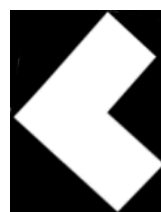


Town of McKenney, Virginia
Annual Comprehensive Financial Report
Year Ended June 30, 2024



Creedle, Jones
& Associates, P.C.
Certified Public Accountants

Town of McKenney, Virginia

Table of Contents

Year Ended June 30, 2024

Pages

FINANCIAL SECTION

Independent Auditor's Report	i-iii
Management's Discussion and Analysis	1-8

Basic Financial Statements

Exhibits

Government-Wide Financial Statements

1	Statement of Net Position	9
2	Statement of Activities	10

Fund Financial Statements

3	Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds and Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position	11-12
4	Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds and Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	13-14
5	Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds	15
6	Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position – Proprietary Funds	16
7	Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds	17
	Notes to the Financial Statements	18-57

Required Supplementary Information

Exhibit

8	Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund	58-60
	Schedule of Changes in the Political Subdivision's Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios	61
	Schedule of Employer Contributions – Political Subdivisions Retirement Plan	62
	Notes to Required Supplemental Information – VRS Pension	63
	Schedule of Employer's Share of Net OPEB Liability Group Life Insurance Plan	64
	Schedule of Employer Contributions for Group Life Insurance OPEB Plan	65
	Notes to Required Supplementary Information – OPEB Group Life Insurance Plan	66

	Pages
Schedule of Employer's Share of Net OPEB Liability Virginia Local Disability Program (VLDP)	67
Schedule of Employer Contributions – OPEB Virginia Local Disability Program	68
Notes to Required Supplementary Information – OPEB VLDP	69

Other Information

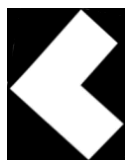
Table

1	Pledged Revenue Coverage - Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds	70
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COMPLIANCE SECTION

Independent Auditor's 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>	71-72
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FINANCIAL SECTION



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Town Council
Town of McKenney, Virginia

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of McKenney, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of McKenney, Virginia's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of McKenney, Virginia, as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Town of McKenney, 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 Principle

As described in Note 1 to the financial statements, in 2024, the Town adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement No. 99, Omnibus 2022 and No. 100, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Town of McKenney, 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.

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

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of McKenney, 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 the Town of McKenney, Virginia's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information and schedules related to pension and OPEB funding on pages 1-8, 58-60 and 61-69 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 have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

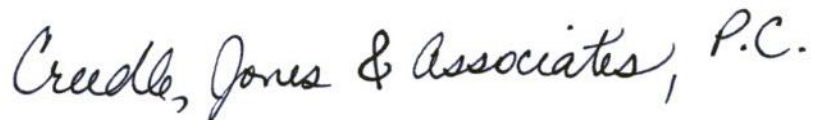
Other Information

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

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated July 9, 2025, on our consideration of the Town of McKenney, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of McKenney, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Town of McKenney, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Creedle, Jones & Associates, P.C." in a cursive script.

Creedle, Jones & Associates, P.C.
Certified Public Accountants

South Hill, Virginia
July 9, 2025

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The management of the Town of McKenney, Virginia presents the following discussion and analysis as an overview of the Town of McKenney, Virginia's financial activities for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024. We encourage readers to read this discussion and analysis in conjunction the Town's basic financial statements.

Financial Highlights

- At the close of the fiscal year, the assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Town's governmental activities exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$398,308. Of this amount, \$65,615 is unrestricted and may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors. For the business-type activities, the assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded the liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$897,465 with an unrestricted balance of \$791,559.
- The Town's total net position decreased by \$57,906 during the current fiscal year. Of this amount, an increase of \$25,700 is related to governmental activities and a decrease of \$83,606 is attributed to business-type activities.
- As of June 30, 2024, the Town's Governmental Funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$114,744, a decrease of \$33,580 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 100% of this amount is available for spending at the Town's discretion (unassigned fund balance).
- At the end of fiscal year 2024, the general fund unassigned fund balance was \$114,744, or approximately 41.37% of total general fund expenditures.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town's basic financial statements. The Town's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains required supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements report information about the Town as a whole using accounting methods similar to those found in the private sector. They also report the Town's net position and how they have changed during the fiscal year.

Statement of Net Position: presents information on all of the Town's assets and liabilities. The difference between a) assets and deferred outflows of resources and b) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources can be used as one way to measure the Town's financial health or financial condition. Over time, increases or decreases in the net position can be one indicator of whether the Town's financial condition is improving or deteriorating. Other nonfinancial factors will also need to be considered, such as changes in the Town's property tax base and the condition of Town facilities.

Statement of Activities: presents information using the accrual basis accounting method and shows how the Town's net position changed during the fiscal year. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are shown in the Statement of Activities, regardless of when cash is received or paid. The government-wide financial statements distinguish governmental activities from business-type activities identified as the primary government. The governmental activities of the Town include general government administration, public safety, and public works. Public utilities represent the business-type activities.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is an accountability unit used to maintain control over resources segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Town uses funds to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related laws and regulations. Within the basic financial statements, fund financial statements focus on the Town's most significant funds rather than the Town as a whole. Major funds are separately reported.

The Town has two types of funds:

Governmental Funds - Most of the Town's basic services are included in Governmental Funds, which focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances remaining at year end that are available for spending. The Governmental Funds financial statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps the reader determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the Town's programs. Because this information does not encompass the long-term focus of the government-wide statements, additional information is provided with the fund's financial statements to explain the relationship (or differences). Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, which is considered to be a major fund.

Proprietary Funds – The Town uses an Enterprise Fund which operates in a manner similar to private business enterprises. Costs are recovered primarily through user charges. Proprietary Fund financial statements provide both long and short-term financial information.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The accompanying notes to the basic financial statements provide information essential to a full understanding of the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Other

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information such as the budgetary comparison schedule.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE TOWN AS A WHOLE

Statement of Net Position

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position:

Summary of Net Position						
As of June 30, 2024 and 2023						
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-Type Activities</u>		<u>Total Primary Government</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Assets						
Current and other assets	\$ 166,946	\$ 322,270	\$ 164,022	\$ 202,548	\$ 330,968	\$ 524,818
Capital assets (net)	<u>345,451</u>	<u>295,466</u>	<u>1,216,379</u>	<u>1,272,020</u>	<u>1,561,830</u>	<u>1,567,486</u>
Total Assets	512,397	617,736	1,380,401	1,474,568	1,892,798	2,092,304
Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>21,026</u>	<u>16,112</u>	<u>6,279</u>	<u>4,812</u>	<u>27,305</u>	<u>20,924</u>
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 533,423</u>	<u>\$ 633,848</u>	<u>\$ 1,386,680</u>	<u>\$ 1,479,380</u>	<u>\$ 1,920,103</u>	<u>\$ 2,113,228</u>
Liabilities						
Other liabilities	\$ 22,314	\$ 19,187	\$ 40,516	\$ 21,433	\$ 62,830	\$ 40,620
Long-term liabilities	<u>107,249</u>	<u>231,948</u>	<u>447,041</u>	<u>473,858</u>	<u>554,290</u>	<u>705,806</u>
Total Liabilities	129,563	251,135	487,557	495,291	617,120	746,426
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>5,552</u>	<u>10,105</u>	<u>1,658</u>	<u>3,018</u>	<u>7,210</u>	<u>13,123</u>
Net Position						
Net investment in capital assets	332,693	280,733	791,559	819,926	1,124,252	1,100,659
Unrestricted	<u>65,615</u>	<u>91,875</u>	<u>105,906</u>	<u>161,145</u>	<u>171,521</u>	<u>253,020</u>
Total Net Position	<u>398,308</u>	<u>372,608</u>	<u>897,465</u>	<u>981,071</u>	<u>1,295,773</u>	<u>1,353,679</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	<u>\$ 533,423</u>	<u>\$ 633,848</u>	<u>\$ 1,386,680</u>	<u>\$ 1,479,380</u>	<u>\$ 1,920,103</u>	<u>\$ 2,113,228</u>

Statement of Activities

The following table summarizes revenues and expenses for the primary government:

Summary of Changes in Net Position						
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023						
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-Type Activities</u>		<u>Total Primary Government</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Revenues						
Program Revenues						
Charges for services	\$ 839	\$ 4,312	\$ 288,288	\$ 300,510	\$ 289,127	\$ 304,822
Operating grants and contributions	156,070	103,456	-	26,419	156,070	129,875
General Revenues						
General property taxes, real and personal	41,648	52,281	-	-	41,648	52,281
Other taxes	91,924	73,750	-	-	91,924	73,750
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	12,070	31,816	-	-	12,070	31,816
Investment earnings	10,340	368	445	280	10,785	648
Miscellaneous	1,457	2,857	418	12,923	1,875	15,780
Total Revenues	314,348	268,840	289,151	340,132	603,499	608,972
Expenses						
General government administration	87,973	82,497	-	-	87,973	82,497
Public safety	37,925	55,301	-	-	37,925	55,301
Public works	70,156	60,672	-	-	70,156	60,672
Water and sewer	-	-	453,294	382,843	453,294	382,843
Interest on long-term debt	873	957	11,184	11,802	12,057	12,759
Total Expenses	196,927	199,427	464,478	394,645	661,405	594,072
Change in Net Position Before Transfers	117,421	69,413	(175,327)	(54,513)	(57,906)	14,900
Transfers	(91,721)	(103,167)	91,721	103,167	-	-
Change in Net Position	25,700	(33,754)	(83,606)	48,654	(57,906)	14,900
Beginning Net Position	372,608	406,362	981,071	932,417	1,353,679	1,338,779
Ending Net Position	<u>\$ 398,308</u>	<u>\$ 372,608</u>	<u>\$ 897,465</u>	<u>\$ 981,071</u>	<u>\$ 1,295,773</u>	<u>\$ 1,353,679</u>

Governmental activities increased the Town's net position by \$25,700 for fiscal year 2024. Revenues from governmental activities totaled \$314,348. Operating grants and contributions comprise the largest source of these revenues, totaling \$156,070 or 49.65% of all governmental activities revenue.

The total cost of all governmental activities for this fiscal year was \$196,927. General government administration is the Town's largest program with expenses totaling \$87,973. Public works, which totals \$70,156, represents the second largest expense.

For the Town's governmental activities, the net expense (total cost less fees generated by the activities and program-specific governmental aid) is illustrated in the following table:

Net Cost of Governmental Activities

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

	<u>2024</u>		<u>2023</u>	
	<u>Total Cost of Services</u>	<u>Net Cost of Services</u>	<u>Total Cost of Services</u>	<u>Net Cost of Services</u>
General government administration	\$ 87,973	\$ 36,293	\$ 82,497	\$ (9,640)
Public safety	37,925	(7,367)	55,301	(21,985)
Public works	70,156	(68,071)	60,672	(59,077)
Debt service	<u>873</u>	<u>(873)</u>	<u>957</u>	<u>(957)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 196,927</u>	<u>\$ (40,018)</u>	<u>\$ 199,427</u>	<u>\$ (91,659)</u>

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE TOWN'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, the Town uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The focus of the Town's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing financing requirements. Unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of a fiscal year. The Town's governmental fund reported an ending fund balance of \$114,744. The governmental fund balance decreased \$33,580 from the prior year.

The General Fund is the main operating fund of the Town. At the end of the current fiscal year, the General Fund had an unassigned fund balance of \$114,744. The General Fund's liquidity can be measured by comparing unassigned fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 41.37% of total fund expenditures.

BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

General Fund

The following table provides a comparison of original budget, final budget, and actual revenues and expenditures in the General Fund:

Budgetary Comparison

General Fund

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

	<u>2024</u>			<u>2023</u>		
	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>
Revenues						
Taxes	\$ 42,000	\$ 42,000	\$ 42,398	\$ 45,000	\$ 45,000	\$ 51,531
Other	94,400	94,400	91,924	85,100	85,100	73,750
Fines and forfeitures	5,000	5,000	829	7,000	7,000	4,312
Permits, fees, and licenses	50	50	10	50	50	-
Use of money and property	20	20	30,728	20	20	368
Miscellaneous	1,850	1,850	1,457	350	350	2,857
Intergovernmental	43,900	43,900	168,140	197,885	197,885	135,272
Total	187,220	187,220	335,486	335,405	335,405	268,090
Expenditures	183,220	183,220	277,345	176,847	176,847	193,028
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	4,000	4,000	58,141	158,558	158,558	75,062
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Surplus/contingency	(4,000)	(4,000)	-	(158,558)	(158,558)	-
Transfers out	-	-	(91,721)	-	-	(103,167)
Total	(4,000)	(4,000)	(91,721)	(158,558)	(158,558)	(103,167)
Change in Fund Balance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (33,580)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (28,105)

There were no budget amendments during the year.

Actual revenues were more than final budget amounts by \$148,266, or 79.19%, while actual expenditures were \$94,125 or 51.37% more than final budget amounts.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND LONG-TERM DEBT

Capital Assets

As of June 30, 2024, the Town's governmental activities net capital assets total \$345,451, which represents a net increase of \$49,986 or 16.92% over the previous fiscal year-end balance. The business-type activities net capital assets total \$1,216,379, a net decrease of \$55,639 or 4.37% over the previous fiscal year.

Change in Capital Assets

Governmental Activities

	<u>Balance July 1, 2023</u>	<u>Net Additions and Deletions</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2024</u>
Land and land improvements	\$ 126,374	\$ (20,388)	\$ 105,986
Buildings and improvements	525,465	45,330	570,795
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	<u>165,563</u>	<u>60,603</u>	<u>226,166</u>
Total Capital Assets	817,402	85,545	902,947
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>521,937</u>	<u>35,559</u>	<u>557,496</u>
Total Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 295,465</u>	<u>\$ 49,986</u>	<u>\$ 345,451</u>

Business-Type Activities

	<u>Balance July 1, 2023</u>	<u>Net Additions and Deletions</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2024</u>
Construction-in-process	\$ 16,500	\$ -	\$ 16,500
Buildings and systems	3,505,143	-	3,505,143
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	<u>169,914</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>169,914</u>
Total Capital Assets	3,691,557	-	3,691,557
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>2,419,539</u>	<u>55,639</u>	<u>2,475,178</u>
Total Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 1,272,018</u>	<u>\$ (55,639)</u>	<u>\$ 1,216,379</u>

Long-Term Debt

As of June 30, 2024, the Town's long-term obligations total \$437,578.

	<u>Balance July 1, 2023</u>	<u>Net Additions and Deletions</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2024</u>
Governmental Activities			
Ercelle W. Wallace mortgage payable	<u>\$ 14,733</u>	<u>\$ (1,975)</u>	<u>\$ 12,758</u>
Total Governmental Activities	14,733	(1,975)	12,758
Business-Type Activities			
Virginia Resources Authority Revolving Loan Fund	<u>452,094</u>	<u>(27,274)</u>	<u>424,820</u>
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>452,094</u>	<u>(27,274)</u>	<u>424,820</u>
Total Primary Government	<u>466,827</u>	<u>(29,249)</u>	<u>437,578</u>
Total Reporting Entity	<u>\$ 466,827</u>	<u>\$ (29,249)</u>	<u>\$ 437,578</u>

More detailed information on the Town's long-term obligations is presented in Note 8 to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET AND RATES

The Town's elected and appointed officials considered many factors when setting the fiscal-year 2025 budget.

The average unemployment rate for the Town of McKenney, Virginia in June 2024, which uses Dinwiddie County's rate, was 3.4%. This compares unfavorably to the state's rate of 3.0% and favorably to the national rate of 4.3%.

According to the 2020 U.S. Census, the population in the Town of McKenney, Virginia was 487.

These rates along with other indicators were taken into account when adopting the General Fund budget for 2025, which accounts for most of the Town's operational costs. The fiscal year 2025 adopted budget anticipates General Fund revenues and expenditures to be \$195,520, a 4.43% increase over the final fiscal year 2024 budget.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the Town's finances and to demonstrate the Town's accountability for the money it receives. Questions concerning this report or requests for additional information should be directed to the Mayor, Town of McKenney, Virginia, P. O. Box 309, McKenney, Virginia 23872, telephone 804-478-4621.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Town of McKenney, Virginia

Statement of Net Position

At June 30, 2024

Primary Government

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 157,156	\$ 126,845	\$ 284,001
Receivables	9,606	37,123	46,729
Total Current Assets	166,762	163,968	330,730
Noncurrent Assets			
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	345,451	1,216,379	1,561,830
Total Noncurrent Assets	345,451	1,216,379	1,561,830
Other Assets			
Net OPEB asset	184	54	238
Total Other Assets	184	54	238
Total Assets	512,397	1,380,401	1,892,798
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
OPEB	3,094	924	4,018
Pension	17,932	5,355	23,287
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	21,026	6,279	27,305
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 533,423</u>	<u>\$ 1,386,680</u>	<u>\$ 1,920,103</u>
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 22,314	\$ 40,516	\$ 62,830
Unearned grants	20,098	-	20,098
Total Current Liabilities	42,412	40,516	82,928
Long-Term Liabilities			
<i>Due within one year</i>			
Bonds, loans, and other	2,133	22,653	24,786
<i>Due in more than one year</i>			
Net pension liability	70,884	21,173	92,057
Net OPEB liability	3,509	1,048	4,557
Bonds, loans, and other	10,625	402,167	412,792
Total Long-Term Liabilities	87,151	447,041	534,192
Total Liabilities	129,563	487,557	617,120
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
OPEB	654	195	849
Pension	4,898	1,463	6,361
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	5,552	1,658	7,210
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	332,693	791,559	1,124,252
Unrestricted	65,615	105,906	171,521
Total Net Position	398,308	897,465	1,295,773
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	<u>\$ 533,423</u>	<u>\$ 1,386,680</u>	<u>\$ 1,920,103</u>

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

Town of McKenney, Virginia

Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Functions/Programs	<u>Program Revenues</u>			<u>Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position</u>		
	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Primary Government Business-Type Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
Primary Government						
Governmental Activities						
General government administration	\$ 87,973	\$ 10	\$ 124,256	\$ 36,293		\$ 36,293
Public safety	37,925	829	29,729	(7,367)		(7,367)
Public works	70,156	-	2,085	(68,071)		(68,071)
Interest on long-term debt	873	-	-	(873)		(873)
Total Governmental Activities	196,927	839	156,070	(40,018)		(40,018)
Business-Type Activities						
Water and Sewer Fund	464,478	288,288	-		\$ (176,190)	(176,190)
Total Business-Type Activities	464,478	288,288	-		(176,190)	(176,190)
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 661,405</u>	<u>\$ 289,127</u>	<u>\$ 156,070</u>			(216,208)
General Revenues						
Taxes						
General property taxes, real and personal				41,648	-	41,648
Other local taxes				91,924	-	91,924
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs				12,070	-	12,070
Investment earnings				10,340	445	10,785
Miscellaneous				1,457	418	1,875
Transfers				(91,721)	91,721	-
Total General Revenues and Transfers				65,718	92,584	158,302
Change in Net Position				25,700	(83,606)	(57,906)
Net Position - Beginning of Year				372,608	981,071	1,353,679
Net Position - End of Year				<u>\$ 398,308</u>	<u>\$ 897,465</u>	<u>\$ 1,295,773</u>

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

Town of McKenney, Virginia

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

At June 30, 2024

	General Fund
Assets	
Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 157,156
Property taxes receivable	<u>9,606</u>
Total Current Assets	<u>166,762</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>\$ 166,762</u></u>
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	22,314
Unearned grants	<u>20,098</u>
Total Current Liabilities	<u>42,412</u>
Total Liabilities	42,412
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	<u>9,606</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	9,606
Fund Balance	
Unassigned	<u>114,744</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u>114,744</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balance	<u><u>\$ 166,762</u></u>

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

Town of McKenney, Virginia

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position

At June 30, 2024

Total Fund Balances for Governmental Funds	\$ 114,744
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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	\$ 105,986
Buildings and improvements, net of accumulated depreciation	155,038
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>84,427</u>

Total Capital Assets	345,451
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Other assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds financial statements.

Unavailable revenue - taxes	9,606
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Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	17,932
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	3,094
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	(4,898)
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	<u>(654)</u>

Total Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources	15,474
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Liabilities applicable to the Town'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 as follows:

Bonds and notes payable	(12,758)
Net pension liability	(70,884)
Net OPEB liability/(asset)	<u>(3,325)</u>

Total	<u>(86,967)</u>
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Total Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 398,308</u>
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The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Town of McKenney, Virginia

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Governmental Funds

Year Ended June 30, 2024

	General Fund
Revenues	
Property taxes	\$ 42,398
Other local taxes	91,924
Fines and forfeitures	829
Permits, fees, and licenses	10
Use of money and property	30,728
Miscellaneous	1,457
<i>Intergovernmental</i>	
Revenue from the Commonwealth of Virginia	43,884
Revenue from the Federal Government	<u>124,256</u>
Total Revenues	335,486
Expenditures	
Current	
General government administration	129,148
Public safety	30,642
Public works	114,708
Debt service	<u>2,847</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>277,345</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	58,141
Other Financing Sources (Uses)	
Transfers out	<u>(91,721)</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(91,721)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	(33,580)
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	<u>148,324</u>
Fund Balance - End of Year	<u><u>\$ 114,744</u></u>

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

Town of McKenney, Virginia

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

Year Ended June 30, 2024

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds \$ (33,580)

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

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 as depreciation expense.

Net capital outlays and disposition of assets	\$ 85,545	
Depreciation	<u>(35,559)</u>	49,986

Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are deferred in the fund statements. This amount represents the difference in the amounts deferred in the fund financial statements, but recognized in the Statement of Activities. (750)

Bonds, long-term purchase obligations, lease proceeds are 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 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.

Repayments on debt		1,975
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Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Changes in the following accounts are as follows:

Net pension liability	(155)	
Deferred inflows - pension	4,601	
Deferred inflows - OPEB	(48)	
Deferred outflows - pension	3,474	
Deferred outflows - OPEB	1,440	
Other postemployment benefits	<u>(1,243)</u>	
Net Adjustment		<u>8,069</u>

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ <u>25,700</u>
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The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Town of McKenney, Virginia

Statement of Net Position

Proprietary Funds

At June 30, 2024

Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds

Assets	<u>Water Fund</u>	<u>Sewer Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 126,757	\$ 88	\$ 126,845
Receivables	18,933	18,190	37,123
Total Current Assets	145,690	18,278	163,968
Noncurrent Assets			
<i>Capital Assets</i>			
Nondepreciable	-	16,500	16,500
Depreciable, net	969,459	230,420	1,199,879
Total Capital Assets	969,459	246,920	1,216,379
Total Noncurrent Assets	969,459	246,920	1,216,379
Other Assets			
Net OPEB asset	54	-	54
Total Other Assets	54	-	54
Total Assets	1,115,203	265,198	1,380,401
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
OPEB	924	-	924
Pension	5,355	-	5,355
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	6,279	-	6,279
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 1,121,482</u>	<u>\$ 265,198</u>	<u>\$ 1,386,680</u>
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 24,570	\$ 15,946	\$ 40,516
Short-term portion of debt	22,653	-	22,653
Total Current Liabilities	47,223	15,946	63,169
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Net pension liability	21,173	-	21,173
Net OPEB liability	1,048	-	1,048
Long-term debt, net of current portion	402,167	-	402,167
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	424,388	-	424,388
Total Liabilities	471,611	15,946	487,557
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
OPEB	195	-	195
Pension	1,463	-	1,463
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,658	-	1,658
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	544,639	246,920	791,559
Unrestricted	103,574	2,332	105,906
Total Net Position	648,213	249,252	897,465
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	<u>\$ 1,121,482</u>	<u>\$ 265,198</u>	<u>\$ 1,386,680</u>

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

Town of McKenney, Virginia

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

Proprietary Funds

Year Ended June 30, 2024

	<u>Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds</u>		
	<u>Water Fund</u>	<u>Sewer Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Operating Revenues			
Water and sewer charges	\$ 149,847	\$ 134,504	\$ 284,351
Connection fees	3,937	-	3,937
Miscellaneous income	418	-	418
Total Operating Revenues	154,202	134,504	288,706
Operating Expenses			
Salaries	39,867	52,844	92,711
Fringe benefits	23,933	-	23,933
Depreciation	36,644	18,995	55,639
Engineering fees and lab	-	8,722	8,722
Insurance	5,345	1,890	7,235
Miscellaneous	2,197	-	2,197
Permits and fees	3,343	-	3,343
Professional fees	6,164	1,588	7,752
Repairs and maintenance	27,834	123,064	150,898
Waste water/sewer study	-	13,800	13,800
Supplies	12,835	24,142	36,977
Utilities/telephone	41,199	-	41,199
Vehicle	3,948	4,940	8,888
Total Operating Expenses	203,309	249,985	453,294
Operating Income (Loss)	(49,107)	(115,481)	(164,588)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)			
Interest income	445	-	445
Interest expense	(11,184)	-	(11,184)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	(10,739)	-	(10,739)
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	(59,846)	(115,481)	(175,327)
Transfers In (Out)	10,497	81,224	91,721
Change in Net Position	(49,349)	(34,257)	(83,606)
Total Net Position - Beginning of Year	697,562	283,509	981,071
Total Net Position - End of Year	\$ 648,213	\$ 249,252	\$ 897,465

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

Town of McKenney, Virginia

Statement of Cash Flows

Proprietary Funds

Year Ended June 30, 2024

Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds

	<u>Water Fund</u>	<u>Sewer Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Receipts from customers	\$ 154,202	\$ 134,504	\$ 288,706
Payments to suppliers	(165,252)	(215,728)	(380,980)
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(11,050)	(81,224)	(92,274)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities			
Transfers from other funds	10,497	81,224	91,721
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	10,497	81,224	91,721
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities			
Principal payments on debt	(27,274)	-	(27,274)
Interest payments on debt	(11,184)	-	(11,184)
Net Cash Used in Capital and Related Financing Activities	(38,458)	-	(38,458)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Interest income	445	-	445
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	445	-	445
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(38,566)	-	(38,566)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year	165,323	88	165,411
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	<u>\$ 126,757</u>	<u>\$ 88</u>	<u>\$ 126,845</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Used in Operating Activities			
Operating income (loss)	\$ (49,107)	\$ (115,481)	\$ (164,588)
<i>Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Used in Operating Activities</i>			
Depreciation expense	36,644	18,995	55,639
<i>Changes in assets and liabilities</i>			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	3,821	15,262	19,083
Deferred outflows - pension	(1,037)	-	(1,037)
Deferred outflows - OPEB	(430)	-	(430)
Net pension liability	46	-	46
Net OPEB liability	371	-	371
Deferred inflows - pension	(1,374)	-	(1,374)
Deferred inflows - OPEB	16	-	16
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	<u>\$ (11,050)</u>	<u>\$ (81,224)</u>	<u>(92,274)</u>

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

Town of McKenney, Virginia

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended June 30, 2024

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Use of Estimates

Narrative Profile

The Town of McKenney, Virginia (the "Town"), which was incorporated in 1922, has a population of approximately 487 living within an area of .74 square miles. The Town is located in the southern area of Dinwiddie County, Virginia. The Town is governed by an elected Mayor and a five-member Council with each serving administrative and legislative functions.

The Town engages in a comprehensive range of municipal services, including general government administration, public safety, and public works.

The financial statements of the Town have been prepared in conformity with 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:

1-A. Financial Reporting Entity

The basic criterion for determining whether a governmental department, agency, institution, commission, public authority, or other governmental organization should be included in a primary governmental unit's reporting entity for the basic financial statements is financial accountability. Financial accountability includes the appointment of a voting majority of the organization's governing body and the ability of the primary government to impose its will on the organization or if there is a financial benefit/burden relationship. In addition, an organization which is fiscally dependent on the primary government should be included in its reporting entity.

1-B. Financial Reporting Model

The Town's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report includes management's discussion and analysis, the basic financial statements, and required supplementary information, described as follows:

Management's Discussion and Analysis – The basic financial statements are accompanied by a narrative introduction as well as an analytical overview of the Town's financial activities.

Government-wide Financial Statements – The government-wide financial statements include the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. These statements report financial information for the Town as a whole. These financial statements focus on the primary government, as such, individual funds are not displayed but the statements distinguish governmental activities, generally supported by taxes and grants and the Town's general revenues, from business-type activities, generally financed in whole or in part with fees charged to external customers.

The Statement of Net Position presents the financial position of the governmental and business-type activities of the Town.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the Town's governmental activities and for each identifiable activity of the business-type activities of the Town. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a function and, therefore, clearly identifiable to that particular function. The Town does not allocate indirect expenses to functions in the Statement of Activities.

The Statement of Activities reports the expenses of a given function offset by program revenues directly connected with the functional program. A function is an assembly of similar activities and may include portions of a fund or summarize more than one fund to capture the expenses and program revenues associated with a distinct functional activity. Program revenues include: (1) charges for services which report fees and other charges to users of the Town's services; (2) operating grants and contributions which finance annual operating activities including restricted investment income; and (3) capital grants and contributions which fund the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of capital assets. These revenues are subject to externally imposed restrictions to these program uses. For identifying to which function program revenue pertains, the determining factor for *charges for services* is which function *generates* the revenue. For *grants and contributions*, the determining factor is to which function the revenues are *restricted*.

Other revenue sources not considered to be program revenues are reported as general revenues of the Town. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function and each identifiable business activity is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the Town.

Fund Financial Statements – During the year, the Town segregates transactions related to certain Town functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the Town at this more detailed level. Fund financial statements are provided for governmental and proprietary funds.

Major individual governmental and proprietary funds are reported in separate columns.

Reconciliation of Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements – Since the governmental funds financial statements are presented on a different measurement focus and basis of accounting than the government-wide financial statements, a summary reconciliation of the difference between total fund balances as reflected on the governmental funds balance sheet and total governmental activities net position as shown on the government-wide Statement of Net Position is presented. In addition, a summary reconciliation of the difference between the total net change in fund balances as reflected on the governmental funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances, and the change in net position of governmental activities as shown on the government-wide Statement of Activities is presented.

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 Town and many other governments revise their original budgets over the course of the year for a variety of reasons.

GASB-Required Supplementary Pension – GASB issued Statement No. 68—*Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an amendment of GASB No. 27*. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for pensions.

GASB-Required Supplementary OPEB – GASB issued Statement No. 75—*Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB).

1-C. Financial Statement Presentation

In the fund financial statements, financial transactions and accounts of the Town 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 following is a brief description of the funds reported by the Town in each of its fund types in the financial statements:

- ***Governmental Funds*** – Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses, and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Fund liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be liquidated. The Town reports the difference between its governmental fund assets and deferred outflows of resources and its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources as fund balance. The following are the Town's major governmental funds:
 - ***General Fund*** – The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Town and accounts for all revenues and expenditures applicable to the general operations of the Town 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.
 - ***Special Revenue Funds*** – Special Revenue Funds account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than those derived from special assessments, expendable trusts, or dedicated for major capital projects) requiring separate accounting due to legal or regulatory provisions or administrative action. There are no special revenue funds.
 - ***Capital Projects Funds*** – Capital Projects Funds account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities, other than those financed by proprietary funds. There are no Capital Projects Funds.
- ***Proprietary Funds*** – Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. The Town has two enterprise funds, the Water Fund and Sewer Fund, which account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises. The intent of the Town is that the cost of providing services to the general public be financed or recovered through user charges.

- **Fiduciary Funds (Custodial Funds)** – Fiduciary funds account for assets held by the Town in a trustee capacity or as an agent or custodian for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, or other funds. Custodial funds utilize the accrual basis of accounting. Since by definition, these assets are being held for the benefit of a third party and cannot be used to address activities or obligations of the government, these funds are not incorporated into the government-wide financial statements. There are no fiduciary funds.

1-D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

The government-wide Statement of Activities reflects both the gross and net cost per functional category (general government administration, public safety, public works, etc.) which are otherwise being supported by general government revenues, (property taxes, 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 (general government administration, public safety, public works, etc.) or a business-type activity.

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

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

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

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with the proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

1-E. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Equity

1-E-1 Cash and Cash Equivalents

All cash is essentially demand deposits and is considered cash and cash equivalents.

1-E-2 Receivables and Payables

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

All trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. The Town calculates its allowance for uncollectible accounts using historical collection data and, in certain cases, specific account analysis. There is no allowance amount at this time.

Real and Personal Property Tax Data

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

	<u>Real Property</u>	<u>Personal Property</u>
Due Date	December 31	December 31

The Town bills and collects its own property taxes.

A 10% penalty is levied on all taxes not collected on or before their due date. An interest charge of 10% per annum is also levied on such taxes beginning on January 1.

1-E-3 Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30 are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording an asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which services are consumed. At the fund reporting level, an equal amount of fund balance is reported as nonspendable as this amount is not available for general appropriation.

1-E-4 Capital Assets

General capital assets are those capital assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary funds. These assets generally result from expenditures in governmental funds. The Town reports these assets in the governmental activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position but does not report these assets in the governmental fund financial statements. Capital assets utilized by enterprise funds are reported both in the business-type activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position and in the enterprise funds' Statement of Net Position.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The Town maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. The Town's infrastructure consists primarily of buildings. Improvements to capital assets are capitalized; however, the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized.

Capital assets of the primary government are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Asset Description</u>	<u>Estimated Lives</u>
Buildings and improvements	10 to 50 years
Furniture and other equipment	3 to 25 years

1-E-5 Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

The Statement of Net Position includes a separate section for Deferred Outflows of Resources. This represents the usage of net position applicable to future periods and will be recognized as expenditures in the future period to which it applies. This category also includes amounts related to pensions for certain actuarially determined differences between projected and actual investment earnings.

The Statement of Net Position also includes a separate section for Deferred Inflows of Resources. This represents the acquisition of net position applicable to future periods and will be recognized as revenue in the future period to which it applies. Currently, this category includes revenue received in advance, and amounts related to pensions for certain actuarially determined differences between projected and actual experience.

Deferred Inflows of Resources in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet include unavailable revenue. Unavailable revenue consists primarily of special assessment, loans, and notes receivable. The Town considers revenues available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the fiscal year.

1-E-6 Compensated Absences

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the Town will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means.

All compensated absence liabilities include salary-related payments, where applicable.

The total compensated absence liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements. Proprietary funds report the total compensated absence liability in each individual fund at the fund reporting level. Governmental funds report the compensated absence liability at the fund reporting level when paid.

1-E-7 Pensions

The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Political Subdivision Retirement Plan is a multi-employer, agent plan. 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 Political Subdivision's Retirement Plan and the additions to/deductions from the Political Subdivision'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.

1-E-8 Group Life Insurance

The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Group Life Insurance Program is a multiple employer, cost-sharing plan. It provides coverage to state employees, teachers, and employees of participating political subdivisions. The Group Life Insurance Program was established pursuant to §51.1-500 et seq. of the *Code of Virginia*, as amended, and which provides the authority under which benefit terms are established or may be amended. The Group Life Insurance Program is a defined benefit plan that provides a basic group life insurance benefit for employees of participating employers. For purposes of measuring the net Group Life Insurance Program OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Group Life Insurance Program OPEB, and Group Life Insurance Program OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the VRS Group Life Insurance program OPEB and the additions to/deductions from the VRS Group Life Insurance Program OPEB's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by VRS. In addition, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

1-E-9 Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program

The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing plan. For purposes of measuring the net Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program OPEB, and the Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program; and the additions to/deductions from the VRS Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program's net fiduciary position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by VRS. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

1-E-10 Fund Equity

Fund equity at the governmental fund financial reporting level is classified as fund balance. Fund equity for all other reporting is classified as net position.

Governmental Fund Balances – Generally, governmental fund balances represent the difference between the current assets and deferred outflows of resources, and current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Governmental funds report fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the Town is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which resources can be spent. Fund balances are classified as follows:

Nonspendable – amounts that cannot be spent either because they are in non-spendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constitutional provisions, charter requirements or enabling legislation or because of constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or the laws or regulations of other governments.

Committed – 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 of action to remove or change the constraint.

Assigned – amounts that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed but that are intended to be used for specific purposes.

Unassigned – all amounts not classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, or assigned.

Net Position – Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of cost of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. This net investment in capital assets amount also is adjusted by any bond issuance deferral amounts. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the Town or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. All other net position is reported as unrestricted.

Net Position Flow Assumptions – Sometimes the Town 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 Town's policy to consider restricted net position to have been depleted before unrestricted net position is applied.

Fund Balance Flow Assumptions – Sometimes the Town will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the Town's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

1-E-11 Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the Town, these revenues are charges for services for utilities. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that are the primary activity of the fund. All other items that do not directly relate to the principal and usual activity of the fund are recorded as nonoperating revenues and expenses. These items include investment earnings and gains or losses on the disposition of capital assets.

1-E-12 *Interfund Activity*

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures/expenses in the purchaser funds. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after the non-operating revenues/expenses section in proprietary funds.

1-E-13 *Long-Term Obligations*

The Town reports long-term debt of Governmental Funds at face value in the general long-term debt account group. The face value of the debt is believed to approximate fair value. Certain other governmental fund obligations not expected to be financed with current available financial resources are also reported in the general long-term debt account group. Long-term debt and other obligations financed by Proprietary Funds are reported as liabilities in the appropriate funds.

1-E-14 *Adoption of New GASB Statements*

The Town adopted the following GASB statements during the year ended June 30, 2024:

In April 2022, GASB Issued Statement No. 99, Omnibus 2022. The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve 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. Certain requirements of this statement have been implemented as of June 30, 2022. The requirements related to leases, PPPs, and SBITAs are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, and all reporting periods thereafter. The requirements related to financial guarantees and the classification and reporting of derivative instruments within the scope of Statement 53 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter. The requirements of this statement are effective for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 for the Town.

In June 2022, GASB Issued Statement No. 100, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62. The objective of this Statement is to enhance 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 accounting changes and error corrections made in fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter. The requirements of this statement are effective for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 for the Town.

1-F *Estimates*

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

2 Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The Town Council annually adopts budgets for the various funds of the primary government. All appropriations are legally controlled at the department level for the primary Government Funds. Unexpended appropriations lapse at the end of each fiscal year.

Budgetary Data

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

1. Prior to April 1, the Town Mayor submits to the Town Council a proposed operating and capital budget for the fiscal year commencing July 1. The operating budget and capital budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain citizen comments.
3. Prior to June 30, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an Appropriations Resolution.
4. The Appropriations Resolution places legal restrictions on expenditures at the fund, function, and departmental level. These appropriations for each fund, function, and department can be revised only by the Town Council.
5. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year and budgets are legally adopted for all major funds.
6. All budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).
7. Supplemental Appropriations are adopted if necessary during the fiscal year.

Expenditures in Excess of Appropriations

General fund expenditures exceeded appropriations at June 30, 2024.

Fund Deficits

No funds had fund deficits.

3 Deposits and Investments

Deposits

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

Investments

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

The Town does not have a formal investment policy addressing the various types of risks associated with investments.

<u>Asset Type</u>	<u>Carrying Amount</u>
Deposit accounts	\$ 284,001
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>\$ 284,001</u>

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
Primary Government			
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 157,156</u>	<u>\$ 126,845</u>	<u>\$ 284,001</u>

4 Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2024 consist of the following:

	<u>Primary Government</u>	
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>
	<u>General</u>	
Receivables		
Property taxes	\$ 9,606	\$ -
Water and sewer		37,123
Total Receivables	<u>\$ 9,606</u>	<u>\$ 37,123</u>

5 Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2024 consisted of the following:

	<u>Transfer to</u>	<u>Transfer from</u>
Primary Government		
General Fund		
To Water Fund	\$ 91,721	\$ -
Water Fund		
To Sewer Fund	81,224	
From General Fund	-	91,721
Sewer Fund		
From Water Fund	-	81,224
Total Transfers	<u>\$ 172,945</u>	<u>\$ 172,945</u>

Transfers between funds were primarily to support operations of the funds.

6 Capital Assets

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets:

Governmental Activities	Balance July 1, 2023	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2024
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated				
Land and land improvements	\$ 126,374	\$ -	\$ 20,388	\$ 105,986
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	126,374	-	20,388	105,986
Other Capital Assets				
Buildings and improvements	525,465	45,330	-	570,795
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	165,563	60,603	-	226,166
Total Other Capital Assets	691,028	105,933	-	796,961
Less: Accumulated depreciation for				
Buildings and improvements	405,350	10,407	-	415,757
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	116,587	25,152	-	141,739
Total Accumulated Depreciation	521,937	35,559	-	557,496
Other Capital Assets, Net	169,091	70,374	-	239,465
Net Capital Assets	\$ 295,465	\$ 70,374	\$ 20,388	\$ 345,451
Depreciation expense was allocated as follows:				
General government administration	\$ 4,155			
Public works	17,062			
Public safety	14,342			
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 35,559			

Following is a summary of changes in capital assets for business-type activities:

Business-Type Activities	Balance July 1, 2023	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2024
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated				
Construction-in-process	\$ 16,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,500
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	16,500	-	-	16,500
Other Capital Assets				
Infrastructure - buildings and systems	3,505,143	-	-	3,505,143
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	169,914	-	-	169,914
Total Other Capital Assets	3,675,057	-	-	3,675,057
Less: Accumulated depreciation for				
Infrastructure - buildings and systems	2,342,655	42,189	-	2,384,844
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	76,884	13,450	-	90,334
Total Accumulated Depreciation	2,419,539	55,639	-	2,475,178
Other Capital Assets, Net	1,255,518	(55,639)	-	1,199,879
Net Capital Assets	\$ 1,272,018	\$ (55,639)	\$ -	\$ 1,216,379

7 Compensated Absences

No accrual has been recorded and management does not believe it is material to the financial statements.

8 Long-Term Debt

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

Changes in Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt obligations of the Town:

	<u>Balance July 1, 2023</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2024</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
Governmental Activities					
Ercelle W. Wallace mortgage payable in 180 monthly installments of \$237.24 which includes interest at the rate of 5.00%. The \$30,000.00 was used to purchase a building located in the Town of McKenney.	\$ 14,733	\$ -	\$ 1,975	\$ 12,758	\$ 2,133
Total Governmental Activities	14,733	-	1,975	12,758	2,133
Business-Type Activities					
Enterprise Funds					
Virginia Resources Authority State Revolving Fund loan payable in 60 semi-annual installments which include annual interest at the rate of 2.5%. This note had a principal amount of \$798,103.00.	452,094	-	27,274	424,820	22,653
Total Business-Type Activities	452,094	-	27,274	424,820	22,653
Total Long-Term Debt	\$ 466,827	\$ -	\$ 29,249	\$ 437,578	\$ 24,786

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

<u>Governmental Activities</u>			
<u>Year Ended June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2025	\$ 2,133	\$ 714	\$ 2,847
2026	2,242	605	2,847
2027	2,356	490	2,846
2028	2,477	370	2,847
2029	2,604	243	2,847
2030-2034	946	110	1,056
	<u>\$ 12,758</u>	<u>\$ 2,532</u>	<u>\$ 15,290</u>

<u>Year Ended June 30,</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>		
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2025	\$ 22,653	\$ 15,754	\$ 38,407
2026	23,223	15,184	38,407
2027	23,807	14,600	38,407
2028	24,406	14,001	38,407
2029	25,020	13,387	38,407
2030-2034	134,866	57,170	192,036
2035-2039	152,704	39,332	192,036
2040-2041	18,141	10,042	28,183
	<u>\$ 424,820</u>	<u>\$ 179,470</u>	<u>\$ 604,290</u>

9 Net Investment in Capital Assets

The “net investment in capital assets” amount reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position as of June 30, 2024 is determined as follows:

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>
Net Investment in Capital Assets		
Cost of capital assets	\$ 902,947	\$ 3,691,557
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(557,496)</u>	<u>(2,475,178)</u>
Book value	345,451	1,216,379
Less: Capital related debt	<u>(12,758)</u>	<u>(424,820)</u>
Net Investment in Capital Assets	<u>\$ 332,693</u>	<u>\$ 791,559</u>

10 Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred inflows of resources from unavailable property taxes are comprised of the following:

	<u>Primary Government - General Fund</u>
Delinquent taxes not collected within 60 days	<u>\$ 9,606</u>

11 Risk Management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Town joined together with other local governments in Virginia to form the Virginia Risk Sharing Association, a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for participating local governments. The Town pays an annual premium to the pool for substantially all of its insurance coverage. In the event of a loss deficit and depletion of all available excess insurance, 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 Town continues to carry commercial insurance for all other risks of loss, including employee dishonesty and employee health and accident insurance. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Surety bond coverage is as follows:

Virginia Risk Sharing Association Insurance Program

Treasurer

\$ 75,000

12 Commitments and Contingencies

If applicable, federal programs in which the Town participates were audited in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Pursuant to the requirements of the Uniform Guidance, all major programs and certain other programs were tested for compliance with applicable grant requirements. While no matters of noncompliance were disclosed by the 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 disallowance of current grant program expenditures, if any, would be immaterial.

13 Litigation

At June 30, 2024, there were no matters of litigation involving the Town which would materially affect the Town's financial position should any court decisions or pending matters not be favorable to such entities.

14 Legal Compliance

The Virginia Public Finance Act contains state law for issuance of long-term and short-term debt. The Act states, in part, that no municipality may issue bonds or other interest-bearing obligations, including existing indebtedness, which will at any time exceed 10% of the assessed valuation on real estate as shown by the last preceding assessment for taxes. Short-term revenue anticipation bonds/notes, general obligation bonds approved in a referendum, revenue bonds, and contract obligations for publicly owned or regional projects should not be included in the debt limitation.

Computation of Legal Debt Margin

Total Assessed Value of Taxed Real Property	<u>\$ 28,905,920</u>
Debt Limits per Constitution of Virginia - 10% Assessed Value	\$ 2,890,592
<i>Amount of Debt Applicable to Debt Limit</i>	
Gross Debt	<u>437,578</u>
Legal Debt Margin - June 30, 2024	<u>\$ 2,453,014</u>

NOTE: Includes all long-term general obligation bonded debt.

15 Pension Plan

Plan Description

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

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

RETIREMENT PLAN PROVISIONS

PLAN 1

About Plan 1

Plan 1 is a defined benefit plan. The retirement benefit is based on a member's age, service credit, and average final compensation at retirement using a formula.

Eligible Members

Employees are in Plan 1 if their membership date is before July 1, 2010, and they were vested as of January 1, 2013, and they have not taken a refund.

Hybrid Opt-In Election

VRS non-hazardous duty covered Plan 1 members were allowed to make an irrevocable decision to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan during a special election window held January 1 through April 30, 2014.

The Hybrid Retirement Plan's effective date for eligible Plan 1 members who opted in was July 1, 2014.

If eligible deferred members returned to work during the election window, they were also eligible to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan.

Members who were eligible for an optional retirement plan (ORP) and had prior service under Plan 1 were not eligible to elect the Hybrid Retirement Plan and remain as Plan 1 or ORP.

PLAN 2

About Plan 2

Plan 2 is a defined benefit plan. The retirement benefit is based on a member's age, service credit and average final compensation at retirement using a formula.

Eligible Members

Employees are in Plan 2 if their membership date is on or after July 1, 2010, or their membership date is before July 1, 2010, and they were not vested as of January 1, 2013.

Hybrid Opt-In Election

Eligible Plan 2 members were allowed to make an irrevocable decision to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan during a special election window held January 1 through April 30, 2014.

The Hybrid Retirement Plan's effective date for eligible Plan 2 members who opted in was July 1, 2014.

If eligible deferred members returned to work during the election window, they were also eligible to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan.

Members who were eligible for an optional retirement plan (ORP) and have prior service under Plan 2 were not eligible to elect the Hybrid Retirement Plan and remain as Plan 2 or ORP.

HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN

About the Hybrid Retirement Plan

The Hybrid Retirement Plan combines the features of a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan.

- The defined benefit is based on a member's age, service credit, and average final compensation at retirement using a formula.
- The benefit from the defined contribution component of the plan depends on the member and employer contributions made to the plan and the investment performance of those contributions.
- In addition to the monthly benefit payment payable from the defined benefit plan at retirement, a member may start receiving distributions from the balance in the defined contribution account, reflecting the contributions, investment gains or losses, and any required fees.

Eligible Members

Employees are in the Hybrid Retirement Plan if their membership date is on or after January 1, 2014. This includes:

- Political subdivision employees*
- Members in Plan 1 or Plan 2 who elected to opt into the plan during the election window held January 1 - April 30, 2014; the plan's effective date for opt-in members was July 1, 2014

**Non-Eligible Members*

Some employees are not eligible to participate in the Hybrid Retirement Plan. They include:

- Political subdivision employees who are covered by enhanced benefits for hazardous duty employees

Those employees eligible for an optional retirement plan (ORP) must elect the ORP plan or the Hybrid Retirement Plan. If these members have prior service under Plan 1 or Plan 2, they are not eligible to elect the Hybrid Retirement Plan and must select Plan 1 or Plan 2 (as applicable) or ORP.

PLAN 1

Retirement Contributions

Employees contribute 5% of their compensation each month to their member contribution account through a pre-tax salary reduction. Member contributions are tax-deferred until they are withdrawn as part of a retirement benefit or as a refund. The employer makes a separate actuarially determined contribution to VRS for all covered employees. VRS invests both member and employer contributions to provide funding for the future benefit payment.

Service Credit

Service credit includes active service. Members earn service credit for each month they are employed in a covered position. It also may include credit for prior service the member has purchased or additional service credit the member was granted. A member's total service credit is one of the factors used to determine their eligibility for retirement and to calculate their retirement benefit. It also may count toward eligibility for the health insurance credit in retirement, if the employer offers the health insurance credit.

Vesting

Vesting is the minimum length of service a member needs to qualify for a future retirement benefit. Members become vested when they have at least five years (60 months) of service credit. Vesting means members are eligible to qualify for retirement if they meet the age and service requirements for their plan. Members also must be vested to receive a full refund of their member contribution account balance if they leave employment and request a refund.

Members are always 100% vested in the contributions that they make.

PLAN 2

Retirement Contributions

Same as Plan 1.

Service Credit

Same as Plan 1.

Vesting

Same as Plan 1.

HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN

Retirement Contributions

A member's retirement benefit is funded through mandatory and voluntary contributions made by the member and the employer to both the defined benefit and the defined contribution components of the plan. Mandatory contributions are based on a percentage of the employee's creditable compensation and are required from both the member and the employer. Additionally, members may choose to make voluntary contributions to the defined contribution component of the plan, and the employer is required to match those voluntary contributions according to specified percentages.

Service Credit

Defined Benefit Component:

Under the defined benefit component of the plan, service credit includes active service. Members earn service credit for each month they are employed in a covered position. It also may include credit for prior service the member has purchased or additional service credit the member was granted. A member's total service credit is one of the factors used to determine their eligibility for retirement and to calculate their retirement benefit. It also may count toward eligibility for the health insurance credit in retirement, if the employer offers the health insurance credit.

Defined Contributions Component:

Under the defined contribution component, service credit is used to determine vesting for the employer contribution portion of the plan.

Vesting

Defined Benefit Component:

Defined benefit vesting is the minimum length of service a member needs to qualify for a future retirement benefit. Members are vested under the defined benefit component of the Hybrid Retirement Plan when they reach five years (60 months) of service credit. Plan 1 or Plan 2 members with at least five years (60 months) of service credit who opted into the Hybrid Retirement Plan remain vested in the defined benefit component.

Defined Contributions Component:

Defined contribution vesting refers to the minimum length of service a member needs to be eligible to withdraw the employer contributions from the defined contribution component of the plan.

Members are always 100% vested in the contributions that they make.

PLAN 1

Calculating the Benefit

The basic benefit is determined using the average final compensation, service credit, and plan multiplier. An early retirement reduction is applied to this amount if the member is retiring with a reduced benefit. In cases where the member has elected an optional form of retirement payment, an option factor specific to the option chosen is then applied.

An early retirement reduction factor is applied to the Basic Benefit if the member retires with a reduced retirement benefit or selects a benefit payout option other than the Basic Benefit.

Average Final Compensation

A member's average final compensation is the average of the 36 consecutive months of highest compensation as a covered employee.

Service Retirement Multiplier

VRS: The retirement multiplier is a factor used in the formula to determine a final retirement benefit. The retirement multiplier for non-hazardous duty members is 1.70%.

Sheriffs and regional jail superintendents: The retirement multiplier for sheriffs and regional jail superintendents is 1.85%.

Political subdivision hazardous duty employees: The retirement multiplier of eligible political subdivision hazardous duty employees other than sheriffs and regional jail superintendents is 1.70% or 1.85% as elected by the employer.

PLAN 2

Calculating the Benefit

See definition under Plan 1.

Average Final Compensation

A member's average final compensation is the average of their 60 consecutive months of highest compensation as a covered employee.

Service Retirement Multiplier

VRS: Same as Plan 1 for service earned, purchased, or granted prior to January 1, 2013. For non-hazardous duty members, the retirement multiplier is 1.65% for service credit earned, purchased, or granted on or after January 1, 2013.

Sheriffs and regional jail superintendents: Same as Plan 1.

Political subdivision hazardous duty employees: Same as Plan 1.

HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN

Upon retirement or leaving covered employment, a member is eligible to withdraw a percentage of employer contributions to the defined contribution component of the plan, based on service.

- After two years, a member is 50% vested and may withdraw 50% of employer contributions.
- After three years, a member is 75% vested and may withdraw 75% of employer contributions.
- After four or more years, a member is 100% vested and may withdraw 100% of employer contributions.

Distribution not required, except as governed by law until age 73.

Calculating the Benefit

Defined Benefit Component:

See definition under Plan 1.

Defined Contribution Component:

The benefit is based on contributions made by the member and any matching contributions made by the employer, plus net investment earnings on those contributions.

Average Final Compensation

Same as Plan 2. It is used in the retirement formula for the defined benefit component of the plan.

Service Retirement Multiplier

Defined Benefit Component:

VRS: The retirement multiplier for the defined benefit component 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.

Sheriffs and regional jail superintendents: Not applicable.

Political subdivision hazardous duty employees: Not applicable.

Defined Contribution Component

Not applicable.

PLAN 1
Normal Retirement Age

VRS: Age 65.

Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:
Age 60.

Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility

VRS: Age 65 with at least five years (60 months) of service credit or at age 50 with at least 30 years of service credit.

Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:
Age 60 with at least five years of service credit or age 50 with at least 25 years of service credit.

Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility

VRS: Age 55 with at least five years (60 months) of service credit or age 50 with at least 10 years of service credit.

Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:
Age 50 with at least five years of service credit.

Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement

The Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) matches the first 3% increase in the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) and half of any additional increase (up to 4%) up to a maximum COLA of 5%.

Eligibility:

For members who retire with an unreduced benefit or with a reduced benefit with at least 20 years of service credit, the COLA will go into effect on July 1 after one full calendar year from the retirement date.

For members who retire with a reduced benefit and who have less than 20 years of service credit, the COLA will go into effect on July 1 after one calendar year following the

PLAN 2
Normal Retirement Age

VRS: Normal Social Security retirement age.

Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:
Same as Plan 1.

Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility

VRS: Normal Social Security retirement age with at least five years (60 months) of service credit or when their age plus service credit equal 90.

Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:
Same as Plan 1.

Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility

VRS: Age 60 with at least five years (60 months) of service credit.

Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:
Same as Plan 1.

Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement

The Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) matches the first 2% increase in the CPI-U and half of any additional increase (up to 2%), for a maximum COLA of 3%.

Eligibility:

Same as Plan 1

**HYBRID
RETIREMENT PLAN**
Normal Retirement Age

Defined Benefit Component:

VRS: Same as Plan 2.

Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:
Not applicable.

Defined Contribution Component:

Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.

Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility

Defined Benefit Component:

VRS: Normal Social Security retirement age and have at least five years (60 months) of service credit or when their age plus service credit equal 90.

Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:
Not applicable.

Defined Contribution Component:

Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.

Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility

Defined Benefit Component:

VRS: Age 60 with at least five years (60 months) of service credit.

Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:
Not applicable

Defined Contribution Component:

Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.

Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement

Defined Benefit Component:

Same as Plan 2

Defined Contribution Component:

Not applicable

Eligibility:

Same as Plan 1 and Plan 2

PLAN 1

Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates:

The COLA is effective July 1 following one full calendar year (January 1 to December 31) under any of the following circumstances:

- The member is within five years of qualifying for an unreduced retirement benefit as of January 1, 2013.
- The member retires on disability.
- The member retires directly from short-term or long-term disability.
- The member is involuntarily separated from employment for causes other than job performance or misconduct and is eligible to retire under the Workforce Transition Act or the Transitional Benefits Program.
- The member dies in service and the member's survivor or beneficiary is eligible for a monthly death-in-service benefit. The COLA will go into effect on July 1 following one full calendar year (January 1 to December 31) from the date the monthly benefit begins.

Disability Coverage

Members who are eligible to be considered for disability retirement and retire on disability, the retirement multiplier is 1.70% on all service, regardless of when it was earned, purchased, or granted.

Purchase of Prior Service

Members may be eligible to purchase service from previous public employment, active duty military service, an eligible period of leave or VRS refunded service as service credit in their plan. Prior service credit counts towards vesting, eligibility for retirement and the health insurance credit. Only active members are eligible to purchase prior service. Members also may be eligible to purchase periods of leave without pay.

PLAN 2

Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates:

Same as Plan 1

Disability Coverage

Members who are eligible to be considered for disability retirement and retire on disability, the retirement multiplier is 1.65% on all service, regardless of when it was earned, purchased, or granted.

Purchase of Prior Service

Same as Plan 1

HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN

Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates:

Same as Plan 1 and Plan 2

Disability Coverage

Employees of political subdivisions (including Plan 1 and Plan 2 opt-ins) participate in the Virginia Local Disability Program (VLDP) unless their local governing body provides an employer-paid comparable program for its members.

Hybrid members (including Plan 1 and Plan 2 opt-ins) covered under VLDP are subject to a one-year waiting period before becoming eligible for non-work related disability benefits.

Purchase of Prior Service

Defined Benefit Component:

Same as Plan 1, with the following exceptions:

- Hybrid Retirement Plan members are ineligible for ported service.

Defined Contribution Component:

Not applicable

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

As of the June 30, 2022 actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the pension plan:

	<u>Number</u>
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	3
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	-
Non-vested inactive members	-
LTD	-
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	-
Active members	<u>2</u>
Total covered employees	<u><u>5</u></u>

Contributions

The contribution requirement for active employees is governed by §51.1-145 of the *Code of Virginia*, as amended, but may be impacted 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.

If the employer used the certified rate: The Town of McKenney, Virginia's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2024 was 20.74% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021.

This rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the Town of McKenney, Virginia were \$18,128 and \$18,776 for the years ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023, respectively.

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability (NPL) is calculated separately for each employer and represents that particular employer's total pension liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, less that employer's fiduciary net position. For Town of McKenney, Virginia, the net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2023. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2022 rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023.

Actuarial Assumptions – General Employees

The total pension liability for General Employees in the Political Subdivision's Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022 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, 2023.

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

Mortality rates:

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

Pre-Retirement:

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

Post-Retirement:

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

Post-Disablement:

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

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

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

Mortality Improvement:

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022 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, 2021. 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 PUB2010 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 year age and service 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 in the Political Subdivision Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022, 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, 2023.

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

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, 2022 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, 2021. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

All Others (Non 10 Largest) – Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to PUB2010 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

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:

<u>Asset Class (Strategy)</u>	<u>Long-Term Target Asset Allocation</u>	<u>Arithmetic Long-Term Expected Rate of Return</u>	<u>Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return*</u>
Public Equity	34.00%	6.14%	2.09%
Fixed Income	15.00%	2.56%	0.38%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.60%	0.78%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.02%	0.70%
Private Equity	16.00%	9.17%	1.47%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	4.00%	4.50%	0.18%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	2.00%	7.18%	0.14%
Cash	<u>1.00%</u>	1.20%	<u>0.01%</u>
Total	<u>100.00%</u>		5.75%
		Inflation	<u>2.50%</u>
		Expected arithmetic nominal return*	<u>8.25%</u>

**The above allocation provides a one-year return of 8.25%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. These results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 7.14%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.*

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

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; political subdivisions were also provided with an opportunity to use an alternate employer contribution rate. For the year ended June 30, 2023, 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, 2022, actuarial valuations, whichever was greater. From July 1, 2023 on, participating employers are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the Long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Changes in Net Pension Liability

	Total Pension Liability (a)	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u> Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2022	\$ 425,771	\$ 333,915	\$ 91,856
Changes for the Year			
Service cost	4,898	-	4,898
Interest	27,784	-	27,784
Benefit changes	-	-	-
Assumptions changes	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	8,285	-	8,285
Contributions - employer	-	16,543	(16,543)
Contributions - employee	-	3,621	(3,621)
Net investment income	-	20,812	(20,812)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(38,103)	(38,103)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(218)	218
Other changes	-	8	(8)
Net Changes	2,864	2,663	201
Balances at June 30, 2023	<u>\$ 428,635</u>	<u>\$ 336,578</u>	<u>\$ 92,057</u>

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

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

	1.00% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1.00% Increase (7.75%)
Political subdivision's Net Pension Liability	\$ 127,726	\$ 92,057	\$ 61,331

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

For the year ended June 30, 2024 the Town of McKenney, Virginia recognized pension expense of \$5,610. At June 30, 2024, the Town of McKenney, Virginia reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 5,159	\$ -
Change in assumptions	-	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	6,361
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	18,128	-
Total	<u>\$ 23,287</u>	<u>\$ 6,361</u>

\$18,128 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Town of McKenney, Virginia's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2025. 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,***

2025	\$ (1,084)
2026	(5,215)
2027	4,875
2028	222
2029	-

Pension Plan Data

Information about the VRS Political Subdivision Retirement Plan is also available in the separately issued VRS 2023 Annual Report. A copy of the 2023 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at varetire.org/pdf/publications/2023-annual-report.pdf, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA 23218-2500.

Payables to the Pension Plan

The political subdivision recognize \$1,695 of payables to a pension plan outstanding at the end of the reporting period. This amount represents June 2024 legally required contributions to the pension plan due by July 10 per VRS reporting requirements.

16 Other Post-Employment Benefits - Group Life Insurance Program

Plan Description

All full-time, salaried permanent employees of the state agencies, teachers and employees of participating political subdivisions are automatically covered by the VRS Group Life Insurance Program upon employment. This plan is administered by the Virginia Retirement System (the System), along with pensions and other OPEB plans, for public employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

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

The specific information for Group Life Insurance Program OPEB, including eligibility, coverage and benefits is set out in the table below:

GROUP LIFE INSURANCE PROGRAM PLAN PROVISIONS
<p>Eligible Employees</p> <p>The Group Life Insurance Program was established July 1, 1960, for state employees, teachers and employees of political subdivisions that elect the program, including the following employers that do not participate in VRS for retirement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Richmond • City of Portsmouth • City of Roanoke • City of Norfolk • Roanoke City Schools Board <p>Basic group life insurance 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.</p>
<p>Benefit Amounts</p> <p>The benefits payable under the Group Life Insurance Program have several components.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Natural Death Benefit:</i> The natural death benefit is equal to the employee's covered compensation rounded to the next highest thousand and then doubled. • <i>Accidental Death Benefit:</i> The accidental death benefit is double the natural death benefit. • <i>Other Benefit Provisions:</i> In addition to the basic natural and accidental death benefits, the program provides additional benefits provided under specific circumstances. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accidental dismemberment benefit Safety belt benefit Repatriation benefit Felonious assault benefit Accelerated death benefit option
<p>Reduction in Benefit Amounts</p> <p>The benefit amounts provided to members covered under the Group Life Insurance Program 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.</p>
<p>Minimum Benefit Amount and Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA)</p> <p>For covered members with at least 30 years of creditable service, there is a minimum benefit payable under the Group Life Insurance Program. The minimum benefit was set at \$8,000 by statute in 2015. This will be increased annually based on the VRS Plan 2 cost-of-living adjustment calculation. The minimum benefit adjusted for the COLA was \$9,254 as of June 30, 2024.</p>

Contributions

The contribution requirements for the Group Life Insurance Program are governed by §51.1-506 and §51.1-508 of the *Code of Virginia*, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to state agencies and school divisions by the Virginia General Assembly. The total rate for the Group Life Insurance Program 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, 2024 was 0.54% of covered employee compensation. This rate was the final approved General Assembly rate which was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021. 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. Contribution to the Group Life Insurance Program from the entity were \$539 and \$489 for the years ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023, respectively.

In June 2023, the Commonwealth made a special contribution of approximately \$10.1 million to the Group Life Insurance plan. This special payment was authorized by Chapter 2 of the Acts of Assembly of 2022, Special Session I, as amended by Chapter 769, 2023 Acts of Assembly Reconvened Session, and is classified as a special employer contribution. Our proportionate share is reflected in the fringe benefits line item of our financial statements.

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

At June 30, 2024, the participating employer reported a liability of \$4,557 for its proportionate share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability. The Net GLI OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2023 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, 2022, and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023. The covered employer's proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability was based on the covered employer's actuarially determined employer contributions to the Group Life Insurance Program for the year ended June 30, 2023 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2023, the participating employer's proportion was .00038% as compared to .00023% at June 30, 2022.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the participating employer recognized GLI OPEB expense of \$634. 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, 2024, the employer reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 455	\$ 138
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on GLI OPEB program investments	-	183
Change in assumptions	97	316
Changes in proportionate share	1,983	34
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	539	-
Total	<u>\$ 3,074</u>	<u>\$ 671</u>

\$539 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, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB will be recognized in the GLI OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

Year Ended	
<u>June 30,</u>	
2025	397
2026	256
2027	492
2028	362
2029	357
Thereafter	-

Actuarial Assumptions

The total GLI OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022, 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, 2023.

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

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

Pre-Retirement:

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

Post-Retirement:

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

Post-Disablement:

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

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Contingent Annuitant Rates projected generationally

Mortality Improvement Scale:

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, 2022 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, 2021. 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 PUB2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience for Plan 1; set separate rates based on experience for Plan 2/Hybrid; changed final retirement age from 75 to 80 for all
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each age and service decrement through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

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

Pre-Retirement:

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

Post-Retirement:

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

Post-Disablement:

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

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

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

Mortality Improvement Scale:

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022 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, 2021. 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 PUB2010 public sector mortality tables. Increased disability life expectancy. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience and changed final retirement age from 65 to 70
Withdrawal Rates	Decreased rates and changed from rates based on age and service to rates based on service only to better fit experience and to be more consistent with Locals Top 10 Hazardous Duty
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

Net GLI OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability (NOL) for the Group Life Insurance Program represents the program's total OPEB liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, less the associated fiduciary net position. As of the measurement date of June 30, 2023, NOL amounts for the Group Life Insurance Program are as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

		Group Life Insurance OPEB Program
Total GLI OPEB Liability	\$	3,907,052
Plan Fiduciary Net Position		<u>2,707,739</u>
GLI Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	<u><u>1,199,313</u></u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total GLI OPEB Liability		69.30%

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 lognormal 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:

<u>Asset Class (Strategy)</u>	<u>Long-Term Target Asset Allocation</u>	<u>Arithmetic Long-Term Expected Rate of Return</u>	<u>Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return*</u>
Public Equity	34.00%	6.14%	2.09%
Fixed Income	15.00%	2.56%	0.38%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.60%	0.78%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.02%	0.70%
Private Equity	16.00%	9.17%	1.47%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	4.00%	4.50%	0.18%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	2.00%	7.18%	0.14%
Cash	1.00%	1.20%	0.01%
Total	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>5.75%</u>
		Inflation	<u>2.50%</u>
		Expected arithmetic nominal return*	<u>8.25%</u>

* The above allocation provides a one-year return of 8.25%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. These results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 7.14%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

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

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 ending June 30, 2023, the rate contributed by the entity for the GLI OPEB will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly which was 113% of the actuarially determined contribution rate. From July 1, 2023 on, employers are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the GLI OPEB's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of eligible employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total GLI OPEB liability.

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

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

	1.00% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1.00% Increase (7.75%)
State Agency's Proportionate Share of the Group Life Insurance Program Net OPEB Liability	\$ 6,755	\$ 4,557	\$ 2,780

Group Life Insurance Program Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the Group Life Insurance Program's Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2023 *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report* (Annual Report). A copy of the 2023 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at varetire.org/pdf/publications/2023-annual-report.pdf, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

Payables to the VRS Group Life Insurance OPEB Plan

The political subdivision recognize \$103 of payables to a group life insurance OPEB plan outstanding at the end of the reporting period. This amount represents June 2024 legally required contributions to the OPEB plan due by July 10 per VRS reporting requirements.

17 Other Post-Employment Benefits - Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program

All full-time, salaried general employees; including local law enforcement officers, firefighters, or emergency medical technicians of political subdivisions who do not provide enhanced hazardous duty benefits; who are in the VRS Hybrid Retirement Plan benefit structure and whose employer has not elected to opt out of the VRS-sponsored program are automatically covered by the VRS Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program. This plan is administered by the Virginia Retirement System (the System), along with pension and other OPEB plans, for eligible public employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Political subdivisions are required by Title 51.1 of the *Code of Virginia*, as amended to provide short-term and long-term disability benefits for their Hybrid employees either through a local plan or through the Virginia Local Disability Program (VLDP).

The specific information for each plan and the eligibility for covered groups within each plan are set out in the table below:

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POLITICAL SUBDIVISION EMPLOYEE VIRGINIA LOCAL DISABILITY PROGRAM (VLDP) PLAN PROVISIONS

Eligible Employees

The Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program was implemented January 1, 2014 to provide short-term and long-term disability benefits for non-work-related and work-related disabilities for employees with Hybrid retirement benefits

Eligible employees are enrolled automatically upon employment, unless their employer has elected to provide comparable coverage. They include:

- Full-time general employees; including local law enforcement officers, firefighters, or emergency medical technicians who do not have enhanced hazardous duty benefits; of public political subdivisions covered under VRS.

Benefit Amounts

The Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Disability Local Program (VLDP) provides the following benefits for eligible employees:

Short-Term Disability:

- The program provides a short-term disability benefit beginning after a seven-calendar-day waiting period from the first day of disability. Employees become eligible for non-work-related short-term disability coverage after one year of continuous participation in VLDP with their current employer.
- During the first five years of continuous participation in VLDP with their current employer, employees are eligible for 60% of their pre-disability income if they go out on non-work-related or work-related disability.
- Once the eligibility period is satisfied, employees are eligible for higher income replacement levels

Long-Term Disability:

- The VLDP program provides a long-term disability benefit beginning after 125 workdays of short-term disability. Members are eligible if they are unable to work at all or are working fewer than 20 hours per week.
- Members approved for long-term disability will receive 60% of their pre-disability income. If approved for work-related long-term disability, the VLDP benefit will be offset by the workers' compensation benefit. Members will not receive a VLDP benefit if their workers' compensation benefit is greater than the VLDP benefit.

Virginia Local Disability Program Notes:

- Members approved for short-term or long-term disability at age 60 or older will be eligible for a benefit, provided they remain medically eligible.
- VLDP Long-Term Care Plan is a self-funded program that assists with the cost of covered long-term care services.

Contributions

The contribution requirement for active hybrid plan employees is governed by §51.1-1178(C) of the *Code of Virginia*, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to political subdivisions by the Virginia General Assembly. Each political subdivision's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2024 was 0.85% of covered employee compensation for employees in the VRS Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021. 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 political subdivision to the VRS Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program were \$849 and \$769 for the years ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023, respectively.

Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program OPEB Liabilities, Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program OPEB

At June 30, 2024, the political subdivision reported a liability (asset) of \$(238) for its proportionate share of the VRS Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program Net OPEB Liability. The Net VRS Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2023 and the total VRS Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program OPEB liability used to calculate the Net VRS Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022, and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023. The political subdivision's proportion of the Net VRS Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program OPEB Liability was based on the political subdivision's actuarially determined employer contributions to the VRS Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program OPEB plan for the year ended June 30, 2023 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2023, the political subdivision's proportion of the VRS Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program was 0.01478% as compared to 0.01078% at June 30, 2022.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the political subdivision recognized VRS Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program OPEB expense of \$599. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates a portion of the VRS Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program Net OPEB expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion.

At June 30, 2024, the political subdivision reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the VRS Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 89	\$ 148
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on Political Subdivision VLDP OPEB program investments	1	-
Change in assumptions	2	22
Changes in proportion	3	8
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>849</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 944</u>	<u>\$ 178</u>

\$849 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the Political Subdivision Employee VLDP OPEB resulting from the political subdivision's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Political Subdivision Employee VLDP OPEB Liability in the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Political Subdivision Employee VLDP OPEB will be recognized in the Political Subdivision Employee VLDP OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

**Year Ended
June 30,**

2025	\$ (10)
2026	(40)
2027	6
2028	(5)
2029	(15)
Thereafter	(19)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total Political Subdivision Employee VLDP OPEB liability for the VRS Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022, 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, 2023.

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases, including inflation - Political subdivision employees	3.50% - 5.35%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, including inflation

Mortality rates – Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - General and Non-Hazardous Duty Employees

Pre-Retirement:

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

Post-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted General 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 General Contingent Annuitant Rates projected generationally

Mortality Improvement Scale:

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022 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, 2021. 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 PUB2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience for Plan 1; set separate rates based on experience for Plan 2/Hybrid; changed final retirement age from 75 to 80 for all
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each age and service decrement through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

Net Political Subdivision Employee VLDP OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability (NOL) for the Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program represents the program's total OPEB liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, less the associated fiduciary net position. As of June 30, 2023, NOL amounts for the VRS Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

**Political Subdivision
Employee
VLDP OPEB Plan**

Total Political Subdivision Employee VLDP OPEB Liability	\$	9,525
Plan Fiduciary Net Position		<u>11,134</u>
Political Subdivision Employee VLDP Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	<u>(1,609)</u>

Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total
Political Subdivision Employee VLDP OPEB Liability 116.89%

The total Political Subdivision Employee VLDP 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 Political Subdivision Employee VLDP 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 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:

<u>Asset Class (Strategy)</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Arithmetic Long-Term Expected Rate of Return</u>	<u>Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return*</u>
Public Equity	34.00%	6.14%	2.09%
Fixed Income	15.00%	2.56%	0.38%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.60%	0.78%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.02%	0.70%
Private Equity	16.00%	9.17%	1.47%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	4.00%	4.50%	0.18%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	2.00%	7.18%	0.14%
Cash	1.00%	1.20%	0.01%
Total	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>5.75%</u>
Inflation			<u>2.50%</u>
Expected arithmetic nominal return*			<u>8.25%</u>

**The above allocation provides a one-year return of 8.25%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. These results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 7.14%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.*

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

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total Political Subdivision Employee VLDP 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 at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees. Through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023, the rate contributed by the political subdivision for the VRS Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program 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, 2023 on, all agencies are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the Political Subdivision Employee VLDP 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 Political Subdivision Employee VLDP OPEB liability.

Sensitivity of the Political Subdivision's Proportionate Share of the Political Subdivision Employee VLDP Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the political subdivision's proportionate share of the VRS Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program net VLDP OPEB liability using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the political subdivision's proportionate share of the net VLDP 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:

	1.00% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1.00% Increase (7.75%)
Covered Employers Proportionate Share of the VRS Political Subdivision Employee VLDP OPEB Plan Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ (125)	\$ (238)	\$ (337)

Political Subdivision Employee VLDP OPEB Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the VRS Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program's Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2023 *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report* (Annual Report). A copy of the 2023 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at varetire.org/pdf/publications/2023-annual-report.pdf, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

Payables to the Political Subdivision Employee Virginia Local Disability Program OPEB Plan

The political subdivision recognize \$65 of payables to a Virginia Local Disability Program OPEB plan outstanding at the end of the reporting period. This amount represents the June 2023 legally required contributions to the OPEB plan due by July 10 per VRS reporting requirements

18 Aggregate OPEB Information

	Primary Government				
	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows	Net OPEB Liability	Net OPEB (Asset)	OPEB Expense
VRS OPEB Plans					
Group Life Insurance					
Primary Government	\$ 3,074	\$ 671	\$ 4,557	\$ -	\$ 634
Virginia Local Disability					
Primary Government	944	178	-	(238)	599
Totals	<u>\$ 4,018</u>	<u>\$ 849</u>	<u>\$ 4,557</u>	<u>\$ (238)</u>	<u>\$ 1,233</u>

19 Upcoming Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences* – The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of the financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter.

GASB Statement No. 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures* – The objective of this Statement is to provide users of government financial statements with essential information about risks related to a government's vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations or constraints. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2024, and all reporting periods thereafter.

GASB Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements* – The objective of this Statement is to improve key components of the financial reporting model to enhance its effectiveness in providing information that is essential for decision making and assessing a government's accountability. This Statement also addresses certain application issues. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025, and all reporting periods thereafter.

20 Subsequent Events

Management has performed an analysis of the activities and transactions subsequent to June 30, 2024 to determine the need for any adjustments to and/or disclosures within the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024. Management has performed their analysis through July 9, 2025.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Town of McKenney, Virginia
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Year Ended June 30, 2024

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
General Fund				
Revenues				
General Property Taxes				
Real property taxes	\$ 32,000	\$ 32,000	\$ 33,089	\$ 1,089
Personal property taxes	10,000	10,000	9,309	(691)
Delinquent taxes	-	-	-	-
Total General Property Taxes	42,000	42,000	42,398	398
Other Local Taxes				
Bank franchise taxes	40,000	40,000	34,177	(5,823)
Sales taxes	26,000	26,000	36,325	10,325
Motor vehicle taxes	400	400	-	(400)
Business licenses	13,000	13,000	9,123	(3,877)
Utility taxes	15,000	15,000	12,299	(2,701)
Total Other Local Taxes	94,400	94,400	91,924	(2,476)
Fines and Forfeitures	5,000	5,000	829	(4,171)
Permits, Fees, and Licenses	50	50	10	(40)
Revenue from Use of Money and Property				
Gain/loss on sale of assets	-	-	30,000	30,000
Interest earned	20	20	728	708
Total Revenue from Use of Money and Property	20	20	30,728	30,708
Miscellaneous				
Miscellaneous	1,850	1,850	1,457	(393)
Total Miscellaneous	1,850	1,850	1,457	(393)
Intergovernmental				
<i>Revenue from the Commonwealth of Virginia</i>				
<i>Noncategorical Aid</i>				
Personal Property Tax Relief Act	5,500	5,500	5,500	-
Communications tax	6,200	6,200	6,009	(191)
Auto rental tax	1,600	1,600	561	(1,039)
Total Noncategorical Aid	13,300	13,300	12,070	(1,230)
<i>Categorical Aid</i>				
State aid law enforcement	14,000	14,000	14,729	729
Litter grant	1,600	1,600	2,085	485
Fire program fund	15,000	15,000	15,000	-
Total Categorical Aid	30,600	30,600	31,814	1,214
Total Revenue from the Commonwealth of Virginia	43,900	43,900	43,884	(16)
<i>Revenue from the Federal Government</i>				
<i>Categorical Aid</i>				
ARPA Funding	-	-	124,256	124,256
Total Revenue from the Federal Government	-	-	124,256	124,256
Total Intergovernmental Revenue	43,900	43,900	168,140	124,240
Total Revenues	187,220	187,220	335,486	148,266

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
Current Expenditures				
General Government Administration				
Town Council	10,300	10,300	10,300	-
Salaries	27,920	27,920	21,490	6,430
Fringe benefits	18,400	18,400	22,071	(3,671)
Office	6,000	6,000	6,985	(985)
Miscellaneous	8,600	8,600	10,492	(1,892)
Utilities/telephone	11,000	11,000	10,430	570
Accounting and legal	900	900	1,845	(945)
Advertising	100	100	-	100
Capital Outlay	-	-	44,330	(44,330)
Insurance	3,000	3,000	-	3,000
Dues and subscriptions	1,000	1,000	1,205	(205)
Total General Government Administration	87,220	87,220	129,148	(41,928)
Public Safety				
<i>Police Department</i>				
Salaries	24,400	24,400	7,921	16,479
Insurance	2,500	2,500	5,014	(2,514)
Miscellaneous	500	500	11,283	(10,783)
Supplies	2,500	2,500	1,057	1,443
Vehicle	3,000	3,000	859	2,141
Total Police Department	32,900	32,900	26,134	6,766
<i>Fire Department</i>				
Fire program	15,000	15,000	4,508	10,492
Total Fire Department	15,000	15,000	4,508	10,492
Total Public Safety	47,900	47,900	30,642	17,258
Public Works				
<i>Sanitation</i>				
Salaries	10,000	10,000	11,365	(1,365)
Vehicle	1,600	1,600	11,427	(9,827)
Insurance	-	-	4,641	(4,641)
Miscellaneous	-	-	171	(171)
Total Sanitation	11,600	11,600	27,604	(16,004)
<i>Building and Grounds</i>				
Salaries	25,000	25,000	31,019	(6,019)
Supplies	1,500	1,500	6,355	(4,855)
Miscellaneous	5,000	5,000	-	5,000
Vehicle	500	500	49,934	(49,434)
Repairs	1,600	1,600	(204)	1,804
Total Building and Grounds	33,600	33,600	87,104	(53,504)
Total Public Works	45,200	45,200	114,708	(69,508)

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
Debt Service	<u>2,900</u>	<u>2,900</u>	<u>2,847</u>	<u>53</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>183,220</u>	<u>183,220</u>	<u>277,345</u>	<u>(94,125)</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	4,000	4,000	58,141	54,141
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Surplus/contingency	(4,000)	(4,000)	-	4,000
Operating transfers in (out)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(91,721)</u>	<u>(91,721)</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(4,000)</u>	<u>(4,000)</u>	<u>(91,721)</u>	<u>(87,721)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	(33,580)	<u>\$ (33,580)</u>
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year			<u>148,324</u>	
Fund Balance - End of Year			<u>\$ 114,744</u>	

Town of McKenney, Virginia

Schedule of Changes in the Political Subdivision's Net Pension Liability
and Related Ratios

For the Plan Years Ended June 30 (in thousands)

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Total pension liability										
Service cost	\$ 4,898	\$ 1,718	\$ 1,734	\$ 1,515	\$ 1,275	\$ 1,181	\$ 1,260	\$ 3,871	\$ 5,241	\$ 5,085
Interest	27,784	28,226	27,112	25,388	26,034	26,767	25,170	25,472	24,515	22,778
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	8,285	(2,277)	3,369	34,564	4,051	(4,906)	32,317	(9,611)	(6,828)	-
Changes of assumptions	-	-	19,039	-	7,810	-	(3,228)	-	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds	(38,103)	(36,690)	(36,244)	(35,600)	(34,327)	(32,715)	(32,676)	(15,433)	(3,069)	(3,031)
Net change in total pension liability (asset)	2,864	(9,023)	15,010	25,867	4,843	(9,673)	22,843	4,299	19,859	24,832
Total pension liability - beginning	425,771	434,794	419,784	393,917	389,074	398,747	375,904	371,605	351,746	326,914
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$ 428,635	\$ 425,771	\$ 434,794	\$ 419,784	\$ 393,917	\$ 389,074	\$ 398,747	\$ 375,904	\$ 371,605	\$ 351,746
Plan fiduciary net position										
Contributions - employer	\$ 16,543	\$ 8,079	\$ 7,227	\$ 5,078	\$ 5,040	\$ 1,523	\$ 1,744	\$ 4,844	\$ 6,364	\$ 5,179
Contributions - employee	3,621	2,018	1,825	1,621	12,865	1,424	1,395	2,061	2,767	2,767
Net investment income	20,812	165	80,450	6,147	21,136	23,750	37,648	5,521	14,347	41,704
Benefit payments, including refunds	(38,103)	(36,690)	(36,244)	(35,600)	(34,327)	(32,715)	(32,676)	(15,433)	(3,069)	(3,031)
Administrator charges	(218)	(231)	(221)	(230)	(227)	(225)	(242)	(210)	(188)	(218)
Other	8	8	7	(7)	(13)	(20)	(32)	(2)	(2)	2
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	2,663	(26,651)	53,044	(22,991)	4,474	(6,263)	7,837	(3,219)	20,219	46,403
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	333,915	360,566	307,522	330,513	326,039	332,302	324,465	327,684	307,465	261,062
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 336,578	\$ 333,915	\$ 360,566	\$ 307,522	\$ 330,513	\$ 326,039	\$ 332,302	\$ 324,465	\$ 327,684	\$ 307,465
Political subdivision's net pension liability - ending (a-b)	\$ 92,057	\$ 91,856	\$ 74,228	\$ 112,262	\$ 63,404	\$ 63,035	\$ 66,445	\$ 51,439	\$ 43,921	\$ 44,281
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total Pension liability	78.52%	78.43%	82.93%	73.26%	83.90%	83.80%	83.34%	86.32%	88.18%	87.41%
Covered payroll	\$ 90,528	\$ 50,456	\$ 44,737	\$ 40,527	\$ 35,962	\$ 34,881	\$ 34,881	\$ 34,881	\$ 55,344	\$ 55,344
Political subdivision's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	101.69%	182.05%	165.92%	277.01%	176.31%	180.71%	190.49%	147.47%	79.36%	80.01%

Town of McKenney, Virginia

Schedule of Employer Contributions

Political Subdivisions Retirement Plan

For the Years Ended June 30, 2015 through 2024

Date	Contributions in Relation to			Contributions	
	Contractually Required Contribution (1)*	Contractually Required Contribution (2)*	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	as a % of Covered Payroll (5)
2024	\$ 20,707	\$ 20,707	\$ -	\$ 99,840	20.74%
2023	18,776	18,776	-	90,528	20.74%
2022	9,758	9,758	-	50,456	19.34%
2021	8,699	8,699	-	44,737	19.44%
2020	6,496	6,496	-	40,527	16.03%
2019	6,355	6,355	-	35,962	17.67%
2018	2,022	2,022	-	34,881	5.80%
2017	2,536	2,536	-	34,881	7.27%
2016	4,899	4,899	-	34,881	14.04%
2015	6,388	6,388	-	55,344	11.54%

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

For Reference Only:

Column 1 - Employer contribution rate multiplied by the employer's covered payroll.

Column 2 - Employer contributions as reference in Covered Payroll & Contributions report on VRS website.

Column 4 - Employer's covered payroll amount for the fiscal year.

Town of McKenney, Virginia

Notes to Required Supplemental Information

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

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, 2022 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, 2021. 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 PUB2010 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 year age and service 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 PUB2010 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	Rates Decreased rates and changed from rates based on age and service to rates based on service only to better fit experience and to be more consistent with Locals Largest 10 Hazardous Duty
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

Town of McKenney, Virginia

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net OPEB Liability
Group Life Insurance Plan (GLI)
For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2017 through 2023

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Employer's Proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset)	0.00038%	0.00023%	0.00022%	0.00020%	0.00019%	0.00018%	0.00019%
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ 4,557	\$ 2,769	\$ 2,561	\$ 3,339	\$ 2,929	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
Employer's Covered Payroll	\$ 90,528	\$ 50,456	\$ 45,627	\$ 40,527	\$ 35,962	\$ 35,589	\$ 34,882
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	5.03%	5.49%	5.61%	8.24%	8.14%	8.43%	8.60%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total GLI OPEB Liability	69.30%	67.21%	67.45%	52.64%	52.00%	51.22%	48.86%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Since 2023 is the seventh year for this presentation, there are only seven years available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

For Reference Only

The Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total GLI OPEB Liability for the VRS Group Life Insurance Program for each year is presented on pages 130 and 131 of the VRS 2023 Annual Report.

Town of McKenney, Virginia

Schedule of Employer Contributions

Group Life Insurance OPEB Plan

For the Years Ended June 30, 2015 through 2024

Date	Contributions in Relation to			Contributions		
	Contractually Required Contribution (1)	Contractually Required Contribution (2)	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	as a % of Covered Payroll (5)	
2024	\$ 539	\$ 539	\$ -	\$ 99,840	0.54%	
2023	489	489	-	90,528	0.54%	
2022	272	272	-	50,456	0.54%	
2021	246	246	-	45,627	0.54%	
2020	211	211	-	40,527	0.52%	
2019	187	187	-	35,962	0.52%	
2018	185	185	-	35,589	0.52%	
2017	181	181	-	34,882	0.52%	
2016	209	209	-	43,502	0.48%	
2015	266	266	-	55,344	0.48%	

For Reference Only:

Column 1 - Employer contribution rate multiplied by the employer's covered payroll.

Column 2 - Employer contributions as referenced in Covered Payroll & Contributions report on VRS website.

Column 4 - Employer's covered payroll amount for the fiscal year.

Town of McKenney, Virginia

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – OPEB Group Life Insurance Plan

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

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, 2022 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, 2021. 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 PUB2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience for Plan 1; set separate rates based on experience for Plan 2/Hybrid; changed final retirement age from 75 to 80 for all
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each age and service decrement through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers – Hazardous Duty Employees

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to PUB2010 public sector mortality tables. Increased disability life expectancy. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience and changed final retirement age from 65 to 70
Withdrawal Rates	Decreased rates and changed from rates based on age and service to rates based on service only to better fit experience and to be more consistent with Locals Top 10 Hazardous Duty
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

Town of McKenney, Virginia

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net OPEB Liability
Virginia Local Disability Program (VLDP) - Political Subdivisions
For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2017 through 2023

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Employer's Proportion of the Net VLDP OPEB Liability (Asset)	0.01478%	0.01078%	0.01137%	0.01088%	0.01164%	0.01466%	0.01900%
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net VLDP OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ (238)	\$ (63)	\$ (115)	\$ 109	\$ 236	\$ -	\$ -
Employer's Covered Payroll	\$ 90,528	\$ 50,456	\$ 45,627	\$ 40,527	\$ 35,962	\$ 29,723	\$ 29,028
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net VLDP OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	-0.26%	-0.12%	-0.25%	0.27%	0.66%	0.00%	0.00%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total VLDP OPEB Liability	116.89%	107.99%	119.59%	76.84%	49.19%	51.22%	38.40%

*Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years.
Since 2023 is the seventh year for this presentation, there are only seven years available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.*

For Reference Only

The Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability for the Virginia Local Disability (VLDP) for each year is presented on page 133 of the VRS 2023 Annual Report.

Town of McKenney, Virginia

Schedule of Employer Contributions

Virginia Local Disability Program

For the Years Ended June 30, 2015 through 2024

Date	Contractually Required Contribution (1)	Contribution in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution (2)	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)	Employer's Covered Employee Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Employee Payroll (5)
2024	\$ 849	\$ 849	\$ -	\$ 99,840	0.85%
2023	769	769	-	90,528	0.85%
2022	419	419	-	50,456	0.83%
2021	379	379	-	45,627	0.83%
2020	292	292	-	40,527	0.72%
2019	259	259	-	35,962	0.72%
2018	214	214	-	29,723	0.72%
2017	209	209	-	29,028	0.72%
2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2015	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

For Reference Only:

Column 1 - Employer contribution rate multiplied by the employer's covered payroll.

Column 2 - Actual employer contribution remitted to VRS.

Column 4 - Employer's covered payroll amount for the fiscal year.

Town of McKenney, Virginia

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – OPEB VLDP

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

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, 2022 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, 2021. 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 and Non-Hazardous Duty Employees

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to PUB2010 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 INFORMATION

Town of McKenney, Virginia

Pledged Revenue Coverage
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Unaudited)

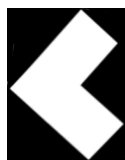
Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds

Fiscal Year	Gross Revenue ⁽¹⁾		Less Operating Expenses ⁽²⁾		Net Revenues Available for Debt Service	Debt Service		Coverage
						Principal	Interest	
2015	\$	464,048	\$	194,120	\$ 269,929	\$ 11,070	\$ -	24.38
2016		251,398		225,296	26,102	-	15,315	1.70
2017		249,220		201,279	47,941	22,920	15,487	1.25
2018		255,856		269,166	(13,309)	23,497	14,910	(0.35)
2019		264,821		267,072	(2,251)	24,088	14,319	(0.06)
2020		221,680		218,344	3,336	24,694	13,713	0.09
2021		332,241		205,564	126,677	25,315	13,092	3.30
2022		278,348		283,185	(4,837)	25,952	12,455	(0.13)
2023		340,132		335,738	4,394	26,605	11,802	0.11
2024		289,151		397,655	(108,504)	27,274	11,184	(2.82)

⁽¹⁾Operating revenues and interest income

⁽²⁾Net of depreciation and amortization

COMPLIANCE SECTION



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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 Town Council
Town of McKenney, Virginia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of Town of McKenney, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Town of McKenney, Virginia's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated July 9, 2025.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

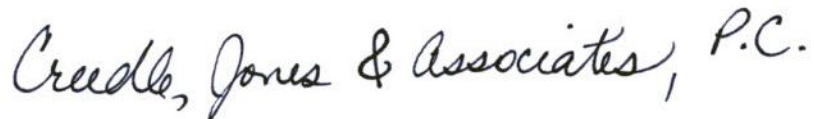
Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Town of McKenney, 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Creedle, Jones & Associates, P.C." in a cursive script.

Creedle, Jones & Associates, P.C.
Certified Public Accountants

South Hill, Virginia
July 9, 2025