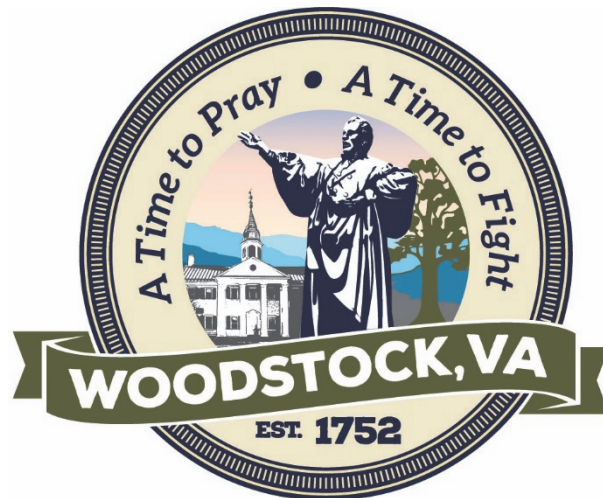


TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT



FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Prepared by:

Tammy DePhillip, Director of Finance

**TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA
ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION



December 15, 2022

To the Honorable Mayor, Members of the Town Council, and Citizens of the Town of Woodstock:

We are pleased to present the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (Annual Report) for the Town of Woodstock, Virginia (Town) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the management of the Town. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the various funds and account groups of the Town. All disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the Town's financial activities have been included.

We have prepared this report in accordance with the following standards:

- Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), which are uniform minimum standards and guidelines for financial accounting and reporting;
- Governmental accounting and financial reporting statements, interpretations, and technical bulletins issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB); and
- Uniform financial reporting standards for counties, cities, and towns issued by the Commonwealth of Virginia's Auditor of Public Accounts (APA).

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The Town's MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditors.

Profile of the Town

The Town is nestled along the North Fork of the Shenandoah River between the Massanutten and Alleghany mountain ranges. The Town is located within the County of Shenandoah and is approximately 90 miles outside the nation's capital of Washington, D.C. The Town covers approximately 3.8 square miles with elevations ranging from 800 feet to 950 feet above sea level.

The Town was established by charter in March of 1761 as part of what was then Frederick County. The Town was originally formed by a land grant from Lord Fairfax and founded as Muellerstadt (Miller Town) in 1752 after its founder, Jacob Miller. The Town's charter was

sponsored by George Washington in Virginia's House of Burgesses. The Town has been the county seat of Shenandoah County since the County's formation in 1772.

The Town is the home of the Revolutionary War icon, Reverend John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg, who delivered his famous sermon at his church located in the heart of the Town. At the conclusion of his sermon, he flung aside his clerical robe to reveal a soldier's uniform and proclaimed that "there is a time to preach and a time to fight and now is the time to fight." With that declaration, he then called for volunteers to join the 8th Virginia Regiment under his command.

Today, the Town continues to serve as the center of government and commerce for the County of Shenandoah. One of the County's courthouses, which was designed by Thomas Jefferson and built in 1795, is located in Main Street of Woodstock and is the oldest courthouse still in use west of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Overview of the Town Government

Policy-making and legislative authority are vested in the Town Council, consisting of a mayor and six council members, all elected on a non-partisan, at-large basis. The Council appoints the town manager, town attorney, town clerk, treasurer, and chief of police. The town manager in turn appoints the heads of the Town's various departments. Council members serve four-year terms on a staggered election cycle with three members on one and four members on the other.

The Town Council in its legislative role adopts all ordinances and resolutions and establishes the general policies of the Town. The Council also sets the tax rate and adopts the budget.

The Town provides a full range of services to its constituents including police protection; maintenance of streets and bridges; refuse collection; water and sewer services; community development; and parks, recreational and cultural activities.

Financial Information

The management of the Town is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls designed to ensure that the assets of the Town are protected from loss, theft, or misuse. In developing and evaluating the Town's accounting system, consideration is given to the adequacy of internal accounting controls. Internal controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding (1) the safeguarding of assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposition; and (2) the reliability of financial records from preparing financial statements and maintaining accountability for assets. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that (1) the cost of control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived; and (2) the evaluation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

Budgetary Compliance and Control

The Town's budget is prepared on the basis of funds, which are fiscal and accounting entities with self-balancing sets of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein. The funds are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, and limitations.

The types of funds used by the Town include governmental funds (e.g., General Fund) and proprietary funds (e.g., Public Utilities Fund). All funds are subject to appropriation by the

Town Council. The Town maintains budgetary controls, which are designed to monitor compliance with expenditure limitations set forth in annual budget appropriations approved by the Town Council. The legal level of budgetary control (i.e., the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is at the function level within an individual fund. The Director of Finance, with the approval of the Town Manager and department head(s), is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between departments within the same fund; however, any revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the Town Council.

As demonstrated by the statements and schedules included in the financial section of this report, the Town continues to meet its responsibility for sound financial management.

Economic Conditions and Outlook

While the COVID-19 pandemic has presented many challenges over the past two years, Woodstock's financial outlook has remained strong. Revenue projections were prepared conservatively following the onset of the pandemic as the Town had no comparable experience to benchmark against. Revenues have recovered modestly, and reserves are maintained above policy requirements. Town management has monitored expenditures within the inflated economic environment. Cost reduction measures employed over the last several fiscal years have allowed the Town to conclude the fiscal year once again under budget without jeopardizing the quality level of services provided to Town citizenry.

Unemployment for Shenandoah County, the County in which the Town lies, had decreased from 4.1 percent for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, to 2.6 percent for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. We anticipate sustained levels in unemployment in the current fiscal year as the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic lessens. The Town anticipates future budgetary challenges, particularly related to federal and state funding to local governments. The Town continues to develop strategies to cope with potential state budget reductions intended to shift more costs to local governments (e.g., unfunded mandates). These fiscal concerns have been prudently reflected through the Town's budgetary conservatism. Operating department costs have been restructured to achieve efficiencies and cost savings without significantly impacting the quality level of services that the Town provides to its citizens.

Despite budgetary challenges that the Town faces, the economic outlook for the Town is reasonably strong as positive economic vitality continues to emerge. Several of the Town's larger local consumption taxes, including sales, meals, and transient occupancy taxes have experienced a strong recovery following pandemic setbacks. The Town has continued to build its General Fund fund balance as an additional hedge against future economic downturns. The unassigned fund balance now represents 56 percent of the budgeted General Fund expenditures for FY 2023. Sustaining this prudent level of unassigned fund balance will allow the Town to continue to implement its Capital Improvement Plan.

Major Initiatives in Fiscal Year 2022

Through these uncertain economic times, the Town continued to improve its capacity to provide quality services to its citizens through various initiatives that help enhance human resources, community engagement, awareness, and overall beautification. The following paragraphs highlight some of the major initiatives that the Town initiated during Fiscal Year 2022.

Continued Investment in Human Resources – A Competitive Municipal Employer

The FY 2022 budget included a two percent pay increase for employees. The Town also saw a four percent decrease in health insurance premiums. We continue to be a competitive employer in terms of total compensation (health insurance benefits, educational pay, and wages). We see the inclusion of a strong total compensation package among the highest recruitment and retention efforts. No positions were added in FY 2022.

We recognize that there are degrees, licensure, and certifications for every department and position therein and that employees showing significant initiative shall be rewarded with commensurate pay. Therefore, small salary modifications for degrees, licensure, and certifications were implemented with the FY 2022 budget. The future cost of this benefit will be included within individual department budget requests. This budgetary action supports our commitment and goal to be the most competitive employer in our region while sustaining a culture of continuous professional development.

We will continue to be challenged by the knowledge gap experienced within workforces across the nation, as we will see experienced, licensed operators in the public utilities field begin to retire. In the upcoming fiscal years we will expect several new operators to progress through their operator licensure in order to attain a Class I Operator's License. To support succession planning within Public Works, a designation of Lead Operator was created for the Water Treatment Plant and Wastewater Treatment Plant. This designation provides staff with the opportunity to assume supervision of facility operations in the absence of the Chief and/or Assistant Chief Operator.

Investment in Technical Competence & Professionalism – Setting the Standard for Local Government Performance

Exceeding the standards as a small locality include our commitment to retaining Virginia Law Enforcement Professional Standards Commission (VALEPSC) Accreditation of our Police Department and the attainment of American Public Works Association (APWA) Accreditation of our Public Works Department. FY 2018 was the first year of our law enforcement accreditation. At the end of FY 2022, the VALEPSC voted to confer re-accredited status to the Woodstock Police Department for another four-year term. The Police Department has been identified as a leader within the accreditation community, being held as a model for other agencies seeking to attain or maintain accredited status.

In FY 2020, the Woodstock Public Works Department was approved for accreditation by APWA. Our Public Works Department is the 9th agency in Virginia and 154th in the nation to obtain accreditation. The department is preparing for reaccreditation in late FY 2023. These efforts represent a significant accomplishment and commitment of staff and financial resources.

Commitment to Economic Development through Enhancement of our Physical Environment – A Great Place to do Business and A Beautiful Place to Live & Work

Contributions to the Economic Development Authority (EDA) was reestablished at \$50,000 in FY 22, after a \$25,000 decrease in the FY 21 budget due to the continued impact of the pandemic. There have been thousands of dollars of private funds leveraged to-date based on the small investment made into this program. The operating budget will continue to support the completion of wayfinding signage, parking signage, pedestrian maps, and branding materials.

The Town completed a comprehensive update to its Capital Improvement Plan for FY 2022 to 2026. This plan provides a structure to finance needed capital improvements with leveraged debt financing and “pay-as-you-go” funding options. During FY 2022 the following capital investments were initiated or completed:

<i>Project</i>	<i>FY 22 Actuals</i>
IT Equipment	\$ 12,899
Motor Vehicles & Equipment	\$ 158,642
Bike & Pedestrian Trail Development	\$ 257,190
Wayfinding Signage	\$ 50,583
Police Department Facility Improvements	\$ 10,508
West Court Street Parking Lot	\$ 90,174
Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	\$ 24,686
<i>Program Total</i>	<i>\$ 604,682</i>

The Town completed a comprehensive update to its Capital Improvement Plan for FY 2023 to 2027 and intends to begin implementation of that CIP in the coming year with the following investments with the use of pay-as-you-go funds, financing, American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (CSLFRF) funds, and working capital:

<i>Project</i>	<i>Budget Estimate</i>
IT Equipment	\$ 9,300
Motor Vehicles & Equipment	\$ 398,790
Comprehensive Plan Update	\$ 86,319
W.O. Riley Park Improvements	\$ 136,482
Bike & Pedestrian System Enhancements	\$ 1,500,000
Public Space Art Installations & Improvements	\$ 10,000
Class & Compensation Study	\$ 20,000
Town Hall & Police Department Facility Plan	\$ 100,000
Drainage Master Plan	\$ 172,637
Larry D Bradford Fairview Park Master Plan	\$ 120,000
Water Meter Upgrade	\$ 1,303,265
WWTP Membrane Replacement and SCADA	\$ 2,280,528
Inflow & Infiltration Study	\$ 71,000
North Street Tank Engineering Study	\$ 15,000
Water Well Development	\$ 50,000
Ox Road Tank Improvements	\$ 60,180
Water Treatment Plant Improvements	\$ 132,595
Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	\$ 75,780
Water System Modeling	\$ 50,000
<i>Program Total</i>	<i>\$ 6,591,875</i>

Other Information

Independent Audit

The Commonwealth of Virginia requires an annual audit by independent certified public accountants. Robinson, Farmer, Cox Associates performed the audit for fiscal year ending June 30, 2022. In addition to meeting the requirements set forth in state statutes, the audit was also designed to meet the requirements of the federal Single Audit Act of 1984 and the related requirements of the Uniform Guidance. The auditors’ reports are included in the financial section and compliance section of this report.

Awards

The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the Town for its annual comprehensive financial report (Annual Report) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. This was the fourteenth consecutive year that the Town has received this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, the government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Annual Report. The report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current Annual Report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and thus we are submitting our Annual Report for the current year to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

Acknowledgements

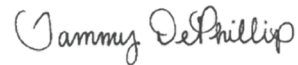
The preparation of the comprehensive annual financial report on a timely basis was made possible by the dedicated services of the Finance Department staff along with the efforts of the administration and other Town departments.

In closing, without the leadership, support, and responsible and progressive financial management of the Mayor and Town Council, preparation of this report would not have been possible.

Respectfully submitted,



Aaron M. Grisdale
Town Manager



Tammy D. DePhillip
Director of Finance



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting

Presented to

**Town of Woodstock
Virginia**

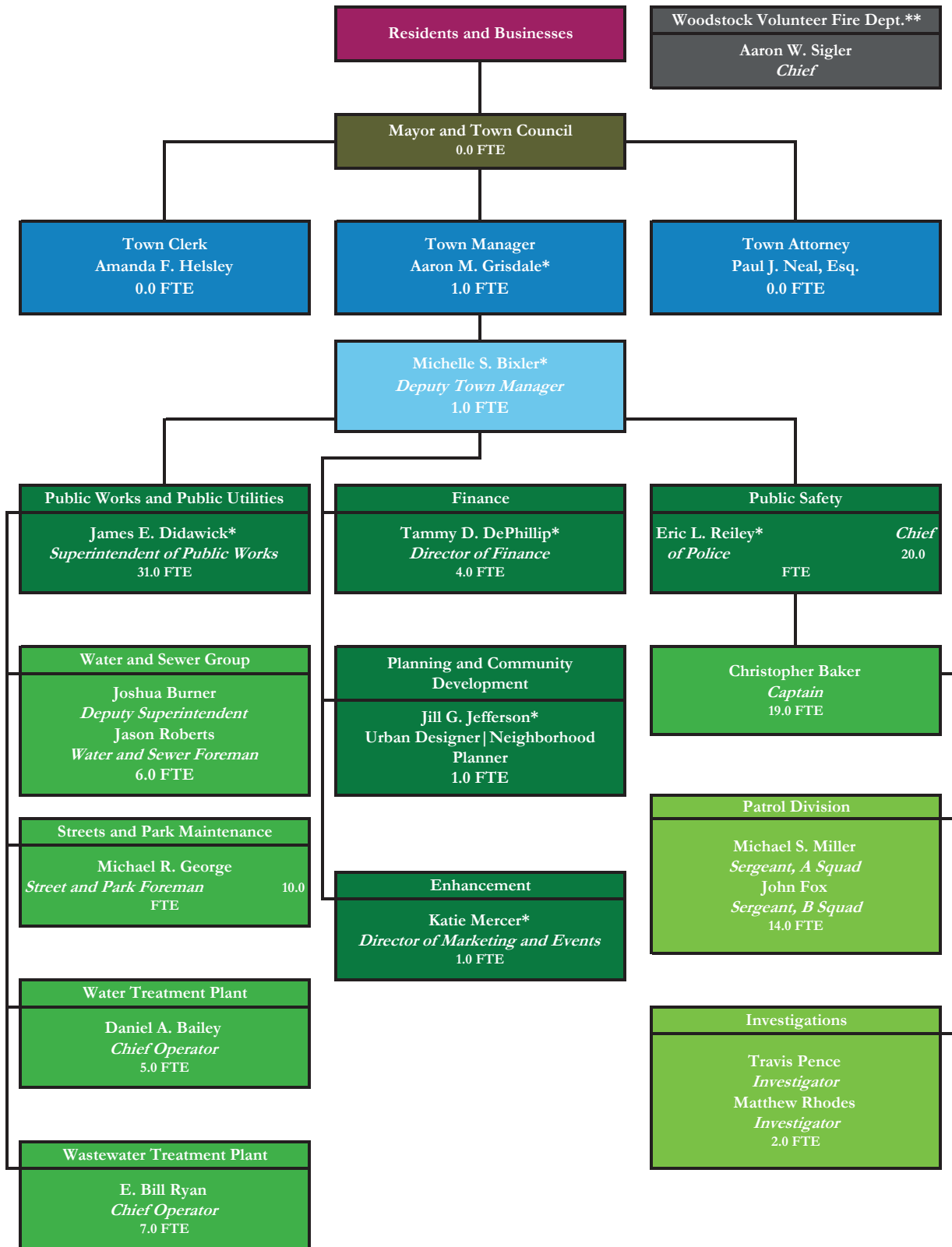
For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2021

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO

Town of Woodstock Organization Chart



* Town Manager's Management Team Member

** Woodstock Volunteer Fire Department outside of organization

Town of Woodstock, Virginia

Principal Town Officials

TOWN COUNCIL

Jeremy McCleary, Mayor

Jacqueline Lambert, Vice-Mayor

A. Paje Cross

Alicia Gutshall

Frank Haun

Steve Heishman

Michael Funkhouser

TOWN MANAGER

Aaron Grisdale

ACTING DEPUTY TOWN MANAGER

Tammy DePhillip

TOWN ATTORNEY

Paul J. Neal, Jr.

OFFICIALS

Director of Finance

Treasurer

Chief of Police

Superintendent of Public Works

Urban Designer | Neighborhood Planner

Enhancement Coordinator

Tammy DePhillip

De Ebersole

Eric L. Reiley

James E. Didawick

Jill G. Jefferson

Katie Mercer

FINANCIAL SECTION



ROBINSON, FARMER, COX ASSOCIATES, PLLC

Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

THE HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund of the Town of Woodstock, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Woodstock, Virginia, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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 Counties, Cities, and Towns*, 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 the Town of Woodstock, Virginia, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Change in Accounting Principles

As described in Note 1 to the financial statements, in 2022, the Town adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases* and 92, *Omnibus 2020*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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 the Town of Woodstock, Virginia's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the *Specifications for Audits of Counties, Cities, and Towns* 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 Counties, Cities, and Towns*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Town of Woodstock, Virginia's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Town of Woodstock, Virginia's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, and schedules related to pension and OPEB funding as listed in the table of contents to 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. The budgetary comparison information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Woodstock, Virginia's basic financial statements. The accompanying supporting schedule 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 supporting schedule is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

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

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 15, 2022, on our consideration of the Town of Woodstock, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Woodstock, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town of Woodstock, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Robinson, Farrow, Cox Associates

Staunton, Virginia
December 15, 2022

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town of Woodstock, Virginia (the Town) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The MD&A also includes a comparative analysis for the prior fiscal year ended June 30, 2021.

Financial Highlights

Government-wide Financial Statements

The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Town exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at June 30, 2022 by \$34,875,398, which equals the total net position of the Town. Of this amount, \$5,226,329 is unrestricted and may be used to meet the Town's future obligations to citizens and creditors. Of the \$5,226,329 unrestricted net position, \$2,394,558 is related to governmental activities. The \$2,831,771 remaining balance of unrestricted net position is related to business-type activities, which includes the Town's enterprise fund, the Public Utilities Fund.

For fiscal year 2022, taxes and other revenues of the Town's governmental activities amounted to \$7,092,613. Expenses amounted to \$6,470,776.

For fiscal year 2022, revenues of the Town's business-type activities were \$4,372,824. Expenses amounted to \$3,662,719.

The Town's total long-term debt decreased by \$801,055, from \$17,566,236 as of June 30, 2021 to \$16,765,181 as of June 30, 2022.

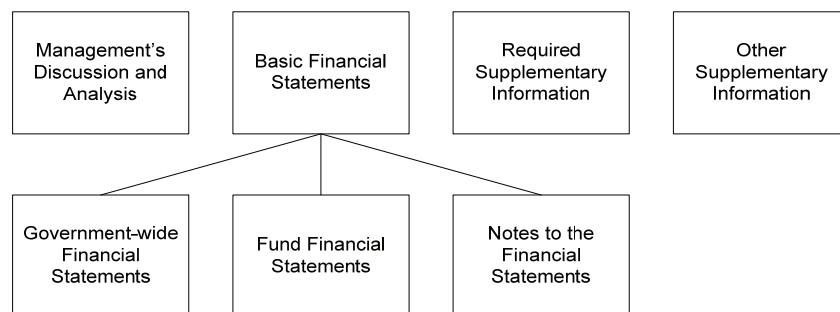
Fund Financial Statements

The total fund balances of the General Fund increased \$603,715 from \$4,596,958 at June 30, 2021 to \$5,200,673 at June 30, 2022. The General Fund had no non-spendable fund balance, committed fund balances of \$95,000, assigned fund balance of \$129,500 and unassigned fund balance of \$4,976,173. Unassigned fund balance for the General Fund represented 75 percent of total General Fund expenditures at June 30, 2022.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town's basic financial statements. These statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. In addition to the basic financial statements, this report contains required supplementary information and other supplementary information.

Components of the Financial Report



Local government accounting and financial reporting originally focused on funds that were designed to enhance and demonstrate fiscal accountability. Now to be accompanied by government-wide financial statements, the objective of operational accountability will also be met. These objectives will provide financial statement users with both justifications from the government that public monies have been used to comply with public decisions and as to whether operating objectives have been met efficiently and effectively and can continue to be met in the future.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements provide financial statement users with a general overview of the Town's finances. The statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the Town's financial status. Two financial statements are used to present this information: 1) the statement of net position, and 2) the statement of activities. These statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by private-sector companies.

The statement of net position presents all of the Town's assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Town is improving or deteriorating. Other non-financial factors also need to be considered to determine the overall financial position of the Town.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the Town's net position changed during the fiscal year. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid. 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., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both government-wide financial statements separate governmental activities and business-type activities of the Town. Governmental activities are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues. They include general government administration; public safety; public works; and community development. Business-type activities recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges. The business-type activities of the Town include the public utilities fund.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 25-26 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund statements present only the Town's major, or significant, funds. A fund is a group of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. Fund accounting is used to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The Town's funds can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary funds.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions, or services, reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. Whereas the government-wide financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting, the governmental fund financial statements are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The focus of modified accrual reporting is on near-term inflows and outflows of financial resources and the balance of financial resources variable at the end of the fiscal year. Since the governmental funds focus is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, a reconciliation between the two methods is provided on the exhibits following the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance.

The Town maintains one governmental fund. Information is presented in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the General Fund.

The governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 27-30 of this report.

The Town adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for the General Fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget on page 91 of this report.

Proprietary Funds

The Town only maintains one type of proprietary fund, which is an enterprise fund. Enterprise funds account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises in which costs are recovered primarily through user charges. The fund financial statements report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements and provide both long- and short-term financial information. Additionally, the fund financial statements provide further information, such as cash flows, for the Town's enterprise fund. The Town uses the enterprise fund to account for its public utilities operations.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 31-33 of this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is needed to fully understand the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 34-91 of this report.

Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the Town's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension and other post-employment benefits to its employees as well as the budgetary comparison schedule for the General Fund.

Required supplementary information can be found on pages 92-106 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As previously noted, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. For the Town, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$33,875,398 at June 30, 2022.

The Town's net position is divided into three categories: (1) net investment in capital assets; (2) restricted; and (3) unrestricted.

The Town implemented the financial reporting provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 87, Leases during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 and Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 92, Omnibus 2020 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The implementation of these standards did not result in a restatement of the beginning net asset balances. Additional information on the adoption of these standards can be found in Note 1 of the financial statements.

The table below represents a summary of the net position of the Town at June 30, 2022 and 2021.

Summary Statement of Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Current and other assets	\$ 9,050,573	\$ 8,345,411	\$ 4,301,175	\$ 3,680,561	\$ 13,351,748	\$ 12,025,972
Capital assets	12,318,874	12,313,071	34,032,871	34,869,634	46,351,745	47,182,705
Total assets	\$ 21,369,447	\$ 20,658,482	\$ 38,334,046	\$ 38,550,195	\$ 59,703,493	\$ 59,208,677
Deferred charge on refunding	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 77,397	\$ 91,055	\$ 77,397	\$ 91,055
Pension related items	876,060	968,474	346,139	378,537	1,222,199	1,347,011
OPEB related items	471,920	433,276	109,173	104,410	581,093	537,686
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 1,347,980	\$ 1,401,750	\$ 532,709	\$ 574,002	\$ 1,880,689	\$ 1,975,752
Current and other liabilities	\$ 2,884,517	\$ 2,923,890	\$ 217,745	\$ 299,104	\$ 3,102,262	\$ 3,222,994
Long-term liabilities	4,286,309	5,721,393	16,418,716	17,851,996	20,705,025	23,573,389
Total liabilities	\$ 7,170,826	\$ 8,645,283	\$ 16,636,461	\$ 18,151,100	\$ 23,807,287	\$ 26,796,383
Deferred revenue-property taxes	\$ 756,546	\$ 653,403	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 756,546	\$ 653,403
Pension related items	1,125,309	-	455,990	17,142	1,581,299	17,142
OPEB related items	429,073	147,710	134,579	26,335	563,652	174,045
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 2,310,928	\$ 801,113	\$ 590,569	\$ 43,477	\$ 2,901,497	\$ 844,590
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 10,841,115	\$ 10,872,349	\$ 18,807,954	\$ 18,835,175	\$ 29,649,069	\$ 29,707,524
Restricted	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted	2,394,558	1,741,487	2,831,771	2,094,445	5,226,329	3,835,932
Total net position	\$ 13,235,673	\$ 12,613,836	\$ 21,639,725	\$ 20,929,620	\$ 34,875,398	\$ 33,543,456

The Town's combined net position totaled \$34,875,398 at June 30, 2022. Approximately 85 percent of this represents the Town's investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, and machinery and equipment) less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; thus, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Town's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate liabilities.

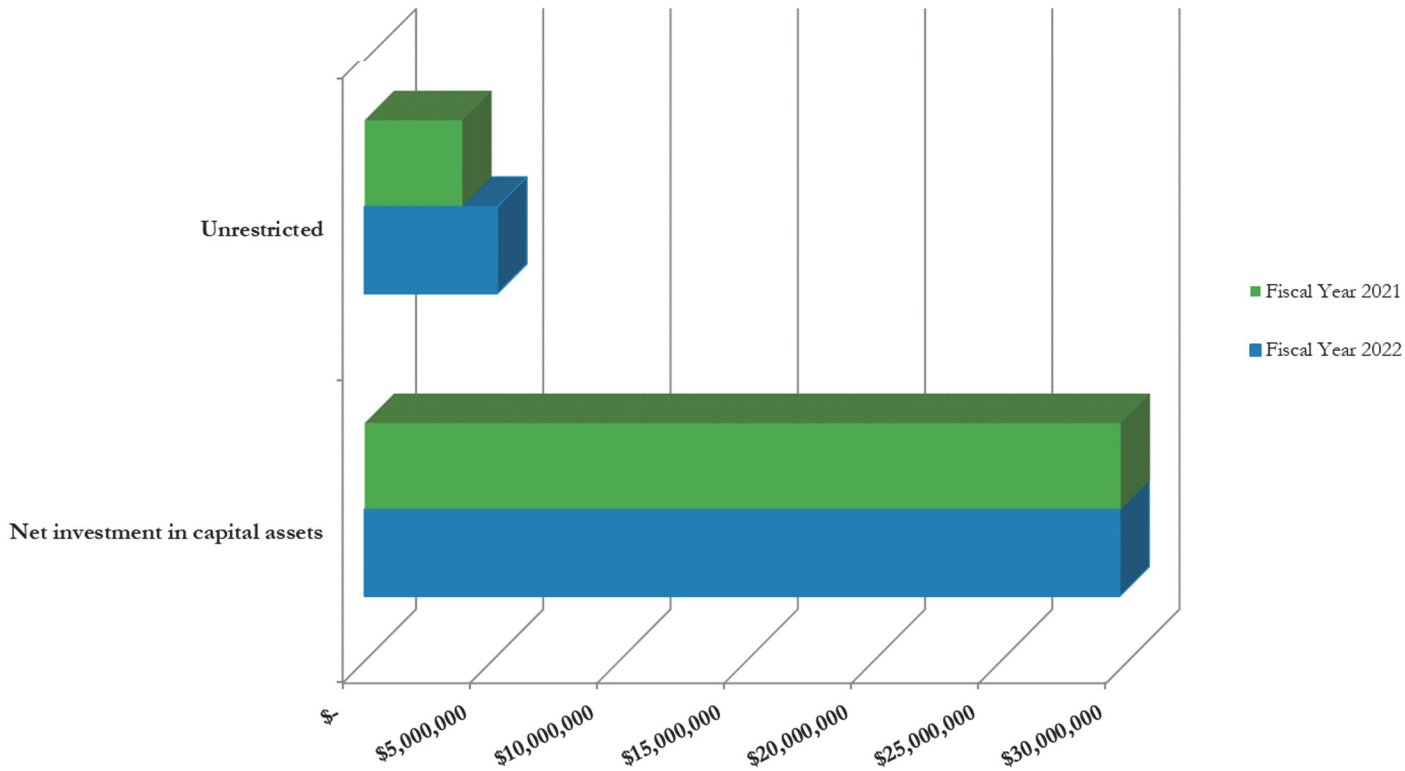
The remaining balance of \$5,226,329, representing 15 percent of total net position, is unrestricted and may be used to meet the Town's ongoing obligations to its citizens and creditors.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town is able to report positive balances in all categories of net position, both for the governmental and business-type activities. The same situation held true in the prior fiscal year.

During the current fiscal year, the Town's net position increased by \$1,331,942 or 4 percent. This increase primarily represents the degree to which increases in ongoing revenues have outstripped similar increases in ongoing expenses.

The chart on the next page illustrates the Town's net position as of June 30, 2021 and 2022.

**Town of Woodstock Net Position
June 30, 2021 and 2022**



The table on the following page represents a summary of the changes in net position at June 30, 2022 and 2021.

Summary of Changes in Net position

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Revenues						
<i>Program revenues</i>						
Charges for services	\$ 518,962	\$ 465,329	\$ 4,240,518	\$ 4,166,513	\$ 4,705,847	\$ 4,631,842
Operating grants and contributions	148,242	164,600	-	-	164,600	164,600
Capital grants and contributions	854,852	840,409	125,800	234,350	966,209	1,074,759
<i>General revenues</i>						
Property taxes	1,331,296	1,306,018	-	-	1,306,018	1,306,018
Other taxes and fees	4,077,783	3,540,751	-	-	3,540,751	3,540,751
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	113,602	479,436	-	-	479,436	479,436
Unrestricted investment earnings	12,093	15,082	6,506	4,978	21,588	20,060
Other	35,783	90,175	-	-	90,175	90,175
Total revenues	<u>\$ 7,092,613</u>	<u>\$ 6,901,800</u>	<u>\$ 4,372,824</u>	<u>\$ 4,405,841</u>	<u>\$ 11,465,437</u>	<u>\$ 11,307,641</u>
Expenses						
General government administration	\$ 871,653	\$ 974,109	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 871,653	\$ 974,109
Public safety	2,548,435	2,187,195	-	-	2,548,435	2,187,195
Public works	2,144,012	2,216,391	-	-	2,144,012	2,216,391
Parks and recreation	416,972	394,739	-	-	416,972	394,739
Community development	449,222	490,161	-	-	449,222	490,161
Interest on long-term debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on long-term debt	40,482	45,762	-	-	40,482	45,762
Public utilities	-	-	3,662,719	3,708,573	3,662,719	3,708,573
Total expenses	<u>\$ 6,470,776</u>	<u>\$ 6,308,357</u>	<u>\$ 3,662,719</u>	<u>\$ 3,708,573</u>	<u>\$ 10,133,495</u>	<u>\$ 10,016,930</u>
Change in net position before transfers	\$ 621,837	\$ 593,443	\$ 710,105	\$ 697,268	\$ 1,331,942	\$ 1,290,711
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in net position	<u>\$ 621,837</u>	<u>\$ 593,443</u>	<u>\$ 710,105</u>	<u>\$ 697,268</u>	<u>\$ 1,331,942</u>	<u>\$ 1,290,711</u>
Net position, beginning	<u>12,613,836</u>	<u>12,020,393</u>	<u>20,929,620</u>	<u>20,232,352</u>	<u>33,543,456</u>	<u>32,252,745</u>
Net position, ending	<u><u>\$ 13,235,673</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 12,613,836</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 21,639,725</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 20,929,620</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 34,875,398</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 33,543,456</u></u>

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities increased the Town's net position by \$621,837, which was primarily due to an increase in revenues from local consumer-based taxes (i.e. meals, transient occupancy, sales taxes) beyond projections, increased revenues from an increase in the consumer utility tax rate and monthly maximum, and reduced operational spending.

Operating grants and contributions and capital grants and contributions amounted to \$148,242 and \$854,852, respectively, from State and Federal government and other funding.

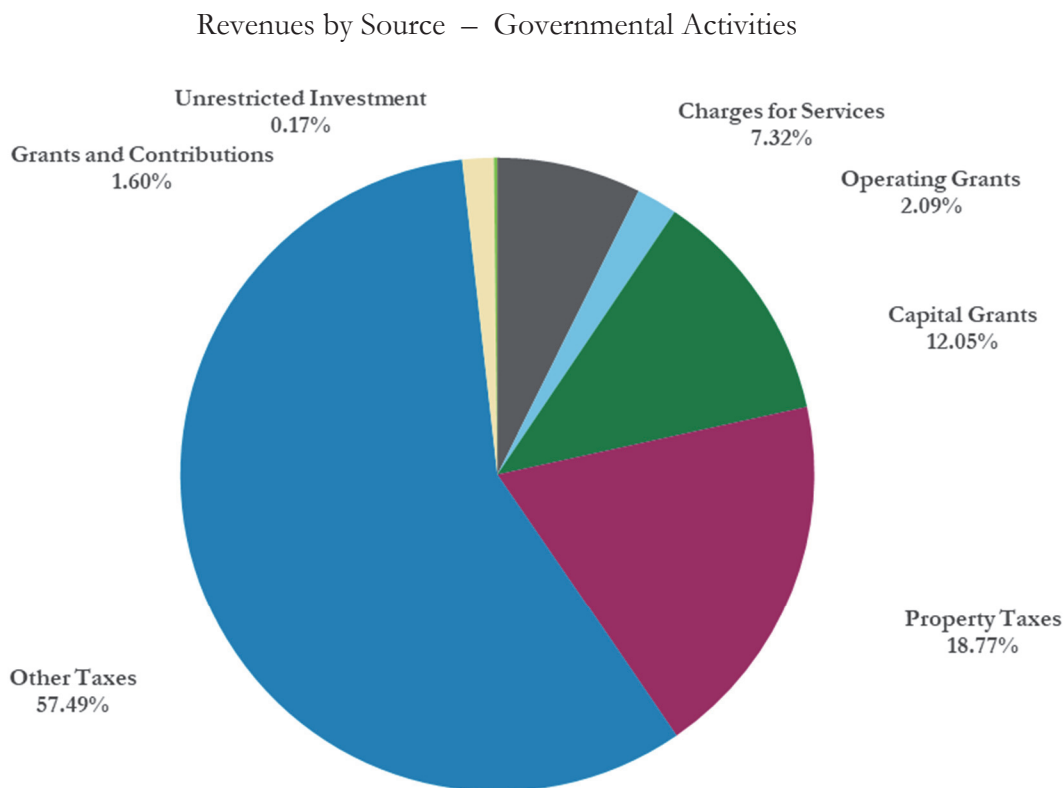
The Town's single largest revenue source is Other Taxes and Fees (local sales tax, meals tax, lodging tax, etc.), which increased 15.2% from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.

The Town's real estate property tax assessments for fiscal year 2022 were \$686,344,400, which increased from \$536,085,980 in fiscal year 2021. The Town's real estate tax rate in 2022 was \$0.13 per \$100 of assessed value, this is the equalized tax rate following Shenandoah County's general reassessment. The Town's personal property tax assessments for the year were \$74,932,815, which increased from \$53,017,428 in fiscal year 2021. The Town's personal property tax rate was \$0.90 per \$100 of assessed value for both the 2021 and 2022 tax years. The Town's machinery and tools tax assessments for the year were \$123,855, which decreased from \$165,779 in fiscal year 2021. The Town's machinery and tools tax rate was \$0.90 per \$100 of assessed value for both the 2021 and 2022 tax years. Under the provisions of the Personal Property Tax Relief Act (PPTRA), the State's share of local personal property tax remained at \$106,753.

Other local taxes were \$4,077,783 for the year, increasing 15.2 percent from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022. Other local taxes consist of the town share of county sales taxes, in addition to meals taxes, transient occupancy taxes, bank franchise taxes, utility taxes, cigarette taxes, licenses and fees and other taxes. The increase in other local taxes is due to an increase in consumer utility tax rates and monthly maximums, as well as continued recovery from the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on both meals and transient and occupancy tax collections since March 2020.

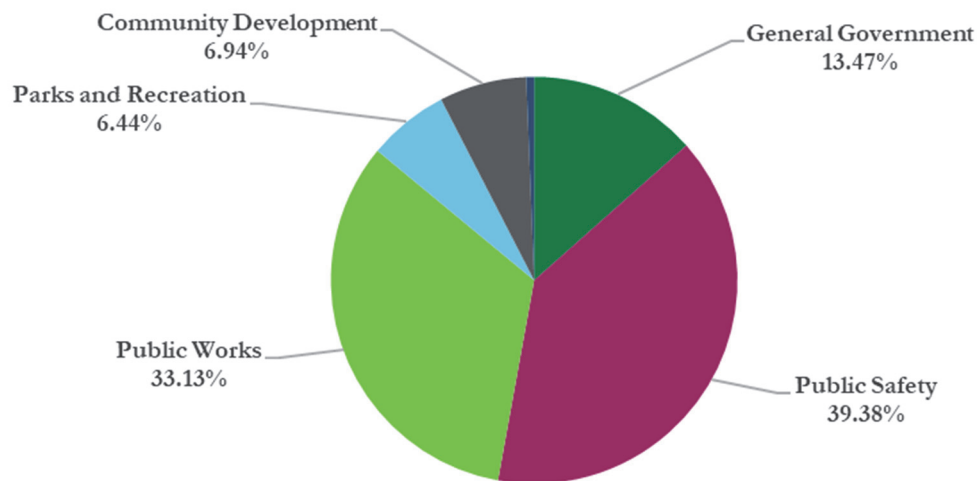
Other revenues decreased from \$90,175 in fiscal year 2021 to \$35,783 in 2022.

The chart below illustrates the revenues by source for the Town's governmental activities for fiscal year 2022.



For fiscal year 2022, expenses for governmental activities totaled \$6,470,766, which increased \$162,419 or 2.6 percent from fiscal year 2021. The chart below illustrates the expenses by function for the Town's governmental activities for fiscal year 2022.

Expenses by Function – Governmental Activities



Business-type Activities

The Town's business-type activities are comprised of enterprise funds for public utilities operations. Net position of these business-type activities increased by \$710,105 in fiscal year 2022.

Revenues for the business-type activities totaled \$4,372,824 almost all of which is from charges for services.

Revenue from charges for services increased by 1.8 percent from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022. This increase in revenue is attributable to an increase in water and sewer connections made in 2022.

Capital grants and contributions amounted to \$125,800 in fiscal year 2022.

The Public Utilities Fund expenses decreased \$45,854 (1.24%) from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.

Financial Analysis of the Town's Funds

As mentioned previously, the Town uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

The focus of the Town's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Town's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the Town's net resources available for discretionary use as

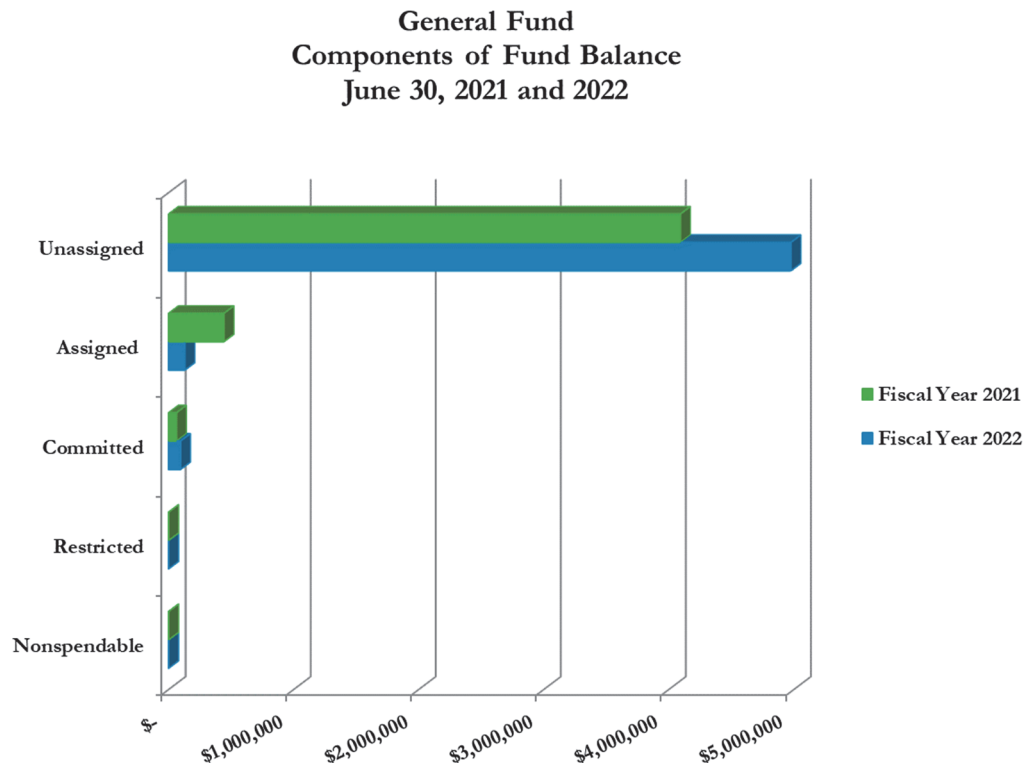
they represent the portion of fund balance which has not yet been limited for a particular purpose by either an external party, the Town itself, or the Finance Director, who has been delegated authority to assign resources for particular purposes by the Town’s Council.

At the end of fiscal year 2022, the Town’s governmental funds reported ending fund balances of \$5,200,673. Of this amount, \$95,000 was committed for fire and rescue, \$129,500 was assigned for appropriation of fund balance in the subsequent year’s budget, and the remaining \$4,976,173 or 96% of the total fund balance, was unassigned and available for spending at the Town’s discretion.

As a measure of the general fund liquidity, it may be useful to compare unassigned fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 56 percent of the total general fund expenditures planned in the FY 2023 budget.

The total fund balance of the Town’s General Fund increased by \$603,715 or 13.1 percent during fiscal year 2022. This increase is the net result of increased revenue collection in comparison to actual expenditures, namely due to the projected impact of COVID-19 on vulnerable revenues during the fiscal year versus actual impact.

The chart below illustrates the components of fund balance for the Town’s General Fund.



Proprietary Funds

The Town’s proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements but in more detail. The Town maintains only one proprietary fund: the Public Utilities Fund. As of June 30, 2022, unrestricted net position of the Public Utilities Fund totaled \$2,831,771.

Other factors concerning these funds have already been addressed in the discussion of the Town’s government-wide financial analysis of business-type activities.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The Town made five budgetary amendments to the total appropriations of the General Fund during fiscal year 2022 as illustrated in Exhibit 10 on page 92.

Fiscal year 2022 actual revenues were \$676,343 more than the fiscal year 2022 final budgeted revenues. Fiscal year 2022 actual expenditures were \$1,069,844 less than the fiscal year 2022 final budgeted expenditures. Reasons for these variances are briefly summarized as follows:

- Other local taxes were \$465,361 more than the final budgeted revenues due to projections that were lower than actuals in relation to an assumed negative impact of COVID-19 restrictions impacting travel, commerce, dining, and tourism (meals taxes, local sales taxes, transient occupancy taxes, etc.). Charges for services were \$66,024 more than the final budgeted revenues largely due to swimming pool revenues exceeding budgeted projections.
- Operating expenditures overall were \$1,069,844 less than the final budgeted expenditures largely due to capital projects that were not started (or only partially completed) and carried over to the next fiscal year instead.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The Town's investment in capital assets as of June 30, 2022 for its governmental and business-type activities was \$46,351,745, net of depreciation, as reflected in the schedule below.

Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation						
	Governmental		Business-type		Total	
	Activities		Activities			
	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Land	\$ 1,391,659	\$ 1,391,660	\$ 171,915	\$ 171,915	\$ 1,563,574	\$ 1,563,575
Buildings and improvements	6,536,311	6,287,599	40,187,940	40,163,256	46,724,251	46,450,855
Infrastructure	12,138,364	12,138,363	8,425,555	8,412,763	20,563,919	20,551,126
Machinery and equipment	2,292,339	2,159,723	779,166	600,448	3,071,505	2,760,170
Lease asset	15,140	-	-	-	15,140	-
Construction in progress	356,499	183,856	179,614	192,406	536,113	376,261
Accumulated depreciation/ amortization	(10,411,438)	(9,848,129)	(15,711,318)	(14,671,153)	(26,122,756)	(24,519,282)
Total net capital assets	\$ 12,318,874	\$ 12,313,071	\$ 34,032,872	\$ 34,869,634	\$ 46,351,746	\$ 47,182,705

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

- The Town began the procurement of AV equipment for the Town Office, completed improvements of the W. Court Street parking lot, completed structural improvements at the Police Department facility, and completed the addition of wayfinding signage.
- The Town continued preliminary work on the Bicycle/Pedestrian trail system.

- The Town procured two new dump trucks.
- In addition, the Town procured sewer inspection equipment and completed improvements of the WWTP membrane staging tank.

Additional information on the Town's capital assets may be found in the notes to the financial statements, Note 8-Capital Assets on pages 48-49.

Long-term Obligations

At the end of fiscal year 2022, the Town had the following outstanding obligations:

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
General obligation bonds	\$ 1,243,737	\$ 1,349,132	\$ 6,243,094	\$ 6,441,215	\$ 7,486,831	\$ 7,790,347
Original issue premium		-	169,580	180,179	169,580	180,179
Revenue bonds		-	8,719,370	9,504,120	8,719,370	9,504,120
Lease liability	14,892	-	-	-	14,892	-
Capital financing	219,130	91,590	170,270	-	389,400	91,590
Compensated absences	241,544	258,662	153,667	161,762	395,211	420,424
Net pension liability	1,396,392	2,636,906	556,058	1,054,688	1,952,450	3,691,594
Net OPEB liabilities	1,170,614	1,385,103	406,677	510,032	1,577,291	1,895,135
Total long-term obligations	\$ 4,286,309	\$ 5,721,393	\$ 16,418,716	\$ 17,851,996	\$ 20,705,025	\$ 23,573,389

Additional information on the Town's long-term obligations can be found in the notes to the financial statements, Note 9-Long-term Obligations on pages 50-53.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

- Growth in the Town is expected to continue slowly but steadily. A general county-wide reassessment was completed mid-fiscal year resulting in a slight increase in projected general property taxes for fiscal year 2023.
- Continued recovery of meals and transient occupancy tax collections as a result of increased resumption of tourism activities and improvement in consumer confidence through fiscal year 2023.
- Due to a cost increase implemented by the town's contracted refuse collection provider, a rate increase of \$.41 per household and \$2.00 for additional refuse carts was adopted in the fiscal year 2023 budget.
- A portion of one-time resources to help address the health and economic recovery from COVID-19 as part of the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF) were budgeted for fiscal year 2023. Decisions will be made through the fiscal year by Town Council for the spending of the remaining funds for the fiscal year 2024 budget.
- It is expected that the Commonwealth of Virginia may continue to decrease funding to localities, including law enforcement assistance and other grants, particularly given the impact of federal government budgetary cuts to the Commonwealth. However, federal and state funding reductions should not have a substantial impact on the Town's budget.
- On the expenditure side there was an 8% increase in health insurance premiums; however, a 5% COLA adjustment was provided to employees in both the general and public utilities funds in fiscal year 2023.
- All of these factors were considered in preparing the Town's budget for fiscal year 2023.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide readers with a general overview of the Town of Woodstock's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Director of Finance, Town of Woodstock, Virginia, 135 North Main Street, Woodstock, Virginia 22664.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2022

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,734,595	\$ 3,688,989	\$ 11,423,584
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Taxes	942,582	-	942,582
Accounts	277,848	362,920	640,768
Unbilled and other	-	138,528	138,528
Internal balances	1,415	(1,415)	-
Intergovernmental receivables	78,408	-	78,408
Restricted assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	15,725	112,153	127,878
Capital assets, not depreciable:			
Land	1,391,659	171,915	1,563,574
Construction in progress	356,499	179,614	536,113
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation:			
Buildings	291,165	27,786,358	28,077,523
Improvements other than buildings	3,280,368	793,803	4,074,171
Machinery and equipment	663,015	308,836	971,851
Infrastructure	6,321,158	4,792,345	11,113,503
Lease asset	15,010	-	15,010
Total assets	\$ 21,369,447	\$ 38,334,046	\$ 59,703,493
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred charge on refunding	\$ -	\$ 77,397	\$ 77,397
Pension related items	876,060	346,139	1,222,199
OPEB related items	471,920	109,173	581,093
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 1,347,980	\$ 532,709	\$ 1,880,689
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 77,282	\$ 63,625	\$ 140,907
Accrued interest payable	-	41,967	41,967
Unearned revenue	2,791,510	-	2,791,510
Customers' deposits	-	112,153	112,153
Performance deposits	15,725	-	15,725
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Portion due and payable within one year:			
General obligation bonds, net of original issue premium	108,503	217,614	326,117
Revenue bonds	-	784,750	784,750
Capital financing	61,209	33,245	94,454
Lease liability	2,715	-	2,715
Compensated absences	14,493	9,220	23,713
Portion due and payable after one year:			
General obligation bonds, net of original issue premium	1,135,234	6,195,060	7,330,294
Revenue bonds	-	7,934,620	7,934,620
Capital financing	157,921	137,025	294,946
Lease liability	12,177	-	12,177
Net OPEB liabilities	1,170,614	406,677	1,577,291
Net pension liability	1,396,392	556,058	1,952,450
Compensated absences	227,051	144,447	371,498
Total liabilities	\$ 7,170,826	\$ 16,636,461	\$ 23,807,287
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred revenue-property taxes	\$ 756,546	\$ -	\$ 756,546
Pension related items	1,125,309	455,990	1,581,299
OPEB related items	429,073	134,579	563,652
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 2,310,928	\$ 590,569	\$ 2,901,497
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 10,841,115	\$ 18,807,954	\$ 29,649,069
Unrestricted	2,394,558	2,831,771	5,226,329
Total net position	\$ 13,235,673	\$ 21,639,725	\$ 34,875,398

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

Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government		Total
					Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT							
Governmental Activities							
General government administration	\$ 871,653	\$ -	\$ 1,475	\$ -	\$ (870,178)	\$ -	\$ (870,178)
Public safety	2,548,435	18,888	146,767	-	(2,382,780)	-	(2,382,780)
Public works	2,144,012	337,319	-	854,852	(951,841)	-	(951,841)
Parks and recreation	416,972	124,192	-	-	(292,780)	-	(292,780)
Community development	449,222	38,563	-	-	(410,659)	-	(410,659)
Interest on long-term debt	40,482	-	-	-	(40,482)	-	(40,482)
Total governmental activities	\$ 6,470,776	\$ 518,962	\$ 148,242	\$ 854,852	\$ (4,948,720)	\$ -	\$ (4,948,720)
Business-type Activities							
Water & Sewer	\$ 3,662,719	\$ 4,240,518	\$ -	\$ 125,800	\$ -	\$ 703,599	\$ 703,599
Total primary government	\$ 10,133,495	\$ 4,759,480	\$ 148,242	\$ 980,652	\$ (4,948,720)	\$ 703,599	\$ (4,245,121)
General revenues							
General property taxes					\$ 1,331,296	-	\$ 1,331,296
Other local taxes:							
Local sales and use					325,132	-	325,132
Consumers' utility					295,609	-	295,609
Bank franchise					242,632	-	242,632
Meals					1,953,714	-	1,953,714
Transient occupancy					405,684	-	405,684
Cigarette					177,766	-	177,766
Vehicle license					131,193	-	131,193
Business license					507,361	-	507,361
Other local taxes					38,692	-	38,692
Unrestricted revenues from use of money					12,093	6,506	18,599
Miscellaneous					35,783	-	35,783
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs					113,602	-	113,602
Total general revenues					\$ 5,570,557	\$ 6,506	\$ 5,577,063
Change in net position					\$ 621,837	\$ 710,105	\$ 1,331,942
Net position, beginning of year					12,613,836	20,929,620	33,543,456
Net position, end of year					\$ 13,235,673	\$ 21,639,725	\$ 34,875,398

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

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Balance Sheet
 Governmental Fund
 June 30, 2022

	General Fund
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,734,595
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):	
Property taxes	942,582
Accounts	277,848
Due from other funds	1,415
Intergovernmental receivables	78,408
Restricted assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	15,725
Total assets	<u>\$ 9,050,573</u>
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 77,282
Performance deposits	15,725
Unearned revenue	2,791,510
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 2,884,517</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Unavailable revenue-property taxes	\$ 965,383
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 965,383</u>
FUND BALANCES	
Committed:	
Woodstock Volunteer Fire Department	\$ 70,000
Woodstock Volunteer Rescue Squad	25,000
Assigned:	
Subsequent year's budget: appropriation of fund balance	129,500
Unassigned	4,976,173
Total fund balances	<u>\$ 5,200,673</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	<u>\$ 9,050,573</u>

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

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Fund
to the Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2022

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

Total fund balance per Exhibit 3 - Balance Sheet - Governmental Fund	\$	5,200,673
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Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, and therefore are not reported in the funds.

Land	\$	1,391,659	
Construction in progress		356,499	
Buildings		291,165	
Improvements other than buildings		3,280,368	
Machinery and equipment		663,015	
Infrastructure		6,321,158	
Lease asset		<u>15,010</u>	12,318,874

Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures, and therefore are reported as unavailable revenues in the funds.

Unavailable revenue - property taxes	\$	<u>208,837</u>	208,837
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Deferred outflows of resources are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

Pension related items	\$	876,060	
OPEB related items		<u>471,920</u>	1,347,980

Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period, and therefore are not reported in the funds.

Compensated absences	\$	(241,544)	
General obligation bonds		(1,243,737)	
Capital financing		(219,130)	
Lease liability		(14,892)	
Net pension liability		(1,396,392)	
Net OPEB liabilities		<u>(1,170,614)</u>	(4,286,309)

Deferred inflows of resources are not due and payable in the current-period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

Pension related items	\$	(1,125,309)	
OPEB related items		<u>(429,073)</u>	(1,554,382)

Net position of governmental activities	\$	<u><u>13,235,673</u></u>
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The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
 Governmental Fund
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	<u>General Fund</u>
REVENUES	
General property taxes	\$ 1,294,889
Other local taxes	3,570,422
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses	507,361
Fines and forfeitures	18,888
Revenue from the use of money and property	22,620
Charges for services	489,547
Miscellaneous	35,783
Intergovernmental:	
Commonwealth	1,111,252
Federal	5,444
Total revenues	<u>\$ 7,056,206</u>
EXPENDITURES	
Current:	
General government administration	\$ 806,672
Public safety	2,517,995
Public works	1,846,001
Parks and recreation	309,913
Community development	372,536
Capital projects	579,799
Debt service:	
Principal retirement	135,051
Interest and other fiscal charges	41,720
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 6,609,687</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>\$ 446,519</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	
Issuance of capital financing	\$ 157,196
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>\$ 157,196</u>
Net change in fund balance	\$ 603,715
Fund balance - beginning	4,596,958
Fund balance - ending	<u><u>\$ 5,200,673</u></u>

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

Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Fund
to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

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

Net change in fund balance - total governmental fund	\$	603,715
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Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation/amortization expense exceeded capital outlays in the current period.

Capital outlay	\$	593,716	
Depreciation/amortization expense		<u>(587,913)</u>	5,803

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

Property taxes	\$	<u>36,407</u>	36,407
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The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds and leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.

Issuance of capital financing	\$	(157,196)	
Issuance of lease		(15,140)	
Principal repayments		<u>135,299</u>	(37,037)

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.

Change in accrued interest	\$	1,270	
Change in compensated absences		17,118	
Pension expense		22,791	
OPEB expense		<u>(28,230)</u>	<u>12,949</u>

Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	<u><u>621,837</u></u>
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The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Fund
June 30, 2022

	Enterprise Fund Public Utilities
ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,688,989
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for uncollectibles	362,920
Unbilled and other receivables	138,528
Total current assets	<u>\$ 4,190,437</u>
Noncurrent assets:	
Restricted assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 112,153
Total restricted assets	<u>\$ 112,153</u>
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):	
Land	\$ 171,915
Construction in progress	179,614
Buildings	27,786,358
Improvements other than buildings	793,803
Machinery and equipment	308,836
Infrastructure	4,792,345
Total capital assets	<u>\$ 34,032,871</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>\$ 34,145,024</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 38,335,461</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred charge on refunding	\$ 77,397
Pension related items	346,139
OPEB related items	109,173
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 532,709</u>
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 63,625
Accrued interest payable	41,967
Customers' deposits	112,153
Due to other funds	1,415
General obligation bonds, net of original issue premium	217,614
Revenue bonds	784,750
Capital financing	33,245
Compensated absences	9,220
Total current liabilities	<u>\$ 1,263,989</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:	
General obligation bonds, net of original issue premium	\$ 6,195,060
Revenue bonds	7,934,620
Capital financing	137,025
Net OPEB liabilities	406,677
Net pension liability	556,058
Compensated absences	144,447
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>\$ 15,373,887</u>
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 16,637,876</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension related items	\$ 455,990
OPEB related items	134,579
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 590,569</u>
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 18,807,954
Unrestricted	2,831,771
Total net position	<u>\$ 21,639,725</u>

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

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
 Proprietary Fund
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Enterprise Fund Public Utilities
OPERATING REVENUES	
Charges for services	\$ 4,240,518
Total operating revenues	<u>\$ 4,240,518</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Water treatment facility	\$ 734,564
Water transmission and distribution	317,809
Wastewater treatment facility	1,091,645
Sanitary sewer maintenance	259,198
Non-departmental	416
Depreciation	1,040,168
Total operating expenses	<u>\$ 3,443,800</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>\$ 796,718</u>
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	
Interest revenue	\$ 6,506
Interest expense	<u>(218,919)</u>
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>\$ (212,413)</u>
Income before capital contributions	<u>\$ 584,305</u>
Capital contributions	<u>125,800</u>
Change in net position	\$ 710,105
Net position - beginning	20,929,620
Net position - ending	<u><u>\$ 21,639,725</u></u>

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

Statement of Cash Flows
 Proprietary Fund
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Enterprise Fund Public Utilities
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 4,286,579
Payments to suppliers	(1,118,077)
Payments to employees	(1,402,101)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	<u>\$ 1,766,401</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	\$ (33,135)
Principal paid on bonds	(982,871)
Interest payments	(216,751)
Availability fees	125,800
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities	<u>\$ (1,106,957)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Interest received	\$ 6,506
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	<u>\$ 6,506</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 665,950
Cash and cash equivalents, including restricted - beginning	3,135,192
Cash and cash equivalents, including restricted - ending	<u><u>\$ 3,801,142</u></u>
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:	
Operating income (loss)	\$ <u>796,718</u>
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:	
Depreciation expense	\$ 1,040,168
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	39,026
(Increase) decrease in unbilled and other receivables	(1,662)
(Increase) decrease in due from other funds	6,557
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources	27,635
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(81,193)
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits	725
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of resources	547,092
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences payable	(8,095)
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability	(498,630)
Increase (decrease) in net OPEB liabilities	(103,355)
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds	1,415
Total adjustments	<u>\$ 969,683</u>
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	<u><u>\$ 1,766,401</u></u>
Noncash investing, capital, and financing activities:	
Borrowing under capital financing	<u><u>\$ 170,270</u></u>

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

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 1—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The financial statements of the Town of Woodstock, Virginia (the Town) conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to governmental units promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

A. Financial reporting entity

The Town is a municipal corporation governed by an elected mayor and six-member Council, who are elected at large for staggered four-year terms. The accompanying financial statements present the Town and its component units, entities for which the Town is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the Town's operations. Thus, blended component units are appropriately presented as funds of the Town. Each discretely presented component unit is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the Town.

Blended component units – There were no blended component units for the Town for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Discretely presented component units – There were no discretely presented component units for the Town for the year ended June 30, 2022.

B. Government-wide and fund financial statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on the activities of the primary government and its component units. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges to external customers for support.

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

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

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

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

C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation

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

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as current financial resources or economic resources. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of recognition in the financial statements of various kinds of transactions or events.

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. This is the manner in which these funds are normally budgeted. Revenues are recognized when they have been earned and they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service principal and interest expenditures on general long-term debt, including lease liabilities, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, claims and judgments, and postemployment benefits are recognized later based on specific accounting rules applicable to each, generally when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions, including entering into contracts giving the government the right to use lease assets, are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and financing through leases are reported as other financing sources.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Accordingly, real and personal property taxes are recorded as revenues and receivables when billed, net of allowances for uncollectible amounts. Sales and utility taxes, which are collected by the state or utility and subsequently remitted to the Town, are recognized as revenues and receivables upon collection by the state or utility, which is generally in the month preceding receipt by the Town.

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

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

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

C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation (continued)

The government reports the following major governmental fund:

The *general fund* is the Town's primary operating fund. It accounts for and reports all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for and reported in another fund. Revenues are derived primarily from property and other local taxes, state and federal distributions, licenses, permits, charges for service, and interest income.

The government reports the following major proprietary fund:

The *public utilities fund* accounts for the activities of the Town's water and sewer system. The Town's public utilities fund operates the wastewater treatment plant, sewage pumping stations and collection systems, the water treatment plant, and the water distribution system.

As a general rule the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are other charges between the government's public utility fund and various other functions of the government. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes. Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the public utilities fund are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expense, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

D. Assets, liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and net position/fund balance

1. Cash and cash equivalents

The Town's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the government's proprietary funds consider their demand deposits and all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

2. Investments

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

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

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

D. Assets, liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and net position/fund balance (continued)

3. Receivables and payables

Activity between funds that is representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year is referred to as either “due to/from other funds” (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as “advances to/from other funds” (i.e., the noncurrent portion of interfund loans). Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as “internal balances.”

4. Property taxes

Property taxes are levied as of January 1 and attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. All real and personal property is assessed by the County of Shenandoah Commissioner of Revenue. General real property assessments occur every four years. The Town collects real and personal property taxes semi-annually. Real property and personal property taxes are due and collectible twice a year, on June 5 and December 5. A penalty of 10 percent is assessed after the applicable due date. Interest at a monthly rate of 1 percent is charged on delinquent balances beginning July 1 and January 1. The Town bills and collects its own property taxes.

5. Allowance for uncollectible accounts

The Town calculates its allowance for uncollectible accounts using historical collection data and, in certain cases, specific account analysis. The allowance amounted to approximately \$94,300 at June 30, 2022 and is comprised of property taxes \$62,180, and water and sewer accounts receivable \$32,120.

6. 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. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

7. Capital assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items) and are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

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

D. Assets, liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and net position/fund balance (continued)

7. *Capital assets (continued)*

As the Town constructs or acquires capital assets each period, including infrastructure assets, they are capitalized and reported at historical cost (except for intangible right-to-use lease assets (lease 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 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, and infrastructure of the primary government are depreciated/amortized using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	50
Building improvements	15-25
Improvements other than buildings	15-20
Infrastructure	75
Vehicles	5-15
Machinery and equipment	5-10
Lease equipment	5

Infrastructure acquired prior to 1980 is reported in the financial statements.

8. *Compensated absences*

Per the Town's personnel policies, employees can accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick leave benefits. Vested or accumulated vacation and sick leave that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources is reported as an expenditure and a fund liability of the governmental fund that will pay it. Amounts of vested or accumulated vacation and sick leave that are not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. No liability is recorded for non-vesting accumulating rights to receive sick pay benefits. However, a liability is recognized for that portion of accumulating sick leave benefits that is estimated will be taken as "terminal leave" at retirement. The Town accrues salary-related payments associated with the payment of compensated absences.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

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

D. Assets, liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and net position/fund balance (continued)

9. Long-term obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

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

10. Fund balance

The following classifications of fund balance describe the relative strength of the spending constraints placed on the purposes for which resources can be used:

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

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

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

D. Assets, liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and net position/fund balance (continued)

10. Fund balance (continued)

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

The Town establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by formal action of the Town Council; the formal action required to commit fund balance is by resolution, prior to the end of the fiscal year. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the resolution remains in place until a similar action is taken to remove or revise the limitation. The Town Council has by resolution delegated authority to assign fund balance for a specific purpose to the Town's Finance Director. The Town Council may also assign fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment.

11. Net position

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

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

Sometimes the Town will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g. restricted bond and 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 Town's policy to consider restricted net position to have been depleted before unrestricted net position is applied.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

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

D. Assets, liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and net position/fund balance (continued)

12. Restricted assets

Assets of the Town's governmental activities have been restricted for the payment of performance deposits in the amount of \$15,725. Assets of the Town's public utilities enterprise fund have been restricted for the payment of customer deposits in the amount of \$112,153.

13. Prepaid items

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

14. 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 Town has multiple items that qualify for reporting in this category. One item is the deferred charge on refunding reported in the proprietary fund statement of net position. A deferred charge on refunding resulted from the difference between the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The other item is comprised of certain items related to pension and OPEB. For more detailed information on these items, reference the pension and OPEB 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 Town has multiple items that qualify for reporting in this category. Under a modified accrual basis of accounting, unavailable revenue representing property taxes receivable is reported in the governmental funds balance sheet. This amount is comprised of uncollected property taxes due prior to June 30, 2nd half installments levied during the fiscal year but due after June 30th, and amounts prepaid on the 2nd half installments and is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amount becomes available. Under the accrual basis, 2nd half installments levied during the fiscal year but due after June 30th and amounts prepaid on the 2nd half installments are reported as deferred inflows of resources. In addition, certain items related to pension and OPEB are reported as deferred inflows of resources. For more detailed information on this item, reference the pension and OPEB notes.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

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

D. Assets, liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and net position/fund balance (continued)

15. Leases

The Town leases various assets requiring recognition. A lease is a contract that conveys control for 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 Town recognizes lease liabilities and intangible right-to-use lease assets (lease assets) with an initial value of \$5,000, individually or in the aggregate in the government-wide financial statements. 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 Judgements

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

- The Town uses the interest rate stated in lease contracts. When the interest rate is not provided or the implicit rate cannot be readily determined, the Town uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease and certain periods covered by options to extend to reflect how the lease is expected to be in effect, with terms and conditions varying by the type of the 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 Town monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement or modification of its leases. The Town will remeasure the lease asset and lease liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

E. Pensions

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

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

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

F. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

G. Adoption of Accounting Principles:

The Town implemented provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement Nos. 87, *Leases and 92, Omnibus 2020* during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. Statement No. 87, *Leases* requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020* addresses a variety of topics, including leases. No restatement of beginning net position was required as a result of this implementation.

NOTE 2—STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY:

A. Budgetary information

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

1. Prior to February 1, a budget kick-off meeting is held and budget preparation packets are distributed by the Director of Finance to all department heads to assist in submittal of requested operating and capital departmental budgets for the upcoming fiscal year commencing July 1. Upon receipt of departmental budgetary information, the Director of Finance prepares a proposed draft version of the operating and capital budget and presents it to the Town Manager. Meetings with the Town Manager, Director of Finance, and department heads are held as necessary.
2. Prior to March 31, a proposed draft version of the operating and capital budget is presented to the Finance Committee. Budgetary work sessions are held by the Finance Committee during the month of March.
3. Prior to April 15, a proposed draft version of the operating and capital budget is presented to the Town Council. Budgetary work sessions are held by the Town Council during the month of April.
4. Prior to the May Town Council meeting, a public hearing is conducted to receive citizen comments on the proposed draft operating and capital budget.
5. Prior to June 30, the operating and capital budget is legally enacted through passage of an appropriations resolution by the Town Council. All proposed rates, licenses, fees and footnotes are attached to the adopted budget.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 2—STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY: (CONTINUED)

A. Budgetary information (continued)

6. The legal level of budgetary control (i.e., the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is at the function level within an individual fund. The Director of Finance, with the approval of the Town Manager and department head(s), is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between departments within the same fund; however, any revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the Town Council.
7. Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).
8. Appropriations lapse on June 30, for all Town funds, unless they are carried forward by a resolution of Town Council.

B. Excess of expenditures over appropriations

For the year ended June 30, 2022, no departments had expenditures exceeding appropriations.

C. Deficit fund balance

At June 30, 2022, there were no funds with deficit fund balance.

NOTE 3—DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS:

Deposits:

Deposits with banks are covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and collateralized in accordance with the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act (the “Act”) Section 2.2-4400 et. seq. of the Code of Virginia. Under the Act, banks and savings institutions holding public deposits 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 the Town to invest in obligations of the United States or agencies thereof, obligations of the Commonwealth of Virginia or political subdivisions thereof, obligations of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), 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).

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 3—DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS: (CONTINUED)

Credit Risk of Debt Securities

The Town of Woodstock, Virginia may invest any and all funds belonging to it or in its control in the following:

1. U.S. Treasury Bills, Notes, Bonds and other direct obligations of the United States Government.
2. Repurchase agreements executed through Federal Reserve Member Banks or Primary Dealers in U.S. Government securities, and collateralized by Treasury or Agency obligations the market value of which is at least 102% of the purchase price of the repo.
3. Obligations of the Commonwealth of Virginia and of its local governments and public bodies, provided such obligations have a debt rating of at least "AA" or equivalent by Moody's and/or Standard & Poor's.
4. Obligations of Agencies of the Federal Government including but not limited to the Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal National Mortgage Association, Government National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation. 50%
5. U.S. dollar denominated corporate notes or bonds with a rating in the "AAA" or "AA" categories by Moody's and Standard & Poor's at time of purchase. 25%
6. Local Government Investment Pools (LGIP), either administered by the Commonwealth of Virginia or through joint powers statutes and other intergovernmental agreement legislation, including the Commonwealth of Virginia LGIP and the Virginia Investment Pool Trust Fund (VIP). Investments in this class may comprise up to 100% of the Town's portfolio.
7. U.S. dollar denominated Commercial Paper issued by an entity incorporated in the U.S. and rated by at least A-1 by Standard & Poor's Corp. and P-1 by Moody's Investors Service. Not more than 35% of the total funds available for investment may be invested in commercial paper, and not more than 5% in the obligations of any one issuer.
8. Certificates of deposit or other deposits of national banks located within the Commonwealth and state-chartered banks under Commonwealth supervision provided such deposits are insured or collateralized as provided by the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act.

Town's Rated Debt Investments' Values

Rated Debt Investments	Fair Quality Ratings	
	AAAm	AA+f/S1
VIP 1-3 Year High Quality Bond Fund	\$ -	\$ 161,204
VIP Stable NAV Liquidity Pool	1,053,544	-
Total	\$ 1,053,544	\$ 161,204

Investments measured at NAV:

VIP 1-3 Year High Quality Bond Fund	\$ 161,204
VIP Stable NAV Liquidity Pool	1,053,544
Total investments measured at NAV	\$ 1,214,748

There are no redemption restrictions associated with these investments.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 3—DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS: (CONTINUED)

Interest Rate Risk

VIP 1-3 Year High Quality Bond Fund –The weighted average life (WAL) of the pool at June 30, 2022, is 1.83 years.

VIP Stable NAV Liquidity Pool –The dollar weighted average days to maturity (WAM) of the pool at June 30, 2022, is 47 days. Next interest rate reset dates for floating rate securities are used in the calculation of the WAM. The weighted average life (WAL) of the pool at June 30, 2022, is 60 days.

NOTE 4—RECEIVABLES:

Receivables as of June 30, 2022 for the Town's individual major funds, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Public Utilities Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Receivables:			
Property taxes	\$ 1,004,762	\$ -	\$ 1,004,762
Accounts	277,848	395,040	672,888
Unbilled and other	-	138,528	138,528
Gross receivables	\$ 1,282,610	\$ 533,568	\$ 1,816,178
Less: allowance for uncollectibles	(62,180)	(32,120)	(94,300)
Net receivables	\$ 1,220,430	\$ 501,448	\$ 1,721,878

NOTE 5—INTERGOVERNMENTAL RECEIVABLES:

The following amounts represent receivables from other governments as of June 30, 2022:

	<u>General Fund</u>
Commonwealth of Virginia:	
Rolling Stock tax	\$ 4,266
Rental tax	647
Sales tax	60,218
Communications tax	10,748
	<u>\$ 75,879</u>
Federal Government:	
Edward Byrne Memorial JAG program	2,529
Total	\$ 78,408

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 6—UNEARNED REVENUE:

Unearned revenue represents amounts for which asset recognition criteria have been met, but for which revenue recognition criteria have not been met. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, such amounts are measurable, but not available. Unearned revenue totaling \$2,791,510 is comprised of the following:

- A. Police Seizures – Funds received as a result of police search and seizure that are awaiting court action totaled \$10,210 at June 30, 2022.
- B. ARPA Funding– Funds received from the American Rescue Plan (ARPA) Act of 2021 unspent at June 30, 2022 totaled \$2,781,300.

NOTE 7—DEFERRED/UNAVAILABLE REVENUE PROPERTY TAXES:

Deferred and unavailable revenue represents amounts for which asset recognition criteria have been met, but for which revenue recognition criteria have not been met. Deferred and unavailable revenue in the government-wide and fund financial statements totaling \$756,546 and \$965,383 respectively is comprised of the following:

- A. Prepaid Property Taxes – Property taxes due subsequent to June 30, 2022, but paid in advance by the taxpayers totaled \$53,669 in the general fund at June 30, 2022.
- B. Unbilled Property Taxes – Property taxes for the second half of 2022 that had not been billed as of June 30, 2022 amounted to \$702,877.
- C. Unavailable Property Taxes – Uncollected tax billings not available for funding of current expenditures totaled \$208,837 at June 30, 2022.

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TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 8—CAPITAL ASSETS:

The following is a summary of the capital assets activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022:

Governmental Activities:

	Balance July 1, 2021	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2022
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 1,391,659	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,391,659
Construction in progress	183,856	331,181	(158,538)	356,499
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>\$ 1,575,515</u>	<u>\$ 331,181</u>	<u>\$ (158,538)</u>	<u>\$ 1,748,158</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	\$ 691,013	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 691,013
Improvements other than buildings	5,596,586	248,712	-	5,845,298
Infrastructure	12,138,364	-	-	12,138,364
Machinery and equipment	2,159,723	157,221	(24,605)	2,292,339
Total depreciable capital assets	<u>\$ 20,585,686</u>	<u>\$ 405,933</u>	<u>\$ (24,605)</u>	<u>\$ 20,967,014</u>
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	\$ (386,514)	\$ (13,334)	\$ -	\$ (399,848)
Improvements other than buildings	(2,321,775)	(243,155)	-	(2,564,930)
Infrastructure	(5,645,969)	(171,237)	-	(5,817,206)
Machinery and equipment	(1,493,872)	(160,057)	24,605	(1,629,324)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>\$ (9,848,130)</u>	<u>\$ (587,783)</u>	<u>\$ 24,605</u>	<u>\$ (10,411,308)</u>
Total depreciable capital assets, net	<u>\$ 10,737,556</u>	<u>\$ (181,850)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 10,555,706</u>
Lease asset:				
Equipment	\$ -	\$ 15,140	\$ -	\$ 15,140
Accumulated amortization:				
Equipment	\$ -	\$ (130)	\$ -	\$ (130)
Net right-to-use lease asset	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 15,010</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 15,010</u>
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 12,313,071</u>	<u>\$ 164,341</u>	<u>\$ (158,538)</u>	<u>\$ 12,318,874</u>

Depreciation/amortization expense was allocated to the functions/programs as follows:

General government administration	\$ 59,632
Public safety	51,346
Public works	293,680
Parks and recreation	106,950
Community development	76,305
Total depreciation expense	<u>\$ 587,913</u>

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 8—CAPITAL ASSETS: (CONTINUED)

Business-type Activities:

	Balance July 1, 2021	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2022
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 171,915	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 171,915
Construction in progress	179,614	-	-	179,614
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>\$ 351,529</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 351,529</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	\$ 37,563,942	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 37,563,942
Improvements other than buildings	2,599,313	24,685	-	2,623,998
Infrastructure	8,425,554	-	-	8,425,554
Machinery and equipment	600,446	178,720	-	779,166
Total depreciable capital assets	<u>\$ 49,189,255</u>	<u>\$ 203,405</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 49,392,660</u>
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	\$ (9,026,305)	\$ (751,279)	\$ -	\$ (9,777,584)
Improvements other than buildings	(1,709,870)	(120,325)	-	(1,830,195)
Infrastructure	(3,520,868)	(112,341)	-	(3,633,209)
Machinery and equipment	(414,107)	(56,223)	-	(470,330)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>\$ (14,671,150)</u>	<u>\$ (1,040,168)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (15,711,318)</u>
Total depreciable capital assets, net	<u>\$ 34,518,105</u>	<u>\$ (836,763)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 33,681,342</u>
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 34,869,634</u>	<u>\$ (836,763)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 34,032,871</u>

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 9—LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS:

The following is a summary of the long-term obligations of the Town for the year ended June 30, 2022:

	Balance Payable July 1, 2021	Issuances Increases	Retirements Decreases	Balance Payable June 30, 2022	Amount Due Within One Year
Primary Government:					
Governmental Activities					
Direct borrowings and placements:					
General obligation bonds	\$ 1,349,132	\$ -	\$ (105,395)	\$ 1,243,737	\$ 108,503
Total direct borrowings and placements	\$ 1,349,132	\$ -	\$ (105,395)	\$ 1,243,737	\$ 108,503
Other liabilities:					
Capital financing	\$ 91,590	\$ 157,196	\$ (29,656)	\$ 219,130	\$ 61,209
Lease liability	-	15,140	(248)	14,892	2,715
Compensated absences	258,662	155,197	(172,315)	241,544	14,493
Net pension liability	2,636,906	1,399,991	(2,640,505)	1,396,392	-
Net OPEB liabilities	1,385,103	458,234	(672,723)	1,170,614	-
Total governmental activities	\$ 5,721,393	\$ 2,185,758	\$ (3,620,842)	\$ 4,286,309	\$ 186,920
Business-type Activities					
Direct borrowings and placements:					
General obligation bonds	\$ 6,441,215	\$ -	\$ (198,121)	\$ 6,243,094	\$ 207,015
Premium on bond issue	180,179	-	(10,599)	169,580	10,599
Revenue Bonds	9,504,120	-	(784,750)	8,719,370	784,750
Total direct borrowings and placements	\$ 16,125,514	\$ -	\$ (993,470)	\$ 15,132,044	\$ 1,002,364
Other liabilities:					
Capital financing	\$ -	\$ 170,270	\$ -	\$ 170,270	\$ 33,245
Compensated absences	161,762	97,057	(105,152)	153,667	9,220
Net pension liability	1,054,688	556,169	(1,054,799)	556,058	-
Net OPEB liabilities	510,032	59,754	(163,109)	406,677	-
Total business-type activities	\$ 17,851,996	\$ 883,250	\$ (2,316,530)	\$ 16,418,716	\$ 1,044,829
Total primary government	\$ 23,573,389	\$ 3,069,008	\$ (5,937,372)	\$ 20,705,025	\$ 1,231,749

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 9—LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS: (CONTINUED)

For governmental and business-type activities, compensated absences, pension and OPEB liabilities are liquidated by the General and Public Utilities Funds, respectively.

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

Governmental Activities									
Long-term Obligations									
Year Ending June 30,	Direct Borrowings and Placements			Other Liabilities				Total	
	General Obligation Bonds			Capital Financing		Lease Liability			
	Principal	Interest		Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 108,503	\$ 35,937	\$	\$ 61,209	\$ 3,711	\$ 2,715	\$ 682	\$ 172,427	\$ 40,330
2024	111,679	32,762		62,472	2,448	2,820	545	176,971	35,755
2025	115,001	29,440		31,434	1,155	2,965	400	149,400	30,995
2026	118,396	26,045		31,815	775	3,116	249	153,327	27,069
2027	121,894	22,547		32,200	390	3,276	89	157,370	23,026
2028-2032	348,260	72,575		-	-	-	-	348,260	72,575
2033-2037	299,464	27,386		-	-	-	-	299,464	27,386
2038	20,540	192		-	-	-	-	20,540	192
Total	\$ 1,243,737	\$ 246,884	\$	\$ 219,130	\$ 8,479	\$ 14,892	\$ 1,965	\$ 1,477,759	\$ 257,328

Business-type Activities									
Long-term Obligations									
Year Ending June 30,	Direct Borrowings and Placements			Other Liabilities				Total	
	General Obligation Bonds			Revenue Bonds		Capital Financing			
	Principal	Interest		Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 207,015	\$ 209,140	\$	\$ 784,750	\$ -	\$ 33,245	\$ 2,061	\$ 1,025,010	\$ 211,201
2024	221,041	201,013		784,750	-	33,647	1,658	1,039,438	202,671
2025	225,204	192,495		784,750	-	34,054	1,251	1,044,008	193,746
2026	234,508	183,707		784,750	-	34,466	839	1,053,724	184,546
2027	238,958	174,794		784,750	-	34,858	422	1,058,566	175,216
2028-2032	1,337,055	732,230		3,125,546	-	-	-	4,462,601	732,230
2033-2037	1,598,659	463,660		1,670,074	-	-	-	3,268,733	463,660
2038-2042	1,270,859	210,223		-	-	-	-	1,270,859	210,223
2043-2047	766,357	60,158		-	-	-	-	766,357	60,158
2048	143,438	2,427		-	-	-	-	143,438	2,427
Total	\$ 6,243,094	\$ 2,429,847	\$	\$ 8,719,370	\$ -	\$ 170,270	\$ 6,231	\$ 15,132,734	\$ 2,436,078

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 9—LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS: (CONTINUED)

Details of long-term obligations:

Governmental Activities:

General obligation bonds

Series 2013, \$1,000,000, issued March 29, 2013, payable in monthly installments of \$6,556, through April 1, 2028, with interest at 2.26%	\$ 444,207
Series 2018A, \$650,000, issued May 30, 2018, payable in monthly installments of \$3,530, through May 28, 2038, with interest at 2.75%	534,990
Series 2018B, \$325,000, issued May 30, 2018, payable in monthly installments of \$1,950, through May 28, 2038, with interest at 3.875%	264,540
Subtotal general obligation bonds	\$ 1,243,737

Capital financing

Capital financing for a public works dump truck dated April 4, 2019, payable in five annual installments of \$32,330 through April 4, 2024 with interest at 2.92%	\$ 61,934
Capital financing for a public works dump truck dated November 5, 2021, payable in five annual installments of \$32,590 through November 5, 2026 with interest at 1.21%	157,196
Sub-total capital financing	\$ 219,130

Lease liability

Lease for a public works Canon multifunction copier dated June 15, 2022, payable in sixty monthly installments of \$280 through June 15, 2027 at a discount rate of 5%	\$ 14,892
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Compensated absences	\$ 241,544
Net pension liability	\$ 1,396,392
Net OPEB liabilities	\$ 1,170,614
Total governmental activities long-term obligations	\$ 4,286,309

The Town's outstanding notes from direct borrowings and direct placements related to governmental activities of \$1,243,737 contain a provision that in an event of default, outstanding amounts become immediately due if the Town is unable to make payment.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 9—LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS: (CONTINUED)

Business-type Activities:

General obligation bonds

Series 2003, \$2,286,000, issued September 25, 2003, payable in monthly installments of \$9,922, through September 25, 2043, with interest at 4.25%	\$ 1,643,597
Series 2014, \$2,005,000 issued November 19, 2014, payable in variable semi-annual installments beginning April 1, 2015 through October 1, 2037 with variable interest rates	1,745,000
Series 2017, \$3,126,800 Water Treatment Plant Project, issued March 14, 2017, payable in semi-annual installments beginning September 1, 2018 through March 1, 2048 with interest at 2.25%	2,854,497
Subtotal general obligation bonds	\$ 6,243,094

Revenue bonds

Series 2006, \$4,561,156, issued September 27, 2006, payable in semi-annual installments of \$114,029, beginning January 1, 2009 through July 1, 2028, bearing no interest	\$ 1,482,376
Series 2007, \$13,917,296, issued November 9, 2007, payable in semi-annual installments of \$278,346 beginning July 1, 2010 through January 1, 2035, bearing no interest	7,236,994
Subtotal revenue bonds	\$ 8,719,370
Unamortized premium on general obligation bonds	\$ 169,580

Capital financing

Capital financing for a public utility dump truck dated November 5, 2021, payable in five annual installments of \$32,590 through November 5, 2026 with interest at 1.21%	\$ 170,270
Compensated absences	\$ 153,667
Net pension liability	\$ 556,058
Net OPEB liabilities	\$ 406,677
Total business-type activities long-term obligations	\$ 16,418,716

The Town's outstanding notes from direct borrowings and direct placements related to business-type activities in the amount \$14,962,464, contain a provision that in an event of default, outstanding amounts become immediately due if the Town is unable to make payment.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 10—PENSION PLANS:

Plan Description

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

Benefit Structures

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

- a. Employees with a membership date before July 1, 2010, vested as of January 1, 2013, and have not taken a refund, are covered under Plan 1, a defined benefit plan. Non-hazardous duty employees are eligible for an unreduced retirement benefit beginning at age 65 with at least 5 years of service credit or age 50 with at least 30 years of service credit. Non-hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 55 with at least 5 years of service credit or age 50 with at least 10 years of service credit. Hazardous duty employees (law enforcement officers, firefighters, and sheriffs) are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at age 60 with at least 5 years of service credit or age 50 with at least 25 years of service credit. Hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 50 with at least 5 years of service credit.
- b. Employees with a membership date from July 1, 2010 to December 31, 2013, that have not taken a refund or employees with a membership date prior to July 1, 2010 and not vested before January 1, 2013, are covered under Plan 2, a defined benefit plan. Non-hazardous duty employees are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at their normal social security retirement age with at least 5 years of service credit or when the sum of their age plus service credit equals 90. Non-hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 60 with at least 5 years of service credit. Hazardous duty employees are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at age 60 with at least 5 years of service credit or age 50 with at least 25 years of service credit. Hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 50 with at least 5 years of service credit.
- c. Non-hazardous duty employees with a membership date on or after January 1, 2014 are covered by the Hybrid Plan combining the features of a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. Plan 1 and Plan 2 members also had the option of opting into this plan during the election window held January 1 – April 30, 2014 with an effective date of July 1, 2014. Employees covered by this plan are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at their normal social security retirement age with at least 5 years of service credit, or when the sum of their age plus service credit equals 90. Employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 60 with at least 5 years of creditable service. For the defined contribution component, members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 10—PENSION PLANS: (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, 1.85% for sheriffs and regional jail superintendents, and 1.70% or 1.85% for hazardous duty employees as elected by the employer. Under Plan 2, average final compensation is the average of the employee's 60 consecutive months of highest compensation and the retirement multiplier is 1.65% for non-hazardous duty employees, 1.85% for sheriffs and regional jail superintendents, and 1.70% or 1.85% for hazardous duty employees as elected by the employer. Under the Hybrid Plan, average final compensation is the average of the employee's 60 consecutive months of highest compensation and the multiplier is 1.00%. For members who opted into the Hybrid Retirement Plan from Plan 1 or Plan 2, the applicable multipliers for those plans will be used to calculate the retirement benefit for service credited in those plans.

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

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

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

As of the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the pension plan:

	<u>Number</u>
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	42
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	11
Non-vested inactive members	7
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	<u>15</u>
Total inactive members	33
Active members	<u>58</u>
Total covered employees	<u><u>133</u></u>

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 10—PENSION PLANS: (CONTINUED)

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 Town's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2022, was 15.62% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019.

This rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the Town were \$453,392 and \$447,705 for the years ended June 30, 2022, and June 30, 2021, respectively.

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability (NPL) is calculated separately for each employer and represents that particular employer's total pension liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, less that employer's fiduciary net position. The Town's net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2021. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2020 and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021.

Actuarial Assumptions – General Employees

The total pension liability for General Employees in the Town's Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, 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, 2021.

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

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 10—PENSION PLANS: (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions – General Employees (Continued)

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

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, 2020 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. 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

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 10—PENSION PLANS: (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions – Public Safety Employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits

The total pension liability for Public Safety employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits in the Town's Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, 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, 2021.

Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases, including inflation	3.5% – 4.75%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation

Mortality rates:

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

Pre-Retirement:

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

Post-Retirement:

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

Post-Disablement:

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

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

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

Mortality Improvement:

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

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 10—PENSION PLANS: (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions – Public Safety Employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits (continued)

Mortality rates: (continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

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

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

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 10—PENSION PLANS: (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	34.00%	5.00%	1.70%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.57%	0.09%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	4.49%	0.63%
Real Assets	14.00%	4.76%	0.67%
Private Equity	14.00%	9.94%	1.39%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	6.00%	3.29%	0.20%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	3.00%	6.84%	0.21%
Total	100.00%		4.89%
		Inflation	2.50%
		Expected arithmetic nominal return*	7.39%

* The above allocation provides a one-year expected return of 7.39%. 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 6.94%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

*On October 10, 2019, the VRS Board elected a long-term rate of return of 6.75% which was roughly at the 40th percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation at that time, providing a median return of 7.11%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 10—PENSION PLANS: (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. Consistent with the phased-in funding provided by the General Assembly for state and teacher employer contributions; the Town was also provided with an opportunity to use an alternative employer contribution rate. For the year ended June 30, 2021, the alternate rate was the employer contribution rate used in FY 2012 or 100% of the actuarially determined employer contribution rate from the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuations, whichever was greater. From July 1, 2021 on, participating employers are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Changes in Net Pension Liability

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2020	\$ 14,629,091	\$ 10,937,497	\$ 2,757,312
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	\$ 419,472	\$ -	\$ 419,472
Interest	964,019	-	964,019
Changes of assumptions	561,991	-	561,991
Differences between expected and actual experience	(103,862)	-	(103,862)
Contributions - employer	-	447,705	(447,705)
Contributions - employee	-	142,587	(142,587)
Net investment income	-	2,997,544	(2,997,544)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(694,646)	(694,646)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(7,356)	7,356
Other changes	-	284	(284)
Net changes	\$ 1,146,974	\$ 2,886,118	\$ (1,739,144)
Balances at June 30, 2021	\$ 15,776,065	\$ 13,823,615	\$ 1,952,450

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 10—PENSION PLANS: (CONTINUED)

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

The following presents the net pension liability of the Town using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the Town's 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		
	1% Decrease	Current Discount	1% Increase
	(5.75%)	(6.75%)	(7.75%)
Town Net Pension Liability \$	4,215,299	\$ 1,952,450	\$ 113,171

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Town recognized pension expense of \$403,217. At June 30, 2022, the Town 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	\$ 222,932	\$ 78,090
Change in assumptions	537,570	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	1,494,904
Change in proportionate share	8,305	8,305
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	453,392	-
Total	\$ 1,222,199	\$ 1,581,299

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 10—PENSION PLANS: (CONTINUED)

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

\$453,392 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Town's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023. 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,

2023	\$	(21,136)
2024		(109,013)
2025		(233,148)
2026		(449,195)
2027		-
Thereafter		-

Pension Plan Data

Information about the VRS Political Subdivision Retirement Plan is also available in the separately issued VRS 2021 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (Annual Report). A copy of the 2021 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at <http://www.varetire.org/pdf/publications/2021-annual-report.pdf>, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA 23218-2500.

NOTE 11—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN):

Plan Description

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

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

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

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 11—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Eligible Employees

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

Benefit Amounts

The GLI Plan is a defined benefit plan with several components. The natural death benefit is equal to the employee's covered compensation rounded to the next highest thousand and then doubled. The accidental death benefit is double the natural benefit. In addition to basic natural and accidental death benefits, the plan provides additional benefits provided under specific circumstances that include the following: accidental dismemberment benefit, seatbelt benefit, repatriation benefit, felonious assault benefit, and accelerated death benefit option. The benefit amounts are subject to a reduction factor. The benefit amount reduces by 25% on January 1 following one calendar year of separation. The benefit amount reduces by an additional 25% on each subsequent January 1 until it reaches 25% of its original value. For covered members with at least 30 years of service credit, the minimum benefit payable was set at \$8,000 by statute in 2015. This will be increased annually based on the VRS Plan 2 cost-of-living adjustment calculation. The minimum benefit adjusted for the COLA was \$8,722 as of June 30, 2022.

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 1.34% of covered employee compensation. This was allocated into an employee and an employer component using a 60/40 split. The employee component was 0.80% (1.34% x 60%) and the employer component was 0.54% (1.34% 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, 2022 was 0.54% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019. 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 GLI Plan from the entity were \$16,411 and \$16,248 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 11—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

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

At June 30, 2022, the entity reported a liability of \$169,634 for its proportionate share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability. The Net GLI OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2021 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, 2020 and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021. 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, 2021 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2021, the participating employer's proportion was 0.01460% as compared to 0.01490% at June 30, 2020.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the participating employer recognized GLI OPEB expense of \$8,292. 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, 2022, 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	\$ 19,347	\$ 1,293
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on GLI OPEB plan investments	-	40,488
Change in assumptions	9,352	23,210
Changes in proportion	6,540	4,603
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	16,411	-
Total	<u>\$ 51,650</u>	<u>\$ 69,594</u>

\$16,411 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, 2023. 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

2023	\$ (7,015)
2024	(5,132)
2025	(5,971)
2026	(13,125)
2027	(3,112)
Thereafter	-

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 11—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total GLI OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, 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, 2021. The assumptions include several employer groups. Salary increases and 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%
Locality - Hazardous Duty employees	3.50%-4.75%
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 Teachers 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

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 11—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Mortality Rates- Non- Largest Ten Locality Employers- General Employees (continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020, except change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective July 1, 2019. 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

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

Pre-Retirement:

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

Post-Retirement:

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

Post-Disablement:

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

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

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

Mortality Improvement Scale:

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

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 11—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Mortality Rates – Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers – Hazardous Duty Employees (continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective July 1, 2019. 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. Increased disability life expectancy. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience and changed final retirement age from 65 to 70
Withdrawal Rates	Decreased rates and changed from rates based on age and service to rates based on service only to better fit experience and to be more consistent with Locals Top 10 Hazardous Duty
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

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, 2021, NOL amounts for the GLI Plan is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

		Group Life Insurance OPEB Plan
Total GLI OPEB Liability	\$	3,577,346
Plan Fiduciary Net Position		2,413,074
GLI Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	1,164,272
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total GLI OPEB Liability		
		67.45%

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.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 11—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

Asset Class (Strategy)	Long-Term Target Asset Allocation	Arithmetic Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return*
Public Equity	34.00%	5.00%	1.70%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.57%	0.09%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	4.49%	0.63%
Real Assets	14.00%	4.76%	0.67%
Private Equity	14.00%	9.94%	1.39%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	6.00%	3.29%	0.20%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	3.00%	6.84%	0.21%
Total	100.00%		4.89%
		Inflation	2.50%
		Expected arithmetic nominal return*	7.39%

*The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.39%. 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 6.94%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

*On October 10, 2019, the VRS Board elected a long-term rate of return of 6.75%, which was roughly at the 40th percentile of expected long term results of the VRS fund asset allocation at that time, providing a median return of 7.11%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 11—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total GLI OPEB liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy and at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees. Through the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, 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 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rate. From July 1, 2021 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%)
Town's proportionate share of the				
GLI Plan Net OPEB Liability	\$	247,842	\$	169,634
				\$ 106,478

GLI Program Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the GLI Plan's Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2021 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (Annual Report). A copy of the 2021 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at <http://www.varetire.org/pdf/publications/2021-annual-report.pdf>, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 12—LINE OF DUTY ACT (LODA) PROGRAM:

Plan Description

The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Line of Duty Act Program (LODA) was established pursuant to §9.1-400 et seq. of the Code of Virginia, as amended, and which provides the authority under which benefit terms are established or may be amended. The LODA Program provides death and health insurance benefits to eligible state employees and local government employees, including volunteers, who die or become disabled as a result of the performance of their duties as a public safety officer. In addition, health insurance benefits are provided to eligible survivors and family members. As required by statute, the Virginia Retirement System (the System) is responsible for managing the assets of the program. This is a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan administered by the System. Participating employers made contributions to the program beginning in FY 2012. The employer contributions are determined by the System's actuary using anticipated program costs and the number of covered individuals associated with all participating employers.

The specific information for the LODA Program OPEB, including eligibility, coverage and benefits is described below:

Eligible Employees

All paid employees and volunteers in hazardous duty positions in Virginia localities as well as hazardous duty employees who are covered under the Virginia Retirement System (VRS), the State Police Officers' Retirement System (SPORS), or the Virginia Law Officers' Retirement System (VaLORS) are automatically covered by the LODA Program. As required by statute, the Virginia Retirement System (the System) is responsible for managing the assets of the program.

Benefit Amounts

The LODA program death benefit is a one-time payment made to the beneficiary or beneficiaries of a covered individual. Amounts vary as follows: \$100,000 when a death occurs as the direct or proximate result of performing duty as of January 1, 2006, or after; \$25,000 when the cause of death is attributed to one of the applicable presumptions and occurred earlier than five years after the retirement date; or an additional \$20,000 benefit is payable when certain members of the National Guard and U.S. military reserves are killed in action in any armed conflict on or after October 7, 2001.

The LODA program also provides health insurance benefits. The health insurance benefits are managed through the Virginia Department of Human Resource Management (DHRM). The health benefits are modeled after the State Employee Health Benefits Program plans and provide consistent, premium-free continued health plan coverage for LODA-eligible disabled individuals, survivors and family members.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 12—LINE OF DUTY ACT (LODA) PROGRAM: (CONTINUED)

Contributions

The contribution requirements for the LODA Program are governed by §9.1-400.1 of the Code of Virginia, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to state agencies by the Virginia General Assembly. Each employer's contractually required employer contribution rate for the LODA Program for the year ended June 30, 2022 was \$722.55 per covered full-time-equivalent employee. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019 and represents the pay-as-you-go funding rate and not the full actuarial cost of the benefits under the program. The actuarially determined pay-as-you-go rate was expected to finance the costs and related expenses of benefits payable during the year. Contributions to the LODA Program from the entity were \$12,283 and \$12,912 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively.

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

At June 30, 2022, the entity reported a liability of \$413,562 for its proportionate share of the Net LODA OPEB Liability. The Net LODA OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2021 and the total LODA OPEB liability used to calculate the Net LODA OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021. The entity's proportion of the Net LODA OPEB Liability was based on the entity's actuarially determined pay-as-you-go employer contributions to the LODA OPEB plan for the year ended June 30, 2021 relative to the total of the actuarially determined pay-as-you-go employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2021, the entity's proportion was 0.09380% as compared to 0.08829% at June 30, 2020.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the entity recognized LODA OPEB expense of \$40,863. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the LODA OPEB expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion.

At June 30, 2022, the entity reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the LODA OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 34,480	\$ 62,617
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on LODA OPEB plan investments	-	2,395
Change in assumptions	114,446	19,783
Changes in proportionate share	36,294	6,569
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	12,283	-
Total	\$ 197,503	\$ 91,364

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 12—LINE OF DUTY ACT (LODA) PROGRAM: (CONTINUED)

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

\$12,283 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the LODA OPEB resulting from the entity's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net LODA OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the LODA OPEB will be recognized in LODA OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

Year Ended June 30

2023	\$ 12,281
2024	12,391
2025	12,423
2026	12,458
2027	14,368
Thereafter	29,935

Actuarial Assumptions

The total LODA OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, 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, 2021. The assumptions include several employer groups as noted below. Salary increases and 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 employees	N/A
Medical cost trend rates assumption:	
Under age 65	7.00%-4.75%
Ages 65 and older	5.375%-4.75%
Year of ultimate trend rate:	
Under age 65	Fiscal year ended 2029
Ages 65 and older	Fiscal year ended 2024
Investment rate of return	2.16%, including inflation*

*Since LODA is funded on a current-disbursement basis, the assumed annual rate of return of 2.16% was used since it approximates the risk-free rate of return.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 12—LINE OF DUTY ACT (LODA) PROGRAM: (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Mortality Rates – Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers with Public Safety Employees

Pre-Retirement:

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

Post-Retirement:

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

Post-Disablement:

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

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

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

Mortality Improvement Scale:

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 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 are as follows:

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

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 12—LINE OF DUTY ACT (LODA) PROGRAM: (CONTINUED)

Net LODA OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability (NOL) for the LODA Program represents the program'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, 2021, NOL amounts for the LODA Program is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	LODA Program
Total LODA OPEB Liability	\$ 448,542
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	7,553
LODA Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	<u>\$ 440,989</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total LODA OPEB Liability	1.68%

The total LODA 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 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 LODA OPEB Program's investments was set at 2.16% for this valuation. Since LODA is funded on a current-disbursement basis, it is not able to use the VRS Pooled Investments 6.75% assumption. Instead, the assumed annual rate of return of 2.16% was used since it approximates the risk-free rate of return. This Single Equivalent Interest Rate (SEIR) is the applicable municipal bond index rate based on the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index published monthly by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System as of the measurement date of June 30, 2021.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total LODA OPEB liability was 2.16%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made per the VRS Statutes and that they 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, 2021, the rate contributed by participating employers to the LODA OPEB Program will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 12—LINE OF DUTY ACT (LODA) PROGRAM: (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity of the Covered Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net LODA OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the covered employer's proportionate share of the net LODA OPEB liability using the discount rate of 2.16%, as well as what the covered employer's proportionate share of the net LODA OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (1.16%) or one percentage point higher (3.16%) than the current rate:

		Discount Rate		
		1% Decrease (1.16%)	Current (2.16%)	1% Increase (3.16%)
Town's proportionate share of the				
LODA Net OPEB Liability	\$	475,748 \$	413,562 \$	364,150

Sensitivity of the Covered Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net LODA OPEB Liability to Changes in the Health Care Trend Rate

Because the LODA Program contains a provision for the payment of health insurance premiums, the liabilities are also impacted by the health care trend rates. The following presents the covered employer's proportionate share of the net LODA OPEB liability using the health care trend rate of 7.00% decreasing to 4.75%, as well as what the covered employer's proportionate share of the net LODA OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a health care trend rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00% decreasing to 3.75%) or one percentage point higher (8.00% decreasing to 5.75%) than the current rate:

		Health Care Trend Rates		
		1% Decrease (6.00% decreasing to 3.75%)	Current (7.00% decreasing to 4.75%)	1% Increase (8.00% decreasing to 5.75%)
Town's proportionate share of the				
LODA Net OPEB Liability	\$	339,338 \$	413,562 \$	508,732

LODA OPEB Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the LODA Program Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2021 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (Annual Report). A copy of the 2021 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at <http://www.varetire.org/pdf/publications/2021-annual-report.pdf>, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 13—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN (OPEB PLAN):

Plan Description

The Political Subdivision Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan was established pursuant to §51.1-1400 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 participating political subdivisions are automatically covered by the VRS Political Subdivision HIC Plan upon employment. This is an agent multiple-employer plan administered by the Virginia Retirement System (the System), along with pension and other OPEB plans, for public employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Members earn one month of service credit toward the benefit for each month they are employed and for which their employer pays contributions to VRS. The HIC is a tax-free reimbursement in an amount set by the General Assembly for each year of service credit against qualified health insurance premiums retirees pay for single coverage, excluding any portion covering the spouse or dependents. The credit cannot exceed the amount of the premiums and ends upon the retiree's death.

The specific information about the Political Subdivision HIC Plan OPEB, including eligibility, coverage and benefits is described below:

Eligible Employees

The Political Subdivision Retiree HIC Plan was established July 1, 1993 for retired political subdivision employees of employers who elect the benefit and retire with at least 15 years of service credit. Eligible employees include full-time permanent salaried employees of the participating political subdivision who are covered under the VRS pension plan. These employees are enrolled automatically upon employment.

Benefit Amounts

The Political Subdivision Retiree HIC Plan is a defined benefit plan that provides a credit toward the cost of health insurance coverage for retired political subdivision employees of participating employers. For employees who retire, the monthly benefit is \$1.50 per year of service per month with a maximum benefit of \$45.00 per month. For employees who retire on disability or go on long-term disability under the Virginia Local Disability Program Plan (VLDP), the monthly benefit is \$45.00 per month.

HIC Plan Notes

The monthly HIC benefit cannot exceed the individual premium amount. There is no HIC for premiums paid and qualified under LODA; however, the employee may receive the credit for premiums paid for other qualified health plans. Employees who retire after being on long-term disability under VLDP must have at least 15 years of service credit to qualify for the HIC as a retiree.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 13—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

As of the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the HIC OPEB plan:

	<u>Number</u>
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	20
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	<u>1</u>
Total inactive members	21
Active members	<u>58</u>
Total covered employees	<u><u>99</u></u>

Contributions

The contribution requirements for active employees is governed by §51.1-1402(E) 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. The Town's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2022 was 0.29% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020. The actuarially determined rate was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions from the Town to the HIC Plan were \$8,813 and \$8,726 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively.

Net HIC OPEB Liability

The Town net HIC OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2021. The total HIC OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2020, using updated actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 13—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total HIC OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, 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, 2021.

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

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

Pre-Retirement:

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

Post-Retirement:

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

Post-Disablement:

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

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

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

Mortality Improvement Scale:

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

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 13—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Mortality Rates – Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers – General Employees (continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. 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 from 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

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TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 13—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

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

Pre-Retirement:

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

Post-Retirement:

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

Post-Disablement:

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

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

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

Mortality Improvement Scale:

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. 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. Increased disability life expectancy. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience and changed final retirement age from 65 to 70
Withdrawal Rates	Decreased rates and changed from rates based on age and service to rates based on service only to better fit experience and to be more consistent with Locals Top 10 Hazardous Duty
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 13—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Long-term Expected Rate of Return

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

Asset Class (Strategy)	Long-term Target Asset Allocation	Arithmetic Long-term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-term Expected Rate of Return*
Public Equity	34.00%	5.00%	1.70%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.57%	0.09%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	4.49%	0.63%
Real Assets	14.00%	4.76%	0.67%
Private Equity	14.00%	9.94%	1.39%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	6.00%	3.29%	0.20%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	3.00%	6.84%	0.21%
Total	100.00%		4.89%
		Inflation	2.50%
		Expected arithmetic nominal return*	7.39%

*The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.39%. 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 6.94%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

*On October 10, 2019, the VRS Board elected a long-term rate of return of 6.75% which was roughly at the 40th percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation at that time, providing a median return of 7.11%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 13—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total HIC 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 at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Through the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, the rate contributed by the entity for the HIC OPEB was 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rate. From July 1, 2021 on, employers are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the HIC 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 HIC OPEB liability.

Changes in Net HIC OPEB Liability

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total HIC OPEB Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net HIC OPEB Liability (Asset) (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2020	\$ 141,446	\$ 71,572	\$ 69,874
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	\$ 4,133	\$ -	\$ 4,133
Interest	9,173	-	9,173
Changes in assumptions	2,069	-	2,069
Differences between expected and actual experience	(37)	-	(37)
Contributions - employer	-	8,726	(8,726)
Net investment income	-	18,605	(18,605)
Benefit payments	(11,108)	(11,108)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(214)	214
Net changes	\$ 4,230	\$ 16,009	\$ (11,779)
Balances at June 30, 2021	\$ 145,676	\$ 87,581	\$ 58,095

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 13—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity of the Town's HIC Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the Town's HIC Plan net HIC OPEB liability using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the Town's net HIC 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%)
Town's			
Net HIC OPEB Liability \$	73,808 \$	58,095 \$	44,800

Health Insurance Credit Plan OPEB Expenses, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to HIC Plan OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Town recognized HIC Plan OPEB expense of \$7,718. At June 30, 2022, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Town's HIC Credit Program Plan from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 5,736	\$ 32
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on HIC OPEB plan investments	-	8,974
Change in assumptions	3,591	1,088
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	8,813	-
Total	\$ 18,140	\$ 10,094

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 13—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Health Insurance Credit Plan OPEB Expenses, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to HIC Plan OPEB (Continued)

\$8,813 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the HIC OPEB resulting from the Town's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net HIC OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the HIC OPEB will be recognized in the HIC OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

<u>Year Ended June 30,</u>		
2023	\$	(530)
2024		(494)
2025		(28)
2026		(923)
2027		976
Thereafter		232

HIC Plan Data

Information about the VRS Political Subdivision HIC Plan is available in the separately issued VRS 2021 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (Annual Report). A copy of the 2021 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at <http://www.varetire.org/pdf/publications/2021-annual-report.pdf>, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

NOTE 14—MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND PRESCRIPTION INSURANCE – PAY AS YOU GO
(OPEB PLAN):

Plan Description

The Town administers a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan, the Town of Woodstock OPEB Plan. The plan provides post-employment health care benefits to all eligible permanent employees who meet the requirements under the Town's pension plans. The plan does not issue a publicly available financial report.

Benefits Provided

Post-employment benefits are provided to eligible retirees include Medical, Dental, and Prescription insurance. The benefits that are provided for active employees are the same for eligible retirees, spouses and dependents of eligible retirees. All permanent employees of the Town who meet eligibility requirements of the pension plan are eligible to receive post-employment health care benefits.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 14—MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND PRESCRIPTION INSURANCE – PAY AS YOU GO (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Plan Membership

At July 1, 2021 (the measurement date), the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Total active employees with coverage	52
Total inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	<u>5</u>
Total	<u><u>57</u></u>

Contributions

The board 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 Town Council. The amount paid by the Town for OPEB as the benefits came due during the year ended June 30, 2022 was \$44,400.

Total OPEB Liability

The Town's total OPEB liability was measured as of July 1, 2021. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified.

Salary Increases	2.50% increases annually
Discount Rate	1.92%
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	7.00% for fiscal year end 2022, decreasing 0.25% per year to an ultimate rate of 5.00%
Investment Rate of Return	Not applicable

Mortality rates for Active employees and healthy retirees were based on a RP-2014 Mortality Table, fully generational with base year 2006, projected using two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2021.

The date of the most recent actuarial experience study for which significant assumptions were based is not available.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)**

**NOTE 14—MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND PRESCRIPTION INSURANCE – PAY AS YOU GO
(OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)**

Discount Rate

The discount rate used when OPEB plan investments are insufficient to pay for future benefit payments has been set equal to 1.92% and represents the Municipal GO AA 20-year yield curve rate as of the measurement date.

Changes in Total OPEB Liability

	<u>Total OPEB Liability</u>
Balances at July 1, 2021	\$ 1,207,500
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	\$ 42,700
Interest	30,100
Difference between expected and actual experience	(368,900)
Changes in assumptions	69,000
Benefit payments	(44,400)
Net changes	\$ (271,500)
Balances at June 30, 2022	\$ <u>936,000</u>

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

The following amounts present the total OPEB liability of the Town, as well as what the total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (0.92%) or one percentage point higher (2.92%) than the current discount rate:

<u>Rate</u>		
<u>1% Decrease (0.92%)</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate (1.92%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (2.92%)</u>
\$ 1,049,300	\$ 936,000	\$ 835,600

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

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Town, 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 (6.00%) or one percentage point higher (8.00%) than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

<u>Rates</u>		
<u>Healthcare Cost Trend</u>		
<u>1% Decrease (6.00% decreasing to 4.00%)</u>	<u>7.00% decreasing to 5.00%</u>	<u>1% Increase (8.00% decreasing to 6.00%)</u>
\$ 814,100	\$ 936,000	\$ 1,082,400

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)**

**NOTE 14—MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND PRESCRIPTION INSURANCE – PAY AS YOU GO
(OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)**

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

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Town recognized OPEB expense in the amount of \$70,000. At June 30, 2022, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Pay as You Go OPEB plan are as follows:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 69,700	\$ 385,800
Changes in assumptions	199,700	6,800
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	44,400	-
Total	<u>\$ 313,800</u>	<u>\$ 392,600</u>

\$44,400 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the OPEB resulting from the Town's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the OPEB will be recognized in the OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

<u>Year Ended June 30,</u>	
2023	\$ (11,300)
2024	(11,300)
2025	(11,300)
2026	(11,700)
2027	(12,100)
Thereafter	(65,500)

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

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)****NOTE 15—SUMMARY OF OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLANS:**

The following is a summary of the Town's OPEB plans as of June 30, 2022:

	<u>Deferred Outflows</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows</u>	<u>Net OPEB Liabilities</u>	<u>OPEB Expense</u>
VRS OPEB Plans:				
Group Life Insurance Plan (Note 11)	\$ 51,650	\$ 69,594	\$ 169,634	\$ 8,292
Line Of Duty Act (Note 12)	197,503	91,364	413,562	40,863
Health Insurance Credit Plan (Note 13)	18,140	10,094	58,095	7,718
Pay As You Go Stand-Alone Plan (Note 14)	<u>313,800</u>	<u>392,600</u>	<u>936,000</u>	<u>70,000</u>
Totals	\$ <u>581,093</u>	\$ <u>563,652</u>	\$ <u>1,577,291</u>	\$ <u>126,873</u>

NOTE 16—PROPERTY, LIABILITY AND FIDELITY BONDS:

The Town pays Virginia Risk Sharing Association (VRSA) contributions and assessments based upon classification and rates into a designated cash reserve fund out of which expenses of the Association and claims and awards are to be paid. In the event of a loss deficit and depletion of all available excess insurance, the Association may assess all members in the proportion in which the premium of each bears to the total premiums of all members in the year in which such deficit occurs. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance in any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 17—INTERFUND OBLIGATIONS:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Due From Other Funds</u>	<u>Due To Other Funds</u>
Primary Government:		
General Fund	\$ 1,415	\$ -
Public Utilities Fund	-	<u>1,415</u>
Total reporting entity	\$ <u>1,415</u>	\$ <u>1,415</u>

NOTE 18—RISK MANAGEMENT:

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters for which the Town carries commercial insurance. The Town also provides a risk management program for workers' compensation. Premiums are paid by the general fund and all other funds and are available to pay claims, claim reserves and administrative costs of the program.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 18—RISK MANAGEMENT: (CONTINUED)

The Town is a member of the VRSA for workers' compensation. This program provides claims management and risk management services.

Each Association member jointly and severally agrees to assume, pay and discharge any liability. The Town pays VRSA contributions and assessments based upon classification and rates into a designated cash reserve fund out of which claims, refunds, and expenses of the Association are to be paid. In the event of a loss deficit and depletion of all available excess insurance, the Association may assess all members in the proportion which the premium of each bears to the total premiums of all members in the year in which such deficit occurs. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance in any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 19—CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:

The Town receives grant funds, principally from the federal government, for construction and various other programs. Certain expenditures of these funds are subject to audit by the grantor, and the Town is contingently liable to refund amounts in excess of allowable expenditures. In the opinion of the Town management, no material refunds will be required as a result of expenditures disallowed by grantors.

The Town is responsible for the refunding of arbitrage interest incurred on the unexpended proceeds of certain bond issues. The amount of this arbitrage, if any, is estimated to be immaterial.

NOTE 20—LITIGATION:

At June 30, 2022, there were no matters of litigation involving the Town or which would materially affect the Town's financial position should any court decisions on pending matters not be favorable to such entities.

NOTE 21—UPCOMING PRONOUNCEMENTS:

Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs)*, (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022.

Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*, addresses (1) practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements and (2) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees. The effective dates differ based on the requirements of the Statement, ranging from April 2022 to for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2023.

Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62*, provides more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability for accounting changes and error corrections. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 21—UPCOMING PRONOUNCEMENTS: (CONTINUED)

Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*, updates the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. It aligns the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and amends certain previously required disclosures. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023.

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

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Note to Required Supplementary Information

Presented budgets were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

General Fund

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget -
				Positive
				(Negative)
REVENUES				
General property taxes	\$ 1,277,136	\$ 1,277,136	\$ 1,294,889	\$ 17,753
Other local taxes	3,105,061	3,105,061	3,570,422	465,361
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses	392,300	392,300	507,361	115,061
Fines and forfeitures	28,300	28,300	18,888	(9,412)
Revenue from the use of money and property	10,592	10,592	22,620	12,028
Charges for services	423,523	423,523	489,547	66,024
Miscellaneous	57,500	65,000	35,783	(29,217)
Intergovernmental:				
Commonwealth	1,073,451	1,073,451	1,111,252	37,801
Federal	4,500	4,500	5,444	944
Total revenues	<u>\$ 6,372,363</u>	<u>\$ 6,379,863</u>	<u>\$ 7,056,206</u>	<u>\$ 676,343</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government administration	\$ 996,946	\$ 999,446	\$ 806,672	\$ 192,774
Public safety	2,713,757	2,724,007	2,517,995	206,012
Public works	1,942,014	1,947,014	1,846,001	101,013
Parks and recreation	346,233	347,733	309,913	37,820
Community development	482,605	483,605	372,536	111,069
Capital projects	857,256	927,256	579,799	347,457
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	191,068	191,068	135,051	56,017
Interest and other fiscal charges	59,402	59,402	41,720	17,682
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 7,589,281</u>	<u>\$ 7,679,531</u>	<u>\$ 6,609,687</u>	<u>\$ 1,069,844</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>\$ (1,216,918)</u>	<u>\$ (1,299,668)</u>	<u>\$ 446,519</u>	<u>\$ 1,746,187</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Issuance of capital financing	\$ 654,110	\$ 404,110	\$ 157,196	\$ (246,914)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>\$ 654,110</u>	<u>\$ 404,110</u>	<u>\$ 157,196</u>	<u>\$ (246,914)</u>
Net change in fund balance	\$ (562,808)	\$ (895,558)	\$ 603,715	\$ 1,499,273
Fund balance - beginning	-	-	4,596,958	4,596,958
Fund balance - ending	<u>\$ (562,808)</u>	<u>\$ (895,558)</u>	<u>\$ 5,200,673</u>	<u>\$ 6,096,231</u>

Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios
Pension Plans
For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2014 through June 30, 2021

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total pension liability								
Service cost	\$ 419,472	\$ 361,033	\$ 357,155	\$ 328,583	\$ 317,355	\$ 299,879	\$ 293,925	\$ 299,492
Interest	964,019	898,528	864,257	827,807	869,508	845,739	806,204	774,415
Changes of assumptions	561,991	-	417,746	-	(85,198)	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(103,862)	419,353	43,177	8,915	(1,105,150)	(198,402)	74,108	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(694,646)	(722,708)	(711,948)	(577,252)	(607,225)	(608,106)	(610,782)	(628,765)
Net change in total pension liability	\$ 1,146,974	\$ 956,206	\$ 970,387	\$ 588,053	\$ (610,710)	\$ 339,110	\$ 563,455	\$ 445,142
Total pension liability - beginning	14,629,091	13,672,885	12,702,498	12,114,445	12,725,155	12,386,045	11,822,590	11,377,448
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$ 15,776,065	\$ 14,629,091	\$ 13,672,885	\$ 12,702,498	\$ 12,114,445	\$ 12,725,155	\$ 12,386,045	\$ 11,822,590
Plan fiduciary net position								
Contributions - employer	\$ 447,705	\$ 394,984	\$ 384,016	\$ 448,671	\$ 420,921	\$ 440,978	\$ 421,342	\$ 400,904
Contributions - employee	142,587	145,056	140,416	133,931	129,078	122,720	118,138	117,378
Net investment income	2,997,544	211,924	690,973	719,972	1,061,616	151,347	380,711	1,140,528
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(694,646)	(722,708)	(711,948)	(577,252)	(607,225)	(608,106)	(610,782)	(628,765)
Administrative expense	(7,356)	(7,085)	(6,863)	(6,091)	(6,065)	(5,309)	(5,205)	(6,176)
Other	284	(247)	(436)	(647)	(948)	(64)	(80)	60
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	\$ 2,886,118	\$ 21,924	\$ 496,158	\$ 718,584	\$ 997,377	\$ 101,566	\$ 304,124	\$ 1,023,929
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	10,937,497	10,915,573	10,419,415	9,700,831	8,703,454	8,601,888	8,297,764	7,273,835
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 13,823,615	\$ 10,937,497	\$ 10,915,573	\$ 10,419,415	\$ 9,700,831	\$ 8,703,454	\$ 8,601,888	\$ 8,297,764
Town's net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 1,952,450	\$ 3,691,594	\$ 2,757,312	\$ 2,283,083	\$ 2,413,614	\$ 4,021,701	\$ 3,784,157	\$ 3,524,826
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	87.62%	74.77%	79.83%	82.03%	80.08%	68.40%	69.45%	70.19%
Covered payroll	\$ 3,008,867	\$ 3,058,424	\$ 2,932,490	\$ 2,836,627	\$ 2,592,656	\$ 2,515,114	\$ 2,388,249	\$ 2,341,201
Town's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	64.89%	120.70%	94.03%	80.49%	93.09%	159.90%	158.45%	150.56%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Information prior to the 2014 valuation is not available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

Schedule of Employer Contributions

Pension Plans

For the Years Ended June 30, 2013 through June 30, 2022

Date	Contributions in Relation to			Contributions as a % of	
	Contractually Required Contribution (1)*	Contractually Required Contribution (2)*	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Covered Payroll (5)
2022	\$ 453,392	\$ 453,392	\$ -	\$ 3,039,033	14.92%
2021	447,705	447,705	-	3,008,867	14.88%
2020	396,822	396,822	-	3,058,424	12.97%
2019	383,806	383,806	-	2,932,490	13.09%
2018	448,671	448,671	-	2,836,627	15.82%
2017	426,996	426,996	-	2,592,656	16.47%
2016	440,978	440,978	-	2,515,114	17.53%
2015	421,342	421,342	-	2,388,249	17.64%
2014	400,904	400,904	-	2,341,201	17.12%
2013	390,331	390,331	-	2,302,840	16.95%

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

Notes to Required Supplementary Information
Pension Plans
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

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, 2020 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

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

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

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

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

Schedule of Town's Share of Net OPEB Liability

Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan

For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2021

Date (1)	Employer's Proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (2)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (3)	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (3)/(4) (5)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total GLI OPEB Liability (6)
2021	0.01460%	\$ 169,634	\$ 3,008,867	5.64%	67.45%
2020	0.01490%	247,989	3,058,424	8.11%	52.64%
2019	0.01496%	243,439	2,932,490	8.30%	52.00%
2018	0.01460%	222,000	2,776,212	8.00%	51.22%
2017	0.01406%	212,000	2,592,656	8.18%	48.86%

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

Schedule of Employer Contributions

Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan

For the Years Ended June 30, 2013 through June 30, 2022

Date	Contributions in Relation to			Employer's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll
	Contractually Required Contribution	Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2022	\$ 16,411	\$ 16,411	\$ -	\$ 3,039,033	0.54%
2021	16,248	16,248	-	3,008,867	0.54%
2020	15,904	15,904	-	3,058,424	0.52%
2019	15,249	15,249	-	2,932,490	0.52%
2018	14,436	14,436	-	2,776,212	0.52%
2017	13,484	13,484	-	2,592,656	0.52%
2016	12,078	12,078	-	2,515,114	0.48%
2015	11,476	11,476	-	2,388,249	0.48%
2014	27,860	27,860	-	2,341,201	1.19%
2013	27,404	27,404	-	2,302,840	1.19%

Notes to Required Supplementary Information
Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

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, 2020 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. 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
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each age and service decrement through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - Hazardous Duty Employees

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

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net LODA OPEB Liability
Line of Duty Act (LODA) Program
For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2021

Date (1)	Employer's Proportion of the Net LODA OPEB Liability (Asset) (2)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net LODA OPEB Liability (Asset) (3)	Covered- Employee Payroll * (4)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net LODA OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll (3)/(4) (5)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total LODA OPEB Liability (6)
2021	0.09380%	\$ 413,562	\$ 992,342	41.68%	1.68%
2020	0.08830%	369,772	987,040	37.46%	1.02%
2019	0.08414%	301,882	1,181,244	25.56%	0.79%
2018	0.07991%	250,000	1,062,120	23.54%	0.60%
2017	0.08417%	221,000	1,027,905	21.50%	1.30%

* The contributions for the Line of Duty Act Program are based on the number of participants in the Program using a per capita-based contribution versus a payroll-based contribution. Therefore, covered-employee payroll is the relevant measurement, which is the total payroll of the employees in the OPEB plan.

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

Schedule of Employer Contributions

Line of Duty Act (LODA) Program

For the Years Ended June 30, 2018 through June 30, 2022

Date	Contributions in Relation to			Contributions as a % of	
	Contractually Required Contribution	Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered- Employee Payroll *	Covered - Employee Payroll
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2022	\$ 22,079	\$ 12,283	\$ 9,796	\$ 1,086,570	1.13%
2021	23,378	12,912	10,466	992,342	2.36%
2020	21,613	11,998	9,615	987,040	1.22%
2019	20,342	11,292	9,050	1,181,244	0.96%
2018	8,511	8,511	-	1,062,120	0.80%

* The contributions for the Line of Duty Act Program are based on the number of participants in the Program using a per capita-based contribution versus a payroll-based contribution. Therefore, covered-employee payroll is the relevant measurement, which is the total payroll of employees in the OPEB plan.

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Information prior to 2018 is not available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information
 Line of Duty Act (LODA) Program
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

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, 2020 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 study are as follows:

Employees in the Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers with Public Safety Employees

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

Schedule of Changes in the Town's Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan
For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2021

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total HIC OPEB Liability					
Service cost	\$ 4,133	\$ 3,490	\$ 4,248	\$ 4,019	\$ 4,180
Interest	9,173	8,704	8,504	8,234	8,178
Differences between expected and actual experience	(37)	5,938	1,952	1,053	-
Changes in assumptions	2,069	-	3,234	-	(3,843)
Benefit payments	(11,108)	(11,281)	(9,647)	(9,250)	(6,189)
Net change in total HIC OPEB liability	\$ 4,230	\$ 6,851	\$ 8,291	\$ 4,056	\$ 2,326
Total HIC OPEB Liability - beginning	141,446	134,595	126,304	122,248	119,922
Total HIC OPEB Liability - ending (a)	\$ 145,676	\$ 141,446	\$ 134,595	\$ 126,304	\$ 122,248
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions - employer	\$ 8,726	\$ 8,870	\$ 8,508	\$ 9,161	\$ 8,556
Net investment income	18,605	1,485	4,463	4,663	6,674
Benefit payments	(11,108)	(11,281)	(9,647)	(9,250)	(6,189)
Administrative expense	(214)	(136)	(96)	(111)	(112)
Other	-	(1)	(6)	(330)	330
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	\$ 16,009	\$ (1,063)	\$ 3,222	\$ 4,133	\$ 9,259
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	71,572	72,635	69,413	65,280	56,021
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 87,581	\$ 71,572	\$ 72,635	\$ 69,413	\$ 65,280
Town's net HIC OPEB liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 58,095	\$ 69,874	\$ 61,960	\$ 56,891	\$ 56,968
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total HIC OPEB liability	60.12%	50.60%	53.97%	54.96%	53.40%
Covered payroll	\$ 3,008,867	\$ 3,058,424	\$ 2,932,490	\$ 2,776,212	\$ 2,592,656
Town's net HIC OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	1.93%	2.28%	2.11%	2.05%	2.20%

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

Schedule of Employer Contributions

Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan

For the Years Ended June 30, 2013 through June 30, 2022

Date	Contributions in Relation to					Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)
	Contractually Required Contribution (1)	Contractually Required Contribution (2)	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)		
2022	\$ 8,813	\$ 8,813	\$ -	\$ 3,039,033		0.29%
2021	8,726	8,726	-	3,008,867		0.29%
2020	8,869	8,869	-	3,058,424		0.29%
2019	8,504	8,504	-	2,932,490		0.29%
2018	9,162	9,162	-	2,776,212		0.33%
2017	8,558	8,558	-	2,592,656		0.33%
2016	8,052	8,052	-	2,515,114		0.32%
2015	7,646	7,646	-	2,388,249		0.32%
2014	7,492	7,492	-	2,341,201		0.32%
2013	7,369	7,369	-	2,302,840		0.32%

Notes to Required Supplementary Information
Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

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, 2020, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - General Employees

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

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - Hazardous Duty Employees

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

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability (Asset) and Related Ratio
 Medical, Dental, and Prescription Insurance
 For the Measurement Dates of July 1, 2017 through July 1, 2021

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total OPEB liability					
Service cost	\$ 42,700	\$ 38,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 32,700	\$ 31,900
Interest	30,100	36,900	34,100	32,400	31,200
Changes in assumptions	69,000	92,200	108,600	(14,000)	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(368,900)	(83,100)	94,000	20,000	-
Benefit payments	(44,400)	(36,200)	(37,700)	(37,700)	(17,500)
Net change in total OPEB liability	\$ (271,500)	\$ 47,800	\$ 229,000	\$ 33,400	\$ 45,600
Total OPEB liability - beginning	1,207,500	1,159,700	930,700	897,300	851,700
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$ 936,000	\$ 1,207,500	\$ 1,159,700	\$ 930,700	\$ 897,300
 Covered payroll	 \$ 2,739,800	 \$ 3,078,100	 \$ 3,078,100	 \$ 2,755,800	 \$ 2,755,800
 Town's total OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	 34.16%	 39.23%	 37.68%	 33.77%	 32.56%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be included as they become available.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Town OPEB
 Medical, Dental, and Prescription Insurance
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Valuation Date: 7/1/2021
 Measurement Date: 7/1/2021

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 actuarial cost method
Discount Rate	1.92%
Inflation	2.50%
Healthcare Trend Rate	7.00% for fiscal year end 2022, decreasing 0.25% per year to an ultimate rate of 5.00%
Salary Increase Rates	2.50% annually
Mortality Rates	The mortality rates for active and healthy retirees was calculated using the RP-2014 Total Dataset Mortality Table, fully generational with base year 2006, projected using two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2021.

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SUPPORTING SCHEDULE

Computation of Legal Debt Margin
June 30, 2022

Total Assessed Value of Real Estate	\$ 686,344,400
Legal Debt Margin: (10% of assessed value of real estate)	\$ 68,634,440
Less: Gross Indebtedness	<u>(1,243,737)</u>
Legal Margin for Creation of Additional Debt	<u>\$ 67,390,703</u>

Excludes enterprise fund indebtedness and lease obligations.

STATISTICAL SECTION

STATISTICAL SECTION

This part of the Town of Woodstock's annual comprehensive financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the Town's overall financial health. This information has not been audited by the independent auditors.

Contents

Tables

Financial Trends

These tables contain trend information to help the reader understand how the Town's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

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Revenue Capacity

These tables contain information to help the reader assess the Town's most significant local revenue source, property taxes.

5-9

Debt Capacity

These tables present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the Town's current levels of outstanding debt and the Town's ability to issue additional debt in the future.

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Demographic and Economic Information

These tables offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the Town's financial activities take place.

14-15

Operating Information

These tables contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the Town's financial report relates to the services the Town provides and the activities it performs.

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Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these tables is derived from the annual comprehensive financial reports for the relevant year.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

Net Position by Component
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

	2013	2014	2015
Governmental activities			
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 11,379,865	\$ 11,787,556	\$ 11,612,015
Restricted	7,604	-	-
Unrestricted	2,774,479	2,456,615	267,970
Total governmental activities net position	\$ 14,161,948	\$ 14,244,171	\$ 11,879,985
Business-type activities			
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 16,722,638	\$ 17,013,876	\$ 17,282,819
Unrestricted	1,679,715	1,551,902	417,561
Total business-type activities net position	\$ 18,402,353	\$ 18,565,778	\$ 17,700,380
Primary government			
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 28,102,503	\$ 28,801,432	\$ 28,894,834
Restricted	7,604	-	-
Unrestricted	4,454,194	4,008,517	685,531
Total primary government net position	\$ 32,564,301	\$ 32,809,949	\$ 29,580,365

Table 1

Fiscal Year						
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
\$ 11,437,805	\$ 11,306,301	\$ 11,348,292	\$ 11,312,020	\$ 11,138,003	\$ 10,872,349	\$ 10,841,115
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
561,357	230,867	570,435	906,168	882,390	1,741,487	2,394,558
<u>\$ 11,999,162</u>	<u>\$ 11,537,168</u>	<u>\$ 11,918,727</u>	<u>\$ 12,218,188</u>	<u>\$ 12,020,393</u>	<u>\$ 12,613,836</u>	<u>\$ 13,235,673</u>
\$ 17,835,299	\$ 17,625,943	\$ 18,202,945	\$ 18,933,168	\$ 18,671,158	\$ 18,835,175	\$ 18,807,954
499,066	1,049,145	1,079,170	817,969	1,561,194	2,094,445	2,831,771
<u>\$ 18,334,365</u>	<u>\$ 18,675,088</u>	<u>\$ 19,282,115</u>	<u>\$ 19,751,137</u>	<u>\$ 20,232,352</u>	<u>\$ 20,929,620</u>	<u>\$ 21,639,725</u>
\$ 29,273,104	\$ 28,932,244	\$ 29,551,237	\$ 30,245,188	\$ 29,809,161	\$ 29,707,524	\$ 29,649,069
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,060,423	1,280,012	1,649,605	1,724,137	2,443,584	3,835,932	5,226,329
<u>\$ 30,333,527</u>	<u>\$ 30,212,256</u>	<u>\$ 31,200,842</u>	<u>\$ 31,969,325</u>	<u>\$ 32,252,745</u>	<u>\$ 33,543,456</u>	<u>\$ 34,875,398</u>

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

Changes in Net Position
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

	2013	2014	2015
Expenses			
Governmental activities:			
General government administration	\$ 843,966	\$ 828,451	\$ 783,174
Public safety	1,739,156	1,878,638	1,597,406
Public works	1,545,390	1,724,374	1,760,414
Parks and recreation	240,960	223,802	350,601
Community development	318,861	331,185	628,977
Interest on long-term debt	14,290	32,203	28,648
Total governmental activities expenses	\$ 4,702,623	\$ 5,018,653	\$ 5,149,220
Business-type activities:			
Water and sewer	\$ 3,431,982	\$ 3,500,570	\$ 3,498,131
Recreation	-	-	-
Total business-type activities expenses	\$ 3,431,982	\$ 3,500,570	\$ 3,498,131
Total primary government expenses	\$ 8,134,605	\$ 8,519,223	\$ 8,647,351
Program Revenues			
Governmental activities:			
Charges for services:			
General government administration	\$ 11,640	\$ -	\$ -
Public safety	34,551	101,910	38,963
Public works	171,530	171,920	173,031
Parks and recreation	50,670	57,652	64,818
Community development	-	-	-
Operating grants and contributions:			
General government administration	-	-	-
Public safety	121,228	135,933	167,613
Public works	8,500	-	-
Parks and recreation	-	-	-
Community development	750	750	-
Capital grants and contributions:			
Public works	578,173	806,634	724,039
Parks and recreation	-	-	-
Community development	-	-	-
Total governmental activities program revenues	\$ 977,042	\$ 1,274,799	\$ 1,168,464
Business-type activities:			
Charges for services:			
Water and sewer	\$ 3,429,399	\$ 3,456,904	\$ 3,710,805
Recreation	-	-	-
Operating grants and contributions:			
Capital grants and contributions:			
Water and sewer	192,580	153,116	109,344
Total business-type activities program revenues	\$ 3,621,979	\$ 3,610,020	\$ 3,820,149
Total primary government program revenues	\$ 4,599,021	\$ 4,884,819	\$ 4,988,613
Net (expense)/revenue			
Governmental activities	\$ (3,725,581)	\$ (3,743,854)	\$ (3,980,756)
Business-type activities	189,997	109,450	322,018
Total primary government net (expense) revenue	\$ (3,535,584)	\$ (3,634,404)	\$ (3,658,738)

Table 2

Fiscal Year						
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
\$ 815,926	\$ 855,522	\$ 898,863	\$ 855,065	\$ 894,002	\$ 974,109	\$ 871,653
1,737,572	1,777,730	1,794,419	1,952,734	2,129,682	2,187,195	2,548,435
1,805,168	1,752,264	1,745,372	1,975,588	2,046,587	2,216,391	2,144,012
368,217	345,730	397,348	381,941	365,596	394,739	416,972
393,317	420,727	398,489	463,547	456,380	490,161	449,222
24,942	26,076	21,289	40,900	47,995	45,762	40,482
<u>\$ 5,145,142</u>	<u>\$ 5,178,049</u>	<u>\$ 5,255,780</u>	<u>\$ 5,669,775</u>	<u>\$ 5,940,242</u>	<u>\$ 6,308,357</u>	<u>\$ 6,470,776</u>
\$ 3,542,094	\$ 3,610,056	\$ 3,450,871	\$ 3,754,904	\$ 3,541,890	\$ 3,708,573	\$ 3,662,719
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>\$ 3,542,094</u>	<u>\$ 3,610,056</u>	<u>\$ 3,450,871</u>	<u>\$ 3,754,904</u>	<u>\$ 3,541,890</u>	<u>\$ 3,708,573</u>	<u>\$ 3,662,719</u>
<u>\$ 8,687,236</u>	<u>\$ 8,788,105</u>	<u>\$ 8,706,651</u>	<u>\$ 9,424,679</u>	<u>\$ 9,482,132</u>	<u>\$ 10,016,930</u>	<u>\$ 10,133,495</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,525	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
29,491	38,080	32,424	24,047	20,602	14,046	18,888
188,517	183,770	186,011	191,391	194,837	325,299	337,319
89,591	88,900	82,290	96,174	50,978	106,861	124,192
-	1,078	235	10,859	16,661	19,123	38,563
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,475
125,783	139,156	127,589	133,313	140,416	143,936	146,767
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	18,076	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-
769,760	793,286	806,564	830,651	830,656	840,409	854,852
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	10,000	20,664	-
<u>\$ 1,203,142</u>	<u>\$ 1,262,346</u>	<u>\$ 1,235,113</u>	<u>\$ 1,298,960</u>	<u>\$ 1,264,150</u>	<u>\$ 1,470,338</u>	<u>\$ 1,522,056</u>
\$ 4,168,585	\$ 4,203,321	\$ 3,972,177	\$ 3,937,341	\$ 3,923,755	\$ 4,166,513	\$ 4,240,518
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	38,149	201,200	48,200	234,350	125,800
<u>\$ 4,168,585</u>	<u>\$ 4,203,321</u>	<u>\$ 4,010,326</u>	<u>\$ 4,138,541</u>	<u>\$ 3,971,955</u>	<u>\$ 4,400,863</u>	<u>\$ 4,366,318</u>
<u>\$ 5,371,727</u>	<u>\$ 5,465,667</u>	<u>\$ 5,245,439</u>	<u>\$ 5,437,501</u>	<u>\$ 5,236,105</u>	<u>\$ 5,871,201</u>	<u>\$ 5,888,374</u>
\$ (3,942,000)	\$ (3,915,703)	\$ (4,020,667)	\$ (4,370,815)	\$ (4,676,092)	\$ (4,838,019)	\$ (4,948,720)
626,491	593,265	559,455	383,637	430,065	692,290	703,599
<u>\$ (3,315,509)</u>	<u>\$ (3,322,438)</u>	<u>\$ (3,461,212)</u>	<u>\$ (3,987,178)</u>	<u>\$ (4,246,027)</u>	<u>\$ (4,145,729)</u>	<u>\$ (4,245,121)</u>

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

Changes in Net Position
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

	2013	2014	2015
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position			
Governmental activities:			
Taxes:			
Property taxes	\$ 1,112,158	\$ 1,108,023	\$ 1,141,181
Other local taxes:			
Vehicle license	101,392	92,464	95,050
Local sales and use	225,920	224,692	229,086
Consumers' utility	89,017	89,167	89,274
Telecommunications	96,217	94,581	93,755
Bank franchise	151,641	199,737	260,735
Meals	1,010,919	1,005,123	1,102,304
Transient occupancy	202,993	210,788	230,062
Business license	351,892	368,553	372,770
Other local taxes	301,822	280,230	256,589
Unrestricted revenues from use of money and property	14,734	6,203	6,478
Miscellaneous	23,012	34,220	90,694
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	112,208	112,296	160,880
Transfers	(387,676)	-	-
Total governmental activities	\$ 3,406,249	\$ 3,826,077	\$ 4,128,858
Business-type activities:			
Unrestricted revenues from use of money and property	\$ 12,546	\$ 3,975	\$ 3,006
Miscellaneous	-	-	-
Transfers	387,676	-	-
Total business-type activities	\$ 400,222	\$ 3,975	\$ 3,006
Change in Net Position			
Governmental activities	\$ (319,332)	\$ 82,223	\$ 148,102
Business-type activities	590,219	113,425	325,024
Total primary government	\$ 270,887	\$ 195,648	\$ 473,126

Table 2

Fiscal Year						
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
\$ 1,100,172	\$ 1,205,600	\$ 1,190,301	\$ 1,221,621	\$ 1,221,588	\$ 1,306,018	\$ 1,331,296
109,344	97,868	109,825	108,012	119,418	136,304	131,193
229,866	251,070	259,834	264,256	304,668	320,434	325,132
88,905	89,709	92,759	92,364	90,481	291,489	295,609
90,979	89,557	85,969	79,754	77,935	77,935	67,189
192,317	215,177	234,729	224,417	176,565	216,986	242,632
1,168,010	1,205,408	1,258,989	1,505,256	1,454,092	1,634,458	1,953,714
261,139	280,467	287,647	292,863	218,984	286,208	405,684
396,644	395,688	418,271	415,868	377,114	447,374	507,361
260,181	254,865	234,339	218,513	319,234	207,498	216,458
10,997	21,881	44,496	61,481	48,796	15,082	12,093
4,375	14,635	46,177	56,438	24,257	90,175	35,783
148,248	155,223	138,890	129,433	45,165	401,501	46,413
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>\$ 4,061,177</u>	<u>\$ 4,277,148</u>	<u>\$ 4,402,226</u>	<u>\$ 4,670,276</u>	<u>\$ 4,478,297</u>	<u>\$ 5,431,462</u>	<u>\$ 5,570,557</u>
\$ 7,494	\$ 18,364	\$ 47,572	\$ 67,385	\$ 51,150	\$ 4,978	\$ 6,506
-	-	-	18,000	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>\$ 7,494</u>	<u>\$ 18,364</u>	<u>\$ 47,572</u>	<u>\$ 85,385</u>	<u>\$ 51,150</u>	<u>\$ 4,978</u>	<u>\$ 6,506</u>
\$ 119,177	\$ 361,445	\$ 381,559	\$ 299,461	\$ (197,795)	\$ 593,443	\$ 621,837
<u>633,985</u>	<u>611,629</u>	<u>607,027</u>	<u>469,022</u>	<u>481,215</u>	<u>697,268</u>	<u>710,105</u>
<u>\$ 753,162</u>	<u>\$ 973,074</u>	<u>\$ 988,586</u>	<u>\$ 768,483</u>	<u>\$ 283,420</u>	<u>\$ 1,290,711</u>	<u>\$ 1,331,942</u>

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

Fund Balances of Governmental Funds

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
General Fund					
Nonspendable	\$ 23,319	\$ 23,211	\$ 24,368	\$ 12,779	\$ 8,000
Restricted	998,500	143,093	-	-	-
Committed	265,000	220,000	95,000	173,500	227,000
Assigned	649,000	75,000	227,000	114,983	520,444
Unassigned	1,936,390	2,257,949	2,487,868	2,829,484	2,896,813
Total general fund	<u>\$ 3,872,209</u>	<u>\$ 2,719,253</u>	<u>\$ 2,834,236</u>	<u>\$ 3,130,746</u>	<u>\$ 3,652,257</u>
Total governmental funds	<u>\$ 3,872,209</u>	<u>\$ 2,719,253</u>	<u>\$ 2,834,236</u>	<u>\$ 3,130,746</u>	<u>\$ 3,652,257</u>

Table 3

Fiscal Year				
2018	2019	2020	2021	2021
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	-
347,000	347,000	442,000	62,500	95,000
805,211	824,745	442,000	442,000	129,500
2,651,957	2,639,409	2,865,235	2,865,235	4,976,173
<u>\$ 3,804,168</u>	<u>\$ 3,811,154</u>	<u>\$ 3,749,235</u>	<u>\$ 3,369,735</u>	<u>\$ 5,200,673</u>
<u>\$ 3,804,168</u>	<u>\$ 3,811,154</u>	<u>\$ 3,749,235</u>	<u>\$ 3,369,735</u>	<u>\$ 5,200,673</u>

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Revenues				
General property taxes	\$ 1,110,457	\$ 1,124,109	\$ 1,113,136	\$ 1,124,215
Other local taxes	2,180,418	2,196,782	2,356,856	2,400,741
Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses	363,532	368,553	372,770	396,644
Fines and forfeitures	34,551	101,910	38,963	29,491
Revenue from the use of money and property	14,734	6,203	6,478	10,997
Charges for service	222,200	229,572	237,849	278,108
Miscellaneous	23,012	34,220	90,694	4,375
Intergovernmental:				
Commonwealth	813,057	1,045,007	1,043,814	1,033,283
Federal	7,803	10,605	8,717	10,508
Total revenues	<u>\$ 4,769,764</u>	<u>\$ 5,116,961</u>	<u>\$ 5,269,277</u>	<u>\$ 5,288,362</u>
Expenditures				
General government administration	\$ 822,722	\$ 840,874	\$ 780,676	\$ 806,820
Public safety	1,688,741	1,819,715	1,556,530	1,679,597
Public works	1,312,920	1,630,325	1,550,568	1,579,628
Parks and recreation	198,497	181,503	233,824	258,965
Community development	243,763	255,927	480,153	321,670
Capital projects	162,105	1,590,497	418,211	210,840
Debt service:				
Principal	52,431	91,432	105,563	108,477
Interest and other fiscal charges	12,424	29,830	28,769	25,855
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 4,493,603</u>	<u>\$ 6,440,103</u>	<u>\$ 5,154,294</u>	<u>\$ 4,991,852</u>
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>\$ 276,161</u>	<u>\$ (1,323,142)</u>	<u>\$ 114,983</u>	<u>\$ 296,510</u>
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers out	\$ (387,676)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sale of equipment	-	-	-	-
Issuance of general obligation bonds	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from indebtedness	1,000,000	170,186	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>\$ 612,324</u>	<u>\$ 170,186</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Net change in fund balances	<u>\$ 888,485</u>	<u>\$ (1,152,956)</u>	<u>\$ 114,983</u>	<u>\$ 296,510</u>
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	1.50%	2.58%	2.84%	2.81%

Table 4

Fiscal Year					
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
\$ 1,196,076	\$ 1,213,779	\$ 1,202,552	\$ 1,214,489	\$ 1,292,267	\$ 1,294,889
2,484,121	2,564,091	2,785,435	2,681,535	3,093,377	3,570,422
395,688	418,271	415,868	395,682	447,374	507,361
38,080	32,424	24,047	20,602	14,046	18,888
21,881	44,496	61,481	48,796	15,082	22,620
273,748	268,536	300,949	245,816	451,283	489,547
18,543	46,177	56,438	24,257	90,175	35,783
1,093,765	1,070,207	1,098,482	1,099,174	1,095,670	1,111,252
11,976	2,836	4,915	4,997	388,775	5,444
<u>\$ 5,533,878</u>	<u>\$ 5,660,817</u>	<u>\$ 5,950,167</u>	<u>\$ 5,735,348</u>	<u>\$ 6,888,049</u>	<u>\$ 7,056,206</u>
\$ 825,857	\$ 881,687	\$ 911,213	\$ 860,715	\$ 932,852	\$ 806,672
1,697,088	1,840,184	2,047,714	2,060,947	2,126,008	2,517,995
1,539,431	1,552,386	1,760,035	1,779,377	1,935,084	1,846,001
233,425	284,084	278,536	264,092	287,328	309,913
343,876	362,992	407,786	381,579	412,458	372,536
235,778	453,441	1,353,633	350,715	157,243	579,799
110,560	112,226	165,545	152,045	143,579	135,051
26,352	22,106	41,567	48,150	45,774	41,720
<u>\$ 5,012,367</u>	<u>\$ 5,509,106</u>	<u>\$ 6,966,029</u>	<u>\$ 5,897,620</u>	<u>\$ 6,040,326</u>	<u>\$ 6,609,687</u>
<u>\$ 521,511</u>	<u>\$ 151,711</u>	<u>\$ (1,015,862)</u>	<u>\$ (162,272)</u>	<u>\$ 847,723</u>	<u>\$ 446,519</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	200	874,447	100,353	-	-
-	-	148,401	-	-	157,196
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 200</u>	<u>\$ 1,022,848</u>	<u>\$ 100,353</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 157,196</u>
<u>\$ 521,511</u>	<u>\$ 151,911</u>	<u>\$ 6,986</u>	<u>\$ (61,919)</u>	<u>\$ 847,723</u>	<u>\$ 603,715</u>
2.90%	2.66%	3.69%	3.61%	3.22%	2.94%

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

General Governmental Tax Revenues by Source
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

Fiscal Year	Property Tax	Local Sales and Use Tax	Consumer Utility Tax	Tele- communications Tax	Bank Franchise Tax	Cigarette Tax
2022	\$ 1,294,889	\$ 325,132	\$ 228,420	\$ 67,189	\$ 242,632	\$ 177,766
2021	1,292,267	320,434	222,265	69,224	216,986	173,581
2020	1,214,489	304,668	90,481	77,935	176,565	199,482
2019	1,202,552	264,256	92,364	79,754	224,417	188,589
2018	1,213,779	259,834	92,759	85,969	234,729	195,905
2017	1,196,076	251,070	89,709	89,557	215,177	216,375
2016	1,124,215	229,866	88,905	90,979	192,317	225,623
2015	1,113,136	229,086	89,274	93,755	260,735	214,232
2014	1,124,109	224,692	89,167	94,581	94,581	239,386
2013	1,110,457	225,920	89,017	96,217	151,641	257,619

Table 5

Meals Tax	Transient Occupancy Tax	Public Right- of-Way Fees	Motor Vehicle Licenses	Business & Occupational Licenses
\$ 1,953,714	\$ 405,684	\$ 26,443	\$ 131,193	\$ 507,361
1,634,458	286,208	20,601	136,304	447,374
1,454,092	218,984	23,635	119,418	377,114
1,505,256	292,863	22,875	108,012	415,868
1,258,989	287,647	25,579	109,825	418,271
1,205,408	280,467	27,692	97,868	395,688
1,172,210	261,139	30,357	109,344	396,644
1,102,304	230,062	31,550	95,050	372,770
1,005,123	210,788	30,183	98,909	368,553
1,010,919	202,993	29,265	101,888	350,986

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property
Last Ten Fiscal Years

						Public Service Corporations	
Fiscal Year	Real Estate	Personal Property	Mobile Homes	Machinery and Tools	Real Estate	Personal Property	
2022	\$ 686,344,400	\$ 74,932,815	\$ 10,020	\$ 123,855	\$ 14,184,670	\$ 25,585	
2021	536,085,980	53,017,428	35,650	165,779	15,243,803	32,050	
2020	529,613,080	48,886,886	36,550	200,545	15,730,221	38,381	
2019	525,656,480	48,381,490	6,750	265,406	15,551,050	44,286	
2018	524,379,160	48,187,634	11,500	232,963	14,367,050	44,286	
2017	526,242,600	44,698,629	-	153,814	13,896,337	51,595	
2016	519,325,520	44,850,619	1,500	187,731	14,160,740	63,473	
2015	556,191,000	41,734,212	25,922	227,267	13,921,681	26,357	
2014	553,348,600	39,522,456	19,550	222,993	15,230,369	32,912	
2013	548,482,400	38,631,400	8,800	251,540	14,446,771	30,343	

Note: Real and personal property tax assessments are made by the Commissioner of Revenue for the County of Shenandoah, Virginia. Real and personal property taxes of public service corporations are assessed by the State Corporation Commission.

Table 6

Total Taxable Assessed Value		Estimated Actual Taxable Value	Assessed Value as a Percentage of Actual Value	Total Direct Rate	
\$	775,621,345	\$	775,621,345	100%	\$ 2.06
	604,580,690		604,580,690	100%	2.12
	594,505,663		594,505,663	100%	2.12
	589,905,462		589,905,462	100%	2.12
	587,222,593		587,222,593	100%	2.12
	585,042,975		585,042,975	100%	2.12
	578,589,583		578,589,583	100%	1.80
	612,126,439		612,126,439	100%	2.10
	608,376,880		608,376,880	100%	2.10
	601,851,253		601,851,253	100%	2.10

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

Property Tax Rates (1)
 Direct and Overlapping Governments
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Years	Direct Rates					Overlapping Rates County of Shenandoah, Virginia				
	Real Estate	Personal Property	Mobile Homes	Machinery and Tools		Real Estate	Personal Property	Mobile Homes	Machinery and Tools	
2022	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.90		\$ 0.69	\$ 3.90	\$ 0.69	\$ 3.15	
2021	0.16	0.90	0.16	0.90		0.69	3.90	0.69	3.15	
2020	0.16	0.90	0.16	0.90		0.64	3.90	0.64	3.15	
2019	0.16	0.90	0.16	0.90		0.64	3.90	0.64	3.15	
2018	0.16	0.90	0.16	0.90		0.64	3.90	0.64	3.15	
2017	0.16	0.90	0.16	0.90		0.60	3.60	0.60	3.15	
2016	0.15/0.16	0.90	0.15/0.16	0.90		0.57	3.50	0.57	3.15	
2015	0.15	0.90	0.15	0.90		0.57	3.50	0.57	3.15	
2014	0.15	0.90	0.15	0.90		0.57	3.50	0.57	3.15	
2013	0.15	0.90	0.15	0.90		0.51/0.54	3.50	0.51/0.54	3.15	

(1) Per \$100 of assessed value

Table 7

Combined Rates			
Real Estate	Personal Property	Mobile Homes	Machinery and Tools
\$ 0.82	\$ 4.80	\$ 0.82	\$ 4.05
0.85	4.80	0.85	4.05
0.80	4.80	0.80	4.05
0.80	4.80	0.80	4.05
0.80	4.80	0.80	4.05
0.76	4.50	0.76	4.05
0.72	4.40	0.72	4.05
0.72	4.40	0.72	4.05
0.72	4.40	0.72	4.05
0.66/0.69	4.40	0.66/0.69	4.05

Principal Property Taxpayers
Current Year and the Period Nine Years Prior

Taxpayer	Type Business	Fiscal Year 2022	
		2021 Assessed Valuation	% of Total Assessed Valuation
Lowes Home Center LLC	Retail Store	\$ 9,308,000	1.36%
Wal-Mart	Retail Store	8,673,100	1.26%
Shenandoah Investors LLC	Shopping Center	6,673,100	0.97%
LH & H LLC	Hotel	5,986,300	0.87%
Shree Ganesh Hospitality LLC	Hotel	5,835,500	0.85%
Welltower NNN Group LLC	Assisted Living	4,889,900	0.71%
Shenandoah Enterprises LLC	Housing Development	4,400,100	0.64%
Walter Enterprises LLC	Shopping Center	4,111,200	0.60%
Newton Enterprises Inc	Housing Development	3,935,500	0.57%
Shenandoah Fair Association	Retail / Fair Grounds	3,889,000	0.57%
		<u>\$ 57,701,700</u>	<u>8.41%</u>
Taxpayer	Type Business	Fiscal Year 2013	
		2012 Assessed Valuation	% of Total Assessed Valuation
Lowes Home Center LLC	Retail Store	\$ 9,499,400	1.73%
Wal-Mart	Retail Store	9,269,000	1.69%
French Brothers LLC	Investment Properties	9,125,100	1.66%
Spectrum 1 Woodstock LLC	Shopping Center	6,804,900	1.24%
Shree Ganesh Hospitality	Hotel	6,017,100	1.10%
LH & H LLC	Hotel	6,014,300	1.10%
Interstate Investment Property LLC	Commercial Development	5,610,300	1.02%
Toothman Investments	Housing Development	5,330,300	0.97%
HCP Virginia, Inc.	Assisted Living	5,283,100	0.96%
Walter Enterprises	Shopping Center	5,184,000	0.95%
		<u>\$ 68,137,500</u>	<u>12.42%</u>

Source: Assessed values per the Commissioner of Revenue for the County of Shenandoah, Virginia

Property Tax Levies and Collections
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Tax Year	Total Tax Levy for Fiscal Year (1)		Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		Collections in Subsequent Years	Total Collections to Date	
			Amount	Percentage of Levy		Amount	Percentage of Levy
2022	\$	1,477,961	\$ 1,400,803	94.78%	\$ -	\$ 1,400,803	94.78%
2021		1,255,948	1,223,227	97.39%	4,928	1,228,155	97.79%
2020		1,211,052	1,178,331	97.30%	21,372	1,199,703	99.06%
2019		1,198,286	1,164,901	97.21%	23,840	1,188,741	99.20%
2018		1,175,477	1,145,659	97.46%	21,708	1,167,367	99.31%
2017		1,245,620	1,212,997	97.38%	27,732	1,240,729	99.61%
2016		1,230,559	1,164,789	94.66%	61,987	1,226,776	99.69%
2015		1,254,585	1,160,332	92.49%	91,513	1,251,845	99.78%
2014		1,189,142	1,097,131	92.26%	88,972	1,186,103	99.74%
2013		1,186,626	1,135,380	95.68%	49,868	1,185,248	99.88%

Source: Department of Finance

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities			Business-type Activities		
	General Obligation Bonds	Notes Payable	Capital Financing	General Obligation Bonds	Revenue Bonds	Capital Financing
2022	\$ 1,243,737	\$ -	\$ 219,130	\$ 6,412,674	\$ 8,719,370	\$ 170,270
2021	1,349,132	-	91,590	6,621,394	9,504,120	-
2020	1,463,897	-	120,404	6,978,585	10,288,870	-
2019	1,487,592	-	148,401	7,331,912	10,681,244	-
2018	743,551	-	35,139	7,540,127	11,858,368	-
2017	820,998	-	69,718	5,185,723	12,643,118	-
2016	897,530	-	103,746	5,451,947	13,035,493	-
2015	972,522	-	137,232	5,935,841	13,820,242	-
2014	1,045,134	-	170,183	6,175,143	14,604,992	-
2013	1,114,682	11,937	9,935	6,620,727	15,389,742	-

Note: Details regarding the Town's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

(1) See the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics - Table 14

Table 10

	Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income (1)	Per Capita (1)
\$	16,765,181	0.70%	\$ 2,860
	17,566,236	0.86%	3,341
	18,851,756	0.93%	3,585
	19,649,149	1.00%	3,749
	20,177,185	1.17%	3,871
	18,719,557	1.10%	3,616
	19,488,716	1.18%	3,770
	20,865,837	1.28%	4,048
	21,995,452	1.41%	4,290
	23,147,023	1.49%	4,513

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

Fiscal Year	Gross Bonded Debt	Less: Amounts Reserved for Debt Service	Net Bonded Debt (3)	Ratio of Net General Obligation Debt to Assessed Value (2)	Net Bonded Debt per Capita (1)
2022	\$ 7,656,411	\$ -	\$ 7,656,411	1.29%	\$ 1,306
2021	7,970,526	-	7,970,526	1.34%	1,506
2020	8,442,482	-	8,442,482	3.15%	3,562
2019	8,819,504	-	8,819,504	1.50%	1,683
2018	8,283,678	-	8,283,678	1.41%	1,589
2017	6,006,721	-	6,006,721	1.03%	1,160
2016	6,349,477	-	6,349,477	1.10%	1,228
2015	6,908,363	-	6,908,363	1.13%	1,340
2014	7,220,277	-	7,220,277	1.19%	1,408
2013	7,735,409	-	7,735,409	1.29%	1,508

(1) Population data can be found in the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics - Table 14

(2) See the Schedule of Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property - Table 6

(3) Includes all long-term general obligation debt. Excludes notes payable, capital leases and compensated absences.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

Legal Debt Margin Information

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2013	2014	2015
Assessed Valuations			
Assessed value of taxed real property	\$ 548,482,400	\$ 553,348,600	\$ 556,191,000
Legal debt margin			
Debt limit - 10 percent of total assessed value	\$ 54,848,240	\$ 55,334,860	\$ 55,619,100
Debt applicable to limitation:			
Total bonded debt	\$ 23,125,151	\$ 21,825,269	\$ 20,728,605
Less: Business-type activities bonds	(22,010,469)	(20,780,135)	(19,756,083)
Total amount of debt applicable to debt limitation	\$ 1,114,682	\$ 1,045,134	\$ 972,522
Legal debt margin	\$ 53,733,558	\$ 54,289,726	\$ 54,646,578
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	2.03%	1.89%	1.75%

Table 12

Fiscal Year						
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
\$ 519,325,520	\$ 526,242,600	\$ 524,379,160	\$ 525,656,480	\$ 529,613,080	\$ 536,085,980	\$ 686,344,400
\$ 51,932,552	\$ 52,624,260	\$ 52,437,916	\$ 52,565,648	\$ 52,961,308	\$ 53,608,598	\$ 68,634,440
\$ 19,384,970	\$ 18,649,839	\$ 20,142,046	\$ 19,500,748	\$ 18,731,352	\$ 17,474,646	\$ 16,375,781
(18,487,440)	(17,828,841)	(19,398,495)	(18,013,156)	(17,267,455)	(16,125,514)	(15,132,044)
\$ 897,530	\$ 820,998	\$ 743,551	\$ 1,487,592	\$ 1,463,897	\$ 1,349,132	\$ 1,243,737
\$ 51,035,022	\$ 51,803,262	\$ 51,694,365	\$ 51,078,056	\$ 51,497,411	\$ 52,259,466	\$ 67,390,703
1.73%	1.56%	1.42%	2.83%	2.76%	2.52%	1.81%

Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt
June 30, 2022

<u>Governmental Unit</u>	<u>Debt Outstanding</u>	<u>Estimated Percentage</u>	<u>Amount applicable to Primary Government</u>
County of Shenandoah, Virginia	\$ 44,092,866	13.20%	\$ 5,820,981
Town of Woodstock, Virginia direct debt			<u>1,462,867</u>
Total direct and overlapping debt			<u><u>\$ 7,283,848</u></u>

Sources: Outstanding debt and applicable percentages provided by the County of Shenandoah, Virginia

Note: Overlapping governments are those that coincide, at least in part, with geographic boundaries of the Town. This schedule estimates the portion of the outstanding debt of those overlapping governments that is borne by the property taxpayers of the Town of Woodstock, Virginia. This process recognizes that, when considering the Town's ability to issue and repay long-term debt, the entire debt burden borne by the property taxpayers should be taken into account. However, this does not imply that every taxpayer is a resident, and therefore responsible for repaying the debt, of each overlapping government.

Demographic and Economic Statistics
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Population (1)	Personal Income (000's) (2)	Per Capita Personal Income (3)	Unemployment Rate (4)
2022	5,861	\$ 2,405,535	\$ 53,753	3.60%
2021	5,293	2,207,002	49,948	4.10%
2020	5,258	2,035,995	46,680	6.90%
2019	5,241	1,974,201	45,387	2.60%
2018	5,212	1,724,404	39,940	3.32%
2017	5,177	1,696,997	39,291	3.60%
2016	5,170	1,647,658	37,896	3.60%
2015	5,155	1,630,305	36,627	4.99%
2014	5,127	1,565,050	35,016	5.90%
2013	5,129	1,550,472	35,016	6.20%

(1) The 2014 population value is from the US Census Bureau. Other population numbers came from the University of Virginia - Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service.

(2) This information is not maintained for the towns in Virginia. The amounts used here are for the County of Shenandoah, Virginia, which the Town lies within. Information provided came from the US. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Personal Income in Shenandoah County, VA [PI51171], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/PI51171>, October 4, 2016.

(3) This information is not maintained for the towns in Virginia. The amounts used here are for the County of Shenandoah, Virginia, which the Town lies within. Information provided came from the US. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Per Capita Personal Income in Shenandoah County, VA [PCPI51171], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/PCPI51171>, October 4, 2016.

(4) Unemployment rate is for the County of Shenandoah, Virginia, which the Town lies within. Information provided came from the Virginia Employment Commission.

Data that is unavailable for a more recent year is noted as the prior year's amount.

Principal Employers

Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Employer	Fiscal Year 2022		Fiscal Year 2012	
	Employees	Rank	Employees	Rank
Shenandoah County School Board	1000+	1	1000+	1
County of Shenandoah	250 to 499	2	250 to 499	2
Valley Health System	250 to 499	3	250 to 499	3
Wal Mart	100 to 249	4	250 to 499	4
Food Lion	100 to 249	5	-	-
Lowe's Home Centers, Inc.	100 to 249	6	100 to 249	5
McDonald's	100 to 249	7	-	-
Skyline Terrace Nursing Home	100 to 249	8	100 to 249	6
Cracker Barrel Old Country Store	100 to 249	9	50 to 99	7
TOMS King	50 to 99	10	-	-
First Bank	50 to 99	11	-	-
Town of Woodstock	50 to 99	12	50 to 99	9
Criswell Ford	20 to 49	13	-	-
Ability Home Care, LLC	50 to 99	14	-	-
Massanutten Military Academy	50 to 99	15	50 to 99	10
Shenandoah County Department of Social Services	50 to 99	16	-	-
Northwest Community & Mental Health Retardation Services	50 to 99	17	-	-

Source: Virginia Employment Commission

Note: The percentage of each employer to the total employment is not available at this time.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

Full-time Equivalent Town Government Employees by Function/Program
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function	Fiscal Year			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
General government				
General administration	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.0
Financial administration	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Planning Office			1.0	1.0
Public safety				
Sworn Officers	15.0	15.0	16.0	16.0
Administrative	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
Public works	9.5	10.0	11.0	11.0
Community development	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0
Parks and recreation	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Water and sewer	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
Totals	52.5	53.0	55.0	56.0

Source: Department of Finance

Table 16

Fiscal Year					
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
16.0	16.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
11.0	11.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
56.0	56.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

Operating Indicators by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function	Fiscal Year			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Public safety				
Police department				
Number of miles patrolled	70,318	73,827	64,736	69,992
Number of complaints investigated	4,305	7,746	8,293	8,035
Number of vehicle accidents investigated	170	191	154	177
Number of parking tickets issued	165	101	96	82
Number of traffic summons (adult)	683	789	584	618
Number of traffic summons (juvenile)	8	15	14	13
Number of criminal arrests (adult)	360	278	279	383
Number of criminal arrests (juvenile)	31	12	20	13
Public works				
Streets				
Streets resurfaced (miles per year)	1	1	1	1
Refuse				
Refuse collected (tons per year)	1,363	1,357	1,760	1,222
Recycling				
Recycling collected (tons per year)	137	130	165	177
Community development				
Planning and zoning				
Zoning permits issued	94	80	87	105
Water				
Number of water main break repairs	13	13	9	9
Average daily finished water production (mgd)	0.6045	0.5670	0.5600	0.5760
Sewer				
Number of sewer line repairs	4	6	7	2
Average daily effluent wastewater treatment (mgd)	0.4800	0.6194	0.5661	0.6153

* COVID-19 mitigation activities impacted the quantity of Public Safety interactions with the general public

**The Town began its curbside recycling program on July 1, 2011 and ended it on June 30, 2020.

Source: Town individual departments

Note: All statistical data is based on the previous calendar year of the fiscal year indicated.

Table 17

Fiscal Year					
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
97,265	115,421	126,000	102,228	67,250	115,962
9,453	8,429	8,552	7,233	5,900	6,275
168	160	126	64	133	188
77	100	46	27	12	26
713	419	539	376	80	274
12	7	7	4	7	5
560	520	341	308	263	157
82	98	27	54	21	12
1	1.00	1.50	1.30	1.50	0.75
1,760	1,165	1,161	1,229	1,720	1,788
181	185	189	193	0	0
75	73	72	89	96	80
10	11	12	14	11	13
0.6480	0.6770	0.6060	0.5770	0.5810	0.5830
2	1	1	2	2	3
0.4094	0.7781	0.8235	0.5705	0.5613	0.5400

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

Capital Asset and Infrastructure Statistics by Function/Program
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function/Program	Fiscal Year			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Public safety				
Police department				
Stations	1	1	1	1
Law enforcement vehicles	12	12	12	12
Public works				
Streets department				
Number of streets	49	51	51	51
Number of street lights	433	435	435	435
Parks and recreation				
Number of parks	3	3	3	3
Number of swimming pools	1	1	1	1
Number of picnic shelters	5	5	5	5
Number of tennis courts	6	6	6	6
Water				
Miles of water distribution lines	51	51	51	51
Number of fire hydrants	314	314	315	315
Storage capacity (mg)	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
Sewer				
Miles of sanitary sewer lines	33	33	33	33
Number of sewer lift/pumping stations	6	6	6	6

* Information is not available.

Source: Town individual departments

Table 18

Fiscal Year					
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	1	1	1	1	1
12	12	12	13	13	13
51	51	51	51	51	51
435	435	435	435	435	435
3	3	3	3	3	3
1	1	1	1	1	1
6	6	6	6	6	6
6	6	6	6	6	6
51	51	51	51	51	51
315	315	315	315	315	317
2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
33	33	33	33	33	33
6	6	6	6	6	6

COMPLIANCE SECTION



ROBINSON, FARMER, COX ASSOCIATES, PLLC

Certified Public Accountants

**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**

**THE HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL
TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, 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 Counties, Cities, and Towns*, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund of the Town of Woodstock, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Woodstock, Virginia's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 15, 2022.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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


Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. 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 the Town of Woodstock, Virginia's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed 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.



Staunton, Virginia
December 15, 2022