

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Issued by

Cheryl B. Shiffler, Finance Director

Winchester, Virginia

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
INTRODUCTORY SECTION		
Table of Contents		i-iv
Directory of Principal Officials		V
Letter of Transmittal		vi-xiv
GFOA Certificate of Achievement		XV
Organizational Chart		xvi
FINANCIAL SECTION		
Independent Auditors' Report		1-4
Management's Discussion and Analysis		5-13
Basic Financial Statements:		
Government-wide Financial Statements:		
Statement of Net Position	Exhibit 1	15
Statement of Activities	Exhibit 2	16
Fund Financial Statements:		
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	Exhibit 3	18
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position	Exhibit 4	19
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	Exhibit 5	20
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	Exhibit 6	21
Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Funds	Exhibit 7	22
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position		
- Proprietary Funds	Exhibit 8	23
Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds	Exhibit 9	24
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Fiduciary Funds	Exhibit 10	25
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position - Fiduciary Funds	Exhibit 11	26
Notes to Financial Statements		27-107
Required Supplementary Information:		
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund	Exhibit 12	109-111
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Shawneeland Sanitary District Fund	Exhibit 13	112
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Lake Holiday Sanitary District Fund	Exhibit 14	113
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – CARES/ARP Act Fund	Exhibit 15	114

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

		Page
FINANCIAL SECTION (Continued)		
Required Supplementary Information: (Continued)		
Schedule of Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	Exhibit 16	115
Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios - Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional)	Exhibit 17	116
Schedule of Employer Contributions – Pension Plans	Exhibit 18	117
Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Pension Plans	Exhibit 19	118
Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios - Primary Government	Exhibit 20	119
Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios - Component Unit School Board	Exhibit 21	120
Notes to Required Supplementary Information - County and Component Unit School Board OPEB	Exhibit 22	121
Schedule of Frederick County School Board's Share of Net OPEB Liability - Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan	Exhibit 23	122
Schedule of Employer Contributions - Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan	Exhibit 24	123
Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan	Exhibit 25	124
Schedule of County and School Board's Share of Net OPEB Liability - Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan	Exhibit 26	125
Schedule of Employer Contributions - Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan	Exhibit 27	126
Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan	Exhibit 28	127
Schedule of Changes in the School Board's Net OPEB Liability and and Related Ratios - Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan	Exhibit 29	128
Schedule of Contributions - Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan	Exhibit 30	129
Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan	Exhibit 31	130
Other Supplementary Information:		
Combining and Individual Fund Financial Statements and Schedules:		
Combining Balance Sheet - Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Exhibit 32	132
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Exhibit 33	133
Combining Statement of Net Position - Internal Service Funds	Exhibit 34	134
Combining Statement of Net Position - Internal Service Funds	EXIIIOII 34	134

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

	_	Page
FINANCIAL SECTION (Continued)		
Other Supplementary Information: (Continued)		
Combining and Individual Fund Financial Statements and Schedules: (Continued)		
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position - Internal Service Funds	Exhibit 35	135
Combining Statement of Cash Flows - Internal Service Funds	Exhibit 36	136
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Private Purpose Trust Fund	Exhibit 37	137
Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Custodial Funds	Exhibit 38	138
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position - Private Purpose Trust Fund	Exhibit 39	139
Combining Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities - Custodial Funds	Exhibit 40	140
Revenue and Expenditures Budgetary Comparison Schedule for Nonmajor and Other Funds with Legally Adopted Budgets	Exhibit 41	141
Component Unit School Board - Combining Balance Sheet	Exhibit 42	142
Component Unit School Board - Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position	Exhibit 43	143
Component Unit School Board - Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	Exhibit 44	144
Component Unit School Board - Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	Exhibit 45	145
Component Unit School Board - Statement of Net Position - Internal Service Funds	Exhibit 46	146
Component Unit School Board - Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position - Internal Service Funds	Exhibit 47	1.47
Component Unit School Board - Statement of Cash Flows - Internal Service Funds	Exhibit 47	147
	Exhibit 48	148
Component Unit School Board - School Operating Fund - Budgetary Comparison Schedule	Exhibit 49	149
Component Unit School Board - Revenue and Expenditure Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Other Funds	Exhibit 50	150
Component Unit Economic Development Authority - Statement of Net Position	Exhibit 51	151
Component Unit Economic Development Authority-Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position	Exhibit 52	152
Component Unit Economic Development Authority-Statement of Cash Flows	Exhibit 53	153

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

		Page
STATISTICAL SECTION		
Financial Trends:		
Net Position by Component - Last Ten Fiscal Years	Table 1	155
Changes in Net Position - Last Ten Fiscal Years	Table 2	156
Fund Balances of Governmental Funds - Last Ten Fiscal Years	Table 3	157
Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds - Last Ten Fiscal Years	Table 4	158
Revenue Capacity:		
Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property - Last Ten Fiscal Years	Table 5	159
Property Tax Rates - Last Ten Fiscal Years	Table 6	160
Principal Property Taxpayers - Current Year and the Period Nine Years Prior	Table 7	161
Property Tax Levies and Collections - Last Ten Fiscal Years	Table 8	162
Debt Capacity:		
Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type - Last Ten Fiscal Years	Table 9	163
Ratio of Net General Bonded Debt to Assessed Value and Net Bonded Debt Per Capita - Last Ten Fiscal Years	Table 10	164
Demographic and Economic Information:		
Demographic and Economic Statistics - Last Ten Calendar Years	Table 11	165
Largest Employers - Frederick County - Current Year and Nine Years Ago	Table 12	166
Full-time Equivalent County Government Employees by Function - Last Ten Fiscal Years	Table 13	167
Operating Indicators by Function - Last Ten Fiscal Years	Table 14	168
Capital Asset Statistics by Function - Last Ten Fiscal Years	Table 15	169
COMPLIANCE SECTION		
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 <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>		171-172
Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance For Each Major Program and on Internal Control over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance		173-175
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards		176-177
Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards		178
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs		179
Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings		180

DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	
	Charles S. DeHaven, Jr., Chairman J. Douglas McCarthy, Vice Chairman	
Robert W. Wells Josh Ludwig	Blaine P. Dunn	Judith McCann Slaughter Shawn L. Graber
	COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD	
	Brandon H. Monk, Chairman Bradley A. Comstock, Vice Chairman	
Miles B. Adkins Linda Martin	Michael A. Lake	Brian J. Hester Ellen G. White
	BOARD OF SOCIAL SERVICES	
	Alan L. Morrison, Chairman Gail Rush, Vice-Chairman	
Sharen Gromling Kermit Gaither	Gayle Ferreira	John Lamana Diane Payne
	OTHER OFFICIALS	
Jay E. Tibbs Cheryl B. Shiffler Joe C. Wilder Steven Majchrzak Michael J. Marciano, Jr. Allen S. Varner Charles B. Tyson Wyatt Pearson Patrick E. Barker K. Stacy Herbaugh Tamara Perez Seth T. Thatcher C. William Orndoff, Jr. Ross P. Spicer Roderick B. Williams Leonard W. Millholland William W. Eldridge IV John Stanley Hart, Jr. Elizabeth Kellas Burton Rebecca Hogan Jennifer F. McVeigh		Deputy County Administrator Finance Director ering and General Services Director
Leigh Ann Sweeney Mark E. Sutphin Richard M. Venskoske	Health	Department District Administrator . Frederick County Extension Agent





Cheryl B. Shiffler Finance Director

540/665-5610 Fax: 540/667-0370 E-mail: cshiffle@fcva.us

December 29, 2022

Board of Supervisors County of Frederick Winchester, Virginia

To the Board Members:

The annual comprehensive financial report of the County of Frederick, Virginia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 is hereby submitted. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the data, and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the County. 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 of the County. All disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the County's financial activities have been included.

The annual comprehensive financial report is presented in three sections: introductory, financial and statistical. The introductory section includes the transmittal letter, the County's organization chart and a list of principal officials. The financial section includes the basic financial statements and schedules, as well as the auditors' report on the financial statements and schedules. The statistical section includes selected financial and demographic information, generally presented on a multi-year basis.

The County is required to undergo an annual single audit in conformity with the provision of the Single Audit Act of 1984 and U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Information related to this single audit, including the schedule of expenditures of federal awards, findings and recommendations, and auditor's report on the internal control structure and compliance with applicable laws and regulations are included in the compliance section of this report. This report includes all funds of the County.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the Independent Auditors' Report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements. Management's Discussion and Analysis complements this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

REPORTING ENTITY

The County's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) includes all organizations which have significant operational or financial relationships with the County. Organizations which are included in the ACFR as component units of the County are the Frederick County School Board and the Frederick County Economic Development Authority. The organizations are included as discretely presented component units of the County to emphasize that they are legally separate from the County.

Organizations which are regional governments or other multi-governmental arrangements that are governed by representation from each participant, and for which the participants do not retain an ongoing financial responsibility, are considered to be jointly governed organizations. These organizations are not included in the ACFR. The organizations which have not been included are the Handley Regional Library Board, the Northwestern Regional Jail Authority, the Winchester Regional Airport Authority, the Frederick-Winchester Service Authority, the Northwestern Regional Juvenile Detention Center and the Northwestern Community Services Board.

The Frederick County Sanitation Authority (Frederick Water) was created by the Board of Supervisors to operate the County's water and sewer systems. The Board of Supervisors appoints all six members of the Authority Board of Directors. However, other than appointing the Board of Directors, the County does not participate and is not involved in the day-to-day management operations, nor is the Authority financially accountable to the County. The Authority was included as a part of the reporting entity prior to the 2000 fiscal year primarily due to the significance of outstanding advances owed to the County. However, based on further review and evaluation of the Authority and County relationships, the Authority is no longer considered to be a component unit of the County.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK

Frederick County, at the tip of the Northern Shenandoah Valley, is 72 miles northwest of Washington, D.C., and in the northernmost corner of the state of Virginia. The County, which covers 424 square miles and borders the West Virginia line, was established in 1738. Its county administrator form of government was established in 1971. In the southeastern portion of the county, there are two incorporated towns – Stephens City and Middletown.

The area is served by the Winchester Regional Airport, a 376-acre, all-weather general aviation airport. It is designated as a Business Class Airport by the Virginia Department of Aviation and is the official airport of the Virginia Inland Port Authority.

LOCAL ECONOMY

The County's proximity to Northern Virginia, diverse career opportunities, and recognized livability continue to draw new residents to the area. The housing industry has responded to local demand with 769 new residential permits issued in calendar year 2021.

More than \$295 million in capital investment and 680 new jobs have been announced by Frederick County companies over the last three years (2019-2021). Businesses most frequently attribute their decision to invest in the County to its quality workforce, business friendly environment, east coast location with proximity to major markets, and extensive transportation network. Frederick County is among the top 10% of localities in the Commonwealth for capital investment and new jobs announced over the last decade.

Small and large manufacturers, home-grown businesses, chain and boutique retailers and restaurants, farms and agribusinesses, and back-end operations like customer service centers and research and development, create a diverse business landscape. More than 1,900 businesses employ over 35,000 people.

Over the next decade, it is forecasted that nearly 8,000 new jobs will be created within Frederick County. An additional 17,000 positions are projected to become available due to employee retirements or exits from the workforce. Changing careers, or occupational transfer, will also create employment opportunities. Industry sectors anticipated to see the greatest employment demand overall include manufacturing, transportation and warehousing, retail trade, accommodation and food service, educational services, construction, and finance and insurance.

Well-known employers operate within Frederick County and are choosing to expand operations, including Evolve Stone, Kingspan Insulation, Monoflo, Geodis, Trex, and 84 Lumber, among others. Several of the County's most recent expansion announcements are within the building product manufacturing industry. In 2021, Evolve Stone announced it would invest \$1.25 million to increase capacity by adding a second production line, tripling its facility space, and creating 84 new jobs. Evolve manufactures the world's first artificial stone that is face nailed.

Collaborative efforts continue to further improve the County's transportation network, which includes multiple four-lane highways, access to the Virginia Inland Port, rail access, and general aviation services through Winchester Regional Airport (OKV). In 2021, Crossover Boulevard opened, providing an important new east-west connector spanning Interstate 81. The construction process has begun at Winchester Regional Airport for a new terminal building, and a public-private partnership between the airport and TMG Construction will result in up to 32 new private aircraft hangars.

Additional infrastructure investment in the area includes Frederick Water's new Henry F. Sliwinski Water Treatment Plant, a \$32 million, fully automated facility capable of treating eight million gallons of water per day, and the opening of the replacement Robert E. Aylor Middle School.

Fostering positive relationships with new and established businesses, maintaining reasonable tax rates, utilizing wise land-use planning, and striving for the best and highest use of available resources, are important to the County. Frederick County seeks to build upon the business-friendly approach residents and businesses are accustomed to, creating an environment where they can thrive. Economic and workforce development agencies, non-profits, businesses, and community partners are working together to ensure Frederick County remains a vibrant, fiscally sound place to live and work.

A PROFILE OF FREDERICK COUNTY

HISTORY

English ownership of Frederick County was originally by the Virginia Company but was taken over by the Crown in 1624. By the 1650's, various traders, trappers and explorers were coming to the Shenandoah Valley. Some of the earliest settlers were Quakers who built the Hopewell Friends Meeting House which still stands near Clearbrook in Frederick County. These settlers were attracted by the fertile soils and the abundant forest and water resources.

Frederick County was created from western Orange County by the House of Burgesses on December 21, 1738 and was named after the Prince of Wales. James Wood, County Surveyor for Orange County, platted a town at the county seat, which he named Winchester, after his birthplace. Eventually, eleven other counties would be created from the 3,824 square miles included in the original Frederick County.

County government in Virginia was originally by self-perpetuating courts. Frederick County's Court was proclaimed and organized in 1743. It first met at the surveying office of its clerk, James Wood, at the site on which he later built his estate, Glen Burnie.

George Washington was associated with Winchester and Frederick County between the years of 1748 and 1765. Early during those years, he maintained a surveying office in Winchester. During the French and Indian War, he was given a Commission and later made Commander in Chief of the colonial forces with headquarters in Winchester. Washington held his first elective offices representing Frederick County, having been elected to the House of Burgesses in 1758 and 1761.

During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, life in the current Frederick County area centered around small family farms. During this period, wheat production became the center of the local economy, along with cattle production. In 1820, there were fifty flour mills in Frederick County along with numerous sawmills, tanneries and other business activities.

Economic life was centered around Winchester and other local towns including Stephens City, Middletown, Kernstown, Gainesboro and Gore. There were a large number and diversity of craftsmen and merchants in these towns. The strongest influence on the local economy was the Great Wagon Road, which later became Route 11 and which carried settlers and travelers from Philadelphia, south through the Valley and to the west. Activity associated with this road made Winchester one of the largest towns in western Virginia.

Frederick County played a significant part in the Civil War. The northern Shenandoah Valley supplied food, livestock, horses and soldiers to the southern cause. The Valley was also important because of its strategic location in relation to Washington, D. C. The town of Winchester changed hands in the war about 70 times, an average of once every three weeks for four years.

The Civil War period brought much destruction and economic hardship to Frederick County, due to the county's strategic location in the Valley. Many farms, mills and dwellings were damaged or destroyed, and the county's economic productivity was greatly reduced. The Reconstruction period was characterized by a slow economic recovery from damages suffered, and by the 1880's economic stability gradually returned.

There was a tremendous building boom in the county during the period of 1880-1900. New communities were also formed as a consequence of newer, more advanced transportation systems including the automobile and the railroad. Among the communities that experienced growth during this period were Meadow Mills, Hayfield, Gore, Mountain Falls, Mount Williams, Gravel Springs, Gainesboro, Albin, Brucetown, White Hall and Armel.

Industrial activity slowly resumed after the Civil War. According to one source, by 1890, Frederick County had 37 mills, eight woolen factories and mills, a steam elevator, two iron foundries, four glove factories, a boot and shoe factory, ten broom factories, four tanneries, a large paper mill, three newspapers, a book bindery, eight cigar factories, three marble yards and two furniture factories.

In the early twentieth century, there was rapid industrial growth in Frederick County. There was a phenomenal rise in apple production, with apples replacing wheat as the primary cash crop. Many new facilities were developed relating to apple production and processing. Later in the twentieth century, the local economy had diversified to include a range of different industrial activities. Activities continue to be based on the accessibility of the area and on north-south travel along the route that was once the Great Wagon Road and is now Route 11 and Interstate 81.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

There are quite a few historic sites in Frederick County. The following sites are listed on both the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places:

Belle Grove and Cedar Creek Battlefield	Cleridge
Crumley-Lynn Lodge House	Fort Collier
Fort Colvin	Frederick County Poor Farm
High Banks	Homespun
Hopewell Friends Meeting House	John Hite House
Long Meadow	Middletown Historic District
Millbank	Monte Vista
Newtown-Stephensburg Historic District	Old Forge Farm
Old Stone Church	Opequon Historic District
Opequon Presbyterian Church	Rose Hill Farm
St. Thomas Chapel	Springdale
Springdale Mill Complex	Sunrise
Thorndale Farm	Valley Mill Farm
Willa Cather Birthplace	Willow Shade

Six battlefields of great national importance are located in Frederick County and Winchester.

Battlefields:

First, Second, and Third Battles of Winchester	Stephenson's Depot
First and Second Battles of Kernstown	Cedar Creek

Fortifications/Entrenchments:

Star Fort	Fort Collier
Parkins Mill Battery	Carysbrook Redoubt
Nineteenth Corps Line	Zig-Zag Trenches
Hillandale Earthworks	1864-65 Winter Line

There are over 12,000 acres of battlefields lands that maintain high historic character and are enhanced by several fortifications and entrenchments. A partnership involving Winchester and Frederick County government, the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation, the Kernstown Battlefield Association, the Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation, the North-South Skirmish, and others is underway to protect local battlefield sites and create a battlefield park network. Such a network will provide substantial economic and educational benefits.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

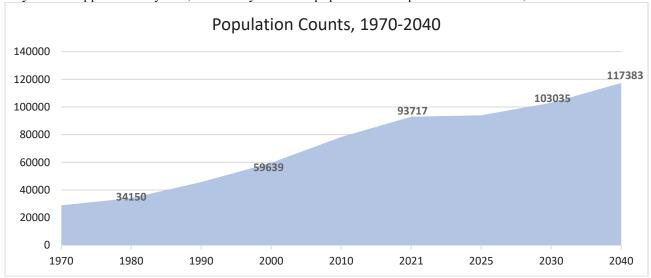
The county can be viewed in terms of three physical areas. The eastern portion of the county contains a band running north-south along the length of the county, which is underlain by Martinsburg shale. This area consists of broad, relatively level ridges separated by steep stream valleys. The soils tend to be dense and not well suited for intensive agriculture or septic drainfields. Much of the land is used either as pasture land or is developed for residential or urban uses. Much of the sewered suburban development in the county is in this area.

The second area is underlain by limestone-carbonate bedrock and consists of a band that runs north-south through the county between Interstate 81 and Little North Mountain. The terrain here tends to be gently rolling. Outside of the City of Winchester, much of this area is currently used for agriculture and contains the bulk of prime agriculture soil in the county. Most of the orchards in the county are located in this area. Soils in this area tend to be well suited for septic drainfields, except where the soils are thin.

The third area is the large western Valley and Ridge area that is underlain by a variety of shale, sandstone and limestone formations. This area consists of alternating valleys and ridges that run north-south through the county. Most of the area is forested. The ridges tend to be very steep, and the highest elevations in the county are in this area. Soils are varied, although most tend not to be well suited for septic drain fields.

POPULATION

According to the latest census conducted in 2010, the population figure for Frederick County was 78,305. Much of the population growth occurred during the 1970's and 1980's and again during the economic/construction boom in the mid 2000's. The current population estimate is 93,717. By 2030, it is projected that the population of Frederick County will be approximately 103,035 and by 2040 the population is expected to reach 117,383.



PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

Frederick County Public Schools (FCPS), the 18th largest school division in Virginia, is composed of twelve elementary schools serving students in grades kindergarten through fifth grade; four middle schools serving grades six through eight; three high schools serving grades nine through twelve; and one alternative/vocational school. Frederick County participates and is fiscal agent for a regional facility, Northwestern Regional Educational Program, that provides services to some of its special education population. FCPS also serves 72 prekindergarten students at four elementary schools. Other support facilities include the administration building, the maintenance and warehousing facility and the transportation facility. The shool division also provides building maintenance services for the county government office buildings and the regional library. The transportation facility provides vehicle maintenance services and fuel to county agencies as well as the school division.

In the fall of 2022 (school year 2022-2023), student enrollment was 12,876 representing a decrease of 527 students compared to a year earlier. Growth in the Frederick County community brings challenges to the school system. Those challenges include additional space, class sizes, textbooks, instructional materials, teaching staff, and custodial staff. Frederick County will continue to require the construction of additional space to address student capacity for the foreseeable future.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Frederick County had a total of 37,415 jobs in the fourth quarter of 2021 as measured by JobsEQ®. The largest employment sector was manufacturing which employed 6,331 workers in the fourth quarter of 2021. Of individuals aged 25 to 64 in Frederick County, 28.8% have a bachelor's degree or higher which compares with 33.5% in the nation.

Unemployment rates for Frederick County have paralleled those of Virginia. Unemployment rates have rallied back to pre-COVID-19 conditions. As of May 2022, Frederick County's unemployment rate was 2.5% compared to 2.7% in January 2022. Virginia's rate was 3.0% in May 2022 compared to 3.4% in January 2022. The United States unemployment rate was 3.4% in May 2022 compared to 4.4% in January 2022.

Industry	# of Employees	%
Manufacturing	6,331	16.9%
Transportation and Warehousing	4,654	12.4%
Retail Trade	3,785	10.1%
Education Services	3,025	8.1%
Construction	2,841	7.6%
Finance and Insurance	2,519	6.7%
Accommodation and Food Services	2,175	5.8%
Public Administration	2,164	5.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,737	4.6%
Admin, Support, & Waste Management & Remediation Services	1,725	4.6%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	1,498	4.0%
Wholesale Trade	1,241	3.3%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1,158	3.1%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	547	1.5%
Agricultural, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	448	1.2%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	424	1.1%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	379	1.0%
Information	299	0.8%
Utilities	281	0.8%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	100	0.3%
Unclassified	84	0.2%

QUALITY OF LIFE

Higher Education

Laurel Ridge Community College is a comprehensive, public institution with campuses located in Frederick County, Fauquier County, and Page County and offers more than 75 associate degree and certificate programs in a wide variety of disciplines, in addition to providing access to bachelor's, master's and doctoral degree programs offered on site by a four-year institution. LRCC also serves the business community by offering workforce preparation programs for employees and employers. LRCC serves more than 7,600 unduplicated credit students and more than 10,450 individuals in professional development and business and industry courses annually.

Shenandoah University offers more than 200 academic programs of study and has a school enrollment of approximately 4,000 students. The schools include Eleanor Wade Custer School of Nursing and Respiratory Care, Bernard J. Dunn School of Pharmacy, School of Business, School of Health Professions, College of Arts and Sciences, Division of Applied Technology, and Shenandoah Conservatory.

There are 22 colleges and universities within a 125-mile radius of Frederick County.

Cost of Living

The cost of living in Frederick County is about 95.5% of the national average. According to MRIS, the median sold price of housing was \$405,000 in June 2022. This low cost of living in such a close proximity to Washington, D.C. attributes to the attractiveness of the area to many working families.

Crime

The latest FBI report (data for 2020) gives the crime rate per 100,000 people for the USA as 398.5. The crime rate for the Winchester-Frederick County area was 121.3 in 2020, down from 160.8 in 2019.

Library Services

Library service is provided to Frederick County through the Handley Regional Library located in downtown Winchester, the Mary Jane and James L. Bowman Library located in Stephens City, and the Clarke County Library located in Berryville. Currently there are 25,510 active registered library card holders in Frederick County. During the period of July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022, Frederick County residents had the following usage: traditional book and AV checkouts = 364,369; electronic (ebooks, audiobooks, music, and magazines) checkouts = 77,272; documents retrieved from online databases (historical documents, research articles, periodicals): = 80,028

Medical Care

Valley Health Winchester Medical Center, a 495-bed, not-for-profit hospital in Winchester, Virginia, is a regional referral center offering a broad spectrum of services that include diagnostic, medical, surgical, and rehabilitative care. A level II trauma center, Winchester Medical Center is a resource for 500,000 residents in Virginia as well as neighboring West Virginia and Maryland. A Magnet-designated hospital, Winchester Medical Center is also an Advanced Primary Stroke Center, Chest Pain Center, Level 4 Epilepsy Center, and a Level III Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU).

Parks

Frederick County currently owns and operates two district parks, Clearbrook Park, located in the Stonewall district and Sherando Park, located in the Opequon district. Both parks provide county residents active and passive recreation facilities including multi-use trails, an outdoor swimming pool, playgrounds, picnic areas, fishing, and volleyball. In addition, Sherando Park has soccer, softball, and baseball fields, an eighteen-hole disc golf course, and approximately five miles of mountain bike trails. The Northwest portion of Sherando Park was recently developed and offers an outdoor fitness area, bike park, playground, restrooms, and a paved parking area. An outdoor fitness area was added to Clearbrook Park and opened for use in the Spring of 2021 and pickleball courts will be installed in the late summer of 2022.

Frederick County opened a new softball/baseball complex at Stonewall Park during the summer of 2020. This park provides five athletic fields of various sizes to be used for a combination of youth and adult athletic programs. Opening for the Spring 2021 season was the addition of two sand volleyball courts at Clearbrook Park. This five-court complex is an on-going partnership with the Blue Ridge Volleyball Association.

There are two neighborhood parks in the County. These are located at Reynolds Store in the Gainesboro district and Frederick Heights in the Redbud district. A pickleball court was installed at Frederick Heights in the spring of 2020 and has been received with much enthusiasm. Parks and Recreation is currently in the design process for a 25-acre active park on Old Charlestown Road. Funding for Phase I of the Abrams Creek trail corridor has been secured via a grant and is currently in the design phase with construction anticipated to begin in FY 2024.

Frederick County residents enjoy five community centers located inside four Frederick County Public School elementary schools and Sherando High School. Two centers boast fitness equipment while four centers have full court gymnasiums.

Frederick County Parks and Recreation provides approximately 190 recreation programs throughout the year. Programs include basic REC, youth sports, adult sports, fitness, general interest, trips, and senior programs. The department provides three signature special events: Walking in a Winter Wonderland is a month-long celebration of lights at Clearbrook Park, the 4th of July Celebration held at Sherando Park, and the Battlefield Half Marathon, the only distance race in the immediate area.

In 2020, the Bowman Library Trail opened for use providing the community with an additional half-mile paved walking trail. An amphitheater will be installed at this same location with construction to begin in the late summer of 2022.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Management of the County is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to ensure that the assets of the County are protected from loss, theft, or misuse and to ensure that adequate accounting data is compiled to allow for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. The internal control structure is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reliable assurance recognizes that (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived and (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

SINGLE AUDIT

As a recipient of federal and state financial assistance, the County also is responsible for ensuring that an adequate internal control structure is in place to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations related to those programs. This internal control structure is subject to periodic evaluation by management of the County, as well as by independent internal auditors who report to the Audit Committee.

As a part of the County's single audit described earlier, tests are made to determine the adequacy of the internal control structure including that portion related to federal financial assistance programs, as well as to determine that the County has complied with applicable laws and regulations. The results of the County's single audit for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, are included in the Compliance Section.

BUDGETING CONTROLS

In addition, the County maintains budgetary controls. The objective of these budgetary controls is to ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the annual appropriated budget approved by the County's governing body. Activities of the general fund, special revenue funds, and the funds of the component unit School Board are included in the annual appropriated budget. The level of budgetary control (that is, the level at which expenditures cannot legally exceed the appropriated amount) is established by function and activity within an individual fund. Open encumbrance amounts, as of June 30, 2022, have been determined and the amount of these encumbrances is reported as reservations of fund balances since they do not constitute expenditures or liabilities. Encumbrances generally are reappropriated as part of the following year's budget.

OTHER INFORMATION

INDEPENDENT AUDIT

State statutes require an annual audit by independent certified public accountants. The accounting firm of Robinson, Farmer, Cox Associates was selected by the Board of Supervisors. In addition to meeting the requirements set forth in state statutes, the audit also was designed to meet the requirements of the federal Single Audit Act of 1984 and the related requirements of OMB Circular A-133. The auditor's report on the financial statements and schedules is included in the financial section.

AWARDS

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

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

In addition, the County also received GFOA's Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting for its fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. This is the sixteenth year that the County has received this award. In order to receive this award a government unit must publish a document whose contents conform to program standards of creativity, presentation, understandability and reader appeal.

The County also received GFOA's Award for Distinguished Budget Presentation for its fiscal year beginning July 1, 2021 and thirty-five prior fiscal year annual budgets. In order to receive this award, a governmental unit must publish a budget document that meets program criteria as a policy document, as an operations guide, as a financial plan, and as a communications device.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The preparation of the annual comprehensive financial report on a timely basis was made possible by the dedicated services of the entire staff of the finance department. Each member of the department is sincerely appreciated for the contributions made in the preparation of this report.

In closing, without the leadership and support of the Frederick County Board of Supervisors and the Finance Committee, preparation of this report would not have been possible.

Cheryl B. Shiffler Finance Director

Church & Shiffle



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

County of Frederick Virginia

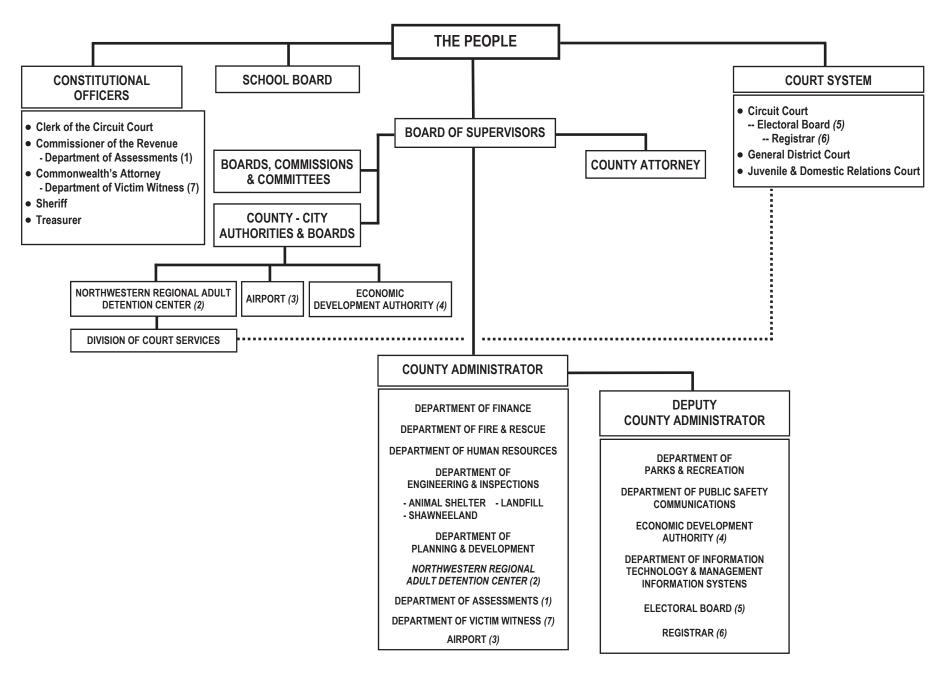
For its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2021

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

FREDERICK COUNTY ORGANIZATIONAL CHART





ROBINSON, FARMER, COX ASSOCIATES, PLLC

Certified Public Accountants

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Honorable Members of the Board of Supervisors County of Frederick, Virginia

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County of Frederick, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of the other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities, the business type activities, the discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County of Frederick, Virginia, as of and for the year ended 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.

We did not audit the financial statements of the School Activities Fund, which represent 6 percent, 10 percent, and 2 percent, respectively, of the assets, fund balances, and revenues of the discretely presented component unit – school board as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, thereof for the year then ended. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the School Activities Fund, is based solely on the report of the other auditors.

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 County of Frederick, 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 23 to the financial statements, in 2022, the County adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement Nos. 87, *Leases and* 92, *Omnibus*. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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 County of Frederick, 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 County of Frederick, 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 County of Frederick, Virginia's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

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 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We and other auditors have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance. 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 County of Frederick, Virginia's basic financial statements. The accompanying combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules and schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America by us and other auditors. In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of other auditors, the combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are 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

Arbinson, Found, Cox associets

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated December 29, 2022, on our consideration of County of Frederick, 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 County of Frederick, 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 County of Frederick, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Charlottesville, Virginia December 29, 2022

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following discussion and analysis of the County of Frederick's (the County) financial performance provides an overview of the County's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. Please read it in conjunction with the transmittal letter at the front of this report and the County's financial statements, which follow this section.

Financial Highlights for Fiscal Year 2022:

□ Government-wide Statements:

- On a government-wide basis for governmental activities the County had expenses net of program revenues of \$184.2 million, which was approximately \$28.1 million less than the general revenues of \$212.3 million. (Exhibit 2)
- On a government-wide basis, the governmental activities total net position totaled \$71.3 million, total assets were \$408.7 million, total liabilities equaled \$274.2 million, deferred outflows totaled \$29.1 million, and deferred inflows were \$92.3 million. (Exhibit 1)

□ Fund Statements:

- The fund financial statements report combined ending general fund balance of \$87.0 million. Of that amount, \$73.6 million reflects unassigned general fund balance. (Exhibit 3)
- O General fund property taxes of \$143.1 million equaled 62% of the total \$230.8 million in revenues in the general fund. (Exhibit 5)
- The net change in fund balance for the general fund over the prior year was approximately a \$4.6 million increase. (Exhibit 5)

Using the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report:

The County's current financial statements are presented in two different statements, with two different approaches and view of the County's finances. The government-wide statements provide information on the overall financial status of the County. This method is more comparable to the method used in private industry. The fund financial statements focus on the individual funds of the County government, reporting the operations in more detail than the government-wide statements. When presented in one report, both types of statements will give the user a more broaden basis of comparison and enhance the County's accountability.

Government-wide Statements:

The government-wide statements report information about the County as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. These statements are designed to provide a broad overview of the County's finances and include all assets and liabilities using the accrual method of accounting. All of the year's revenue and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements, the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, report the County's net position and changes in it. The County's net position can be thought of as the difference between assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, which is one way to measure the County's financial position. Over time, increases and decreases in net position can be one indicator that the County's financial health is improving or deteriorating.

Government-wide Statements: (continued)

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all the County's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources. As discussed earlier, the difference between assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is reported as net position. Net position is presented in three categories: invested in capital assets-net of related debt, restricted and unrestricted. To accurately use changes as an indicator of the County's financial health, the factors that contribute to the increases and decreases must be analyzed. Other factors such as the County's tax rate and the condition of other capital assets must also be considered when using the Statement of Net Position as a financial indicator.

The Statement of Activities provides information on how the net position changed during the year. Since the government-wide financial statements use the accrual method of accounting, changes in net position are recognized when an event occurs, regardless of the timing of cash. This will result in revenues and expenses being reported in this statement for some items that will not impact cash flow until a later time in another fiscal period.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities are divided into the following types of activities:

- Governmental Funds: These activities are supported primarily by property taxes and report the County's basic services such as general administration, public safety, parks and recreation, and community development.
- Business-Type Activities: These activities charge fees to customers to help cover the costs of the service. The County's landfill fund is a business-type activity.
- Component Units: The Frederick County Public Schools and Economic Development Authority are component units of the County. Component units are legally separate but are reported since the County is financially accountable and provide funding for them.

Fund Financial Statements:

Fund financial statements are the traditional governmental financial statements. They focus on the County's most significant funds instead of the County as a whole. The County uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements.

The County has three kinds of funds:

- 1. Governmental Funds: The governmental funds report most of the County's basic services. The governmental funds serve essentially the same function as the governmental activities in the government-wide statements. The governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term cash flows and the amount of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. It provides the reader a short-term view of the financial position. Since the information provides a narrow focus, the government-wide statements will provide additional information. A reconciliation from the fund statements is provided to facilitate this comparison.
- 2. <u>Proprietary Funds</u>: The County of Frederick maintains two types of proprietary funds: Enterprise Funds and Internal Service Funds. Services for which the County charges customers a fee are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds, like government-wide statements, provide both long and short-term financial information.

Fund Financial Statements: (continued)

Enterprise Funds report the same functions as the business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. Internal Service Funds account for the goods and services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the County. The County's Central Stores fund accounts for the operations of duplicating, postage and gasoline. Revenue is derived from sales to user departments. The Health Insurance Fund accounts for funds to pay health insurance premiums and claims. The Volunteer Fire and Rescue Fund accounts for length of service stipends to be paid to volunteer fire and rescue personnel. The Maintenance Insurance Fund accounts for maintenance contracts.

- 3. <u>Fiduciary Funds:</u> Fiduciary funds are used to report assets held in trustee or agency capacity for others and cannot be used to support the government's own programs. The County is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purpose.
 - The County of Frederick has several private purpose trust funds. These funds are restricted to build a chapel, provide textbooks for indigent students, and to provide scholarships to deserving students.
 - □ Frederick County has seven agency funds (see Note 1.B.3.b). These funds include entities for which the County has assumed fiscal agency status: the Northwestern Regional Jail Authority and the Winchester Regional Airport.

Notes to the Financial Statements:

Notes to the financial statements provide additional information and are an integral part of the statements and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements, the transmittal letter, and the management's discussion and analysis.

Financial Analysis of the County as a Whole:

<u>Statement of Net Position:</u> The following table reflects a comparative condensed Statement of Net Position. In fiscal year 2013 the County implemented GASB 63 and 65, which changed the statement of net assets to the statement of net position and created two additional categories; deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources.

In fiscal year 2015 the County implemented GASB 68, which requires the county to report retirement plan liabilities on their financial statements. The standards require the net pension liabilities of cost-sharing plans to be apportioned to each of the participating local governing bodies. The County started reporting net liabilities for pension plans for fiscal year 2015 using fiscal year 2014 actuarial valuation data. Detailed information on pension liabilities can be found in the Notes to Financial Statements - NOTE 10 of this document.

In fiscal year 2018 the County implemented GASB 75, which establishes standards for measuring and recognizing liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expense/expenditures related to postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits or OPEB). In addition, the County implemented GASB 85, which addresses practice issues identified during implementation and application of certain GASB statements for a variety of topics including issues related to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and postemployment benefits (pensions and other postemployment benefits (OPEB)). The implementation of these Statements resulted in the restatement of net position.

In fiscal year 2019 the County implemented GASB 88, which clarified which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. No restatement was required as a result of this implementation.

Financial Analysis of the County as a Whole: (continued)

In fiscal year 2022 the County implemented GASB 87 and GASB 92, which requires the recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities. No restatement was required as a result of this implementation.

Summary Statement of Net Position June 30, 2022

	Government	al A	ctivities	 Business-Typ	e A	ctivities	_	To	otal		_	Compon	ent 1	Units
	 2022		2021	2022		2021		2022		2021	_	2022		2021
Current and Other Assets Capital Assets (net)	\$ 254,409,132 154,284,700	\$	218,420,936 157,225,880	\$ 40,324,301 23,186,025	\$	38,786,755 22,606,718	\$	294,733,433 177,470,725	\$	257,207,691 179,832,598	\$	61,746,495 186,596,074	\$	54,026,685 174,989,462
Total Assets	\$ 408,693,832	\$	375,646,816	\$ 63,510,326	\$	61,393,473	\$	472,204,158	\$	437,040,289	\$	248,342,569	\$	229,016,147
Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 29,056,166	\$	27,923,050	\$ 1,285,727	\$	1,210,284	\$	30,341,893	\$	29,133,334	\$	37,235,862	\$	46,162,634
Long-term Liabilities Other Liabilities	\$ 251,673,099 22,522,276	\$	273,867,650 17,879,353	\$ 18,858,934 652,574	\$	18,599,112 893,649	\$	270,532,033 23,174,850	\$	292,466,762 18,773,002	\$	114,094,564 18,747,870	\$	194,831,403 19,987,444
Total Liabilities	\$ 274,195,375	\$	291,747,003	\$ 19,511,508	\$	19,492,761	\$	293,706,883	\$	311,239,764	\$	132,842,434	\$	214,818,847
Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 92,291,431	\$	68,707,791	\$ 786,692	\$	158,384	\$	93,078,123	\$	68,866,175	\$	72,563,655	\$	12,901,469
Net Position: Invested in Capital Assets Restricted Unrestricted	\$ (1,525,616) 1,494,941 71,293,867	\$	(5,324,441) - 48,439,513	\$ 23,186,025 - 21,311,828	\$	22,606,718	\$	21,660,409 1,494,941 92,605,695	\$	17,282,277 - 68,785,407	\$	186,145,565 3,986,456 (109,959,679)	\$	174,989,462 - (127,530,997)
Total Net Position	\$ 71,263,192	\$	43,115,072	\$ 44,497,853	\$	42,952,612	\$	115,761,045	\$	86,067,684	\$	80,172,342	\$	47,458,465

The County's combined net position increased from \$86,067,684 to \$115,761,045. This net increase in the amount of \$29,693,361 can be attributed to the increase in governmental activities in the amount of \$28.1 million combined with an increase in business-type activities in the amount of \$1.5 million. Further details of these contributing factors are explained in the following chart.

County of Frederick's Changes in Net Position For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Governmen	ntal A	Activities		Business-Ty	ре А	Activities		To	otal			Component Units					
Governmental Activities	2022		2021		2022		2021		2022		2021		2022		2021			
Revenues:								_		_								
Program Revenues																		
Charges for Services	\$ 8,697,167	\$	7,484,928	\$	9,636,568	\$	8,755,529	\$	18,333,735	\$	16,240,457	\$	753,654	\$	161,560			
Operating Grants & Contributions	19,344,163		24,891,681		-		-		19,344,163		24,891,681		110,052,187		98,001,152			
Capital Grants & Contributions	482,567		2,518,374		-		-		482,567		2,518,374		-					
General Revenues																		
Real Estate & Personal Property	147,132,870		130,693,950		-		-		147,132,870		130,693,950		-		-			
Other Taxes	48,407,932		43,632,400		-		-		48,407,932		43,632,400		-		-			
Payments from Primary Government	-		-		-		-		-		-		107,205,413		97,911,382			
Non-restricted Grants	14,124,870		14,124,911		-		-		14,124,870		14,124,911		-		-			
Use of Money and Property	786,968		3,213,183		94,962		54,004		881,930		3,267,187		497,818		418,443			
Miscellaneous	1,943,342		438,314		242,826		217,957		2,186,168		656,271		3,863,152		1,873,566			
Total Revenues	\$ 240,919,879	\$	226,997,741	\$	9,974,356	\$	9,027,490	\$	250,894,235	\$	236,025,231	\$	222,372,224	\$	198,366,103			
Expenses:																		
General Government	\$ 12,473,589	\$	9,434,528	\$	-	\$	-	\$	12,473,589	\$	9,434,528	\$	-	\$				
Judicial Administration	4,326,562		3,854,016		-		-		4,326,562		3,854,016		-					
Public Safety	51,795,813		49,042,230		-		-		51,795,813		49,042,230		-					
Public Works	5,589,346		5,469,741		-		-		5,589,346		5,469,741		-					
Health / Welfare	15,062,889		14,483,940		-		-		15,062,889		14,483,940		-					
Education	109,591,957		99,894,443		-		-		109,591,957		99,894,443		188,994,621		189,989,179			
Parks, Recreation & Culture	7,496,700		6,834,007		-		-		7,496,700		6,834,007		-					
Community Development	1,088,349		7,864,902		-		-		1,088,349		7,864,902		-					
Interest on Long-term Debt	5,265,554		5,795,908		-		-		5,265,554		5,795,908		-					
Landfill Operations	-		-		8,510,115		7,872,658		8,510,115		7,872,658		-					
Economic Development Authority					-				-				663,726		1,374,743			
Total Expenses	\$ 212,690,759	\$	202,673,715	\$	8,510,115	\$	7,872,658	\$	221,200,874	\$	210,546,373	\$	189,658,347	\$	191,363,922			
Expenses (greater than) less than																		
revenues received	\$ 28,229,120	\$	24,324,026	\$	1,464,241	\$	1,154,832	\$	29,693,361	\$	25,478,858	\$	32,713,877	\$	7,002,181			
Transfers	(81,000)		(36,059)		81,000		36,059				_							
Change in Net position	\$ 28,148,120	s	24,287,967	\$	1,545,241	\$	1,190,891	\$	29,693,361	\$	25,478,858	\$	32,713,877	\$	7,002,181			
Net Position, beginning of year	43,115,072	9	18,827,105	9	42,952,612	9	41,761,721	J	86,067,684	9	60,588,826	9	47,458,465	•	40,456,284			
Net Position, end of year	\$ 71,263,192	\$	43,115,072	•	44,497,853	-	42,952,612	•	115,761,045	\$	86,067,684	\$	80,172,342	\$	47,458,465			
ivet i ostitoti, etiti oi year	φ /1,203,192	Ф	+3,113,072	3	++,+ 7/,033	Ф	74,934,014	Þ	113,/01,043	Ф	00,007,084	Ф	00,172,342		+/,426,40			

Revenues:

Governmental Activities: For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, revenues from governmental activities totaled \$240.8 million, an increase of \$13.9 million over last fiscal year. Property tax revenues, which include real estate tax revenues and the local paid portion of personal property taxes, account for approximately \$147.1 million of the total revenues received, an increase of \$16.4 million. The majority of the increase was attributed to growth in personal property. New vehicle purchases and increased vehicle values were both factors in the increase. New construction carried \$5 million in increased real estate taxes. Personal property taxes paid by the State under the provisions of PPTRA are included in nonrestricted grants.

Other local taxes include sales tax, utilities tax, gross receipts tax, business license, bank stock taxes, franchise tax, hotel and meals tax, and motor vehicle licenses. This category increased from last fiscal year by \$4.8 million primarily due to increased sales tax and meals & lodging taxes.

Operating grants and contributions decreased \$5.5 million primarily due to COVID-19 expenses that were reimbursed by CARES Coronavirus Relief Funds in the prior year.

- Business-Type Activities: The Regional Landfill is the only category that is classified as a business-type activity. Fees generated from usage of the landfill are recorded along with interest earnings as revenue. The landfill increased net position by \$1.5 million in FY22.
- Component Units: Component units include the Frederick County Public Schools and the Frederick County Economic Development Authority. Program revenues would include direct revenues such as charges for services and operating grants. Operating grants include state and federal funding that is primarily comprised of categorical funding.

Expenses:

Governmental Activities: For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, expenses related to governmental activities totaled \$212,690,759 which includes payments to the component units. Net position related to governmental activities increased by \$28,148,120, due to revenues exceeding expenses. Although expenses did increase, primarily due to an increase in Schools combined with a decrease in Community Development, revenues increased at a greater amount.

Financial Analysis of the Fund Financial Statements:

Governmental Funds: Reported combined ending fund balance is \$126,408,485, an increase of \$19.4 million in comparison with the prior year (Exhibit 5). The increase was mostly a \$17.2 million increase in the Capital Projects Fund fund balance at the end of FY 2022. The General Fund fund balance increase of \$4.6 million is due to revenues exceeding budget projections, combined with revenues exceeding expenditures and transfers. The largest revenue that exceeded budget projection was in property taxes category, with personal property taxes collected contributing most of the increase. Increased values in automobiles fueled this increase. The increase in the Capital Projects Fund fund balance is primarily attributed to the collection of revenue sharing costs for road construction from the Virginia Department of Transportation and a EMS tower and radio replacement project. Detailed fund balance information can be found on Exhibit 3 – Balance Sheet.

Approximately 58% (\$73,552,258) of the combined ending fund balance is unassigned, which is available for spending at the government's discretion. Of the remainder of the fund balance, \$2,870 is nonspendable, \$14,135,749 is restricted, \$38,674,643 is committed, and \$42,965 is assigned (Exhibit 3). Detailed information on fund balance types and amounts can be found in the Notes to Financial Statements - NOTE 1-N of this document.

Financial Analysis of the Fund Financial Statements: (continued)

The County's major funds are the General, Shawneeland Sanitary District, Lake Holiday Sanitary District, CARES/ARP Act, School Debt Service, and Capital Projects Funds. Detailed information on fund revenues, expenditures and fund balance during the 2021-22 fiscal year can be found on Exhibit 5 – Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances.

- -- The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the County of Frederick.
- -- The Shawneeland Sanitary District Fund accounts for special property tax assessments which are used to pay for various services requested by residents of the District.
- -- The Lake Holiday Sanitary District Fund accounts for special property tax assessments which are used to pay for the repair of the dam and related expenditures.
- -- The CARES/ARP Act Fund accounts for funds received through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020 and the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act of 2021.
- -- The School Debt Service Fund accounts for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest and related charges.
- -- The Capital Projects Fund accounts for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital projects.

<u>Proprietary Funds:</u> The County's proprietary funds consist of the Landfill Fund and Internal Service Funds. The Landfill Fund is operated like a business (enterprise) fund and the internal service funds include the County's Health Insurance, Central Stores, Unemployment, and Volunteer Fire and Rescue Funds. The Landfill Fund reflected an increase in net position of \$1,545,241, while the Internal Service Funds recognized an increase in net position in the amount of \$1,321,070 (Exhibit 8). The Landfill Fund purchased capital assets in the amount of \$3,501,729 and posted operating income of \$1,369,279 (Exhibit 9). The Internal Service Funds had operating income of \$1,245,601 (Exhibit 9). The increase in the Internal Service Fund is attributed to the County's self-funded health insurance plan.

General Budgetary Highlights:

Differences between the original budget appropriations and the final budget appropriations of the general fund resulted in an increase of \$12,121,655 in additional appropriations (Exhibit 12). Highlights of the budget amendments are as follows:

- □ \$1,979,130 budget amendment to carry forward outstanding encumbrances from the prior year.
- □ \$257,960 budget amendment to carry forward unspent Fire Company Capital funds.
- □ \$472,954 budget amendment for the renovation of Sunnyside Plaza for the Voter Registrar's Office.
- \$305,549 budget amendment using proffers for the Clearbrook fire station building addition.
- □ \$454,276 budget amendment to carry forward unspent restricted school funds.
- □ \$310,000 budget amendment for the completion of Marion Drive.
- □ \$434,398 in total budget amendments for various refunds of taxes and fees per the Commissioner of the Revenue.
- \$351,190 budget amendment for the county share of DOAV grant for a terminal building at the airport.
- □ \$1,509,000 budget amendment to reimburse the General Fund for essential personnel bonuses.
- □ 3,207,350 in budget amendments to reimburse the General Fund for capital purchases.

General Budgetary Highlights: (continued)

The actual expenditures were \$15,118,638 less than the final amended budget. Details can be found in Exhibit 12. Significant variances were:

- \$2,491,516 from general government administration. Contributing factors were savings in salaries and fringes due to vacancies; \$90,000 savings in Treasurer's office professional services; and \$169,000 unspent for IT networking equipment;
- \$1,141,420 from fire & rescue mainly attributed to \$648,000 for staff vacancies and uniforms and \$181,000 in outstanding purchase orders that were carried forward to FY 2023;
- \$2,327,571 from the Sheriff's department from \$962,000 savings in personnel costs, and \$559,000 in outstanding purchase orders, which will carry forward to FY 2023;
- \$1,976,103 from public works which can be attributed to \$726,000 which will be carried forward to FY 2023 for the Gore convenience site project, \$200,000 in savings for refuse hauling; and \$285,000 unspent for county office buildings maintenance due to outstanding purchase orders that will carry forward to FY 2023;
- \$2,126,374 from education for public schools that includes \$1.3 million unspent in school operating that was ultimately carried forward to FY 2023 for restricted grant funds and projects on the Capital Asset Plan;
- [□] \$1,749,774 from the Department of Social Services primarily as a result staff vacancies and a reduced caseload for foster care and adult services.
- [□] \$2,128,312 from the parks and recreation department due to staff vacancies; and \$748,000 that will be carried forward to FY 2023 for Abrams Creek.

Capital Assets:

At the end of the Fiscal Year 2022, Governmental Activities had invested \$154,284,700 and the Component Unit School Board had invested \$186,560,698 in capital assets net of depreciation. School Board capital assets are jointly owned by the County (Primary Government) and the Component Unit School Board to the extent of the proportion of general obligation debt owed on such assets by the County. The County reports depreciation on these assets as an element of its share of the costs of the public school system. The County and School Board have no infrastructure capital assets, such as roads and bridges, because all such items have been transferred to and are maintained by the Commonwealth of Virginia. The following two schedules reflect the capital assets of the Governmental Activities and Component Unit School Board. Additional information on capital assets can be found in Note 8 in this report.

	Governmental Activities					Business	Acti	vities	Total				
		2022	022 2021			2022		2021		2022		2021	
Capital Assets not being depreciated:													
Land and Land Improvements	\$	3,279,933	\$	3,279,933	\$	3,548,234	\$	3,548,234	\$	6,828,167	\$	6,828,167	
Construction in Progress		2,856,378		17,886		-		466,070		2,856,378		483,956	
School Construction in Progress		9,726,184		48,384,454		-		-		9,726,184		48,384,454	
Total Capital Assets			_										
not being depreciated	\$	15,862,495	\$	51,682,273	\$	3,548,234	\$	4,014,304	\$	19,410,729	\$	55,696,577	
Other Capital Assets:													
Building and Improvements	\$	59,335,635	\$	60,096,783	\$	2,999,716	\$	2,999,716	\$	62,335,351	\$	63,096,499	
Landfill Improvements		-		-		50,425,445		46,695,138		50,425,445		46,695,138	
School Building & Improvements		117,626,321		83,717,961		-		_		117,626,321		83,717,961	
Leased Equipment		239,442		-		-				239,442		-	
Furniture, Equipment & Vehicles		23,260,661		21,986,025		7,504,413		7,266,921		30,765,074		29,252,946	
Total Other Capital Assets	\$	200,462,059	\$	165,800,769	\$	60,929,574	\$	56,961,775	\$	261,391,633	\$	222,762,544	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		62,039,854		60,257,162		41,291,783		38,369,361		103,331,637		98,626,523	
Net Capital Assets	\$	154,284,700	\$	157,225,880	\$	23,186,025	\$	22,606,718	\$	177,470,725	\$	179,832,598	

Component Unit School Board Capital Assets

	1	
	2022	2021
Capital Assets not being depreciated:		
Land and Land Improvements	\$ 12,287,858	\$ 12,287,858
Construction in Progress	15,848,530	53,778,766
Construction in Progress Allocated to County	(9,726,184)	(48,384,454)
Total Capital Assets not being depreciated	\$ 18,410,204	\$ 17,682,170
Other Capital Assets:		
Building and Improvements	\$ 389,111,805	\$ 335,471,158
School Buildings and Improvements		
allocated to County	(117,626,321)	(83,717,961)
Leased Buildings	213,474	-
Leased Equipment	531,725	-
Furniture, Equipment & Vehicles	54,383,050	52,688,267
Total Other Capital Assets	\$ 326,613,733	\$ 304,441,464
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	158,463,239	147,134,172
Net Capital Assets	\$ 186,560,698	\$ 174,989,462

Long-Term Obligations:

General Fund revenues are used to pay lease and general obligation bonds and state literary fund loans. At the end of the fiscal year, the County had bonded debt of \$171.4 million. This entire amount represents debt backed by the full faith and credit of the County.

The following is a summary of long-term obligation transactions of the County for the year ended June 30, 2022. Additional details on long-term obligations are presented in Note 9 to the financial statements.

Lease Revenue Bonds \$ 19,556,250 \$ - \$ 3,595,000 Premium on lease revenue bonds 942,251 - 114,072 Total lease revenue bonds \$ 20,498,501 \$ - \$ 3,709,072 Local financing lease 6,225,000 - 295,000 Premium on financing lease 416,544 - 51,870	\$ 15,961,250 828,179 \$ 16,789,429 5,930,000 364,674 \$ 6,294,674
Total lease revenue bonds \$ 20,498,501 \$ - \$ 3,709,072 Local financing lease 6,225,000 - 295,000	\$ 16,789,429 5,930,000 364,674
Local financing lease 6,225,000 - 295,000	5,930,000 364,674
	364,674
Premium on financing lease 416,544 - 51,870	
	\$ 6,294,674
Total local financing lease \$ 6,641,544 \$ - \$ 346,870	
General Obligation Bonds:	
Library 346,513 - 346,513	-
School 143,602,728 7,910,000 13,016,944	138,495,784
Add deferred amount for issuance premiums 10,430,005 706,484 1,364,287	9,772,202
Total General Obligation Bonds \$ 154,379,246 \$ 8,616,484 \$ 14,727,744	\$ 148,267,986
State Literary Fund Loans:	
School	-
Intergovernmental loans 1,383,834 - 200,936	1,182,898
Claims 1,076,200 13,792,017 13,839,485	1,028,732
Notes payable 226,631 - 113,630	113,001
Lease liabilities 239,442 - 78,654	160,788
Net Pension liability 23,138,178 18,106,160 37,778,503	3,465,835
Net OPEB liability 62,734,349 9,499,837 1,884,011	70,350,175
Compensated absences 4,865,367 3,707,394 3,524,448	5,048,313
Total \$ 275,183,292 \$ 53,721,892 \$ 76,203,353	\$ 252,701,831

Contacting the Finance Department:

This Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) is designed to provide our investors, citizens, taxpayers, and readers with a general overview of the County's finances and to demonstrate accountability. Questions concerning this report should be directed to Cheryl Shiffler, Finance Director, Frederick County Finance Department, 107 North Kent Street, Winchester, Virginia, 22601, telephone (540) 665-5610.

Basic Financial Statements:
- Government-wide Financial Statements -

Statement of Net Position At June 30, 2022

								Compone	Component Units			
	ı	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total		School Board		Economic Development Authority		
Assets:	Φ.	154.056.020	Φ.	24.551.100	Ф	170 407 120	Φ.	45,005,100	Φ	1 7 (7 501		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	154,876,029	\$	24,551,109	\$	179,427,138	\$	45,995,199	\$	1,767,581		
Restricted cash		95 265 271		14,975,231		14,975,231		127 270		-		
Receivables, net Note receivable		85,265,371 2,481,095		797,961		86,063,332 2,481,095		137,279		-		
Internal balances		2,461,093		-		2,401,093		-		-		
Due from other governments		11,783,767		_		11,783,767		9,010,964		-		
Prepaid expenses		2,870				2,870		7,010,704				
Inventory		2,070		_		2,070		849,016		_		
Net Pension asset		_		_		_		3,986,456		_		
Capital assets:								3,700,130				
Land and construction in progress		15,862,495		3,548,234		19,410,729		18,410,204		_		
Other capital assets, net of accumulated		10,002,190		3,5 .0,25 .		15,.10,,25		10,110,201				
depreciation		138,422,205		19,637,791		158,059,996		168,150,494		35,376		
Capital assets, net	\$	154,284,700	\$	23,186,025	\$	177,470,725	\$	186,560,698	\$	35,376		
Total assets	\$	408,693,832	\$	63,510,326	\$	472,204,158	\$	246,539,612	\$	1,802,957		
Deferred Outflows of Resources:	•		-						_			
Deferred charge on refunding	\$	522,836	2	_	\$	522,836	ç	-	2	_		
OPEB deferrals	Ψ	16,438,943	Ψ	830,813	ψ	17,269,756	Ψ	3,914,147	Ψ			
Pension deferrals		12,094,387		454,914		12,549,301		33,321,715		_		
	,		-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					-			
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	29,056,166	\$	1,285,727	- \$ _	30,341,893	\$_	37,235,862	\$_	-		
Liabilities:												
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$	3,823,755	\$	652,574	\$	4,476,329	\$	17,014,720	\$	43,805		
Accrued interest payable		2,672,098		-		2,672,098		-		-		
Claims payable		1,028,732		-		1,028,732		1,689,345		-		
Unearned revenue		13,597,262		-		13,597,262		-		-		
Amounts held for others		1,400,429		-		1,400,429		-		-		
Long-term liabilities:												
Due within one year		19,052,760		131,138		19,183,898		2,355,499		60,875		
Due in more than one year		232,620,339	-	18,727,796		251,348,135		111,665,400	-	12,790		
Total liabilities	\$	274,195,375	\$	19,511,508	\$_	293,706,883	\$_	132,724,964	\$_	117,470		
Deferred Inflows of Resources:												
Deferred revenue - taxes	\$	72,395,253	\$		\$	72,395,253	\$	-	\$	-		
Items related to measurement of net OPEB liability		2,677,306		128,115		2,805,421		6,693,736		-		
Items related to measurement of net pension liability		17,218,872		658,577		17,877,449		65,869,919		-		
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	92,291,431	\$	786,692	\$_	93,078,123	\$_	72,563,655	\$	-		
Net Position:												
Net investment in capital assets	\$	(1,525,616)	\$	23,186,025	\$	21,660,409	\$	186,141,221	\$	4,344		
Restricted:												
Net pension asset		-		-		-		3,986,456		-		
Opioid settlement		1,494,941		-		1,494,941		-		-		
Unrestricted	,	71,293,867	-	21,311,828		92,605,695		(111,640,822)	_	1,681,143		
Total net position	\$	71,263,192	\$	44,497,853	\$_	115,761,045	\$	78,486,855	\$_	1,685,487		
	:		•						-			

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

Statement of Activities

Year Ended June 30, 2022

			Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Re	se) Revenue and Changes in Net Position					
				t	Compone	Economic Development Authority					
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	School Board	Development		
Primary Government											
Governmental activities											
General government administration	\$ 12,473,589 \$	- \$	552,074 \$	- 5	(11,921,515)	\$ - \$	(11,921,515) \$	- \$	-		
Judicial administration	4,326,562	961,629	1,294,896	-	(2,070,037)	-	(2,070,037)	-	-		
Public safety	51,795,813	5,041,323	8,661,493	_	(38,092,997)	_	(38,092,997)	_	-		
Public works	5,589,346	· · · · -	21,374	_	(5,567,972)	-	(5,567,972)	-	-		
Health and welfare	15,062,889	_	8,095,072	_	(6,967,817)	_	(6,967,817)	_	-		
Education	109,591,957	_	-	_	(109,591,957)	-	(109,591,957)	_	-		
Parks, recreation and cultural	7,496,700	2,693,330	23,900	_	(4,779,470)	_	(4,779,470)	_	_		
Community development	1,088,349	885	39,000	482,567	(565,897)	-	(565,897)	_	_		
Interest on long-term debt	5,265,554	_	656,354	-	(4,609,200)	-	(4,609,200)	_	_		
Total governmental activities	\$ 212,690,759	8,697,167 \$		482,567		\$ - \$		- \$	-		
Business-type activities											
Landfill operations	8,510,115	9,636,568	_	_	_	1,126,453	1,126,453	_	-		
Total Primary Government	\$ 221,200,874		19,344,163 \$	482,567	(184,166,862)			- \$	-		
Component Units											
Frederick County School Board	\$ 188,994,621 \$	567,480 \$	110,052,187 \$	-			\$	(78,374,954) \$	-		
Frederick County Economic Development Authority	663,726	186,174	-	-				-	(477,552)		
Total Component Units	\$ 189,658,347	753,654 \$	110,052,187 \$	-			\$	(78,374,954) \$	(477,552)		
	General Revenues										
	Taxes:										
	General property	y taxes, real and pe	ersonal	9	147,132,870	\$ - \$	147,132,870 \$	- \$	-		
	Local sales and				20,782,663	-	20,782,663	-	-		
	Business license	es tax			9,437,066	-	9,437,066	-	-		
	Consumer utility	y taxes			4,006,629	-	4,006,629	-	-		
	Meals and lodgi				7,882,009	-	7,882,009	-	-		
	Motor vehicle li	_			3,283,030	-	3,283,030	-	-		
	Taxes on record	ation and wills			2,985,325	-	2,985,325	-	-		
	Other taxes				31,210	-	31,210	-	-		
	Payment from Co	ounty of Frederick:									
	Education	•			-	-	-	106,574,537	-		
	Economic deve	lopment			-	-	-	-	630,876		
		-	ed to specific programs	S	14,124,870	_	14,124,870	_	-		
		of money and prope			786,968	94,962	881,930	497,519	299		
	Miscellaneous	, , ,	•		1,943,342	242,826	2,186,168	3,853,152	10,000		
	Transfers				(81,000)	81,000	-	· · ·	-		
		venues and transfe	ers	9	212,314,982		212,733,770 \$	110,925,208 \$	641,175		
	Change in net					· — · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
	Net position, beg	•			43,115,072	42,952,612	86,067,684	45,936,601	1,521,864		
	Net position, end			5	71,263,192				1,685,487		
	position, end	/			, 1,200,172	,177,000	110,701,010	- σ, .ου, ουσ	1,000,40		

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

Basic Financial Statements: - Fund Financial Statements -

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds At June 30, 2022

	-	General Fund	 Shawneeland Sanitary District Fund	 Lake Holiday Sanitary District Fund	_	CARES/ ARP ACT Fund	. <u>-</u>	Capital Projects Fund	School Debt Service Fund	_	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets												
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	80,609,893	\$ 1,778,224	\$ 1,343,814	\$	8,730,000	\$	41,188,643 \$	38,185	\$	371,563 \$	134,060,322
Property taxes receivable, net		77,540,903	1,189,912	1,451,251		-		-	-		-	80,182,066
Business licenses receivable		1,428,700	-	-		-		-	-		-	1,428,700
Accounts receivable		3,639,074	9,050	1,662		-		-	-		4,819	3,654,605
Due from other governments		11,132,127	-	-		-		16,670	-		634,970	11,783,767
Due from other funds		262,109	-	-		-		-	-		-	262,109
Prepaid items	_	2,870	 -	 -	_	-	_			_		2,870
Total assets	\$	174,615,676	\$ 2,977,186	\$ 2,796,727	\$_	8,730,000	\$	41,205,313 \$	38,185	\$	1,011,352 \$	231,374,439
Liabilities												
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	2,979,143	\$ 39,808	\$ -	\$	_	\$	22,792 \$	-	\$	776,247 \$	3,817,990
Due to other funds		-	-	-		-		_	-		262,109	262,109
Amounts held for others		1,400,429	-	-		-		-	-		-	1,400,429
Unearned revenue	_	-	 -	 	_	8,730,000	_	4,867,262		_		13,597,262
Total liabilities	\$	4,379,572	\$ 39,808	\$ 	\$	8,730,000	\$	4,890,054 \$		\$	1,038,356 \$	19,077,790
Deferred Inflows of Resources												
Unavailable revenue - business licenses	\$	1,428,700	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$	- \$	-	\$	- \$	1,428,700
Unavailable revenue - prepaid taxes		5,752,784	24,830	25,111		-		-	-		-	5,802,725
Unavailable revenue - opioid settlement		1,443,014	-	-		-		-	-		-	1,443,014
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	_	74,602,981	 1,171,948	 1,438,796	_	-	_	-		_		77,213,725
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	83,227,479	\$ 1,196,778	\$ 1,463,907	\$_	-	\$_	- \$	-	\$	\$	85,888,164
Fund Balance												
Nonspendable	\$	2,870	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$	- \$	-	\$	- \$	2,870
Restricted		10,264,508	-	-		-		3,871,241	-		-	14,135,749
Committed		3,123,866	1,740,600	1,332,820		-		32,444,018	-		33,339	38,674,643
Assigned		4,780	-	-		-		-	38,185		-	42,965
Unassigned	_	73,612,601	 -	 -	_	-	_			_	(60,343)	73,552,258
Total fund balance	\$	87,008,625	\$ 1,740,600	\$ 1,332,820	\$_	-	\$	36,315,259 \$	38,185	\$	(27,004) \$	126,408,485
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of												
resources and fund balance	\$	174,615,676	\$ 2,977,186	\$ 2,796,727	\$ _	8,730,000	\$	41,205,313 \$	38,185	\$	1,011,352 \$	231,374,439

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

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

110 0110 00, 2022				
Total fund balances for governmental funds (Exhibit 3)			\$	126,408,485
Total net position reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position is different because:				
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those assets consist of: Land and improvements Construction in progress Leased equipment Buildings and improvements, net of depreciation Equipment, net of depreciation School Board capital assets, net of depreciation	\$	3,279,933 12,582,562 159,990 34,632,985 6,760,049 96,869,181		
Total capital assets				154,284,700
Internal service funds are used by the County to charge the cost of health insurance, supplies, gasoline, duplicating and unemployment benefits to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position. The internal service funds net position are:				19,781,210
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and,				
therefore, are deferred in the funds. Unavailable revenue - property taxes and business licenses Unavailable revenue - opiod settlement Long-term note receivable Deferred inflows related to measurement of net OPEB liability Deferred inflows related to measurement of net pension liability Total	\$	12,049,897 1,443,014 2,481,095 (2,677,306) (17,218,872)		(3,922,172)
Pension deferrals - Deferred Outflows				12,094,387
OPEB deferrals - Deferred Outflows				16,438,943
Long-term liabilities applicable to the County's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported as fund liabilities. Also, the County received a premium on its long-term debt issues and incurred defeasance costs when refunding debt. The premium and defeasance costs will be amortized over the life of the new bond issue as interest is paid. Balances of long-term liabilities affecting net position are as follows:				
Accrued interest payable Bonds, notes and lease liabilities Unamortized bond premium Deferred charge on refunding Net OPEB liability Net pension liability Compensated absences	\$	(2,672,098) (161,843,721) (10,965,055) 522,836 (70,350,175) (3,465,835) (5,048,313)		
Total	_		_	(253,822,361)
Total net position of governmental activities (Exhibits 1 and 2)			\$	71,263,192

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds Year Ended June 30, 2022

		General Fund		Shawneeland Sanitary District Fund		Lake Holiday Sanitary District Fund		CARES/ ARP ACT Fund		Capital Projects Fund	School Debt Service Fund	Other Governmental Funds	C	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues			-		•		_		_					
Property taxes	\$	143,127,050	\$	943,390	\$	858,000	\$	- \$	3	- \$	- \$	- 5	\$	144,928,440
Other local taxes		48,407,932		-		-		-		-	-	-		48,407,932
Permits, privilege fees and														
regulatory licenses		2,657,136		-		-		-		-	-	-		2,657,136
Fines and forfeitures		207,792		-		-		-		-	-	-		207,792
Use of money and property		641,222		5,852		-		5,696		59,148	-	567		712,485
Charges for services		3,178,308		-		-		-		-	-	2,653,931		5,832,239
Miscellaneous		500,328		-		-		-		-	-	-		500,328
Recovered costs		5,480,630		2,726		-		-		161,457	-	37,666		5,682,479
Intergovernmental:														
Revenue from the Commonwealth		21,902,845		-		-		-		482,567	375,811	1,932,225		24,693,448
Revenue from the Federal Government		4,744,887		-		-		4,131,044		-	280,543	101,678		9,258,152
Total revenues	\$	230,848,130	\$	951,968	\$	858,000	\$	4,136,740 \$	_	703,172 \$	656,354 \$	4,726,067	\$	242,880,431
Expenditures														
Current:														
General government administration	\$	14,441,748	\$	-	\$	-	\$	- \$	5	- \$	- \$	- 5	\$	14,441,748
Judicial administration		3,336,375		-		-		-		-	-	431,729		3,768,104
Public safety		48,119,651		-		-		156,000		-	-	2,331,014		50,606,665
Public works		5,817,279		-		-		-		-	-	-		5,817,279
Health and welfare		10,562,774		-		-		-		-	-	3,982,245		14,545,019
Education - local community college		81,308		-		-		-		-	-	-		81,308
Education - public school system		92,283,620		-		-		-		12,866,345	-	-		105,149,965
Parks, recreation and cultural		6,907,012		-		-		-		-	-	-		6,907,012
Community development		2,286,017		863,987		-		39,000		-	-	-		3,189,004
Capital projects		-		-		-		-		3,226,293	-	-		3,226,293
Debt service:														
Principal payments		1,329,363		-		2,940,000		-		-	13,016,944	-		17,286,307
Interest and fiscal charges		888,369		-		214,869		-		14,691	5,876,649	-		6,994,578
Total expenditures	\$	186,053,516	\$	863,987	\$	3,154,869	\$	195,000 \$	<u> </u>	16,107,329 \$	18,893,593 \$	6,744,988	\$	232,013,282
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over														
(under) expenditures	\$_	44,794,614	\$_	87,981	\$	(2,296,869)	\$	3,941,740 \$	_	(15,404,157) \$	(18,237,239) \$	(2,018,921)	\$	10,867,149
Other financing sources (uses)														
Issuance of long-term debt	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	- \$	6	7,910,000 \$	- \$	- 5	\$	7,910,000
Bond premium		-		-		-		-		706,484	-	-		706,484
Transfers in		5,022,350		18,000		-		-		53,164,342	18,076,918	1,957,770		78,239,380
Transfers out	_	(45,176,351)	_	-		-	_	(3,941,740)	_	(29,203,275)	-		_	(78,321,366)
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$_	(40,154,001)	\$_	18,000	\$		\$_	(3,941,740) \$	_	32,577,551 \$	18,076,918 \$	1,957,770	\$	8,534,498
Net change in fund balance	\$	4,640,613	\$	105,981	\$	(2,296,869)	\$	- \$	3	17,173,394 \$	(160,321) \$	(61,151)	\$	19,401,647
Fund balance, beginning of year	_	82,368,012	_	1,634,619		3,629,689	_	<u> </u>	_	19,141,865	198,506	34,147	_	107,006,838
Fund balance, end of year	\$	87,008,625	\$	1,740,600	\$	1,332,820	\$	- \$	· _	36,315,259 \$	38,185 \$	(27,004)	\$	126,408,485

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

Nectuange in famil balances - total governmental fands (Exhibit 5) Governmental finds teport capital cuttleys as expectations. However, in the stateoner of exprisits the cost of those assets it allocated over their cention facilities of adjustment of the control period. This is the amount by which deposition exceeded capital outsitys in the current period. Capital outsity Dyneciation Ne adjustment The cent Men of violence in capital ances (exceeded capital outsitys in the current period. The rest of those assets in the distributions or researchion involving capital ances (i.e. sales, trade is as, and dimutition) is in increase (decrease) and provision. Read of function in includinations or researchion involving capital ances (i.e. sales, trade is as, and dimutition) is in increase (decrease) and provision. Robord Board adjustments in some better the control of the contr	Year Ended June 30, 2022				
In the site as and to all owner down their estimated used lives and reported in expension reposes. Position single production which depreciation exceeded aspiral outlays in the current period. Position single production in the current period. The rest effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital asserts in great single productions. The rest effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital asserts in great single productions. The control of the single production is to discreasely not position. The control of the single production is to discreasely not position. The control of the single production is to discrease (decrease) periodicion. The control of the single production the decident volume to the School Board as effected by the relationship of the debt is asserts on a year to year basis. The net irruder resulting from this relationship in circumstant bear of relationship to the debt is asserts on a year to year basis. The net irruder resulting from this relationship in circumstant bear of real outside to proy current obligations. However, in the statements of net possition in the control of the control	Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds (Exhibit 5)			\$	19,401,647
Precisions (6.945,978) (2.96,777) The set effect of visions sinicellineous transactions involving explata assets (i.e. sales, trade-ins, and donations) is to increase (fecrease) religionary and School Board. The County share of School Board are affected by the relationship of the debt to asset on a year to year hash. The transfers to the School Board are affected by the relationship of the debt to asset on a year to year hash. The relationsfer so the School Board are affected by the relationship of the debt to asset on a year to year hash. The neither resulting from this relationship increased the transfer to the School Board. Under the modified acrual basis of accounting used in the governmental funds, revenues are records where measured the transfer is on the School Board. Property traces and basisiens Received and the season of the position of	cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as deprecation expense.				
The net effect of various miscullaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e. asles, trafae lies, and domations) is to increase (decrease) pro position. (50.373) School Board capital assets is in proportion to the clebt owed on such by the County. The transfers to the School Board capital assets is in proportion to the clebt owed on such by the County. The transfers to the School Board are affected by the relationship of the clebt to asset on a year to year base. The ear transfer resulting from this relationship increased the transfers to the School Board. All and the medifical accural basis of accounting used in the governmental fands, revenues are recorded where areas. The requires adjustments to convert the revenues to the accural basis. Poperty taxes and business licenses Opioid selfement funds		\$		_	
School Board capital assets are jointly owned by the County and School Board. The County share of School Board apital assets are jointly owned by the County and School Board. The County share of School Board are affected by the claimship of the debt to asset on a year to year basis. The net transfer so the School Board are affected by the relationship of the debt to asset on a year to year basis. The net transfer restining from this relationship of the debt to asset on a year to year basis. The net transfer restining from this relationship of the debt to asset on a year to year basis. The restaurch of a protein of the protein of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds and thus countribute to the clauge in fund balance. In the statement of activities, Similarly, the responent of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds but countribute to the clauge in fund balance. In the statement of activities, Similarly, the responent of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds and thus countribute to the clauge in fund balance. In the statement of activities, Similarly, the responent of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds. In the statement of activities, Similarly, the responent of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds. In the statement of activities, Similarly, the responent of principal is an expenditure and the governmental funds. In the statement of activities, the protein funds and the prot	Net adjustment				(1,250,677)
acquisates is in proportion to the debt owed on such by the Country. The transfers to the School Bornd are affixed by the relationship of the debt to asset on a year to year basis. The net transfer resulting from this relationship increased the trunsfers to the School Board. Under the modified acrual basis of accounting used in the governmental funds, revenues are recorded when measurable and realizable to pay current obligations. However, in the statement of net position revenues are reported when ement. This requires adjustments to convert the revenues to the accual basis. Property taxes and business licenses Opoid settlement funds 1,443,014 1					(505,373)
when resumble and realizable to pay current obligations. However, in the slatement of net position revenues are reported when amend. This requires adjustments to convert the revenues to the accural basis. Property taxes and busines licenses Opiosed settlement funds Opiosed settlement funds Opiosed settlement funds Opiosed settlement funds (increase) decrease in deferred inflows related to the measurement of the net OPEB liability (increase) decrease in deferred inflows related to the measurement of the net Pension liability Total Total Total report that the statement of a reported as financing sources in governmental funds and thus contribute to the change in fund balance. In the statement of net position, however, issuing debt increases the long term liabilities and oscious not affect the statement of activities. Smillarly, the repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds but reduces the liability in the statement of net position, however, issuing debt increases the long term liabilities and oscious not affect the statement of activities. Smillarly, the repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds and thus contribute to the change in fund balance. In the statement of activities. Smillarly, the repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds and thus contribute to the statement of activities. Smillarly, the repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds and thus contribute to the change of the fund of the statement of activities and oscious and the statement of activities and oscious and the statement of activities and oscious and the statement of activities and the statement of activities and the statement of activities and oscious and the statement of activities and the sta	capital assets is in proportion to the debt owed on such by the County. The transfers to the School Board are affected by the relationship of the debt to assets on a year to year basis. The net transfer resulting from this relationship				(1,424,572)
change in find balance. In the statement of net position, however, issuing debt increases the long term liabilities and does not affect the statement of activities. Similarly, the repsyment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds but reduces the liability in the statement of net position. Debt issued: General obligation school bonds General obligation school bonds General obligation school bonds Command obligation library bonds Command obligation library bonds Command obligation library bonds Command obligation is the school bonds Command obligation is school bonds Command obligation is school bonds Command obligation school	when measurable and realizable to pay current obligations. However, in the statement of net position revenues are reported when earned. This requires adjustments to convert the revenues to the accrual basis. Property taxes and business licenses Opiod settlement funds Payments on note receivable (Increase) decrease in deferred inflows related to the measurement of the net OPEB liability (Increase) decrease in deferred inflows related to the measurement of the net pension liability	\$	1,443,014 (107,022) 291,845	_	(13,197,224)
Repayments: Lease revenue bonds Lease revenue bonds Lease revenue bonds Load financing lease General obligation library bonds General obligation library bonds General obligation library bonds General obligation library bonds Lease liabilities Cemeral obligation school bonds Lease liabilities Lease liabilities Notes payable Notes payable Note adjustment Under the modified accrual basis of accounting used in the governmental funds, expenditures are not recognized for transactions that are not normally paid with expendable financial resources. In the statement of activities, however, which is presented on the accrual basis, expenses and liabilities are reported regardless of when financial resources are available. In addition, interest on long-term debt is not recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting until due, rather than as it accrues. This adjustment combines the net changes of the following: Compensated absences Compensated absences Not OPEB liability Amortization of debt premium Amortization of advanced refunding defeasance costs Amortization of advanced refunding defeasance costs Compensated increase in deferred outflows related to pensions (Decrease) increase in deferred outflows related to OPEB Accrued interest payable Peter against the fundamental service fundas reported with governmental activities. 14,773,056 Internal service fundas are used by the County to charge the costs of health insurance, supplies and unemployment costs to individual funds. The net revenue of internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.	change in fund balance. In the statement of net position, however, issuing debt increases the long term liabilities and does not affect the statement of activities. Similarly, the repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds but reduces the liability in the statement of net position. Debt issued:	\$	(7,910,000)		
Repayments: Lease revenue bonds Local financing lease General obligation library bonds General obligation school bonds It all of the programmental loans Lease liabilities Rote payable Notes payable Notes payable Notes payable Note modified accrual basis of accounting used in the governmental funds, expenditures are not recognized for transactions that are not normally paid with expendable financial resources. In the statement of activities, however, which is presented on the accrual basis, expenses and liabilities are reported regardless of when financial resources are available. In addition, interest on long-term debt is not recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting until due, rather than as it accrues. This adjustment combines the net changes of the following: Compensated absences S (182,946) Net OPEB liability Compensated absences S (182,946) Amortization of debt premium Amortization of advanced refunding defeasance costs Querease) increase in deferred outflows related to pensions (Boercase) increase in deferred outflows related to pensions (Boercase) increase in deferred outflows related to pensions (Boercase) increase in deferred outflows related to OPEB Accrued interest payable Net adjustment Change in net position of governmental activities (Exhibit 2) Change in net position of governmental activities (Exhibit 2)			(70(494)		
Net adjustment Under the modified accrual basis of accounting used in the governmental funds, expenditures are not recognized for transactions that are not normally paid with expendable financial resources. In the statement of activities, however, which is presented on the accrual basis, expenses and liabilities are reported regardless of when financial resources are available. In addition, interest on long-term debt is not recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting until due, rather than as it accrues. This adjustment combines the net changes of the following: Compensated absences Net OPEB liability Amortization of debt premium Amortization of advanced refunding defeasance costs Decrease (increase) in net pension liability (Decrease) increase in deferred outflows related to pensions (Decrease) increase in deferred outflows related to OPEB Accrued interest payable Net adjustment Net adjustment Net adjustment Costs to individual funds. The net revenue of internal service funds is reported with governmental activities. Change in net position of governmental activities (Exhibit 2) S 28,148,120	Repayments: Lease revenue bonds Local financing lease General obligation library bonds General obligation school bonds Intergovernmental loans Lease liabilities		3,595,000 295,000 346,513 13,016,944 200,936 78,654		
Under the modified accrual basis of accounting used in the governmental funds, expenditures are not recognized for transactions that are not normally paid with expendable financial resources. In the statement of activities, however, which is presented on the accrual basis, expenses and liabilities are reported regardless of when financial resources are available. In addition, interest on long-term debt is not recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting until due, rather than as it accrues. This adjustment combines the net changes of the following: Compensated absences Net OPEB liability Amortization of debt premium Amortization of advanced refunding defeasance costs Decrease (increase) in net pension liability (Decrease) increase in deferred outflows related to pensions (Decrease) increase in deferred outflows related to OPEB Accrued interest payable Net adjustment Net adjustment Internal service funds are used by the County to charge the costs of health insurance, supplies and unemployment costs to individual funds. The net revenue of internal service funds is reported with governmental activities. Change in net position of governmental activities (Exhibit 2) Salt48,120		_	115,050	-	9.030.193
Decrease (increase) in net pension liability (Decrease) increase in deferred outflows related to pensions (Decrease) increase in deferred outflows related to OPEB (D	Under the modified accrual basis of accounting used in the governmental funds, expenditures are not recognized for transactions that are not normally paid with expendable financial resources. In the statement of activities, however, which is presented on the accrual basis, expenses and liabilities are reported regardless of when financial resources are available. In addition, interest on long-term debt is not recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting until due, rather than as it accrues. This adjustment combines the net changes of the following: Compensated absences Net OPEB liability Amortization of debt premium	\$	(7,615,826) 1,530,229		
Internal service funds are used by the County to charge the costs of health insurance, supplies and unemployment costs to individual funds. The net revenue of internal service funds is reported with governmental activities. Change in net position of governmental activities (Exhibit 2) \$\frac{28,148,120}{2}\$	Decrease (increase) in net pension liability (Decrease) increase in deferred outflows related to pensions (Decrease) increase in deferred outflows related to OPEB Accrued interest payable	_	19,672,343 (898,988) 2,069,449		
costs to individual funds. The net revenue of internal service funds is reported with governmental activities. Change in net position of governmental activities (Exhibit 2) \$ 28,148,120					14,773,056
					1,321,070
	Change in net position of governmental activities (Exhibit 2)			\$	28,148,120
	The accompanying notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.			_	

Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds At June 30, 2022

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Fund Landfill		Governmental Activities Internal Service
	Fund		Funds
Assets:			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 24,551,109	\$	20,815,707
Restricted cash - landfill closure	14,975,231		-
Receivables, net Due from other funds	797,961		-
		_	
Total current assets	\$ 40,324,301	\$	20,815,707
Noncurrent assets:			
Capital assets:			
Land and improvements	\$ 3,548,234	\$	-
Other capital assets, net of accumulated			
depreciation	19,637,791	_	-
Total noncurrent assets	\$ 23,186,025	\$	-
Total assets	\$ 63,510,326	\$	20,815,707
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Pension deferrals	\$ 454,914	\$	-
OPEB deferrals	830,813		-
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 1,285,727	\$	-
Liabilities:			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 652,574	\$	5,765
Compensated absences, current portion	131,138		-
Claims payable	-		1,028,732
Total current liabilities	\$ 783,712	\$	1,034,497
Long-term liabilities:			
Compensated absences, noncurrent portion	\$ 56,202	\$	-
Net pension liability	132,614		-
Net OPEB liability	3,563,749		-
Accrued landfill remediation costs	14,975,231	_	-
Total long-term liabilities	\$ 18,727,796	\$	-
Total liabilities	\$ 19,511,508	\$	1,034,497
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Items related to measurement of net pension liability	\$ 658,577	\$	-
Items related to measurement of net OPEB liability	128,115		-
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 786,692	\$	-
Net Position:			
Investment in capital assets	\$ 23,186,025	\$	-
Unrestricted	21,311,828		19,781,210
Total net position	\$ 44,497,853	\$	19,781,210
		-	

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

	_1	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Fund Landfill Fund		Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds
Operating revenues:				
Charges for services, net	\$	9,636,568	\$	15,048,486
Miscellaneous		242,826	_	-
Total operating revenues	\$	9,879,394	\$	15,048,486
Operating expenses:				
Personal services	\$	1,534,525	\$	-
Fringe benefits		910,126		13,792,978
Contractual services		1,319,243		-
Other charges		1,823,799		9,907
Depreciation	_	2,922,422	_	-
Total operating expenses	\$	8,510,115	\$	13,802,885
Operating income (loss)	\$	1,369,279	\$	1,245,601
Nonoperating revenues:				
Investment income	_	94,962	-	74,483
Income before transfers	\$	1,464,241	\$ _	1,320,084
Transfers:				
Transfers in	\$	81,000	\$	986
Total transfers	\$	81,000	\$	986
Change in net position	\$	1,545,241	\$	1,321,070
Total net position, beginning of year	_	42,952,612	_	18,460,140
Total net position, end of year	\$	44,497,853	\$	19,781,210

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Business-type Activities - Enterprise Fund		Governmental Activities Internal Service
		Landfill Fund		Funds
Cash flows from operating activities	Ф	0.670.004	Φ.	
Receipts from customers Receipts from insured	\$	9,672,294	\$	15,036,899
Receipts from services		-		13,030,899
Other receipts		242,826		11,567
Payments to employees		(2,262,539)		_
Payments to suppliers		(2,747,554)		(13,849,868)
Other payments		-		(986)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$	4,905,027	\$	1,197,632
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities				
Transfers in	\$	81,000	\$	986
Cash flows from investing activities				
Investment income	\$	94,962	\$	74,483
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities				
Purchases of capital assets	\$	(3,501,729)	\$	
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities	\$	(3,420,729)	\$	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,579,260	\$	1,273,101
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		37,947,080		19,542,606
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	39,526,340	\$	20,815,707
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:				
Operating income (loss)	\$	1,369,279	\$	1,245,601
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash				
provided by (used for) operating activities: Depreciation expense		2,922,422		
Changes in assets, deferred outflows, deferred inflows and liabilities:		2,922,422		-
Receivables		41,714		_
Due from other funds		-		
Deferred outflows of resources - pension		30,758		-
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB		(106,201)		-
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		(235,087)		(501)
Unearned revenue		(5,988)		-
Net pension liability		(754,250)		-
Net OPEB liability		395,485		-
Deferred inflows of resources - pension		650,646		-
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB		(22,338)		-
Claims payable and compensated absences		(11,988)		(47,468)
Increase in accrued landfill costs		630,575		
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$	4,905,027	\$	1,197,632

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds At June 30, 2022

		Private Purpose Trust Funds		Custodial Funds
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	688,994	\$	13,958,683
Receivables		16,204		259,619
Due from other governmental units	_	-	_	1,552,079
Total assets	\$ _	705,198	\$	15,770,381
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Amounts held for others	\$	27,950	\$	1,939,888
Amounts need for others	_		_	
Total liabilities	\$ _	27,950	\$_	1,939,888
Net Position:				
Restricted	\$ _	677,248	\$	13,830,493

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds Year Ended June 30, 2022

	_	Private Purpose Trust Funds	Custodial Funds
Additions:			
Investment earnings	\$	2,561	\$ 38,597
Miscellaneous	_	197,115	55,724,042
Total additions	\$_	199,676	\$ 55,762,639
Deductions:			
Education	\$	153,530	-
Recipient payments		-	21,105,215
Administrative expenses		-	33,739,750
Employee disbursements	_	-	218,052
Total deductions	\$	153,530	\$ 55,063,017
Change in net position	\$	46,146	\$ 699,622
Net position, beginning of year, as restated	_	631,102	13,130,871
Net position, end of year	\$ _	677,248	\$ 13,830,493

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Narrative Profile

The County of Frederick, located in northwest Virginia and bordered by West Virginia and the counties of Shenandoah, Warren, and Clarke, was founded in 1738. The County has a population of 86,484 and a land area of 427 square miles.

The County is governed under the County Administrator - Board of Supervisors form of government. Frederick County engages in a comprehensive range of municipal services, including general government administration, public safety and administration of justice, education, health, welfare, human service programs, landfill operations, planning, community development and recreation, cultural, and historic activities.

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

A. Financial Reporting Entity

Management's Discussion and Analysis:

Financial statements are required to be accompanied by a narrative introduction and analytical overview of the government's financial activities in the form of "Management's Discussion and Analysis" (MD&A). This analysis is similar to the analysis the private sector provides in their annual reports.

Government-wide Financial Statements:

The reporting model includes financial statements prepared using full accrual accounting for all of the government's activities. This approach includes not just current assets and liabilities (such as cash and accounts payable) but also deferred outflows/inflows of resources, capital assets, and long-term liabilities (such as buildings and infrastructure, including bridges and roads, and general obligation debt). Accrual accounting also reports all of the revenues and costs of providing services each year, not just those received or paid in the current year or soon thereafter.

Statement of Net Position:

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

Statement of Activities:

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

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (Continued)

A. Financial Reporting Entity (Continued)

Budgetary Comparison Schedules:

Demonstrating compliance with the adopted budget is an important component of a government's accountability to the public. Many citizens participate in the process of establishing the annual operating budgets of state and local governments and have a keen interest in following the actual financial progress of their governments over the course of the year. The County and many other governments revise their original budgets over the course of the year for a variety of reasons. Governments will continue to provide budgetary comparison information in their annual reports, including a requirement to include the government's original budget with the comparison of final budget and actual results for its major funds.

As required by the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, these financial statements present the primary government and its component units, entities for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the government's operations and so data from these units are combined with data of the primary government. The County has no component units that meet the requirements for blending. The discretely presented component units, on the other hand, are reported in a separate column in the government-wide statements to emphasize they are legally separate from the primary government. Each discretely presented component unit has a June 30 fiscal year-end.

Inclusions in the Reporting Entity:

1. Component Units:

a. Frederick County School Board:

The Frederick County School Board is elected to four year terms by the County voters. The School Board may hold property and issue debt subject to approval by the Board of Supervisors. The School Board provides public primary and secondary education services to the County residents. The primary funding sources of the School Board are state and federal grants, and appropriations from the County, which are significant since the School Board does not have separate taxing authority. The County also approves the School Board budget. The School Board does not issue separate financial statements.

b. Frederick County Economic Development Authority:

The Frederick County Economic Development Authority was created by the Board of Supervisors to administer the issuance of industrial development revenue bonds. The Authority may also acquire property and issue debt in its own name and may also enter into lease/purchase arrangements with the County. The County appoints all six of the members of the Authority's Board of Directors. The County Administrator serves as the Secretary/Treasurer of the Authority. The County may significantly influence the fiscal affairs of the Authority and, accordingly, is included in the County's financial statements. The Authority does not issue separate financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (Continued)

A. Financial Reporting Entity (Continued)

Exclusions from the Reporting Entity:

1. Jointly Governed Organizations:

Jointly governed organizations are regional governments or other multi-governmental arrangements that are governed by representation from each of the governments that create the organizations, and the participants do not retain an ongoing financial interest or responsibility in the organization.

The financial activities of the following organizations are excluded from the accompanying financial statements for the reasons indicated:

- a. The Handley Regional Library Board provides library services to the Counties of Frederick and Clarke, and the City of Winchester. The participating localities provide annual contributions for operations based on usage of library services. The Library Board is composed of nine members, of which three are appointed by the County, five by the City of Winchester, and one by the County of Clarke. The County made operating grants of \$1,250,465 to the Library for fiscal 2022 and has no equity interest in the Library. The participating governments have no ongoing financial responsibility to fund the Library to assure its continued operations. The Library has a significant endowment trust.
- b. The Northwestern Regional Jail Authority was created in 1987 to construct and operate the Clarke, Fauquier, Frederick, Winchester Regional Adult Detention Center. The Jail Authority charges on a per diem basis other localities and the federal government for their prisoners placed in the jail. The fourteenmember board consists of four members each from the County of Frederick and City of Winchester, and three from the Counties of Clarke and Fauquier. The County and the other participants have no equity interest in the jail. The County made operating contributions of \$5,788,868 to the regional jail in fiscal 2022.
- c. The Winchester Regional Airport Authority was created in 1987 to operate and maintain the regional airport. The City of Winchester and the Counties of Clarke, Frederick, Shenandoah and Warren contribute operating and capital funds as necessary to maintain, operate and construct the airport facilities. The Authority Board consists of seven members of which two each are appointed by the County of Frederick and the City of Winchester, and one each from the Counties of Clarke, Shenandoah and Warren. The participating localities do not retain an equity interest in the Authority. The County of Frederick serves as fiscal agent for the Authority, which is reported as a custodial fund in the financial statements. The County made operating grants of \$68,488 and capital grants of \$655,560 to the Authority in fiscal 2022.
- d. The Frederick-Winchester Service Authority was created by the County of Frederick and City of Winchester to provide for the administration, planning and design of wastewater facilities. The Authority has nine Board Members of which four each are appointed by the County and City, and one member appointed at-large by the Authority Board. The participating localities do not retain an ongoing financial interest nor are responsible for the financial activities of the Authority. The County made no operating grants to the Authority in fiscal 2022.

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (Continued)

A. Financial Reporting Entity (Continued)

- e. The Northwestern Community Services Board was created to provide Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services to the residents of the City of Winchester and the Counties of Clarke, Frederick, Page, Shenandoah and Warren. The Board has fifteen members of which three each are appointed by the City of Winchester and the Counties of Clarke, Frederick, Page and Warren. The participating localities contribute annual operating grants to the Board but are not required to do so. The participants have no ongoing financial responsibilities to or equity interest in the Board. The County appropriated \$416,507 for an operating grant to the Board in fiscal 2022.
- f. The Northwestern Regional Juvenile Detention Center was created by the Counties of Clarke, Frederick, Page, Shenandoah and Warren, and the City of Winchester. Each participant jurisdiction has one representative on the Center's Board of Directors, and the Clarke, Fauquier, Frederick, Winchester Jail Board has one representative on the Board. The City of Winchester serves as the Center's fiscal agent. The participating localities contribute annual operating grants to the Center, but do not retain an ongoing financial interest in the Center. The County of Frederick appropriated \$479,829 in operating grants to the Center in fiscal 2022.

Financial information for the jointly governed organizations may be obtained as follows:

- -- Handley Regional Library, Picadilly and Braddock Streets, Winchester, Virginia 22604
- -- Northwestern Regional Jail Authority, c/o Frederick County Administrator, Frederick County Administration Bldg., 107 North Kent Street, Winchester, Virginia 22601
- -- Winchester Regional Airport, 491 Airport Road, Winchester, Virginia 22602
- -- Northwestern Community Services Board, 209 W. Criser Road, Front Royal, Virginia 22630
- -- Frederick-Winchester Service Authority, 107 North Kent Street, Winchester, Virginia 22601
- -- Northwestern Regional Juvenile Detention Center, c/o City of Winchester, City Hall, Winchester, Virginia 22604

2. Other Organizations:

The Frederick County Sanitation Authority was created by the Board of Supervisors to operate the County's water and sewer systems. The County appoints all six members of the Authority's Board of Directors. Other than making appointments to the Authority Board of Directors, the County is not involved with day-to-day management or rate setting processes. All obligations of the Authority are payable solely from and secured by revenues derived from the operation of the water and sewer systems. None of the obligations are issued against the credit of the County nor does the County have any legal or moral obligations to the holders of the bonds or notes. The County has made no contributions to the Authority for operations or capital asset acquisitions during fiscal year 2022. However, the County has made advances to the Authority at below market interest rates in order to provide operating capital. The Authority is excluded from the County's financial statements because it is not accountable to the County.

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (Continued)

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The basic financial statements include both government-wide (based on the County as a whole) and fund financial statements. The focus is on both the County as a whole and the fund financial statements, including the major individual funds of the governmental and business-type categories, as well as the fiduciary funds (by category), and the component units. Both the government-wide and fund financial statements (within the basic financial statements) categorize primary activities as either governmental or business type. In the government-wide Statement of Net Position, both the governmental and business-type activities columns (a) are presented on a consolidated basis by column, and (b) are reflected, on a full accrual, economic resource basis, which incorporates long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations. Each presentation provides valuable information that can be analyzed and compared (between years and between governments) to enhance the usefulness of the information.

The government-wide Statement of Activities reflects both the gross and net cost per functional category (public safety, public works, health and welfare, etc.) that are otherwise being supported by general government revenues (property, sales and use taxes, certain intergovernmental revenues, fines, permits and charges, etc.). The Statement of Activities reduces gross expenses (including depreciation) by related program revenues, operating and capital grants, and contributions. The program revenues must be directly associated with the function (public safety, public works, health and welfare, etc.) or a business-type activity. 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, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operation or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported as general revenues. The County does not allocate indirect expenses. The operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants while the capital grants column reflects capital-specific grants. Internal service charges are eliminated and the net income or loss from internal service activities are allocated to the various functional expense categories based on the internal charges to each function.

In the fund financial statements, financial transactions and accounts of the County are organized on the basis of funds. The operation of each fund is considered to be an independent fiscal and separate accounting entity, with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and/or other financial resources together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations. The fund statements are presented on a current financial resource and modified accrual basis of accounting. This is the manner in which these funds are normally budgeted. Since the governmental fund statements are presented on a different measurement focus and basis of accounting than the government-wide statements' governmental column, a reconciliation is presented which briefly explains the adjustment necessary to reconcile the fund financial statements to the governmental column of the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary fund operating revenues consist of charges for services and related revenues. Nonoperating revenues consist of contributions, grants, investment earnings and other revenues not directly derived from the providing of services.

The County's fiduciary funds are presented in the fund financial statements by type (private purpose and custodial). Since by definition these assets are being held for the benefit of a third party (other local governments, private parties, etc.) and cannot be used to address activities or obligations of the government, these funds are not incorporated into the government-wide statements. The following is a brief description of the specific funds used by the County in FY 2022.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (Continued)

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

1. Governmental Funds:

Governmental Funds account for and report the expendable financial resources, other than those accounted for in Proprietary and Fiduciary Funds. The Governmental Funds utilize the modified accrual basis of accounting where the measurement focus is upon determination of financial position and changes in financial position, rather than upon net income determination as would apply to a commercial enterprise. The individual Governmental Funds are:

- a. General Fund The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the County and accounts for and reports all revenues and expenditures applicable to the general operations of the County which are not accounted for in other funds. Revenues are derived primarily from property and other local taxes, licenses, permits, charges for services, use of money and property, and intergovernmental grants. The General Fund is considered a major fund for financial reporting purposes.
- b. <u>Special Revenue Funds</u> Special Revenue Funds account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects. Special Revenue Funds include the following funds:
 - -- <u>Division of Court Services Fund</u> This fund accounts for and reports the operations of the Frederick-Winchester Division of Court Services which provides various services relating to substance abuse care and treatment, and diversionary programs for local felons. Funding is primarily from service fees and state grants.
 - --<u>Shawneeland Sanitary District Fund</u> This fund accounts for and reports special property tax assessments which are used to pay for various services requested by residents of the District. The Shawneeland Sanitary District Fund is considered a major fund for financial reporting purposes.
 - --<u>Lake Holiday Sanitary District Fund</u> This fund accounts for and reports special property tax assessments which are used to pay for the repair of the dam and related debt service expenditures for the District. The Lake Holiday Sanitary District Fund is considered a major fund for financial reporting purposes.
 - -- <u>Children's Services Act Fund</u> This fund accounts for and reports the Children's Services Act grant funds which provides assistance primarily for foster care and related services and the prevention of foster care. Services provided include education, housing, health and food. Funding is primarily from state grants and local match appropriations.
 - -- <u>EMS Revenue Recovery Fund</u> This fund accounts for and reports EMS Revenue Recovery charges, which are used to fund expenditures for fire and rescue services. Funding is primarily from charges for services.
 - -- <u>CARES/ARP Act Fund</u> This fund accounts for and reports CARES Act funds received from the Federal Government, which are used to fund expenditures related to COVID-19. The CARES/ARP Act Fund is considered a major fund for financial reporting purposes.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (Continued)

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

1. Governmental Funds: (Continued)

- c. <u>School Debt Service Fund</u> The School Debt Service Fund accounts for and reports financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest and related charges for school debt. This fund is considered a major fund for financial reporting purposes.
- d. <u>Capital Projects Funds</u> Capital Projects Funds account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities, other than those financed by Proprietary Funds. Capital Projects Funds include the following fund:
 - -- <u>Capital Projects Fund</u> This fund accounts for and reports all other renovation and improvements made to County buildings. This fund also accounts for debt proceeds issued for School Capital Projects. Financing is provided by debt issuance and General Fund revenues. This fund is considered a major fund for financial reporting purposes.

2. <u>Proprietary Funds:</u>

Proprietary Funds account for operations that are financed in a manner similar to private business enterprises. The Proprietary Funds utilize the accrual basis of accounting where the measurement focus is upon determination of net income, financial position, and changes in financial position. Proprietary Funds consist of Enterprise and Internal Service Funds.

- a. <u>Enterprise Funds</u> Enterprise Funds account for the financing of services to the general public where all or most of the operating expenses involved are recorded in the form of charges to users of such services. The Enterprise Fund consists of the Landfill Fund.
- b. <u>Internal Service Funds</u> The Internal Service Funds account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the County government. The Internal Service Funds consist of the following funds:
 - -- <u>Health Insurance Fund</u> This fund accounts for the health insurance program activities of the County. This fund also includes pass-through premiums and claims from other localities, boards and authorities which elected to participate in the County's health insurance program. The other participants in the program are required to fund any claims which may not be covered by the insurance carrier.
 - -- <u>Central Stores Fund</u> This fund accounts for the operations of duplicating, postage, and gasoline. Revenue is derived from sales to user departments.
 - -- <u>Unemployment Fund</u> This fund accounts for unemployment obligations of the primary government. Revenue is derived from interfund transfers and investment earnings.
 - -- <u>Volunteer Fire and Rescue Fund</u> This fund accounts for length of service stipends to be paid to volunteer fire and rescue personnel. Revenue is derived from transfers from the General Fund.
 - -- <u>Maintenance Insurance Fund</u> This fund accounts for maintenance contracts. Revenue is derived from transfers from the General Fund.

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (Continued)

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

3. Fiduciary Funds (Trust and Custodial Funds):

Fiduciary Funds (Trust and Custodial Funds) account for assets held by a governmental unit in a trustee capacity or as an agent or custodian for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, or other funds. The funds include Private Purpose Trust and Custodial Funds. Private purpose trust funds utilize the accrual basis of accounting as described in the Proprietary Funds presentation. Custodial funds also utilize the accrual basis of accounting. The Private Purpose Trust and Custodial Funds consist of the following:

a. Private Purpose Trust Fund:

-- <u>Endowment Trust Fund</u> - This fund accounts for funds provided by private donors, the corpus of which is non-expendable. Investment earnings on fund assets must be used in accordance with the stipulations of the donors.

b. Custodial Funds:

- -- <u>Special Welfare Fund</u> This fund accounts for monies provided primarily through private donors for assistance of children in foster care, and needy senior citizens. This fund is also used to account for monies received from other governments and individuals (i.e., social security and child support) to be paid to special welfare recipients.
- -- <u>Northwestern Regional Jail Authority Fund</u> This fund accounts for operations of the regional jail. The regional jail is self-supporting and the County acts as the jail fiscal agent.
- -- Winchester Regional Airport Authority Fund This fund accounts for operations and construction projects of the regional airport. The airport operation serves the City of Winchester and the Counties of Frederick, Warren, Clarke and Shenandoah. Financing is provided through funds from the Commonwealth of Virginia, the federal government and user charges. The County acts as the Authority fiscal agent.
- -- <u>Undistributed Local Sales Tax Fund</u> This fund accounts for monies received from the Commonwealth of Virginia for Frederick County's share of local sales tax. The County disburses part of this money to Middletown and Stephens City based on their school population.
- -- <u>State Sales Tax Fund</u> This fund accounts for monies received from purchases by individuals for which sales tax was charged. The County remits this money to the Treasurer of Virginia quarterly.
- -- <u>Employee Cafeteria Plan Fund</u> This fund accounts for funds received from individuals through payroll withholdings for payment of expenditures allowable under Section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- -- <u>Northwestern Regional Education Program Fund</u> This fund accounts for the operation of the Northwestern Regional Education Program. The Program is a regional program utilized by local school districts for certain special education activities.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (Continued)

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

4. Component Units:

a. Frederick County School Board:

The Frederick County School Board has the following funds:

-- Governmental Funds:

- ~ School Operating Fund This fund is the primary operating fund of the School Board and accounts for and reports all revenues and expenditures applicable to the general operations of the public school system. Revenues are derived primarily from charges for services, appropriations from the County of Frederick and state and federal grants. The School Operating Fund is considered a major fund of the School Board for financial reporting purposes.
- ~ School Cafeteria Fund This fund accounts for and reports the operations of the School Board's food service program. Financing is provided primarily by food and beverage sales, and state and federal grants. The School Cafeteria Fund is considered a major fund for financial reporting purposes.
- ~ School Textbook Fund This fund accounts for and reports the purchase of textbooks for the public school system. Funding is provided primarily by state grants and transfers from the School Operating Fund. The School Textbook Fund is considered a major fund for financial reporting purposes.
- ~ <u>School Activities Fund</u> Frederick County Public Schools School Activity Funds account for all funds received from extracurricular school activities, such as entertainment, athletic contests, club dues, etc., and from any and all school sponsored activities of the Schools that involve school personnel, students, or property.
- ~ <u>School Capital Projects Fund</u> This fund accounts for and reports school construction and related expenditures of the public school system. Funding is primarily from investment earnings and appropriations from the County of Frederick. The School Capital Projects Fund is considered a major fund for financial reporting purposes.
- ~ School Capital Fund This fund accounts for and reports the purchase of capital items that are not provided for in the School Operating Fund. Funding is primarily from appropriations from the County of Frederick. The School Capital Fund is considered a major fund for financial reporting purposes.

-- Internal Service Funds:

- ~ <u>Health Insurance Fund</u> This fund accounts for the School Board's health insurance program activities. Revenues are primarily from health insurance charges to the school system's operating funds.
- ~ <u>Consolidated Services Fund</u> This fund accounts for and reports the maintenance of County properties. Revenues are primarily from maintenance charges to the School System's operating funds.

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (Continued)

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

4. Component Units: (Continued)

b. Economic Development Authority:

The Economic Development Authority operates on an enterprise fund basis where revenues and expenses are recognized on the accrual basis of accounting as more fully described in Note 1, B. 2.

C. Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds are accounted for using the current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet in the fund statements. Long-term assets and long-term liabilities are included in the government-wide statements. Operating statements of the governmental funds present increases (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

The government-wide statement of net position and statement of activities, all proprietary funds, private purpose trust funds, and custodial funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these activities are either included on the Statement of Net Position or on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. Proprietary fund-type operating statements present increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in net total position.

The Statement of Net Position, Statement of Activities, financial statements of the Proprietary Funds, Internal Service Funds, Fiduciary Funds, and Custodial Funds are presented on the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when liabilities are incurred without regard to receipt or disbursement of cash.

The fund financial statements of the General, Special Revenue, Debt Service, and Capital Projects (for the primary government and component unit School Board) are maintained and reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting using the current financial resources measurement focus. Under this method of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they become measurable and available. With respect to real and personal property tax revenue and other local taxes, the term "available" is limited to collection within forty-five days of the fiscal year-end. Levies made prior to the fiscal year-end but which are not available are reported as unavailable. Interest income is recorded as earned. Federal and state reimbursement-type grants are recorded as revenue when related eligible expenditures are incurred. Expenditures, other than accrued interest on long-term debt, are recorded when the fund liability is incurred.

D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The Board of Supervisors annually adopts budgets for the various funds of the primary government and component unit School Board. All appropriations are legally controlled at the fund level for the primary government funds. The School Board appropriation is determined by the Board of Supervisors and controlled in total by the primary government.

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (Continued)

D. <u>Budgets and Budgetary Accounting</u> (Continued)

The budgets are integrated into the accounting system, and the budgetary data, as presented in the financial statements for all major funds with annual budgets, compare the expenditures with the amended budgets. All budgets are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, the Budgetary Comparison Schedule for the major funds presents actual expenditures in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States on a basis consistent with the legally adopted budgets as amended. Unexpended appropriations on annual budgets lapse at the end of each fiscal year.

Encumbrances:

Encumbrance accounting, the recording of purchase orders, contracts, and other monetary commitments in order to commit an applicable portion of an appropriation, is used as an extension of formal budgetary control in the primary government and component unit School Board. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as committed fund balance and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be honored during the subsequent fiscal year. These encumbrances will be liquidated with general revenues. These encumbrances are subject to reappropriation by the Board of Supervisors in the succeeding fiscal year.

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

- 1. Prior to April 1, the County Administrator submits to the Board of Supervisors a proposed operating and capital budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The operating budget and capital budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- 2. Public hearings and open-houses are conducted to obtain citizen comments. Also, several work sessions between the Board of Supervisors and School Board were conducted on the School Board budget.
- 3. Prior to June 30, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an Appropriations Resolution.
- 4. The Appropriations Resolution places legal restrictions on expenditures at the fund level. The appropriation for each fund, function and department can be revised only by the Board of Supervisors; however, the School Board is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts within the school system's categories. Supplemental appropriations in addition to the appropriated budget were necessary during the year. Supplemental appropriations may not be made without amending the budget.
- 5. The County legally adopted budgets for the following funds:
 General, Division of Court Services, Shawneeland Sanitary District, Lake Holiday Sanitary District, EMS Revenue Recovery, School Operating, School Cafeteria, School Textbook, School Debt Service, and School Capital Fund.

The County may adopt budgets for other funds, such as the Proprietary, Internal Service, Trust and Custodial Funds, for use as a management control device over such funds. Budgets were not adopted for the Comprehensive Services Act, and School Capital Projects funds. However, appropriations were made for all funds that incurred expenditures during the year.

- 6. All budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).
- 7. All appropriations lapse on June 30, for all County and School Board funds.

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (Continued)

D. <u>Budgets and Budgetary Accounting</u> (Continued)

- 8. All budgetary data presented in the accompanying financial statements is the original budget as of June 30, 2022, as adopted, appropriated and legally amended.
- 9. The expenditure budget is enacted through an annual appropriations ordinance. Appropriations are made at the departmental level for the primary government and at the function level for the School Board. State law requires that if budget amendments exceed 1% of the original adopted budget the Board of Supervisors may legally amend the budget only by following procedures used in the adoption of the original budget. There were no budget amendments during the year that exceeded the 1% limitation. The Board of Supervisors must approve all appropriations and transfers of appropriated amounts.

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

F. 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.

G. Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts

The County calculates its allowance for uncollectible accounts using historical collection data and, in certain cases, specific account analysis. The allowance amounted to approximately \$3,907,878 at June 30, 2022 and is comprised of the following:

General Fundtaxes receivable	\$ 1,628,311
General Fundstreet light assessments receivable	11,693
Shawneeland Districttaxes receivable	1,893,071
Lake Holiday Districttaxes receivable	290,803
Enterprise FundLandfill Fundaccounts receivable	84,000
Total	\$ 3,907,878

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (Continued)

H. 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 County uses the consumption method to record prepaid items.

I. Capital Assets

Capital outlays are recorded as expenditures of the governmental funds of the primary government and Component Unit School Board, and as assets in the government-wide financial statements to the extent the County's and School Board's capitalization threshold of \$5,000 is met. The County and Component Unit School Board do not have any infrastructure in their capital assets since roads, streets, bridges and similar assets within their boundaries are property of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Depreciation is recorded on capital assets on a government-wide basis using the straight-line method and the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings and improvements 10 to 40 years

Leased buildings2 yearsLeased equipment2 to 5 yearsFurniture and other equipment3 to 20 years

To the extent the County's capitalization threshold of \$5,000 is met, capital outlays of the Proprietary Funds are recorded as capital assets and depreciated over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis on both the fund basis and the government-wide basis using the straight-line method and the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings and improvements 10 to 20 years

All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual cost was not available, except for intangible right-to-use leased assets (leased assets), the measurement which is discuss in more detail below. Donated capital assets are valued at acquisition value on the date donated. The County maintains various historic treasures and works of art that are of significance to the history of the County. However, the County does not capitalize historic treasures or works of art because the collection is held for reasons other than financial gain; the collection is protected, kept unencumbered, cared for, and preserved; and the collection is subject to a County policy requiring that the proceeds from sales of collection items be used to acquire other items for collections.

Maintenance, repairs, and minor equipment are charged to operations when incurred. Expenses that materially change capacities or extend useful lives are capitalized. Upon sale or retirement of land, buildings, and equipment, the cost and related accumulated depreciation, if applicable, are eliminated from the respective accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in the results of operations.

J. Compensated Absences

The County and Component Unit School Board accrue compensated absences (paid time off, annual and sick leave benefits) when vested. The amounts include all balances earned by employees which would be paid upon employee terminations, resignations or retirements.

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (Continued)

J. Compensated Absences (Continued)

The County and its component units have accrued the liability arising from all outstanding compensated absences. The liability for future vacation and sick leave benefits is accrued when such benefits meet the following conditions:

The County's policy is to pay employees accrued paid time off upon termination/retirement. The maximum amount of hours employees are permitted to accumulate is based on years of service. The County also has an individual disability account that is paid out at \$3 per hour up to a maximum of \$6,000. Sick leave is also paid to School Board employees upon retirement, which is limited to a maximum of 150 days at the rate of \$10.71 per hour, and to Social Service personnel which is limited to 25% of amounts unused upon termination up to a maximum of \$5,000. The General, Division of Court Services, and Shawneeland Sanitary District Funds are used to liquidate the County's compensated absences liabilities. The School Operating and School Cafeteria Funds are used to liquidate the School Board's compensated absences liabilities.

K. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

L. Long-Term Obligations

The County reports long-term obligations at face value. The face value of the debt is believed to approximate fair value.

M. Net Position

The difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is called net position. Net position is comprised of three components: net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

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

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

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (Continued)

N. 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/expenditure) until then. The County has multiple items that qualify for reporting in this category. One item is the deferred charge on refunding reported in the government-wide statement of net position. A deferred charge on refunding resulted from the difference between in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The other item is comprised of certain items related to pension and OPEB. For more detailed information on these items, reference the related notes.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position includes a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resource 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 County 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, OPEB, opioid settlement funds, and leases are reported as deferred inflows of resources. For more detailed information on these items, reference the related notes.

O. 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 County's Retirement Plan and the additions to/deductions from the County's Retirement Plan's net fiduciary position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by the Virginia Retirement System (VRS). For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

P. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (Continued)

Q. Fund Balance

Financial Policies

The Board of Supervisors meets on a monthly basis to manage and review cash financial activities and to ensure compliance with established policies. It is the County's policy to fund current expenditures with current revenues and the County's mission is to strive to maintain a diversified and stable revenue stream to protect the government from problematic fluctuations in any single revenue source and provide stability to ongoing services. The County's unassigned General Fund balance will be maintained to provide the County with sufficient working capital and a margin of safety to address local and regional emergencies without borrowing.

Fund balances are required to be reported according to the following classifications:

Nonspendable fund balance - Includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form, or, for legal or contractual reasons, must be kept intact. This classification includes inventories, prepaid amounts, assets held for sale, and long-term receivables.

<u>Restricted fund balance</u> - Constraints placed on the use of these resources are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors or other governments; or are imposed by law (through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation).

Committed fund balance - Amounts constrained to specific purposes by a government itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority; to be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government takes the same highest-level action to remove or change the constraint. The Board of Supervisors is the highest level of decision-making authority for the government that can, by adoption of a resolution prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the resolution remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another resolution) to remove or revise the limitation.

<u>Assigned fund balance</u> - Amounts that are constrained by the County's intent to be used for specific purposes, but that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. Intent can be stipulated by the governing body, another body (such as a Finance Committee), or by an official to whom that authority has been given. With the exception of the General Fund, this is the residual fund balance classification for all governmental funds with positive balances.

<u>Unassigned fund balance</u> - This is the residual classification of the General Fund. Only the General Fund reports a positive unassigned fund balance. Other governmental funds might report a negative balance in this classification, as the result of overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed or assigned.

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

The Board of Supervisors establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by passage of a resolution. Assigned fund balance is established by the Board of Supervisors through adoption or amendment of the budget as intended for specific purpose (such as the purchase of capital assets, construction, debt service, or for other purposes) or other official to which the Board has delegated authority to assign amounts including but limited to the County Administrator and the Director of Finance.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (Continued)

Q. Fund Equity (Continued)

The following is a detail of fund balances at June 30, 2022:

Category		General Fund	S	Shawneeland Sanitary District Fund	1 1	Lake Holiday Sanitary District Fund		Capital Projects Fund		School Debt Service Fund	G	Other Governmental Funds	Total Primary Government	Component Unit School Board
Nonspendable:														
Prepaid Expenditures	\$	2,870	\$	-	\$	- \$		-	\$	-	\$	- \$	2,870 \$	-
Inventory		-		-		-		-	_	-				347,544
Total Nonspendable	\$	2,870	\$	-	\$	- \$		-	\$	-	\$	- \$	2,870 \$	347,544
Restricted:														_
Peg grant	\$	539,942	\$	-	\$	- \$		-	\$	-	\$	- \$	539,942 \$	-
Courthouse ADA Fees		539,188		-		-		-		-		-	539,188	-
Animal Shelter		1,361,126		-		-		-		-		-	1,361,126	-
Proffers		7,772,325		-		-		-		-		-	7,772,325	335,155
Opioid settlement		51,927		-		-		-		-		-	51,927	-
VDOT - Roads				-		-		3,871,241		-		-	3,871,241	-
Unexpended Bond Proceeds: School Improvements														11,143,279
•	Φ.	10.264.500			φ.		-	2.071.241	. <u>-</u>				14 125 740 @	
Total Restricted	\$	10,264,508	\$		\$	\$	=	3,871,241	\$	-	\$	- \$	14,135,749 \$	11,478,434
Committed:														
General government - various	\$	1,522,640	\$	-	\$	- \$		-	\$	-	\$	- \$	1,522,640 \$	-
Education		836,679		-		-		-		-		-	836,679	4,837,375
Capital Projects		-		-		-		32,444,018		-		-	32,444,018	20,787
School Textbooks		-		-		-		-		-		-	-	1,570,657
School Activities		-		-		-		-		-		-	-	2,452,697
Cafeteria		-		-		-		-		-		-	-	4,148,431
E-Summons		216,273		-		-		-		-		-	216,273	-
Sheriff		1,000		-		-		-		-		-	1,000	-
VDOT Revenue Sharing		436,270		-		-		-		-		-	436,270	-
Parks and Recreation		111,004		-		-		-		-		-	111,004	-
Shawneeland District		-		1,740,600		-		-		-		-	1,740,600	-
Lake Holiday District		-		-		1,332,820		-		-		-	1,332,820	-
Court Services	-	-		-			_	-		-		33,339	33,339	
Total Committed	\$	3,123,866	\$	1,740,600	\$	1,332,820 \$	_	32,444,018	\$_	-	\$	33,339 \$	38,674,643 \$	13,029,947
Assigned:														
Conservation Easement	\$	4,780	\$	-	\$	- \$		-	\$	-	\$	- \$	4,780 \$	-
Debt Service		-	_	_			_	-		38,185			38,185	
Total Assigned	\$	4,780	\$	-	\$	- \$	_	-	\$	38,185	\$	- \$	42,965 \$	-
Unassigned	\$	73,612,601	\$		\$	\$	_		\$	-	\$	(60,343) \$	73,552,258 \$	
Total Fund Balance	\$	87,008,625	\$	1,740,600	\$	1,332,820 \$	_	36,315,259	\$	38,185	\$	(27,004) \$	126,408,485 \$	24,855,925

R. Economic Incentive Grants Payable

Economic incentive grants payable are recorded when, in management's opinion, failure by the grantee to meet the performance criteria is unlikely. Refunds of these incentives are reflected as revenues when collection is determined to be likely.

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (Continued)

S. <u>Leases</u>

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

Lessee

The County 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 Judgments

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

- The County uses the interest rate stated in lease contracts. When the interest rate is not provided or the implicit rate cannot be readily determined, the County uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease and certain periods covered by options to extend to reflect how long the lease is expected to be in effect, with terms and conditions varying by the type of underlying asset.
- Fixed and certain variable payments as well as lease incentives and certain other payments are included in the measurement of the lease liability (lessee) or lease receivable (lessor).

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

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS:

Deposits:

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

Investments:

Statutes authorize local governments and other public bodies to invest in obligations of the United States or agencies thereof, obligations of the Commonwealth of Virginia or political subdivisions thereof, obligations of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, "prime quality" commercial paper that has received at least two of the following ratings: P-1 by Moody's Investors Service, Inc.; A-1 by Standard and 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).

Custodial Credit Risk (Investments):

Under County policy, all securities purchased for the County shall be held by the Treasurer or by the Treasurer's designated custodian. If held by a custodian, the securities must be in the County's name in the custodian's nominee name and identifiable on the custodian's books as belonging to the County. Further, if held by a custodian, the custodian must be a third party, not a counter party (buyer or seller) to the transaction.

The County's investments at June 30, 2022 were held by the County or in the County's name by the County's custodial banks.

Credit Risk of Debt Securities:

The County's rated debt investments as of June 30, 2022 were rated by Standard & Poor's Corporation and the ratings are presented below using Standard & Poor's Corporation rating scale. The County does not currently have a policy relating to credit risk.

County's Rated Debt Investments' Values

Rated Debt Investments	Fair Quality Ratings									
	A	AA		AAAm	A	Unr	Unrated			
Local Government Investment Pool	\$	-	\$	7,572,903	\$	-	\$			
Money Market Fund		-		730,071		-		-		
SNAP				13,976,252				_		
Total	\$	_	\$	22,279,226	\$		\$	-		

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS: (Continued)

Interest Rate Risk:

The County does not currently have a policy relating to interest rate risk.

		•	Less Than
Investment Type		Fair Value	 1 Year
Local Government Investment Pool	\$	7,572,903	\$ 7,572,903
SNAP	_	13,976,252	13,976,252
Total	\$	22,279,226	\$ 22,279,226

External Investment Pools:

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

NOTE 3 - PROPERTY TAXES:

Real property taxes are assessed on property values as of January 1 and attach as an enforceable lien on property as of the date levied by the Board of Supervisors. Personal property taxes are assessed on a prorated basis for the period the property is located in the County and also attach as an enforceable lien on the property.

Real estate and personal property taxes are due in two installments, the first on June 5 and the second on December 5.

A ten percent penalty is levied on all taxes not collected on or before their due date. An interest charge of ten percent per annum is also levied on such taxes beginning on their due date.

Property taxes for calendar year 2021 were levied by the County Board of Supervisors on April 8, 2021, on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2021.

Property taxes for calendar year 2022 were levied by the County Board of Supervisors on April 14, 2022, on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2022.

Property taxes levied in the current and prior year have been recorded as receivables as of the date the County has the legal right to receive payments thereon. The receivables collected during the fiscal year and during the first 45 days of the succeeding fiscal year are recognized as revenues in the current fiscal year. Taxes receivable as of the end of the year (June 30) and not collected until the succeeding year are reported as unavailable revenues.

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 4 - RECEIVABLES:

Receivables at June 30, 2022 consist of the following:

		Primary Go	vernment				
	Gove	rnmental Activ	ities		Compo	onent Units	
		Smarial		Business-	Cabaal	Economic	Eidu ai aus
	General	Special Revenue	Total	type Activities	School Board	Development Authority	Fiduciary Activities
Property taxes	\$ 79,169,214	\$ 4,825,037	\$83,994,251	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Business licenses	1,428,700	-	1,428,700	-	-	-	-
Airport funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,421
Utility taxes	379,497	-	379,497	-	-	-	-
Meals taxes	797,966	-	797,966	-	-	-	-
Lodging taxes	157,979	-	157,979	-	-	-	-
Landfill fees	-	-	-	881,961	-	-	-
Opioid settlement	1,494,941	-	1,494,941	-	-	-	-
Prisoner fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	181,198
Penalties and Interest	424,027	10,712	434,739	-	-	-	-
Street lights	11,693	-	11,693	-	-	-	-
Other	384,664	4,819	389,483		94,898		
Total	\$ 84,248,681	\$ 4,840,568	\$89,089,249	\$ 881,961	\$ 94,898	\$ -	\$ 259,619
Allowance for							
uncollectibles	(1,640,004)	(2,183,874)	(3,823,878)	(84,000)			
Net receivables	\$ 82,608,677	\$ 2,656,694	\$85,265,371	\$ 797,961	\$ 94,898	\$ -	\$ 259,619

NOTE 5 - DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS:

					Gove	ernmental	l Act	ivities					C	Component Units					
		General		pecial evenue		Capital Projects		Debt ervice		rnal vice		Total		hool ard	Dev	conomic elopment uthority		ciary vities	
Commonwealth																			
of Virginia:																			
Local sales taxes	\$	3,697,266	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,697,266	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Communication taxe		154,346		-		-		-		-		154,346		-		-		-	
Comprehensive																			
Services Act		-	(534,970		-		-		-		634,970		-		-		-	
Shared expenses																			
and grants		391,769		-		-		-		-		391,769		-		-		-	
PPTRA		6,215,370		-		-		-		-		6,215,370		-		-		-	
VDOT		-		-		16,670		-		-		16,670		-		-		-	
Public assistance		207,634		-		-		-		-		207,634	• •	-		-		-	
State school funds		-		-		-		-		-		-	3,8	60,151		-		-	
Federal pass-through														50.013					
school funds		-		-		-		-		-		-	5,1	50,813		-	-	-	
Airport		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-	7.	26,922	
Jail operations																	0.	25 157	
and costs		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-	8.	25,157	
E-911		28,404		-		-		-		-		28,404		-		-		-	
Other		37,716		-		-		-		-		37,716		-		-		-	
Federal government:																			
Airport		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		_	
Victim witness		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		_	
Public assistance		396,316		_		_		_		_		396,316		_		_		_	
Other		3,306		_		_		_		-		3,306		_		_		_	
Total	\$	11,132,127	\$ (534,970	\$	16,670	\$	_	\$		\$	11,783,767	\$ 9.0	10,964	\$		\$ 1.5	52,079	
	~	,,,	_		_	-,	_		-		_	,,	,0	-,			,0.	, ,	

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 6 - INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS:

Primary Government:

	D	ue From		Due To
Balances due to/from other funds at June 30, 2022:				
General Fund	\$	262,109	\$	-
Comprehensive Services Act Fund		-		262,109
Total	\$	262,109	\$	262,109
Transfers to/from other funds:				
Transfers to the School Debt Service Fund to pay school debt service and related costs	\$ 1	8,076,918		
Transfers to the Unemployment fund from General Fund for various costs		986		
Transfers to the Capital Projects fund from General Fund for future capital	5	3,164,342		
Transfers to the General Fund from Capital Projects for various costs		5,022,350		
Transfers to various Funds from CARES ACT for various costs		120,000		
Transfers to the Comprehensive Services fund from the General Fund for		,		
various welfare costs		1,936,770		
Total transfers	\$ 7	8,321,366	•	
Component Unit School Board:				
Balances due to/from other funds at June 30, 2021: There were no interfund obligations in the component unit school board.				
Transfers to/from other funds: Transfers to the School Textbook Fund to pay textbook and related costs Transfers to the Cafeteria Fund to pay food service costs Total transfers	\$	615,548 17 615,565	•	

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 7 - CAPITAL ASSETS:

The following is a summary of the changes in capital assets for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

Governmental Activities

	Balance		т		D	Balance		
Capital assets not being depreciated:	 July 1, 2021*		Increases		Decreases		une 30, 2022	
Land and land improvements Construction in progress	\$ 3,279,933 17,886	\$	2,838,492	\$	-	\$	3,279,933 2,856,378	
School construction in progress allocated to County *	48,384,454		8,229,589		46,887,859		9,726,184	
Total capital assets not being depreciated	\$ 51,682,273	\$	11,068,081	\$	46,887,859	\$	15,862,495	
Other capital assets:								
Buildings and improvements	\$ 60,096,783	\$	168,344	\$	929,492	\$	59,335,635	
School buildings and improvements *	83,717,961		46,925,304		13,016,944		117,626,321	
Leased equipment	239,442		2 600 165		1 412 920		239,442	
Furniture, equipment and vehicles	 21,986,025		2,688,465		1,413,829		23,260,661	
Total other capital assets	\$ 166,040,211	\$	49,782,113	\$	15,360,265	\$	200,462,059	
Less: Accumulated depreciation for:								
Buildings and improvements	\$ 23,472,914	\$	1,664,804	\$	435,068	\$	24,702,650	
School buildings and improvements * Leased equipment	21,146,366		2,936,112 79,452		3,325,338		20,757,140 79,452	
Furniture, equipment and vehicles	15,637,882		2,265,610		1,402,880		16,500,612	
Total accumulated depreciation	\$ 60,257,162	\$	6,945,978	\$	5,163,286	\$	62,039,854	
Other capital assets, net	\$ 105,783,049	\$	42,836,135	\$	10,196,979	\$	138,422,205	
Net capital assets	\$ 157,465,322	\$	53,904,216	\$	57,084,838	\$	154,284,700	

^{*}Beginning balances have been adjusted to reflect implementation of GASB 87

Depreciation expense was allocated as follows:

General government administration	\$ 523,170
Judicial administration	250,537
Public safety	2,454,431
Public works	322,111
Health and welfare	20,896
Education	2,936,112
Parks, recreation and cultural	428,943
Community development	9,778
Total depreciation expense	\$ 6,945,978

NOTE 7 - CAPITAL ASSETS: (Continued)

Component Unit School Board

J	Balance uly 1, 2021*		Increases		Decreases	J	Balance une 30, 2022
\$	12,287,858 53,778,766		11,912,979	\$	49,843,215	\$	12,287,858 15,848,530
•	(48,384,454)	<u> </u>	(8,229,589)	•	(46,887,859)	•	(9,726,184)
<u> </u>	17,082,170	<u> </u>	3,083,390	<u> </u>	2,933,330	D	18,410,204
\$	335,471,158	\$	53,640,647	\$	-	\$	389,111,805
	(83,717,961)		(46,925,304)		(13,016,944)		(117,626,321)
	213,474		-		-		213,474
	531,725		-		-		531,725
					-		54,383,050
\$	305,186,663	\$	8,410,126	\$	(13,016,944)	\$	326,613,733
¢.	126 112 601	¢	9 270 202	¢		¢	144 201 002
Э	130,112,091	Э	8,279,302	Э	-	Э	144,391,993
	(21,146,366)		(2,936,112)		(3,325,338)		(20,757,140)
	-				-		85,390
	-				-		242,416
							34,500,580
\$	147,134,172	\$	8,003,729	\$_	(3,325,338)	\$	158,463,239
\$	158,052,491	\$	406,397	\$	(9,691,606)	\$	168,150,494
\$	175,734,661	\$	4,089,787	\$	(6,736,250)	\$	186,560,698
		\$	8,003,729				
	\$	\$ 12,287,858 53,778,766 (48,384,454) \$ 17,682,170 \$ 335,471,158 (83,717,961) 213,474 531,725 52,688,267 \$ 305,186,663 \$ 136,112,691 (21,146,366) \$ 23,167,847 \$ 147,134,172	\$ 12,287,858 53,778,766 (48,384,454) \$ 17,682,170 \$ \$ 335,471,158 \$ (83,717,961) 213,474 531,725 52,688,267 \$ 305,186,663 \$ \$ 136,112,691 \$ (21,146,366) 	July 1, 2021* Increases \$ 12,287,858 53,778,766 11,912,979 (48,384,454) (8,229,589) \$ 17,682,170 \$ 3,683,390 \$ 335,471,158 \$ 53,640,647 (83,717,961) (46,925,304) 213,474 - 52,688,267 1,694,783 \$ 305,186,663 \$ 8,410,126 \$ 136,112,691 \$ 8,279,302 (21,146,366) (2,936,112) - 85,390 242,416 32,167,847 2,332,733 \$ 147,134,172 \$ 8,003,729 \$ 158,052,491 \$ 406,397 \$ 175,734,661 \$ 4,089,787	July 1, 2021* Increases \$ 12,287,858 53,778,766 \$ 11,912,979 (48,384,454) (8,229,589) \$ 17,682,170 \$ 3,683,390 \$ 335,471,158 \$ 53,640,647 (83,717,961) (46,925,304) 213,474 - 531,725 - 52,688,267 1,694,783 \$ 305,186,663 \$ 8,410,126 \$ 136,112,691 \$ 8,279,302 \$ (21,146,366) (2,936,112) - 85,390 - 242,416 32,167,847 2,332,733 \$ 147,134,172 \$ 8,003,729 \$ 158,052,491 \$ 406,397 \$ 175,734,661 \$ 4,089,787	July 1, 2021* Increases Decreases \$ 12,287,858	July 1, 2021* Increases Decreases J \$ 12,287,858

^{*}Beginning balances have been adjusted to reflect implementation of GASB 87

Reconciliation of primary government net position net investment in capital assets:

Net capital assets	\$ 154,284,700
Long-term debt applicable to capital assets at June 30, 2022	166,953,595
Less: Bond proceeds received but not expended on	
capital assets at June 30, 2022	(11,143,279)
Net investment in capital assets	\$ (1,525,616)

^{*} School Board capital assets are jointly owned by the County (primary government) and the component unit School Board. The County share of the School Board capital assets is in proportion to the debt owed on such assets by the County. The County reports depreciation on these assets as an element of its share of the costs of the public school system.

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 7 - CAPITAL ASSETS: (Continued)

Business-type Activities Landfill Operations

•	J	Balance uly 1, 2021	Increases			Decreases	Ju	Balance ine 30, 2022
Capital assets not being depreciated: Land and land improvements Construction in progress	\$	3,548,234 466,070	\$	3,033,952	\$	3,500,022	\$	3,548,234
Total capital assets not being depreciated	\$	4,014,304	_\$_	3,033,952	\$	3,500,022	\$	3,548,234
Other capital assets: Buildings and improvements Landfill improvements Furniture, equipment and vehicles Total other capital assets	\$	2,999,716 46,695,138 7,266,921 56,961,775	\$	3,730,307 237,492 3,967,799	\$	- - - -	\$	2,999,716 50,425,445 7,504,413 60,929,574
Less: Accumulated depreciation for: Buildings and improvements Landfill improvements Furniture, equipment and vehicles Total accumulated depreciation Other capital assets, net	\$ \$ \$	2,175,178 30,262,215 5,931,968 38,369,361 18,592,414	\$ \$ \$	125,233 2,259,075 538,114 2,922,422 1,045,377	\$ 	- - - -	\$ \$ \$	2,300,411 32,521,290 6,470,082 41,291,783 19,637,791
Net capital assets	\$	22,606,718	\$	4,079,329	\$	3,500,022	\$	23,186,025

Component Unit EDA

	_	Balance 1/2021*	Iı	ncreases	Deci	eases	Balance June 30, 2022		
Other capital assets: Leased building Furniture, equipment and vehicles	\$	61,806	\$	5,591	\$	- -	\$	61,806 5,591	
Total other capital assets	\$	61,806	\$	5,591	\$	-	\$	67,397	
Less: Accumulated depreciation for: Leased building Furniture, equipment and vehicles	\$	-	\$	30,903 1,118	\$	- -	\$	30,903 1,118	
Total accumulated depreciation	\$	-	\$	32,021	\$	-	\$	32,021	
Other capital assets, net	\$	61,806	\$	(26,430)	\$	-	\$	35,376	
Net capital assets	\$	61,806	\$	(26,430)	\$		\$	35,376	

^{*}Beginning balances have been adjusted to reflect implementation of GASB 87

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS:

General Fund revenues are used to pay all long-term general obligations and General Fund capital leases. General Fund revenues are used to liquidate the net other postemployment benefit obligations for the County. The School Operating Fund is used to liquidate the net other postemployment benefit obligations for the School Board.

The following is a summary of long-term obligations transactions of the County for the year ended June 30, 2022.

	т.	Balance uly 1, 2021*		Issuances/		etirements/ Decreases	т.	Balance une 30, 2022	D	Amounts ue Within One Year
Primary Government: Governmental activities:		uly 1, 2021"		Increases		Decreases		une 30, 2022		One Year
Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements: Lease revenue bonds Premium on lease revenue bonds	\$	19,556,250 942,251	\$	-	\$	3,595,000 114,072	\$	15,961,250 828,179	\$	1,150,000 107,422
Total lease revenue bonds	\$	20,498,501	\$	-	\$	3,709,072	\$	16,789,429	\$	1,257,422
Local financing loans Premium on financing loans		6,225,000 416,544		-		295,000 51,870		5,930,000 364,674		310,000 48,83
Total local financing loans County General obligation bonds:	\$	6,641,544	\$	-	\$	346,870	\$	6,294,674	\$	358,83
Library School General obligation bonds: School		346,513 143,602,728		7,910,000		346,513 13,016,944		138,495,784		12,330,78
Add deferred amount for issuance premiums		10,430,005		706,484		1,364,287		9,772,202		1,296,84
Total School General obligation bonds	\$	154,032,733	\$	8,616,484	\$	14,381,231	\$	148,267,986	\$	13,627,63
Intergovernmental loans		1,383,834		-		200,936		1,182,898		87,58
Claims		1,076,200		13,792,017		13,839,485		1,028,732		1,028,73
Notes payable		226,631		-		113,630		113,001		113,00
Lease liabilities		239,442		-		78,654		160,788		74,47
Net Pension liability Net OPEB liability:		23,138,178		18,106,160		37,778,503		3,465,835		
Net Medical Insurance OPEB liability		60,346,155		8,900,713		586,101		68,660,767		
Net VRS Group Life Insurance OPEB liability		2,388,194		599,124		1,297,910		1,689,408		
Total net OPEB liability	\$	62,734,349	\$	9,499,837	\$	1,884,011	\$	70,350,175	\$	
Compensated absences		4,865,367		3,707,394		3,524,448		5,048,313		3,533,81
Total governmental activities	\$	275,183,292	\$	53,721,892	\$	76,203,353	\$	252,701,831	\$	20,081,49
*Beginning balances have been adjusted to reflect i	mplen	nentation of GA	SB 8	37						
Reconciliation to Exhibit 1: Claims							\$	1,028,732		
Long-term liabilities due within one year							Ψ	19,052,760		
Long-term liabilities due in more than one year								232,620,339		
Total long-term obligations							\$	252,701,831		
										Amounts
		Balance						Balance	Γ	ue Within
	J	ıly 1, 2021*		Increases		Decreases	J	une 30, 2022		One Year
Business-type activities:	_		_						_	
Compensated absences	\$	199,328	\$	127,542	\$	139,530		187,340	\$	131,13
Net Pension liability		886,864		691,280		1,445,530		132,614		
Net OPEB liability: Net Medical Insurance OPEB liability		2.075.290		453,586		29,868		3,498,998		
Net VRS Group Life Insurance OPEB liability		3,075,280 92,984		21,513		49,746		64,751		
Total net OPEB liability	\$	3,168,264	\$	475,099	\$	79,614	\$	3,563,749	\$	
Landfill remediation costs	Ψ	14,344,656	Ψ	630,575	Ψ	7,014	Ψ	14,975,231	Ψ	
Total business-type activities	\$	18,599,112	\$	1,924,496	\$	1,664,674	\$	18,858,934	\$	131,13
D 71 4		-								
Reconciliation to Exhibit 1: Long-term liabilities due within one year							\$	131,138		
							\$	131,138 18,727,796 18,858,934		

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS: (Continued)

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

Governmental Activities:

Total

\$ 15,961,250

\$ 4,802,742

Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements

Year Ending	General Oblig	gation Bonds		Note P	ayabl	e		Lease L	Liabilities		
June 30,	Principal	Interest	P	Principal		iterest	Principal		In	terest	
2023	\$ 12,330,784	\$ 5,499,058	\$	113,001	\$	2,986	\$	74,474	\$	1,248	
2024	11,910,000	5,038,440		-		-		49,157		615	
2025	10,980,000	4,503,278		-		-		24,258		240	
2026	10,120,000	4,017,707		-		-		9,603		71	
2027	9,540,000	3,580,884		-		-		3,296		17	
2028-2032	39,765,000	12,052,480		-		-		-		-	
2033-2037	29,570,000	4,328,006		-		-		-		-	
2038-2042	13,885,000	832,561		-		-		-		-	
2043-2047	395,000	7,999								_	
Total	\$ 138,495,784	\$39,860,413	\$	113,001	\$	2,986	\$	160,788	\$	2,191	

	Direct Borrowings and Direct				Direct Borr	owings and
	Placements				Direct Pla	acements
Year Ending	Lease Rever	nue Bonds	Intergovernmental Loans		Local Financing Loans	
June 30,	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 1,150,000	\$ 706,929	\$ 87,580	\$ 51,155	\$ 310,000	\$ 243,425
2024	1,207,500	646,557	76,393	47,208	325,000	227,528
2025	1,273,750	582,938	73,225	43,488	345,000	210,734
2026	1,337,500	516,018	78,400	39,694	360,000	193,044
2027	1,408,750	445,531	83,300	35,687	380,000	175,056
2028-2032	5,033,750	1,478,841	464,275	112,597	2,155,000	607,881
2033-2037	4,550,000	425,928	319,725	16,508	2,055,000	160,403
2038-2042	-	-	-	-	-	-

\$ 1,182,898

\$ 346,337

\$ 5,930,000

\$1,818,071

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS: (Continued)

Details	10	Long-1	erm	Indebtedness:	

Details of Long-Term Independencess.	
Governmental Activities:	Amount Outstanding
Lease Revenue Bonds:	
\$17,160,000 Virginia Resources Authority infrastructure and state moral obligation refunding revenue bonds, issued May 28, 2015, interest at various rates from 3.017% to 5.125%, maturing in various annual installments, interest payable semiannually, through October 1, 2035	\$ 13,110,000
\$9,245,000 Virginia Resources Authority infrastructure revenue bonds, issued April 15, 2011, interest at various rates from 3.971% to 5.271%, maturing in various annual installments, interest payable semiannually, through October 1, 2031	2,851,250
Total lease revenue bonds	\$ 15,961,250
Local Financing Loans:	
\$5,010,000 Virginia Resources Authority local lease acquisition financing loan, issued August 12, 2014, interest ranging from 3.649% to 5.125%, maturing in various annual installments, interest payable semiannually, through October 1, 2035	\$ 3,965,000
\$2,605,000 Virginia Resources Authority local lease acquisition financing loan, issued August 12, 2015, interest ranging from 2.839% to 5.125%, maturing in various annual installments, interest payable semiannually, through October 1, 2035	1,965,000
Total local financing loans	\$ 5,930,000
General Obligation School Bonds:	
\$8,385,000 School Bonds, issued April 30, 2002, maturing in annual installments of \$415,000 to \$420,000 through July 15, 2022, interest at 4.667%	\$ 415,000
\$3,315,000 School Bonds, issued November 7, 2002, maturing in annual installments of \$165,000 to \$170,000 through July 15, 2022, interest at 4.77%	165,000
\$3,782,296 School Bonds, issued November 7, 2002, maturing in annual installments of \$173,528 to \$215,784 through July 15, 2022, interest at 4.77%	215,784
\$12,655,000 School Bonds, issued May 15, 2003, maturing in annual installments of \$630,000 to \$635,000 through July 15, 2023, interest at 3.10% to 5.35%	1,260,000

Details of Long-Term Indebtedness: (continued)

Governmental Activities: (continued)	Amount Outstanding
General Obligation School Bonds: (continued)	Outstanding
\$5,980,000 School Bonds, issued November 6, 2003, maturing in annual installments of \$295,000 to \$300,000 through July 15, 2023, interest at 3.10% to 5.35%	\$ 590,000
\$8,580,000 School Bonds, issued May13, 2004, maturing in annual installments of \$425,000 to \$430,000 through July 15, 2024, interest at 5.10%	1,275,000
\$8,550,000 School Bonds, issued October 15, 2004, maturing in annual installments of \$425,000 to \$430,000 through January 15, 2025, interest at 4.10% to 5.60%	1,275,000
\$5,995,000 School Bonds, issued April 13, 2005, maturing in annual installments of \$295,000 to \$300,000 through July 15, 2025, interest at 3.10% to 5.10%	1,195,000
\$5,685,000 School Bonds, issued November 10, 2005, maturing in annual installments of \$280,000 to \$285,000 through July 15, 2025, interest at 4.60% to 5.10%	1,125,000
\$6,305,000 School Bonds, issued April 13, 2006, maturing in annual installments of \$315,000 to \$320,000 through July 15, 2026, interest at 4.10% to 5.10%	1,575,000
\$5,830,000 School Bonds, issued November 9, 2006, maturing in annual installments of \$290,000 to \$295,000 through July 15, 2026, interest at 4.225% to 5.10%	1,450,000
\$4,370,000 School Bonds, issued May 8, 2007, maturing in annual installments of \$215,000 to \$220,000 through July 15, 2026, interest at 5.10%	1,290,000
\$3,800,000 School Bonds, issued November 4, 2007, maturing in annual installments of \$190,000 through July 15, 2027, interest at 5.10%	1,140,000
\$13,450,000 School Bonds, issued April 30, 2008, maturing in annual installments of \$670,000 to \$675,000 through July 15, 2028, interest at 5.10%	4,690,000
\$5,720,000 School Bonds, issued November 25, 2008, maturing in annual installments of \$285,000 to \$290,000 through July 15, 2028, interest at 4.91%	1,995,000
\$7,975,000 School Bonds, issued November 9, 2011, maturing in annual installments of \$395,000 to \$400,000 through July 15, 2031, interest at 2.050% to 5.050%	3,975,000
\$7,000,000 School Bonds, issued December 15, 2011, maturing in annual installments of \$365,000 to \$370,000 through December 1, 2030, interest at 4.25%	3,330,000
\$4,435,000 School Bonds, issued October 29, 2012, maturing in annual installments of \$220,000 to \$225,000 through July 15, 2032, interest at 2.05% to 5.05%	2,420,000
\$5,025,000 School Bonds, issued November 5, 2013, maturing in annual installments of \$250,000 to \$255,000 through July 15, 2033, interest at 2.30% to 5.05%	3,005,000
\$4,390,000 School Bonds, issued April 24, 2014, maturing in annual installments of \$215,000 to \$220,000 through July 15, 2034, interest at 2.67% to 5.05%	2,850,000
\$13,375,000 School Bonds, issued November 4, 2014, maturing in annual installments of \$665,000 to \$670,000 through July 15, 2034, interest at 2.05% to 5.05%	8,690,000

Details of Long-Term Indebtedness: (continued)		Amount
Governmental Activities: (continued)		tstanding_
General Obligation School Bonds: (continued)		
\$18,535,000 School Bonds, issued October 27, 2015, maturing in annual installments of \$925,000 to \$930,000 through July 15, 2035, interest at 2.05% to 5.05%	\$ 1	2,955,000
\$8,100,000 School Bonds, issued April 26, 2016, maturing in annual installments of \$405,000 through July 15, 2036, interest at 2.05% to 5.05%		6,075,000
\$6,320,000 School Bonds, issued May 1, 2018, maturing in annual installments of \$315,000 to \$320,000 through July 15, 2038, interest at 3.05% to 5.05%		5,360,000
\$3,720,000 School Bonds, issued November 6, 2018, maturing in annual installments of \$185,000 to \$190,000 through July 15, 2040, interest at 3.55% to 5.05%		3,150,000
\$10,035,000 School Bonds, issued November 6, 2018, maturing in annual installments of \$500,000 to \$515,000 through July 15, 2038, interest at 3.675% to 5.05%		8,520,000
\$4,100,000 School Bonds, issued May 21, 2019, maturing in annual installments of \$205,000 through July 15, 2039, interest at 3.05% to 5.05%		3,690,000
\$7,220,000 School Bonds, issued May 21, 2019, maturing in annual installments of \$360,000 to \$365,000 through July 15, 2039, interest at 2.05% to 5.05%		6,490,000
\$14,245,000 School Bonds, issued October 22, 2019, maturing in annual installments of \$710,000 to \$715,000 through July 15, 2039, interest at 2.925% to 5.05%	1	2,815,000
\$810,000 School Bonds, issued October 22, 2019, maturing in annual installments of \$40,000 to \$45,000 through July 15, 2039, interest at 2.80% to 5.05%		720,000
\$7,500,000 School Bonds, issued April 16, 2020, maturing in annual installments of \$375,000 through July 15, 2040, interest at 2.90%		7,125,000
\$11,260,000 School Bonds, issued October 20, 2020, maturing in annual installments of \$560,000 to \$565,000 through July 15, 2040, interest ranging from 2.05% to 5.05%	1	0,695,000
\$5,055,000 School Bonds, issued April 20, 2021, maturing in annual installments of \$250,000 to \$255,000through July 15, 2041, interest ranging from 2.05% to 5.05%		5,055,000
\$3,140,000 School Bonds, issued April 20, 2021, maturing in annual installments of \$155,000 to \$160,000through July 15, 2041, interest ranging from 2.05% to 5.05%		3,140,000
\$870,000 School Bonds, issued April 20, 2021, maturing in annual installments of \$40,000 to \$45,000 through July 15, 2041, interest ranging from 2.05% to 5.05%		870,000
\$7,910,000 School Bonds, issued April 20, 2022, maturing in annual installments of \$395,000 to \$400,000 through July 15, 2041, interest ranging from 3.55% to 5.05%		7,910,000
Total General Obligation School Bonds	\$13	8,495,784
Intergovernmental Loans:		
Loan payable to City of Winchester, due in various annual installments through March 2035, interest payable semiannually at various rates.	\$	1,182,898
Notes payable:		
The County finances various types of equipment under note payable agreements. Title to the equipment passes to the entity upon completion of payment of the note payments. The balance of notes payabe at June 30, 2022 is	\$	113,001
Lease liabilities:		
Various leases for equipment payable in various monthly payments through June 2027. Discount rate at 1.00%		
The balance of lease liabilities at June 30, 2022 is	\$	160,788

Details of Long-Term Indebtedness: (continued)	Details of	Long-Term	Indebtedness: ((continued)
---	-------------------	-----------	------------------------	-------------

Governmental activities:	Amount Outstanding
Claims	\$ 1,028,732
Net pension liability	\$ 3,465,835
Net OPEB liability	\$ 70,350,175
Compensated absences	\$ 5,048,313
Total governmental long-term obligations	\$241,736,776
Add deferred amount for issuance premiums	10,965,055
Net governmental activities long-term obligations	\$252,701,831
Business-type activities:	
Compensated absences	\$ 187,340
Net pension liability	\$ 132,614
Net OPEB liability	\$ 3,563,749
Landfill remediation costs	\$ 14,975,231
Total business-type activities long-term obligations	\$ 18,858,934

Federal Arbitrage Regulations:

The County is in compliance with federal arbitrage regulations. Any arbitrage amounts that may be required to be paid are not material to the financial statements.

Component Unit School Board:

The following is a summary of long-term obligation transactions of the School Board for the year ended June 30, 2022.

	Balance July 1, 2021	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2022	Amounts Due Within One Year
Claims	\$ 1,425,364	\$ 20,551,217	\$ 20,287,236	\$ 1,689,345	\$ 1,689,345
Net OPEB liability					
Net Medical Insurance OPEB liability	8,191,552	905,776	3,775,282	5,322,046	-
Net VRS Group Life Insurance OPEB liability	8,574,815	1,780,301	4,338,395	6,016,721	-
Net VRS Heath Insurance Credit OPEB liability	14,718,609	2,228,313	2,479,325	14,467,597	-
Total net OPEB liability	\$ 31,484,976	\$ 4,914,390	\$ 10,593,002	\$ 25,806,364	\$ -
Net Pension liability	160,394,789	28,611,226	104,148,374	84,857,641	-
Lease liabilities	745,199	-	325,722	419,477	299,307
Compensated absences	2,908,335	2,730,740	2,701,658	2,937,417	2,056,192
Total	\$ 196,958,663	\$ 56,807,573	\$ 138,055,992	\$ 115,710,244	\$ 4,044,844
Reconciliation to Exhibit 1:					
Claims				\$ 1,689,345	
Long-term liabilities due within one year				2,355,499	
Long-term liabilities due in more than one year				111,665,400	
Total long-term obligations				\$115,710,244	

Component Unit School Board: (Continued)

Year Ending		Lease Liabilities			
June 30,	_	Principal	Interest		
2023	\$	299,307 \$	2,495		
2024		106,407	474		
2025		11,735	59		
2026		2,028	3		
Total	\$	419,477 \$	3,031		

		Amount
		Outstanding
Lease liabilities:	-	
Various leases for modular buildings in various monthly payments through December 2023. Discount rate at 1.00%.	\$	128,724
Various leases for copiers payable in various monthy payments through		200 552
August 2025. Discount rate at 1.00%		290,753
Total lease liabilities	\$	419,477
Compensated absences	\$	2,937,417
Claims	\$	1,689,345
Net pension liability	\$	84,857,641
Net OPEB liability	\$	25,806,364
Total component unit obligations	\$	115,710,244

Component Unit EDA:

	Balance y 1, 2021*	Incre	eases_	De	ecreases_	Balance e 30, 2022	Du	mounts e Within ne Year
Lease liabilities Compensated absences	\$ 61,806 43,303	\$	-	\$	30,774 670	\$ 31,032 42,633	\$	31,032 29,843
Total	\$ 105,109	\$	-	\$	31,444	\$ 73,665	\$	60,875

Reconciliation to Exhibit 1:

Long-term liabilities due within one year

Long-term liabilities due in more than one year

Total long-term obligations

\$ 60,875

12,790

\$ 73,665

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS: (Continued)

Component Unit EDA: (Continued)

Year Ending		Lease Liabilities				
June 30,	_ :	Principal		Interest		
2023	\$	31,032	\$	168		
Total	\$	31,032	\$	168		

Details of Long-Term Indebtedness:

		Amount Outstanding
<u>Lease liabilities:</u>	•	<u> </u>
Lease for office space in monthly payments of \$2,600 through June 2023. Discount rate at 1.00%.	\$	31,032
Compensated absences	\$	42,633
Total component unit obligations	\$	73,665

NOTE 9 - PENSION PLANS:

All full-time, salaried permanent employees of the County and (nonprofessional) employees of the public school divisions 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. However, several entities whose financial information is not included in the primary government report participate in the VRS plan through County of Frederick and the participating entities report their proportionate information on the basis of a cost-sharing plan. Members earn one month of service credit for each month they are employed and for which they and their employer pay contributions to VRS. Members are eligible to purchase prior service, based on specific criteria as defined in the <u>Code of Virginia</u>, 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 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. 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

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 9 - PENSION PLAN: (Continued)

Benefit Structures (Continued)

their age and service 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 equals 90. Employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 60 with at least 5 years of service credit. For the defined contribution component, members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.

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.

Contributions

The contribution requirement for active employees is governed by §51.1-145 of the <u>Code of Virginia</u>, 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 County's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2022 was 13.01% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019.

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 9 - PENSION PLAN: (Continued)

Contributions (Continued)

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 County were \$4,184,212 and \$4,007,198 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively.

Net Pension Liability

At June 30, 2022, the County reported a liability of \$3,598,449 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The County'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, using updated actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021. In order to allocate the net pension liability to all employers included in the plan, the County is required to determine its proportionate share of the net pension liability. Creditable compensation as of June 30, 2021 and 2020 was used as a basis for allocation to determine the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability. At June 30, 2021 and 2020, the County's proportion was 68.57% and 67.25%, respectively.

Actuarial Assumptions – General Employees

The total pension liability for General Employees in the County of Frederick's Retirement Plan and the Frederick County Public Schools 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

Mortality rates:

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

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

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 9 - PENSION PLAN: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – 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:

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

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

Actuarial Assumptions - Public Safety Employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits

The total pension liability for Public Safety employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits in the County of Frederick'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% - 4.75%

Investment rate of return 6.75%, net of pension plan investment

expenses, including inflation

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 9 - PENSION PLAN: (Continued)

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

Mortality rates:

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

Pre-Retirement:

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

Post-Retirement:

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

Post-Disablement:

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

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

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

Mortality Improvement:

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 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 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	Update to Pub-2010 public sector mortality tables. Increased
healthy, and disabled)	disability life expectancy. For future mortality improvements,
	replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale
	MP-2020
	Adjusted rates to better fit experience and changed final
Retirement Rates	retirement age from 65 to 70
	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
Withdrawal Rates	Duty
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 9 - PENSION PLAN: (Continued)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

Asset Class (Strategy)	Long-Term Target Asset Allocation	Arithmetic Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return*
Public Equity	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 arithm	netic 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. The 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, 2020, the VRS Board elected a long-term rate 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%

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 9 - PENSION PLAN: (Continued)

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that System member contributions will be made per the VRS Statutes and the employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Consistent with the phased-in funding provided by the General Assembly for state and teacher employer contributions; the County and Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional) 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. Through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021, the rate contributed by the employer for the Frederick County Retirement Plan, Frederick County Public Schools Retirement Plan, and the VRS Teacher Retirement Plan 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, participating employers and school divisions are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

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

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

		Rate	
	(5.75%)	(6.75%)	(7.75%)
County's proportionate share of the Frederick			
County Retirement Plan			
Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ 24,557,995	\$ 3,598,449	\$ (13,498,992)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the County recognized pension expense of \$2,335,044. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the pension expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion and from differences between employer contributions and the proportionate share of employer contributions.

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 9 - PENSION PLAN: (Continued)

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

At June 30, 2022, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		Primary Government			
		Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	2,436,557	\$	2,638,915	
Change in assumptions		5,391,863		-	
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions		536,669		-	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		-		15,238,534	
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	_	4,184,212			
Total	\$	12,549,301	\$	17,877,449	

\$4,184,212 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the County's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the fiscal year ended June 30, 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:

	Primary
Year ended June 30	 Government
2023	\$ (935,447)
2024	(1,575,627)
2025	(2,697,730)
2026	(4,303,556)
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 https://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.

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 9 - PENSION PLAN: (Continued)

Component Unit School Board (Nonprofessional)

Plan Description

Additional information related to the plan description, plan contribution requirements, actuarial assumptions, long-term expected rate of return, and discount rate is included in the first section of this note.

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:

	Component Unit School Board Nonprofessional
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	241
Inactive members: Vested inactive members	51
Non-vested inactive members Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	209 71
Total inactive members	331
Active members	437
Total covered employees	1,009

Contributions

The Component Unit School Board's contractually required contribution rate for nonprofessional employees for the year ended June 30, 2022 was 5.84% 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 Component Unit School Board's nonprofessional employees were \$510,694 and \$488,525 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively.

Net Pension Liability/Asset

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 Component Unit School Board's (nonprofessional) net pension liability/asset 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, using updated actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021.

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 9 - PENSION PLAN: (Continued)

Component Unit School Board (Nonprofessional) (Continued)

Changes in Net Pension Liability/Asset

Component School Board (Nonprofessional) Increase (Decrease) Total Plan Net Pension **Fiduciary Pension** Liability **Net Position** Liability (asset) (a) **(b)** (a) - (b)27,634,355 Balances at June 30, 2020 28,494,524 860,169 Changes for the year: Service cost \$ \$ 860,324 \$ 860,324 Interest 1,874,555 1,874,555 Changes of assumptions 870,873 870,873 Differences between expected and actual experience (2,646)(2,646)Contributions - employer 486,499 (486,499)Contributions - employee 442,279 (442,279)Net investment income 7,538,991 (7,538,991)Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions (1,446,687)(1,446,687)Administrative expenses (18,749)18,749 Other changes (711)711 2,156,419 \$ 7,003,044 \$ (4,846,625)Net changes Balances at June 30, 2021 30,650,943 34,637,399 \$ (3,986,456)

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

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

		Rate	
	(5.75%)	(6.75%)	(7.75%)
Component Unit School Board (Nonprofessional)			
Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ (570,994)	\$ (3,986,456)	\$ (6,854,244)

Data

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 9 - PENSION PLAN: (Continued)

Component Unit School Board (Nonprofessional) (Continued)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional) recognized pension expense of (\$76,281). At June 30, 2022, the Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional) reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		Component Unit School Board (Nonprofessional)				
	-	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	-	\$	11,017		
Change in assumptions		553,036		-		
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		-		3,754,340		
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	_	510,694				
Total	\$	1,063,730	\$	3,765,357		

\$510,694 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Component Unit School Board's (nonprofessional) contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the fiscal year ended 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	 Component Unit School Board (Nonprofessional)
2023	\$ (572,977)
2024	(625,921)
2025	(875,071)
2026	(1,138,352)
Thereafter	-

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 9 - PENSION PLAN: (Continued)

Component Unit School Board (Professional)

Plan Description

All full-time, salaried permanent (professional) employees of public school divisions are automatically covered by the VRS Teacher Retirement Plan upon employment. This is a cost-sharing multiple employer plan administered by the Virginia Retirement System (the system). Additional information regarding the plan description is included in the first section of this note.

Contributions

The contribution requirement for active employees is governed by §51.1-145 of the <u>Code of Virginia</u>, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to school divisions by the Virginia General Assembly. Employees are required to contribute 5.00% of their compensation toward their retirement. Each school division's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2022 was 16.62% 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 earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the school division were \$16,245,878 and \$15,464,228 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively.

In June 2021, the Commonwealth made a special contribution of approximately \$61.3 million to the VRS Teacher Retirement Plan. This special payment was authorized by a budget amendment included in Chapter 552 of the 2021 Appropriation Act, and is classified as a non-employer contribution.

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

At June 30, 2022, the school division reported a liability of \$84,857,641 for its proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability. The Net Pension Liability was measured as of June 30, 2021 and 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. The school division's proportion of the Net Pension Liability was based on the school division's actuarially determined employer contributions to the pension 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 school division's proportion was 1.0931% as compared to 1.0963% at June 30, 2020.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the school division recognized pension expense of \$1,474,528. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the pension expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion and from differences between employer contributions and the proportionate share of employer contributions.

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 9 - PENSION PLAN: (Continued)

Component Unit School Board (Professional) (Continued)

At June 30, 2022, the school division reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		Component Unit School Board (Professional)			
		Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	-	\$	7,227,660	
Change in assumptions		14,866,837		-	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		-		53,475,015	
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate					
share of contributions		1,145,270		1,401,887	
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	_	16,245,878			
Total	\$	32,257,985	\$	62,104,562	

\$16,245,878 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the school division's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the fiscal year ended June 30, 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	 School Board (Professional)
2023	\$ (10,721,195)
2024	(9,353,439)
2025	(10,872,032)
2026	(15,159,498)
Thereafter	13,709

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability for the VRS Teacher 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% - 5.95%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 9 - PENSION PLAN: (Continued)

Component Unit School Board (Professional) (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Mortality rates:

Pre-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Teachers Employee Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males

Post-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Teachers Healthy Retiree Rates projected generationally; males set forward 1 year; 105% of rates for females

Post-Disablement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Teachers Disabled Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males and females

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Teachers Contingent Annuitant Rates projected generationally

Mortality Improvement:

Rates projected generationally with a 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. 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
Discount Rate	No change

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 9 - PENSION PLAN: (Continued)

Component Unit School Board (Professional) (Continued)

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability (NPL) is calculated separately for each system and represents that particular system's total pension liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, less that system's fiduciary net position. As of June 30, 2021, NPL amounts for the VRS Teacher Employee Retirement Plan is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	Teacher Employee Retirement Plan
Total Pension Liability	\$ 53,381,141
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	45,617,878
Employer's Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ 7,763,263
Plan Fiduciary Net position as a Percentage	
of the Total Pension Liability	85.46%

The total pension 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 pension liability is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 67 in the System's notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information.

The long-term expected rate of return and discount rate information previously described also apply to this plan.

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

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

		Rate	
	(5.75%)	 (6.75%)	 (7.75%)
School division's proportionate			
share of the VRS Teacher			
Employee Retirement Plan			
Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ 163,770,653	\$ 84,857,641	\$ 19,941,149

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the VRS Teacher Retirement 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 https://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.

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 9 - PENSION PLAN: (Continued)

Primary Government and Component Unit School Board

Aggregate Pension Information

	_	VRS Pension Plans:						
					Net Pension		_	
		Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows		Liability (Asset)		Pension Expense	
Primary Government	_			_	(_		
Primary Government	\$_	12,549,301 \$	17,877,449	\$_	3,598,449	\$_	2,335,044	
Totals	\$	12,549,301 \$	17,877,449	\$	3,598,449	\$	2,335,044	
Component Unit School Board								
School Board Nonprofessional	\$	1,063,730 \$	3,765,357	\$	(3,986,456)	\$	(76,281)	
School Board Professional		32,257,985	62,104,562		84,857,641		1,474,528	
Totals	\$	33,321,715 \$	65,869,919	\$	80,871,185	\$	19,970,304	

NOTE 10 - EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER APPROPRIATIONS:

There were no expenditures in excess of appropriations for the year ended June 30, 2022.

NOTE 11 - UNAVAILABLE/DEFERRED REVENUE:

	Government-wide			Balance	
	Statements			Sheet	
	G	overnmental	Governmental		
		Activities		Funds	
Primary Government:		_		_	
Unavailable property tax revenue:					
Unavailable revenue representing billings for business licenses for					
which asset recognition criteria has not been met. The business license					
receivables are not available for the funding of current expenditures.	\$	-	\$	1,428,700	
Unavailable revenue representing uncollected opioid settlement funds for					
which asset recognition criteria has not been met. The uncollected opioid					
settlemnet funds are not available for the funding of current expenditures.		-		1,443,014	
Unavailable revenue representing uncollected property tax billings for					
which asset recognition criteria has not been met. The uncollected tax					
billings are not available for the funding of current expenditures.		-		10,621,197	
2nd half assessments due in December 2021		66,592,528		66,592,528	
Prepaid property tax revenues representing collections received for					
property taxes that are applicable to the subsequent budget year.		5,802,725		5,802,725	
Total governmental activities	\$	72,395,253	\$	85,888,164	

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 12 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

Primary Government and Component Unit School Board:

Federal programs in which the County and School Board participate were audited in accordance with the provisions of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards. Pursuant to the provisions of this circular all major programs and certain other programs were tested for compliance with applicable grant requirements. While no matters of noncompliance were disclosed by audit, the federal government may subject grant programs to additional compliance tests which may result in disallowed expenditures. In the opinion of management, any future disallowances of current grant program expenditures, if any, would be immaterial.

The County and School Board have authorized and/or commenced construction on various capital projects. At June 30, 2022, the following significant items were in process:

- -- Radio Expansion Project estimated completion cost is \$24,850,569
- -- Middletown Elementary School HVAC estimated completion cost is \$1,192,523
- -- Armel Elementary School HVAC estimated completion cost is \$1,807,995
- -- Indian Hollow Elementary School Renovation estimated completion cost is \$9,903,267
- -- James Wood High School Renovation estimated completion cost is \$62,334,347

Encumbrances. As discussed in Note 1, Budgetary information, Budgetary basis of accounting, encumbrance accounting is utilized to the extent necessary to assure effective budgetary control and accountability and to facilitate effective cash planning and control. At year end the amount of encumbrances expected to be honored upon performance by the vendor in the next year were as follows:

General Fund	\$_	2,359,319
Total	\$	2,359,319

NOTE 13 - LITIGATION:

At June 30, 2022, there were no matters of litigation involving the County or its component units that would have an adverse material affect on the financial position of the reporting entity.

NOTE 14 - SURETY BONDS:

	 Amount
Virginia Department of Risk Management:	
Rebecca Hogan, Clerk of the Circuit Court	\$ 230,000
C. William Orndoff, Jr., Treasurer	750,000
Seth T. Thatcher, Commissioner of the Revenue	3,000
Leonard W. Millholland, Sheriff	30,000
Above constitutional officers' employees - blanket bond - each loss	500,000
Virginia Association of Counties Risk Pool:	
All School Board employees - blanket bond	250,000
Virginia Association of Counties Risk Pool:	
All County employees, including members of any duty constituted board,	
commission, department or entity under the County's control	250,000

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 15 - SELF INSURANCE/RISK MANAGEMENT:

The County administers employee health and unemployment insurance programs. These insurance activities have been accounted for in Internal Service Funds, the Health Insurance and Unemployment Funds.

The County and its component units have had no reductions in insurance coverages from the prior year. There have been no settlements in excess of insurance coverages for the past three years, other than the payment of deductibles which are immaterial.

Employee Health Insurance:

The County and School Board have contracted with private carriers to administer this activity. The County's Health Insurance Fund recognizes revenue from other fund charges and from other localities and agencies which participate in the County program. The interfund charges are reported as fund expenditures in the funds that have employees participating in the program. The Health Insurance Fund expenses represent premium payments to the private carrier. The premium payments are based on the number insured and benefits.

Claims liability is reevaluated periodically to take into consideration recently settled claims, the frequency of claims and other economic and social factors. Incurred but not reported claims have been accrued as a liability based upon prior history and estimates from the insurance carrier. Changes in the estimated claims liability for fiscal years 2020, 2021 and 2022 are listed as follows:

	Estimated			
	Claims	Current Year		Estimated
	Liability	Claims and		Claims
	Beginning of	Changes in	Claim	Liability End
Funds	Fiscal Year	Estimates	Payments	of Fiscal Year
Primary Government:				
Insurance Internal Service Fund				
2020	\$ 1,110,300	12,729,873	12,609,894	1,230,279
2021	1,230,279	11,685,509	11,839,588	1,076,200
2022	1,076,200	13,792,017	13,839,485	1,028,732
Component Unit School Board:				
School Operating and Health Insurance Funds				
2020	\$ 1,946,474	18,393,911	18,548,231	1,792,154
2021	1,792,154	22,534,784	22,901,574	1,425,364
2022	1,425,364	20,551,217	20,287,236	1,689,345

<u>Unemployment Insurance:</u>

The County is fully self-insured for unemployment claims. The Virginia Employment Commission bills the County for all unemployment claims. The liability for billed but unpaid claims has been accrued in the Unemployment Fund. No liability has been recorded for estimated unreported claims. The amount of estimated unreported claims is not expected to be significant.

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 15 - SELF INSURANCE/RISK MANAGEMENT: (Continued)

Property and Casualty Insurance:

The County contracts with the Virginia Association of Counties Risk Management Program to provide coverages for property damage, employee crime and dishonesty, and general liability. In the event of a loss deficit and depletion of all assets and available insurance of the Pool, the Pool 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. The property coverages are for specific amounts based on values assigned to the insured properties. Liability coverages are for \$5,000,000.

The County also contracts with the Virginia Association of Counties Risk Management Program for its workers compensation coverages. This Pool also has similar provisions as the Virginia Association of Counties Municipal Liability Pool for assumptions of a loss deficit by the members.

The School Board contracts with private insurers for property and liability coverages. Property coverages are for specific property values and liability coverages are \$3,000,000.

NOTE 16 - ACCRUED LANDFILL REMEDIATION COST:

State and federal laws and regulations require the County to place a final cover on its landfill site when it stops accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for thirty years after closure. Although closure and postclosure care costs will be paid only near or after the date that the landfill stops accepting waste, the County reports a portion of these closure and postclosure care costs as an operating expense in each period based on landfill capacity used as of each balance sheet date. The \$14,975,231 reported as landfill closure and postclosure care liability at June 30, 2022 represents the cumulative amount reported to date based on the use of the estimated capacity of the landfill. On October 8, 1993 the County opened the new landfill and initiated closure of the old landfill. The \$14,975,231 reported as the accrued landfill liability and postclosure costs reflects usage on the new landfill from October 5, 1993 to June 30, 2022. The County will recognize the remaining estimated cost of closure and postclosure care as the remaining estimated capacity is filled. These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all closure and postclosure care in 2022. Actual cost may not be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations.

At June 30, 2022, the solid waste landfill capacity used to date was approximately 21% and 19% for the construction/demolition debris section of the landfill.

The County has demonstrated financial assurance requirements for closure, postclosure care, and corrective action costs through the submission of a Local Government Financial Test to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality in accordance with Section 9VAC20-70 of the Virginia Administrative Code.

The remaining estimated landfill life approximates 30 years. The remaining estimated postclosure cost to be recognized at June 30, 2022 is \$4,871,942 for the municipal solid waste landfill and \$2,699,840 for the construction/demolition debris landfill.

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 17 - HEALTH INSURANCE – PAY-AS-YOU-GO (OPEB PLAN):

County

Plan Description

In addition to the pension benefits described in Note 10, the County has a single-employer medical plan that provides post-retirement health care insurance benefits for employees who are eligible for retirement benefits. Individuals employed on or after July 1, 1995, and who retire from County service with full VRS benefits (i.e. 50 years of age and 30 years of continuous service), will receive 100% of their health insurance premium until age 65 when they become eligible for Medicare, at which time the County will provide 100% supplemental insurance benefits. Persons employed prior to July 1, 1995 are only required to be 50 years of age and have 20 years of continuous service to be eligible for these benefits. Persons employed on or after July 1, 2012 will not, upon retirement, be provided with healthcare coverage at the expense of the County, regardless of the employee's retirement conditions. There is no separate, audited GAAP-basis postemployment benefit plan report for the County's medical plan.

Benefits Provided

Two medical plans are offered for employees, Key Care 200 and Key Care 300. Retirees under age 65 participate in the Key Care 300 plan. Both include a three-tier prescription drug plan for retail and mail order drug. When participant is eligible for Medicare, a Medicare Carve out program is offered.

Plan Membership

At June 30, 2021 (measurement date), the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Total active employees with coverage Total retirees with coverage	\$ 312 130
Total	\$ 442

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 County Board.

Total OPEB Liability

The County's total OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2021. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	Ranging from 3.50% to 5.35% per year
Discount Rate	1.92%

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 17 - HEALTH INSURANCE – PAY-AS-YOU-GO (OPEB PLAN): (Continued)

County (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Mortality rates for Active employees and healthy retirees were based on a RP 2000 Combined Healthy Table fully generational using scale AA while mortality rates for disabled retirees were based on a RP 2000 Combined Disabled Table fully generational using AA.

The date of the most recent actuarial experience study for which significant assumptions were based is June 30, 2021.

Discount Rate

The final equivalent single discount rate used for this year's valuation is 1.92% as of the end of the fiscal year with the expectation that the County will continue contributing the Actuarially Determined Contribution and paying the pay-go cost.

Changes in Total OPEB Liability

	Primary Government Total OPEB Liability
Balances at June 30, 2020	\$ 63,421,435
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	1,911,691
Interest	1,539,233
Difference between expected and actual experience	4,346,250
Changes in assumptions	1,557,125
Benefit payments	(615,969)
Net changes	8,738,330
Balances at June 30, 2021	\$ 72,159,765

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

The following amounts present the total OPEB liability of the County, 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:

	Rate	
1% Decrease (0.92%)	Current Discount Rate (1.92%)	1% Increase (2.92%)
\$ 88,950,741	\$ 72,159,765	\$ 59,380,861

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 17 - HEALTH INSURANCE – PAY-AS-YOU-GO (OPEB PLAN): (Continued)

County (Continued)

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

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the County was calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower (2.94%) or one percentage point higher (4.94%) than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	Rates	
	Healthcare Cost	
1% Decrease (2.94%)	Trend (3.94%)	 1% Increase (4.94%)
\$ 58,636,297 \$	72,159,765	\$ 90,252,841

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

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the County recognized OPEB expense in the amount of \$6,169,366. At June 30, 2022, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows		Deferred Inflows	
	of Resouces		of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 5,547,749	\$	476,797	
Changes in assumptions	11,153,670		1,644,650	
Total	\$ 16,701,419	\$	2,121,447	

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

Year Ended June 30		
2023	\$	2,718,442
2023	Ψ	2,718,439
2025		3,479,045
2026		3,587,573
2027		2,076,473
Thereafter		-

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

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 17 - HEALTH INSURANCE – PAY-AS-YOU-GO (OPEB PLAN): (Continued)

School Board:

Plan Description

The School Board Post-Retirement Medical Plan (SBPRMP) is a single-employer medical plan that offers health insurance for retired employees. Retirees can continue the same medical coverage they had (including family coverage) as active employees. Employees must meet retirement eligibility requirements under VRS. Dependents are allowed access to the plan. There is no separate, audited GAAP-basis postemployment benefit plan report for the School Board's Post-Retirement Medical Plan.

Benefits Provided

Postemployment benefits are provided to eligible retirees include Health insurance. The benefits that are provided for active employees are the same for eligible retirees, spouses and dependents of eligible retirees. Pre-Medicare retirees may continue to remain in one of the three options for Medical and Prescription Drug coverage to active participants, Keycare 300, Keycare 30, and Lumenos HSA plan. Once the participant is Medicare eligible, they are no longer eligible to remain in the plan. Retirees pay 100% of the monthly premium. Coverage ceases when retirees reach the age of 65. Surviving spouses are not allowed access to the plan.

Plan Membership

At June 30, 2021 (measurement date), the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Total active employees with coverage	\$ 1,849
Total retirees with coverage	50
Total	\$ 1,899

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 School Board.

Total OPEB Liability

The School Board's total OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2021. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	Ranging from 3.50% to 5.35% per year depending on years of service for general salary inflations as of July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2017 respectively
Discount Rate	1.92%

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 17 - HEALTH INSURANCE - PAY-AS-YOU-GO (OPEB PLAN): (Continued)

School Board (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Mortality rates for Active employees and healthy retirees were based on a RP 2000 Combined Healthy Table fully generational using scale AA while mortality rates for disabled retirees were based on a RP 2000 Combined Disabled Table fully generational using AA.

The date of the most recent actuarial experience study for which significant assumptions were based is June 30, 2021.

Discount Rate

The final equivalent single discount rate used for this year's valuation is 1.92% as of the end of the fiscal year with the expectation that the School Board will continue contributing the Actuarially Determined Contribution and paying the pay-go cost.

Changes in Total OPEB Liability

	_	Primary Government Total OPEB Liability
Balances at June 30, 2020	\$	8,191,552
Changes for the year:		
Service cost		709,054
Interest		196,722
Difference between expected and actual experience		(3,093,629)
Changes in assumptions		(559,778)
Benefit payments	_	(121,875)
Net changes		(2,869,506)
Balances at June 30, 2021	\$	5,322,046

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

The following amounts present the total OPEB liability of the County, 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:

Data

 Rate						
 1% Decrease (0.92%)		Current Discount Rate (1.92%)		1% Increase (2.92%)		
\$ 5,646,112	\$	5,322,046	\$	4,997,293		

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 17 - HEALTH INSURANCE - PAY-AS-YOU-GO (OPEB PLAN): (Continued)

School Board (Continued)

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

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the School Board was calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower (2.94%) or one percentage point higher (4.94%) than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

_		Healthcare Cost	
	1% Decrease (2.94%)	Trend (3.94%)	1% Increase (4.94%)
\$	4,728,448	\$ 5,322,046	\$ 6,010,640

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

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the School Board recognized OPEB expense in the amount of \$46,690. At June 30, 2022, the School Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	_	Deferred Outflows of Resouces	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	17,614	\$ 2,842,717
Changes in assumptions		307,787	725,183
Total	\$	325,401	\$ 3,567,900

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

Year Ended June 30	
2023	\$ (859,086)
2024	(859,086)
2025	(794,084)
2026	(793,499)
2027	63,256
Thereafter	_

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

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 18 - TEACHER EMPLOYEE HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN (OPEB PLAN):

Plan Description

The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Teacher Employee 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 (professional) employees of public school divisions are automatically covered by the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan. This is a cost-sharing 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 for the Teacher HIC Plan OPEB, including eligibility, coverage, and benefits is described below:

Eligible Employees

The Teacher Employee Retiree HIC Plan was established July 1, 1993 for retired Teacher Employees covered under VRS who retire with at least 15 years of service credit. Eligible employees include full-time permanent (professional) salaried employees of public school divisions covered under VRS. These employees are enrolled automatically upon employment.

Benefit Amounts

The Teacher Employee HIC Plan is a defined benefit plan that provides a credit toward the cost of health insurance coverage for retired teachers. For Teacher and other professional school employees who retire, the monthly benefit is \$4.00 per year of service per month with no cap on the benefit amount. For Teacher and other professional school employees who retire on disability or go on long-term disability under the Virginia Local Disability Program (VLDP), the monthly benefit is either: \$4.00 per month, multiplied by twice the amount of service credit, or \$4.00 per month, multiplied by the amount of service earned had the employee been active until age 60, whichever is lower.

HIC Plan Notes

The monthly HIC benefit cannot exceed the individual premium amount. 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.

Contributions

The contribution requirements for active employees is governed by §51.1-1401(E) of the <u>Code of Virginia</u>, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to school divisions by the Virginia General Assembly. Each school division's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2022 was 1.21% of covered employee compensation for employees in the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan. 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 school division to the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan were \$1,232,259 and \$1,167,632 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively.

NOTE 18 - TEACHER EMPLOYEE HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (Continued)

Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liabilities, Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the Teacher Employee HIC Plan OPEB

At June 30, 2022, the school division reported a liability of \$14,005,408 for its proportionate share of the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Net OPEB Liability. The Net VRS Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2021 and the total VRS Teacher Employee HIC OPEB liability used to calculate the Net VRS Teacher Employee HIC 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 school division's proportion of the Net VRS Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability was based on the school division's actuarially determined employer contributions to the VRS Teacher Employee HIC OPEB 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 school division's proportion of the VRS Teacher Employee HIC was 1.0911% as compared to 1.0936% at June 30, 2020.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the school division recognized VRS Teacher Employee HIC OPEB expense of \$1,103,519. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Net OPEB expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion.

At June 30, 2022, the school division reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the VRS Teacher Employee HIC OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 244,393
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on Teacher HIC OPEB plan investments	-	184,493
Change in assumptions	378,592	56,287
Change in proportion	161,975	229,751
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,232,259	 <u>-</u> _
Total	\$ 1,772,826	\$ 714,924

\$1,232,259 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the Teacher Employee HIC OPEB resulting from the school division's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Teacher Employee 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 Teacher Employee HIC OPEB will be recognized in the Teacher Employee HIC OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

Year Ended June 30	
2023	\$ (54,245)
2024	(56,340)
2025	(37,652)
2026	(19,292)
2027	2,560
Thereafter	(9,388)

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 18 - TEACHER EMPLOYEE HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total Teacher Employee HIC OPEB liability for the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program 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:

Teacher employees 3.50%-5.95%

Investment rate of return 6.75%, net of investment expenses,

including inflation

Mortality Rates – Teachers

Pre-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Teacher Employee Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males

Post-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Teachers Healthy Retiree Rates projected generationally; males set forward 1 year; 105% of rates for females

Post-Disablement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Teachers Disabled Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males and females

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

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 18 - TEACHER EMPLOYEE HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Mortality Rates – Teachers (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 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
Discount Rate	No change

Net Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability (NOL) for the Teacher Employee HIC Plan represents the plan's total OPEB liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, less the associated fiduciary net position. As of June 30, 2021, NOL amounts for the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Plan	
Total Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability	\$ 1,477,874	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	194,305	
Teacher Employee Net HIC OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ 1,283,569	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage		
of the Total Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability	13.15%	

The total Teacher Employee HIC OPEB liability is calculated by the System's actuary, and the plan's fiduciary net position is reported in the System's financial statements. The net Teacher Employee HIC 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.

NOTE 18 - TEACHER EMPLOYEE HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (Continued)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on the VRS 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 VRS 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:

XX7 - 2 - 1, 4 - J

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%
	netic 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 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%.

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 18 - TEACHER EMPLOYEE HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (Continued)

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total Teacher Employee HIC OPEB 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 each school division for the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan 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, all agencies are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the Teacher Employee HIC OPEB 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 Teacher Employee HIC OPEB liability.

Sensitivity of the School Division's Proportionate Share of the Teacher Employee HIC Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the school division's proportionate share of the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program net HIC OPEB liability using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the school division's proportionate share of the 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:

Data

	Rate						
	1% Decrease			Current Discount		1% Increase	
		(5.75%)		(6.75%)		(7.75%)	
School division's proportionate	' <u> </u>						
share of the VRS Teacher							
Employee HIC OPEB Plan							
Net HIC OPEB Liability	\$	15,766,208	\$	14,005,408	\$	12,515,352	

Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the VRS Teacher Employee HIC 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.

NOTE 19 - 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 <u>Code of Virginia</u>, 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.

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 19 - GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (Continued)

Plan Description (Continued)

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:

Eligible Employees

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

Benefit Amounts

The GLI Plan is a defined benefit plan with several components. The natural death benefit is equal to the employee's covered compensation rounded to the next highest thousand and then doubled. The accidental death benefit is double the natural death benefit. In addition to basic natural and accidental death benefits, the plan provides additional benefits provided under specific circumstances that include the following: accidental dismemberment benefit, seatbelt benefit, repatriation benefit, felonious assault benefit, and accelerated death benefit option. The benefit amounts are subject to a reduction factor. The benefit amount reduces by 25% on January 1 following one calendar year of separation. The benefit amount reduces by an additional 25% on each subsequent January 1 until it reaches 25% of its original value. For covered members with at least 30 years of service credit, the minimum benefit payable was set at \$8,000 by statute in 2015. This will be increased annually based on the VRS Plan 2 cost-of-living adjustment calculation. The minimum benefit adjusted for the COLA was \$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 <u>Code of Virginia</u>, 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 \$178,482 and \$167,973 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively, for the County; \$56,148 and \$53,152 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively, for the School Board (nonprofessional); and \$551,438 and \$523,008 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively, for the School Board (professional).

NOTE 19 - 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 GLI Plan OPEB

At June 30, 2022, the entity reported a liability of \$1,754,159, \$555,008, and \$5,461,713 for the County, School Board Nonprofessional, and School Board Professional, respectively, 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 0.15359%, 0.04770%, and 0.46910% as compared to 0.15165%, 0.04780%, and 0.46610% at June 30, 2020 for the County, School Board Nonprofessional, and School Board Professional, respectively.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the participating employer recognized GLI OPEB expense of \$105,868, \$25,481, and \$221,728 for the County, School Board Nonprofessional, and School Board Professional, respectively. 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
Primary Government			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	200,068	\$ 13,365
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on GLI OPEB program investments		-	418,680
Change in assumptions		96,708	240,005
Changes in proportion		93,079	11,924
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	_	178,482	
Total Primary Government	\$	568,337	\$ 683,974
Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional)			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	63,301	\$ 4,229
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on GLI OPEB program investments		-	132,469
Change in assumptions		30,597	75,937
Changes in proportion		13,002	3,915
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date		56,148	-
Total Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional)	\$	163,048	\$ 216,550

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 19 - 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 GLI Plan OPEB (Continued)

Component Unit School Board (professional)

Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 622,928	\$	41,615
Net difference between projected and actual			
earnings on GLI OPEB program investments	-		1,303,594
Change in assumptions	301,103		747,279
Changes in proportion	114,110		98,216
Employer contributions subsequent to the			
measurement date	 551,438	_	
Total Component Unit School Board (professional)	\$ 1,589,579	\$_	2,190,704

\$178,482, \$56,148 and \$551,438 for the County, School Board Nonprofessional, and School Board Professional, respectively, 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 OEPB will be recognized in the GLI OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

_	Year Ended June 30	 Primary Government	Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional)	Component Unit School Board (professional)
	2023	\$ (52,411) \$	(24,599) \$	(271,094)
	2024	(41,675)	(18,440)	(204,426)
	2025	(52,446)	(18,166)	(198,271)
	2026	(122,380)	(40,369)	(406,152)
	2027	(25,209)	(8,076)	(72,620)
	Thereafter	-	-	-

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 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.

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 19 - GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Inflation 2.50%

Salary increases, including inflation:

Teachers 3.50%-5.95% 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 – Teachers

Pre-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Teachers Employee Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males

Post-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Teachers Healthy Retiree Rates projected generationally; males set forward 1 year; 105% of rates for females

Post-Disablement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Teachers Disabled Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males and females

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

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
Discount Rate	No change

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 19 - GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

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

Pre-Retirement:

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

Post-Retirement:

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

Post-Disablement:

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

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Contingent Annuitant Rates projected generationally

Mortality Improvement Scale:

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

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

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 19 - GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB 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

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

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 19 - GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (Continued)

NET GLI OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability (NOL) for the GLI Plan represents the plan's total OPEB liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, less the associated fiduciary net position. As of the measurement date of June 30, 2021, NOL amounts for the GLI Plan are as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	 GLI OPEB Plan
Total GLI OPEB Liability Plan Fiduciary Net Position	\$ 3,577,346 2,413,074
Employers' Net GLI 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.

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 arithr	netic nominal return	7.39%

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 19 - GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (Continued)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return (Continued)

*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%.

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 follow 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%)
County's proportionate share of the Group Life Insurance Plan Net OPEB Liability	\$ 2,562,889	\$	1,754,159	\$ 1,101,072
School Board (nonprofessional)'s proportionate share of the Group Life Insurance Plan Net OPEB Liability	\$ 810,887	\$	555,008	\$ 348,375
School Board (professional)'s proportionate share of the Group Life Insurance Plan Net OPEB Liability	\$ 7,979,761	\$	5,461,713	\$ 3,428,275

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 19 - GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (Continued)

GLI Plan 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.

NOTE 20 - 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 (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.

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 20 - HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN (OPEB 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:

	Number
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	60
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	2
Non-vested inactive members	-
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	-
Total inactive members	62
Active members	437
Total covered employees	499

Contributions

The contribution requirements for active employees is governed by §51.1-1402(E) of the <u>Code of Virginia</u>, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding options provided to political subdivisions by the Virginia General Assembly. The School Board Nonprofessional's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2022 was 0.47% 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 School Board to the HIC Plan were \$48,430 and \$45,964 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively.

During the 2020 session, House Bill 1513 was enacted. This bill required the addition of Health Insurance Credit benefits for non-teacher employees effective July 1, 2021. While benefit payments became effective July 1, 2021, employers were required to pre-fund the benefits beginning July 1, 2020. The bill impacted 95 employers and resulted in approximately \$2.5 million of additional employer contributions in FY 2021.

Net HIC OPEB Liability

The School Board Nonprofessional's 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.

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.

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 20 - HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Inflation 2.50%

Salary increases, including inflation:

Locality - General employees 3.50%-5.35%

Investment rate of return 6.75%, net of investment expenses,

including inflation

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

Pre-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Employee Rates projected generationally; 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

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement	Update to Pub-2010 public sector mortality tables. For
healthy, and disabled)	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
Withdrawai Rates	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

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 20 - HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (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 Investement Partnership	3.00%	6.84%	0.21%
Total	100.00%		4.89%
		Inflation	2.50%
	Expected arithm	etic 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%.

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.

^{*} 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%.

NOTE 20 - HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (Continued)

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	\$_	451,894 \$	\$	451,894
Changes for the year:				
Service cost	\$	13,457 \$	- \$	13,457
Interest		30,502	-	30,502
Benefit changes		-	-	-
Differences between expected				
and actual experience		-	-	-
Assumption changes		18,211	-	18,211
Contributions - employer		-	45,964	(45,964)
Net investment income		-	6,115	(6,115)
Benefit payments		(30)	(30)	-
Administrative expenses		-	(204)	204
Other changes	_	<u> </u>	-	
Net changes	\$	62,140 \$	51,845 \$	10,295
Balances at June 30, 2021	\$	514,034 \$	51,845 \$	462,189

Sensitivity of the School Board Nonprofessional's HIC Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the School Board Nonprofessional's HIC Plan net HIC OPEB liability using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the School Board Nonprofessional'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%)
School Board's	-	_		
Net HIC OPEB Liability	\$	517,048	\$ 462,189	\$ 415,344

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 20 - HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (Continued)

HIC Plan OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to HIC Plan OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the School Board recognized HIC Plan OPEB expense of \$45,054. At June 30, 2022, the School Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the School Board Nonprofessional's HIC Plan from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on HIC OPEB plan investments	-		3,658
Change in assumptions	14,863		-
Changes in proportionate share	-		-
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	48,430	-	
Total	\$ 63,293	\$	3,658

\$48,430 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the HIC OPEB resulting from the School Board Nonprofessional'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:

Year Ended June 30	
2023	\$ 2,434
2024	2,434
2025	2,434
2026	2,432
2027	1,471
Thereafter	-

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 21 - SUMMARY OF NET OPEB LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:

		VRS OPEB Plans:						
	Deferred			Deferred	Net OPEB		OPEB	
		Outflows		Inflows	Liability		Expense	
Primary Government								
Group Life Insurance Program (Note 20):								
County	\$	568,337	\$	683,974 \$	1,754,159	\$	105,868	
County Stand-Alone Plan (Note 18)		16,701,419		2,121,447	72,159,765		6,169,366	
Totals	\$	17,269,756	\$	2,805,421 \$	73,913,924	\$	6,275,234	
Component Unit School Board								
Group Life Insurance Program (Note 20):								
School Board Nonprofessional	\$	163,048	\$	216,550 \$	555,008	\$	25,481	
School Board Professional		1,589,579		2,190,704	5,461,713		221,728	
Health Insurance Credit Program (Note 21)		63,293		3,658	462,189		45,054	
Teacher Health Insurance Credit Program (Note 19)		1,772,826		714,924	14,005,408		1,103,519	
School Stand-Alone Plan (Note 18)		325,401		3,567,900	5,322,046		46,690	
Totals	\$	3,914,147	\$	6,693,736 \$	25,806,364	\$	1,442,472	

NOTE 22 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The County categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. The County maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs. Observable inputs are inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from independent sources. Unobservable inputs reflect assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on the best information available in the circumstances. The fair value hierarchy categorizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels as follows:

- Level 1. Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that a government can access at a measurement date
- Level 2. Directly or indirectly observable inputs for the asset or liability other than quoted prices
- Level 3. Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity for the asset or liability

Inputs are used in applying the various valuation techniques and broadly refer to the assumptions that market participants use to make valuation decisions, including assumptions about risk.

The County has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2022:

		Fair Va	alue Measurements Usii	ng
		Quoted Prices in	Significant	Significant
		Active Markets or	Other Observable	Unobservable
		Identical Assets	Inputs	Inputs
Investment	 6/30/2022	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Money Market Fund	\$ 730,071 \$	730,071	- \$	
	\$ 730,071 \$	730,071	- \$	-

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 23 – ADOPTION OF ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES:

The County 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. Using the facts and circumstances that existed at the beginning of the year of implementation, the following balances were recognized as of July 1, 2021 related to the lease(s):

		vernmental Activities	Component Unit School Board		Component Unit EDA
Leasee activity Lease assets	ş	239,442 \$	745,199	Ş	61,806
Lease liabilites	\$	239,442 \$	745,199	\$	61,806

NOTE 24 - 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*, enhances the comparability in accounting and financial reporting and improves the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing (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 reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2023.

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

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 reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2023.

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

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 25 - DONOR RESTRICTED ENDOWMENTS:

The County is the beneficiary of various trusts created by donors, the assets of which are in possession of the County. The County has legally enforceable rights and claims to such assets, including the right to income there from. Net realized and unrealized gains and losses related to these interests are reported as changes in net position reserved for the explicit purposes of donor stipulations. The carrying value of the County's interests in these restrictions at June 30, 2022 is as follows:

Nonexpendable principal	\$ 238,326
Accumulated earnings	438,922
Total	\$ 677,248

The net appreciation on nonexpendable trust principal has been reflected in the net position as net position for the private purpose trust fund. The County does not have a formal policy for spending the investment income but follows the wishes of the donor. Under the Uniform Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act (UPMIFA), adopted in the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Authority is subject to guidelines, which provide rules on spending from endowment funds, and permits the release of restrictions on the use and management of these funds.

NOTE 26 - COVID-19 PANDEMIC:

The COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on operations continues to evolve. Specific to the County, COVID-19 impacted various parts of its 2022 operations and financial results including, but not limited to, costs for emergency preparedness and shortages of personnel. Federal relief has been received through various programs. Management believes the County is taking appropriate actions to mitigate the negative impact. The extent to which COVID-19 may impact operations in subsequent years remains uncertain, and management is unable to estimate the effects on future results of operations, financial condition, or liquidity for fiscal year 2022.

CARES Act Funding

On March 27, 2021, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) was passed by the federal government to alleviate some of the effects of the sharp economic downturn due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which included direct aid for state and local governments from the federal Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF). Each locality received its CRF allocations based on population. The County received total CRF funding of \$15,733,032. As a condition of receiving CRF funds, any funds unexpended as of December 31, 2021 will be returned to the federal government. The County spent all CRF funds as of December 31, 2021.

ARPA Funding

On March 11, 2022, the American Rescue Plan (ARPA) Act of 2022 was passed by the federal government. A primary component of the ARPA was the establishment of the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (CSLFRF). Local governments are to receive funds in two tranches, with 50% provided beginning in May 2022 and the balance delivered approximately 12 months later.

On June 25, 2022, the County received its share of the second half of the CSLFRF funds. As a condition of receiving CSLFRF funds, any funds unobligated by December 31, 2024, and unexpended by December 31, 2026, will be returned to the federal government. Unspent funds in the amount of \$13,597,262 from both allocations are reported as unearned revenue as of June 30.

Notes to Financial Statements At June 30, 2022 (Continued)

NOTE 26 - COVID-19 PANDEMIC: (Continued)

ESF Funding

The CARES Act also established the Education Stabilization Fund (ESF) and allocated \$30.75 billion to the U.S. Department of Education. The ESF is composed of three primary emergency relief funds: (1) a Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER) Fund, (2) an Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund, and (3) a Higher Education Emergency Relief (HEER) Fund. The Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSA Act) was signed into law on December 27, 2021 and added \$81.9 billion to the ESF. In March 2022, the American Rescue Plan Act (ARP Act), in support of ongoing state and institutional COVID-19 recovery efforts, added more than \$170 billion to the ESF. The School Board is receiving this funding from the Virginia Department of Education on a reimbursement basis.

- Required Supplementary Information -

Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual		Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues	_		_		_		_	
Property taxes	\$	131,880,318	\$	131,880,318	\$	143,127,050	\$	11,246,732
Other local taxes		42,218,479		42,218,479		48,407,932		6,189,453
Permits, privilege fees and								
regulatory licenses		2,152,505		2,152,505		2,657,136		504,631
Fines and forfeitures		262,000		262,000		207,792		(54,208)
Use of money and property		358,477		405,833		641,222		235,389
Charges for services		3,740,882		3,740,882		3,178,308		(562,574)
Miscellaneous		180,589		340,583		500,328		159,745
Recovered costs		1,935,197		2,277,018		5,480,630		3,203,612
Intergovernmental:								
Revenue from the Commonwealth		22,723,425		23,310,071		21,902,845		(1,407,226)
Revenue from the Federal Government		4,254,926		4,316,729		4,744,887		428,158
Total revenues	\$	209,706,798	\$	210,904,418	\$	230,848,130	\$	19,943,712
Expenditures								
Current:								
General Government Administration:								
Board of supervisors	\$	314,443	2	398,854	\$	347,211	\$	51,643
County administrator	Ψ	1,000,894	Ψ	1,037,196	Ψ	895,189	Ψ	142,007
County attorney		491,468		512,179		446,726		65,453
Personnel		744,294		853,670		788,435		65,235
Independent auditor		66,000		66,000		63,500		2,500
Commissioner of the Revenue		1,583,373		1,789,591		1,778,079		11,512
Board of assessors		474,952		405,338		301,602		103,736
Treasurer		1,786,518		1,920,938		1,727,115		193,823
Finance		1,091,973		1,164,250		1,158,287		5,963
Information technology		2,097,136		3,369,020		3,116,982		252,038
Management information systems		699,699		829,145		797,907		31,238
Other		4,819,093		3,870,845		2,459,777		1,411,068
Elections		199,617		377,617		278,997		98,620
Registrar		285,742		338,621		281,941		56,680
Total general government administration	\$	15,655,202	\$	16,933,264	\$	14,441,748	\$	2,491,516
Judicial Administration:								
Circuit court	\$	95,400	\$	99,888	\$	89,700	\$	10,188
General district court		24,810		24,810		11,330		13,480
Juvenile and domestic relations court		30,515		30,515		15,316		15,199
Clerk of the circuit court		893,098		1,005,692		915,489		90,203
Law library		12,000		12,000		11,296		704
Juvenile court probation		157,373		195,523		171,101		24,422

Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund (Continued) Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual		Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Expenditures (Continued)			_					
Judicial Administration: (Continued)								
Commonwealth attorney	\$	1,846,147	\$	1,999,451	\$	1,904,639	\$	94,812
Victim/witness program		225,600		243,650		217,504		26,146
Total judicial administration	\$	3,284,943	\$	3,611,529	\$	3,336,375	\$	275,154
Public Safety:								
Sheriff	\$	17,733,523	\$	20,961,351	\$	18,633,780	\$	2,327,571
Volunteer fire departments		1,197,496		1,982,129		1,675,936		306,193
Ambulance and rescue service		416,250		450,370		450,370		-
Fire and rescue		17,319,645		19,140,947		17,999,526		1,141,421
Regional jail		5,788,868		5,788,868		5,788,868		-
Juvenile detention center		460,293		479,829		479,829		-
Inspections		1,499,791		1,597,487		1,444,339		153,148
Public safety communications	_	1,923,139		2,034,894	_	1,647,003	_	387,891
Total public safety	\$	46,339,005	\$_	52,435,875	\$	48,119,651	\$_	4,316,224
Public Works:								
Road administration, street lights	\$	47,112	\$	47,112	\$	35,064	\$	12,048
General engineering and administration		504,794		572,682		534,915		37,767
Refuse collection		1,868,413		2,844,376		1,791,758		1,052,618
Refuse disposal		849,984		849,984		688,329		161,655
Litter control		27,925		27,925		23,295		4,630
General properties		2,194,982		2,590,190		1,948,272		641,918
Animal shelter	_	792,823	_	861,113	_	795,646		65,467
Total public works	\$	6,286,033	\$_	7,793,382	\$	5,817,279	\$_	1,976,103
Health and Welfare:								
Health department	\$	436,439	\$	436,439	\$	436,439	\$	-
Northwestern Community Services Board		416,507		416,507		416,507		-
Welfare and social services		9,977,848		10,468,593		8,718,819		1,749,774
Tax relief for the elderly		840,000		840,000		928,009		(88,009)
Area Agency on Aging	_	63,000	_	63,000		63,000		
Total health and welfare	\$	11,733,794	\$_	12,224,539	\$_	10,562,774	\$_	1,661,765
Education:								
Community college	\$	81,308	\$	81,308	\$	81,308	\$	-
Appropriation to public school system	_	92,891,547	_	94,409,994	_	92,283,620	_	2,126,374
Total education	\$	92,972,855	\$_	94,491,302	\$	92,364,928	\$_	2,126,374

Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund (Continued) Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual		Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Expenditures (Continued)			-		_		_	
Parks, recreation and cultural:								
Parks and recreation	\$	7,015,263	\$	7,784,859	\$	5,656,547	\$	2,128,312
Regional library	_	1,218,200	_	1,250,465		1,250,465	_	
Total parks, recreation and cultural	\$	8,233,463	\$	9,035,324	\$	6,907,012	\$_	2,128,312
Community Development:								
Planning and community development	\$	1,255,379	\$	1,343,478	\$	1,279,367	\$	64,111
Economic Development Commission		621,876		621,876		621,876		-
Zoning board		7,821		7,821		4,741		3,080
Building appeals board		561		561		108		453
NSV Regional Commission		74,348		74,348		74,348		-
Soil and Water Conservation District		11,250		11,250		11,250		-
Cooperative extension program	_	288,927	_	302,563	_	294,327	_	8,236
Total community development	\$	2,260,162	\$	2,361,897	\$_	2,286,017	\$_	75,880
Debt Service:								
Principal	\$	1,329,363	\$	1,329,363	\$	1,329,363	\$	_
Interest and fiscal charges		955,679		955,679		888,369		67,310
Total debt service	\$	2,285,042	\$	2,285,042	\$	2,217,732	\$	67,310
Total expenditures	\$	189,050,499	\$	201,172,154	\$_	186,053,516	\$_	15,118,638
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over								
(under) expenditures	\$_	20,656,299	\$	9,732,264	\$_	44,794,614	\$_	35,062,350
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers in	\$	-	\$	4,716,350	\$	5,022,350	\$	306,000
Transfers out		(20,656,302)	_	(47,038,894)		(45,176,351)	_	1,862,543
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$_	(20,656,302)	\$	(42,322,544)	\$_	(40,154,001)	\$_	2,168,543
Net change in fund balance	\$	(3)	\$	(32,590,280)	\$	4,640,613	\$	37,230,893
Fund balance, beginning of year	_	3	_	32,590,280	_	82,368,012	_	49,777,732
Fund balance, end of year	\$	-	\$	-	\$	87,008,625	\$	87,008,625

The budgetary data presented above is on the modified accrual basis of accounting which is in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Appropriations to public school system includes actual cash outlay and funds from debt issuances. Budgets have been reclassified accordingly.

Budgetary Comparison Schedule Shawneeland Sanitary District Fund Year Ended June 30, 2022

	_	Original Budget	_	Final Budget	-	Actual	 Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues							
Property taxes	\$	823,520	\$	823,520	\$	943,390	\$ 119,870
Use of money and property		8,000		8,000		5,852	(2,148)
Miscellaneous		-		-		-	-
Recovered costs	_	1,000	_	1,000	_	2,726	 1,726
Total revenues	\$ _	832,520	\$_	832,520	\$	951,968	\$ 119,448
Expenditures							
Current:							
Community Development	\$ _	981,768	\$_	1,379,768	\$_	863,987	\$ 515,781
Excess (deficiency) of revenues							
over expenditures	\$ _	(149,248)	\$	(547,248)	\$_	87,981	\$ 635,229
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Transfers in	\$ _	-	\$	18,000	\$_	18,000	\$
Net change in fund balance	\$	(149,248)	\$	(529,248)	\$	105,981	\$ 635,229
Fund balance, beginning of year	_	149,248	_	529,248	_	1,634,619	 1,105,371
Fund balance, end of year	\$ _	-	\$	-	\$	1,740,600	\$ 1,740,600

The budgetary data presented above is on the modified accrual basis of accounting which is in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Budgetary Comparison Schedule Lake Holiday Sanitary District Fund Year Ended June 30, 2022

	_	Original Budget	ı 1	Final Budget	• '	Actual	 Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues							
Property taxes	\$_	779,998	\$	779,998	\$	858,000	\$ 78,002
Total revenues	\$_	779,998	\$	779,998	\$	858,000	\$ 78,002
Expenditures Current:							
Community Development	\$_	41,340	\$	41,340	\$	-	\$ 41,340
Debt Service:							
Principal	\$	420,000	\$	2,940,000	\$	2,940,000	\$ -
Interest and fiscal charges	_	318,658		298,658		214,869	 83,789
Total debt service	\$_	738,658	\$	3,238,658	\$	3,154,869	\$ 83,789
Total expenditures	\$_	779,998	\$	3,279,998	\$	3,154,869	\$ 125,129
Net change in fund balance	\$	-	\$	(2,500,000)	\$	(2,296,869)	\$ 203,131
Fund balance, beginning of year	_	-		2,500,000		3,629,689	 1,129,689
Fund balance, end of year	\$ _		\$	-	\$	1,332,820	\$ 1,332,820

The budgetary data presented above is on the modified accrual basis of accounting which is in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Budgetary Comparison Schedule CARES/ARP ACT Fund Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Original Budget		Final Budget	_	Actual		Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Revenues								
Use of money and property	\$	-	\$	5,696	\$	5,696	\$	-
Intergovernmental:								
Revenue from the Federal Government	_	-	_	17,508,003	_	4,131,044	_	(13,376,959)
Total revenues	\$_	-	\$_	17,513,699	\$_	4,136,740	\$	(13,376,959)
Expenditures								
Current:								
Public Safety	\$	-	\$	-	\$	156,000	\$	(156,000)
Education				-		-		-
Community Development:	_		_	-	_	39,000	_	(39,000)
Total expenditures	\$	_	\$_	_	\$_	195,000	\$_	(195,000)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	\$_	-	\$_	17,513,699	\$_	3,941,740	\$_	(13,571,959)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers out	\$_	_	\$	(17,814,002)	\$_	(3,941,740)	\$	13,872,262
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$_	-	\$_	(17,814,002)	\$_	(3,941,740)	\$	13,872,262
Net change in fund balance	\$	-	\$	(300,303)	\$	-	\$	300,303
Fund balance, beginning of year	_	-	_	300,303	_	-	_	(300,303)
Fund balance, end of year	\$_	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	

The budgetary data presented above is on the modified accrual basis of accounting which is in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Schedule of Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2014 through June 30, 2021

Date (1)	Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (NPL) (2)		roportionate are of the NPL (3)	Covered Payroll (4)		Proportionate Share of the NPL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (3)/(4) (5)	Pension Plan's Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability (6)
Primary Govern	nment - County of Frede	rick R	etirement Plan				
2021	68.5679%	\$	3,598,449	\$	31,620,138	11.38%	97.50%
2020	67.2526%		24,025,042		30,557,450	78.62%	81.77%
2019	65.9410%		14,998,353		28,277,168	53.04%	87.34%
2018	65.0911%		10,753,170		26,852,773	40.04%	89.88%
2017	64.3410%		9,487,461		24,614,534	38.54%	90.22%
2016	64.9200%		15,159,093		23,781,621	63.74%	88.00%
2015	64.1119%		10,062,275		22,011,588	45.71%	88.00%
2014	64.2415%		9,114,278		20,817,989	43.78%	89.00%
Component Uni	t School Board (profession	onal)					
2021	1.0931%	\$	84,857,641	\$	96,498,552	87.94%	85.46%
2020	1.0963%		159,534,620		95,876,678	166.40%	71.47%
2019	1.1061%		145,572,994		92,769,549	156.92%	73.51%
2018	1.0902%		128,205,000		88,520,955	144.83%	74.81%
2017	1.0842%		133,333,000		85,337,127	156.24%	72.92%
2016	1.1032%		154,596,000		83,545,029	185.05%	70.68%
2015	1.0707%		134,757,000		79,240,978	170.06%	70.68%
2014	1.0399%		125,663,000		75,723,265	165.95%	75.00%

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.

^{*} The amounts presented have a measurement date of the previous fiscal year end.

Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability(Asset) and Related Ratios Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional) 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 Interest Differences between expected and actual experience Changes in assumptions Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	\$ 860,324 \$ 1,874,555 (2,646) 870,873 (1,446,687)	877,348 \$ 1,790,392 (39,949) - (1,315,193)	851,100 \$ 1,692,051 364,011 697,130 (1,189,056)	865,925 \$ 1,616,669 (214,164) - (1,194,035)	890,311 \$ 1,553,215 (113,298) (304,975) (1,043,501)	895,679 \$ 1,466,113 (76,365) - (1,038,720)	907,457 \$ 1,382,144 (109,100) - (923,171)	900,416 1,292,100 - (889,176)
Net change in total pension liability Total pension liability - beginning	\$ 2,156,419 \$ 28,494,524	1,312,598 \$ 27,181,926	2,415,236 \$ 24,766,690	1,074,395 \$ 23,692,295	981,752 \$ 22,710,543	1,246,707 \$ 21,463,836	1,257,330 \$ 20,206,506	1,303,340 18,903,166
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$ 30,650,943 \$	28,494,524 \$	27,181,926 \$	24,766,690 \$	23,692,295 \$	22,710,543 \$	21,463,836 \$	20,206,506
Plan fiduciary net position Contributions - employer Contributions - employee Net investment income Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions Administrative expense Other Net change in plan fiduciary net position Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	\$ 486,499 \$ 442,279 7,538,991 (1,446,687) (18,749) 711 7,003,044 \$ 27,634,355	489,723 \$ 460,470 526,323 (1,315,193) (17,800) (623) 142,900 \$ 27,491,455	449,392 \$ 421,888 1,740,976 (1,189,056) (17,073) (1,097) 1,405,030 \$ 26,086,425	488,250 \$ 412,055 1,810,706 (1,194,035) (15,547) (1,619) 1,499,810 \$ 24,586,615	487,563 \$ 416,129 2,688,328 (1,043,501) (15,326) (2,403) 2,530,790 \$ 22,055,825	638,515 \$ 403,915 385,945 (1,038,720) (13,287) (161) 376,207 \$ 21,679,618	619,812 \$ 394,323 950,171 (923,171) (12,709) (202) 1,028,224 \$ 20,651,394	739,310 388,036 2,794,997 (889,176) (14,741) 148 3,018,574 17,632,820
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 34,637,399 \$	27,634,355 \$	27,491,455 \$	26,086,425 \$	24,586,615 \$	22,055,825 \$	21,679,618 \$	20,651,394
School Division's net pension liability(asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$ (3,986,456) \$	860,169 \$	(309,529) \$	(1,319,735) \$	(894,320) \$	654,718 \$	(215,782) \$	(444,888)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	113.01%	96.98%	101.14%	105.33%	103.77%	97.12%	101.01%	102.20%
Covered payroll	\$ 9,784,278 \$	9,812,681 \$	9,366,325 \$	8,835,602 \$	8,515,910 \$	8,345,354 \$	7,965,421 \$	7,474,164
School Division's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	-40.74%	8.77%	-3.30%	-14.94%	-10.50%	7.85%	-2.71%	-5.95%

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 Years Ended June 30, 2015 through June 30, 2022

Date		Contractually Required Contribution (1)*		Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution (2)*	-	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)	 Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)
Primary Go	vern	ment						
2022	\$	4,184,212	\$	4,184,212	\$	-	\$ 32,930,000	12.71%
2021		4,007,198		4,007,198		-	31,620,138	12.67%
2020		3,433,143		3,433,143		-	30,557,450	11.24%
2019		3,173,090		3,173,090		-	28,277,168	11.22%
2018		2,825,083		2,825,083		-	26,852,773	10.52%
2017		2,643,601		2,643,601		-	24,614,534	10.74%
2016		2,889,467		2,889,467		-	23,781,621	12.15%
2015		2,674,408		2,674,408		-	22,011,588	12.15%
Component	Unit	School Board (r	on	professional)				
2022	\$	510,694	\$	510,694	\$	-	\$ 10,304,334	4.96%
2021		488,525		488,525		-	9,784,278	4.99%
2020		480,523		480,523		-	9,812,681	4.90%
2019		467,447		467,447		-	9,366,325	4.99%
2018		488,848		488,848		-	8,835,602	5.53%
2017		510,949		510,949		-	8,515,910	6.00%
2016		652,607		652,607		-	8,345,354	7.82%
2015		633,671		633,671		-	7,965,421	7.96%
Component	Unit	School Board (p	rof	fessional)				
2022	\$	16,245,878	\$	16,245,878	\$	-	\$ 101,839,563	15.95%
2021		15,464,228		15,464,228		-	96,498,552	16.03%
2020		14,567,304		14,567,304		-	95,876,678	15.19%
2019		14,175,476		14,175,476		-	92,769,549	15.28%
2018		14,341,367		14,341,367		-	88,520,955	16.20%
2017		12,510,423		12,510,423		-	85,337,127	14.66%
2016		11,746,431		11,746,431		-	83,545,029	14.06%
2015		11,211,939		11,211,939		-	79,240,978	14.15%

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

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Information prior to the 2015 valuation is not available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Pension 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, valuations 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

Component Unit School Board - Professional Employees

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement	Update to Pub-2010 public sector mortality tables. For future
healthy, and disabled)	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
Discount Rate	No change

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios Primary Government

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

	2021	2020		2019		2018	2017
Total OPEB liability			_				
Service cost	\$ 1,911,691	\$ 1,468,325	\$	1,176,153	\$	1,146,894	\$ 1,107,254
Interest	1,539,233	1,653,352		1,464,877		1,398,548	1,217,753
Changes in assumptions	1,557,125	8,032,523		7,207,463		(288,025)	(5,324,224)
Differences between expected and actual experience	4,346,250	(384,495)		3,370,281		(471,706)	-
Benefit payments	 (615,969)	 (726,533)	_	(735,118)	_	(385,063)	 (470,007)
Net change in total OPEB liability	\$ 8,738,330	\$ 10,043,172	\$	12,483,656	\$	1,400,648	\$ (3,469,224)
Total OPEB liability - beginning	 63,421,435	 53,378,263	_	40,894,607	_	39,493,959	 42,963,183
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$ 72,159,765	\$ 63,421,435	\$	53,378,263	\$	40,894,607	\$ 39,493,959
Covered-employee payroll	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$	N/A	\$	N/A	\$ N/A
County's total OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	N/A	N/A		N/A		N/A	N/A

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

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios Component Unit School Board For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2021

	2021		2020		2019	2018		2017
Total OPEB liability								
Service cost	\$ 709,054	\$	620,613	\$	558,586 \$	540,722	\$	578,000
Interest	196,722		222,699		268,397	250,797		200,000
Changes in assumptions	(559,778)		430,903		(238,894)	(25,319)		(455,000)
Differences between expected and actual experience	(3,093,629)		11,901		(643,676)	21,261		-
Benefit payments	 (121,875)	_	(407,186)	_	(234,972)	(359,280)	_	(321,000)

Interest		190,722	222,099		200,397		230,797		200,000
Changes in assumptions		(559,778)	430,903		(238,894)		(25,319)		(455,000)
Differences between expected and actual experience		(3,093,629)	11,901		(643,676)		21,261		-
Benefit payments	_	(121,875)	(407,186)		(234,972)		(359,280)	_	(321,000)
Net change in total OPEB liability	\$	(2,869,506)	\$ 878,930	\$	(290,559)	\$	428,181	\$	2,000
Total OPEB liability - beginning	_	8,191,552	7,312,622		7,603,181		7,175,000	_	7,173,000
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$	5,322,046	\$ 8,191,552	\$	7,312,622	\$	7,603,181	\$	7,175,000
	_			•		,		-	
Covered-employee payroll	\$	N/A	\$ N/A	\$	N/A	\$	N/A	\$	N/A
School Board's total OPEB liability (asset) as a									
percentage of covered-employee payroll		N/A	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A

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

Notes to Required Supplementary Information - County and Component Unit School Board OPEE Year Ended June 30,2022

County:

Valuation Date: 6/30/2021 Measurement Date: 6/30/2021

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 normal level % of salary
Discount Rate	1.92%
Inflation	2.50%
Healthcare Trend Rate	The healthcare trend rate assumption starts at 6.00% in 2022 and gradually declines to 3.94% by the year 2075
Salary Increase Rates	The salary increase rate starts at 5.35% salary increase for 1 year of service and gradually declines to 3.50% salary increase for 20 or more years of service
Retirement Age	The average age at retirement is 62
Mortality Rates	The mortality rates for active and healthy retirees was calculated using the Pub-2020 Safety and General employees Headocunt-Weighted Mortality Projected with Fully Generational MP2021 Mortality Improvement Scale. The mortality rates for disabled retirees and calculated using the Pub-2010 Safety and General Disabled Retirees Headcount-Weighted Mortality Projected with Fully Generational MP2021 Mortality Improvement Scale.

Component Unit School Board

Valuation Date: 6/30/2021 Measurement Date: 6/30/2021

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 normal level % of salary
Discount Rate	
	1.92%
Inflation	
	2.50%
Healthcare Trend Rate	The healthcare trend rate assumption starts at 6.00% in 2022 and gradually declines to 3.94% by the year 2075
Salary Increase Rates	The salary increase rate starts at 5.35% salary increase for 1 year of service and gradually declines to 3.50% salary increase for 20 or more years of service
Retirement Age	The average age at retirement is 62
Mortality Rates	The mortality rates for active and healthy retirees was calculated using the Pub-2020 Safety and General employees Headocunt-Weighted Mortality Projected with Fully Generational MP2021 Mortality Improvement Scale. The mortality rates for disabled retirees and calculated using the Pub-2010 Safety and General Disabled Retirees Headcount-Weighted Mortality Projected with Fully Generational MP2021 Mortality Improvement Scale.

Schedule of Frederick County School Board's Share of Net OPEB Liability Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2021

	Employer's	Employer's Proportionate			Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net HIC OPEB Liability (Asset)	Plan Fiduciary
Date (1)	Proportion of the Net HIC OPEB Liability (Asset) (2)	Share of the Net HIC OPEB Liability (Asset) (3)	_	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (3)/(4) (5)	Net Position as a Percentage of Total HIC OPEB Liability (6)
2021	1.0911% \$	14,005,408	\$	96,498,552	14.51%	13.15%
2020	1.0936%	14,266,715		95,876,678	14.88%	9.95%
2019	1.1060%	14,478,877		92,769,549	15.61%	8.97%
2018	1.0900%	13,839,000		88,151,703	15.70%	8.08%
2017	1.0837%	13,748,000		85,523,561	16.08%	7.04%

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 Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan Years Ended June 30, 2013 through June 30, 2022

Date	_	Contractually Required Contribution (1)	 Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution (2)	 Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)	_	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)
2022	\$	1,232,259	\$ 1,232,259	\$ -	\$	101,839,563	1.21%
2021		1,167,632	1,167,632	-		96,498,552	1.21%
2020		1,150,520	1,150,520	-		95,876,678	1.20%
2019		1,113,235	1,113,235	-		92,769,549	1.20%
2018		1,084,266	1,084,266	-		88,151,703	1.23%
2017		949,312	949,312	-		85,523,561	1.11%
2016		891,575	891,575	-		84,110,824	1.06%
2015		843,790	843,790	-		79,602,809	1.06%
2014		844,092	844,092	-		76,044,293	1.11%
2013		809,255	809,255	-		72,905,838	1.11%

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.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan 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.

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
Discount Rate	No change

Schedule of County and School Board'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 (Asset) (2)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) (3)	 Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (3)/(4) (5)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total GLI OPEB Liability (6)
Primary Go	vernment				
2021	0.15359% \$	1,754,159	\$ 31,106,362	5.64%	67.45%
2020	0.15165%	2,481,178	30,598,093	8.11%	52.64%
2019	0.14615%	2,347,619	28,650,726	8.19%	52.00%
2018	0.14122%	2,144,748	26,852,773	7.99%	51.22%
2017	0.13694%	2,060,839	25,259,830	8.16%	48.86%
Component	Unit School Board (nonp	rofessional)			
2021	0.04770% \$	555,008	\$ 9,842,904	5.64%	67.45%
2020	0.04780%	797,203	9,831,083	8.11%	52.64%
2019	0.04803%	781,575	9,415,010	8.30%	52.00%
2018	0.04647%	706,000	8,835,602	7.99%	51.22%
2017	0.04652%	700,000	8,580,980	8.16%	48.86%
Component	Unit School Board (profe	essional)			
2021	0.46910% \$	5,461,713	\$ 96,853,363	5.64%	67.45%
2020	0.46610%	7,777,612	95,914,006	8.11%	52.64%
2019	0.47402%	7,713,567	92,922,748	8.30%	52.00%
2018	0.46554%	7,071,000	88,520,955	7.99%	51.22%
2017	0.46462%	6,992,000	85,700,063	8.16%	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 Years Ended June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2022

				Contributions in					
				Relation to					Contributions
		Contractually		Contractually		Contribution		Employer's	as a % of
		Required		Required		Deficiency		Covered	Covered
		Contribution		Contribution		(Excess)		Payroll	Payroll
Date	_	(1)		(2)	_	(3)	_	(4)	(5)
D.:		4							
Primary Gov			Ф	170 400	Ф		Ф	22.052.241	0.540/
2022	\$	178,482	\$	178,482	\$	-	\$	33,052,241	0.54%
2021		167,973		167,973		-		31,106,362	0.54%
2020		159,110		159,110		-		30,598,093	0.52%
2019		148,984		148,984		-		28,650,726	0.52%
2018		139,634		139,634		-		26,852,773	0.52%
2017		131,351		131,351		-		25,259,830	0.52%
Component	Uni	t School Board (non	professional)					
2022	\$	56,148	\$	56,148	\$	_	\$	10,397,687	0.54%
2021	-	53,152	*	53,152	-	_	*	9,842,904	0.54%
2020		51,122		51,122		_		9,831,083	0.52%
2019		48,958		48,958		_		9,415,010	0.52%
2018		45,945		45,945		_		8,835,602	0.52%
2017		44,621		44,621		-		8,580,980	0.52%
Component	Hnit	t School Board (nro	fessional)					
2022	\$ \$	551,438	рго \$	551,438	\$	_	\$	102,118,069	0.54%
	Φ		Ψ	<i>'</i>	Φ	-	φ	, ,	
2021		523,008		523,008		-		96,853,363	0.54%
2020		498,753		498,753		-		95,914,006	0.52%
2019		483,198		483,198		-		92,922,748	0.52%
2018		460,309		460,309		-		88,520,955	0.52%
2017		445,640		445,640		-		85,700,063	0.52%

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

Notes to Required Supplementary Information Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan 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:

Teachers

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
Discount Rate	No change

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - General Employees

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy,	Update to Pub-2010 public sector mortality tables. For future
and disabled)	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 the School Board's Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan

For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2020 through June 30, 2021

	2021	2020
Total HIC OPEB Liability		
Service cost	\$ 13,457 \$	-
Interest	30,502	-
Changes in benefit terms	-	451,894
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	-
Changes of assumptions	18,211	-
Benefit payments	 (30)	-
Net change in total HIC OPEB liability	\$ 62,140 \$	451,894
Total HIC OPEB Liability - beginning	 451,894	_
Total HIC OPEB Liability - ending (a)	\$ 514,034 \$	451,894
Plan fiduciary net position		
Contributions - employer	\$ 45,964 \$	-
Net investment income	6,115	-
Benefit payments	(30)	-
Administrator charges	(204)	-
Other	 <u> </u>	-
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	\$ 51,845 \$	-
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	 <u>-</u>	-
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 51,845 \$	
School Board's net HIC OPEB liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 462,189 \$	451,894
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total HIC OPEB liability	10.09%	0.00%
Covered payroll	\$ 9,779,662 \$	9,685,868
School Board's net HIC OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	4.73%	4.67%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Information prior to the 2020 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, 2020 through June 30, 2022

Date		Contractually Required Contribution (1)	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution (2)	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)
2022	- \$	48,430	\$ 48,430	\$ -	\$ 10,304,334	0.47%
2021		45,964	45,964	-	9,779,662	0.47%
2020		-	-	-	9,685,868	0.00%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Information prior to 2020 is not available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

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 though 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

- Other Supplementary Information -Combining and Individual Fund Financial Statements and Schedules

Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Funds At June 30, 2022

	_	Division of Court Services Fund	 Comprehensive Services Act Fund	 EMS Revenue Recovery Fund	_	Total
Assets Cash and cash equivalents Receivables Due from other governments Due from other funds	\$	45,474 1,463 -	\$ 57,226 - 634,970	\$ 268,863 3,356	\$	371,563 4,819 634,970
Total assets	\$	46,937	\$ 692,196	\$ 272,219	\$ _	1,011,352
Liabilities Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Unearned revenue Due to other funds	\$	13,598 - -	\$ 481,695 - 262,109	\$ 280,954 - -	\$	776,247 - 262,109
Total liabilities	\$	13,598	\$ 743,804	\$ 280,954	\$_	1,038,356
Fund Balance Committed Unassigned	\$	33,339	\$ (51,608)	\$ (8,735)	\$_	33,339 (60,343)
Total fund balance	\$	33,339	\$ (51,608)	\$ (8,735)	\$_	(27,004)
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$	46,937	\$ 692,196	\$ 272,219	\$_	1,011,352

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Nonmajor Governmental Funds Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Division of Court Services Fund	 Comprehensive Services Act Fund	 EMS Revenue Recovery Fund	Total
Revenues					
Use of money and property Charges for services Miscellaneous	\$	567 328,917	\$ -	\$ 2,325,014	\$ 567 2,653,931
Recovered costs Intergovernmental:		37,666	-	-	37,666
Revenue from the Commonwealth Revenue from the Federal Government		30,000	 1,902,225 101,678	 - -	1,932,225 101,678
Total revenues	\$	397,150	\$ 2,003,903	\$ 2,325,014	\$ 4,726,067
Expenditures Current:					
Judicial administration Public safety Health and welfare	\$	431,729	\$ 3,982,245	\$ 2,331,014	\$ 431,729 2,331,014 3,982,245
Total expenditures	\$	431,729	\$ 3,982,245	\$ 2,331,014	\$ 6,744,988
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$	(34,579)	\$ (1,978,342)	\$ (6,000)	\$ (2,018,921)
Other financing sources (uses) Transfers in	\$	15,000	\$ 1,936,770	\$ 6,000	\$ 1,957,770
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$	15,000	\$ 1,936,770	\$ 6,000	\$ 1,957,770
Net change in fund balance	\$	(19,579)	\$ (41,572)	\$ -	\$ (61,151)
Fund balance, beginning of year	-	52,918	 (10,036)	 (8,735)	34,147
Fund balance, end of year	\$	33,339	\$ (51,608)	\$ (8,735)	\$ (27,004)

Combining Statement of Net Position Internal Service Funds At June 30, 2022

		Health Insurance Fund		Central Stores Fund	_	Unemploy- ment Fund	Volunteer Fire and Rescue Fund	Maintenance Insurance Fund	Total Internal Service Funds
Assets	_			<u> </u>					
Current assets:									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ _	20,262,392	\$	240,839	\$	- \$	- \$	312,476 \$	20,815,707
Total assets	\$ _	20,262,392	\$	240,839	\$	\$	- \$	312,476 \$	20,815,707
Liabilities									
Current liabilities:									
Accounts payable and									
accrued expenses	\$	5,045	\$	-	\$	- \$	- \$	720 \$	5,765
Claims payable	_	1,028,732	_		_	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	1,028,732
Total liabilities	\$ _	1,033,777	\$		\$	- \$	\$	720 \$	1,034,497
Net Position									
Unrestricted	\$ _	19,228,615	\$	240,839	\$_	- \$	- \$	311,756 \$	19,781,210
Total net position	\$ _	19,228,615	\$	240,839	\$	- \$	- \$	311,756 \$	19,781,210

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position Internal Service Funds Year Ended June 30, 2022

	_	Health Insurance Fund	 Central Stores Fund	 Unemploy- ment Fund	_	Volunteer Fire and Rescue Fund	Maintenance Insurance Fund	_	Total Internal Service Funds
Operating revenues									
Charges for services	\$ _	15,017,271	\$ 11,587	\$ 	\$_	-	\$ 19,628	\$	15,048,486
Operating Expenses									
Benefits and related expenses	\$	13,792,017	\$ -	\$ 961	\$	-	\$ -	\$	13,792,978
Services and supplies	_	-	 3,083	 	_	-	6,824	_	9,907
Total operating expenses	\$ _	13,792,017	\$ 3,083	\$ 961	\$_		\$ 6,824	\$	13,802,885
Operating income (loss)	\$	1,225,254	\$ 8,504	\$ (961)	\$	-	\$ 12,804	\$	1,245,601
Nonoperating revenues									
Investment income	_	72,528	 871	 	-		1,084	_	74,483
Income(loss) before transfers	\$	1,297,782	\$ 9,375	\$ (961)	\$	-	\$ 13,888	\$	1,320,084
Transfers in	_	-	 -	 986	_			_	986
Change in net position	\$	1,297,782	\$ 9,375	\$ 25	\$	-	\$ 13,888	\$	1,321,070
Net position, beginning of year	_	17,930,833	 231,464	 (25)	_	-	297,868	_	18,460,140
Net position, end of year	\$	19,228,615	\$ 240,839	\$ -	\$	-	\$ 311,756	\$	19,781,210

Combining Statement of Cash Flows Internal Service Funds Year Ended June 30, 2022

	_	Health Insurance Fund		Central Stores Fund		Unemploy- ment Fund	Volunteer Fire and Rescue Fund	Maintenance Insurance Fund	Total Internal Service Funds
Cash flows from operating activities									
Receipts from insured	\$	15,017,271	\$	-	\$	- \$	- \$	19,628 \$	15,036,899
Receipts from services		-		11,587		-	-	-	11,587
Payments to suppliers		(13,839,320)		(4,444)		-	-	(6,104)	(13,849,868)
Other payments	_	-	_		_	(986)			(986)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$_	1,177,951	\$	7,143	\$ _	(986) \$	\$	13,524 \$	1,197,632
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:									
Transfers in	\$	-	\$		\$	986 \$	\$	- \$	986
Net cash provided by (used for) noncapital									
financing activities	\$_	-	\$		\$	986 \$	\$	- \$	986
Cash flows from investing activities									
Investment income	\$_	72,528	\$	871	\$	- \$	\$	1,084 \$	74,483
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash									
equivalents	\$	1,250,479	\$	8,014	\$	- \$	- \$	14,608 \$	1,273,101
Balances, beginning of year	_	19,011,913	_	232,825	_			297,868	19,542,606
Balances, end of year	\$ _	20,262,392	\$	240,839	\$	- \$	\$	312,476 \$	20,815,707
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by(used for) operating activities:									
Operating income (loss)	\$	1,225,254	\$	8,504	\$	(961) \$	- \$	12,804 \$	1,245,601
Change in assets and liabilities:				•					
Accounts payable		165		(1,361)		(25)	-	720	(501)
Claims payable	_	(47,468)		_	_	_			(47,468)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$ _	1,177,951	\$	7,143	\$	(986) \$	\$	13,524 \$	1,197,632

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Private Purpose Trust Fund At June 30, 2022

	 Endowment Trust Fund
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 688,994
Receivables	 16,204
Total assets	\$ 705,198
Liabilities	
Accounts payable and	
accrued liabilities	\$ 27,950
Total liabilities	\$ 27,950
Net Position:	
Restricted	\$ 677,248

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Custodial Funds At June 30, 2022

		Special Welfare Fund		Northwestern Regional Jail Authority Fund	Winchester Regional Airport Authority Fund	Undistributed Local Sales Tax Fund	State Sales Tax Fund		Employee Cafeteria Plan Fund	Northwestern Regional Education Program Fund		Total
Assets	_											
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables Due from other	\$	184,053	\$	8,462,467 181,198	\$ 787,868 78,421	\$ 3,767,146	\$ 2,019	\$	63,755	\$ 691,375	\$	13,958,683 259,619
governmental units	_	-	_	825,157	 726,922	 -	 -	-	-	 	_	1,552,079
Total assets	\$ _	184,053	\$	9,468,822	\$ 1,593,211	\$ 3,767,146	\$ 2,019	\$	63,755	\$ 691,375	\$_	15,770,381
Liabilities Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	688	\$	907,972	\$ 628,786	\$ 69,881	\$ -	\$	-	\$ 332,561	\$	1,939,888
Total liabilities	\$	688	\$	907,972	\$ 628,786	\$ 69,881	\$ -	\$	-	\$ 332,561	\$	1,939,888
Net Position Restricted for: Employees Other Governments Individuals and organizations	\$	- - 183,365	\$	8,560,850 -	\$ - 964,425 -	\$ 3,697,265 -	\$ 2,019	\$	63,755	\$ 358,814	\$	63,755 13,583,373 183,365
Total net position	\$	183,365	\$	8,560,850	\$ 964,425	\$ 3,697,265	\$ 2,019	\$	63,755	\$ 358,814	\$	13,830,493

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Private Purpose Trust Fund Year Ended June 30, 2022

	_	Endowment Trust Fund
Additions:		
Investment earnings	\$	2,561
Miscellaneous	_	197,115
Total additions	\$	199,676
Deductions:		
Education	_	153,530
Change in net position	\$	46,146
Net position, beginning of year	_	631,102
Net position, end of year	\$_	677,248

Combining Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities Custodial Funds Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Special Welfare Fund	Northwestern Regional Jail Authority Fund	Winchester Regional Airport Authority Fund	Undistributed Local Sales Tax Fund	State Sales Tax Fund		Employee Cafeteria Plan Fund		Northwestern Regional Education Program Fund		Total
Additions: Contributions	-								•		_	
Private contributions Government contributions Employee contributions	\$	102,954 - -	\$ 1,008,456 23,035,650	\$ 2,576,039 2,337,776	\$ 21,176,435	\$ - - -	\$	223,269	\$	5,263,463	\$	3,687,449 51,813,324 223,269
Total contributions	\$_	102,954	\$ 24,044,106	\$ 4,913,815	\$ 21,176,435	\$ 	\$_	223,269	\$	5,263,463	\$_	55,724,042
Investment earnings: Interest	\$_	684	\$ 34,691	\$ -	\$ -	\$ <u>-</u>	\$_	-	\$	3,222	\$_	38,597
Total investment earnings	\$_	684	\$ 34,691	\$ -	\$ _	\$ 	\$	-	\$	3,222	\$	38,597
Total additions	\$_	103,638	\$ 24,078,797	\$ 4,913,815	\$ 21,176,435	\$ 	\$_	223,269	\$	5,266,685	\$_	55,762,639
Deductions: Recipient payments Administrative expenses Employee disbursements	\$_	110,222	\$ - 24,143,890 -	\$ - 4,118,758 -	\$ 20,994,993	\$ -	\$_	218,052	\$	5,477,102	\$	21,105,215 33,739,750 218,052
Total deductions	\$_	110,222	\$ 24,143,890	\$ 4,118,758	\$ 20,994,993	\$ 	\$_	218,052	\$	5,477,102	\$_	55,063,017
Net increase (decrease) in fiduciary net position	\$	(6,584)	\$ (65,093)	\$ 795,057	\$ 181,442	\$ -	\$	5,217	\$	(210,417)	\$	699,622
Net position - beginning	_	189,949	 8,625,943	 169,368	 3,515,823	 2,019	_	58,538	-	569,231	_	13,130,871
Net position - ending	\$_	183,365	\$ 8,560,850	\$ 964,425	\$ 3,697,265	\$ 2,019	\$_	63,755	\$	358,814	\$_	13,830,493

Revenue and Expenditures Budgetary Comparison Schedule For Nonmajor and Other Funds With Legally Adopted Budgets Year Ended June 30, 2022

	_	Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual		Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Special Revenue Funds Division of Court Services Fund								
Revenues Revenue from use of money and property	\$	5,900	\$	5,900	\$	567	\$	(5,333)
Charges for services	Ψ	397,800	Ψ	397,800	Ψ	328,917	Ψ	(68,883)
Recovered costs		70,235		70,235		37,666		(32,569)
Intergovernmental:								
Revenue from the Commonwealth	_	-		-		30,000		30,000
Total revenues	\$	473,935	\$	473,935	\$	397,150	\$	(76,785)
Expenditures	_						-	
Judicial Administration								
Division of Court Services	\$	473,934	\$	488,935	\$	431,729	\$	57,206
Total expenditures	\$	473,934	\$	488,935	\$	431,729	\$	57,206
EMS Revenue Recovery Fund Revenues	=				= =			
Charges for services	\$	1,984,041	\$	2,434,041	\$	2,325,014	\$	(109,027)
-	_							
Total revenues	\$ =	1,984,041	\$	2,434,041	\$ =	2,325,014	\$	(109,027)
Expenditures Public Safety								
EMS Revenue Recovery Fund	\$	1,984,041	\$	2,440,041	\$	2,331,014	\$	109,027
Total expenditures	\$	1,984,041	\$	2,440,041	\$	2,331,014	\$	109,027
Capital Projects Funds Capital Projects Fund Revenues								
Revenue from use of money and property	\$	-	\$	-	\$	59,148	\$	59,148
Recovered costs		-		809,816		161,457		(648,359)
Intergovernmental: Revenue from the Commonwealth		-		1,990,576		482,567		(1,508,009)
Total revenues	<u> </u>		\$	2,800,392	- s	703,172	- - - - - -	(2,097,220)
	<u>ه</u> =	-	Ф	2,800,392	= =	703,172	Φ.	(2,097,220)
Expenditures Conital projects	\$		e	20.254.620	\$	2 226 202	\$	26 129 246
Capital projects	_	-	, o	29,354,639	- ⁻ -	3,226,293	- Ψ -	26,128,346
Total expenditures	\$ _	-	\$	29,354,639	\$ =	3,226,293	\$	26,128,346
Debt Service Funds School Debt Service Fund								
Revenues								
Intergovernmental:								
Categorical aid:		252.012	•	252.012	•	255 011	Φ.	22 000
Revenue from the Commonwealth Revenue from the Federal Government	\$	352,912	\$	352,912	\$	375,811	\$	22,899
Revenue from the Federal Government	_	275,872		275,872		280,543		4,671
Total revenues	\$	628,784	\$	628,784	\$	656,354	\$	27,570
Expenditures					_			
Principal and interest	\$	18,897,606	\$	18,897,606	\$_	18,893,592	\$	4,014
Total expenditures	\$	18,897,606	\$	18,897,606	\$	18,893,592	\$	4,014

The budgetary data presented above is on the modified accrual basis of accounting which is in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Component Unit School Board Combining Balance Sheet At June 30, 2022

	_	School Operating Fund		School Cafeteria Fund		School Textbook Fund	 School Activities Fund	_	School Capital Projects Fund		School Capital Fund		Total Governmental Funds
Assets													
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,885,769	\$	3,104,152	\$	1,571,697	\$ 2,452,697	\$	14,304,012	\$	4,850,035	\$	30,168,362
Accounts receivable		82,284		12,614		-	-		-		-		94,898
Due from other governments		7,600,698		1,410,266		-	-		-		-		9,010,964
Inventory	_	-		347,544		-	 -	_	-		-		347,544
Total assets	\$	11,568,751	\$	4,874,576	\$	1,571,697	\$ 2,452,697	\$	14,304,012	\$	4,850,035	\$	39,621,768
Liabilities													
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	11,568,751	\$_	378,601	\$_	1,040	\$ -	\$	2,804,791	\$_	12,660	\$_	14,765,843
Total liabilities	\$	11,568,751	\$	378,601	\$	1,040	\$ -	\$	2,804,791	\$_	12,660	\$	14,765,843
Fund Balance													
Nonspendable	\$	-	\$	347,544	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	347,544
Restricted		-		-		-	-		11,478,434		-		11,478,434
Committed	_	-	_	4,148,431		1,570,657	 2,452,697	_	20,787		4,837,375	_	13,029,947
Total fund balance	\$	-	\$	4,495,975	\$_	1,570,657	\$ 2,452,697	\$	11,499,221	\$_	4,837,375	\$_	24,855,925
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$	11,568,751	\$	4,874,576	\$	1,571,697	\$ 2,452,697	\$	14,304,012	\$	4,850,035	\$	39,621,768

Component Unit School Board Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position At June 30, 2022

At June 50, 2022				
Total fund balances for governmental funds (Exhibit 30)		\$	5 2	4,855,925
Total net position reported for governmental activities in the statement of net				
position is different because:				
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and				
therefore are not reported in the funds. Those assets consist of:				
Land and improvements	\$	12,287,858		
Construction in progress		6,122,346		
Buildings and improvements, net of depreciation		244,719,812		
Leased buildings, net of depreciation		128,084		
Leased equipment, net of depreciation		289,309		
Equipment, net of depreciation		19,882,470		
School Board capital assets in primary government, net of depreciation		(96,869,181)		
Total capital assets			18	6,560,698
The net pension asset is not an available resource and, therefore, is not reported in the fu	nds.			3,986,456
Pension deferrals - Deferred outflows			3	3,321,715
OPEB deferrals - Deferred outflows				3,914,147
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, there funds. This includes deferred inflows related to measurement of net pension and OPEB I Items related to measurement of net OPEB liability Items related to measurement of net pension liability				6,693,736) 5,869,919)
An internal service fund is used by the School Board to charge the cost of				
health insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal				
service fund are included in governmental activities in the statement of				
net position. The internal service funds net position are:			1	2,432,468
Long-term liabilities applicable to the School Board's governmental activities				
are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported				
as fund liabilities. Balances of long-term liabilities affecting net position				
are compensated absences and net OPEB obligation.				
Compensated absences	\$	(2,937,417)		
Lease liabilities		(419,477)		
Net OPEB liability		(25,806,364)		
Net Pension liability		(84,857,641)		
Total			(11	4,020,899)
Total net position of governmental activities (Exhibit 1)		\$	57	8,486,855

Component Unit School Board

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Governmental Funds

Year	Ended	June	30.	2022

	_	School Operating Fund		School Cafeteria Fund		School Textbook Fund		School Activities Fund		School Capital Projects Fund	School Capital Fund		Total Governmental Funds
Revenues													
Use of money and property	\$	390,411	\$	8,882	\$	5,620	\$	-	\$	35,636	\$ -	\$	440,549
Charges for services		169,581		361,452		36,447		-		-	-		567,480
Miscellaneous		540,880		24,862		-		3,287,410		-	-		3,853,152
Intergovernmental:													
Appropriation from primary government		92,283,620		-		-		-		8,601,793	4,264,552		105,149,965
Revenue from the Commonwealth		89,786,326		103,898		865,137		-		-	-		90,755,361
Revenue from the Federal Government	_	9,018,878		9,607,400	_	-	_	-		-	-	_	18,626,278
Total revenues	\$	192,189,696	\$	10,106,494	\$	907,204	\$	3,287,410	\$	8,637,429	\$ 4,264,552	\$	219,392,785
Expenditures													
Current:													
Education:													
Instruction	\$	141,522,162	\$	-	\$	1,230,036	\$	2,972,069	\$	-	\$ 1,479,795	\$	147,204,062
Administration, attendance and health		8,266,647		-		-		-		-	-		8,266,647
Transportation		11,819,206		-		-		-		-	-		11,819,206
Facilities operations		17,999,267		-		-		-		-	-		17,999,267
Building improvements		2,179,153		-		-		-		-	-		2,179,153
Technology		9,787,696		-		-		-		-	-		9,787,696
School food services		-		7,318,125		-		-		-	-		7,318,125
Capital projects		-	_		_	-		-		9,125,211	-		9,125,211
Total expenditures	\$	191,574,131	\$	7,318,125	\$	1,230,036	\$	2,972,069	\$	9,125,211	\$ 1,479,795	\$	213,699,367
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over													
(under) expenditures	\$	615,565	\$	2,788,369	\$	(322,832)	\$	315,341	\$ _	(487,782)	\$ 2,784,757	\$	5,693,418
Other financing sources (uses)													
Transfers in	\$	-	\$	17	\$	615,548	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	615,565
Transfers out		(615,565)		-		-		-		-	-		(615,565)
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$	(615,565)	\$	17	\$	615,548	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
Net change in fund balance	\$	-	\$	2,788,386	\$	292,716	\$	315,341	\$	(487,782)	\$ 2,784,757	\$	5,693,418
Fund balance, beginning of year,	_	-	_	1,707,589	_	1,277,941	_	2,137,356		11,987,003	2,052,618	_	19,162,507
Fund balance, end of year	\$	-	\$	4,495,975	\$	1,570,657	\$	2,452,697	\$	11,499,221	\$ 4,837,375	\$	24,855,925

Component Unit School Board

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures,

and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2022

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds (Exhibit 32)		\$	5,693,418
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 deprecation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.			
Capital Outlay Depreciation	\$	17,405,194 (8,003,729)	9,401,465
School Board capital assets are jointly owned by the County and School Board. The County share of School Board capital assets is in proportion to the debt owed on such by the County. The transfers to the School Board are affected by the relationship of the debt to assets on a year to year basis. The net transfer resulting from this relationship reduced the transfers to the School Board.			1,424,572
Under the modified accrual basis of accounting used in the governmental funds, revenues are recorded when measurable and realizable to pay current obligations. However, in the statement of net position revenues are reported when earned. This requires adjustments to convert the revenues to the accrual basis.			
(Increase) decrease in deferred inflows related to the measurement of the net OPE. (Increase) decrease in deferred inflows related to the measurement of the net pension.	•		(4,941,501) (54,720,685)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the usage of current financial resources and, therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental fund			
Compensated absences Lease liabilities Decrease (increase) in net pension liability Increase (decrease) in net pension asset Decrease (increase) in deferred outflows related to pensions Decrease (increase) in deferred outflows related to OPEB Increase (decrease) in net OPEB liability	\$	(29,082) 325,722 75,537,148 3,986,456 (8,760,676) (166,096) 5,678,612	76,572,084
Internal service funds are used by the County to charge the costs of health insurance, supplies and unemployment costs to individual funds. The net		3,076,012	
revenue of internal service funds is reported with governmental activities. Change in net position of governmental activities (Exhibit 2)		\$	(879,099) 32,550,254

Component Unit School Board Statement of Net Position Internal Service Funds At June 30, 2022

		Health Insurance Fund		Consolidated Services Fund		Total
Assets	-		-		•	
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	15,236,372	\$	590,465	\$	15,826,837
Receivables, net		34,778		7,603		42,381
Inventory	_	-	_	501,472		501,472
Total assets	\$ _	15,271,150	\$	1,099,540	\$	16,370,690
Liabilities						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$	1,968,475	\$	280,402	\$	2,248,877
Claims payable	_	1,689,345	_	-		1,689,345
Total liabilities	\$_	3,657,820	\$	280,402	\$	3,938,222
Net Position						
Unrestricted	\$	11,613,330	\$	819,138	\$	12,432,468
Total net position	\$	11,613,330	\$	819,138	\$	12,432,468

Component Unit School Board Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position Internal Service Funds Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Health Insurance Fund		Consolidated Services Fund	Total
Operating revenues			1		
Charges for services	\$	19,301,514	\$	3,911,738	\$ 23,213,252
Operating Expenses					
Benefits and related expenses	\$	20,551,217	\$	-	\$ 20,551,217
Facilities operations	_			3,598,104	3,598,104
Total operating expenses	\$	20,551,217	\$	3,598,104	\$ 24,149,321
Operating income (loss)	\$	(1,249,703)	\$	313,634	\$ (936,069)
Nonoperating revenues					
Investment income	_	56,970		_	56,970
Income(loss) before transfers	\$_	(1,192,733)	\$	313,634	\$ (879,099)
Change in net position	\$	(1,192,733)	\$	313,634	\$ (879,099)
Net position, beginning of year	_	12,806,063	ı	505,504	13,311,567
Net position, end of year	\$	11,613,330	\$	819,138	\$ 12,432,468

Component Unit School Board Statement of Cash Flows Internal Service Funds Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Health Insurance Fund		Consolidated Services Fund	Total
Cash flows from operating activities	-				
Receipts from insured	\$	19,318,187	\$	-	\$ 19,318,187
Receipts from services				3,909,557	3,909,557
Payments to suppliers	_	(20,576,962)	ı	(3,549,076)	(24,126,038)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$	(1,258,775)	\$	360,481	\$ (898,294)
Cash flows from investing activities					
Investment income	_	56,970			56,970
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$	(1,201,805)	\$	360,481	\$ (841,324)
Balances, beginning of year	_	16,438,177		229,984	16,668,161
Balance, end of year	\$ _	15,236,372	\$	590,465	\$ 15,826,837
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash					
provided by (used for) operating activities:					
Operating income (loss)	\$	(1,249,703)	\$	313,634	\$ (936,069)
Change in assets and liabilities:					
Receivables, net		16,673		(2,181)	14,492
Inventory		-		(62,780)	(62,780)
Accounts payable		(289,726)		111,808	(177,918)
Claims payable	_	263,981			263,981
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$	(1,258,775)	\$	360,481	\$ (898,294)

Component Unit School Board School Operating Fund Budgetary Comparison Schedule Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual		Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues								
Use of money and property	\$	407,408	\$	407,408	\$	390,411	\$	(16,997)
Charges for services		203,750		203,750		169,581		(34,169)
Miscellaneous		435,000		552,303		540,880		(11,423)
Intergovernmental:								
Appropriation from primary government		92,891,547		94,409,994		92,283,620		(2,126,374)
Revenue from the Commonwealth		90,853,321		88,892,986		89,786,326		893,340
Revenue from the Federal Government	_	10,184,678		25,590,502		9,018,878	_	(16,571,624)
Total revenues	\$	194,975,704	\$_	210,056,943	\$	192,189,696	\$_	(17,867,247)
Expenditures								
Current:								
Education:								
Instruction	\$	143,461,443	\$	145,569,095	\$	141,522,162	\$	4,046,933
Administration, attendance and health		8,214,927		9,284,649		8,266,647		1,018,002
Transportation		11,334,880		11,956,583		11,819,206		137,377
Facilities operations		20,579,411		26,643,000		17,999,267		8,643,733
Building improvements		1,464,830		5,780,958		2,179,153		3,601,805
Technology	_	9,274,665	_	10,207,093	_	9,787,696	_	419,397
Total expenditures	\$_	194,330,156	\$_	209,441,378	\$_	191,574,131	\$_	17,867,247
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over								
(under) expenditures	\$_	645,548	\$_	615,565	\$_	615,565	\$_	
Other financing sources (uses)								
Transfers out	\$	(645,548)	\$_	(615,565)	\$_	(615,565)	\$_	
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$	(645,548)	\$_	(615,565)	\$_	(615,565)	\$_	
Net change in fund balance	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Fund balance, beginning of year	_	-		-		-	_	-
Fund balance, end of year	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$_	-

Component Unit School Board Revenue and Expenditure Budgetary Comparison Schedule Other Funds Year Ended June 30, 2022

	_	Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual		Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
School Cafeteria Fund								
Revenues:								
Revenue from use of money and property Charges for services Miscellaneous Intergovernmental:	\$	2,566,925	\$	2,566,925	\$	8,882 361,452 24,862	\$	8,882 (2,205,473) 24,862
Revenue from the Commonwealth Revenue from the Federal Government		118,911 3,533,726		118,911 3,533,726		103,898 9,607,400		(15,013) 6,073,674
Total revenues	\$	6,219,562	\$	6,219,562	\$	10,106,494	\$_	3,886,932
Expenditures:							_	
School food service operations	\$_	7,827,466	\$_	7,827,466	\$	7,318,125	\$_	509,341
School Textbook Fund Revenues:								
Revenue from use of money and property Charges for services	\$	11,500	\$	11,500	\$	5,620 36,447	\$	5,620 24,947
Intergovernmental: Revenue from the Commonwealth		878,500		878,500		865,137		(13,363)
Total revenues	<u> </u>	890,000	\$		\$	907,204	_ •	17,204
	Ψ=	070,000	· " =	070,000	^Ψ =	707,204	Ψ <u></u>	17,204
Expenditures: Instruction	ď	2.740.221	¢	2 740 221	¢	1 220 026	ው	1 510 205
Instruction	\$_	2,749,321	· 2 =	2,749,321	₂ =	1,230,036	^ъ =	1,519,285
School Capital Projects Fund Revenues:								
Revenue from use of money and property Intergovernmental:	\$	-	\$	-	\$	35,636	\$	35,636
Appropriation from primary government	\$	-	\$	86,960,473	\$	8,601,793	\$	(78,358,680)
Total revenues	\$	-	\$	86,960,473	\$	8,637,429	\$	(78,323,044)
Expenditures:	_		_					
Capital projects - school construction								
projects	\$_	-	\$_	91,823,992	\$	9,125,211	\$_	82,698,781
School Capital Fund Revenues:								
Miscellaneous	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_
Intergovernmental:	Ψ		Ψ		Ψ	,	Ψ	
Appropriation from primary government	\$	-	\$	4,264,552	\$	4,264,552	\$_	
Total revenues	\$_	-	\$_	4,264,552	\$	4,264,552	\$_	
Expenditures:	φ.	1 000 000	Ф	(12 (2))	ф	1 470 505	Φ	4.056.540
Instruction	\$_	1,000,000	³ =	6,436,344	⁵ =	1,479,795	> =	4,956,549

The budgetary data presented above is on the modified accrual basis of accounting which is in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Component Unit Economic Development Authority Statement of Net Position At June 30, 2022

A	velopment authority
Assets	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	1,767,581
Total current assets \$	1,767,581
Noncurrent assets:	
Capital assets:	
Other capital assets, net of accumulated	
depreciation \$	35,376
Total assets \$	1,802,957
Liabilities	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses \$	43,805
Lease liabilities - current portion	31,032
Compensated absences - current portion	29,843
Total current liabilities \$	104,680
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Compensated absences - noncurrent portion \$	12,790
Total noncurrent liabilities \$	12,790
Total liabilities \$	117,470
Net Position	_
Net investment in capital assets \$	4,344
Unrestricted	1,681,143
Total net position \$	1,685,487

Component Unit Economic Development Authority Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position Year Ended June 30, 2022

	_	Total
Operating revenues		
Charges for services	\$	186,174
Operating Expenses		
EDC operations	\$	577,885
Depreciation		32,021
Other operating expenses		53,820
Total operating expenses	\$	663,726
Operating income (loss)	\$	(477,552)
Nonoperating revenues		
Contribution from Frederick County	\$	630,876
Contribution from other localities		10,000
Investment income		299
Total nonoperating revenues	\$	641,175
Income(loss) before transfers	\$	163,623
Change in net position	\$	163,623
Net position, beginning of year	_	1,521,864
Net position, end of year	\$	1,685,487
Proof		-

Component Unit Economic Development Authority Statement of Cash Flows Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Total
Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipts from services	\$	188,908
Payments to suppliers	_	(619,834)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$	(430,926)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:		
Contribution from Frederick County and other localities	\$	640,876
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment income	\$	299
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities		
Purchases of capital assets	\$	(5,591)
Payments on long-term debt		(30,774)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$	(36,365)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$	173,884
Balances, beginning of year	_	1,593,697
Balance, end of year	\$	1,767,581
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash		
provided by (used for) operating activities:		
Operating income (loss)	\$	(477,552)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash		
provided by (used for) operating activities:		
Depreciation expense		32,021
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Receivables, net		2,734
Accounts payable		12,541
Compensated absences payable		(670)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$ _	(430,926)

Statistical Section

Contents	<u>Tables</u>
Financial Trends These tables contain trend information to help the reader understand how the the County's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	1 - 4
Revenue Capacity These tables contain information to help the reader assess the factors affecting the County's ability to generate its property and sales taxes.	5 - 8
Debt Capacity These tables present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the County's current levels of outstanding debt and the County's ability to issue debt in the future.	9 - 10
Demographic and Economic Information These tables offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the County's financial activities take place and to help make comparisons over time and with other governments.	11
Operating Information These tables contain information about the County's operations and resources to help the reader understand how the County's financial information relate to the services the County provides and the activities it performs.	12 - 15

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

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

	_									FISCA	L.	YEAR							
		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	2019		2020	20	21		2022
Governmental activities	-		_		_													_	
Investment in capital assets	\$	(12,319,435)	\$	(9,979,970)	\$	(5,692,121)	\$	(12,315,518)	\$	(10,248,279)	\$	(7,344,979) \$	(5,511,757)	\$	(3,320,879) \$	(5,3)	24,441)	\$	(1,525,616)
Restricted		-		-		-		-		-		-	-		-		-		1,494,941
Unrestricted	_	37,042,322		42,207,864		29,069,103	_	31,414,325	_	46,283,748		19,667,788	9,599,111		22,147,984	48,4	39,513	_	71,293,867
Total governmental activities net position	\$	24,722,887	\$	32,227,894	\$	23,376,982	\$_	19,098,807	\$_	36,035,469	\$_	12,322,809 \$	4,087,354	\$	18,827,105 \$	43,1	5,072	\$_	71,263,192
Business-type activities																			
Investment in capital assets	\$	19,976,018	\$	18,566,343	\$	18,080,994	\$	17,673,891	\$	17,926,107	\$	16,245,725 \$	18,800,591	\$	21,090,176 \$	22,60	06,718	\$	23,186,025
Unrestricted	_	17,401,272	_	19,352,671		19,716,962	_	21,105,451	_	22,107,878	_	23,093,798	22,277,562	_	20,671,545	20,34	15,894	_	21,311,828
Total business-type activities net position	\$	37,377,290	\$	37,919,014	\$	37,797,956	\$_	38,779,342	\$	40,033,985	\$	39,339,523 \$	41,078,153	\$_	41,761,721 \$	42,9	52,612	\$	44,497,853
Primary government																			
Investment in capital assets	\$	7,656,583	\$	8,586,373	\$	12,388,873	\$	5,358,373	\$	7,677,828	\$	8,900,746 \$	13,288,834	\$	17,769,297 \$	17,23	32,277	\$	21,660,409
Restricted		-		-		-		-		-		-	-		-		-		1,494,941
Unrestricted	_	54,443,594		61,560,535		48,786,065		52,519,776		68,391,626		42,761,586	31,876,673		42,819,529	68,7	35,407		92,605,695
Total primary government net position	\$	62,100,177	\$	70,146,908	\$	61,174,938	\$	57,878,149	\$	76,069,454	\$	51,662,332 \$	45,165,507	\$	60,588,826 \$	86,0	57,684	\$	115,761,045

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

	FIS	SCAL YEAR									
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Expenses											
Governmental activities:											
General government	\$	10,139,003 \$	7,157,081 \$	7,015,989 \$	7,666,894 \$	8,719,721 \$	7,432,517 \$	9,632,173 \$	10,746,422 \$	9,434,528 \$	12,473,589
Judicial administration		2,530,440	2,782,695	2,738,600	2,966,129	3,355,287	2,945,219	3,344,836	3,819,194	3,854,016	4,326,562
Public safety		26,625,865	29,646,975	31,136,570	33,892,629	35,632,221	37,494,242	40,222,149	45,615,796	49,042,230	51,795,813
Public works		3,636,503	3,452,073	3,516,016	3,818,488	3,878,797	4,411,774	4,684,177	5,166,140	5,469,741	5,589,346
Health and welfare Education		7,665,498 68,200,872	7,802,908 73,378,881	8,833,438 81,034,383	9,970,270 92,621,668	12,169,453 79,160,438	12,132,958 100,860,131	12,899,295 116,544,002	13,845,519 94,945,194	14,483,940 99,894,443	15,062,889 109,591,957
Parks, recreation and cultural		5,239,630	5,356,991	5,715,929	5,954,027	6,322,529	6,540,653	6,835,163	7,605,319	6,834,007	7,496,700
Community development		6,829,576	2,149,900	2,349,910	3,055,294	3,232,921	4,707,000	(1,089,126)	7,821,297	7,864,902	1,088,349
Interest on long-term debt		5,738,670	4,834,515	6,263,236	6,190,516	5,734,878	5,297,014	5,560,360	5,858,332	5,795,908	5,265,554
Total governmental activities expenses	s 1	136,606,057 \$		148,604,071 \$	166,135,915 \$	158,206,245 \$	181,821,508 \$	198,633,029 \$	195,423,213 \$	202,673,715 \$	
= -	3 1	130,000,037 3	130,302,019 \$	146,004,071 5	100,133,913 \$	138,200,243	101,021,300 3	198,033,029 \$	193,423,213	202,073,713 \$	212,090,739
Business-type activities:		(27(710 6	5 467 044 6	5 702 (22 6	(004 (20)	(100 (22 6	(544 070 e	7 440 015 6	7.054.0520	7 073 (50 6	0.510.115
Landfill	s	6,276,718 \$	5,467,944 \$	5,793,622 \$	6,004,630 \$	6,198,622 \$	6,544,878 \$	7,449,915 \$	7,954,852 \$	7,872,658 \$	8,510,115
Total primary government expenses	\$ _1	142,882,775 \$	142,029,963 \$	154,397,693 \$	172,140,545 \$	164,404,867 \$	188,366,386 \$	206,082,944 \$	203,378,065 \$	210,546,373 \$	221,200,874
Program Revenues											
Governmental activities:											
Charges for services:											
Judicial administration	\$	1,248,497 \$	1,068,279 \$	1,198,099 \$	1,162,107 \$	1,340,711 \$	1,141,080 \$	1,107,782 \$	965,528 \$	994,272 \$	961,629
Public safety		1,320,996	2,434,950	3,798,702	3,965,539	4,198,189	4,401,046	4,179,816	4,247,423	4,584,850	5,041,323
Parks, recreation and cultural		1,706,969	1,687,485	1,869,043	2,178,694	2,230,911	2,305,564	2,540,807	1,923,665	1,905,544	2,693,330
Community development		2,545	2,200	2,676	967	640	985	360	430	262	885
Operating grants and contributions		9,506,452	10,689,416	10,578,239	11,361,659	11,956,010	12,269,289	13,286,047	18,221,384	24,891,681	19,344,163
Capital grants and contributions	_	728,636	62,343	309,857	1,677,555	2,504,668	218,816	253,984	6,276,035	2,518,374	482,567
Total governmental activities program revenues	\$	14,514,095 \$	15,944,673 \$	17,756,616 \$	20,346,521 \$	22,231,129 \$	20,336,780 \$	21,368,796 \$	31,634,465 \$	34,894,983 \$	28,523,897
Business-type activities:											
Charges for services:											
Landfill	S	5,583,325 \$	5,814,664 \$	5,845,040 \$	6,554,987 \$	7,076,899 \$	7,498,806 \$	8,404,829 \$	8,043,060 \$	8,755,529 \$	9,636,568
Capital grants and contributions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total business-type activities program revenues		5,583,325	5,814,664	5,845,040	6,554,987	7,076,899	7,498,806	8,404,829	8,043,060	8,755,529	9,636,568
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-										
Total primary government program revenues	3	20,097,420 \$	21,759,337 \$	23,601,656 \$	26,901,508 \$	29,308,028 \$	27,835,586 \$	29,773,625 \$	39,677,525 \$	43,650,512 \$	38,160,465
Net (expense) / revenue											
Governmental activities	\$ (1	122,091,962) \$				(135,975,116) \$	(161,484,728) \$	(177,264,233) \$		(167,778,732) \$	
Business-type activities		(693,393)	346,720	51,418	550,357	878,277	953,928	954,914	88,208	882,871	1,126,453
Total primary government net expense	\$ (1	122,785,355) \$	(120,270,627) \$	(130,796,037) \$	(145,239,037) \$	(135,096,839) \$	(160,530,800) \$	(176,309,319) \$	(163,700,540) \$	(166,895,861) \$	(183,040,409)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position											
Governmental activities:											
Taxes											
Property taxes	\$	80,982,283 \$	83,061,334 \$	87,359,533 \$	93,993,770 \$	102,416,263 \$	109,780,458 \$	115,716,083 \$	122,954,976 \$	130,693,950 \$	147,132,870
Local sales and use taxes		11,039,186	12,081,490	12,190,553	12,941,843	13,613,239	14,060,202	14,344,226	16,037,305	18,640,707	20,782,663
Business licenses taxes		5,937,867	5,993,996	6,426,613	6,571,015	6,986,765	7,121,489	7,563,051	8,589,974	8,491,750	9,437,066
Consumer utility taxes		3,062,954	3,137,815	3,184,821	3,307,711	3,598,024	3,764,949	3,739,978	3,773,932	3,862,261	4,006,629
Meals and lodging taxes		4,592,244	4,786,114	5,006,480	5,230,863	5,672,541	6,006,378	6,094,860	5,826,993	6,516,380	7,882,009
Motor vehicle licenses tax		2,167,580	2,257,014	2,320,258	2,312,410	2,456,832	2,564,935	2,600,084	2,665,730	3,185,703	3,283,030
Taxes on recordation and wills		1,254,738	1,154,855	1,216,677	1,450,726	1,638,399	1,813,793	1,782,444	2,068,695	2,903,174	2,985,325
Other local taxes		394,679	489,172	524,034	506,895	459,877	586,699	509,733	563,720	32,425	31,210
Unrestricted grants and contributions		14,653,046	14,692,678	14,679,280	14,706,414	14,730,944	14,655,560	14,668,011	14,608,559	14,124,911	14,124,870
Unrestricted revenues from use											
of money and property		468,591	176,297	221,094	232,173	358,948	891,692	1,638,199	1,281,680	3,213,183	786,968
Miscellaneous		686,893	291,589	231,310	257,399	979,946	391,882	372,109	156,935	438,314	1,943,342
Transfers										(36,059)	(81,000)
Total governmental activities	\$ 1	125,240,061 \$	128,122,354 \$	133,360,653 \$	141,511,219 \$	152,911,778 \$	161,638,037 \$	169,028,778 \$	178,528,499 \$	192,066,699 \$	212,314,982
Business-type activities:											
Unrestricted revenues from use											
of money and property	\$	60,856 \$	70,827 \$	73,699 \$	87,082 \$	139,894 \$	331,776 \$	747,314 \$	386,770 \$	54,004 \$	94,962
Miscellaneous		199,307	124,177	250,063	343,947	236,472	197,013	36,402	208,590	217,957	242,826
Transfers	_									36,059	81,000
	\$	260,163 \$	195,004 \$	323,762 \$	431,029 \$	376,366 \$	528,789 \$	783,716 \$	595,360 \$	308,020 \$	418,788
Total business-type activities				133,684,415 \$	141,942,248 \$	153,288,144 \$	162,166,826 \$	169,812,494 \$	179,123,859 \$	192,374,719 \$	212,733,770
Total business-type activities Total primary government	\$ 1	125,500,224 \$	128,317,358 \$	133,004,413 3							
Total primary government	\$1	125,500,224 \$	128,317,358 \$	155,084,415 \$			-				
Total primary government Change in Net Position	_				-					-	
Total primary government Change in Net Position Governmental activities	\$ <u>1</u>	3,148,099 \$	7,505,007 \$	2,513,198 \$	(4,278,175) \$	16,936,662 \$	153,309 \$	(8,235,455) \$	14,739,751 \$	24,287,967 \$	28,148,120
Total primary government Change in Net Position	_				-		153,309 \$ 1,482,717 1,636,026 \$	(8,235,455) \$ 1,738,630 (6,496,825) \$		-	28,148,120 1,545,241 29,693,361

	_					FISCAL Y	YEAR				
	_	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General fund											
Nonspendible	\$	739,911 \$	737,911 \$	738,854 \$	739,051 \$	657,896 \$	662,781 \$	659,028 \$	4,069 \$	1,621 \$	2,870
Restricted		3,504,341	5,987,501	5,878,352	4,505,016	6,221,962	7,321,262	8,506,149	10,031,731	7,583,353	10,264,508
Committed		3,385,779	1,616,849	2,540,730	2,690,991	2,881,170	2,392,072	9,362,607	2,749,731	3,762,020	3,123,866
Assigned		2,135	4,780	4,780	4,780	4,780	4,780	4,780	4,780	4,780	4,780
Unassigned	_	38,127,444	43,513,213	48,376,225	46,690,210	52,415,969	47,952,681	45,331,680	55,839,926	71,016,238	73,612,601
Total general fund	\$_	45,759,610 \$	51,860,254 \$	57,538,941 \$	54,630,048 \$	62,181,777 \$	58,333,576 \$	63,864,244 \$	68,630,237 \$	82,368,012 \$	87,008,625
All other governmental funds Unassigned, reported in:											
Other governmental funds	\$	- \$	- \$	- \$	(3,708) \$	- \$	(21,130) \$	- \$	- \$	(18,771) \$	(60,343)
Restricted, reported in:											
Lake Holiday Sanitary District fund		961,104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Projects fund		201,893	534,684	2,561,245	968,963	1,127,627	873,624	4,136,972	3,997,998	1,945,967	3,871,241
Committed, reported in:											
Shawneeland Sanitary District fund		2,103,040	2,317,142	1,976,210	2,088,781	2,022,979	1,951,862	1,679,161	1,673,437	1,634,619	1,740,600
Lake Holiday Sanitary District fund		1,594,902	2,402,030	2,588,576	2,771,093	2,978,895	3,155,880	3,326,742	3,475,000	3,629,689	1,332,820
Capital Projects fund		-	-	-	-	1,265,534	5,645,343	5,741,000	8,510,061	17,195,898	32,444,018
Other governmental funds		579,705	1,049,226	895,867	589,157	577,656	297,315	261,225	145,701	52,918	33,339
Assigned, reported in:											
School debt service fund		20,159	922,737	287,525	113,880	30,470	20,824	31,896	332,289	198,506	38,185
Other governmental funds	_	642,514	642,514			<u> </u>			(8,737)	<u> </u>	
Total all other governmental funds	\$_	6,103,317 \$	7,868,333 \$	8,309,423 \$	6,528,166 \$	8,003,161 \$	11,923,718 \$	15,176,996 \$	18,125,749 \$	24,638,826 \$	39,399,860

			Machinery	Public U	J tility	Total Taxable	Total	Estimated Actual	Assessed Value as a		
Fiscal Year	Real Estate	Personal Property	Mobile Homes	and Tools	Real Estate	Personal Property	Assessed Value	Direct Tax Rate (1)	Taxable Value	Percentage of Actual Value	
2013	7,696,001,768	975,644,445	41,657,064	255,121,648	378,304,245	2,172,968	9,348,902,138	1.071	9,348,902,138	100.00%	
2014	7,816,092,895	1,006,173,855	41,946,196	282,244,524	342,658,871	2,194,437	9,491,310,778	1.081	9,491,310,778	100.00%	
2015	8,149,289,029	1,058,707,753	41,614,492	315,615,959	367,409,534	2,751,089	9,935,387,856	1.065	9,935,387,856	100.00%	
2016	8,531,313,390	1,119,825,165	41,363,812	336,670,936	438,123,088	2,567,006	10,469,863,397	1.102	10,469,863,397	100.00%	
2017	9,113,604,193	1,069,481,659	41,640,270	372,087,261	411,242,029	2,239,737	11,010,295,149	1.062	11,010,295,149	100.00%	
2018	9,712,087,084	1,267,398,404	42,252,296	394,297,574	446,856,822	1,972,840	11,864,865,020	1.111	11,864,865,020	100.00%	
2019	10,245,922,812	1,303,950,734	40,648,192	399,905,501	425,870,977	1,678,857	12,417,977,073	1.102	12,417,977,073	100.00%	
2020	11,045,742,031	1,388,113,329	41,571,613	427,162,771	444,856,732	1,582,726	13,349,029,202	1.097	13,349,029,202	100.00%	
2021	11,453,180,102	1,485,183,613	40,204,589	410,711,083	420,275,891	1,353,609	13,810,908,887	1.109	13,810,908,887	100.00%	
2022	12,158,735,000	1,519,666,217	36,610,330	457,012,403	439,261,387	1,219,903	14,612,505,240	1.096	14,612,505,240	100.00%	

(1) The total direct tax rate is calculated using the weighted average method

Notes: The County collects real estate and personal property taxes on semiannual installments. Accordingly, assessed values for real property, personal property, machinery and tools, and mobile home taxes include assessments for the second half of the prior calendar year and first half of the current calendar year.

Source: Commissioner of Revenue - based on book values only - abatements not included

Fiscal Years	Real Estate	Personal Property	Machinery and Tools	Airplanes	Mobile Homes	Total Direct Tax Rate (2)
2013	0.585	4.86	2.00	0.010	0.585	1.071
2014	0.585	4.86	2.00	0.010	0.585	1.081
2015	0.560	4.86	2.00	0.010	0.560	1.065
2016	0.600	4.86	2.00	0.010	0.600	1.102
2017	0.600	4.86	2.00	0.010	0.600	1.062
2018	0.610	4.86	2.00	0.010 / 0.500 (3)	0.610	1.111
2019	0.610	4.86	2.00	0.010	0.610	1.102
2020	0.610	4.86	2.00	0.010	0.610	1.097
2021	0.610	4.86	2.00	0.010	0.610	1.109
2022	0.610	4.86	2.00	0.010	0.610	1.096

⁽¹⁾ Per \$100 of assessed value

⁽²⁾ The total direct tax rate is calculated using the weighted average method

Principal Property Taxpayers Current Year and the Period Nine Years Prior

			Fiscal Yea	r 2022		Fiscal Yea	r 2013
			2022	% of Total		2013	% of Total
	Type		Assessed	Assessed		Assessed	Assessed
Taxpayer	Business		Valuation	Valuation		Valuation	Valuation
Trans Allegheny Interstate	Utility	\$	133,390,323	1.06%	\$	53,926,336	0.67%
The Village At Orchard Ridge	Senior Living		77,672,400	0.62%			
Navy Federal CU	Call Center		77,567,100	0.62%			
GPT BTS (Amazon)	Distribution		60,222,800	0.48%			
Shenandoah Valley Electric	Utility		59,784,124	0.47%		42,425,252	0.53%
H P Hood	Dairy Plant		56,662,700	0.45%		37,039,300	0.46%
SE Va Interstate 81	Distribution		55,341,700	0.44%			
Fort Collier Group	Industrial Park		53,203,600	0.42%		38,973,000	0.48%
Blackburn Commerce Center	Distribution		46,091,200	0.37%			
Rappahannock Electric	Utility		40,614,080	0.32%		40,186,171	0.50%
Potomac Edison	Utility					34,611,343	0.43%
Winchester VA I FGF LLC	Federal Govt					33,258,500	0.41%
EIP Winchester (Home Depot)	Distribution					31,811,300	0.39%
Washington Gas Light	Utility					22,415,692	0.28%
Verizon Virginia	Utility	_			_	35,965,763	0.45%
		\$	660,550,027	5.24%	\$_	370,612,657	4.59%

Property Tax Levies and Collections Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Total Tax	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		Delinquent	Total Collections to Date	
Fiscal Year	Levy for Fiscal Year	Amount	Percentage of Levy	Tax Collection	Amount	Percentage of Levy
2013	92,011,553	88,322,360	95.99%	3,419,695	91,742,055	99.71%
2014	94,684,254	90,853,421	95.95%	3,408,052	94,261,473	99.55%
2015	98,410,918	94,596,091	96.12%	3,658,298	98,254,389	99.84%
2016	104,471,709	99,974,927	95.70%	3,554,892	103,529,819	99.10%
2017	112,614,704	108,204,936	96.08%	4,269,020	112,473,956	99.88%
2018	120,412,650	115,516,086	95.93%	3,899,428	119,415,514	99.17%
2019	126,341,027	121,256,920	95.98%	4,577,200	125,834,120	99.60%
2020	133,781,642	128,332,002	95.93%	4,706,232	133,038,234	99.44%
2021	141,915,596	135,754,997	95.66%	5,096,256	140,851,253	99.25%
2022	153,372,316	145,132,564	94.63%	5,602,487	150,735,051	98.28%

Notes:

Levies and collection amounts are exclusive of penalties and interest.

Levies and collection amounts do not include Shawneeland Sanitary District, Lake Holiday Sanitary District or Star Fort. Levies and collection amounts include amounts reimbursed to the County by the Commonwealth of Virginia for personal property taxes.

Source: County Treasurer's office and prior audit reports.

Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type

		Governi	mental Activities					
	General		Other			Total	Percentage	
Fiscal	Obligation	Literary	Notes/	Leases	Notes	Primary	of Personal	Per
Years	Bonds	Fund Loans	Bonds	Payable	Payable	Government	Income (1)	Capita (1)
2013	105,899,982	3,638,616	29,325,375	-	271,481	139,135,454	3064.78%	1,707
2014	107,186,912	2,824,467	27,598,029	-	173,662	137,783,070	2891.01%	1,665
2015	113,047,911	2,010,318	32,635,162	-	98,992	147,792,383	2920.64%	1,770
2016	131,959,470	1,196,169	35,991,665	-	23,692	169,170,996	3201.81%	1,998
2017	120,780,491	382,000	34,594,966	-	3,135	155,760,592	2806.40%	1,801
2018	116,075,154	-	33,151,889	-	405,372	149,632,415	2537.57%	1,694
2019	132,256,379	-	31,659,045	-	646,153	164,561,577	2650.76%	1,843
2020	144,443,187	-	30,115,531	-	440,181	174,998,899	2635.91%	1,914
2021	154,379,246	-	28,523,879	-	226,631	183,129,756	2546.54%	1,954
2022	148,267,986	-	24,267,001	160,788	113,001	172,808,776	2304.12%	1,819

Note: Details regarding the County's outstanding debt can be found in note 8 to the financial statements.

(1) See the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics - Table 11

N/A - Not Available

^{*} GASB 87 implemented FY 2022

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: City of Winchester Share	Net Bonded Debt (3)	Ratio of Net General Obligation Debt to Assessed Value (2)	Net Bonded Debt per Capita (1)
2013	138,713,598	-	138,713,598	1.48%	1,702
2014	137,471,379	-	137,471,379	1.45%	1,662
2015	147,568,101	-	147,568,101	1.49%	1,767
2016	167,304,991	-	167,304,991	1.60%	1,976
2017	154,001,626	-	154,001,626	1.40%	1,780
2018	147,560,518	-	147,560,518	1.24%	1,670
2019	162,340,329	-	162,340,329	1.31%	1,818
2020	173,078,192	-	173,078,192	1.30%	1,893
2021	181,519,291	-	181,519,291	1.31%	1,937
2022	171,352,089	-	171,352,089	1.17%	1,804

⁽¹⁾ Population data can be found in the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics - Table 11

⁽²⁾ See the Schedule of Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property - Table 7

⁽³⁾ Includes all long-term general obligation bonded debt, Literary Fund Loans, and local financing lease.

Calendar Year	County Population (1)	Personal Income (3)(b)	Per Capita Personal Income (3)(b)	Median Age (1)	School Enrollment (2)	Unemploy- ment Rate (4)
2013	81,486	4,539,824	41,711	39.9	13,163	5.30%
2014	82,730	4,765,922	43,288	40	13,075	4.70%
2015	83,513	5,060,273	45,631	40.1	13,181	4.00%
2016	84,668	5,283,602	47,070	40.3	13,203	3.50%
2017	86,499	5,550,202	48,509	40.5	13,338	3.20%
2018	88,355	5,896,682	50,774	40.6	13,525	2.60%
2019	89,313	6,208,092	52,423	40.7	13,627	2.40%
2020	91,419	6,639,035	55,430	40.7	13,880	4.70%
2021	93,717	7,191,307	59,016	40.7	13,403	2.90%
2022 (a)	95,000	7,500,000	61,000	40.7	12,876	2.30%

Notes:

- (a) 2022 figures are estimated
- (b) Includes City of Winchester

Sources:

- (1) U.S. Census Bureau
- (2) Virginia Department of Education Fall Membership Report as of September 30th of the respective year
- (3) Bureau of Economic Analysis
- (4) LAUS Unit and Bureau of Labor Statistics

N/A = Not available

	-	2022			2013
Employer	Rank	Total Employment	Employees	Rank	Total Employment
Frederick County School Board	1	1000 and over	Frederick County School Board	1	1000 and over
Navy Federal Credit Union	2	1000 and over	County of Frederick	2	500 to 999
Amazon Fulfillment Center	3	1000 and over	U.S. Department of Homeland Defense	3	500 to 999
Trex Company	4	1000 and over	Navy Federal Credit Union	4	500 to 999
U.S. Department of Homeland Defense	5	1000 and over	Lord Fairfax Community College	5	500 to 999
The Home Depot	6	500 to 999	Kraft Foods	6	250 to 499
Wal-Mart	7	500 to 999	The Home Depot	7	250 to 499
H.P. Hood, Inc.	8	500 to 999	Axiom Staffing Group	8	250 to 499
County of Frederick	9	250 to 499	H.P. Hood, Inc.	9	250 to 499
Fisher Scientific Company	10	250 to 499	Tres Company Inc. & Subsid	10	250 to 499

Source: Virginia Employment Commission

Full-time Equivalent County Government Employees by Function Last Ten Fiscal Years

					FISCAL	YEAR				
Function	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General government	63	65	64	65	71	73	76	79	81	82
Judicial administration Public safety	21	22	22	22	24	25	27	27	28	28
Sheriffs department	126.5	126.5	126.5	133.5	139.5	140.5	144.5	153.5	155.5	157.5
Juvenile Court Probation	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Building Inspections	13	13	13	14	14	15	15	15	16	17
Fire & Rescue	77.5	79.5	79.5	95.5	105.5	117.5	132.5	140.5	148.5	153.5
Communications	13	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	17
Public Works										
Engineering	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
Refuse Collection	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Maintenance	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10
Animal Shelter	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
Health and welfare										
Department of social services	57	57	58	66	67	72	73	82	83	83
Parks and Recreation	38	38	38	39	40	41	41	41	42	42
Community development										
Planning	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
EDC	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extensions	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Regional Jail	192	197	203	204	208	208	208	209	209	213
Landfill	26	27	23	27	27	27	27	28	28	28
Division of Court Services	7	7	7	8	9	8	6	6	6	5
Shawneeland Sanitary District	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
Airport	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
EMS Revenue Recovery	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
EDA	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Totals	691	705	708	748	780	803	828	860	877	889

Table 13

Source: Prior Frederick County Annual Budgets

Function Public Safety Sheriffs Department: Calls for service answered Warrants served	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Sheriffs Department: Calls for service answered	70.005				2017	2010	2017	2020	2021	2022
Calls for service answered	70.005									
	70.005									
Warrante carried	78,995	73,501	67,761	74,431	76,517	74,751	77,238	89,403	80,983	90,651
waitalits screed	7,593	7,574	7,452	7,149	7,586	7,880	7,148	7,049	7,728	6,787
Criminal arrests	4,065	4,137	3,339	3,587	3,745	3,432	3,324	3,416	3,801	3,317
Citations issued	6,373	6,609	4,930	8,849	8,775	6,201	5,956	6,062	4,358	4,266
Civil papers served	19,125	18,770	18,416	17,495	17,298	15,821	17,577	15,639	16,536	14,949
Fire and Rescue:										
Incident responses	9,472	10,017	10,245	10,533	10,581	11,074	11,142	10,810	11,803	13,221
Building Inspections:										
Permits issued	3,608	4,214	4,992	6,311	6,712	6,789	6,997	7,319	8,024	6,871
Inspections performed	13,957	12,951	15,630	17,662	18,070	17,995	18,483	20,123	29,911	22,150
Public Works										
Engineering:										
Site reviews	442	514	634	626	664	660	768	1,113	1,526	1,500
Land disturbance permits issued	347	369	503	601	683	687	700	639	779	625
Animal Shelter:										
Dogs/cats adopted/reclaimed	1,306	1,201	1,107	1,100	1,252	1,334	1,477	1,125	943	932
Health and Welfare										
Department of Social Services:										
Adult protective service investigations	275	290	344	355	413	407	451	411	504	478
Child protective service investigations	515	470	736	628	509	621	550	548	515	587
Culture and Recreation										
Parks and Recreation:										
Recreation hall & shelter permits issued	1,213	1,174	1,078	1,178	1,198	1,276	2,062	1,582	1,585	1,077
Special events & excursions conducted	54	57	58	58	61	61	64	50	55	22
After-school program participants	390	407	453	532	550	612	686	533	715	750
Youth sports participants	8,541	8,646	8,577	8,461	8,628	8,732	8,803	6,600	5,400	6,100
Community Development	0,0	-,	0,0,7	*,	-,	-,	-,	*,***	-,	-,
Planning:										
Rezoning applications processed	6	5	12	12	5	4	7	2	4	7
Road Administration:	Ü	3	12	12	3	4	,	2	4	,
Street signs installed/repaired (b)	190	112	28	34	113	130	98	103	63	65
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	170	112	20	54	113	150	76	103	03	03
Landfill	144.004	1.40.650	157 560	160.006	167.617	105.010	100.646	105.050	220 000	205 455
Refuse weighed and disposed (tons/year)	144,984	149,659	157,568	162,326	167,617	185,810	189,646	185,870	228,990	205,477
Residential Recycling (tons/year)	6,313	5,514	4,774	4,974	3,092	3,093	3,139	3,143	3,237	2,735
Component Unit - School Board										
Education:										
School enrollment (1)	13,163	13,144	13,181	13,203	13,338	13,525	13,627	13,880	13,403	12,876
Number of instructional personnel (a)	1,424	1,434	1,467	1,490	1,500	1,532	1,568	1,604	1,644	1,685
Local expenditures per pupil (2)	4,876	4,847	5,246	5,607	5,858	6,253	6,506	6,463	6,877	6,545

Notes:

Source: Individual county departments, prior Frederick County Annual Budgets

⁽a) Full-time equivalent positions

⁽b) 2016 program revamped and moved from Public Works to Planning

⁽¹⁾ Virginia Department of Education Fall Membership Report as of September 30th of the respective year

⁽²⁾ Superintendent's Annual School Report, Table 15.

Capital Asset Statistics by Function Last Ten Fiscal Years

	FISCAL YEAR										
Function	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
General government											
Administration buildings	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	
Vehicles	13	12	10	9	9	9	10	9	10	11	
Public safety											
Sheriffs department:											
Patrol units	76	73	96	104	107	92	77	95	96	137	
Other vehicles	43	58	25	49	53	75	99	60	91	65	
Building inspections:											
Vehicles	10	10	12	10	11	11	11	11	11	9	
Animal control:											
Vehicles	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	
Fire & Rescue:											
Vehicles	25	25	27	23	23	25	29	29	32	31	
Public works											
General maintenance:											
Trucks/vehicles	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Other Public Works Vehicles	21	21	23	23	22	23	24	24	25	26	
Landfill:											
Vehicles	10	13	11	11	10	11	12	13	12	11	
Sites	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
Health and welfare											
Department of Social Services:											
Vehicles	11	11	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	
Culture and Recreation											
Parks and Recreation:											
Community centers	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Vehicles	26	24	26	24	25	29	28	28	29	29	
Parks acreage	400	400	400	433.5	433.5	433.5	440	457	447	411	
Swimming pools	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Tennis courts	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Community Development											
Planning:											
Vehicles	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	
Component Unit - School Board											
Education:											
Schools (a)	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	19	19	
School buses	212	203	203	207	216	233	234	249	256	260	
Vehicles	N/A	N/A	136	137	128	141	133	140	151	151	
v Chicles	1N/A	1N/A	130	13/	140	1+1	133	140	131	131	

Notes:

(a) Elementary, middle and high schools

Source: Individual county departments, prior Frederick County Annual Budgets

16

- 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*

To the Honorable Members of the Board of Supervisors County of Frederick, 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, the discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County of Frederick, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County of Frederick, Virginia's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 29, 2022.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the County of Frederick, 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 County of Frederick, Virginia's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the County of Frederick, 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

Arbinson, Found, lox associats

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the County of Frederick, 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.

Charlottesville, Virginia

December 29, 2022



ROBINSON, FARMER, COX ASSOCIATES, PLLC

Certified Public Accountants

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

To the Honorable Members of the Board of Supervisors County of Frederick, Virginia

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited County of Frederick, Virginia's compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of County of Frederick, Virginia's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022. County of Frederick, Virginia's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, County of Frederick, Virginia's complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

We are required to be independent of County of Frederick, Virginia and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of County of Frederick, Virginia's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding County of Frederick, Virginia's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of County of Frederick, Virginia's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of County of Frederick, Virginia's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

Report on Internal Control over Compliance (Continued)

Arbinson, Found, Cox associats

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

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

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

Charlottesville, Virginia

December 29, 2022

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Year Ended June 30, 2022

Year E	Ended June 30, 202	2			
Federal Grantor/Pass - Through Grantor/ Program or Cluster Title	Federal Assistance Listing	Pass-through Identifying Number		l-through recipients	Federal Expendi- tures
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE: Pass through payments:					
Virginia Department of Social Services:					
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental					
Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP Cluster)	10.561	0010117/0010118/0040117/0040118	\$	- \$	1,393,590
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES:					
Pass through payments:					
Virginia Department of Social Services:	02.555	0050445/0050445			50.000
MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program	93.556 93.556	0950116/0950117 0950116/0950117	\$	- \$	50,920
COVID-19 - MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program Total 93.556	93.336	0930110/0930117		_	55,330
Guardianship Assistance	93.090	1110121/1110122		_	785
Title IV-E Prevention Program	93.472	1140122		-	9,738
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	0400117/0400118		-	339,917
Refugee and Entrant Assistance-State Replacement Designee Administered Programs	93.566	0500117/0500118		-	5,132
Low-income Home Energy Assistance	93.568	0600417/0600418		-	50,351
Child Care and Development Fund Cluster:					
Child Care and Development Block Grant	93.575	0770109/0770110	\$	- \$	(44)
Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds of the Child	02.505	0.000.4.00.000.4.0			
Care and Development Fund	93.596	0760117/0760118	6		76,516
Total Child Care and Development Fund Cluster Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants	93.590	0770119/0770120	\$	- \$	76,472 952
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers Program (ETV)	93.599	9160117		-	80
COVID-19 -Chafee Education and Training Vouchers Program (ETV)	93.599	9160117		_	13,124
Total 93.599		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		_	13,204
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments	93.603	1130115/1130116		-	5,000
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	93.645	0900116/0900117		-	790
Foster Care - Title IV-E	93.658	1100117/1100118		-	504,156
Adoption Assistance	93.659	1120117/1120118		-	574,173
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	1000117/1000118		-	513,974
John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful					
Transition to Adulthood	93.674	9150117/9150118		-	3,691
COVID-19-John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood	93.674	9150117/9150118			11,632
Total 93.674	93.074	913011//9130118			15,323
COVID-19-Elder Abuse Prevention Interventions Program	93.747	8000221/8000321		_	13,785
Children's Health Insurance Program	93.767	0540117/0540118		_	7,388
Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid Cluster)	93.778	1200117/1200118		-	736,544
Total Department of Health and Human Services			\$	- \$	2,923,014
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:			<u>-</u>		
Pass through payments:					
Department of Criminal Justice Services:					
Forfeited Assets	16.000	Not available	\$	- \$	23,675
Crime Victim Assistance	16.575	18V9261VW16 & 15S9261VW14		<u> </u>	112,451
Total Department of Justice			\$	- \$	136,126
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION:					
Pass through payments:					
Virginia Department of Transportation:					
	20.500	FSC1858098 & SC1757260 &			40.056
State and Community Highway Safety (Highway Safety Cluster)	20.600	18X9204020VA17	\$	- \$	10,976
Alcohol Open Container Requirements	20.607	154AL1757267 & 15AL1858093			8,536
Total Department of Transportation			\$	\$	19,512
DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY:					
Direct payments:					
Equitable Sharing	21.016	N/A	\$	- \$	10,814
COVID-19 - Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027	N/A		-	4,021,282
Pass through payments: Virginia Department of Accounts:					
COVID-19 - Coronavirus Relief Fund	21.019	SLT0022		_	300,303
	21.017	3E10022			
Total Department of Treasury			\$	\$	4,332,399
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY:					
Pass through payments: Virginia Department of Emergency Services:					
Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042	Not available	\$	- \$	10,587
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.042	Not available	₩	- .	88,150
COVID-19-Disaster Grants-Public Assistance(Presidently Declared Disasters)	97.036	4262DRVAP00000001		<u> </u>	56,757
Total Department of Homeland Security			\$	- \$	155,494
Total Primary Government			\$	- \$	8,960,135
Timmy Continuent					0,,00,133

Federal Grantor/Pass - Through Grantor/ Program or Cluster Title	Federal Assistance Listing	Pass-through Identifying Number		Passed-through to Subrecipients	Federal Expendi- tures
COMPONENT UNIT SCHOOL BOARD:					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:					
Pass through payments:					
Virginia Department of Agriculture:					
Food distribution (Child Nutrition Cluster) (Note 3)	10.555	Not available	\$	- \$	425,336
Department of Education:					
COVID-19-National School Lunch Program (Child Nutrition Cluster)	10.555	2016IN109941		-	215,238
National School Lunch Program (Child Nutrition Cluster)	10.555	2016IN109941		-	6,132,799
Total 10.555			\$	- \$	6,773,373
School Breakfast Program (Child Nutrition Cluster)	10.553	2016IN109941	\$	- \$	2,828,213
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			\$	\$_	9,601,586
COVID-19-Pandemic EBT Administrative Costs	10.649	10.649	\$	- \$	5,814
Schools and Roads - Grants to States (Forest Service Schools and Roads Cluster)	10.665	10.665	\$	- \$	3,549
Total Department of Agriculture			\$	- \$	9,610,949
Pass through payments: Virginia Department of Education: Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies Title I - State Agency Program for Neglected and Delinquent Children and Youth English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.010 84.013 84.365	S010A140046/S010A150046 S013A140046/S013A150046 T365A140046/S365A150046	\$	- \$ - -	1,872,048 2,112 104,212
Special Education - Grants to States (Special Education Cluster)	84.027	H027A140107/H027A150107	\$	- \$	2,402,292
Special Education - Preschool Grants (Special Education Cluster)	84.173	H173A150112	_		49,841
Total Special Education Cluster Education for Homeless Children and Youth	84.196	Not available	\$	- \$	2,452,133 36,133
Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	84.048	V048A150046		-	193,702
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	Not available		-	169,079
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grant COVID-19-Education Stabilization Fund:	84.367	S367A140044/S367A150044		-	303,013
Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund	84.425D	S425D200008		_	3,543,856
Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund	84.425C	Not available		_	261,948
Total COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund			-	- \$	3,805,804
Total Department of Education			\$	- \$	8,938,236
Federal Communications Commission Pass through payments: Virginia Department of Education: Emergency Connectivity Fund Program	32.009	Not available	\$ <u>_</u>	\$	77,093
Total Component Unit School Board			\$	- \$	18,626,278
•			=		
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$	- \$	27,586,413

Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Year Ended June 30, 2022

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of the County of Frederick, Virginia under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2022. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the County of Frederick, Virginia, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the County of Frederick, Virginia.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

- (1) Expenditures on the Schedule are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.
- (2) Pass-through entity identifying numbers are presented where available.

Note 3 - Food Donation

Nonmonetary assistance is reported on the schedule at fair market value of the commodities received and disbursed. At June 30, 2022 the School Board had food commodities totaling \$574,207 in inventory.

Note 4 - De Minimis Cost Rate

The County did not elect to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under Uniform Guidance.

Note 5 - Loan Balances

The County has no loans or loan guarantees which are subject to reporting requirements for the current year.

Note 6 - Relationship to Financial Statements

Federal expenditures, revenues and capital contributions are reported in the County's basic financial statements as follows:

Primary government:	
General Fund	\$ 4,744,887
School Debt Service Fund	280,543
CARES/ARP Act Fund	4,131,044
Other Governmental Funds	101,678
Total primary government	\$ 9,258,152
Component Unit School Board:	
School Operating Fund	\$ 9,018,878
School Cafeteria Fund	 9,607,400
Total component unit school board	\$ 18,626,278
Total federal expenditures per basic financial statements	\$ 27,884,430
Payments in lieu of taxes	\$ (17,474)
Federal subsidy	\$ (280,543)
Total federal expenditures per the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	\$ 27,586,413

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Year Ended June 30, 2022

Section I - Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements

Unmodified Type of auditors' report issued:

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weaknesses identified? No

Significant deficiency(ies) identified? None reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? No

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:

Material weakness(es) identified? No

Significant deficiency(ies) identified? None reported

Type of auditors' report issued on compliance

Unmodified for major programs:

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be

reported in accordance with 2 CFR Section 200.516(a)? No

Identification of major programs:

CFDA# Name of Federal Program or Cluster 21.027 COVID-19 - Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds 84.027/84.173 Special Education Cluster 84.425 **Education Stabilization Fund** 10.561 State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A

and Type B programs \$827,592

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? Yes

Section II - Financial Statement Findings

There are no financial statement findings to report.

Section III - Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

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

Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings Year Ended June 30, 2022

There were no federal award findings reported for year ended June 30, 2021.