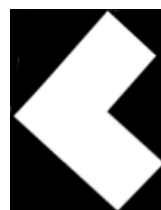


Town of Chase City, Virginia
Annual Comprehensive Financial Report
Year Ended June 30, 2024



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

Town of Chase City, Virginia

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FINANCIAL SECTION





**Creedle
Jones
& Associates**

A Professional Corporation

*Robin B. Jones, CPA, CFP
Kimberly W. Jackson, CPA*

Sherwood H. Creedle, Founder

*Members of
American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
Virginia Society of Certified Public Accountants*

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Town Council
Town of Chase City, 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 Chase City, 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 Chase City, 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 Chase City, 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 Chase City, 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 Chase City, 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 Chase City, 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 Chase City, 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

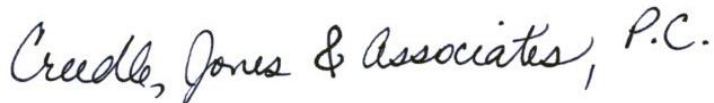
Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, and schedule related to pension and OPEB on pages 1 through 7, 62-67, and 68-75 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Chase City, Virginia's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 25, 2024, on our consideration of the Town of Chase City, 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 Chase City, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town of Chase City, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



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

South Hill, Virginia
September 25, 2024

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The management of the Town of Chase City, Virginia presents the following discussion and analysis as an overview of the Town of Chase City, Virginia's financial activities for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024. We encourage readers to read this discussion and analysis in conjunction with 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 \$5,014,518. Of this amount, \$2,330,531 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 \$1,820,054 with an unrestricted deficit balance of \$225,038.
- The Town's total net position increased by \$463,872 during the current fiscal year. Of this amount, an increase of \$611,690 is related to governmental activities and a decrease of \$147,818 is attributed to business-type activities.
- As of June 30, 2024, the Town's Governmental Funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$4,414,178, an increase of \$76,564 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 57.2% 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 \$2,593,343, or approximately 82.8% 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 and other 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, public works, parks, recreation and cultural, and community development. 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 while all others are combined into a single aggregated presentation, if applicable.

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, the Community Development Block Grant Funds, ARPA Fund, Building Demolition Fund, Cemetery Fund, and Woodland Cemetery Fund, all of which are considered to be major funds.

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 and other 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

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Assets						
Current and other assets	\$ 4,896,252	\$ 5,397,742	\$ 239,246	\$ 317,174	\$ 5,135,498	\$ 5,714,916
Net capital assets	<u>3,546,154</u>	<u>2,775,278</u>	<u>4,083,932</u>	<u>4,268,777</u>	<u>7,630,086</u>	<u>7,044,055</u>
Total Assets	8,442,406	8,173,020	4,323,178	4,585,951	12,765,584	12,758,971
Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>180,792</u>	<u>181,954</u>	<u>54,004</u>	<u>51,318</u>	<u>234,796</u>	<u>233,272</u>
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 8,623,198</u>	<u>\$ 8,354,974</u>	<u>\$ 4,377,182</u>	<u>\$ 4,637,269</u>	<u>\$ 13,000,380</u>	<u>\$ 12,992,243</u>
Liabilities						
Other liabilities	\$ 444,660	\$ 1,026,149	\$ 213,491	\$ 182,821	\$ 658,151	\$ 1,208,970
Long-term liabilities	<u>2,991,506</u>	<u>2,952,322</u>	<u>2,300,350</u>	<u>2,406,444</u>	<u>5,291,856</u>	<u>5,358,766</u>
Total Liabilities	3,436,166	3,978,471	2,513,841	2,589,265	5,950,007	6,567,736
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>172,514</u>	<u>321,166</u>	<u>43,287</u>	<u>80,132</u>	<u>215,801</u>	<u>401,298</u>
Net Position						
Net investment in capital assets	2,683,987	1,829,644	2,045,092	2,082,482	4,729,079	3,912,126
Unrestricted (Deficit)	<u>2,330,531</u>	<u>2,225,693</u>	<u>(225,038)</u>	<u>(114,610)</u>	<u>2,105,493</u>	<u>2,111,083</u>
Total Net Position	<u>5,014,518</u>	<u>4,055,337</u>	<u>1,820,054</u>	<u>1,967,872</u>	<u>6,834,572</u>	<u>6,023,209</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	<u>\$ 8,623,198</u>	<u>\$ 8,354,974</u>	<u>\$ 4,377,182</u>	<u>\$ 4,637,269</u>	<u>\$ 13,000,380</u>	<u>\$ 12,992,243</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

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenues						
Program Revenues						
Charges for services	\$ 318,883	\$ 306,307	\$ 1,176,238	\$ 1,168,677	\$ 1,495,121	\$ 1,474,984
Grants and contributions	2,352,107	1,870,983	-	-	2,352,107	1,870,983
General Revenues						
General property taxes, real and personal	658,772	648,073	-	-	658,772	648,073
Other taxes	992,582	939,948	-	-	992,582	939,948
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	102,186	107,897	-	-	102,186	107,897
Unrestricted revenues from use of money and property	219,136	61,013	16,801	10,541	235,937	71,554
Miscellaneous	134,895	104,981	-	-	134,895	104,981
Total Revenues	4,778,561	4,039,202	1,193,039	1,179,218	5,971,600	5,218,420
Expenses						
General government administration	634,102	445,560	-	-	634,102	445,560
Public safety	1,103,267	976,108	-	-	1,103,267	976,108
Public works	1,397,146	1,989,401	-	-	1,397,146	1,989,401
Parks, recreation, and cultural	160,040	156,467	-	-	160,040	156,467
Community development	850,593	174,143	-	-	850,593	174,143
Water and sewer	-	-	1,296,937	1,236,487	1,296,937	1,236,487
Interest on long-term debt/closing costs	21,723	28,968	43,920	47,075	65,643	76,043
Total Expenses	4,166,871	3,770,647	1,340,857	1,283,562	5,507,728	5,054,209
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position Before Transfers	611,690	268,555	(147,818)	(104,344)	463,872	164,211
Transfers	-	(41,250)	-	41,250	-	-
Change in Net Position	611,690	227,305	(147,818)	(63,094)	463,872	164,211
Beginning Net Position (Restated)	4,402,828	3,828,032	1,967,872	2,030,966	6,370,700	5,858,998
Ending Net Position	<u>\$ 5,014,518</u>	<u>\$ 4,055,337</u>	<u>\$ 1,820,054</u>	<u>\$ 1,967,872</u>	<u>\$ 6,834,572</u>	<u>\$ 6,023,209</u>

Governmental activities increased the Town's net position by \$611,690 for fiscal year 2024. Revenues from governmental activities totaled \$4,778,561. Grants and contributions comprise the largest source of these revenues totaling \$2,352,107. Other local taxes comprise the second largest source of these revenues totaling \$992,582.

The total cost of all governmental activities for this fiscal year was \$4,166,871. Public works was the Town's largest program with expenses totaling \$1,397,146. Public safety, which totals \$1,103,267, 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	\$ 634,102	\$ (634,102)	\$ 445,560	\$ (441,000)
Public safety	1,103,267	(800,991)	976,108	(723,776)
Public works	1,397,146	97,854	1,989,401	(1,183,331)
Parks, recreation, and cultural	160,040	(147,940)	156,467	(14,009)
Community development	850,593	11,021	174,143	797,727
Interest on long-term debt	<u>21,723</u>	<u>(21,723)</u>	<u>28,968</u>	<u>(28,968)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 4,166,871</u>	<u>\$ (1,495,881)</u>	<u>\$ 3,770,647</u>	<u>\$ (1,593,357)</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 funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$4,414,178. The combined governmental fund balance increased \$76,564 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 \$2,593,343. The General Fund's liquidity can be measured by comparing unassigned fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 82.8% 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	\$ 607,500	\$ 607,500	\$ 643,517	\$ 585,500	\$ 585,500	\$ 630,242
Other	1,354,459	1,354,459	1,515,513	1,316,659	1,316,659	1,420,281
Intergovernmental	<u>725,050</u>	<u>725,050</u>	<u>1,219,293</u>	<u>688,950</u>	<u>688,950</u>	<u>1,028,798</u>
Total	<u>2,687,009</u>	<u>2,687,009</u>	<u>3,378,323</u>	<u>2,591,109</u>	<u>2,591,109</u>	<u>3,079,321</u>
Expenditures	<u>2,687,009</u>	<u>2,687,009</u>	<u>3,131,788</u>	<u>2,591,109</u>	<u>2,591,109</u>	<u>2,710,895</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>246,535</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>368,426</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Transfers (to) other funds	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(208,157)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 38,378</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 368,426</u>

The final amended budget appropriations, including expenditures, equaled the original appropriation. No budget amendments took place this year.

Actual revenues were more than final budget amounts by \$691,314, or 25.7%, while actual expenditures were \$444,779, or 16.6% 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 \$3,546,154, which represents a net increase of \$423,385 or 13.6% over the previous fiscal year-end balance. The business-type activities net capital assets total \$4,083,932, a decrease of \$184,845 or 4.3% over the previous fiscal year.

Change in Capital Assets

Governmental Activities

	<u>Restated Balance July 1, 2023</u>	<u>Net Additions and Deletions</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2024</u>
Land and land improvements	\$ 356,439	\$ -	\$ 356,439
Buildings and improvements	2,163,918	172,864	2,336,782
Infrastructure - streets, sidewalks, and systems	3,256,609	263,321	3,519,930
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	<u>2,453,398</u>	<u>197,163</u>	<u>2,650,561</u>
Total Capital Assets	8,230,364	633,348	8,863,712
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(5,109,793)</u>	<u>(209,230)</u>	<u>(5,319,023)</u>
Net Capital Assets	<u>\$ 3,120,571</u>	<u>\$ 424,118</u>	<u>\$ 3,544,689</u>
Lease assets	\$ 3,663	\$ -	\$ 3,663
Less: accumulated amortization	<u>1,465</u>	<u>733</u>	<u>2,198</u>
Lease Assets, Net	<u>\$ 2,198</u>	<u>\$ (733)</u>	<u>\$ 1,465</u>

Business-Type Activities

	<u>Balance July 1, 2023</u>	<u>Net Additions and Deletions</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2024</u>
Land and land improvements	\$ 18,435	\$ -	\$ 18,435
Buildings and infrastructure systems	8,989,020	-	8,989,020
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	<u>301,355</u>	<u>6,820</u>	<u>308,175</u>
Total Capital Assets	9,308,810	6,820	9,315,630
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(5,040,033)</u>	<u>(191,665)</u>	<u>(5,231,698)</u>
Net Capital Assets	<u>\$ 4,268,777</u>	<u>\$ (184,845)</u>	<u>\$ 4,083,932</u>

Long-Term Debt

As of June 30, 2024, the Town's long-term obligations total \$4,181,217.

	<u>Balance July 1, 2023</u>	<u>Net Additions and Deletions</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2024</u>
Governmental Activities			
Long-term debt	\$ 943,376	\$ (84,202)	\$ 859,174
Landfill obligation	1,188,084	-	1,188,084
Compensated absences	<u>100,084</u>	<u>(4,965)</u>	<u>95,119</u>
Total Governmental Activities	2,231,544	(89,167)	2,142,377
Business-Type Activities			
Long-term debt	<u>2,186,295</u>	<u>(147,455)</u>	<u>2,038,840</u>
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>2,186,295</u>	<u>(147,455)</u>	<u>2,038,840</u>
Total Reporting Entity	<u>\$ 4,417,839</u>	<u>\$ (236,622)</u>	<u>\$ 4,181,217</u>

More detailed information on the Town's long-term obligations is presented in Note 10 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 Chase City, Virginia in June 2024, which uses Mecklenburg County's rate, was 3.8%. This compares unfavorably to the state's rate of 3% and favorably to the national rate of 4.3%.

The population estimate in July 2022 by the University of Virginia Weldon Cooper Center for the Town of Chase City, Virginia was 2,056.

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 to be \$2,825,574, a 5% increase over the fiscal year 2024 original 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 Treasurer, Town of Chase City, Virginia, 525 North Main Street, Suite A, Chase City, Virginia 23924, telephone 434-372-5136, or visit the Town's website at www.chasecity.org.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



Town of Chase City, Virginia

Statement of Net Position

At June 30, 2024

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,659,910	\$ 101,885	\$ 4,761,795
Receivables	201,407	143,844	345,251
Lease receivable - current	9,476	-	9,476
Internal balances	6,483	(6,483)	-
Total Current Assets	4,877,276	239,246	5,116,522
Noncurrent Assets			
Lease receivable - net of current	18,976	-	18,976
Capital Assets			
Land and construction in progress	356,439	18,435	374,874
Other capital assets, net	3,188,250	4,065,497	7,253,747
Lease assets, net	1,465	-	1,465
Net Capital Assets	3,546,154	4,083,932	7,630,086
Total Noncurrent Assets	3,565,130	4,083,932	7,649,062
Total Assets	8,442,406	4,323,178	12,765,584
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension	166,896	49,852	216,748
OPEB	13,896	4,152	18,048
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	180,792	54,004	234,796
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 8,623,198	\$ 4,377,182	\$ 13,000,380
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 103,285	\$ 49,207	\$ 152,492
Unearned grant	254,039	-	254,039
Customer deposits	-	164,284	164,284
Total Current Liabilities	357,324	213,491	570,815
Noncurrent Liabilities			
<i>Due within one year</i>			
Lease liabilities	753	-	753
Bonds, loans, and other	86,583	150,179	236,762
<i>Due in more than one year</i>			
Compensated absences	95,119	-	95,119
Lease liabilities	775	-	775
Net OPEB liability	119,753	35,771	155,524
Net pension liability	815,184	225,739	1,040,923
Landfill closure and post-closure costs	1,188,084	-	1,188,084
Bonds, loans, and other	772,591	1,888,661	2,661,252
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	3,078,842	2,300,350	5,379,192
Total Liabilities	3,436,166	2,513,841	5,950,007
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Pension	108,796	32,497	141,293
Leases	27,594	-	27,594
OPEB	36,124	10,790	46,914
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	172,514	43,287	215,801
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	2,683,987	2,045,092	4,729,079
Unrestricted (Deficit)	2,330,531	(225,038)	2,105,493
Total Net Position	5,014,518	1,820,054	6,834,572
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	\$ 8,623,198	\$ 4,377,182	\$ 13,000,380

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

Town of Chase City, Virginia

Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		Total
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government		
					Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	
Primary Government							
Governmental Activities							
General government administration	\$ 634,102	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (634,102)		\$ (634,102)
Public safety	1,103,267	51,526	250,750	-	(800,991)		(800,991)
Public works	1,397,146	255,257	1,239,743	-	97,854		97,854
Parks, recreation, and cultural	160,040	12,100	-	-	(147,940)		(147,940)
Community development	850,593	-	861,614	-	11,021		11,021
Interest and closing costs on long-term debt	21,723	-	-	-	(21,723)		(21,723)
Total Governmental Activities	4,166,871	318,883	2,352,107	-	(1,495,881)		(1,495,881)
Business-Type Activities							
Water and sewer	1,340,857	1,176,238	-	-		\$ (164,619)	(164,619)
Total Business-Type Activities	1,340,857	1,176,238	-	-		(164,619)	(164,619)
Total Primary Government	\$ 5,507,728	\$ 1,495,121	\$ 2,352,107	\$ -			(1,660,500)
General Revenues							
Taxes							
General property taxes, real and personal					658,772	-	658,772
Other local taxes					992,582	-	992,582
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs					102,186	-	102,186
Unrestricted revenues from use of money and property					219,136	16,801	235,937
Miscellaneous					134,895	-	134,895
Transfers					-	-	-
Total General Revenues and Transfers					2,107,571	16,801	2,124,372
Change in Net Position					611,690	(147,818)	463,872
Net Position - Beginning of Year (Restated)					4,402,828	1,967,872	6,370,700
Net Position - End of Year					\$ 5,014,518	\$ 1,820,054	\$ 6,834,572

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

Town of Chase City, Virginia

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

At June 30, 2024

	General Fund	CDBG Street Projects Funds	ARPA Fund	Building Demolition Fund	Cemetery Fund	Woodland Cemetery Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,435,879	\$ 36,596	\$ 254,757	\$ 79,840	\$ 70,813	\$ 1,782,025	\$ 4,659,910
Property taxes receivable	97,156	-	-	-	-	-	97,156
Accounts receivable	94,601	-	-	9,650	-	-	104,251
Lease receivable	28,452	-	-	-	-	-	28,452
Due from other funds	162,947	-	-	-	-	-	162,947
Total Assets	<u>\$ 2,819,035</u>	<u>\$ 36,596</u>	<u>\$ 254,757</u>	<u>\$ 89,490</u>	<u>\$ 70,813</u>	<u>\$ 1,782,025</u>	<u>\$ 5,052,716</u>
Liabilities							
Accounts payable	\$ 36,535	\$ -	\$ 718	\$ -	\$ 1,625	\$ -	\$ 38,878
Unearned grants	-	-	254,039	-	-	-	254,039
Due to other funds	-	-	-	156,464	-	-	156,464
Accrued liabilities	64,407	-	-	-	-	-	64,407
Total Liabilities	100,942	-	254,757	156,464	1,625	-	513,788
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	97,156	-	-	-	-	-	97,156
Leases	27,594	-	-	-	-	-	27,594
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	124,750	-	-	-	-	-	124,750
Fund Balance							
Restricted	-	36,596	-	-	-	1,782,025	1,818,621
Assigned	-	-	-	-	69,188	-	69,188
Unassigned	2,593,343	-	-	(66,974)	-	-	2,526,369
Total Fund Balance (Deficit)	<u>2,593,343</u>	<u>36,596</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(66,974)</u>	<u>69,188</u>	<u>1,782,025</u>	<u>4,414,178</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 2,819,035</u>	<u>\$ 36,596</u>	<u>\$ 254,757</u>	<u>\$ 89,490</u>	<u>\$ 70,813</u>	<u>\$ 1,782,025</u>	<u>\$ 5,052,716</u>

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

Town of Chase City, Virginia

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

At June 30, 2024

Total Fund Balances for Governmental Funds	\$4,414,178
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Total net position reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position is different because:

Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. Those assets consist of:

Land	\$ 356,439
Buildings and improvements, net	1,182,773
Infrastructure - streets, sidewalks, systems, net	1,258,281
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles, net	747,196
Lease assets, net	<u>1,465</u>

Total Capital Assets	3,546,154
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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 - property taxes	97,156
Unavailable revenue - leases	<u>27,594</u>

Total Other Assets	124,750
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Deferred outflows and inflows of resources are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

Deferred outflows of resources related to pension	166,896
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	13,896
Deferred inflows of resources related to pension	(108,796)
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	(36,124)
Deferred inflows of resources related to leases	<u>(27,594)</u>

Total Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources	8,278
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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	(859,174)
Net pension liability	(815,184)
Net OPEB liability	(119,753)
Lease liability	(1,528)
Landfill obligation	(1,188,084)
Compensated absences	<u>(95,119)</u>

Total	<u>(3,078,842)</u>
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Total Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u>\$5,014,518</u>
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The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Town of Chase City, Virginia

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Governmental Funds

Year Ended June 30, 2024

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>CDBG Street Projects Funds</u>	<u>Building Demolition Fund</u>	<u>ARPA Fund</u>	<u>Cemetery Fund</u>	<u>Woodland Cemetery Fund</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Revenues							
Property taxes	\$ 643,517	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 643,517
Other local taxes	992,582	-	-	-	-	-	992,582
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses	520	-	-	-	-	-	520
Fines and forfeitures	51,526	-	-	-	-	-	51,526
Use of money and property	62,065	1,534	93	3,694	21,506	86,924	175,816
Charges for services	254,737	-	-	-	12,100	-	266,837
Miscellaneous	96,202	38,553	-	-	140	-	134,895
Recovered costs	57,881	-	-	-	-	-	57,881
<i>Intergovernmental</i>							
Revenue from the Commonwealth of Virginia	1,022,390	-	-	-	-	-	1,022,390
Revenue from the Federal Government	196,903	764,709	-	470,291	-	-	1,431,903
Total Revenues	3,378,323	804,796	93	473,985	33,746	86,924	4,777,867
Expenditures							
Current							
General government administration	639,263	-	-	-	-	-	639,263
Public safety	1,021,711	-	-	-	-	-	1,021,711
Public works	1,257,969	-	78	682,142	-	-	1,940,189
Parks, recreation, and cultural	32,945	-	-	-	21,429	89,251	143,625
Community development	73,978	776,615	-	-	-	-	850,593
Debt service	105,922	-	-	-	-	-	105,922
Total Expenditures	3,131,788	776,615	78	682,142	21,429	89,251	4,701,303
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	246,535	28,181	15	(208,157)	12,317	(2,327)	76,564
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Transfers (to) other funds	(208,157)	-	-	208,157	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(208,157)	-	-	208,157	-	-	-
Net Change in Fund Balance	38,378	28,181	15	-	12,317	(2,327)	76,564
Fund Balance (Deficit) - Beginning of Year	2,554,965	8,415	(66,989)	-	56,871	1,784,352	4,337,614
Fund Balance (Deficit) - End of Year	\$ 2,593,343	\$ 36,596	\$ (66,974)	\$ -	\$ 69,188	\$ 1,782,025	\$ 4,414,178

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

Town of Chase City, 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 \$ 76,564

**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.

Capitalized assets	\$ 633,348	
Dispositions of assets	43,320	
Depreciation	<u>(252,550)</u>	
		424,118

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.

15,255

Bond and long-term purchase obligations 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	<u>84,202</u>	
Net Adjustment		84,202

Governmental funds report pension contributions as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of pension benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as pension expense.

Net pension liability and related deferred inflows and outflows 2,652

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting used in the Governmental Funds, expenditures are not recognized for transactions that are not normally paid with expendable financial resources. In the Statement of Activities, however, which is presented on the accrual basis, expenses and liabilities are reported regardless of when financial resources are available. This adjustment combines the net changes of the following:

Landfill obligation	-	
Lease liability	(3)	
Net OPEB liability and related inflows and outflows	3,937	
Compensated absences	<u>4,965</u>	
Net Adjustment		<u>8,899</u>

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ 611,690

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

Town of Chase City, Virginia
Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds
At June 30, 2024

	<u>Water Fund</u>	<u>Sewer Fund</u>	<u>Sewer Escrow Fund</u>	<u>Wastewater Fund</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Assets					
Current Assets					
Cash	\$ 281,953	\$ -	\$ 255,614	\$ 94,333	\$ 631,900
Accounts receivable - customers	67,786	18,386	37,341	20,331	143,844
Total Current Assets	349,739	18,386	292,955	114,664	775,744
Noncurrent Assets					
Land	4,858	13,577	-	-	18,435
Other capital assets, net	617,562	466,025	1,042,466	1,939,444	4,065,497
Net Capital Assets	622,420	479,602	1,042,466	1,939,444	4,083,932
Total Assets	972,159	497,988	1,335,421	2,054,108	4,859,676
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Pension	26,010	23,842	-	-	49,852
OPEB	2,166	1,986	-	-	4,152
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	28,176	25,828	-	-	54,004
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 1,000,335</u>	<u>\$ 523,816</u>	<u>\$ 1,335,421</u>	<u>\$ 2,054,108</u>	<u>\$ 4,913,680</u>
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 34,520	\$ 14,687	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 49,207
Customer deposits	164,014	270	-	-	164,284
Due to other funds	-	-	-	6,483	6,483
Pooled cash deficit	-	530,015	-	-	530,015
Current portion of notes and bonds payable	-	-	110,000	40,179	150,179
Total Current Liabilities	198,534	544,972	110,000	46,662	900,168
Noncurrent Liabilities					
Net pension liability	109,187	116,552	-	-	225,739
Net OPEB liability	18,663	17,108	-	-	35,771
Notes and bonds payable (net of current portion)	-	-	343,000	1,545,661	1,888,661
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	127,850	133,660	343,000	1,545,661	2,150,171
Total Liabilities	326,384	678,632	453,000	1,592,323	3,050,339
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Pension	16,955	15,542	-	-	32,497
OPEB	5,630	5,160	-	-	10,790
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	22,585	20,702	-	-	43,287
Net Position					
Net investment in capital assets	622,420	479,602	589,466	353,604	2,045,092
Unrestricted (Deficit)	28,946	(655,120)	292,955	108,181	(225,038)
Total Net Position (Deficit)	651,366	(175,518)	882,421	461,785	1,820,054
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	<u>\$ 1,000,335</u>	<u>\$ 523,816</u>	<u>\$ 1,335,421</u>	<u>\$ 2,054,108</u>	<u>\$ 4,913,680</u>

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

Town of Chase City, Virginia

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and
Changes in Net Position

Proprietary Funds

Year Ended June 30, 2024

	<u>Water Fund</u>	<u>Sewer Fund</u>	<u>Sewer Escrow Fund</u>	<u>Wastewater Fund</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Operating Revenues					
Water and sewer sales	\$ 553,015	\$ 367,760	\$ 138,953	\$ 85,812	\$ 1,145,540
Other income	18,870	38	-	-	18,908
Connection and cut-on fees	11,010	780	-	-	11,790
Total Operating Revenues	582,895	368,578	138,953	85,812	1,176,238
Operating Expenses					
Salaries and wages	186,784	171,567	-	-	358,351
Fringe benefits	67,399	59,178	-	-	126,577
Professional services	9,894	47,075	-	-	56,969
Repairs and maintenance	43,768	43,642	-	-	87,410
Materials and supplies	55,180	40,445	-	-	95,625
Utilities and telephone	12,788	65,121	-	-	77,909
Insurance	2,455	2,465	-	-	4,920
Vehicle and power equipment and supplies	16,190	16,945	-	-	33,135
Water purchased - RRSA	248,529	-	-	-	248,529
Other miscellaneous expenses	8,379	7,438	-	30	15,847
Depreciation	33,753	24,631	65,737	67,544	191,665
Total Operating Expenses	685,119	478,507	65,737	67,574	1,296,937
Operating Income (Loss)	(102,224)	(109,929)	73,216	18,238	(120,699)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)					
Interest income	3,681	-	8,908	4,212	16,801
Interest expense	-	-	(9,887)	(34,033)	(43,920)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	3,681	-	(979)	(29,821)	(27,119)
Income (Loss) Before Operating Transfers	(98,543)	(109,929)	72,237	(11,583)	(147,818)
Operating Transfers In (Out)					
Operating transfers in	-	-	-	-	-
Operating transfers out	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Change in Net Position	(98,543)	(109,929)	72,237	(11,583)	(147,818)
Net Position (Deficit) - Beginning of Year	749,909	(65,589)	810,184	473,368	1,967,872
Net Position (Deficit) - End of Year	<u>\$ 651,366</u>	<u>\$ (175,518)</u>	<u>\$ 882,421</u>	<u>\$ 461,785</u>	<u>\$ 1,820,054</u>

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

Town of Chase City, Virginia
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2024

	<u>Water Fund</u>	<u>Sewer Fund</u>	<u>Sewer Escrow Fund</u>	<u>Wastewater Fund</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Cash Flows from Operating Activities					
Receipts from customers	\$ 569,911	\$ 372,408	\$ 135,930	\$ 83,829	\$ 1,162,078
Other receipts	18,870	38	-	-	18,908
Payments for personnel and fringes	(251,827)	(231,271)	-	-	(483,098)
Payments for other operating supplies	(384,475)	(141,175)	-	(30)	(525,680)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	(47,521)	-	135,930	83,799	172,208
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities					
Transfers to (from) other funds	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities					
Purchases of capital assets	(6,820)	-	-	-	(6,820)
Repayment of long-term debt - principal	-	-	(108,000)	(39,455)	(147,455)
Repayment of long-term debt - interest	-	-	(9,887)	(34,033)	(43,920)
Net Cash Used in Capital and Related Financing Activities	(6,820)	-	(117,887)	(73,488)	(198,195)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities					
Interest income	3,681	-	8,908	4,212	16,801
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	3,681	-	8,908	4,212	16,801
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash	(50,660)	-	26,951	14,523	(9,186)
Cash - Beginning of Year	332,613	-	228,663	79,810	641,086
Cash - End of Year	<u>\$ 281,953</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 255,614</u>	<u>\$ 94,333</u>	<u>\$ 631,900</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities					
Operating income (loss)	\$ (102,224)	\$ (109,929)	\$ 73,216	\$ 18,238	\$ (120,699)
<i>Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities</i>					
Depreciation expense	33,753	24,631	65,737	67,544	191,665
<i>Changes in assets and liabilities</i>					
Receivables, net	272	3,868	(3,023)	(1,983)	(866)
Deferred outflows - OPEB	4	184	-	-	188
Deferred outflows - pension	(2,521)	(353)	-	-	(2,874)
Pooled cash deficit	-	69,608	-	-	69,608
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	12,708	12,348	-	-	25,056
Customer deposits	5,614	-	-	-	5,614
Deferred inflows - OPEB	693	223	-	-	916
Deferred inflows - pension	(18,174)	(19,587)	-	-	(37,761)
Net OPEB liability	851	(704)	-	-	147
Net pension liability	21,503	19,711	-	-	41,214
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	<u>\$ (47,521)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 135,930</u>	<u>\$ 83,799</u>	<u>\$ 172,208</u>

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

Town of Chase City, Virginia

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended June 30, 2024

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Narrative Profile

The Town of Chase City, Virginia (the "Town"), which was founded in 1873, has a population of approximately 2,056 living within an area of 2.2 square miles. The Town is located in the northwestern area in Mecklenburg County, Virginia. The Town is governed by a Town Manager and a six-member Town Council with each serving administrative and legislative functions.

The Town of Chase City, Virginia engages in a comprehensive range of municipal services, including general government administration, public safety, public works, parks, recreation, and cultural, and community development activities.

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.

Exclusions from the Reporting Entity

Related Organization

Industrial Development Authority of the Town of Chase City, Virginia

The Industrial Development Authority (the "Authority") of the Town of Chase City, Virginia was created in 1967. The Authority is authorized to acquire, own, lease, and dispose of local properties which will potentially promote industry and develop trade in Virginia through locating and remaining in the area. The Authority assists new and expanding businesses in securing low interest, tax-exempt industrial development revenue bonds. Bonds are issued when financing these facilities, covering the cost of land, buildings, machinery, or equipment. A mortgage or lien on the financed property is then secured and repaid from the revenue of the project. The Authority is governed by a seven-member board appointed by the Chase City Town Council. The Town of Chase City, Virginia cosigns debt for the Authority. This Organization has no activity at this time.

Jointly Governed Organizations

Jointly governed organizations are regional governments or other multi-governmental arrangements that are governed by representation from each of the governments that create the organizations, and the participants do not retain an ongoing financial interest or responsibility in the organization. At this time, the Town has no joint activities.

1-B. Financial Reporting Model

The Town's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report includes management's discussion and analysis, the basic financial statements, and required and other 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. 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 fiduciary funds of the primary government are not included in the government-wide financial statements.

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

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, proprietary, and fiduciary 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 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. Special Revenue Funds include the following:
 - Cemetery Fund – This fund accounts for Town revenues collected and disbursed for maintenance of the Cemetery Fund controlled by the Town.
 - Woodland Cemetery Fund – This fund is used solely for the care, upkeep, and beautification of Woodland Cemetery.
 - ARPA Fund – This fund accounts for federal funds received for Coronavirus Relief Activity.
- **Capital Projects Funds** – The Capital Projects Funds account for financial resources to be used for rehabilitation projects other than those financed by proprietary funds. Capital Projects Funds include the following:
 - CDBG Funds – These funds account for the Town's rehabilitation projects for West 4th Street Phase Two and Endly Street.
 - Building Demolition Fund – This fund has been assigned to collect and disburse funds related to cleaning up real property within the Town that taxpayers will not or cannot handle themselves.
- **Proprietary Funds** – Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. The Town has four enterprise funds 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. The Town has no Fiduciary Funds at this time.

1-D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary 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 (public safety, public works, health and welfare, 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 (public safety, public works, health and welfare, etc.) or a business-type activity.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. This is the 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 compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

The Town's fiduciary funds are presented in the fund financial statements by type. 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 statements.

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 deferred 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.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Town's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

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

1-E-1 Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Town operates a cash pool which all funds utilize with the exception of the community development block grant funds, each of which has separate bank accounts. The Town pools money from several funds to facilitate disbursement and investment and to maximize investment income. Therefore, all cash and investments are essentially demand deposits and are considered cash and cash equivalents.

The Town allocates investment earnings of the cash pool to each participating fund on a monthly basis in accordance with that fund's average equity balance in the pool for that month.

1-E-2 Investments

Investments are stated at fair value which approximates market; no investments are valued at cost. Certificates of deposit are reported in the accompanying financial statements as cash and cash equivalents.

State statutes authorize the government to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, commercial paper, corporate bonds, repurchase agreements, State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP), and the State Non-Arbitrage Program (SNAP).

1-E-3 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 at original amounts. The Town uses the direct write-off method for bad debts. For fiscal year 2023, the Town had no allowance for uncollectibles established.

Real and Personal Property Tax Data

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

Real Property Personal Property

Assessed	January 1	January 1
Levy	October 1	October 1
Due Date	January 31	January 31

The Town bills and collects its own property taxes.

A 10% penalty or \$10 minimum 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 October 1.

1-E-4 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-5 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 streets, sidewalks, and systems. 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	20 to 40 years
Furniture, machinery, and equipment (includes vehicles)	5 to 20 years
Infrastructure	50 years

1-E-6 Leases

As lessee, the Town recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset in the government-wide financial statements and recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$5,000 or more.

At the commencement of a lease, the Town initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the Town determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

- The Town uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the Town uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases. The Town's estimated incremental borrowing rate is based on historical market data and credit spread based on market data points compared to the lease commencement date.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the Town is reasonably certain to exercise.

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

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

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

1-E-7 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 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, amounts related to pensions for certain actuarially determined differences between projected and actual experience, and lease deferrals.

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 45 days of the end of the fiscal year.

1-E-8 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.

1-E-9 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-10 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 and 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-11 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-12 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 water and sewer services. 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-13 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-14 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-15 Unearned Revenues

This account includes amounts recognized as receivables but not revenues in governmental funds because the revenue recognition criteria have not been met.

1-E-16 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 Manager 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. Supplementary Appropriations are adopted if necessary during the fiscal year.

Expenditures in Excess of Appropriations

Expenditures exceeded appropriations in the General Fund, Woodland Cemetery Fund, and ARPA Fund.

Fund Deficits

The Building Demolition Fund had an unassigned fund deficit of \$66,974.

3 Cash and Cash Equivalents

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.

The following is a summary and reconciliation of the pooled cash and cash equivalents:

<u>Asset Type</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2024</u>
Petty cash	\$ 1,100
Deposit accounts	<u>4,760,695</u>
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>\$ 4,761,795</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>Total</u>
Property taxes	\$ 97,156	\$ -	\$ 97,156
Meals tax	27,453	-	27,453
Garbage	28,647	-	28,647
Other	48,151	-	48,151
Water, sewer, and sewer escrow	<u>-</u>	<u>143,844</u>	<u>143,844</u>
Total Receivables	<u>\$ 201,407</u>	<u>\$ 143,844</u>	<u>\$ 345,251</u>

5 Due from Other Governmental Units

As of June 30, 2024, there were no receivables due from other governmental units.

6 Interfund Receivables and Payables

Due from/to other funds for the year ended June 30, 2024 consisted of the following:

Primary Government

	<u>Due From</u>	<u>Due To</u>
General Fund		
Due from Wastewater Fund	\$ 6,483	\$ -
Due from Building Demolition Fund	156,464	-
Wastewater Fund		
Due to General Fund for operating costs	-	6,483
Building Demolition Fund		
Due to General Fund for operating costs	<u>-</u>	<u>156,464</u>
Total Due From/To's between Funds	<u>\$ 162,947</u>	<u>\$ 162,947</u>

7 Interfund Transfers

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

Primary Government	<u>Transfer to</u>	<u>Transfer from</u>
ARPA Fund		
From General Fund for operating costs	\$ -	\$ 208,157
General Fund		
To ARPA Fund for operating costs	<u>208,157</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 208,157</u>	<u>\$ 208,157</u>

8 Capital Assets

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets:

Governmental Activities

	<u>Restated Balance July 1, 2023</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2024</u>
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated				
Land and land improvements	\$ 356,439	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 356,439
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	356,439	-	-	356,439
Other Capital Assets				
Buildings and improvements	2,163,918	172,864	-	2,336,782
Infrastructure - streets, sidewalks, systems	3,256,609	263,321	-	3,519,930
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	<u>2,453,398</u>	<u>240,483</u>	<u>43,320</u>	<u>2,650,561</u>
Total Other Capital Assets	7,873,925	676,668	43,320	8,507,273
Less: Accumulated depreciation for				
Buildings and improvements	1,116,807	37,202	-	1,154,009
Infrastructure - streets, sidewalks, systems	2,230,457	31,192	-	2,261,649
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	<u>1,762,529</u>	<u>184,156</u>	<u>43,320</u>	<u>1,903,365</u>
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>5,109,793</u>	<u>252,550</u>	<u>43,320</u>	<u>5,319,023</u>
Other Capital Assets, Net	<u>2,764,132</u>	<u>424,118</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,188,250</u>
Net Capital Assets	<u>\$ 3,120,571</u>	<u>\$ 424,118</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,544,689</u>

Depreciation expense was allocated as follows:

General government administration	\$ -
Public safety	142,634
Public works	93,501
Parks, recreation, and cultural	<u>16,415</u>
Total Depreciation Expense	<u>\$ 252,550</u>

Governmental Activities

	Balance July 1, 2023	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2024
Lease assets				
Equipment	\$ 3,663	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,663
Less: accumulated amortization for				
Equipment	1,465	733	-	2,198
Lease Assets, Net	<u>\$ 2,198</u>	<u>\$ (733)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,465</u>
	Amortization Expense			
General government administration	<u>\$ 733</u>			
Total	<u>\$ 733</u>			

Business-Type Activities

	Balance July 1, 2023	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2024
Water Fund				
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated				
Land and land improvements	\$ 4,858	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,858
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	4,858	-	-	4,858
Other Capital Assets				
Buildings and systems	1,744,438	-	-	1,744,438
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	96,031	6,820	-	102,851
Total Other Capital Assets	1,840,469	6,820	-	1,847,289
Less: Accumulated depreciation for				
Buildings and systems	1,099,817	33,374	-	1,133,191
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	96,157	379	-	96,536
Total Accumulated Depreciation	1,195,974	33,753	-	1,229,727
Other Capital Assets, Net	644,495	(26,933)	-	617,562
Net Capital Assets	<u>\$ 649,353</u>	<u>\$ (26,933)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 622,420</u>
Sewer Fund				
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated				
Land and land improvements	\$ 13,577	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,577
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	13,577	-	-	13,577
Other Capital Assets				
Buildings and systems	1,436,486	-	-	1,436,486
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	104,249	-	-	104,249
Total Other Capital Assets	1,540,735	-	-	1,540,735
Less: Accumulated depreciation for				
Buildings and systems	947,577	24,050	-	971,627
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	102,502	581	-	103,083
Total Accumulated Depreciation	1,050,079	24,631	-	1,074,710
Other Capital Assets, Net	490,656	(24,631)	-	466,025
Net Capital Assets	<u>\$ 504,233</u>	<u>\$ (24,631)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 479,602</u>

	Balance July 1, 2023	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2024
Sewer Escrow Fund				
Other Capital Assets				
Buildings and systems	\$ 3,286,868	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,286,868
Total Other Capital Assets	3,286,868	-	-	3,286,868
Less: Accumulated depreciation for				
Buildings and systems	2,178,665	65,737	-	2,244,402
Total Accumulated Depreciation	2,178,665	65,737	-	2,244,402
Other Capital Assets, Net	1,108,203	(65,737)	-	1,042,466
Net Capital Assets	\$ 1,108,203	\$ (65,737)	\$ -	\$ 1,042,466
Wastewater Fund				
Other Capital Assets				
Buildings and systems	\$ 2,521,228	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,521,228
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	101,075	-	-	101,075
Total Other Capital Assets	2,622,303	-	-	2,622,303
Less: Accumulated depreciation for				
Buildings and systems	567,277	63,031	-	630,308
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	48,038	4,513	-	52,551
Total Accumulated Depreciation	615,315	67,544	-	682,859
Other Capital Assets, Net	2,006,988	(67,544)	-	1,939,444
Net Capital Assets	\$ 2,006,988	\$ (67,544)	\$ -	\$ 1,939,444
Total Business-Type Activities				
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated				
Land and land improvements	\$ 18,435	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,435
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	18,435	-	-	18,435
Other Capital Assets				
Buildings and systems	8,989,020	-	-	8,989,020
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	301,355	6,820	-	308,175
Total Other Capital Assets	9,290,375	6,820	-	9,297,195
Less: Accumulated depreciation for				
Buildings and systems	4,793,336	186,192	-	4,979,528
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	246,697	5,473	-	252,170
Total Accumulated Depreciation	5,040,033	191,665	-	5,231,698
Other Capital Assets, Net	4,250,342	(184,845)	-	4,065,497
Net Capital Assets	\$ 4,268,777	\$ (184,845)	\$ -	\$ 4,083,932

9 Compensated Absences

Each Town employee earns vacation at the rate of a minimum of 1 day per month up to 1 ½ days per month based on years of service. Sick leave is earned at the rate of 1 day per month. No sick leave is paid upon termination. Accumulated vacation up to thirty days is paid upon termination. The Town has outstanding compensated absences totaling \$95,119 for the governmental activities.

10 Long-Term Debt

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

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

Year(s) Ended June 30,	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2025	\$ 86,583	\$ 19,726	\$ 150,179	\$ 41,070	\$ 236,762	\$ 60,796
2026	88,954	17,704	153,041	38,043	241,995	55,747
2027	83,705	15,626	156,922	34,949	240,627	50,575
2028	85,932	13,614	158,821	31,798	244,753	45,412
2029	32,000	11,565	43,740	29,748	75,740	41,313
2030-2034	169,000	46,800	233,190	134,250	402,190	181,050
2035-2039	190,000	23,773	259,306	108,134	449,306	131,907
2040-2044	123,000	5,580	288,347	79,093	411,347	84,673
2045-2049	-	-	320,640	46,800	320,640	46,800
2050-2053	-	-	274,654	10,890	274,654	10,890
Subtotal	859,174	154,388	2,038,840	554,775	2,898,014	709,163
Landfill obligation	1,188,084	-	-	-	1,188,084	-
Compensated absences	95,119	-	-	-	95,119	-
Total	\$ 2,142,377	\$ 154,388	\$ 2,038,840	\$ 554,775	\$ 4,181,217	\$ 709,163

Changes in Long-Term Debt

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

	Balance July 1, 2023	Increase	Decrease	Balance June 30, 2024	Due Within One Year
Primary Government					
Governmental Activities					
General Fund					
Long-term note with Benchmark Community Bank for \$498,173 payable in annual installments of \$56,393 for 10 years at 2.49% interest. Proceeds used to purchase a fire truck.	\$ 262,002	\$ -	\$ 49,839	\$ 212,163	\$ 51,127
Long-term note with Benchmark Community Bank for \$31,851.50 payable in annual installments of \$6,651 at a rate of 1.493% for 5 years. Proceeds used to purchase a 2017 Chevrolet Silverado.	19,374	-	6,363	13,011	6,456
General obligation bond Series 2021 for \$690,000 through Powell Valley National Bank payable over 20 years with interest at 2.25%. Principal is payable annually and interest is payable semi-annually. Proceeds were used to purchase land and building.	662,000	-	28,000	634,000	29,000
Landfill obligation	1,188,084	-	-	1,188,084	-
Compensated absences	100,084	-	4,965	95,119	-
Total Governmental Activities	2,231,544	-	89,167	2,142,377	86,583

	<u>Balance July 1, 2023</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2024</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
Business-Type Activities					
Enterprise Funds					
<i>Sewer Escrow Fund</i>					
Carter Bank & Trust General Obligation Refunding Bond Series 2016 payable in 12 annual installments with interest rate of 1.95%. Annual principal payments are due July 15 and semiannual interest payments are due January 15 and July 15.	561,000	-	108,000	453,000	110,000
<i>Wastewater Fund</i>					
Long-term loan with Rural Development issued June 2013 for \$1,944,000 payable over 40 years. Monthly payments are \$6,124 with an interest rate of 2.125%.	<u>1,625,295</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>39,455</u>	<u>1,585,840</u>	<u>40,179</u>
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>2,186,295</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>147,455</u>	<u>2,038,840</u>	<u>150,179</u>
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 4,417,839</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 236,622</u>	<u>\$ 4,181,217</u>	<u>\$ 236,762</u>

11 Leases

Town as Lessor

The Town has entered into an agreement as lessor for an ATM machine with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. The lease agreement is summarized as follows:

<u>Property Description</u>	<u>Original Date</u>	<u>Renewal Payment Terms</u>	<u>Next Payment Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2024</u>
ATM Machine to Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.	6/30/2023	3 renewal agreement for 5 year terms	\$10,200 per year payable \$850/month	3.00%	<u>\$ 28,452</u>
Totals					<u>\$ 28,452</u>

<u>Lease-Related Revenue</u>	<u>Year Ending June 30, 2024</u>
Lease revenue	\$ 9,461
Interest revenue	<u>1,004</u>
Total	<u>\$ 10,465</u>

Annual payments to be received are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Receivable Principal</u>	<u>Interest Income</u>	<u>Totals</u>
2025	\$ 9,476	\$ 724	\$ 10,200
2026	9,764	436	10,200
2027	<u>9,212</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>9,351</u>
	<u>\$ 28,452</u>	<u>\$ 1,299</u>	<u>\$ 29,751</u>

Town as Lessee

Lease agreements resulting in lease liabilities for the Town are summarized as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Lessor</u>	<u>Asset Type</u>	<u>Original Lease Date</u>	<u>Original Payment Terms</u>	<u>Payment Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2024</u>
Finance and Administration	Pitney Bowes, Inc.	Postage Machine	7/31/2021	60 months	\$65.66 per month	3.00%	<u>\$ 1,528</u>
							<u>\$ 1,528</u>

	<u>Balance July 1, 2023</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2024</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
Lease Liabilities	\$ 2,258	\$ -	\$ 730	\$ 1,528	\$ 753

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Totals</u>
2025	\$ 753	\$ 36	\$ 789
2026	775	13	788
	<u>\$ 1,528</u>	<u>\$ 49</u>	<u>1,577</u>

Lease Expense Year Ending June 30, 2024

Amortization expense by class of underlying asset	
Equipment	\$ 733
Total amortization expense	733
Interest on lease liabilities	56
Total	<u>\$ 789</u>

12 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:

Governmental Activities

Net Investment in Capital Assets

Cost of capital assets	\$ 8,863,712
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(5,319,023)</u>
Book value	3,544,689
Less: Capital related debt	<u>(859,174)</u>
Less: Lease liability	<u>(1,528)</u>
Net Investment in Capital Assets	<u>\$ 2,683,987</u>

Business-Type Activities

Net Investment in Capital Assets

Water Fund

Cost of capital assets	\$ 1,852,147
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,229,727)</u>
Book value	622,420
Less: Capital related debt	<u>-</u>
Net Investment in Capital Assets	<u>\$ 622,420</u>

Sewer Fund

Cost of capital assets	\$ 1,554,312
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,074,710)</u>
Book value	479,602
Less: Capital related debt	<u>-</u>
Net Investment in Capital Assets	<u><u>\$ 479,602</u></u>

Sewer Escrow Fund

Cost of capital assets	\$ 3,286,868
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(2,244,402)</u>
Book value	1,042,466
Less: Capital related debt	<u>(453,000)</u>
Net Investment in Capital Assets	<u><u>\$ 589,466</u></u>

Wastewater Fund

Cost of capital assets	\$ 2,622,303
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(682,859)</u>
Book value	1,939,444
Less: Capital related debt	<u>(1,585,840)</u>
Net Investment in Capital Assets	<u><u>\$ 353,604</u></u>

All Business-Type Activities

Cost of capital assets	\$ 9,315,630
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(5,231,698)</u>
Book value	4,083,932
Less: Capital related debt	<u>(2,038,840)</u>
Net Investment in Capital Assets	<u><u>\$ 2,045,092</u></u>

13 Deferred Inflows of Resources and Unearned Revenue

Deferred inflows of resources are comprised of the following:

Primary Government**General Fund**

Delinquent taxes not collected within 60 days	\$ 97,156
Deferred lease revenues	<u>27,594</u>

Total Deferred Inflows of Resources - Governmental Funds	<u><u>\$ 124,750</u></u>
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14 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

Treasurer	\$144,000
Deputy Treasurer	144,000
Public Employee Blanket Bond	25,000

15 Commitments and Contingencies

Federal programs in which the Town participates were audited in accordance with the provisions as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*. Pursuant to the 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.

16 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.

17 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 ten percent 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 publically owned or regional projects should not be included in the debt limitation.

Computation of Legal Debt Margin

Total Assessed Value of Taxed Real Property	\$ 87,120,278
Debt Limits per Constitution of Virginia - 10% Assessed Value	8,712,028
<i>Amount of Debt Applicable to Debt Limit</i>	
Gross debt	<u>2,898,014</u>
Legal Debt Margin - June 30, 2024	<u>\$ 5,814,014</u>

Note: Includes all long-term general obligation bonded debt. Excludes capital leases, landfill closure, and compensated absences.

18 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

Same as Plan 1

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.

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.

<p><u>PLAN 1</u> <i>Normal Retirement Age</i></p> <p>VRS: Age 65.</p>	<p><u>PLAN 2</u> <i>Normal Retirement Age</i></p> <p>VRS: Normal Social Security retirement age.</p>	<p><u>HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN</u> <i>Normal Retirement Age</i></p> <p>Defined Benefit Component: VRS: Same as Plan 2.</p>
<p>Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees: Age 60.</p>	<p>Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees: Same as Plan 1.</p>	<p>Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees: Not applicable.</p>
<p><i>Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility</i> 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.</p>	<p><i>Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility</i> 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.</p>	<p><i>Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility</i> 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.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees: Same as Plan 1.</p>	<p>Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees: Not applicable.</p>
<p><i>Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility</i> VRS: Age 55 with at least five years (60 months) of service credit or age 50 with at least 10 years of service credit.</p>	<p><i>Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility</i> VRS: Age 60 with at least five years (60 months) of service credit.</p>	<p><i>Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility</i> Defined Benefit Component: VRS: Age 60 with at least five years (60 months) of service credit.</p>
<p>Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees: Age 50 with at least five years of service credit.</p>	<p>Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees: Same as Plan 1.</p>	<p>Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees: Not applicable.</p>
<p><i>Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement</i> 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%.</p>	<p><i>Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement</i> 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%.</p>	<p><i>Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement</i> Defined Benefit Component: Same as Plan 2</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Eligibility: Same as Plan 1</p>	<p>Defined Contribution Component: Not applicable</p>
<p>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 unreduced retirement eligibility date.</p>		<p>Eligibility: Same as Plan 1 and Plan 2</p>

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	34
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	4
Non-vested inactive members	10
LTD	
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	16
Active members	<u>28</u>
Total covered employees	<u>92</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 Chase City, Virginia's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2024 was 9.76% 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 Chase City, Virginia were \$129,968 and \$119,320 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 Chase City, 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:

Pub2010 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

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2022	\$ 7,479,893	\$ 6,618,171	\$ 861,722
Changes for the Year			
Service cost	92,512	-	92,512
Interest	494,277	-	494,277
Benefit changes	-	-	-
Assumptions changes	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	162,903	-	162,903
Contributions - employer	-	105,667	(105,667)
Contributions - employee	-	54,387	(54,387)
Net investment income	-	414,598	(414,598)
Benefit payments, including refunds	(499,568)	(499,568)	-
Refunds of employee contributions	-	-	-
Administrative expenses	-	(4,327)	4,327
Other changes	-	166	(166)
Net Changes	250,124	70,923	179,201
Balances at June 30, 2023	<u>\$ 7,730,017</u>	<u>\$ 6,689,094</u>	<u>\$ 1,040,923</u>

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

The following presents the net pension liability of the Town of Chase City, Virginia using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the Town of Chase City, Virginia'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	\$1,965,018	\$ 1,040,923	\$ 281,794

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 Chase City, Virginia recognized pension expense of \$114,242. At June 30, 2024, the Town of Chase City, 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	\$ 86,780	\$ 26,190
Change in assumptions	-	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	115,103
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	129,968	-
Total	<u>\$ 216,748</u>	<u>\$ 141,293</u>

\$129,968 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Town of Chase City, 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	\$ (29,867)
2026	(124,678)
2027	95,926
2028	4,106
2029	-
Thereafter	-

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.

19 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, 2022. 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 \$7,025 and \$6,602 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 \$62,244 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 .005190% as compared to .005620% at June 30, 2022.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the participating employer recognized GLI OPEB expense of \$602. 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	\$ 6,217	\$ 1,889
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings OPEB program investments	-	2,501
Change in assumptions	1,330	4,313
Changes in proportionate share	1,016	8,198
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	7,025	-
Total	<u>\$ 15,588</u>	<u>\$ 16,901</u>

\$7,025 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
June 30,**

2025	\$	(2,585)
2026		(4,053)
2027		(171)
2028		(1,250)
2029		(279)
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 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>\$ 1,199,313</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	<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 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 Plan Net OPEB Liability	\$ 92,266	\$ 62,244	\$ 37,972

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.

20 Other Postemployment Benefits – Retiree Health Insurance

Summary of Benefit Provisions

Health Plan Eligibility

Participants in the Town of Chase City's OPEB plan must meet the Virginia Retirement System (VRS) retirement eligibility requirements described below in order to be eligible for retiree health benefits. Participants must also retire directly from active employment and be enrolled in the Town's health plan at the time of their retirement.

VRS General Employees' Plan 1

Plan 1 includes all members vested as of January 1, 2013.

- Attain age 50 with at least 10 years of service with VRS for a reduced pension benefit, or
- Attain age 55 with at least 5 years of service with VRS for a reduced pension benefit, or
- Attain age 65 with at least 5 years of service with VRS for an unreduced pension benefit, or
- Attain age 50 with at least 30 years of service with VRS for an unreduced pension benefit.

VRS General Employees' Plan 2 and Hybrid Plan

Plan 2 includes all members not vested as of January 1, 2013, and members hired on or after July 1, 2010. The Hybrid Plan includes members hired on or after January 1, 2014 or by member election.

- Attain age 60 with at least 5 years of service with VRS for a reduced pension benefit, or
- Attain 90 points (age plus service) with VRS for an unreduced pension benefit, or
- Attain Social Security Normal Retirement Age with at least 5 years of service with VRS for an unreduced pension benefit.

VRS Public Safety Employees' Plan 1 and Plan 2

Plan 1 includes members hired prior to July 1, 2010, while Plan 2 includes members hired on or after July 1, 2010. There is no Hybrid Plan for Virginia Law Officers.

- Attain age 50 with at least 5 years of service with VRS for a reduced pension benefit, or
- Attain age 60 with at least 5 years of service with VRS for an unreduced pension benefit, or
- Attain age 50 with at least 25 years of service with VRS for an unreduced pension benefit.

Health Plan Benefits

Health benefits include medical, dental, and vision. Coverage is provided to retirees, as well as their spouses and other eligible dependents.

Health benefits are offered to retirees until the earlier of Medicare eligibility or death. Health benefits are offered to dependent spouses until the earlier of the spouse's Medicare eligibility, the spouse's death, or the retiree's death. If a retiree predeceases their spouse, the spouse may continue coverage through COBRA only.

The monthly premiums shown below are for the 12-month period beginning July 1, 2023:

Plan	Retiree	Dual	Family
Key Advantage 500 Comprehensive Dental	\$742.00	\$1,372.00	\$2,003.00
Key Advantage 500 Preventative Dental	\$723.00	\$1,338.00	\$1,953.00

Executive Summary

Relationship Between Valuation Date, Measurement Date, and Reporting Date

The Valuation Date is July 1, 2023. This is the date as of which the actuarial valuation is performed. The Measurement Date is June 30, 2024. This is the date as of which the total OPEB liability is determined. The Reporting Date is June 30, 2024. This is the plan's and/or employer's fiscal year ending date.

Significant Changes

There have been no significant changes between the valuation and measurement dates.

Participant Data as of July 1, 2023

	<u>Number</u>
Actives	26
Retirees	-
Beneficiaries	-
Spouses of retirees	-
Total	<u>26</u>

Total OPEB Liability

	<u>June 30, 2023</u>	<u>June 30, 2024</u>
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 94,254	\$ 93,280
Covered Payroll	1,135,115	1,232,892
Total OPEB liability as a % of covered payroll	8.30%	7.57%

The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of the valuation date, calculated based on the discount rate and actuarial assumptions below, and was then projected forward to the measurement date. Any significant changes during this period have been reflected as prescribed by GASB 75.

	<u>June 30, 2023</u>	<u>June 30, 2024</u>
Discount Rate		
Discount rate	3.65%	3.93%
20 Year Tax-Exempt Municipal Bond Yield	3.65%	3.93%

The discount rate was based on the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-Bond Municipal Index.

Other Key Actuarial Assumptions

The demographic assumptions used to determine the Total OPEB Liability as of June 30, 2024 were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the Virginia Retirement System covering the period from July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2020. The demographic assumptions recommended as a result of this study were adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees on April 20, 2021.

Valuation date	July 1, 2021	July 1, 2023
Measurement date	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2024
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
Inflation	2.50%	2.50%
Healthcare Trend Rates	5.40% - 3.90% over 50+ years	7.80% - 3.90% over 40+ years
Salary increases, including inflation	Graded Scale, 5.35%-3.50% over 20+ years	Graded Scale, 5.35%-3.50% over 20+ years

	Increase (Decrease) Total OPEB Liability
Changes in Total OPEB Liability	
Balance as of June 30, 2023	\$ 94,254
Changes for the Year	
Service cost	7,572
Interest on total OPEB liability	3,707
Effect of plan changes	-
Effect of economic/demographic gains or losses	(10,887)
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	(889)
Benefit payments	(477)
Net Changes	(974)
Balance as of June 30, 2024	<u>\$ 93,280</u>

Sensitivity Analysis

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Town, calculated using the discount rate of 3.93%, as well as what the Town's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.93%) or 1 percentage point higher (4.93%) than the current rate:

1.00%		1.00%
Decrease	Discount	Increase
<u>2.93%</u>	<u>Rate 3.93%</u>	<u>4.93%</u>

Total OPEB liability \$ 102,864 \$ 93,280 \$ 84,641

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Town, calculated using the current healthcare cost trend rates as well as what the Town's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current trend rates.

1.00%	Current	1.00%
<u>Decrease</u>	<u>Trend</u>	<u>Increase</u>
	<u>Rate</u>	

Total OPEB liability \$ 80,937 \$ 93,280 \$ 107,908

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

As of June 30, 2024, the deferred outflows and inflows of resources are as follows:

	<u>Deferred Outflows</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows</u>
	<u>of Resources</u>	<u>of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 21,088
Changes of assumptions	<u>2,460</u>	<u>8,925</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,460</u>	<u>\$ 30,013</u>

Amounts currently reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to other postemployment benefits will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ended
June 30,

2025	\$ (6,446)
2026	(5,621)
2027	(5,621)
2028	(5,621)
2029	(3,340)
Thereafter*	(904)

*Note that additional future deferred outflows and inflows of resources may impact these numbers.

21 Aggregate OPEB Information

	Primary Government			
	<u>Deferred Outflows</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows</u>	<u>Net OPEB Liability</u>	<u>OPEB Expense</u>
VRS OPEB Plans				
<i>Group Life Insurance</i>				
Primary Government	\$ 15,588	\$ 16,901	\$ 62,244	\$ 602
Retiree Health Insurance				
Primary Government	<u>2,460</u>	<u>30,013</u>	<u>93,280</u>	<u>4,740</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 18,048</u>	<u>\$ 46,914</u>	<u>\$ 155,524</u>	<u>\$ 5,342</u>

22 Fund Balances – Governmental Funds

As of June 30, 2024, fund balances are composed of the following:

	Primary Government			
	<u>CDBG Street Projects Funds</u>	<u>Cemetery Fund</u>	<u>Woodland Cemetery Fund</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Restricted for				
Block grant expenditures	\$ 36,596	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 36,596
Cemetery	-	-	1,782,025	1,782,025
Assigned for				
Future operating costs	<u>-</u>	<u>69,188</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>69,188</u>
	<u>\$ 36,596</u>	<u>\$ 69,188</u>	<u>\$ 1,782,025</u>	<u>\$ 1,887,809</u>

23 Landfill Closure and Post-Closure Costs

State and Federal laws and regulations require the Town to place a final cover on its landfill site when it stops accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for thirty years after closure.

The Town will recognize the remaining estimated cost of closure and post-closure care of \$1,188,084 as the cost to finalize closure of its landfill. These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all closure and post-closure care in 2024. Actual cost may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations. The Town is paying this cost on an annual pay-as-you-go basis. Using June 30, 2024 financial data, the Town has not met the EPA's financial assurance requirements.

24 Restatement of Net Position

Governmental Activities

Beginning of Year - July 1, 2022	\$ 4,055,337
To capital assets for building improvements	<u>347,491</u>
Restated - Beginning of Year - July 1, 2022	<u>\$ 4,402,828</u>

25 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.

26 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 September 25, 2024.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION



Town of Chase City, 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 and personal property taxes	\$ 565,000	\$ 565,000	\$ 587,773	\$ 22,773
Delinquent taxes	30,000	30,000	41,453	11,453
Interest on taxes	4,700	4,700	5,861	1,161
Penalties on taxes	7,800	7,800	8,430	630
Total General Property Taxes	607,500	607,500	643,517	36,017
Other Local Taxes				
Local sales and use taxes	370,000	370,000	379,662	9,662
Game of Skill taxes	500	500	-	(500)
Utility and consumption taxes	80,000	80,000	59,621	(20,379)
Business license taxes	117,000	117,000	150,999	33,999
Motor vehicle licenses	26,000	26,000	20,293	(5,707)
Bank franchise tax	85,000	85,000	127,439	42,439
Meals tax	225,000	225,000	254,568	29,568
Total Other Local Taxes	903,500	903,500	992,582	89,082
Permits, Privilege Fees, and Regulatory Licenses				
Other permits, licenses, and fees	1,150	1,150	520	(630)
Total Permits, Privilege Fees, and Regulatory Licenses	1,150	1,150	520	(630)
Fines and Forfeitures	38,300	38,300	51,526	13,226
Revenue from Use of Money and Property				
Revenue from use of money	12,515	12,515	34,368	21,853
Revenue from use of property	19,300	19,300	27,697	8,397
Total Use of Money and Property	31,815	31,815	62,065	30,250
Charges for Services				
Garbage fees	256,800	256,800	248,728	(8,072)
Miscellaneous charges	10,000	10,000	6,009	(3,991)
Total Charges for Services	266,800	266,800	254,737	(12,063)
Recovered Costs				
Fire department reimbursements for new truck	56,394	56,394	56,393	(1)
Other recovered costs	-	-	1,488	1,488
Total Recovered Costs	56,394	56,394	57,881	1,487
Miscellaneous				
Other miscellaneous	46,000	46,000	81,554	35,554
Administrative fee for delinquent taxes	10,500	10,500	14,648	4,148
Total Miscellaneous	56,500	56,500	96,202	39,702

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
Intergovernmental				
<i>Revenue from the Commonwealth of Virginia</i>				
<i>Noncategorical Aid</i>				
Communications taxes	50,000	50,000	34,869	(15,131)
Personal Property Tax Relief Act	66,000	66,000	65,899	(101)
Rolling stock taxes - motor vehicle carriers tax	1,400	1,400	1,418	18
Total Noncategorical Aid	117,400	117,400	102,186	(15,214)
<i>Categorical Aid</i>				
Law enforcement grant	69,000	69,000	73,279	4,279
Law enforcement grant - HEAT	-	-	6,300	6,300
Colgate Project	-	-	167,800	167,800
Drug forfeiture funds	7,000	7,000	9,268	2,268
Street highway funds	507,000	507,000	599,066	92,066
Department of Aviation	-	-	46,905	46,905
Litter control	1,650	1,650	2,586	936
Fire program	15,000	15,000	15,000	-
Total Categorical Aid	599,650	599,650	920,204	320,554
Total Revenue from the Commonwealth of Virginia	717,050	717,050	1,022,390	305,340
<i>Revenue from the Federal Government</i>				
ARPA Law Enforcement Grant	-	-	129,494	129,494
Edward Byrne JAG Funds	-	-	4,812	4,812
CDBG Planning Grant	-	-	50,000	50,000
Transportation Highway Safety Grant	8,000	8,000	12,597	4,597
Total Revenue from the Federal Government	8,000	8,000	196,903	188,903
Total Intergovernmental Revenue	725,050	725,050	1,219,293	494,243
Total Revenues	2,687,009	2,687,009	3,378,323	691,314
Expenditures				
Current				
<i>General Government Administration</i>				
Town Council and legislative	82,571	82,571	283,755	(201,184)
Town Manager	116,585	116,585	119,218	(2,633)
Treasurer	210,282	210,282	212,462	(2,180)
Electoral Board	1,900	1,900	-	1,900
Data Processing	22,600	22,600	23,828	(1,228)
Total General Government Administration	433,938	433,938	639,263	(205,325)
<i>Public Safety</i>				
Police Department	891,720	891,720	927,983	(36,263)
Fire Department	93,400	93,400	93,728	(328)
Total Public Safety	985,120	985,120	1,021,711	(36,591)

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
<i>Public Works</i>				
Maintenance of highways, streets, bridges, sidewalks	591,193	591,193	779,613	(188,420)
Refuse disposal	347,740	347,740	268,533	79,207
Maintenance of buildings and grounds	131,916	131,916	209,823	(77,907)
Total Public Works	1,070,849	1,070,849	1,257,969	(187,120)
<i>Parks, Recreation, and Cultural</i>				
Regional library	14,150	14,150	19,378	(5,228)
Recreation	18,450	18,450	13,567	4,883
Total Parks, Recreation, and Cultural	32,600	32,600	32,945	(345)
<i>Community Development</i>				
Zoning	465	465	2,566	(2,101)
Airport	23,280	23,280	63,412	(40,132)
Economic Development	8,100	8,100	8,000	100
Total Community Development	31,845	31,845	73,978	(42,133)
<i>Debt Service</i>	132,657	132,657	105,922	26,735
Total Expenditures	2,687,009	2,687,009	3,131,788	(444,779)
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	-	-	246,535	246,535
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers (to) from other funds	-	-	(208,157)	(208,157)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	-	(208,157)	(208,157)
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	38,378	<u>\$ 38,378</u>
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year			2,554,965	
Fund Balance - End of Year			<u>\$ 2,593,343</u>	

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
Cemetery Fund				
Revenues				
Revenue from Use of Money and Property				
Revenue from use of money	\$ 600	\$ 600	\$ 811	\$ 211
Revenue from use of property	<u>11,300</u>	<u>11,300</u>	<u>20,695</u>	<u>9,395</u>
Total Use of Money and Property	11,900	11,900	21,506	9,606
Charges for Services - Grave Digging	13,000	13,000	12,100	(900)
Miscellaneous	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>(160)</u>
Total Revenues	25,200	25,200	33,746	8,546
Expenditures				
Current				
<i>Parks, Recreation, and Cultural</i>				
Cemetery Expenses	<u>25,200</u>	<u>25,200</u>	<u>21,429</u>	<u>3,771</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>25,200</u>	<u>25,200</u>	<u>21,429</u>	<u>3,771</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	-	-	12,317	12,317
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers out to other funds	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	12,317	<u>\$ 12,317</u>
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year			<u>56,871</u>	
Fund Balance - End of Year			<u>\$ 69,188</u>	

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
Woodland Cemetery Fund				
Revenues				
Revenue from Use of Money and Property				
Revenue from use of money	\$ 70,250	\$ 70,250	\$ 86,924	\$ 16,674
Miscellaneous revenue	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Revenues	70,250	70,250	86,924	16,674
Expenditures				
Current				
<i>Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Cemetery expenses</i>	<u>70,250</u>	<u>70,250</u>	<u>89,251</u>	<u>(19,001)</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>70,250</u>	<u>70,250</u>	<u>89,251</u>	<u>(19,001)</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	-	-	(2,327)	(2,327)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfer from general fund	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	(2,327)	<u>\$ (2,327)</u>
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year			<u>1,784,352</u>	
Fund Balance - End of Year			<u>\$ 1,782,025</u>	

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
ARPA Fund				
Revenues				
Revenue from Use of Money and Property				
Revenue from use of money - interest	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,693	\$ 3,693
Intergovernmental				
Revenue from the federal government	-	-	470,291	470,291
Total Revenues	-	-	473,984	473,984
Expenditures				
Current				
<i>Public works</i>				
ARPA expenses	-	-	473,984	(473,984)
Total Expenditures	-	-	473,984	(473,984)
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfer to Water Fund	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	-	-	-
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	-	<u>\$ -</u>
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year			-	
Fund Balance - End of Year			<u>\$ -</u>	

Town of Chase City, 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	\$ 92,512	\$ 86,246	\$ 95,144	\$ 92,606	\$ 96,283	\$ 92,551	\$ 97,803	\$ 100,448	\$ 97,609	\$ 95,110
Interest	494,277	501,020	460,124	439,660	414,438	387,779	419,693	416,635	403,747	387,961
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	162,903	(189,874)	230,941	188,333	304,870	260,626	(593,467)	(158,628)	(70,433)	-
Changes of assumptions	-	-	193,870	-	178,853	-	(19,839)	-	-	-
Benefit payments	(499,568)	(507,544)	(413,366)	(421,492)	(381,521)	(338,702)	(381,511)	(248,021)	(245,598)	(269,521)
Net change in total pension liability	250,124	(110,152)	566,713	299,107	612,923	402,254	(477,321)	110,434	185,325	213,550
Total pension liability - beginning	7,479,893	7,590,045	7,023,332	6,724,225	6,111,302	5,709,048	6,186,369	6,075,935	5,890,610	5,677,060
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$ 7,730,017	\$ 7,479,893	\$ 7,590,045	\$ 7,023,332	\$ 6,724,225	\$ 6,111,302	\$ 5,709,048	\$ 6,186,369	\$ 6,075,935	\$ 5,890,610
Plan fiduciary net position										
Contributions - employer	\$ 105,667	\$ 92,388	\$ 92,229	\$ 52,498	\$ 51,274	\$ 85,940	\$ 82,383	\$ 123,577	\$ 122,209	\$ 114,470
Contributions - employee	54,387	55,283	55,109	55,226	52,995	56,857	53,622	55,868	55,343	53,224
Net investment income	414,598	(71)	1,533,214	111,572	377,646	410,764	624,819	90,214	230,486	699,769
Benefit payments	(499,568)	(507,544)	(413,366)	(421,492)	(381,521)	(338,702)	(381,511)	(248,021)	(245,598)	(269,521)
Refunds of contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrator charges	(4,327)	(4,446)	(3,967)	(3,988)	(3,958)	(3,635)	(3,777)	(3,245)	(3,175)	(3,822)
Other	166	155	143	(129)	(237)	(362)	(549)	(38)	(50)	37
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	70,923	(364,235)	1,263,362	(206,313)	96,199	210,862	374,987	18,355	159,215	594,157
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	6,618,171	6,982,406	5,719,044	5,925,357	5,829,158	5,618,296	5,243,309	5,224,954	5,065,739	4,471,582
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 6,689,094	\$ 6,618,171	\$ 6,982,406	\$ 5,719,044	\$ 5,925,357	\$ 5,829,158	\$ 5,618,296	\$ 5,243,309	\$ 5,224,954	\$ 5,065,739
Political subdivision's net pension liability - ending (a - b)	\$ 1,040,923	\$ 861,722	\$ 607,639	\$ 1,304,288	\$ 798,868	\$ 282,144	\$ 90,752	\$ 943,060	\$ 850,981	\$ 824,871
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total Pension liability	86.53%	88.48%	91.99%	81.43%	88.12%	95.38%	98.41%	84.76%	85.99%	86.00%
Covered payroll	1,222,536	1,222,621	1,200,399	1,185,697	1,112,881	1,096,588	1,070,207	1,128,484	1,144,446	1,050,148
Political subdivision's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	85.14%	70.48%	50.62%	110.00%	71.78%	25.73%	8.48%	83.57%	74.36%	78.55%

Town of Chase City, Virginia

Schedule of Employer Contributions

Political Subdivisions Retirement Plan

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 Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)
2024	\$ 129,968	\$ 129,968	\$ -	\$ 1,300,904	9.76%
2023	119,320	119,320	-	1,222,536	9.76%
2022	103,801	103,801	-	1,222,621	8.49%
2021	101,914	101,914	-	1,200,399	8.49%
2020	59,641	59,641	-	1,185,697	5.03%
2019	55,978	55,978	-	1,112,881	5.03%
2018	87,727	87,727	-	1,096,588	8.00%
2017	85,617	85,617	-	1,070,207	8.00%
2016	124,133	124,133	-	1,128,484	11.00%
2015	125,889	125,889	-	1,144,446	11.00%

*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 referenced in Covered Payroll & Contributions report on VRS website.

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

Town of Chase City, Virginia

Notes to Required Supplementary 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 Chase City, Virginia

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

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Employer's Proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ 62,244	\$ 67,670	\$ 67,644	\$ 96,125	\$ 92,429	\$ 94,000	\$ 89,000
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset)	0.005190%	0.005620%	0.005810%	0.005760%	0.005680%	0.006200%	0.005950%
Employer's Covered Payroll	1,222,536	1,222,621	1,200,399	1,185,697	1,112,881	1,096,588	1,070,207
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	5.09%	5.53%	5.64%	8.11%	8.31%	8.57%	8.32%
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 Chase City, Virginia

Schedule of Employer Contributions

Group Life Insurance OPEB Plan

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 Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)
2024	\$ 7,025	\$ 7,025	\$ -	\$ 1,300,904	0.54%
2023	6,602	6,602	-	1,222,536	0.54%
2022	6,602	6,602	-	1,222,621	0.54%
2021	6,482	6,482	-	1,200,399	0.54%
2020	6,166	6,166	-	1,185,697	0.52%
2019	5,787	5,787	-	1,112,881	0.52%
2018	6,100	6,100	-	1,096,588	0.52%
2017	5,704	5,704	-	1,070,207	0.52%
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 – 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 Chase City, Virginia

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Group Life Insurance

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 change 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 Chase City, Virginia

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

Retiree Health Insurance

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Total OPEB Liability							
Service cost	\$ 7,572	\$ 8,102	\$ 9,962	\$ 10,053	\$ 8,369	\$ 7,834	\$ 8,084
Interest on total OPEB liability	3,707	3,136	2,387	2,294	3,713	3,709	3,121
Effect of plan changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of economic/demographic gains (losses)	(10,887)	-	(17,945)	-	(7,911)	-	-
Effect of assumption changes or inputs	(889)	3,025	(13,744)	479	1,919	3,406	(3,099)
Benefit payments	(477)	(1,006)	(457)	(11,416)	(8,768)	(1,810)	(488)
Net change in total OPEB liability	(974)	13,257	(19,797)	1,410	(2,678)	13,139	7,618
Total OPEB liability - beginning	94,254	80,997	100,794	99,384	102,062	88,923	81,305
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$ 93,280	\$ 94,254	\$ 80,997	\$ 100,794	\$ 99,384	\$ 102,062	\$ 88,923
 Covered payroll	 \$ 1,232,892	 \$ 1,135,115	 \$ 1,135,115	 \$ 1,360,548	 \$ 1,070,812	 \$ 1,146,900	 \$ 1,146,900
 Total OPEB liability as a % of covered payroll	 7.57%	 8.30%	 7.14%	 7.41%	 9.28%	 8.90%	 7.75%

Note: This schedule should present 10 years of data; however, the information prior to fiscal year 2018 is not available.

Town of Chase City, Virginia

Schedule of Employer Contributions for OPEB Retiree Health Insurance

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	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,232,892	0.00%
2023	-	-	-	1,135,115	0.00%
2022	-	-	-	1,135,115	0.00%
2021	-	-	-	1,360,548	0.00%
2020	-	-	-	1,070,812	0.00%
2019	-	-	-	1,146,900	0.00%
2018	-	-	-	1,146,900	0.00%
2017	-	-	-	1,146,900	0.00%
2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2015	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: This schedule should present 10 years of data; however, the information prior to fiscal year 2016 is not available.

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 Chase City, 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 Chase City, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Town of Chase City, Virginia's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 25, 2024.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

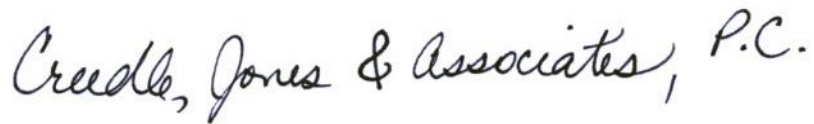
Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not 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 Chase City, 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
September 25, 2024



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

To the Town Council
Town of Chase City, Virginia

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Town of Chase City, Virginia's compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of Town of Chase City, Virginia's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2024. Town of Chase City, Virginia's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, Town of Chase City, Virginia, complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

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

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

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

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

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

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Creedle, Jones & Associates, P.C.

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

South Hill, Virginia
September 25, 2024

Town of Chase City, Virginia

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year Ended June 30, 2024

<u>Federal Grantor/Pass-through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title</u>	<u>Federal Assistance Listing Number</u>	<u>Pass-through Entity Identifying Number</u>	<u>Total Federal Expenditures</u>
U. S. Department of the Justice			
Pass-Through Payments			
<i>Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services</i>			
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	16.738	140	\$ 4,812
Subtotal - U. S. Department of Justice			4,812
U. S. Department of Transportation			
Pass-Through Payments			
<i>Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles</i>			
<i>Highway Safety Cluster</i>			
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600	530	12,597
Total Highway Safety Cluster			12,597
Subtotal - U. S. Department of Transportation			12,597
U. S. Department of the Treasury			
Pass-Through Payments			
<i>Virginia Department of Criminal Justice</i>			
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027	140	129,494
<i>Virginia Department of Accounts</i>			
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027	151	470,291
Subtotal - U. S. Department of the Treasury			599,785
U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			
Pass-Through Payments			
<i>Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development</i>			
Community Development Block Grants/State's Program	14.228	165	814,709
Subtotal - U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			814,709
Grand Totals			\$ 1,431,903

See accompanying notes to schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

Town of Chase City, Virginia

Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year Ended June 30, 2024

1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Town of Chase City, Virginia under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2024. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of Town of Chase City, Virginia, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of Town of Chase City, Virginia.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

3. Indirect Cost Rate

Town of Chase City, Virginia has not elected to use the 10 percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

4. Subrecipients

No awards passed through to subrecipients.

Town of Chase City, Virginia

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs

Year Ended June 30, 2024

SECTION I - SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

Financial Statements

Type of report the auditor issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP: Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weakness(es) identified? No

Significant deficiency(ies) identified? None Reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? No

Federal Awards

Internal control over major federal programs:

Material weakness(es) identified? No

Significant deficiency(ies) identified? None Reported

Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major federal programs: Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR section 200.516(a)? No

Identification of major federal programs:

<u>Assistance Listing Number(s)</u>	<u>Name of Federal Program or Cluster</u>
-------------------------------------	---

14.228	Community Development Block Grants/ State's Program
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Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs: \$750,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? No

SECTION II – FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

No matters reported

SECTION III – FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

No matters reported