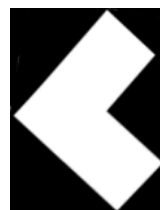


Town of South Hill, Virginia
Annual Comprehensive Financial Report
Year Ended June 30, 2022



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

Town of South Hill, Virginia

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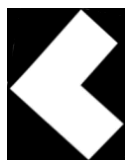
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FINANCIAL SECTION





**Creedle
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Town Council
Town of South Hill, 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 South Hill, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of South Hill, 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 South Hill, Virginia, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and *Specifications for Audits of Counties, Cities, and Towns*, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Our responsibilities under those standards and specifications 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 South Hill, Virginia and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirement 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 2022, the Town adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement No. 87, Leases. 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 South Hill, 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 South Hill, 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 South Hill, Virginia's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, and schedules related to pension and OPEB funding on pages 1-8, 57-61, and 62-67 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

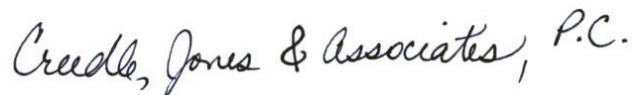
Other Information

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

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 4, 2023, on our consideration of the Town of South Hill, 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 Town of South Hill, 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 South Hill, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



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

South Hill, Virginia
January 4, 2023

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The management of the Town of South Hill, Virginia presents the following discussion and analysis as an overview of the Town of South Hill, Virginia's financial activities for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022. 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 \$35,169,096. Of this amount, \$23,934,157 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 \$16,293,924 with an unrestricted balance of \$5,702,527.
- The Town's total net position before transfers increased by \$2,914,575 during the current fiscal year. Of this amount, an increase of \$1,630,893 is related to governmental activities and an increase of \$1,283,682 is attributed to business-type activities.
- As of June 30, 2022, the Town's Governmental Funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$27,718,445, an increase of \$3,701,094 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 99.9% of this amount is available for spending at the Town's discretion (unassigned fund balance).
- At the end of fiscal year 2022, the general fund unassigned fund balance was \$27,702,720, or approximately 314% of total general fund expenditures.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

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

Statement of Activities: presents information using the accrual basis accounting method and shows how the Town's net position changed during the fiscal year. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are shown in the Statement of Activities, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The government-wide financial statements distinguish governmental activities from business-type activities identified as the primary government. The governmental activities of the Town include general government administration, public safety, 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.

The Town has three 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). The Town maintains three individual governmental funds. 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, Business District Revitalization Fund, and 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.

Fiduciary Funds – The Town is the trustee, or fiduciary, for the Town's custodial funds. Custodial funds utilize the accrual basis of accounting described in the Governmental Fund presentation. Since by definition, these assets are being held for the benefit of a third party and cannot be used to support activities or obligations of the government, these funds are not incorporated into the government-wide financial statements.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

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

Other

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

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, 2022 and 2021

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-Type Activities</u>		<u>Total Primary Government</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Assets						
Current assets	\$ 28,373,989	\$ 24,586,104	\$ 8,142,987	\$ 5,981,730	\$ 36,516,976	\$ 30,567,834
Noncurrent assets	90,730	-	-	-	90,730	-
Capital assets (net)	<u>12,639,461</u>	<u>12,922,864</u>	<u>19,537,914</u>	<u>13,325,793</u>	<u>32,177,375</u>	<u>26,248,657</u>
Total Assets	41,104,180	37,508,968	27,680,901	19,307,523	68,785,081	56,816,491
Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>1,575,673</u>	<u>1,671,167</u>	<u>189,964</u>	<u>212,680</u>	<u>1,765,637</u>	<u>1,883,847</u>
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 42,679,853</u>	<u>\$ 39,180,135</u>	<u>\$ 27,870,865</u>	<u>\$ 19,520,203</u>	<u>\$ 70,550,718</u>	<u>\$ 58,700,338</u>
Liabilities						
Current liabilities	\$ 664,795	\$ 397,129	\$ 1,909,907	\$ 213,200	\$ 2,574,702	\$ 610,329
Long-term liabilities	<u>5,252,301</u>	<u>5,362,064</u>	<u>9,425,398</u>	<u>4,111,312</u>	<u>14,677,699</u>	<u>9,473,376</u>
Total Liabilities	5,917,096	5,759,193	11,335,305	4,324,512	17,252,401	10,083,705
Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,593,661	-	241,636	-	1,835,297	-
Net Position						
Net investment in capital assets	11,219,214	12,922,864	10,591,397	12,145,445	21,810,611	25,068,309
Restricted	15,725	13,860	-	-	15,725	13,860
Unassigned	<u>23,934,157</u>	<u>20,484,218</u>	<u>5,702,527</u>	<u>3,050,246</u>	<u>29,636,684</u>	<u>23,534,464</u>
Total Net Position	<u>35,169,096</u>	<u>33,420,942</u>	<u>16,293,924</u>	<u>15,195,691</u>	<u>51,463,020</u>	<u>48,616,633</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	<u>\$ 42,679,853</u>	<u>\$ 39,180,135</u>	<u>\$ 27,870,865</u>	<u>\$ 19,520,203</u>	<u>\$ 70,550,718</u>	<u>\$ 58,700,338</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, 2022 and 2021

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-Type Activities</u>		<u>Total Primary Government</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Revenues						
Program Revenues						
Charges for services	\$ 893,499	\$ 821,012	\$ 3,490,228	\$ 3,545,646	\$ 4,383,727	\$ 4,366,658
Operating grants and contributions	1,680,060	2,306,615	919,652	-	2,599,712	2,306,615
General Revenues						
General property taxes, real and personal	2,582,092	2,428,389	-	-	2,582,092	2,428,389
Other taxes	5,430,921	4,817,308	-	-	5,430,921	4,817,308
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	289,343	307,510	-	-	289,343	307,510
Unrestricted revenues from use of property	54,762	55,613	-	-	54,762	55,613
Investment earnings (loss) on investments	(271,310)	72,442	23,335	9,976	(247,975)	82,418
Miscellaneous	152,137	430,057	10,304	-	162,441	430,057
Total Revenues	10,811,504	11,238,946	4,443,519	3,555,622	15,255,023	14,794,568
Expenses						
General government administration	1,601,910	1,735,365	-	-	1,601,910	1,735,365
Public safety	3,515,705	3,144,781	-	-	3,515,705	3,144,781
Public works	2,954,267	3,098,442	-	-	2,954,267	3,098,442
Parks, recreation, and cultural	429,423	602,653	-	-	429,423	602,653
Community development	669,462	882,947	-	-	669,462	882,947
Interest on long-term debt	9,844	-	-	-	9,844	-
Water and sewer activities	-	-	3,159,837	3,004,531	3,159,837	3,004,531
Total Expenses	9,180,611	9,464,188	3,159,837	3,004,531	12,340,448	12,468,719
Increase in Net Position Before Transfers	1,630,893	1,774,758	1,283,682	551,091	2,914,575	2,325,849
Beginning Net Position (Restated)	33,408,907	31,517,116	15,139,538	14,773,668	48,548,445	46,290,784
Transfers	129,296	129,068	(129,296)	(129,068)	-	-
Change in Net Position	1,760,189	1,903,826	1,154,386	422,023	2,914,575	2,325,849
Ending Net Position	\$ 35,169,096	\$ 33,420,942	\$ 16,293,924	\$ 15,195,691	\$ 51,463,020	\$ 48,616,633

Governmental activities increased the Town's net position before transfers by \$1,630,893 for fiscal year 2022. Revenues from governmental activities totaled \$10,811,504. Other taxes comprise the largest source of these revenues, totaling \$5,430,921 or 50.2% of all governmental activities revenue. Business-type activities increased the Town's net position before transfers by \$1,283,682 with revenues reported of \$4,443,519.

The total cost of all governmental activities for this fiscal year was \$9,180,611. Public safety was the Town's largest program with expenses totaling \$3,515,705. Public works, which totals \$2,954,267, represents the second largest expense. Business-type activities reported expenses of \$3,159,837.

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, 2022 and 2021

	<u>2022</u>		<u>2021</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	\$ 1,601,910	\$ (1,601,910)	\$ 1,735,365	\$ (1,095,733)
Public safety	3,515,705	(3,252,674)	3,144,781	(2,915,343)
Public works	2,954,267	(665,263)	3,098,442	(869,985)
Parks, recreation, and cultural	429,423	(407,899)	602,653	(598,153)
Community development	669,462	(669,462)	882,947	(857,347)
Interest on long-term debt	<u>9,844</u>	<u>(9,844)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 9,180,611</u>	<u>\$ (6,607,052)</u>	<u>\$ 9,464,188</u>	<u>\$ (6,336,561)</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 \$27,718,445. The combined governmental fund balance increased \$3,701,094 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 \$27,702,720. The General Fund's liquidity can be measured by comparing unassigned fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 314% 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, 2022 and 2021						
	<u>2022</u>			<u>2021</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, real and personal property	\$ 2,401,100	\$ 2,401,100	\$ 2,617,982	\$ 2,250,000	\$ 2,250,000	\$ 2,334,959
Other local taxes	4,406,600	4,406,600	5,430,921	4,372,100	4,372,100	4,817,310
Other revenues	1,067,400	1,079,356	887,711	1,128,700	1,132,700	1,384,366
Intergovernmental	<u>1,929,126</u>	<u>1,930,225</u>	<u>1,952,379</u>	<u>1,895,263</u>	<u>2,339,851</u>	<u>2,588,564</u>
Total	9,804,226	9,817,281	10,888,993	9,646,063	10,094,651	11,125,199
Expenditures	<u>12,231,522</u>	<u>12,358,751</u>	<u>8,819,060</u>	<u>10,670,455</u>	<u>11,254,156</u>	<u>9,343,868</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(2,427,296)	(2,541,470)	2,069,933	(1,024,392)	(1,159,505)	1,781,331
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Transfers in	927,296	1,041,470	129,296	125,000	125,000	129,068
Issuance of debt	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	-	-
Prior year surplus	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>899,392</u>	<u>1,034,505</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>2,427,296</u>	<u>2,541,470</u>	<u>1,629,296</u>	<u>1,024,392</u>	<u>1,159,505</u>	<u>129,068</u>
Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,699,229</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,910,399</u>

Final amended budget revenues were more than the original budget by \$13,055.

The amended budget appropriations for expenditures exceeded the original appropriation by \$127,229.

Actual revenues were more than final budget amounts by \$1,071,712, or 10.91%, while actual expenditures were \$3,539,691, or 28.64% less than final budget amounts.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND LONG-TERM DEBT

Capital Assets

As of June 30, 2022, the Town's governmental activities net capital assets total \$12,639,461, which represents a net decrease of \$283,403 or 2.2% over the previous fiscal year-end balance. The business-type activities net capital assets total \$19,537,914, an increase of \$6,212,121 or 46.6% over the previous fiscal year.

Change in Capital Assets

	<u>Balance July 1, 2021</u>	<u>Net Additions and Deletions</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2022</u>
Governmental Activities			
Land and easements	\$ 1,294,413	\$ -	\$ 1,294,413
Buildings and improvements	9,187,975	386,099	9,574,074
Land improvements	499,102	18,800	517,902
Streets and related infrastructure	11,223,520	58,895	11,282,415
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles	8,730,213	(135,176)	8,595,037
Total Capital Assets	30,935,223	328,618	31,263,841
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(18,012,359)	(612,021)	(18,624,380)
Total Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 12,922,864</u>	<u>\$ (283,403)</u>	<u>\$ 12,639,461</u>
 Right to use leased assets	 \$ 16,417	 \$ 16,159	 \$ 32,576
Less: Accumulated amortization	-	10,626	10,626
Total Right to Use Leased Assets, Net	<u>\$ 16,417</u>	<u>\$ 5,533</u>	<u>\$ 21,950</u>
 Business-Type Activities			
Land, land improvements, and easements	\$ 664,020	\$ (30,414)	\$ 633,606
Water and sewer infrastructure	26,334,359	4,633,422	30,967,781
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles	3,586,272	1,204,503	4,790,775
Total Capital Assets	30,584,651	5,807,511	36,392,162
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(17,258,858)	404,610	(16,854,248)
Total Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 13,325,793</u>	<u>\$ 6,212,121</u>	<u>\$ 19,537,914</u>

Long-Term Debt

As of June 30, 2022, the Town's long-term obligations total \$10,693,405.

Change in Long-Term Debt

	<u>Balance July 1, 2021</u>	<u>Net Additions and Deletions</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2022</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
Governmental Activities				
General Obligation Bond	\$ -	\$ 1,420,247	\$ 1,420,247	\$ 142,837
Compensated absences	312,836	13,805	326,641	32,664
Total Governmental Activities	312,836	1,434,052	1,746,888	175,501
 Business-Type Activities				
General Obligation Bond	-	8,946,517	8,946,517	899,771
Virginia Resources Authority	1,180,348	(1,180,348)	-	-
Total Business-Type Activities	1,180,348	7,766,169	8,946,517	899,771
 Total Reporting Entity	<u>\$ 1,493,184</u>	<u>\$ 9,200,221</u>	<u>\$ 10,693,405</u>	<u>\$ 1,075,272</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 2023 budget.

The average unemployment rate for the Town of South Hill, Virginia in June 2022, which uses Mecklenburg County's rate, was 3.3%. This compares unfavorably to the state's rate of 2.9% and favorably to the national rate of 3.8%.

The estimate in July 2021 by the University of Virginia Weldon Cooper Center is a population of 4,709.

These rates along with other indicators were taken into account when adopting the General Fund budget for 2023, which accounts for most of the Town's operational costs. The fiscal year 2023 adopted budget anticipates General Fund revenues and expenditures to be \$15,037,937, a 21.7% increase over the fiscal year 2022 final 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 Town Manager or the Director of Finance, Town of South Hill, Virginia, 211 South Mecklenburg Avenue, South Hill, Virginia 23970, telephone 434-447-3191, or visit the Town's website at www.southhillva.org.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



Town of South Hill, Virginia

Statement of Net Position

At June 30, 2022

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 27,442,442	\$ 7,842,797	\$ 35,285,239
Property taxes receivable, net	136,879	-	136,879
Other receivables	499,429	300,190	799,619
Short-term lease receivable	54,323	-	54,323
Due from other governments	240,916	-	240,916
Total Current Assets	28,373,989	8,142,987	36,516,976
Noncurrent Assets			
Right to use asset, net	21,950	-	21,950
Long-term lease receivable	68,780	-	68,780
Capital Assets			
Land and easements	1,294,413	633,606	1,928,019
Buildings and improvements	9,574,074	-	9,574,074
Land improvements	517,902	-	517,902
Infrastructure	11,282,415	30,967,781	42,250,196
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles	8,595,037	4,790,775	13,385,812
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(18,624,380)	(16,854,248)	(35,478,628)
Capital Assets, Net	12,639,461	19,537,914	32,177,375
Total Noncurrent Assets	12,730,191	19,537,914	32,268,105
Total Assets	41,104,180	27,680,901	68,785,081
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension	1,366,206	162,096	1,528,302
OPEB	209,467	27,868	237,335
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,575,673	189,964	1,765,637
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 42,679,853	\$ 27,870,865	\$ 70,550,718
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 447,735	\$ 342,178	\$ 789,913
Customer deposits	-	197,084	197,084
Unearned grant	32,976	1,370,645	1,403,621
Total Current Liabilities	480,711	1,909,907	2,390,618
Noncurrent Liabilities			
<i>Due within one year</i>			
Bonds and notes payable	142,837	899,771	1,042,608
Lease liability	8,583	-	8,583
Compensated absences	32,664	-	32,664
<i>Due in more than one year</i>			
Bonds and notes payable	1,277,410	8,046,746	9,324,156
Lease liability	13,229	-	13,229
Compensated absences	293,977	-	293,977
Net pension liability	3,510,571	457,978	3,968,549
Net OPEB liability	157,114	20,903	178,017
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	5,436,385	9,425,398	14,861,783
Total Liabilities	5,917,096	11,335,305	17,252,401
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Pension	1,413,427	167,698	1,581,125
OPEB	60,195	8,008	68,203
Leases	120,039	-	120,039
Debt refunding	-	65,930	65,930
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,593,661	241,636	1,835,297
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	11,219,214	10,591,397	21,810,611
Restricted	15,725	-	15,725
Unrestricted	23,934,157	5,702,527	29,636,684
Total Net Position	35,169,096	16,293,924	51,463,020
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	\$ 42,679,853	\$ 27,870,865	\$ 70,550,718

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

Town of South Hill, Virginia

Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
		Program Revenues				
			Operating		Primary Government	
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for	Grants and	Governmental	Business-Type	Total
		Services	Contributions	Activities	Activities	
Primary Government						
Governmental Activities						
General government administration	\$ 1,601,910	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,601,910)		\$ (1,601,910)
Public safety	3,515,705	114,269	148,762	(3,252,674)		(3,252,674)
Public works	2,954,267	779,230	1,509,774	(665,263)		(665,263)
Parks, recreation, and cultural	429,423	-	21,524	(407,899)		(407,899)
Community development	669,462	-	-	(669,462)		(669,462)
Interest on Long Term Debt	9,844	-	-	(9,844)		(9,844)
Total Governmental Activities	9,180,611	893,499	1,680,060	(6,607,052)		(6,607,052)
Business-Type Activities						
Water and sewer fund	3,159,837	3,490,228	919,652	-	\$ 1,250,043	1,250,043
Total Primary Government	\$ 12,340,448	\$ 4,383,727	\$ 2,599,712	(6,607,052)	1,250,043	(5,357,009)
General Revenues						
Taxes						
General property taxes, real and personal				2,582,092	-	2,582,092
Other local taxes				5,430,921	-	5,430,921
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs				289,343	-	289,343
Unrestricted revenues from use of property				54,762	-	54,762
Investment earnings (loss) on investments				(271,310)	23,335	(247,975)
Miscellaneous				152,137	10,304	162,441
Transfers				129,296	(129,296)	-
Total General Revenues and Transfers				8,367,241	(95,657)	8,271,584
Change in Net Position				1,760,189	1,154,386	2,914,575
Net Position - Beginning of Year - Restated				33,408,907	15,139,538	48,548,445
Net Position - End of Year				\$ 35,169,096	\$ 16,293,924	\$ 51,463,020

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

Town of South Hill, Virginia

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

At June 30, 2022

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Business District Revitalization Fund</u>	<u>Cemetery Fund</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Assets				
Cash and investments	\$ 27,393,741	\$ 32,976	\$ 15,725	\$ 27,442,442
Property taxes receivable, net	136,879	-	-	136,879
Other accounts receivable	499,429	-	-	499,429
Due from other governments	240,916	-	-	240,916
Lease receivable	123,103	-	-	123,103
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 28,394,068</u>	<u>\$ 32,976</u>	<u>\$ 15,725</u>	<u>\$ 28,442,769</u>
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 447,607	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 447,607
Unearned grant funds	-	32,976	-	32,976
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total Liabilities	447,607	32,976	-	480,583
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	123,702	-	-	123,702
Leases	120,039	-	-	120,039
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	243,741	-	-	243,741
Fund Balance				
Restricted	-	-	15,725	15,725
Unassigned	27,702,720	-	-	27,702,720
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total Fund Balance	<u>27,702,720</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,725</u>	<u>27,718,445</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of of Resources, and Fund Balance	<u>\$ 28,394,068</u>	<u>\$ 32,976</u>	<u>\$ 15,725</u>	<u>\$ 28,442,769</u>

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

Town of South Hill, Virginia

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

At June 30, 2022

Total Fund Balances for Governmental Funds \$ 27,718,445

Total net position reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position is different because:

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

Land, land improvements, and easements	\$ 1,743,929
Buildings and improvements, net of accumulated depreciation	5,523,484
Streets and related infrastructure, net of accumulated depreciation	3,078,111
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>2,293,937</u>

Total Capital Assets 12,639,461

Right to Use Asset, net 21,950

Other Assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds statement.

Unavailable revenue - property taxes 123,702

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 OPEB	209,467
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	1,366,206
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	(60,195)
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	<u>(1,413,427)</u>

Total Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources 102,051

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:

Net pension liability	(3,510,571)
Lease liability and related interest payable	(21,940)
Long-term debt payable	(1,420,247)
Net OPEB liability	(157,114)
Compensated absences	<u>(326,641)</u>

Total (5,436,513)

Total Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ 35,169,096

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

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

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Business District Revitalization</u>	<u>Cemetery Fund</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Revenues				
Property taxes	\$ 2,617,982	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,617,982
Other local taxes	5,430,921	-	-	5,430,921
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses	66,532	-	-	66,532
Fines and forfeitures	47,737	-	-	47,737
Use of (loss on) money and property	(216,548)	-	-	(216,548)
Charges for services	779,230	-	-	779,230
Miscellaneous	210,760	-	1,865	212,625
<i>Intergovernmental</i>				
Revenue from the Commonwealth of Virginia	1,943,785	17,024	-	1,960,809
Revenue from the Federal Government	8,594	-	-	8,594
Total Revenues	10,888,993	17,024	1,865	10,907,882
Expenditures				
Current				
General government administration	1,495,169	-	-	1,495,169
Public safety	3,344,605	-	-	3,344,605
Public works	2,628,713	-	-	2,628,713
Parks, recreation, and cultural	609,411	-	-	609,411
Community development	652,438	17,024	-	669,462
Debt service	88,724	-	-	88,724
Total Expenditures	8,819,060	17,024	-	8,836,084
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	2,069,933	-	1,865	2,071,798
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Issuance of debt	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000
Transfers in (out)	129,296	-	-	129,296
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	1,629,296	-	-	1,629,296
Net Change in Fund Balance	3,699,229	-	1,865	3,701,094
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year - Restated	24,003,491	-	13,860	24,017,351
Fund Balance - End of Year	<u>\$ 27,702,720</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 15,725</u>	<u>\$ 27,718,445</u>

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

Town of South Hill, 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, 2022

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds \$ 3,701,094

**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	\$ 538,495	
Disposed Assets	(60,488)	
Depreciation	<u>(761,410)</u>	(283,403)

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. (35,890)

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

Pension contributions, deferred inflows, and deferred outflows	(164,384)	
Net OPEB group life insurance	<u>(23,176)</u>	(187,560)

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:

Proceeds of debt issued	(1,500,000)	
Repayments of debt	79,753	
Compensated absences	<u>(13,805)</u>	
Net Adjustment		<u>(1,434,052)</u>

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ 1,760,189

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

Town of South Hill, Virginia

Statement of Net Position

Proprietary Fund

At June 30, 2022

**Business-Type
Activities -
Enterprise Fund
Water and
Sewer Fund**

Assets**Current Assets**

Cash	\$ 7,842,797
Accounts receivable	300,190

Total Current Assets 8,142,987

Capital Assets

Land, land improvements, and easements	633,606
Infrastructure	31,305,613
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles	4,452,943
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(16,854,248)

Capital Assets, Net 19,537,914

Deferred Outflows of Resources

Pension	162,096
OPEB	27,868

Total Deferred Outflows of Resources 189,964

Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources \$ 27,870,865

Liabilities**Current Liabilities**

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 342,178
Current portion of general obligation bonds	899,771

Total Current Liabilities 1,241,949

Noncurrent Liabilities

Customer deposits	197,084
Net pension liability	457,978
Net OPEB liability	20,903
General obligation bonds (net of current portion)	8,046,746
Unearned grant	1,370,645

Total Noncurrent Liabilities 10,093,356

Total Liabilities 11,335,305

Deferred Inflows of Resources

Pension	167,698
OPEB	8,008
Gain on refunding	65,930

Total Deferred Inflows of Resources 241,636

Net Position

Net investment in capital assets	10,591,397
Unrestricted	5,702,527

Total Net Position 16,293,924

Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position \$ 27,870,865

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

Town of South Hill, Virginia

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position

Proprietary Fund

Year Ended June 30, 2022

	<u>Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Fund Water and Sewer Fund</u>
Operating Revenues	
Charges for services	\$ 3,355,134
Miscellaneous	10,304
Connection and cut-on fees	135,094
Federal grants	<u>919,652</u>
Total Operating Revenues	4,420,184
Operating Expenses	
Water purchases	1,110,129
Salaries and wages	403,326
Fringe benefits	180,557
Contractual services	33,782
Professional services	38,964
Chemicals	19,182
Vehicle and power equipment	9,118
Repairs and maintenance	218,278
Insurance	23,555
Other charges	164,268
Depreciation	708,762
Utilities	<u>138,183</u>
Total Operating Expenses	<u>3,048,104</u>
Operating Income	1,372,080
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	
Investment and interest income	23,335
Interest expense on bonds	(77,687)
Gain/loss on asset	<u>(34,046)</u>
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>(88,398)</u>
Income Before Operating Transfers	1,283,682
Operating Transfers In (Out)	<u>(129,296)</u>
Change in Net Position	1,154,386
Total Net Position - Beginning of Year - Restated	<u>15,139,538</u>
Total Net Position - End of Year	<u><u>\$ 16,293,924</u></u>

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

Town of South Hill, Virginia

Statement of Cash Flows

Proprietary Fund

Year Ended June 30, 2022

**Business-Type
Activities -
Enterprise Fund
Water and
Sewer Fund**

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Receipts from customers	\$ 3,617,976
Operating grants	7,507
Payments to personnel and related costs	(488,824)
Payments to suppliers	<u>(1,447,418)</u>

Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities 1,689,241

Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities

Funds from (paid to) other funds	<u>(129,296)</u>
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Net Cash Used in Noncapital Financing Activities (129,296)

Cash Flows from Financing Capital and Related Activities

Purchase of capital assets	(6,954,929)
Proceeds from bond issuance	9,437,000
Refunding of debt	(75,348)
Principal paid on long-term debt	(1,595,483)
Interest paid on long-term debt	<u>(77,687)</u>

Net Cash Provided by Financing Capital and
Related Activities 733,553

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Investment and interest income	<u>23,335</u>
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Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities 23,335

Net Increase in Cash 2,316,833

Cash - Beginning of Year 5,525,964

Cash - End of Year \$ 7,842,797

**Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net
Cash Provided by Operating Activities**

Operating income	\$ 1,372,080
<i>Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities</i>	
Depreciation expense	708,762
<i>Changes in assets and liabilities</i>	
Receivables	99,423
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	308,040
Customer deposits	18,021
Unearned grants	(912,145)
Deferred outflows - pension	48,659
Deferred outflows - OPEB	(25,943)
Net pension liability	(190,196)
Net OPEB liability	20,903
Deferred inflows - debt refunding	65,930
Deferred inflows - OPEB	8,008
Deferred inflows - pension	<u>167,698</u>

Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities \$ 1,689,241

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

Town of South Hill Virginia

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended June 30, 2022

1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Narrative Profile

The Town of South Hill, Virginia (the "Town"), which was incorporated in 1901, has a population of approximately 4,709 living within an area of 9.3 square miles. The Town is located in eastern Mecklenburg County, Virginia at the intersection of Interstate Highway 85 and U. S. Highway 58. The Town is governed by a Mayor, Town Manager, and an eight-member Town Council with each serving administrative and legislative functions.

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

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

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. These financial statements present the Town of South Hill, Virginia (the primary government).

Exclusions from the Reporting Entity

Jointly Governed Organizations

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

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

Related Organization

Industrial Development Authority of the Town of South Hill, Virginia

The Authority is a separate and distinct entity from the Town of South Hill, Virginia and is, in accordance with the Act, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia and not subject to income taxation.

The Authority is governed by a seven-member Board of Directors appointed by the Town Council of the Town of South Hill, Virginia to serve staggered terms of four years.

1-B. Financial Reporting Model

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

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

Government-wide Financial Statements – The government-wide financial statements include the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. These statements report financial information for the Town as a whole. 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 issued Statement No. 68–*Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an amendment of GASB No. 27*. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for pensions.

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.
 - **Business District Revitalization Fund** – This fund accounts for revenues collected and disbursed for the Town's activities relating to revitalization.
 - **Capital Projects Funds** – Capital Projects Funds account for financial resources to be used for rehabilitation projects, other than those financed by proprietary funds. There are no Capital Projects Funds.
- **Proprietary Funds** – Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. The Town has one enterprise fund, the Water and Sewer Fund, which accounts 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 accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with pronouncements issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The principles prescribed by GASB represent generally accepted accounting principles applicable to governmental units.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund 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.

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 and investment pool which all funds utilize. 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 and investment 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 and short-term repurchase agreements 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, the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP), the State Non-Arbitrage Program (SNAP), and Virginia Qualified Investment Pools.

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 net of an allowance for uncollectibles. The Town calculates its allowance for uncollectible accounts using historical collection data and, in certain cases, specific account analysis. The allowance is composed of the following:

	<u>General</u>
General Fund - Property Taxes	\$ 116,056
	<u>\$ 116,056</u>

Real and Personal Property Tax Data

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

Real Property Personal Property

Lewy	July 1	July 1
Due Date	January 5	January 5
Lien Date	July 1	July 1

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 ten percent per annum is also levied on such taxes beginning on January 6.

1-E-4 Lease Receivable

The Town's lease receivable is measured at the present value of lease payments expected to be received during the lease term. Under the lease agreement, the Town may receive variable lease payments that are dependent upon the lessee's revenue. The variable payments are recorded as an inflow of resources in the period the payment is received.

A deferred inflow of resources is recorded for the lease. The deferred inflow of resources is recorded at the initiation of the lease in an amount equal to the initial recording of the lease receivable. The deferred inflow of resources is amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

1-E-5 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-6 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 roads and bridges. 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, as well as the component unit, are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Asset Description</u>	<u>Estimated Lives</u>
Buildings and improvements	10 to 40 years
Infrastructure	40 years
Land improvements	30 to 40 years
Furniture and other equipment	3 to 20 years

1-E-7 *Right to Use Assets*

The Town has recorded right to use lease assets as a result of implementing GASB 87. The right to use assets are initially measured at an amount equal to the initial measurement of the related lease liability plus any lease payments made prior to the lease term, less lease incentives, and plus ancillary charges necessary to place the lease into service. The right to use assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the related lease.

1-E-8 *Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources*

The Statement of Financial 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 and OPEB for certain actuarially determined differences projected and actual investment earnings.

The Statement of Financial Position also includes a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This represents an acquisition of net position applicable to future periods and will not be recognized as revenue in the future period to which it applies. Currently, this category includes revenue received in advance, and amounts related to pensions and OPEB 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 with 45 days of the end of the fiscal year.

1-E-9 *Compensated Absences*

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

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

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

1-E-10 *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-11 Group Life Insurance

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

1-E-12 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.

1-E-13 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. 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-14 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-15 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-16 Adoption of New GASB Statements

The Town adopted the following GASB statements during the year ended June 30, 2022:

Statement No. 87, Leases increases the usefulness of the financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. A lessee will be required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use a lease asset, and a lessor will be required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about leasing activities. The requirements of this statement are effective for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022 for the Town.

GASB Statement No. 92, Omnibus 2020 enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting and improves the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This Statement addresses a variety of topics and includes specific provisions about the following: (1) The effective date of GASB Statement No. 87, Leases, and Implementation Guide No. 2019-3, Leases, for interim financial reports. (2) Reporting of intra-entity transfers of assets between a primary government employer and a component unit defined benefit pension plan or defined benefit other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. (3) The applicability of GASB Statements No. 73, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68, as amended, and No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans, as amended, to reporting assets accumulated for postemployment benefits. (4) The applicability of certain requirements of GASB

Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities, to postemployment benefit arrangements. (5) Measurement of liabilities (and assets, if any) related to asset retirement obligations (AROs) in a government acquisition. (6) Reporting by public entity risk pools for amounts that are recoverable from reinsurers or excess insurers. (7) Reference to nonrecurring fair value measurements of assets or liabilities in authoritative literature. (8) Terminology used to refer to derivative instruments. The requirements of this statement are effective for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022 for the Town.

Statement No. 93, Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates, establishes accounting and financial reporting requirements related to the replacement of Interbank Offered Rates (IBORs) in hedging derivative instruments and leases. It also identifies appropriate benchmark interest rates for hedging derivative instruments. The requirements of this Statement, except for removal of London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) as an appropriate benchmark interest rate and the requirements related to lease modifications, are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2020. The removal of LIBOR as an appropriate benchmark interest rate is effective for reporting periods ending after December 31, 2021. All requirements related to lease modifications in this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. The requirements of this statement are effective for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022 for the Town.

GASB Statement No. 97, Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans – an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a Supersession of GASB Statement No. 32. This Statement provides a more consistent financial reporting of defined contribution plans, defined contribution OPEB plans and other employee benefit plans, while mitigating the costs associated with reporting those plans. Certain provisions of this Statement are effective for fiscal year 2022 for the Town.

GASB Statement No. 98, *The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report*, This Statement establishes the term annual comprehensive financial report and its acronym ACFR. That new term and acronym replace instances of comprehensive annual financial report and its acronym in generally accepted accounting principles for state and local governments. The requirements of this statement are effective for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022 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. A public hearing is 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).

Expenditures in Excess of Appropriations

No expenditures exceeded appropriations at June 30, 2022.

Fund Deficits

No funds had fund deficits.

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 certificates of deposit at June 30, 2022:

<u>Asset Type</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2022</u>
Petty cash	\$ 950
Deposit accounts	<u>35,284,289</u>
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>\$ 35,285,239</u>

4 Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2022 consist of the following:

Primary Government

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>			<u>Business-Type</u>	
	<u>General</u>	<u>Cemetery</u>	<u>Total Governmental</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
Property taxes	\$ 252,935	\$ -	\$ 252,935	\$ -	\$ 252,935
Allowance for uncollectibles	(116,056)	-	(116,056)	-	(116,056)
Property taxes, net	<u>\$ 136,879</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 136,879</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 136,879</u>
Sales taxes	\$ 108,660	\$ -	\$ 108,660	\$ -	\$ 108,660
Utility taxes	15,753	-	15,753	-	15,753
Garbage, water and sewer	67,453	-	67,453	300,190	367,643
Meals tax	198,799	-	198,799	-	198,799
Lodging tax	69,463	-	69,463	-	69,463
Motor vehicle license fees	5,348	-	5,348	-	5,348
Fines	4,850	-	4,850	-	4,850
Mecklenburg tipping fees	22,372	-	22,372	-	22,372
Interest receivable	410	-	410	-	410
Miscellaneous	6,321	-	6,321	-	6,321
Total	<u>\$ 499,429</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 499,429</u>	<u>\$ 300,190</u>	<u>\$ 799,619</u>

5 Lease Receivable

The Town has entered into an agreement as lessor for various properties. The lease agreements are 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, 2022</u>
884 Plank Road, South Hill, VA (CELLCO Partnership)	4/1/2020	60 months	\$ 2,319	4.00%	\$ 79,227
820 Plank Road, South Hill, VA (New Cingular Wireless, PCS, LLC)	11/2/2020	60 months	1,250	4.00%	43,876
Totals					<u>\$ 123,103</u>

<u>Lease-Related Revenue</u>	<u>Year Ending June 30, 2022</u>
Lease revenue	\$ 54,246
Interest revenue	5,868
Total	<u>\$ 60,114</u>

Annual payments to be received are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Receivable Principal</u>	<u>Interest Income</u>
2023	\$ 54,323	\$ 3,941
2024	45,680	1,783
2025	23,100	387
Totals	<u>\$ 123,103</u>	<u>\$ 6,111</u>

6 Interfund Transfers and Balances

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2022 consisted of the following:

Primary Government

	<u>Transfer To</u>	<u>Transfer From</u>
General Fund		
From Water and Sewer Fund for administrative fees	\$ -	\$ 129,296
Total General Fund	-	129,296
Water and Sewer Fund		
To General Fund for administrative fees	129,296	-
Total Water and Sewer Fund	129,296	-
Total Transfers	<u>\$ 129,296</u>	<u>\$ 129,296</u>

There were no interfund balances (due from/due to) for the year ended June 30, 2022.

7 Capital Assets

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets:

Governmental Activities

	<u>Balance July 1, 2021</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2022</u>
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated				
Land and easements	\$ 1,294,413	\$ -	\$ -	<u>\$ 1,294,413</u>
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	1,294,413	-	-	<u>1,294,413</u>
Other Capital Assets				
Buildings and improvements	9,187,975	386,099	-	<u>9,574,074</u>
Land improvements	499,102	18,800	-	<u>517,902</u>
Streets and related infrastructure	11,223,520	58,895	-	<u>11,282,415</u>
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles	<u>8,730,213</u>	<u>74,701</u>	<u>209,877</u>	<u>8,595,037</u>
Total Other Capital Assets	29,640,810	538,495	209,877	<u>29,969,428</u>
Less: Accumulated depreciation for				
Buildings and improvements	3,801,231	249,359	-	<u>4,050,590</u>
Land improvements	63,176	5,210	-	<u>68,386</u>
Streets and related infrastructure	8,113,170	91,134	-	<u>8,204,304</u>
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles	<u>6,034,782</u>	<u>415,707</u>	<u>149,389</u>	<u>6,301,100</u>
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>18,012,359</u>	<u>761,410</u>	<u>149,389</u>	<u>18,624,380</u>
Other Capital Assets, Net	<u>11,628,451</u>	<u>(222,915)</u>	<u>60,488</u>	<u>11,345,048</u>
Net Capital Assets	<u>\$ 12,922,864</u>	<u>\$ (222,915)</u>	<u>\$ 60,488</u>	<u>\$ 12,639,461</u>
Depreciation expense was allocated as follows:				
General government administration	\$ 75,603			
Public safety	112,833			
Public works	447,489			
Parks, recreation, and cultural	<u>125,485</u>			
Total Depreciation Expense	<u>\$ 761,410</u>			

Business-Type Activities

	Balance July 1, 2021	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2022
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated				
Land, land improvements, and easements	\$ 664,020	\$ -	\$ 30,414	\$ 633,606
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	664,020	-	30,414	633,606
Other Capital Assets				
Water and sewer infrastructure	26,334,359	5,750,426	1,117,004	30,967,781
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles	3,586,272	1,204,503	-	4,790,775
Total Other Capital Assets	29,920,631	6,954,929	1,117,004	35,758,556
Less: Accumulated depreciation for				
Water and sewer infrastructure	15,486,927	493,081	1,113,372	14,866,636
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles	1,771,931	215,681	-	1,987,612
Total Accumulated Depreciation	17,258,858	708,762	1,113,372	16,854,248
Other Capital Assets, Net	12,661,773	6,246,167	3,632	18,904,308
Net Capital Assets	\$ 13,325,793	\$ 6,246,167	\$ 34,046	\$ 19,537,914
Depreciation expense was allocated as follows:				
Water and sewer activities	\$ 708,762			
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 708,762			

8 Right to Use Leased Assets

The Town has recorded the right to use leased assets. The assets are right to use for leased equipment. The related leases are discussed in the Leases note. The right to use lease assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the related leases.

Right to use asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2022 was as follows:

Governmental Activities

	Balance July 1, 2021	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2022
Right to use assets				
Equipment	\$ 16,417	\$ 18,963	\$ 2,804	\$ 32,576
Less: accumulated amortization for				
Equipment	-	13,430	2,804	10,626
Right to use assets. Net	\$ 16,417	\$ 5,533	\$ -	\$ 21,950

	<u>Amortization Expense</u>
General government administration	\$ 7,841
Public safety	<u>5,589</u>
Total	<u>\$ 13,430</u>

9 Compensated Absences

Town employees can accumulate up to 360 hours of compensated leave. Upon termination, employees are paid accumulated vacation leave. The Town has outstanding compensated absences totaling \$326,641 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.	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-Type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2023	\$ 142,837	\$ 20,761	\$ 899,771	\$ 130,781	\$ 1,042,608	\$ 151,542
2024	145,643	18,620	917,448	117,291	1,063,091	135,911
2025	147,045	16,436	926,275	103,537	1,073,320	119,973
2026	149,146	14,232	939,508	89,651	1,088,654	103,883
2027	151,921	11,996	956,990	75,567	1,108,911	87,563
2028-2032	683,655	25,398	4,306,525	159,986	4,990,180	185,384
Compensated absences	<u>326,641</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>326,641</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,746,888</u>	<u>\$ 107,443</u>	<u>\$ 8,946,517</u>	<u>\$ 676,813</u>	<u>\$ 10,693,405</u>	<u>\$ 784,256</u>

Changes in Long-Term Debt

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

	<u>Balance July 1, 2021</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2022</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
Governmental Activities					
General Obligation Refunding Bond - Series 2021	\$ -	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 79,753	\$ 1,420,247	\$ 142,837
Compensated absences	<u>312,836</u>	<u>13,805</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>326,641</u>	<u>32,664</u>
Total Governmental Activities	312,836	1,513,805	79,753	1,746,888	175,501
Business-Type Activities					
General Obligation Refunding Bond - Series 2021	-	9,437,000	490,483	8,946,517	899,771
Virginia Resources Authority - Series 2010A	<u>1,105,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,105,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Subtotal	1,105,000	9,437,000	1,595,483	8,946,517	899,771
Add					
Unamortized Premium on Bond Series 2010A	<u>75,348</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>75,348</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>1,180,348</u>	<u>9,437,000</u>	<u>1,670,831</u>	<u>8,946,517</u>	<u>899,771</u>
Grand Total - All Debt	<u>\$ 1,493,184</u>	<u>\$ 10,950,805</u>	<u>\$ 1,750,584</u>	<u>\$ 10,693,405</u>	<u>\$ 1,075,272</u>

Bonds and notes payable at June 30, 2022 are comprised of the following:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Final Maturity</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Authorized and Issued</u>	<u>Outstanding June 30, 2022</u>
Primary Government					
Governmental Activities					
General Obligation Refunding Bond, Series 2021	08/13/21	08/01/31	1.45	\$ 1,500,000	<u>\$ 1,420,247</u>
Total Governmental Activities					<u>1,420,247</u>
Business-Type Activities					
General Obligation Refunding Bond, Series 2021	08/13/21	08/01/31	1.45	9,437,000	<u>8,946,517</u>
Total Business-Type Activities					<u>8,946,517</u>
Total Primary Government					<u>\$ 10,366,764</u>

General Obligation Refunding Bonds – August 2021

In August 2021, the Town issued \$10,937,000 of general obligation refunding bonds with a true interest cost of 1.45% and an original issue premium of \$-0-. The bonds were issued for three purposes: 1) to complete an advance refunding of the 2010A general obligation refunding bonds and fund related cost of issuance; 2) for water and sewer infrastructure improvements accounting for \$9,437,000; and 3) to fund the general fund public facilities upgrade for \$1,500,000. \$1,137,000 of the proceeds were used to pay off the 2010A series. As a result, the 2010A series bonds is considered defeased, and the related liability for the bonds has been removed from the Town's liabilities. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt. This amount is being amortized over the remaining life of the old debt issued. This refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments over the next 10 years by \$58,453 and resulted in an economic gain of \$21,341.

11 Leases

Lessee Arrangements

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, 2022</u>
Police Department	Xerox Financial Services	Copy Machine	10/26/2017	60 months	\$199.79 per month	4.00%	\$ 793
Fire Department	Xerox Financial Services	Copy Machine	7/3/2018	60 months	\$199.82 per month	4.00%	3,578
Finance and Administration	Quadient Leasing	Sorter/Folder	10/21/2021	63 months	\$996.00 per quarter	4.00%	16,327
Finance and Administration	De Lage Landen Financial Svcs., Inc.	Copy Machine	11/21/2019	36 months	\$224.95 per month	4.00%	1,114
Finance and Administration	Quadient Leasing	Postage Meter	6/21/2019	36 months	\$654.00 per quarter	4.00%	-
							<u>\$ 21,812</u>

	<u>Balance July 1, 2021</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2022</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
Lease Liabilities	\$ 16,417	\$ 17,967	\$ 12,572	\$ 21,812	\$ 8,583

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

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2023	\$ 8,583	\$ 706
2024	3,798	468
2025	3,660	324
2026	3,809	175
2027	1,962	30
Totals	<u>\$ 21,812</u>	<u>\$ 1,703</u>

		<u>Year Ending June 30, 2022</u>
	<u>Lease Expense</u>	
Amortization expense by class of underlying asset		
Equipment	\$	13,430
Total amortization expense		13,430
Interest on lease liabilities		873
Total	\$	<u>14,303</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, 2022 is determined as follows:

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business- Type Activities</u>
Net Investment in Capital Assets		
Cost of capital assets	\$ 31,263,841	\$ 36,392,162
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(18,624,380)</u>	<u>(16,854,248)</u>
Book value	12,639,461	19,537,914
Less: Capital related debt	<u>(1,420,247)</u>	<u>(8,946,517)</u>
Net Investment in Capital Assets	<u>\$ 11,219,214</u>	<u>\$ 10,591,397</u>

13 Deferred Inflows of Resources – Property Taxes

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

Primary Government

General Fund

Taxes not collected within 60 days	\$	<u>123,702</u>
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Total Deferred Inflows of Resources - Governmental Funds	\$	<u>123,702</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 notary public errors and omissions, additional insurance for volunteer firefighters and employee health and life insurance. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Crime coverage is as follows:

<u>Bond Type</u>	<u>Limit</u>
Forgery or alteration coverage	\$ 200,000
Theft, disappearance, and destruction coverage	200,000
Computer fraud	25,000
Money and counterfeit papers	200,000
Public employees dishonesty coverage	200,000

15 Commitments and Contingencies

Federal programs in which the Town participates were audited in accordance with the requirements by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Pursuant to 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, 2022, 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 Estate	<u>\$ 445,994,600</u>
Debt Limit per Constitution of Virginia -10% Assessed Value	\$ 44,599,460
Amount of Debt Applicable to Debt Limit	
Gross Debt	<u>10,366,763</u>
Legal Debt Margin - June 30, 2022	<u>\$ 34,232,697</u>

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

18 Landfill Obligation

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 ten years after closure.

Per a letter from the Department of Environmental Quality, post closure costs were terminated on January 11, 2019 and, therefore, financial assurance is no longer required to be demonstrated by the Town.

19 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.

PLAN 1
Normal Retirement Age

VRS: Age 65.

Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:
Age 60.

Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility

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

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

Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility

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

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

Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement

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

Eligibility:

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

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

PLAN 2
Normal Retirement Age

VRS: Normal Social Security retirement age.

Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:
Same as Plan 1.

Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility

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

Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:
Same as Plan 1.

Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility

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

Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:
Same as Plan 1.

Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement

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

Eligibility:

Same as Plan 1

**HYBRID
RETIREMENT PLAN**
Normal Retirement Age

Defined Benefit Component:
VRS: Same as Plan 2.

Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:
Not applicable.

Defined Contribution Component:

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

Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility

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

Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:
Not applicable.

Defined Contribution Component:

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

Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility

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

Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:
Not applicable.

Defined Contribution Component:

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

Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement

Defined Benefit Component:
Same as Plan 2

Defined Contribution Component:

Not applicable

Eligibility:

Same as Plan 1 and Plan 2

PLAN 1

Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates:

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

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

Disability Coverage

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

Purchase of Prior Service

Members may be eligible to purchase service from previous public employment, active duty military service, an eligible period of leave or VRS refunded service as service credit in their plan. Prior service credit counts towards vesting, eligibility for retirement and the health insurance credit. Only active members are eligible to purchase prior service.

Members also may be eligible to purchase periods of leave without pay.

PLAN 2

Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates:

Same as Plan 1

Disability Coverage

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

Purchase of Prior Service

Same as Plan 1

HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN

Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates:

Same as Plan 1 and Plan 2

Disability Coverage

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

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

Purchase of Prior Service

Defined Benefit Component:

Same as Plan 1, with the following exceptions:

- Hybrid Retirement Plan members are ineligible for ported service.

Defined Contribution Component:

Not applicable

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

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

	<u>Number</u>
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	30
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	12
Non-vested inactive members	24
LTD	
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	<u>29</u>
Total inactive members	65
Active members	<u>59</u>
Total covered employees	<u>154</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 South Hill, Virginia's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2022 was 19.08% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019.

This rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the Town of South Hill, Virginia were \$665,067 and \$602,495 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively.

Net Pension Liability

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

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, 2020, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021.

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

Mortality rates:

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

Pre-Retirement:

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

Post-Retirement:

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

Post-Disablement:

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

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

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

Mortality Improvement:

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

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

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

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

The total pension liability for Public Safety employees in the Political Subdivision Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021.

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases, including inflation	3.50% - 4.75%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation

Mortality rates:

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

Pre-Retirement:

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

Post-Retirement:

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

Post-Disablement:

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

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

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

Mortality Improvement:

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

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

All Others (Non 10 Largest) – Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to PUB2010 public sector mortality tables. Increased disability life expectancy. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Sale 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%	5.00%	1.70%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.57%	0.09%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	4.49%	0.63%
Real Assets	14.00%	4.76%	0.67%
Private Equity	14.00%	9.94%	1.39%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	6.00%	3.29%	0.20%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	<u>3.00%</u>	6.84%	<u>0.21%</u>
Total	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>4.89%</u>
	Inflation		<u>2.50%</u>
	Expected arithmetic nominal return*		<u>7.39%</u>

**The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.39%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. These results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 6.94%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.*

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

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, 2021, the alternate rate was the employer contribution rate used in FY 2012 or 100% of the actuarially determined employer contribution rate from the June 30, 2017, actuarial valuations, whichever was greater. From July 1, 2021 on, participating employers are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the Long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Changes in Net Pension Liability

	Total Pension Liability (a)	Increase (Decrease) Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2020	\$ 15,986,656	\$ 10,289,254	\$ 5,697,402
Changes for the Year			
Service cost	401,021	-	401,021
Interest	1,053,894	-	1,053,894
Benefit changes	-	-	-
Assumption changes	611,507	-	611,507
Differences between expected and actual experience	(219,941)	-	(219,941)
Contributions - employer	-	591,291	591,291
Contributions - employee	-	151,903	151,903
Net investment income	-	2,846,287	2,846,287
Benefit payments, including refunds	(746,823)	(746,823)	(1,493,646)
Refunds of employee contributions	-	-	-
Administrative expenses	-	(6,906)	(6,906)
Other changes	-	(7,041)	(7,041)
Net Changes	1,099,658	2,828,711	(1,729,053)
Balances at June 30, 2021	<u>\$ 17,086,314</u>	<u>\$ 13,117,965</u>	<u>\$ 3,968,349</u>

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

The following presents the net pension liability of the Town of South Hill, Virginia using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the Town of South Hill, 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	\$ 6,293,265	\$ 3,968,349	\$ 2,052,650

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

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Town of South Hill, Virginia recognized pension expense of \$844,418. At June 30, 2022, the Town of South Hill, 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	\$ 357,863	\$ 152,058
Change in assumptions	505,372	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	1,429,067
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>665,067</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,528,302</u>	<u>\$ 1,581,125</u>

\$665,067 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Town of South Hill, 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, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense in future reporting periods as follows:

Year Ended June 30,

2023	\$ 131,930
2024	(115,232)
2025	(304,117)
2026	(430,471)
2027	-

Pension Plan Data

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

20 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 \$8,722 as of June 30, 2022.</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, 2022 was 0.54% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019. The actuarially determined rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits payable during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contribution to the Group Life Insurance Program from the entity were \$18,954 and \$17,062 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively.

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, 2022, the participating employer reported a liability of \$178,017 for its proportionate share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability. The Net GLI OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2021 and the total GLI OPEB liability used to calculate the Net GLI OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2020, and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021. The covered employer's proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability was based on the covered employer's actuarially determined employer contributions to the Group Life Insurance Program for the year ended June 30, 2021 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2021, the participating employer's proportion was .01529% as compared to .00000% at June 30, 2020.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the participating employer recognized GLI OPEB expense of \$44,931. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the GLI OPEB expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion.

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 20,303	\$ 1,356
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on GLI OPEB program investments	-	42,490
Change in assumptions	9,814	24,357
Changes in proportionate share	188,264	-
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	18,954	-
Total	<u>\$ 237,335</u>	<u>\$ 68,203</u>

\$18,954 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB resulting from the employer's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net GLI OPEB Liability in the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB will be recognized in the GLI OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

**Year Ended
June 30,**

2023	\$ 28,868
2024	30,844
2025	30,931
2026	24,649
2027	34,887

Actuarial Assumptions

The total GLI OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021.

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

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

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to 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, 2021, NOL amounts for the Group Life Insurance Program are as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

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

The total GLI OPEB liability is calculated by the System's actuary, and each plan's fiduciary net position is reported in the System's financial statements. The net GLI OPEB liability is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 74 in the System's notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information.

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on the System's investments was determined using a 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%	5.00%	1.70%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.57%	0.09%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	4.49%	0.63%
Real Assets	14.00%	4.76%	0.67%
Private Equity	14.00%	9.94%	1.39%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	6.00%	3.29%	0.20%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	<u>3.00%</u>	6.84%	<u>0.21%</u>
Total	<u>100.00%</u>		4.89%
		Inflation	<u>2.50%</u>
		Expected arithmetic nominal return*	<u>7.39%</u>

* The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.39%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. These results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 6.94%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

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

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, 2021, the rate contributed by the entity for the GLI OPEB will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly which was 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rate. From July 1, 2021 on, employers are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the GLI OPEB's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of eligible employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total GLI OPEB liability.

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

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

	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	\$ 260,089	\$ 178,017	\$ 111,740

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 2021 *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report* (Annual Report). A copy of the 2021 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2021-annual-report.pdf, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

21 Fund Balances – Governmental Funds

As of June 30, 2022, fund balances are composed of the following:

	Primary Government
Restricted	
Cemetery Fund - Subsequent years' appropriations	\$ 15,725
Total Restricted	\$ 15,725

22 Restatement

The following adjustments were made:

Governmental Activities

Beginning of Year - July 1, 2021	\$ 33,420,942
Adjustment to accounts receivable	<u>(12,035)</u>
Restated - Beginning of Year - July 1, 2021	<u>\$ 33,408,907</u>

General Fund

Beginning of Year - July 1, 2021	\$ 24,015,526
Adjustment to accounts receivable	<u>(12,035)</u>
Restated - Beginning of Year - July 1, 2021	<u>\$ 24,003,491</u>

Water and Sewer Fund

Beginning of Year - July 1, 2021	\$ 15,195,691
Adjustment to accounts receivable	<u>(56,153)</u>
Restated - Beginning of Year - July 1, 2021	<u>\$ 15,139,538</u>

23 Upcoming Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability of Payment Arrangements*, addresses issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements. The provisions of this Statement are effective for fiscal year 2023.

GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*. This Statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription based information technology arrangements for government end users. The provisions of this Statement are effective for fiscal year 2023.

GASB Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*. This Statement will 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. The requirements in paragraphs 11–25 related to leases, PPPs, and SBITAs are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, and all reporting periods thereafter. The requirements in paragraphs 4–10 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.

GASB Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*. An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 62 – will be effective for accounting changes and error corrections made in fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023.

GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences* - requires recording compensation due to employees as a liability if not paid at the date of the financial statements. The amount due should be calculated at the employee's pay rate as of the date of financials. The Statement reduces the note disclosure and excludes certain compensated absences such as parental leave, military leave, and jury duty from the calculated liability. This Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023.

24 Subsequent Events

Management has performed an analysis of the activities and transactions subsequent to June 30, 2022 to determine the need for any adjustments to and/or disclosures within the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022. Management has performed their analysis through January 4, 2023.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION



Town of South Hill, Virginia

Budgetary Comparison Schedule

Year Ended June 30, 2022

General Fund

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
Revenues				
General Property Taxes				
Real property taxes	\$ 1,485,100	\$ 1,485,100	\$ 1,499,118	\$ 14,018
Public service corporation property taxes	65,000	65,000	71,843	6,843
Personal property taxes	830,000	830,000	970,997	140,997
Delinquent taxes	9,000	9,000	12,348	3,348
Interest on taxes	7,000	7,000	32,905	25,905
Penalties on taxes	5,000	5,000	30,771	25,771
Total General Property Taxes	2,401,100	2,401,100	2,617,982	216,882
Other Local Taxes				
Local sales and use taxes	500,000	500,000	670,326	170,326
Consumers' utility taxes	193,000	193,000	195,134	2,134
Business licenses	808,600	808,600	1,023,363	214,763
Motor vehicle licenses	40,000	40,000	46,182	6,182
Bank stock taxes	215,000	215,000	247,694	32,694
Lodging taxes	500,000	500,000	747,348	247,348
Meals taxes	1,940,000	1,940,000	2,283,575	343,575
Cigarette taxes	210,000	210,000	207,455	(2,545)
Penalties & interest other local taxes	-	-	9,844	9,844
Total Other Local Taxes	4,406,600	4,406,600	5,430,921	1,024,321
Permits, Privilege Fees, and Regulatory Licenses				
Miscellaneous permits	500	500	750	250
Building permits	25,000	25,000	65,782	40,782
Total Permits, Privilege Fees, and Regulatory Licenses	25,500	25,500	66,532	41,032
Fines and Forfeitures				
Court fines	90,000	90,000	47,602	(42,398)
Parking fines	150	150	135	(15)
Total Fines and Forfeitures	90,150	90,150	47,737	(42,413)
Revenue from Use of Money and Property				
Revenue from use of money	140,000	140,000	(271,310)	(411,310)
Revenue from use of property	55,500	55,500	54,762	(738)
Total Revenue from Use of Money and Property	195,500	195,500	(216,548)	(412,048)

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
Charges for Services				
Sanitation and waste removal	510,000	510,000	552,711	42,711
Other collection fees	-	-	2,375	2,375
Landfill tipping fees	210,000	210,000	224,144	14,144
Total Charges for Services	720,000	720,000	779,230	59,230
Miscellaneous	36,250	48,206	210,760	162,554
Intergovernmental				
<i>Revenue from the Commonwealth of Virginia</i>				
<i>Noncategorical Aid</i>				
Personal Property Tax Relief Act	113,068	113,068	113,068	-
Communication Sales and Use Tax	133,000	133,000	126,784	(6,216)
Rolling Stock Tax	100	100	337	237
Mobile Home Tax	400	400	960	560
Rental Vehicle Tax	45,000	45,000	44,489	(511)
Game of Skills Tax	-	-	288	288
E Summons	-	-	3,417	3,417
Total Noncategorical Aid	291,568	291,568	289,343	(2,225)
<i>Categorical Aid</i>				
Street and highway revenues	1,484,000	1,484,000	1,509,774	25,774
Police Law Enforcement Grant	121,336	121,336	121,347	11
Fire Department Grant	17,722	18,821	18,821	-
Cultural and Arts Grants	4,500	4,500	4,500	-
Total Categorical Aid	1,627,558	1,628,657	1,654,442	25,785
Total Revenue from the Commonwealth of Virginia	1,919,126	1,920,225	1,943,785	23,560
Revenue from the Federal Government				
Edward Byrne Memorial JAG Program	10,000	10,000	8,594	(1,406)
Total Revenue from the Federal Government	10,000	10,000	8,594	(1,406)
Total Intergovernmental Revenues	1,929,126	1,930,225	1,952,379	22,154
Total Revenues	9,804,226	9,817,281	10,888,993	1,071,712

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
Expenditures				
Current				
<i>General Government Administration</i>				
Town Council/Finance Department	797,182	804,138	754,788	49,350
Other general administration	491,090	434,387	281,337	153,050
Town Manager	296,720	301,196	297,548	3,648
Municipal Services	<u>161,525</u>	<u>163,741</u>	<u>161,496</u>	<u>2,245</u>
Total General Government Administration	1,746,517	1,703,462	1,495,169	208,293
<i>Public Safety</i>				
Police Department	2,638,560	2,668,390	2,395,843	272,547
Fire Department	631,732	735,126	709,594	25,532
Building Inspector	<u>252,850</u>	<u>255,607</u>	<u>239,168</u>	<u>16,439</u>
Total Public Safety	3,523,142	3,659,123	3,344,605	314,518
<i>Public Works</i>				
Sanitation	844,520	847,008	807,740	39,268
Street maintenance	1,777,640	1,786,503	1,201,661	584,842
Town shop maintenance	325,180	328,303	308,211	20,092
Building and grounds maintenance	<u>1,740,802</u>	<u>1,742,550</u>	<u>311,101</u>	<u>1,431,449</u>
Total Public Works	4,688,142	4,704,364	2,628,713	2,075,651
<i>Parks, Recreation, and Cultural</i>				
Library	22,500	22,500	14,351	8,149
Parks and recreation	<u>643,865</u>	<u>661,946</u>	<u>595,060</u>	<u>66,886</u>
Total Parks, Recreation, and Cultural	666,365	684,446	609,411	75,035
<i>Community Development</i>				
South Hill Community Development Association	119,240	119,240	43,316	75,924
Other planning and community development	<u>1,320,974</u>	<u>1,320,974</u>	<u>609,122</u>	<u>711,852</u>
Total Community Development	1,440,214	1,440,214	652,438	787,776
<i>Debt Service</i>	<u>167,142</u>	<u>167,142</u>	<u>88,724</u>	<u>78,418</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>12,231,522</u>	<u>12,358,751</u>	<u>8,819,060</u>	<u>3,539,691</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(2,427,296)	(2,541,470)	2,069,933	4,611,403
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Issuance of bond	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	-
Transfers in	927,296	1,041,470	129,296	(912,174)
Transfers (out)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>2,427,296</u>	<u>2,541,470</u>	<u>1,629,296</u>	<u>(912,174)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	3,699,229	<u>\$ 3,699,229</u>
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year - Restated			<u>24,003,491</u>	
Fund Balance - End of Year			<u>\$ 27,702,720</u>	

Cemetery Fund

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
Revenues				
Miscellaneous revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,865	\$ 1,865
Total Revenues	-	-	1,865	1,865
Expenditures				
Parks, recreation, and cultural	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	-	<u>1,000</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	-	<u>1,000</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(1,000)	(1,000)	1,865	2,865
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in (out)	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	-	-	-
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1,000)	(1,000)	1,865	2,865
From Surplus	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	-	<u>(1,000)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance after Surplus	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	1,865	<u>\$ 1,865</u>
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year			<u>13,860</u>	
Fund Balance - End of Year			<u>\$ 15,725</u>	

Business District Revitalization

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
Revenues				
Intergovernmental				
<i>Revenue from the Federal Government</i>				
Business District Revitalization Grant	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ 17,024	\$ (32,976)
Total Revenues	-	50,000	17,024	(32,976)
Expenditures				
Business District Revitalization	-	50,000	17,024	32,976
Total Expenditures	-	50,000	17,024	32,976
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	-	-	-	-
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in (out)	-	-	-	-
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 South Hill, Virginia

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

For the Plan Years Ended June 30

	<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	\$ 401,021	\$ 390,884	\$ 350,124	\$ 306,319	\$ 218,018	\$ 219,206	\$ 221,445	\$ 219,741
Interest	1,053,894	973,907	882,588	709,193	736,579	717,940	683,450	639,859
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-	1,600,914	-	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	(219,941)	480,993	728,192	514,952	(427,735)	(280,545)	(141,590)	-
Changes of assumptions	611,507	-	441,738	-	(313,046)	-	-	-
Benefit payments	(746,823)	(574,772)	(590,784)	(717,842)	(492,253)	(288,387)	(252,810)	(220,917)
Net change in total pension liability	1,099,658	1,271,012	1,811,858	2,413,536	(278,437)	368,214	510,495	638,683
Total pension liability - beginning	15,986,656	14,715,644	12,903,786	10,490,250	10,768,687	10,400,473	9,889,978	9,251,295
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$ 17,086,314	\$ 15,986,656	\$ 14,715,644	\$ 12,903,786	\$ 10,490,250	\$ 10,768,687	\$ 10,400,473	\$ 9,889,978
Plan fiduciary net position								
Contributions - employer	\$ 591,291	\$ 467,249	\$ 456,672	\$ 418,464	\$ 233,865	\$ 293,643	\$ 284,506	\$ 284,688
Contributions - employee	151,903	148,299	144,968	139,669	131,362	133,865	130,070	127,161
Net investment income	2,846,287	193,551	634,807	664,863	979,037	143,332	341,779	985,156
Benefit payments	(746,823)	(574,772)	(590,784)	(717,842)	(492,253)	(288,387)	(252,810)	(220,917)
Refunds of contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative expense	(6,906)	(6,424)	(6,123)	(5,780)	(5,657)	(4,754)	(4,445)	(5,106)
Other	(7,041)	(232)	(402)	(585)	(872)	(59)	(72)	52
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	2,828,711	227,671	639,138	498,789	845,482	277,640	499,028	1,171,034
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	10,289,254	10,061,583	9,422,445	8,923,656	8,078,174	7,800,534	7,301,506	6,130,472
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 13,117,965	\$ 10,289,254	\$ 10,061,583	\$ 9,422,445	\$ 8,923,656	\$ 8,078,174	\$ 7,800,534	\$ 7,301,506
Political subdivision's net pension liability - ending (a - b)	\$ 3,968,349	\$ 5,697,402	\$ 4,654,061	\$ 3,481,341	\$ 1,566,594	\$ 2,690,513	\$ 2,599,939	\$ 2,588,472
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total Pension liability	76.77%	64.36%	68.37%	73.02%	85.07%	75.02%	75.00%	73.83%
Covered payroll	\$ 3,552,543	\$ 3,058,943	\$ 3,244,564	\$ 3,123,768	\$ 2,966,627	\$ 3,079,442	\$ 2,862,798	\$ 2,469,837
Political subdivision's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	111.70%	186.25%	143.44%	111.45%	52.81%	87.37%	90.82%	90.42%

Town of South Hill, Virginia

Schedule of Employer Contributions

Political Subdivisions Retirement Plan

For the Years Ended June 30, 2013 through 2022

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)
2022	\$ 665,067	\$ 665,067	\$ -	\$ 3,510,062	18.95%
2021	602,495	602,495	-	3,552,543	16.96%
2020	475,054	475,054	-	3,058,943	15.53%
2019	458,212	458,212	-	3,244,564	14.12%
2018	398,255	398,255	-	3,123,768	12.75%
2017	235,820	235,820	-	2,966,627	7.95%
2016	291,352	291,352	-	3,079,442	9.46%
2015	287,012	287,012	-	2,862,798	10.03%
2014	287,776	287,776	-	2,469,837	11.65%
2013	305,339	305,339	-	2,469,837	12.36%

* 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 South Hill, Virginia

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Changes of benefit terms – There have been no actuarially material changes to the System benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation.

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

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

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to 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 South Hill, Virginia

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net OPEB Liability Group Life Insurance Plan (GLI) For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2017 through 2021

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Employer's Proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset)	0.01529%	0.00000%	0.00000%	0.00000%	0.00000%
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ 178,017	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employer's Covered Payroll	\$ 3,157,797	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	5.64%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total GLI OPEB Liability	67.45%	52.64%	52.00%	51.22%	48.86%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years.

Since 2021 is the fifth year of presentation, only five years of data is available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

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 page 130 of the VRS 2021 Annual Report.

Town of South Hill, Virginia

Schedule of Employer Contributions Group Life Insurance OPEB Plan

For the Years Ended June 30, 2013 through 2022

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Actuarially Determined Contribution	Actual Employer Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll
2022	\$ 18,954	\$ 18,954	\$ -	\$ 3,510,062	0.54%
2021	17,062	17,062	-	3,157,797	0.54%
2020	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2019	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2018	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2017	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2016	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2015	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2014	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2013	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 South Hill, Virginia

Notes to Required Supplementary Information – OPEB Group Life Insurance Plan

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Changes of benefit terms – There have been no actuarially material changes to the System benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation.

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

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers – General Employees

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

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers – Hazardous Duty Employees

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

OTHER INFORMATION



Table 1

Town of South Hill, Virginia

Water and Sewer Revenue Bond Debt Service Coverage

Last Ten Fiscal Years

<u>Fiscal Years Ended June 30</u>	<u>Gross Revenues</u>	<u>Direct Operating Expenses**</u>	<u>Net Available</u>	<u>Principal***</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total Debt</u>	<u>Coverage</u>
2022	\$ 4,420,184	\$ 2,339,342	\$ 2,080,842	\$ 490,483	\$ 77,687	\$ 568,170	3.66
2021	3,555,622	2,418,711	1,136,911	103,372	55,161	158,533	7.17
2020	3,524,318	2,447,761	1,076,557	103,372	59,270	162,642	6.62
2019	3,713,406	2,495,502	1,217,904	389,091	67,463	456,554	2.67
2018	3,860,972	2,139,496	1,721,476	616,145	76,006	692,151	2.49
2017	3,965,706	2,228,192	1,737,514	597,145	40,768	637,913	2.72
2016	4,146,172	2,204,964	1,941,208	578,424	120,463	698,887	2.78
2015	3,629,120	2,193,236	1,435,884	571,145	123,249	694,394	2.07
2014	3,410,646	1,975,392	1,435,254	473,796	168,375	642,171	2.24
2013	3,068,791	1,985,092	1,083,699	511,599	187,821	699,420	1.55

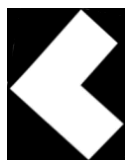
**Excluding depreciation, interest, and amortization.

***Excludes debt refinancing payoffs.

COMPLIANCE SECTION



You'll like the view from
South Hill



**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 South Hill, Virginia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and *Specifications for Audits of Counties, Cities, and Towns*, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of Town of South Hill, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Town of South Hill, Virginia's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated January 4, 2023.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

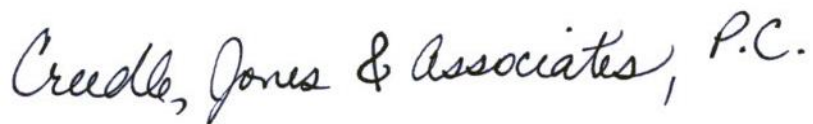
Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not 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 South Hill, 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
January 4, 2023



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 South Hill, Virginia

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Town of South Hill, Virginia's compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to the audit in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of Town of South Hill, Virginia's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022. Town of South Hill, 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 South Hill, 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, 2022.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; 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); and *Specifications for Audits of Counties, Cities, and Towns*, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Our responsibilities under those standards, the Uniform Guidance, and specifications 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 South Hill, 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 South Hill, 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 South Hill, 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 South Hill, 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 South Hill, 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 South Hill, 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 South Hill, 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 South Hill, 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
January 4, 2023



REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA'S LAWS, REGULATIONS, CONTRACTS, AND GRANTS

To the Town Council
Town of South Hill, Virginia

We have audited the financial statements of the Town of South Hill, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and have issued our report thereon dated January 4, 2023.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and *Specifications for Audits of Counties, Cities and Towns*, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Those standards and specifications require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

Compliance with Commonwealth of Virginia's laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to the Town of South Hill, Virginia, is the responsibility of the Town of South Hill, Virginia's management. As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of the Town of South Hill, Virginia's compliance with certain provisions of the Commonwealth of Virginia's laws, regulations, contracts, and grants. However, the objective of our audit of the basic financial statements was not to provide an opinion on overall compliance with such provisions. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

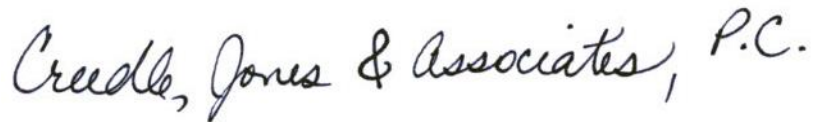
The following is a summary of the Commonwealth of Virginia's laws, regulations, contracts, and grants for which we performed tests of compliance:

Code of Virginia

- Budget and Appropriation Laws
- Cash and Investments
- Conflicts of Interest
- Retirement Systems
- Debt Provisions
- Procurement
- Unclaimed Property
- Personal Property Tax Relief Act

The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance with the provisions referred to in the preceding paragraph. With respect to items not tested, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that the Town of South Hill, Virginia had not complied, in all material respects, with those provisions.

This report is intended solely for the information of the Town Council, Town of South Hill, Virginia's management, Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and applicable state agencies, and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specified parties.

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

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

South Hill, Virginia
January 4, 2023

Town of South Hill, Virginia

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year Ended June 30, 2022

Federal Grantor/Pass-through Grantor Program or <u>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 Justice			
Pass-Through Payments			
<i>Department of Criminal Justice Services</i>			
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	16.738	140	\$ 8,594
U. S. Department of Treasury			
Pass-Through Payments			
<i>Department of Accounts</i>			
Coronavirus Relief Fund	21.019	151	26,710
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds - Municipal Utility Relief	21.027	151	7,507
Direct Payments			
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027	N/A	<u>885,435</u>
Subtotal - U.S. Department of Treasury			<u>919,652</u>
Grand Totals			<u><u>\$ 928,246</u></u>

See accompanying notes to schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

Town of South Hill, Virginia

Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year Ended June 30, 2022

1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Town of South Hill, Virginia under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2022. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of 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 South Hill, Virginia, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of Town of South Hill, 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 South Hill, 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 South Hill, Virginia

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs

Year Ended June 30, 2022

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>
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21.027	Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds
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Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs: \$750,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? Yes

SECTION II – FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

No matters reported

SECTION III – FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

No matters reported