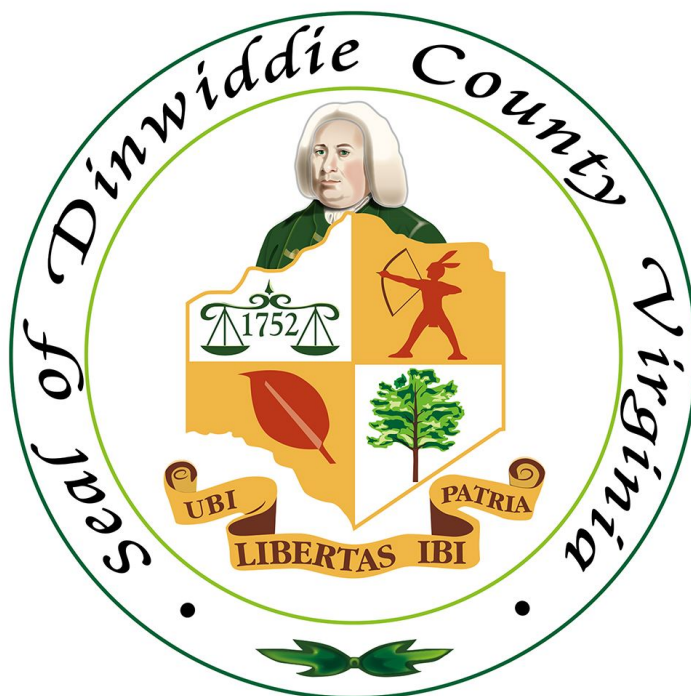


COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA



Prepared By:

Accounting Department
County of Dinwiddie, Virginia

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA
FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

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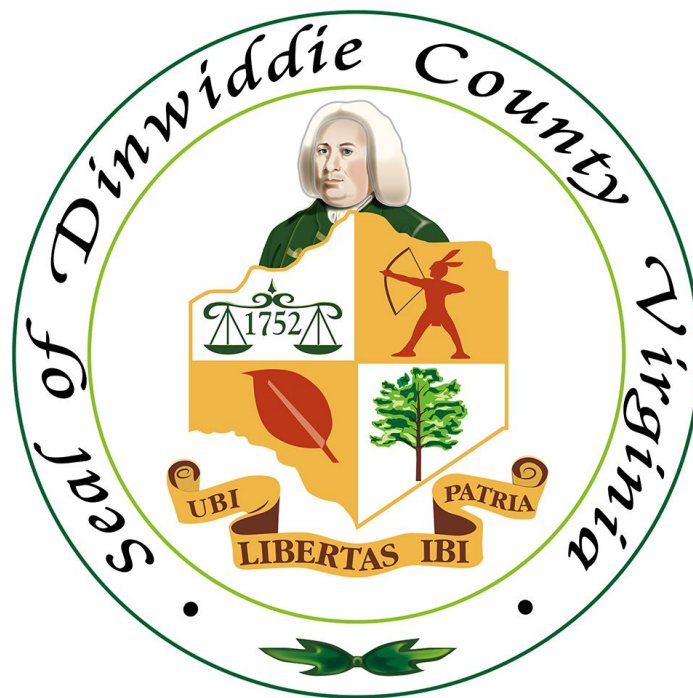
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June 30, 2022

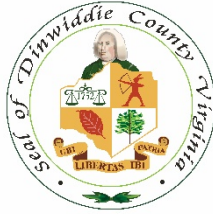


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County of Dinwiddie

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

WILLIAM D. CHAVIS
BRENDA K. EBRON-BONNER
DANIEL D. LEE
HARRISON A. MOODY
DR. MARK E. MOORE



COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

W. KEVIN MASSENGILL

FOUNDED 1752

November 30, 2022

To the Honorable Members of the Board of Supervisors and the citizens of Dinwiddie County, Virginia:

We are pleased to submit to you the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for Dinwiddie County (the County) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The Code of Virginia (Section 15.2-2511) requires that local governments publish, within six months of the close of each fiscal year, a complete set of financial statements presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) and audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America by a firm of licensed Certified Public Accountants. This report has been prepared by the County's Accounting Department in accordance with standards of financial reporting as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and the Auditor of Public Accounts (APA).

County management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information presented in this report. To this end, the County has established a comprehensive framework of internal controls to ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and County policies; to safeguard the County's assets; and to compile sufficient reliable information for the preparation of GAAP financial statements. Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, this internal control framework has been designed to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements will be free of material misstatement. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner that fairly presents the financial position and results of the various funds and component units of the County.

To provide the required, independent review and confirmation of management's representations, Robinson, Farmer, Cox Associates PLLC, licensed certified public accountants, has audited the County's financial statements. The goal of the independent audit is to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free of material misstatement. Therefore, the independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The independent auditor concluded, based upon their audit, that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion that the County's financial statements for the fiscal year ended

June 30, 2022 are fairly presented in all material respects and in conformity with GAAP. The auditors' report is presented as the first component of the financial section of the ACRF.

Immediately following the independent auditors' report in the ACRF is Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). GAAP requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements. This letter of transmittal is designed to complement and to be read in conjunction with the MD&A.

The audited basic financial statements and notes to those financial statements then follow the MD&A in the ACRF. The supplementary information, supporting schedules, and statistical tables provided after the basic financial statements and notes contain information in support of the basic financial statements that is more detailed and unaudited.

Dinwiddie County, as a recipient of federal funds, is also required to undergo an annual Single Audit in conformity with the provisions of the Single Audit Act as amended; Title 2 US Code of Federal Regulations Part 200 *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit, Requirements for Federal Awards* ("Uniform Guidance"); and the specifications of *Audits of Counties, Cities and Towns* issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts. The standards governing Single Audit engagements require the independent auditor to report on the fair presentation of the financial statements, as well as on the County's internal controls and compliance with legal requirements, especially those involving the administration of federal awards. Reports on the Single Audit are located in the Compliance Section at the end of the ACRF.

Profile of the Government

Dinwiddie County was established May 1, 1752, from Prince George County and was named after Robert Dinwiddie, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia from 1751 to 1758. Its first inhabitants can be traced back to the Paleolithic period, with early stone tools from this period having been discovered in various fields within the County. During the Civil War, there were more battles fought within Dinwiddie County's boundaries than in any other location in the United States, and the County is home to Pamplin Historical Park and the National Museum of the Civil War Soldier.

Part of Virginia's Appomattox Basin, Dinwiddie County occupies 507 square miles in the southeastern section of Virginia, located within several hours of Washington, D.C., the Atlantic Ocean beaches, or the Blue Ridge mountains. The Nottoway and Appomattox Rivers, the City of Petersburg, and the counties of Chesterfield, Amelia, Nottoway, Brunswick, Greensville, Sussex, and Prince George border it. Interstates 85 and 95 provide north-south access, and U.S. Route 460 provides an east-west transportation route. The East Coast's main switching station for two major railroad lines, the Dinwiddie County Airport, and the Dinwiddie County Commerce Park help to promote economic opportunities for the County. Sports tourism and agri-tourism have also become important aspects of the County's economy in recent years.

Dinwiddie County offers a blend of suburban and rural living, with agriculture contributing significantly to the economy and the quality of life that its approximately 27,989 residents enjoy. Lake Chesdin, located along the northern rim of Dinwiddie County, provides numerous recreational opportunities. The Town of McKenney, with a population of approximately 475, is the only incorporated town located within the County.

Dinwiddie County has a traditional form of county government, guided by an elected five member Board of Supervisors and five elected Constitutional Officers – Commonwealth’s Attorney, Commissioner of the Revenue, Treasurer, Sheriff, and Clerk of the Circuit Court. The County Administrator and his staff are responsible for carrying out the policies of the Board of Supervisors while providing a full range of services including general government administration; judicial administration; public safety; public works; health and welfare; and community development. Both paid staff and volunteer fire departments, who receive financial and administrative support from the County, provide fire protection services. Emergency medical services are also provided through a combination of paid staff and volunteers.

The Dinwiddie County School Board administers public education in the County. The School Board is a separate legal entity with five elected board members. However, since the School Board has no independent, revenue-raising authority and is fiscally dependent on the local government, the County is financially accountable for the school system in its ACRF. In order to provide a comprehensive view of the County’s financial status, school financial activities are reported separately within the financial statements as a component unit.

The Industrial Development Authority of Dinwiddie County, the Dinwiddie County Water Authority, and the Dinwiddie Airport and Industrial Authority are also legally separate entities, but financially dependent upon the County, and are therefore discretely presented as component units in the ACRF. Discretely presented component units are reported in a separate column in the combined financial statements to emphasize that they are legally separate from the primary government (the County). More information on component units may be found in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

The Code of Virginia requires the County to maintain a balanced budget in each fiscal year, and Dinwiddie County’s annual budget serves as the foundation for financial planning and control. These budgetary controls ensure compliance with provisions embodied in the annual appropriated budget approved by the Board of Supervisors. The budget process begins each fall with County departments, Constitutional Offices, and outside agencies submitting requests to County Administration by the date established in the budget calendar. After a series of work sessions with the Board of Supervisors, County Administration and staff, the County Administrator then submits to the Board of Supervisors a budget that includes proposed operating, capital, and debt service expenditures and the means of financing such expenditures. Citizen comments on the proposed tax rates and budget are obtained through public hearings. After consideration of public comment, the Board of Supervisors sets the tax rates and approves the annual budget at the fund level. The budget is implemented through annual appropriation, with supplemental appropriations approved by the Board of Supervisors as necessary during the fiscal year in accordance with the Code of Virginia (Section 15.2-2507). The County Administrator is authorized to transfer funds and personnel from time to time within and between the offices and activities delineated in the annual budget resolution as he may deem in the best interests of the County in order to carry out the work of the County as approved by the Board of Supervisors during the fiscal year. Budgetary compliance is monitored through real-time, on-line and monthly financial reports provided to County departments and the Board of Supervisors by County Administration.

Factors Affecting the Government's Financial Condition

The information presented in the financial statements is perhaps best understood when it is considered in the broader perspective of the environment within which Dinwiddie County operates.

Local Economy

Dinwiddie has maintained business investment and positive economic activity, despite the COVID19 health crisis affecting the nation since FY 2020. When considering the population change from 2000 to 2010 within the overall Tri-Cities/Tri-County Region (Cities of Petersburg, Hopewell, Colonial Heights and Counties of Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, and Prince George), Dinwiddie County was the second fastest growing community with a 14.1% increase. Since 2010, however, the population has slightly decreased from 28,001 in 2010 to 27,989 in the most recent Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service population estimate.

After unemployment spiked in April 2020 with a rate of 9.4% due to the COVID19 health crisis, the local unemployment rate dropped to 3.3% by June 30, 2022 as businesses tried to resume normal activities once vaccinations became available to employees and customers. The County's rate, while greater than Virginia's rate of 3%, is still less than the national rate of 3.8%.

Predominant industries/employers in the County are distribution, government, advanced manufacturing, forestry, and agriculture. With the County located between two military installations, national defense spending in the region is also important to the local economy.

Dinwiddie's industries and businesses have performed well this year despite continued challenges with supply chain and employment. Small business development has remained strong as entrepreneurs continue to choose Dinwiddie as their home. The Dinwiddie Airport has continued to see increases in corporate jet traffic and general aviation traffic overall. The County is continuing efforts to make industrial sites more ready to go by participating in the Virginia Business Ready Sites Program (VBRSP) working to move sites to a Tier 4, making them more ready for development.

Local sales tax revenue, which can also be an indication of the overall condition of the County's economy, increased in FY 2022 with receipts 6.5% higher than FY 2021. New home construction in FY 2022 yielded 103 homes added to the County's real estate tax book, a decrease from last fiscal year, which yielded an additional 139 homes. FY 2022 experienced an aggressive real estate market with the sales ratio finishing at approximately 67.3% overall. This is an indication that sales to assessments reflected an aggressive confidence in the market. The County's last general tax reassessment was effective January 1, 2019, and the next general tax reassessment will be effective no later than January 1, 2025. Additionally, 424 new business licenses were issued in FY 2022, which reflects an increase of 154 licenses from the year before. This can be mainly attributed to special public events in the County, particularly Virginia Motorsports Park events, and the number of home occupations that have started since the pandemic began. Overall, Dinwiddie County has demonstrated a steadily increasing real estate market and a relatively stable business base over the course of the last fiscal year considering continued effects from the COVID19 health crisis, increased car values, and high inflation.

Long-term Financial Planning

Both County staff and external financial advisors provide guidance in addressing the long-term capital and operating needs of the County. One result of this guidance is the preparation of a Capital Improvements Plan (CIP). Reflecting the County's strategic initiatives, the CIP is adopted annually by the Board of Supervisors, with the first year funding appropriated and the remaining years provided for planning purposes. FY 2019 marked the first year of the adoption of a ten-year CIP, as opposed to the prior years' five-year plans, to better prepare the Board of Supervisors and the public for upcoming projects. The FY 2022-2031 CIP projects represent the Board of Supervisors' commitment to public safety, technology, and infrastructure maintenance. The County utilizes a balanced approach to capital project funding; using a combination of debt financing, draws on unassigned fund balance, and pay-as-you-go current year appropriation. In FY 22 the County chose not issue new debt, instead funding the CIP through a \$2.7 million transfer from the unassigned general fund balance.

Financial Policies

The larger the unassigned general fund balance, the greater the County's ability to cope with financial emergencies, fluctuations in revenues, and to maintain bond rating agencies' expectations. With the debt financing of a new high school and a new elementary school, the County received its first public credit rating of A+ from Standard & Poors in 2004, an upgraded rating to AA- in 2008, and most recently an upgraded rating to AA in 2014.

The County has established and maintained a target rate of the unassigned general fund balance of at least 15% of total budgeted expenditures minus annual debt service payments and bonds proceeds expenditures. Funds in excess of the targeted 15% fund balance may be considered to supplement pay-as-you-go capital outlay expenditures, other non-recurring expenditures or as additions to fund balance.

In addition, the County strives to maintain a diversified and stable revenue system to shelter the government from fluctuations in any one revenue source and ensure its ability to provide ongoing services. The County intends to fund ongoing expenditures through ongoing revenues, not one-time revenue sources. One-time or other special revenues will not be used to finance continuing County operations, but instead will be used for special projects such as CIP projects.

Major Initiatives in FY 2022

Responding to the COVID19 health crisis and the threat of financial uncertainty dominated staff's efforts throughout FY 2021 and 2022. However, while some initiatives were postponed, other projects were started and/or completed during FY 2022, while reducing the personal property tax by \$.15/\$100 of assessed value and maintaining other local tax rates.

❖ Public Works:

- Began the Pamplin Building roof replacement project.
- Completed several HVAC/Boiler unit replacements in County buildings.
- Made improvements at the Dinwiddie County Sports Complex to accommodate the inaugural season of the Richard Bland College men's baseball team.
- Replaced the cardboard baler that is an integral part of the County's recycling program

❖ Public Safety:

- Placed two ambulances back in service after chassis remounts and purchased two new ambulances.
- Began a renovation of McKenney Volunteer Fire Department that includes window, flooring and bathrooms.
- Replaced four Animal Control and Volunteer Fire Department vehicles.
- The Chief Animal Control Officer was appointed to the Virginia Animal Control Association board.
- The Communications Director served on the Virginia Association of Public Safety Communications Officials Board of Directors and legislative committee.
- Awarded \$28,000 Virginia Department of Emergency Management regional education grant.
- Updated legacy 911 phone equipment to Next Gen 911 level.
- Continued the multi-year radio system replacement project that is expected to be completed in fall 2023.

❖ Other Capital Purchases:

- Supported infrastructure improvements at the Dinwiddie County Water Authority, Appomattox River Water Authority, South Central Waste Water Authority, and the Dinwiddie County Airport.

❖ Information Technology:

- Continued the multi-year broadband project supported by grants from the Virginia Telecommunications Initiative, the Tobacco Indemnification Commission, and the Cameron Foundation along with County funds.
- Contracted with several software vendors for new financial, revenue, and CAMA systems and began implementation with the Accounting, the Commissioner of the Revenue, and the Treasurer's offices.

❖ Parks and Recreation:

- Received a Virginia Association of Counties Achievement Award for the Community Support Program that was a collaboration between five local businesses and the Parks and Recreation department to provide free meals to seniors and disabled residents during the Covid19 health crisis.
- Began a parks and recreation master plan study that will be completed in FY 2023.

❖ Community Development:

- Initiated the Comprehensive Land Use Plan update that will be completed in FY 2023.
- Held the County Fair for the first time since 2019.

❖ Constitutional Officers:

- Sheriff:
 - Purchased four vehicles for the Sheriff's Office with ARPA and County funds.
 - Awarded \$10,465 USDOJ Byrne JAG grant to replace several mobile data terminals.
 - Awarded three \$70,999 School Resource Officer grants and \$10,888 in Local Law Enforcement grants from the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services.

- The Commissioner of the Revenue:
 - Chosen by Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles to open the only DMV Select office in the County to better serve citizens in July 2022.
 - The Commissioner served as legislative liaison at the Virginia General Assembly for the Commissioners of the Revenue Association of Virginia (CRAV) and the Virginia Association of Assessing Officers and on several of their committees.
 - One of the Commissioner's Deputies served as Treasurer of the Central District CRAV.
- Clerk of the Circuit Court:
 - Awarded \$69,219 Library of Virginia grant for historical records preservation.
 - Implemented new online portals for historical land tax records and marriage licenses.
 - Pilot court for Online Secure Remote Access for Land Records project with the Supreme Court of Virginia.
 - The Clerk served on several Virginia Court Clerk Association committees.
- ❖ Human Services:
 - Collaborated with multiple County agencies to form the Dinwiddie Prevention Committee in response to an increase in truancy, disciplinary concerns and mental health needs in our youth.
 - Created an agency specific Social Services strategic plan and invested in the workforce through a staff restructuring and renovated office space.
- ❖ Legal Services:
 - The County Attorney served on the Local Government Attorneys of Virginia's Board of Directors.
- ❖ Accounting
 - The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to Dinwiddie County for its annual comprehensive financial report (ACRF) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. This was the seventh consecutive year that the government has achieved this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized ACRF. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements. A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current ACRF continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements, and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

Acknowledgements

The preparation of this report would not have been possible without the efficient and dedicated services of the accounting staffs of the County, Schools, and Department of Social Services; the Treasurer's Office; and the Commissioner of the Revenue. Additionally, this report reflects the

results of the Board of Supervisors' commitment to financial excellence, and we appreciate their continued support of the financial management of Dinwiddie County.

Respectfully submitted,



W. Kevin Massengill
County Administrator



Anne R. Howerton, CPA
Deputy County Administrator, Finance & General Services



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting

Presented to

**County of Dinwiddie
Virginia**

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

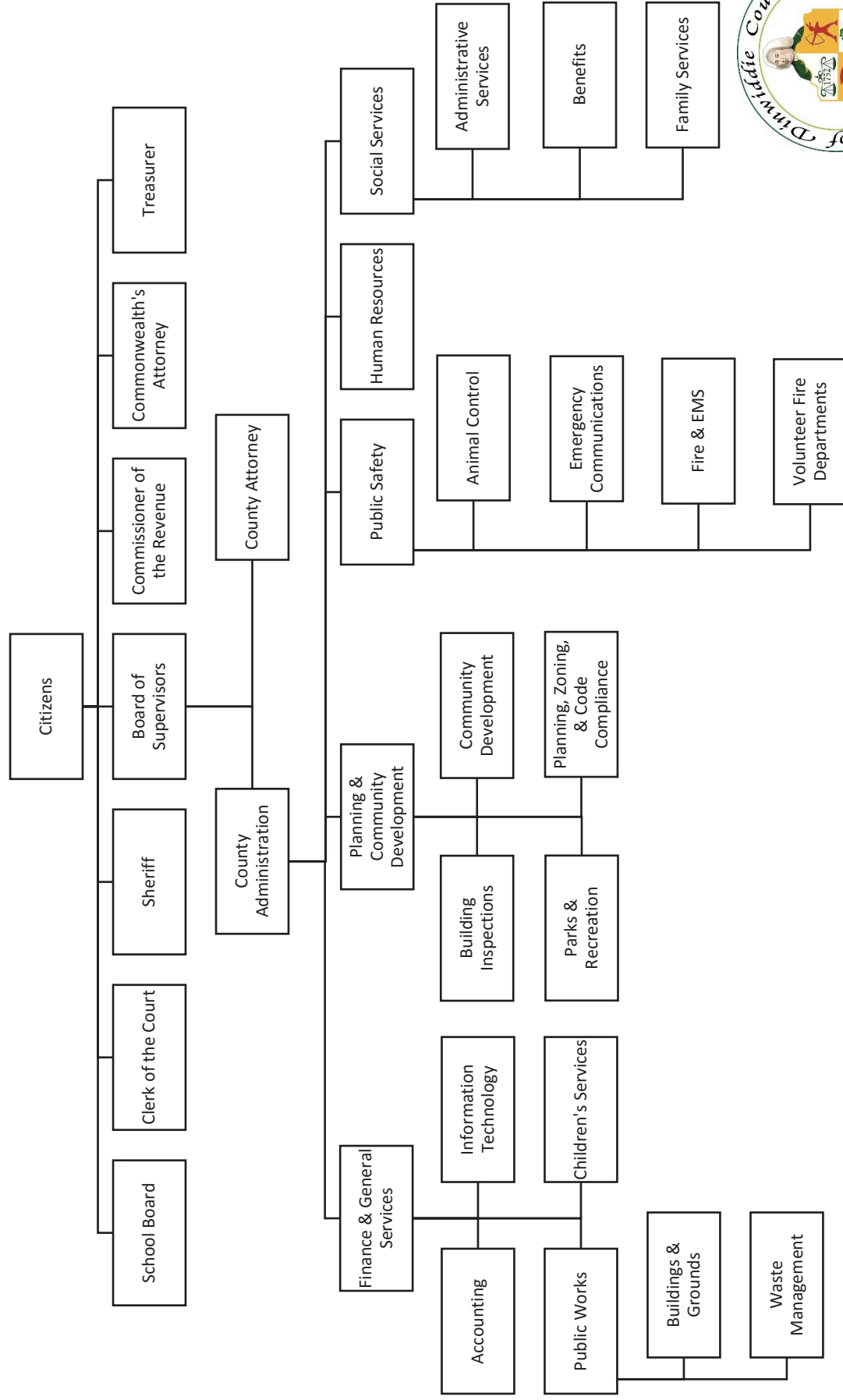
June 30, 2021

Christopher P. Morrell

Executive Director/CEO

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County of Dinwiddie Organizational Chart



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COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

June 30, 2022

Board of Supervisors

Harrison A. Moody, Chairperson
Dr. Mark E. Moore, Vice-Chairperson

William D. Chavis
Daniel D. Lee

Brenda K. Ebron-Bonner

School Board

Betty T. Haney, Chairperson
Barbara T. Pittman, Vice-Chairperson

Mary M. Benjamin
Sherilyn Merritt

Jerry W. Schnepf, Jr,

Industrial Development Authority

Michelle Olgers, Chairperson
Sharon B. Yates, Vice-Chairperson
William E. Jones, Secretary - Treasurer

W. Alan Kissner
Robert Spiers, Jr.

James Van Landingam
Maxwell W. Watkins, Jr.

Other Officials

Courts

Chief Judge of the Circuit Court
Chief Judge of the General District Court
Chief Judge of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court

Paul W. Cella
Ray P. Lupold, III
Phillip T. DiStanislaio

Constitutional Officers

Commonwealth's Attorney
Treasurer
Sheriff
Clerk of the Circuit Court
Commissioner of the Revenue

Ann Cabell Baskervill
Jennifer C. Perkins
Donald T. "Duck" Adams
J. Barrett Chappell, Jr.
Lori K. Stevens

School Board

Superintendent of Schools

Dr. Kari Weston

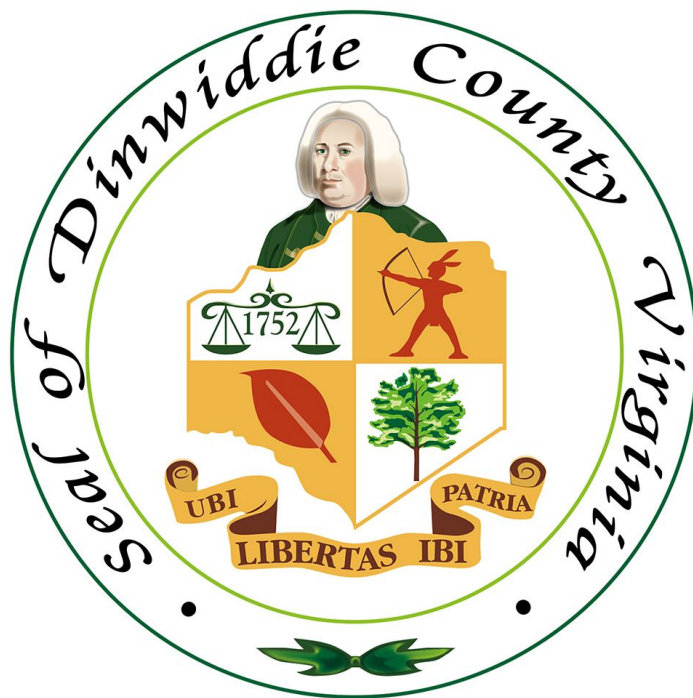
County

County Administrator
County Attorney
Deputy County Administrator - Finance and General Services
Deputy County Administrator - Planning and Community Development
Chief, Fire and EMS Services

W. Kevin Massengill
Tyler Southall
Anne Howerton
Tammie Collins
Dennis Hale

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FINANCIAL SECTION
June 30, 2022



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ROBINSON, FARMER, COX ASSOCIATES, PLLC

Certified Public Accountants

Independent Auditors' Report

**To the Honorable Members of the Board of Supervisors
County of Dinwiddie
Dinwiddie, Virginia**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

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

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities, the discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County of Dinwiddie, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We did not audit the financial statements of Dinwiddie Water Authority, which represent 11 percent, 24 percent, and 3 percent, respectively, of the assets, net position, and revenues of the County of Dinwiddie, Virginia as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for Dinwiddie Water Authority are based solely on the report of the other auditors.

We did not audit the financial statements of Airport and Industrial Authority, which represent 3 percent, 7 percent, and 1 percent, respectively, of the assets, net position, and revenues of the County of Dinwiddie, Virginia as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for Airport and Industrial Authority are based solely on the report of the other auditors.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *Specifications for Audits of Counties, Cities, and Towns*, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of County of Dinwiddie, Virginia, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Change in Accounting Principles

As described in Note 23 to the financial statements, in 2022, the County adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement Nos. 87, *Leases* and 92, *Omnibus*. Our 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 County of Dinwiddie, Virginia's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the *Specifications for Audits of Counties, Cities, and Towns*, we:

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, and schedules related to pension and OPEB funding as listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We and other auditors have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance. The budgetary comparison information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

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

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

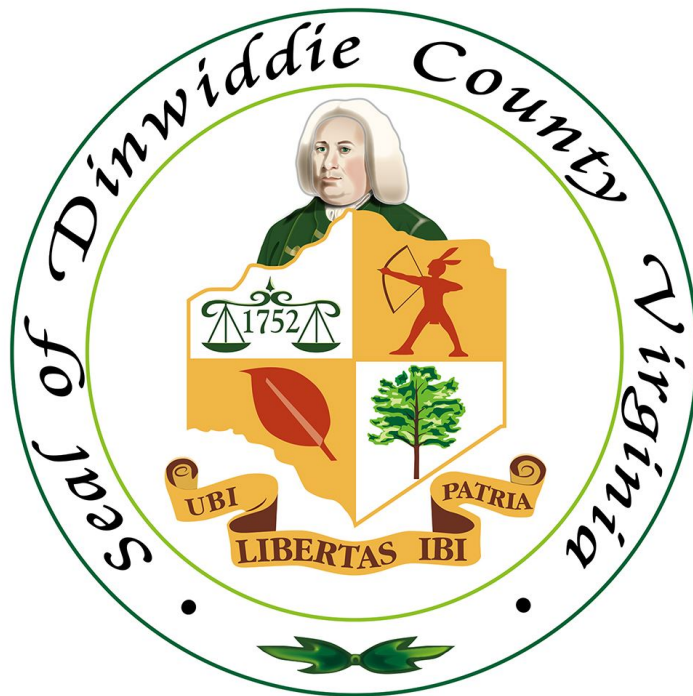
Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 7, 2022, on our consideration of County of Dinwiddie, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of County of Dinwiddie, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering County of Dinwiddie, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Robinson, Farnum, Cox Associates

Richmond, Virginia
November 7, 2022

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
June 30, 2022



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COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of County of Dinwiddie, Virginia, we offer readers of the County's FY 2022 financial statements this narrative overview and analysis for the purpose of assisting them with understanding significant financial issues, providing an overview of the County's financial activity, and identifying changes in the County's financial position. Readers are also encouraged to read the transmittal letter at the front of this report and the County's financial statements which follow this analysis.

Financial Highlights

- Dinwiddie County's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of fiscal year 2022 by \$61,947,262 (net position).
- On a government-wide basis for governmental activities, the County had expenses net of program revenue of \$40,460,327. This amount is \$9,698,984 less than the general revenues of \$50,159,311 (change in net position).
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$35,348,434, an increase of \$430,970 in comparison with the prior year.
- Of the governmental funds' ending balances, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$21,873,827 or 37.8% of total general fund expenditures and other financing uses. This represents a 2.7% increase in unassigned fund balance from FY 2021.

Using this Annual Financial Report

This Annual Financial Report consists of four sections: introductory, financial, statistical, and compliance. This management's discussion and analysis intends to serve as an introduction to the County's basic financial statements which are comprised of three components: government-wide financial statements; fund financial statements; and notes to the financial statements. Required supplementary information follows the basic financial statements. Other supplementary information and supporting schedules are also presented in the financial section. The unaudited statistical section shows financial data and trends over time, and the compliance section reports on the County's compliance with internal controls and various federal and state requirements.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the County's finances as a whole and include all assets and liabilities using accrual basis of accounting in a manner similar to a private-sector business. The government-wide financial statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the County's overall financial status.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the County's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the County is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the County's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are reported in the Statement of Activities, regardless of when cash was received or paid.

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The governmental activities of the County include general government administration, judicial administration, public safety, public works, health and welfare, education, parks and recreation, and community development. The government-wide financial statements can be found in Exhibits A and B.

The government-wide financial statements include not only the County itself (known as the primary government), but also the legally separate School Board, Industrial Development Authority, Airport and Industrial Authority, and Water Authority, all of which Dinwiddie County is financially accountable. Financial information for the component units is reported separately from the financial information presented for the primary government. Neither the School Board nor the IDA issue separate financial statements, whereas the Airport and Industrial Authority and the Water Authority both issue separate financial statements. (See Exhibits I-J and II-KK).

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. Dinwiddie County, like other local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the County can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and fiduciary funds.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions or services reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. Whereas the government-wide financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting, the governmental fund financial statements are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The focus of modified accrual reporting is on near-term inflows and outflows of financial resources and the balance of financial resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Since the governmental funds focus is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, a reconciliation between the two methods is provided after the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances. The County has four major governmental funds - the General Fund, the Capital Projects Fund, the Debt Service Fund, and the Special Revenue Fund. (See Exhibits C-F).

Fiduciary Funds

The County is the trustee, or fiduciary, for the County's private purpose trust and custodian fund. It is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. All of the County's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary net position. The County excludes these activities from the County's government-wide financial statements because the County cannot use these assets to finance its operations. The private purpose trust funds are used for scholarships and for disadvantaged citizens in the County. The custodial fund consists of County funds used to provide accountability of Department of Social Services client monies for which the County is custodian. (See Exhibits G-H).

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 26 through 108 of this report.

Other Information

Presented as required supplementary information are budgetary comparison schedule for the General Fund, Special Revenue Fund and the County and School Board's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension and other post-employment benefits to its employees (See Exhibits K-DD).

Presented as other supplementary information are combining fund statements and schedules for Debt Service, Capital Projects and Fiduciary Funds, and for the School Board as a discretely presented component unit. Additionally, supporting schedules detail budgetary comparison schedules for all governmental funds (See Exhibits EE-KK and Schedules 1-2).

Government-Wide Financial Statement Analysis

<u>County of Dinwiddie, Virginia's Condensed Statement of Net Position</u>		
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Current assets	\$ 70,112,614	\$ 62,888,746
Noncurrent assets	85,875,197	84,350,480
Deferred outflows of resources	<u>2,883,921</u>	<u>3,477,589</u>
Total assets and deferred outflows	<u>\$ 158,871,732</u>	<u>\$ 150,716,815</u>
Current liabilities	\$ 7,870,252	\$ 12,374,533
Noncurrent liabilities	63,265,449	65,244,263
Deferred inflows of resources	<u>25,788,769</u>	<u>20,849,741</u>
Total liabilities and deferred inflows	<u>\$ 96,924,470</u>	<u>\$ 98,468,537</u>
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 28,342,600	\$ 28,001,780
Restricted	4,581,411	-
Unrestricted	<u>29,023,251</u>	<u>24,246,498</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 61,947,262</u>	<u>\$ 52,248,278</u>

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Government-Wide Financial Statement Analysis (Continued)

FY 2022 current assets increased over FY 2021 primarily due to cash balances increasing as actual revenues exceeded expenses. Noncurrent assets increased from FY 2021 with the addition of leases and construction in progress items including the Radio Upgrade project. Deferred outflows decreased from FY 2021 primarily due to market condition changes in pension related items.

FY 2022 current liabilities decreased over FY 2021 primarily due to a decrease in accounts payable with a large capital project milestone payment paid in July 2021. FY 2022 long term liabilities decreased by scheduled annual debt service payments. Deferred revenues increased with an increase in the property tax revenues due in December 2022 compared to December 2021 and an increase in the federal COVID19 funds received but not spent in June 2022 compared to June 2021. Deferred pension and OPEB inflows increased due to market condition changes in pension related items.

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the County's financial position. As shown in the table above, the County's net position increased by 18.6% from FY 2021 to FY 2022. Approximately 46% of the County's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, equipment, vehicles, and infrastructure), less any outstanding debt that was used to acquire those assets. The County uses these capital assets to provide a variety of services to its citizens, including education. Accordingly, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the County's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources used to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

The remaining net position balance of \$29,023,251 is unrestricted and may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to its citizens and creditors. This represents an increase of \$4,776,753 from the unrestricted net position at the end of FY 2021, which was due to revenues exceeding expenses by \$9,698,984 as shown below, and an increase in restricted net position, primarily due to restricted net position related to the County's net pension asset of \$4,176,567.

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COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Government-Wide Financial Statement Analysis (Continued)

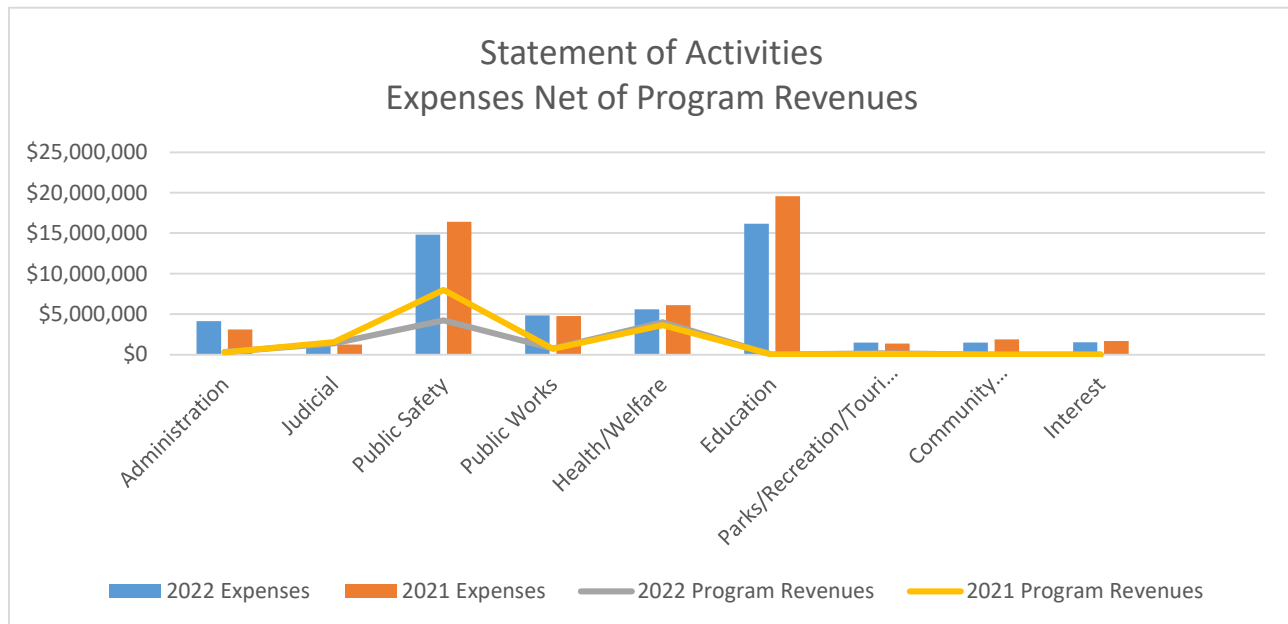
County of Dinwiddie, Virginia's Condensed Statement of Activities			
	Governmental Activities		
	2022	2021	
Revenues:			
Program revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 2,994,866	\$ 2,861,621	
Operating grants and contributions	7,885,688	11,399,696	
General revenues:			
General property taxes	38,176,123	35,915,151	
Other local taxes	6,985,467	6,655,854	
Grants and other contributions not restricted	4,576,923	4,586,065	
Other general revenues	420,798	474,432	
Total revenues	\$ 61,039,865	\$ 61,892,819	
Expenses:			
General government administration	\$ 4,126,131	\$ 3,111,479	
Judicial administration	1,337,679	1,260,182	
Public safety	14,822,164	16,413,573	
Public works	4,852,388	4,774,084	
Health and welfare	5,582,907	6,108,040	
Education	16,140,235	19,560,861	
Parks, recreation, and cultural	1,476,650	1,351,664	
Community development	1,483,762	1,872,779	
Interest and other fiscal charges	1,518,965	1,673,997	
Total expenses	\$ 51,340,881	\$ 56,126,659	
Change in net position	\$ 9,698,984	\$ 5,766,160	
Net position, beginning	52,248,278	46,482,118	
Net position, ending	\$ 61,947,262	\$ 52,248,278	

Total governmental activities revenues show a decrease of \$852,954 (1.4%) in FY 2022 from FY 2021, which is primarily due to a decrease in federal COVID19 revenues that exceeded an increase in personal property taxes due to higher vehicle valuations.

Total governmental activities expenses show a decrease of \$4,785,770 (8.5%) in FY 2022 from FY 2021, which also corresponds to the decrease in federal COVID19 funds available to spend on public safety, health and welfare, and education.

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Government-Wide Financial Statement Analysis (Continued)



From the government-wide Statement of Activities, the County had total expenses net of program revenue of \$40,460,327, which were \$9,698,984 less than the general revenues of \$50,159,311 (change in net position). As shown in the chart above, each category of expenditure far exceeds the program revenue received for each governmental activity. This is a good indicator of the County's reliance on tax revenues.

Financial Analysis of Governmental Funds

The focus of the County's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of available resources. Such information is useful in assessing the County's financing requirements. Governmental fund information helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the County's programs.

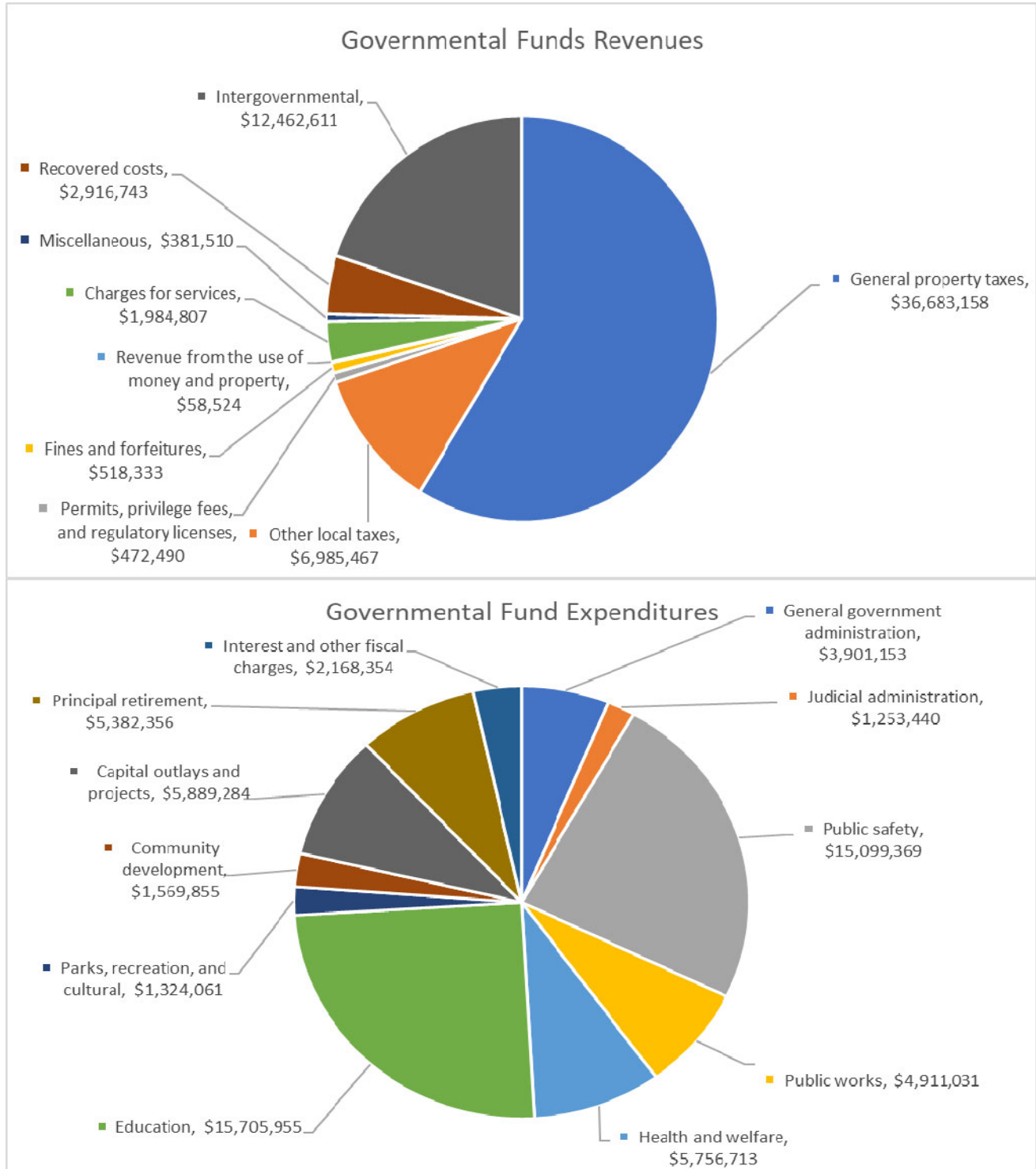
As shown on the Balance Sheet, the combined fund balances equal \$35,348,434, which can be further divided into the following components based on liquidity: \$5,325,254 restricted by bond covenants or various contributors and grantors and enabling federal or state legislation; \$8,149,353 committed by the Board of Supervisors for economic development, future debt service, capital projects, and health and welfare; and \$21,873,827 unassigned fund balance.

As shown on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances, the General Fund increased by \$681,926, which was primarily due to greater than expected property tax revenue. The Debt Service Fund decreased by \$67,513, which was the result of a scheduled use of fund balance. The Capital Projects Fund decreased by \$201,216, which was the net result of a scheduled use of fund balance for re-appropriated continuing project expenditures and the new projects appropriated in FY 2022. The Special Revenue Fund increased by \$17,773 primarily from the sale of cardboard as the County resumed its cardboard recycling program once COVID19 restrictions were lifted.

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Financial Analysis of Governmental Funds (Continued)

The graphs on this page illustrate the various revenue streams and expenditure categories in the governmental funds. Education and public safety are the largest expenditure categories, which aligns with the Board of Supervisors' funding priorities.



COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The general fund is the chief operating fund for the County - the County's basic services are reported in the general fund. The difference between the original expenditure budget and the final amended expenditure budget was an increase of \$1,376,064, primarily due to grants received, contributions made to the Water Authority in the General Fund that had previously been made from the Capital Assets Fund, and leases expenditures during the year.

During the year, revenues and other sources exceeded the budgetary estimates by \$2,080,757. This was primarily due to property tax collections greater than anticipated due to the spike in personal property values in 2022. Expenditures were less than budgetary estimates by 2,593,800, primarily due to less expenditures than anticipated in salaries and benefits and various professional services line items, and categorically across public safety, community development, and health and welfare.

See Exhibit K for more details.

Capital Assets

The County's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2022, amounted to \$85,865,291 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, lease equipment, and lease buildings. Construction in Progress increased primarily due to expenditures in the multi-year Public Safety Radio Replacement Project. Machinery and Equipment increased primarily with the purchase of public safety vehicles.

	Governmental Activities Change in Capital Assets		
	<u>July 1, 2021</u>	<u>Net Increase (Decrease)</u>	<u>June 30, 2022</u>
Land	\$ 2,923,834	\$ (77,352)	\$ 2,846,482
Construction in Progress	5,572,217	2,727,721	8,299,938
Buildings	53,100,486	11,616	53,112,102
Machinery and equipment	22,348,579	725,990	23,074,569
Lease equipment	507,626	826,167	1,333,793
Lease buildings	-	102,731	102,731
Jointly owned assets	48,411,705	194,818	48,606,523
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(48,006,341)</u>	<u>(3,504,506)</u>	<u>(51,510,847)</u>
 Total Primary Government capital assets, net	 <u>\$ 84,858,106</u>	 <u>\$ 1,007,185</u>	 <u>\$ 85,865,291</u>

Additional information on the County's capital assets can be found in Note 5 of this report.

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Long-Term Obligations

The County's combined total long-term obligations decreased \$8,546,581 during the current fiscal year, primarily due to a decrease in the County's net pension liability as well as the net effect of scheduled principal payments and issuance of new debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, the County had total bonded debt outstanding of \$57,984,084, which has required debt service payments through 2037. Of this amount, \$4,123,892 comprises debt backed by the full faith and credit of the County. The note payable represents a financing agreement for a replacement HVAC system at an elementary schools and a replacement ladder firetruck. The remainder of the County's bonded debt represents bonds secured solely by leasehold interests in real property - lease revenue bonds. The County's credit rating from Standard & Poor's remains AA for general obligation bonds and AA- for lease revenue bonds.

	<u>County Obligations</u>		<u>School Board Obligations</u>	
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
General obligation bonds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,123,892	\$ 646,109
Note payable	1,041,000	64,493	1,419,000	87,959
Lease revenue bonds	26,076,482	5,250,926	23,962,518	4,226,219
Lease liabilities	1,361,192	290,673	-	-
	<u>28,478,674</u>	<u>5,606,092</u>	<u>29,505,410</u>	<u>4,960,287</u>
Total Primary Government bonded debt	\$ <u>28,478,674</u>	\$ <u>5,606,092</u>	\$ <u>29,505,410</u>	\$ <u>4,960,287</u>

Additional information on the County's long-term debt can be found in Note 6 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The local unemployment rate dropped from 5.1% at June 30, 2021 to 3.3% at June 30, 2022. The County's rate, while greater than Virginia's rate of 3.0%, is still less than the national rate of 3.6%. These and other national and state economic factors were considered in preparing the County's budget for FY 2023. The County's population has increased 14.1% from 2000 to 2010; however it decreased slightly from 2010 to 2020 by 0.19%.

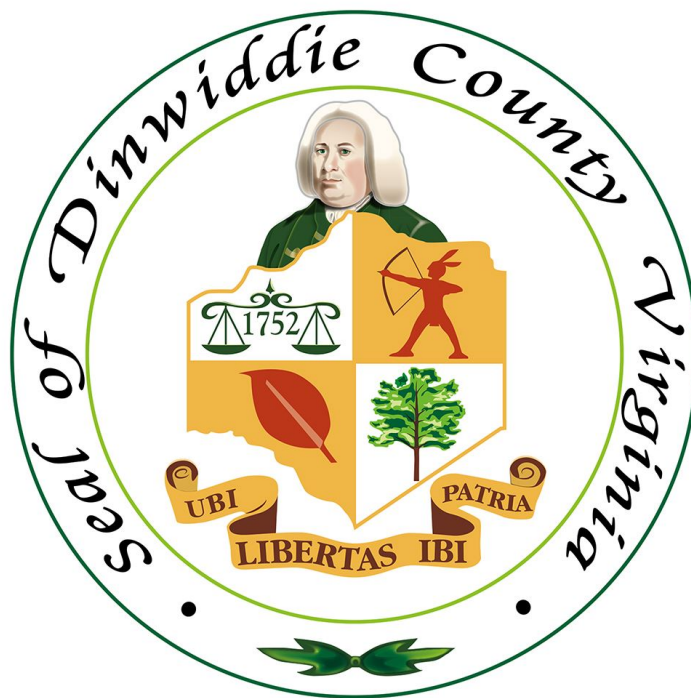
County Administration typically takes a very conservative approach to revenue and expenditures projections, and the FY 2022 consolidated budget reflects that approach, showing an overall decrease of \$1,869,124 from the FY 2022 budget. This primarily due to a decrease in projected capital projects expenditures. Per County financial policy, the unassigned general fund balance is not used to balance the FY 2023 operational budget. The Board of Supervisors has adopted a financial policy that requires maintenance of a 15% general fund balance based on the total expenditure budget, less debt service and bond proceeds. The minimum amount is calculated for FY 2023 at \$17,112,734, and the general fund balance at June 30, 2023, is budgeted to be \$20,278,423.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of Dinwiddie County's finances and to show the County's accountability for the money it receives. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the County Administrator, Post Office Drawer 70, 14010 Boydton Plank Road, Dinwiddie, Virginia 23841.

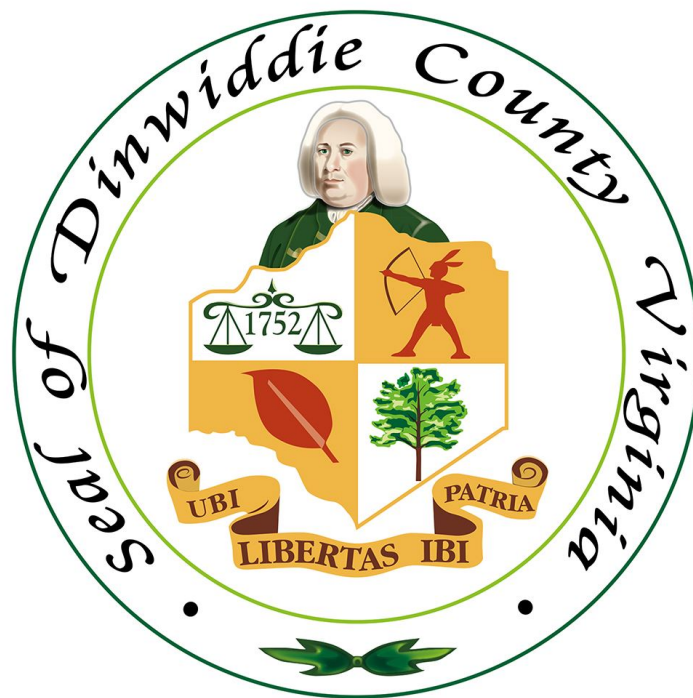
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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2022



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GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2022



Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2022

	Primary Government Governmental Activities	Discretely Presented Component Units	Total Reporting Entity
ASSETS			
Cash, cash equivalents, and investments (Note 3)	\$ 34,109,963	\$ 6,761,009	\$ 40,870,972
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):			
Taxes receivable	22,596,368	-	22,596,368
Accounts receivable	681,821	623,211	1,305,032
Interest receivable	-	1,066	1,066
Prepays	-	14,770	14,770
Lease receivable, current portion (Note 22)	19,336	19,597	38,933
Due from other governmental units (Note 4)	3,614,149	4,560,650	8,174,799
Net pension asset (Note 14)	4,173,567	1,747,744	5,921,311
Restricted assets: (Note 3)			
Restricted:			
Cash and cash equivalents	4,410,044	273,590	4,683,634
Investments	507,366	-	507,366
Other assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents (rate stabilization fund)	-	643,221	643,221
Cash and cash equivalents (board designated)	-	4,617,086	4,617,086
Lease receivable, less current portion	9,906	377,678	387,584
Capital assets: (Note 5)			
Nondepreciable capital assets	11,146,420	4,973,938	16,120,358
Capital assets, net of depreciation/amortization	74,718,871	64,398,749	139,117,620
Total assets	<u>\$ 155,987,811</u>	<u>\$ 89,012,309</u>	<u>\$ 245,000,120</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred amount on bond refunding	\$ 265,827	5,014	270,841
Pension related items (Note 14)	2,215,775	8,470,994	10,686,769
OPEB related items (Notes 16-20)	402,319	1,694,415	2,096,734
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 2,883,921</u>	<u>\$ 10,170,423</u>	<u>\$ 13,054,344</u>

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

Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2022

	Primary Government Governmental Activities	Discretely Presented Component Units	Total Reporting Entity
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 1,728,428	\$ 5,714,289	\$ 7,442,717
Accounts payable - grant funding	-	5,805	5,805
Accrued interest payable	571,022	8,979	580,001
Other liabilities	348,537	200,069	548,606
Unearned revenue (Note 25)	5,222,265	13,508	5,235,773
Long-term liabilities: (Note 7)			-
Due within one year	6,299,663	1,050,928	7,350,591
Due in more than one year	56,965,786	35,110,131	92,075,917
Total liabilities	\$ 71,135,701	\$ 42,103,709	\$ 113,239,410
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred revenue - property taxes (Note 10)	\$ 18,034,103	\$ -	\$ 18,034,103
Deferred amount on bond refunding	11,571	-	11,571
Lease related (Note 22)	28,854	382,809	411,663
Pension related items (Note 14)	6,256,953	18,527,864	24,784,817
OPEB related items (Note 16-20)	1,457,288	1,097,998	2,555,286
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 25,788,769	\$ 20,008,671	\$ 45,797,440
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 28,342,600	\$ 63,295,523	\$ 91,638,123
Restricted:			
Net pension asset (Note 14)	4,173,567	1,747,744	5,921,311
Forfeited assets	48,524	-	48,524
Fire programs	333,171	-	333,171
Community service	11,580	-	11,580
Law library	14,569	-	14,569
Bond covenants	-	84,776	84,776
Unrestricted	29,023,251	(28,057,691)	965,560
Total net position	\$ 61,947,262	\$ 37,070,352	\$ 99,017,614

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

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

<u>Functions/Programs</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Program Revenues</u>		
		<u>Charges for</u>	<u>Operating</u>	<u>Capital</u>
		<u>Services</u>	<u>Grants and</u>	<u>Grants and</u>
			<u>Contributions</u>	<u>Contributions</u>
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:				
Governmental activities:				
General government administration	\$ 4,126,131	\$ -	\$ 327,561	\$ -
Judicial administration	1,337,679	661,526	731,631	-
Public safety	14,822,164	1,420,945	2,816,947	-
Public works	4,852,388	724,114	13,130	-
Health and welfare	5,582,907	19,236	3,996,419	-
Education	16,140,235	-	-	-
Parks, recreation, and cultural	1,476,650	165,466	-	-
Community development	1,483,762	3,579	-	-
Interest on long-term debt	1,518,965	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 51,340,881</u>	<u>\$ 2,994,866</u>	<u>\$ 7,885,688</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS:	<u>\$ 60,647,562</u>	<u>\$ 5,209,221</u>	<u>\$ 41,706,240</u>	<u>\$ 373,812</u>

General revenues and transfers:

General property taxes

Local sales and use tax

Consumer utility

Motor vehicle licenses and registration fees

Business license taxes

Meals tax

Other local taxes

Unrestricted revenues from use of money and property

Miscellaneous

Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs

Gain on disposal of capital assets

Payment from Dinwiddie County

Total general revenues

Change in net position

Net position - beginning of year

Net position - end of year

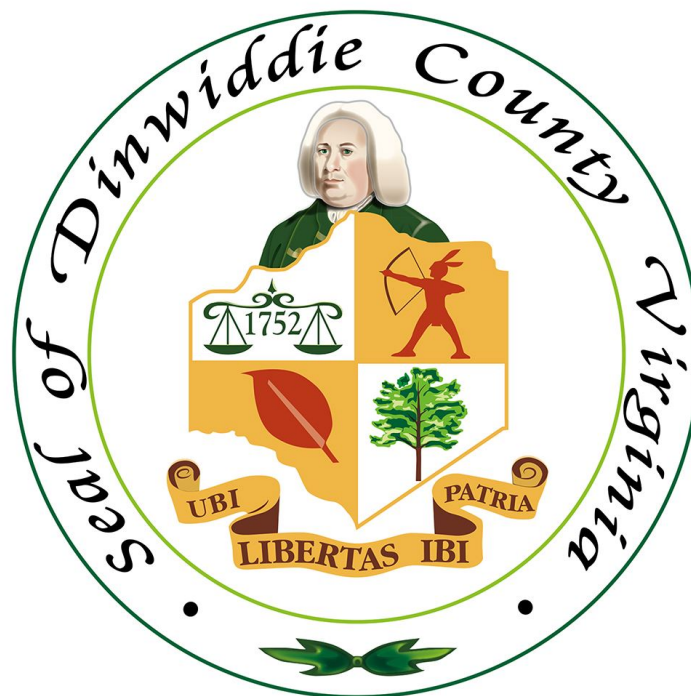
The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Exhibit B

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
Primary Governmental Activities	Discretely Presented Component Units	Total Reporting Entity
\$ (3,798,570)	\$ -	\$ (3,798,570)
55,478	-	55,478
(10,584,272)	-	(10,584,272)
(4,115,144)	-	(4,115,144)
(1,567,252)	-	(1,567,252)
(16,140,235)	-	(16,140,235)
(1,311,184)	-	(1,311,184)
(1,480,183)	-	(1,480,183)
(1,518,965)	-	(1,518,965)
<u>\$ (40,460,327)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (40,460,327)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (13,358,289)</u>	<u>\$ (13,358,289)</u>
\$ 38,176,123	\$ -	\$ 38,176,123
2,686,215	-	2,686,215
526,594	-	526,594
555,276	-	555,276
1,111,702	-	1,111,702
1,094,721	-	1,094,721
1,010,959	-	1,010,959
39,288	251,120	290,408
381,510	33,098	414,608
4,576,923	-	4,576,923
-	141,387	141,387
-	16,729,525	16,729,525
<u>\$ 50,159,311</u>	<u>\$ 17,155,130</u>	<u>\$ 67,314,441</u>
<u>\$ 9,698,984</u>	<u>\$ 3,796,841</u>	<u>\$ 13,495,825</u>
<u>52,248,278</u>	<u>33,273,511</u>	<u>85,521,789</u>
<u><u>\$ 61,947,262</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 37,070,352</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 99,017,614</u></u>

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FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2022



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Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2022

	General	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Special Revenue Fund	Total
ASSETS					
Cash, cash equivalents, and investments (Note 3)	\$ 21,200,306	\$ 2,093,770	\$ 5,038,191	\$ 5,777,696	\$ 34,109,963
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	-	-	4,410,044	-	4,410,044
Restricted investments (Note 3)	-	-	507,366	-	507,366
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):					
Taxes receivable	22,596,368	-	-	-	22,596,368
Accounts receivable	674,434	-	2,063	5,324	681,821
Lease receivable (Note 22)	29,242	-	-	-	29,242
Due from other governmental units (Note 4)	3,219,181	-	9,950	385,018	3,614,149
Total assets	<u>\$ 47,719,531</u>	<u>\$ 2,093,770</u>	<u>\$ 9,967,614</u>	<u>\$ 6,168,038</u>	<u>\$ 65,948,953</u>
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	\$ 1,003,511	\$ -	\$ 326,420	\$ 302,931	\$ 1,632,862
Accrued liabilities	95,566	-	-	-	95,566
Other current liabilities	346,578	-	-	1,959	348,537
Unearned revenue (Note 25)	-	-	-	5,222,265	5,222,265
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 1,445,655</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 326,420</u>	<u>\$ 5,527,155</u>	<u>\$ 7,299,230</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Unavailable and deferred revenue - property taxes (Note 25)	\$ 23,272,435	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,272,435
Lease related (Note 22)	28,854	-	-	-	28,854
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 23,301,289</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 23,301,289</u>
FUND BALANCES (Note 1)					
Restricted	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,917,410	\$ 407,844	\$ 5,325,254
Committed	1,098,760	2,093,770	4,723,784	233,039	8,149,353
Unassigned	21,873,827	-	-	-	21,873,827
Total fund balances	<u>\$ 22,972,587</u>	<u>\$ 2,093,770</u>	<u>\$ 9,641,194</u>	<u>\$ 640,883</u>	<u>\$ 35,348,434</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	<u>\$ 47,719,531</u>	<u>\$ 2,093,770</u>	<u>\$ 9,967,614</u>	<u>\$ 6,168,038</u>	<u>\$ 65,948,953</u>

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

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

Total fund balances per Exhibit C - Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	\$	35,348,434
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:		
Capital assets, cost	\$	137,376,138
Accumulated depreciation		<u>(51,510,847)</u>
		85,865,291
Financial statement elements related to pensions are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:		
Net pension asset	\$	4,173,567
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions		2,215,775
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions		<u>(6,256,953)</u>
		132,389
Financial statement elements related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB) are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:		
NET OPEB liabilities	\$	(1,385,847)
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB		402,319
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB		<u>(1,457,288)</u>
		(2,440,816)
Certain other assets and deferred outflows of resources are also not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:		
Unavailable revenues - property taxes	\$	5,238,332
Deferred amount on bond refunding		<u>265,827</u>
		5,504,159
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:		
Lease revenue bonds	\$	(50,039,000)
General obligation bonds		(4,123,892)
Notes payable		(2,460,000)
Bond issuance premiums		(2,684,395)
Landfill postclosure care		(514,441)
Interest payable		(571,022)
Lease liabilities		(1,361,192)
Compensated absences		<u>(696,682)</u>
		(62,450,624)
Certain other liabilities and deferred inflows of resources are also not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:		
Deferred amount on bond refunding		<u>(11,571)</u>
Net position of governmental activities	\$	<u>61,947,262</u>

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

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

	General	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Special Revenue Fund	Total
REVENUES					
General property taxes	\$ 36,683,158	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 36,683,158
Other local taxes	6,985,467	-	-	-	6,985,467
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses	472,490	-	-	-	472,490
Fines and forfeitures	518,333	-	-	-	518,333
Revenue from the use of money and property	44,653	-	13,786	85	58,524
Charges for services	1,981,528	-	-	3,279	1,984,807
Miscellaneous	195,360	-	44,761	141,389	381,510
Recovered costs	196,938	-	2,719,805	-	2,916,743
Intergovernmental:					
Commonwealth	8,488,695	-	69,591	1,411,403	9,969,689
Federal	2,080,407	-	-	412,515	2,492,922
Total revenues	\$ 57,647,029	\$ -	\$ 2,847,943	\$ 1,968,671	\$ 62,463,643
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General government administration	\$ 3,901,153	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,901,153
Judicial administration	1,249,849	-	-	3,591	1,253,440
Public safety	14,497,389	-	-	601,980	15,099,369
Public works	4,847,018	-	-	64,013	4,911,031
Health and welfare	3,568,842	-	-	2,187,871	5,756,713
Education	15,705,955	-	-	-	15,705,955
Parks, recreation, and cultural	1,324,061	-	-	-	1,324,061
Community development	1,459,655	110,200	-	-	1,569,855
Capital outlays and projects	-	-	5,889,284	-	5,889,284
Debt service:					
Principal retirement	75,332	5,307,024	-	-	5,382,356
Interest and other fiscal charges	27,848	2,140,506	-	-	2,168,354
Total expenditures	\$ 46,657,102	\$ 7,557,730	\$ 5,889,284	\$ 2,857,455	\$ 62,961,571
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$ 10,989,927	\$ (7,557,730)	\$ (3,041,341)	\$ (888,784)	\$ (497,928)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers in (Note 6)	\$ -	\$ 7,490,217	\$ 2,840,125	\$ 906,557	\$ 11,236,899
Transfers out (Note 6)	(11,236,899)	-	-	-	(11,236,899)
Lease proceeds	928,898	-	-	-	928,898
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$ (10,308,001)	\$ 7,490,217	\$ 2,840,125	\$ 906,557	\$ 928,898
Net change in fund balances	\$ 681,926	\$ (67,513)	\$ (201,216)	\$ 17,773	\$ 430,970
Fund balances - beginning	22,290,661	2,161,283	9,842,410	623,110	34,917,464
Fund balances - ending	\$ 22,972,587	\$ 2,093,770	\$ 9,641,194	\$ 640,883	\$ 35,348,434

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

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds \$ 430,970

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 and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period.

Capital asset additions	\$ 4,639,459	
Depreciation expense	<u>(2,641,097)</u>	1,998,362

The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e. sales, trade-ins, and donations) is to increase net position.

Loss on disposal of assets		(129,152)
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Transfer of joint tenancy assets between the Primary Government and the Component Unit - School Board

		(862,025)
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Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.

Amortization on bond premium and deferred amounts on bond refunding	\$ 575,262	
Property taxes	<u>1,492,965</u>	2,068,227

The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position.

Principal retired on lease revenue bonds	\$ 4,431,000	
Principal retired on general obligation bonds	626,024	
Principal retired on notes payable	250,000	
Principal retired on lease liabilities	75,332	
Issuance of leases	(928,898)	
Payments made on nonexchange financial guarantees	7,008	
Decrease in landfill postclosure liability	<u>47,636</u>	4,508,102

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

Change in compensated absences	\$ (47,337)	
Change in OPEB related items	157,106	
Change in pension related items	1,507,612	
Change in accrued interest payable	<u>67,119</u>	1,684,500

Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	<u>9,698,984</u>
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The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
 Fiduciary Funds
 June 30, 2022

	Private-Purpose Trust Funds	Special Welfare Custodial Funds
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	\$ 720,728	\$ 45,337
Investments (Note 3)	6,880,942	-
Total assets	<u>\$ 7,601,670</u>	<u>\$ 45,337</u>
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ 1,287
NET POSITION		
Restricted for		
Individuals and organizations	<u>\$ 7,601,670</u>	<u>\$ 44,050</u>

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

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

	Private-Purpose Trust Funds	Special Welfare Custodial Funds
ADDITIONS		
Contributions	\$ 2,155	\$ -
Investment earnings:		
Interest, dividends, and others	185,211	2
Net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	(538,459)	-
Total investment earnings	(353,248)	1
Less investment costs, investment fees	(4,696)	-
Net investment earnings	(357,944)	1
Custodial receipts	-	137,315
Total additions	\$ (355,789)	\$ 137,316
DEDUCTIONS		
Scholarships	\$ 184,181	\$ -
Professional services	19,921	-
Warrants	-	126,162
Total deductions	\$ 204,102	\$ 126,162
Net increase (decrease) in fiduciary net position	\$ (559,891)	\$ 11,154
Net position, beginning of year	8,161,561	32,896
Net position, end of year	\$ 7,601,670	\$ 44,050

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

Statement of Net Position
Discretely Presented Component Units
June 30, 2022

	School Board	Industrial Development Authority	Water Authority	Airport and Industrial Authority	Total
ASSETS					
Cash, cash equivalents, and investments (Note 3)	\$ 3,973,611	\$ 579,747	\$ 1,561,774	\$ 645,877	\$ 6,761,009
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles)	2,494	5,269	557,056	58,392	623,211
Interest receivable	-	-	1,066	-	1,066
Prepays	-	-	-	14,770	14,770
Lease receivable, current portion	-	-	16,112	3,485	19,597
Due from other governmental units (Note 4)	4,560,650	-	-	-	4,560,650
Restricted assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents (in custody of others)	-	-	273,590	-	273,590
Net pension asset (Note 14)	1,090,172	-	657,572	-	1,747,744
Other assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents (rate stabilization fund)	-	-	643,221	-	643,221
Cash and cash equivalents (board designated)	-	-	4,617,086	-	4,617,086
Lease receivable, less current portion	-	-	377,678	-	377,678
Nondepreciable capital assets (Note 5)	1,619,168	755,759	-	2,599,011	4,973,938
Capital assets, depreciable, net (Note 5)	40,387,860	-	19,296,278	4,714,611	64,398,749
Total assets	\$ 51,633,955	\$ 1,340,775	\$ 28,001,433	\$ 8,036,146	\$ 89,012,309
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred amount on bond refunding	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,014	\$ -	\$ 5,014
Pension related items (Note 14)	8,392,279	-	78,715	-	8,470,994
OPEB related items (Notes 16-20)	1,685,958	-	8,457	-	1,694,415
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 10,078,237	\$ -	\$ 92,186	\$ -	\$ 10,170,423
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 5,438,300	\$ 2,745	\$ 250,258	\$ 22,986	\$ 5,714,289
Accounts payable - grant funding	-	-	-	5,805	5,805
Accrued interest payable	-	-	8,979	-	8,979
Other liabilities	-	-	200,069	-	200,069
Unearned revenue	12,248	-	-	1,260	13,508
Long-term liabilities: (Note 7)					
Due within one year	532,126	-	444,000	74,802	1,050,928
Due in more than one year	31,243,759	-	2,609,641	1,256,731	35,110,131
Total liabilities	\$ 37,226,433	\$ 2,745	\$ 3,512,947	\$ 1,361,584	\$ 42,103,709
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Lease deferrals	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 382,809	\$ -	\$ 382,809
Pension related items (Note 14)	18,041,187	-	486,677	-	18,527,864
OPEB related items (Notes 16-20)	1,082,578	-	15,420	-	1,097,998
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 19,123,765	\$ -	\$ 884,906	\$ -	\$ 20,008,671
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 40,281,383	\$ 755,759	\$ 16,276,292	\$ 5,982,089	\$ 63,295,523
Restricted	1,090,172	-	742,348	-	1,832,520
Unrestricted	(36,009,561)	582,271	6,677,126	692,473	(28,057,691)
Total net position	\$ 5,361,994	\$ 1,338,030	\$ 23,695,766	\$ 6,674,562	\$ 37,070,352

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

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

Statement of Activities
Discretely Presented Component Units
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

<u>Functions/Programs</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Program Revenues</u>		
		<u>Charges for</u>	<u>Operating</u>	<u>Capital</u>
		<u>Services</u>	<u>Grants and</u>	<u>Grants and</u>
			<u>Contributions</u>	<u>Contributions</u>
School Board	\$ 55,216,315	\$ 659,003	\$ 41,681,240	\$ -
Industrial Development Authority	40,573	5,269	25,000	129,152
Water Authority	4,083,944	3,844,300	-	-
Airport and Industrial Authority	1,306,730	700,649	-	244,660
Total functions/programs	<u>\$ 60,647,562</u>	<u>\$ 5,209,221</u>	<u>\$ 41,706,240</u>	<u>\$ 373,812</u>

General revenues:

Revenues from use of money and property

Miscellaneous

Gain on disposal of capital assets

Payments from Dinwiddie County

Total general revenues

Change in net position

Net position - beginning of year

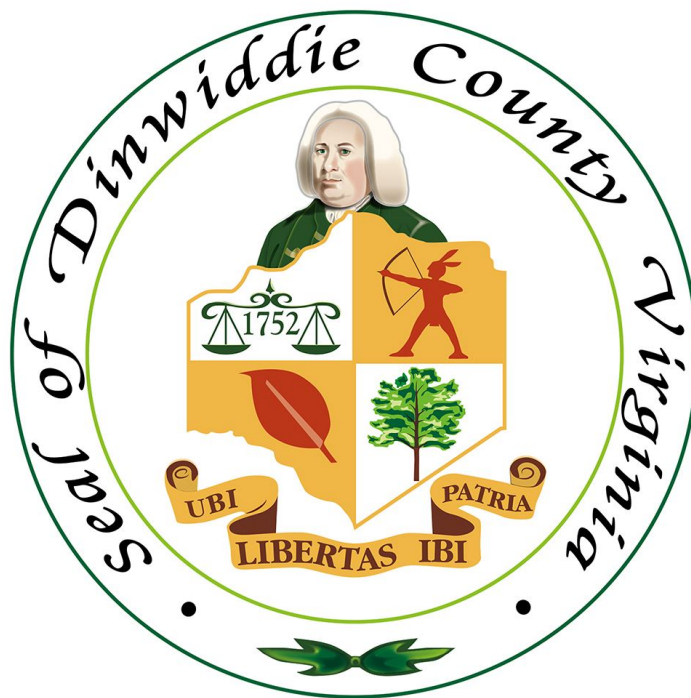
Net position - end of year

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

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position					
School Board	Industrial Development Authority	Water Authority	Airport and Industrial Authority	Total	
\$ (12,876,072)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (12,876,072)	
-	118,848	-	-	118,848	
-	-	(239,644)	-	(239,644)	
-	-	-	(361,421)	(361,421)	
<u>\$ (12,876,072)</u>	<u>\$ 118,848</u>	<u>\$ (239,644)</u>	<u>\$ (361,421)</u>	<u>\$ (13,358,289)</u>	
\$ 147,125	\$ 833	\$ 55,362	\$ 47,800	\$ 251,120	
114	-	24,121	8,863	33,098	
-	-	-	141,387	141,387	
16,573,650	-	-	155,875	16,729,525	
<u>\$ 16,720,889</u>	<u>\$ 833</u>	<u>\$ 79,483</u>	<u>\$ 353,925</u>	<u>\$ 17,155,130</u>	
\$ 3,844,817	119,681	(160,161)	(7,496)	\$ 3,796,841	
1,517,177	1,218,349	23,855,927	6,682,058	33,273,511	
<u>\$ 5,361,994</u>	<u>\$ 1,338,030</u>	<u>\$ 23,695,766</u>	<u>\$ 6,674,562</u>	<u>\$ 37,070,352</u>	

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2022



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COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 1—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The County of Dinwiddie, Virginia (County) is governed by an elected five member Board of Supervisors. The County provides a full range of services for its citizens. These services include police and fire protection, sanitation services, recreational activities, cultural events, education, and social services.

The financial statements of the County of Dinwiddie, Virginia have been prepared in conformity with the specifications promulgated by the Auditor of Public Accounts (APA) of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and 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.

Financial Statement Presentation

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-wide financial statements - The reporting model includes financial statements prepared using full accrual accounting for all of the government's activities. This approach includes not just current assets and liabilities but also capital assets and long-term liabilities (such as buildings and general obligation debt).

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

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

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

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

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

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

Budgetary comparison schedules - Demonstrating compliance with the adopted budget is an important component of a government's accountability to the public. Many citizens participate in one way or another 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. Many governments revise their original budgets over the course of the year for a variety of reasons.

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 County of Dinwiddie (the primary government) and its component units. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the government's operations and so data from these units are combined with data of the primary government. Each discretely presented component unit, on the other hand, is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize it is both legally and substantively separate from the government.

B. Individual Component Unit Disclosures

Blended Component Unit. The County has no blended component units to be included for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

Discretely Presented Component Units. The five School Board members are elected by the citizens of Dinwiddie County. The School Board is responsible for the operations of the County's School System within the County boundaries. The School Board is fiscally dependent on the County, and the primary funding is from the General Fund of the County. The County has the ability to approve its budget and any amendments. The School Board does not issue a separate financial report. The financial statements of the School Board are presented as a discrete presentation in the County financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. Fund financial statements of the School Board are included in the supplementary information section.

The Dinwiddie County Industrial Development Authority (IDA) is responsible for industrial and commercial development in the County. The Authority consists of seven members appointed by the Board of Supervisors. The Authority is fiscally dependent on the County, and the County has the ability to impose its will on the IDA by significantly influencing its programs and activities. Therefore, it is included in the County's financial statements as a discrete presentation for the year ended June 30, 2022. The Authority does not issue a separate financial report. Fund financial statements are not included in the supplementary information section since there is limited activity for the IDA which is all reflected as part of the basic financial statements.

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

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

B. Individual Component Unit Disclosures (Continued)

Discretely Presented Component Units (Continued)

Dinwiddie County Water Authority (Water Authority) was created by the Board of Supervisors of Dinwiddie County under the provisions of the Virginia Water and Sewer Authorities Act. The Water Authority was established for the purpose of providing and maintaining water and sewer facilities to residential and commercial customers within Dinwiddie County and is constantly improving and expanding its facilities to serve a greater number of residents and businesses. The Authority's Board of Directors is appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Dinwiddie County. The Water Authority and Dinwiddie County have Support Agreements, whereby the County will, subject to appropriation, pay the Authority budgeted amounts for debt service of the Series 2016 Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds and Series 2012 Water System Refunding Revenue Bonds, for operation and maintenance of the Courthouse System and Church Road System, and for deficiencies in the operating revenues of the Authority's main water and sewer system. The Support Agreements also require the Director of the Water Authority to notify the County Administrator if in any month the Authority is unable to make its required debt service payment, and to request an appropriation from the Board of Supervisors to make up any deficiency. The existence of these Support Agreements makes the Water Authority financially dependent on the County, and therefore, it is discretely presented in the County's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022. The Water Authority issues a separate audited financial report which may be obtained at 23008 Airport Drive, North Dinwiddie, VA 23803.

The Dinwiddie Airport and Industrial Authority (Airport Authority) is a public body organized by the General Assembly of Virginia to construct, operate, and maintain a regional airport and to promote industry in Dinwiddie, Virginia. The Airport Authority is governed by seven directors. The Board of Supervisors of Dinwiddie County appoints all seven of the Airport Authority's Board members. The Airport Authority and Dinwiddie County have Support Agreements, whereby the County will, subject to appropriation, pay the Authority budgeted amounts for debt service of the Refunding Series 2011A and 2011B Airports Revolving Fund Revenue Bonds and the Series 2019 Airport Revenue Bond, for operation and maintenance expenses, and for deficiencies in the Authority's operating revenues. The Support Agreement also requires the Airport Authority to notify the County Administrator if in any month the Authority is unable to make its required debt service payment, and to request an appropriation from the Board of Supervisors to make up any deficiency. The existence of this Support Agreement makes the Authority financially dependent on the County, and therefore, it is discretely presented in the County's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022. The Airport Authority also issues a separate audited financial report which may be obtained at 6775 Beck-Chappell Drive, North Dinwiddie, VA 23803.

C. Other Related Organizations

Related organizations that are excluded from the County's Annual Financial Report are as follows:

The Appomattox Regional Library is a regional free library system that serves the localities of the City of Hopewell, Prince George County, Dinwiddie County, and the Town of McKenney. The regional library system is jointly governed by a regional library Board of Trustees, which consists of nine members appointed by the Board of Supervisors of each County and the City Council of Hopewell. Annual appropriations are made in proportion to the service needs of each jurisdiction. The County's contribution for fiscal year 2022 was \$310,646.

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

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

C. Other Related Organizations (Continued)

The Crater Youth Care Commission was created in 1972 by resolutions of the governing bodies of the Member Jurisdictions for the purpose of owning, maintaining, and operating a regional facility for the secure detention of juvenile offenders. The Commission has also operated a non-secure juvenile shelter care facility and certain other alternative juvenile justice programs. Member jurisdictions are the Cities of Emporia, Hopewell, and Petersburg, and the Counties of Dinwiddie, Prince George, Sussex, and Surry. Annual contributions made by the Member Jurisdictions are based on the Member Jurisdictions' populations and average annual usage of secure detention by each of the Member Jurisdictions. Contributions help to fund operating expenses, capital expenditures, and debt obligations. The County's contribution for fiscal year 2022 was \$242,553.

The Dinwiddie Health Department (Department) serves the citizens of Dinwiddie County. The County, along with the Virginia Department of Health, makes an annual contribution for operating support, which is based on the needs of the Department. The County's contribution for fiscal year 2022 was \$342,023.

The District 19 Community Services Board is a multi-jurisdictional, community-based organization whose mission is to improve the quality and productivity of the lives of individuals who experience or are at risk of experiencing mental disabilities and or substance abuse. The mission is accomplished through a fully integrated continuum of services in collaboration with the cities of Colonial Heights, Emporia, Hopewell, and Petersburg, and the Counties of Dinwiddie, Greensville, Prince George, Surry, and Sussex. Annual appropriations are made in proportion to the service needs of each locality. The County's contribution for fiscal year 2022 was \$85,537.

The Meherrin River Regional Jail Authority is a regional jail system that, beginning July 1, 2012, serves the localities of Brunswick County, Dinwiddie County, and Mecklenburg County. The Authority is jointly governed by a Board consisting of three representatives from each of the member jurisdictions. Annually, the Jail Authority establishes a per diem charge (including the operating and debt service components) for the care, maintenance, and subsistence of prisoners from member jurisdictions during the next fiscal year. Based on proportionate prisoner populations, Dinwiddie County's per diem percentage for fiscal year 2022 is 22%. The County's charges for fiscal year 2022 were \$1,648,863.

Rowanty Technical Center (Center) prepares high school students for employment and higher education in many fields. A jointly operated facility serving Dinwiddie, Prince George and Sussex County Public Schools, Rowanty Technical Center is located in Carson, Virginia, equidistant from each of the county high schools. The Center is governed by a Board made up of two representatives from each of the participating localities. The School Boards of the participating localities provide each year such funds as are necessary to establish, operate, and maintain the Center on a pro rata basis. The pro rata share of each member for operation is based upon average daily membership and the pro rata share for capital outlay projects is determined annually by unanimous consent of the members. The School Board's contribution for FY 2022 was \$697,357.

The Appomattox Regional Governor's School for the Arts and Technology provides gifted and talented students a differentiated and rigorous education, cultivates a supportive environment that inspires unique artistic and technological visions, promotes cultural tolerance, nurtures community partnerships, and produces active, engaged citizens. This school board is jointly governed by a representative from each of the following localities: the counties of Amelia, Charles City, Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Powhatan, Prince George, Southampton, Surry and Sussex and the cities of Colonial Heights, Franklin, Hopewell, Petersburg, and Richmond. The County of Dinwiddie pays the school a set rate for each student that attends. The School Board's contribution for FY 2022 was \$136,558.

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

C. Other Related Organizations

Included in the County's Financial Report

None

D. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

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

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

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

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

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

D. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation: (Continued)

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

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 specific expenditure. Revenues from general purpose grants are recognized in the period to which the grant applies. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

In the fund financial statements, financial transactions and accounts of the County are organized on the basis of funds. The operation of each fund is considered to be an independent fiscal and separate accounting entity, with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and/or other financial resources together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations.

1. Governmental Funds - are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The County reports the following governmental funds as major funds:

General Fund - is the primary operating fund of the County. This fund is used to account for all financial transactions and resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Revenues are derived primarily from property and other local taxes, state and federal distributions, licenses, permits, charges for service, and interest income. A significant part of the General Fund's revenues is used principally to finance the operations of the Component Unit School Board.

Debt Service Fund - The Debt Service Fund accounts for and reports financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest. Debt service funds should also be used to report financial resources being accumulated for future debt service. The Debt Service Fund accounts for debt service expenditures for the county and school system. Payment of principal and interest on the school system's general long-term debt financing is provided by appropriations from the General Fund.

Capital Projects Fund - The Capital Projects Fund accounts for and reports financial resources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, except for assets held in trust for individuals, private organizations, or other governments. The Capital Projects Fund accounts for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

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

D. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation: (Continued)

1. Governmental Funds (Continued)

Special Revenue Fund - The Special Revenue Fund accounts for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than major capital projects) requiring separate accounting because of legal or regulatory provisions or administration action.

2. Fiduciary Funds - (Trust and Custodial Funds) - accounts for assets held by the County unit in a trustee capacity or as an agent or custodian for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, or other funds. Custodial Funds are held by the County Treasurer as custodian of funds for certain children in foster care. Private Purpose Trust Funds are held for the purpose of awarding scholarships to Dinwiddie students and for helping needy citizens in the County. These funds utilize the accrual basis of accounting. Fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide financial statements.

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, amounts in demand deposits as well as short-term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the government.

State statutes authorize the government to invest in obligation of the U. S. Treasury, commercial paper, corporate bonds and repurchase agreements.

F. Investments

Certificates of deposits and short-term repurchase agreements are reported in the accompanying financial statements as cash and cash equivalents. The Local Government Investment Pool operates in accordance with appropriate state laws and regulations. The reported value of the pool is the same as the fair value of the pool shares. Investments are valued using fair value measurements in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurements and Application (GASB 72) which provides guidance for determining a fair value measurement for financial reporting purposes and also provides guidance for applying fair value to certain investments and disclosures related to all fair value measurements. See Note 3 for additional information on the County's investments measured at fair value.

State statutes authorize the government to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, commercial paper, corporate bonds and repurchase agreements.

G. 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). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "advances to/from other funds."

All trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. The County calculates its allowance for uncollectible accounts using historical collection data and, in certain cases, specific account analysis. The allowance amounted to approximately \$507,422 at June 30, 2022 and is comprised solely of property taxes.

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

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

G. Receivables and Payables

Real and Personal Property Tax Data:

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

	<u>Real Property</u>	<u>Personal Property</u>
Levy	January 1	January 1
Due Date	June 5/December 5 (50% each date)	June 5/December 5 (50% each date)
Lien Date	January 1	January 1

The County bills and collects its own property taxes.

H. Capital Assets

Capital assets are defined by the County as land, buildings, and equipment with an initial individual cost of more than \$10,000 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. The County does not have any infrastructure in its capital assets since roads, streets, bridges and similar assets within its boundaries are the property of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at the acquisition value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materiality extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Property, plant and equipment of the primary government, as well as the component unit School Board, are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Land improvements	20
Buildings	5-40
Machinery and equipment	5-20
Lease building	5-40
Lease equipment	5-20

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

I. Leases

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

Lessee

The County recognizes lease liabilities and intangible right-to-use lease assets (leased equipment) with an initial value of \$10,000, individually or in the aggregate in the government-wide financial statements. At the commencement of the lease, the lease liability is measured at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term (less any lease incentives). The lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of payments made. The leased equipment is measured at the initial amount of the lease liability, plus any payments made to the lessor at or before the commencement of the lease term and certain direct costs. The lease asset is amortized over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset.

Lessor

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

Key Estimates and Judgments

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

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

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

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

J. Compensated Absences

Vested or accumulated vacation leave is reported in governmental funds only if it has matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements. Amounts of vested or accumulated vacation leave that are not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are reported as an expense in the statement of activities and a long-term obligation in the statement of net position. No liability is recorded for nonvesting accumulating rights to received sick pay benefits. However, a liability is recognized for that portion of accumulating sick leave benefits that is estimated will be taken as “terminal leave” prior to retirement.

K. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

L. Net Position

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

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

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

M. Pensions

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

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

N. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

O. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the bonds outstanding method, which approximate the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses.

P. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applied to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and the fund financial statements. Prepaid items are accounted for using the consumption method and are valued at cost. Prepaid items in governmental funds are reported as nonspendable fund balance.

Q. Fund Balance

In governmental fund types, the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is called "fund balance." County's governmental funds report the following categories of fund balance, based on the nature of any limitations requiring the use of resources for specific purposes:

- Nonspendable fund balance - amounts that are either not in spendable form (such as inventory and prepaids) or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact (corpus of a permanent fund);
- Restricted fund balance - amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by external resource providers such as grantors or enabling federal, state, or local legislation. Restrictions may be changed or lifted only with the consent of the resource providers;
- Committed fund balance - amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by the adoption of an ordinance committing fund balance for a specified purpose by the Board of Supervisors prior to the end of the fiscal year. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the ordinance remains in place until the resources have been spent for the specified purpose or the Board adopts another ordinance to remove or revise the limitation;

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

Q. Fund Balance (Continued)

- Assigned fund balance - amounts a government intends to use for a specific purpose but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed; intent can be expressed by the governing body or by an official or body to which the governing body delegates the authority. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment;
- Unassigned fund balance - amounts that are available for any purpose; positive amounts are only reported in the general fund. Additionally, any deficit fund balance within the other governmental fund types is reported as unassigned.

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

The Board of Supervisors establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by passage of a resolution. This is typically done through adoption and amendment of the budget. A fund balance commitment is further indicated in the budget document as a designation or commitment of the fund (such as for special incentives). Assigned fund balance is established by the County Administrator, who has been given the delegated authority to assign amounts by the Board of Supervisors. Through adoption or amendment of the budget as intended for specific purpose (such as the purchase of capital assets, construction, debt service, or other purposes).

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COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

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

Q. Fund Balance (Continued)

The details of governmental fund balances, as presented in aggregate on Exhibit C, are as follows:

	General Fund	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Special Revenue Fund	Total
Fund Balances:					
Restricted:					
Forfeited assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48,524	\$ 48,524
Fire programs	-	-	-	333,171	333,171
Community service	-	-	-	11,580	11,580
Law library	-	-	-	14,569	14,569
Capital projects	-	-	4,917,410	-	4,917,410
Total Restricted	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,917,410	\$ 407,844	\$ 5,325,254
Committed:					
Annual debt service	\$ 260,701	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 260,701
Community development	838,059	-	-	-	838,059
Children's services	-	-	-	135,190	135,190
Litter grant	-	-	-	97,849	97,849
School debt service	-	1,192,808	-	-	1,192,808
County debt service	-	900,962	-	-	900,962
Capital projects	-	-	4,723,784	-	4,723,784
Total Committed	\$ 1,098,760	\$ 2,093,770	\$ 4,723,784	\$ 233,039	\$ 8,149,353
Unassigned	\$ 21,873,827	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,873,827
Total Fund Balances	\$ 22,972,587	\$ 2,093,770	\$ 9,641,194	\$ 640,883	\$ 35,348,434

R. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position includes a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The County has multiple items that qualify for reporting in this category. The first item is the deferred charge on refunding reported in the government-wide statement of net position. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The second item is comprised of certain items related to pension and OPEB. For more detailed information on these items, reference the related notes.

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

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

R. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position includes a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The County has multiple items that qualify for reporting in this category. Under a modified accrual basis of accounting, unavailable revenue representing property taxes receivable is reported in the governmental funds balance sheet. This amount is comprised of uncollected property taxes due prior to June 30, 2nd half installments levied during the fiscal year but due after June 30th, and amounts prepaid on the 2nd half installments and is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amount becomes available. Under the accrual basis, 2nd half installments levied during the fiscal year but due after June 30th and amounts prepaid on the 2nd half installments are reported as deferred inflows of resources. In addition, certain items related to pension, OPEB and leases are reported as deferred inflows of resources. For more detailed information on these items, reference the related notes.

NOTE 2—STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTING:

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

1. On or before May 1st, the County Administrator submits to the Board of Supervisors a proposed operating and capital budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The operating and capital budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
2. Public hearings are required to be 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 or category level. The appropriation for each fund or category can be revised only by the Board of Supervisors. The County Administrator is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts within general government departments.
5. All budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).
6. Appropriations lapse on June 30, for all County units.
7. All budgetary data presented in the accompanying financial statements is the original budget at June 30. Several supplemental appropriations were necessary during the year and at year end because they were not included in the original budget.
8. Expenditures and appropriations
Expenditures did not exceed appropriations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 3—DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS:

Deposits

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

Investments

Statutes authorize local governments and other public bodies to invest in obligations of the United States or agencies thereof, obligations of the Commonwealth of Virginia or political subdivisions thereof, obligations of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, “prime quality” commercial paper that has received at least two of the following ratings: P-1 by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc.; A-1 by Standard and Poor’s; or F1 by Fitch Ratings, Inc. (Section 2.2-4502), banker’s acceptances, repurchase agreements, and the State Treasurer’s Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP).

The County categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

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

- Corporate equity stocks and mutual funds of \$3,938,696 held in the fiduciary funds are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 inputs)
- Corporate and government agency bonds of \$2,546,419 are valued using a matrix pricing model (Level 2 inputs)

Custodial Credit Risk (Investments)

The County’s investment policy requires that all securities purchased for the County be held by the County or by the County’s designated custodian. The County’s investments at June 30, 2022 were held by the County or in the County’s name by the County’s custodial banks.

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 3—DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS: (CONTINUED)

Credit Risk of Debt Securities

The County's rated debt investments as of June 30, 2022 were rated by Standard and Poor's and Moody's and the ratings are presented below using the Standard and Poor's and Moody's rating scale. The County's investment policy has an emphasis on high credit quality and known marketability. Obligations of the Commonwealth of Virginia and its local governments and public bodies are allowable under the County's investment policy provided they have a debt rating of at least AA by Standard and Poor's.

County's Rated Debt Investments' Values			
Rated Debt Investments	Fair Quality Ratings		
	AAAm	AA+	Unrated
Primary Government:			
Local Government Investment Pool	\$ 34,325,833	\$ -	\$ -
Virginia State Non-Arbitrage Pool	2,891,532	-	-
Corporate Bonds	-	-	569,373
Municipal/Public Bonds	-	1,977,046	-
Total	\$ <u>37,217,365</u>	\$ <u>1,977,046</u>	\$ <u>569,373</u>

According to the County's investment policy, no more than 50% of the portfolio may be invested in securities maturing in greater than 1 year.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of a loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. Approximately 86% of the County's investments at June 30, 2022, were with the Local Government Investment Pool and therefore, are not categorized as to concentration of credit risk. The County had no investments that were more than five percent of the County's total investments.

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COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 3—DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS: (CONTINUED)

Interest Rate Risk

The County's investment policy states that the County's investment maturities are to precede or coincide with the expected need of funds. The County does not have a formal policy regarding interest rate risk.

Investment Maturities (in years)					
Investment Type	Fair Value	Less Than 1 Year	1-5 Years	6-10 Years	Greater Than 10 Years
Primary Government:					
Local Government Investment Pool	\$ 34,235,833	\$ 34,235,833	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Virginia State Non-Arbitrage Pool	2,891,532	2,891,532			
Corporate Bonds	569,373	569,373			
Municipal Bonds	1,977,046	-	1,374,053	324,223	278,770
Total	\$ 39,673,784	\$ 37,696,738	\$ 1,374,053	\$ 324,223	\$ 278,770

External Investment Pools

The value of the positions in the external investment pools (Local Government Investment Pool and State Non-Arbitrage Pool) is the same as the value of pool shares. As LGIP and SNAP are not SEC registered, regulatory oversight of the pool rests with the Virginia State Treasury. LGIP and SNAP are amortized cost basis portfolio. There are no withdrawal limitations or restrictions imposed on participants.

Total Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

Following is a summary, as of June 30, 2022, of the primary government and fiduciary funds' cash, cash equivalents, and investments by asset type:

Government-wide accounts

Cash and cash equivalents:

Governmental activities, unrestricted	\$ 2,205,835
Governmental activities, restricted	2,891,532
Component unit, School Board	3,973,611
Component unit, Industrial Development Authority	579,747

Investments:

Governmental activities, unrestricted	31,904,128
Governmental activities, restricted	2,025,878

Total cash, cash equivalents and investments \$ 43,580,731

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 3—DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS: (CONTINUED)

Total Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments (Continued)

Government-wide accounts (Continued)

Asset type

Petty cash	\$	1,670
Deposit accounts		9,649,055
Investments:		
Local Government Investment Pool		33,930,006
	\$	<u>43,580,731</u>

Fiduciary fund accounts

Cash and cash equivalents:	\$	720,728
Private-purpose trust funds		45,337
Investments - fiduciary funds:		
Private-purpose trust funds		6,880,942
	\$	<u>7,647,007</u>

Asset type

Deposit accounts	\$	766,065
Investments:		
Local Government Investment Pool		395,827
Corporate bonds		569,373
Municipal/public bonds		1,977,046
Corporate equity stocks and mutual funds		3,938,696
	\$	<u>7,647,007</u>

Information on cash, cash equivalents, and investments held by the Water Authority and the Airport and Industrial Authority are not disclosed here. That information can be found in their separately issued audited financial statements.

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 4—DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTAL UNITS:

At June 30, 2022, the County and the School Board have receivables from and amounts due to other governments as follows:

	<u>Primary Government</u>	<u>School Board</u>
Amounts due from other governments are as follows:		
Commonwealth of Virginia:		
Local sales tax	\$ 439,741	\$ -
Public assistance and welfare administration	85,461	-
State sales tax	-	995,670
School grant funds	-	343,381
Constitutional officer reimbursements	209,455	-
Personal property tax relief act	1,875,641	-
Communications tax	105,390	-
Wireless grant	10,930	-
DCJS grant	23,287	-
Victim witness grant	5,158	-
Children's services	377,518	-
Other state funds	128,037	-
Federal Government:		
School fund grants	-	3,221,599
Public assistance and welfare administration	150,491	-
Disaster relief	176,153	-
Victim witness assistance	12,035	-
Other federal funds	14,852	-
Total due from other governments	<u>\$ 3,614,149</u>	<u>\$ 4,560,650</u>

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COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 5—CAPITAL ASSETS:

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

Primary Government:

Primary Government:	Balance July 1, 2021	Adjustments	Adjusted Balance July 1, 2021	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2022
Governmental activities:						
Capital assets not subject to depreciation:						
Land	\$ 2,923,834	\$ -	\$ 2,923,834	\$ 51,800	\$ 129,152	\$ 2,846,482
Construction in progress	5,572,217	-	5,572,217	3,108,793	381,072	8,299,938
Total capital assets not subject to depreciation	\$ 8,496,051	\$ -	\$ 8,496,051	\$ 3,160,593	\$ 510,224	\$ 11,146,420
Capital assets subject to depreciation:						
Buildings	\$ 53,100,486	\$ -	\$ 53,100,486	\$ 11,616	\$ -	\$ 53,112,102
Machinery and equipment	22,348,579	-	22,348,579	919,424	193,434	23,074,569
Leased equipment	-	507,626	507,626	826,167	-	1,333,793
Leased buildings	-	-	-	102,731	-	102,731
Jointly owned assets	48,411,705	-	48,411,705	-	(194,818)	48,606,523
Total capital assets subject to depreciation	\$ 123,860,770	\$ 507,626	\$ 124,368,396	\$ 1,859,938	\$ (1,384)	\$ 126,229,718
Accumulated depreciation:						
Buildings	\$ (13,049,569)	\$ -	\$ (13,049,569)	\$ (1,330,794)	\$ -	\$ (14,380,363)
Machinery and equipment	(16,912,502)	-	(16,912,502)	(1,208,997)	(193,434)	(17,928,065)
Lease equipment	-	-	-	(83,594)	-	(83,594)
Lease buildings	-	-	-	(17,712)	-	(17,712)
Jointly owned assets	(18,044,270)	-	(18,044,270)	(1,214,473)	(157,630)	(19,101,113)
Total accumulated depreciation	\$ (48,006,341)	\$ -	\$ (48,006,341)	\$ (3,855,570)	\$ (351,064)	\$ (51,510,847)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	\$ 75,854,429	\$ 507,626	\$ 76,362,055	\$ (1,995,632)	\$ (352,448)	\$ 74,718,871
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 84,350,480	\$ 507,626	\$ 84,858,106	\$ 1,164,961	\$ 157,776	\$ 85,865,291

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs as follows:

Governmental activities:

General government administration	\$ 454,011
Judicial administration	173,101
Public safety	1,383,993
Public works	274,821
Health and welfare	12,089
Education	36,794
Parks, recreation and cultural	220,241
Community development	86,047
Accumulated depreciation on jointly owned assets transferred between School Board and County during the year	1,214,473
Total Governmental activities	\$ 3,855,570

Component Unit School Board:

Education	\$ 2,495,636
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COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 5—CAPITAL ASSETS: (CONTINUED)

Construction in process is composed of the following:

	<u>Incurred through June 30, 2022</u>	<u>Committed at June 30, 2022</u>
Primary government:		
Ladder truck	\$ 1,072,552	\$ -
Radio System Replacement Project	6,192,399	2,430,450
Ambulances	103,678	-
Software	736,669	-
Roof replacement	194,640	609,426
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Primary Government	\$ 8,299,938	\$ 3,039,876
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Component Unit School Board:		
Chiller replacement	\$ 9,000	\$ -
Phone/intercom replacements	261,115	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Component Unit School Board	\$ 270,115	\$ -
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Capital asset information for the Water Authority and the Airport and Industrial Authority are not disclosed here. That information can be found in their separately issued audited financial statements.

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COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 5—CAPITAL ASSETS: (CONTINUED)

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

Component Unit - School Board:

	Balance July 1, 2021	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2022
Capital assets not subject to depreciation:				
Land	\$ 1,349,053	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,349,053
Construction in progress	-	270,115		270,115
Total capital assets not subject to depreciation	\$ 1,349,053	\$ 270,115	\$ -	\$ 1,619,168
Capital assets subject to depreciation:				
Buildings	\$ 8,450,329	\$ 265,359	\$ -	\$ 8,715,688
Machinery and equipment	10,480,501	772,713	233,663	11,019,551
Jointly owned assets - buildings	51,996,020	-	(1,041,180)	53,037,200
Total capital assets subject to depreciation	\$ 70,926,850	\$ 1,038,072	\$ (807,517)	\$ 72,772,439
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	\$ (3,458,524)	\$ (547,350)	\$ -	\$ (4,005,874)
Machinery and equipment	(7,126,214)	(643,895)	(233,663)	(7,536,446)
Jointly owned assets - buildings	(19,380,238)	(1,304,391)	157,630	(20,842,259)
Total accumulated depreciation	\$ (29,964,976)	\$ (2,495,636)	\$ (76,033)	\$ (32,384,579)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	\$ 40,961,874	\$ (1,457,564)	\$ (883,550)	\$ 40,387,860
Component unit - School Board capital assets, net	\$ 42,310,927	\$ (1,187,449)	\$ (883,550)	\$ 42,007,028

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COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 6—INTERFUND-TRANSFERS:

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

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Transfers In</u>	<u>Transfers Out</u>
Primary Government:		
Governmental Funds:		
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 11,236,899
Debt Service	7,490,217	-
Capital Projects	2,840,125	-
Special Revenue Fund	906,557	-
Total Governmental Funds	\$ 11,236,899	\$ 11,236,899
Component Unit - School Board:		
Operating Fund	-	228,404
Special Revenue Fund	228,404	-
Total Component Unit - School Board	\$ 228,404	\$ 228,404
Total-All Funds	\$ 11,465,303	\$ 11,465,303

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and (2) use unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgeting authorization.

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COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 7—LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS:

Primary Government:

A summary of long-term obligation transactions for the year ended June 30, 2022 is as follows:

	Balance at July 1, 2021	Adjustments	Adjusted Balance at July 1, 2021	Issuances/ Increases	Retirements/ Decreases	Balance at June 30, 2022	Amounts Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:							
Incurred by County:							
Compensated absences	\$ 649,345	\$ -	\$ 649,345	\$ 112,272	\$ 64,935	\$ 696,682	\$ 69,668
Lease revenue bond	28,852,481	-	28,852,481	-	2,775,999	26,076,482	2,881,998
Note payable	1,147,000	-	1,147,000	-	106,000	1,041,000	110,000
Net OPEB liabilities	1,557,061	-	1,557,061	297,082	468,296	1,385,847	-
Net pension liability	3,297,786	-	3,297,786	5,502,462	8,800,248	-	-
Nonexchange financial guarantee:	7,008	-	7,008	-	7,008	-	-
Landfill post-closure care	562,077	-	562,077	-	47,636	514,441	53,208
Lease liabilities	-	507,626	507,626	928,898	75,332	1,361,192	117,777
Issuance premiums	3,178,949	-	3,178,949	-	567,231	2,611,718	523,579
Total incurred by County	\$ 39,251,707	\$ 507,626	\$ 39,759,333	\$ 6,840,714	\$ 12,912,685	\$ 33,687,362	\$ 3,756,230
Incurred by School Board:							
General obligation bonds	\$ 4,749,916	\$ -	\$ 4,749,916	\$ -	\$ 626,024	\$ 4,123,892	\$ 640,928
Lease revenue bonds	25,617,519	-	25,617,519	-	1,655,001	23,962,518	1,725,002
Note payable	1,563,000	-	1,563,000	-	144,000	1,419,000	149,000
Issuance premiums	122,262	-	122,262	-	49,585	72,677	28,503
Total incurred by School Board	\$ 32,052,697	\$ -	\$ 32,052,697	\$ -	\$ 2,474,610	\$ 29,578,087	\$ 2,543,433
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 71,304,404	\$ 507,626	\$ 71,812,030	\$ 6,840,714	\$ 15,387,295	\$ 63,265,449	\$ 6,299,663

The County General Fund where the employees' salaries are charged is generally used to liquidate compensated absences, pension, and other postemployment benefit liabilities.

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COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 7—LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS: (CONTINUED)

Primary Government: (Continued)

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

Year Ending June 30,	Incurred by County					
	Lease Revenue		Note Payable		Lease Liabilities	
	Bond					
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 2,881,998	\$ 1,083,247	\$ 110,000	\$ 13,313	\$ 117,777	\$ 42,508
2024	3,007,484	955,753	111,000	11,821	126,968	38,544
2025	2,847,000	823,185	112,000	10,316	136,647	34,276
2026	2,975,000	694,947	114,000	8,790	146,842	29,684
2027	2,470,000	568,299	116,000	7,237	83,348	25,657
2028-2032	11,895,000	1,125,495	478,000	13,016	373,570	93,798
2033-2037	-	-	-	-	376,040	26,206
Total	\$ 26,076,482	\$ 5,250,926	\$ 1,041,000	\$ 64,493	\$ 1,361,192	\$ 290,673

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COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 7—LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS: (CONTINUED)

Primary Government: (Continued)

	<u>Amount Outstanding</u>
<u>Lease Revenue Bonds:</u>	
\$5,832,266 VRA series 2012A refunded bonds, dated June 13, 2012, maturing annually in installments of varying amounts and at various interest rates through October 1, 2023; interest payable semi-annually	\$ 275,000
\$21,615,000 VRA Series 2016B bonds, dated August 10, 2016, maturing annually in installments of varying amounts and at various interest rates though October 1, 2031; interest payable semi-annually.	15,950,000
\$3,395,000 Zions Bank Series 2018A bonds, dated September 6, 2018, maturing annually in installments of varying amounts and at various interest rates though July 15, 2025; interest payable semi-annually.	2,024,000
\$515,000 Zions Bank Series 2018A bonds, dated September 6, 2018, maturing annually in installments of varying amounts and at various interest rates though July 15, 2025; interest payable semi-annually.	310,000
\$7,125,000 VRA Series 2019C bonds, dated November 11, 2019, maturing annually in installments at 5.125% interest though October 1, 2029; interest payable semi-annually.	6,695,000
\$1,550,000 VRA Series 2019C bonds, dated November 11, 2019, maturing annually in installments of varying amounts and at various interest rates though October 1, 2022; interest payable semi-annually.	530,000
\$302,480 VRA Series 2019C refunding VRA 2012A bonds, dated November 11, 2019, maturing annually in installments of varying amounts and at various interest rates though October 1, 2023; interest payable semi-annually.	<u>292,482</u>
Total lease revenue bonds	\$ <u>26,076,482</u>

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 7—LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS: (CONTINUED)

Primary Government: (Continued)

	<u>Amount Outstanding</u>
<u>Note payable:</u>	
\$1,147,000 financing agreement with Bank of America, dated December 2, 2020, due in annual installments of varying amounts through August 1, 2030, interest at 1.35%, to be used to finance the purchase of a ladder truck. Capital assets of \$1,072,552 financed under the lease are still included in construction in progress at year end.	\$ <u>1,041,000</u>
<u>Lease Liabilities:</u>	
\$102,731 office space lease, due in monthly installments ranging from \$1,841 to \$1,993 through June 2026, interest at 3.25%.	\$ 86,912
\$152,328 equipment tower lease, due in varying monthly installments through January 2027, interest at 3.25%.	141,834
\$507,626 equipment tower lease, due in varying monthly installments through March 2035, interest at 3.25%.	486,698
\$153,838 equipment tower lease, due in varying monthly installments through July 2026, interest at 3.25%.	128,936
\$520,001 equipment tower lease, due in varying monthly installments through April 2037, interest at 3.25%.	<u>516,812</u>
Total lease liabilities	\$ <u>1,361,192</u>
Total Debt incurred by the County	<u>\$ 28,478,674</u>

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 7—LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS: (CONTINUED)

Primary Government: (Continued)

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

Year Ending June 30,	Incurred by School Board					
	Lease Revenue		Note Payable		General	
	Bonds		Obligation Bonds			
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 1,725,002	\$ 627,145	\$ 149,000	\$ 18,153	\$ 640,928	\$ 191,571
2024	1,787,516	570,912	151,000	16,128	656,612	160,888
2025	1,820,000	531,483	153,000	14,076	675,584	126,917
2026	1,860,000	488,866	156,000	11,990	695,548	91,953
2027	1,905,000	443,238	158,000	9,870	716,556	55,944
2028-2032	10,310,000	1,425,435	652,000	17,742	738,664	18,836
2033-2034	4,555,000	139,140	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 23,962,518</u>	<u>\$ 4,226,219</u>	<u>\$ 1,419,000</u>	<u>\$ 87,959</u>	<u>\$ 4,123,892</u>	<u>\$ 646,109</u>

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COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 7—LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS: (CONTINUED)

Primary Government: (Continued)

	<u>Amount Outstanding</u>
<u>General obligation bonds:</u>	
\$5,810,323 2007A Series School bonds, maturing annually in installments of varying amounts through July 15, 2027; interest at 5.10%	\$ 2,061,946
\$5,810,323 2007B Series School bonds, maturing annually in installments of varying amounts through July 15, 2027; interest at 5.10%	<u>2,061,946</u>
Total general obligation bonds	\$ <u>4,123,892</u>
<u>Lease revenue bonds:</u>	
\$38,657,734 VRA Series 2012A refunded bonds, dated June 13, 2012, maturing annually in installments of varying amounts and at various interest rates through October 1, 2022; interest paid semi-annually	\$ 1,400,000
\$23,187,519 VRA Series 2019C bonds, dated November 20, 2019, maturing annually in installments of varying amounts and at various interest rates through October 1, 2033; interest payable semi-annually.	<u>22,562,518</u>
Total lease revenue bonds	\$ <u>23,962,518</u>
<u>Note payable:</u>	
\$1,563,000 financing agreement with Bank of America, dated December 2, 2020, due in annual installments of varying amounts through August 1, 2030, interest at 1.35%, to be used to finance the HVAC replacement at Southside Elementary School.	\$ <u>1,419,000</u>
Total Debt incurred by the School Board	\$ <u><u>29,505,410</u></u>

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COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 7—LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS: (CONTINUED)

Component Unit—School Board:

The following is a summary of long-term obligations of the Component Unit - School Board for the year ended June 30, 2022:

	Balance at July 1, 2021	Increases	Decreases	Balance at June 30, 2022	Amounts Due Within One Year
Component Unit - School Board:					
Compensated absences	\$ 1,202,800	\$ 105,601	\$ 120,280	\$ 1,188,121	\$ 118,812
Equipment purchase agreement	2,107,671	-	382,026	1,725,645	413,314
Net OPEB liabilities	8,212,178	1,290,848	2,010,385	7,492,641	-
Net pension liability	42,048,580	8,122,619	28,801,721	21,369,478	-
Total incurred by School Board	\$ 53,571,229	\$ 9,519,068	\$ 31,314,412	\$ 31,775,885	\$ 532,126

Annual requirement to amortize School's long-term obligations and related interest are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Equipment Purchase Agreement	
	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 413,314	\$ 63,428
2024	446,391	46,278
2025	481,345	27,768
2026	384,595	7,819
Total	\$ 1,725,645	\$ 145,293

Details of long-term indebtedness:

Incurred for School Board:

Equipment purchase agreement:

\$4,274,450 equipment purchase agreement with Bank of America, dated December 16, 2012, due in annual installments of varying amounts through February 28, 2026, with an interest rate of 4.03%. The net book value of the capital asset purchased under this agreement at June 30, 2022, is \$1,788,923. \$ 1,725,645

The School Board Operating Fund where the employees' salaries are charged is generally used to liquidate compensated absences, pension, and other postemployment benefit liabilities.

Long-term obligation information for the Water Authority and the Airport and Industrial Authority are not disclosed here. That information can be found in their separately issued audited financial statements.

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 8—CONDUIT DEBT OBLIGATIONS:

To provide for the construction and equipping of student housing facilities and related parking facilities at Richard Bland College, the Industrial Development Authority of Dinwiddie County, VA, issued \$3,000,000 in Series 2006 Revenue Bonds on December 1, 2006. These bonds are special limited obligations of the Industrial Development Authority, payable solely from and secured by a Promissory Note between the Richard Bland College Foundation, Inc. and a Support and Operating Agreement between the Richard Bland College Foundation, Inc. and Richard Bland College. The bonds do not constitute a debt or pledge of the faith and credit of the Authority, the County, or the State, and accordingly have not been reported in the accompanying financial statements. At June 30, 2022, Revenue Bonds outstanding were \$2,069,124.

To provide for the refinancing of debt at the Faison School for Autism, the Industrial Development authority of Dinwiddie County, VA, issued \$6,170,000 in Series 2015 Revenue Bonds on December 18, 2015. These bonds are special limited obligations of the Industrial Development Authority, payable solely from and secured by a Promissory Note with the Faison School for Autism, Inc. The bonds do not constitute a debt or pledge of the faith and credit of the Authority, the County, or the State, and accordingly have not been reported in the accompanying financial statements. At June 30, 2022, Revenue Bonds outstanding were \$3,833,633.

NOTE 9—LANDFILL POST CLOSURE COSTS:

The County closed its landfill in 2007 and is liable for post-closure monitoring for a period of thirty years. The amount reported as landfill post-closure liability at June 30, 2022, represents the estimated liability for post-closure monitoring, of \$514,441 over a period of eight years. These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all post-closure care in 2022. Actual costs may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology or changes in regulations.

The County demonstrated financial assurance requirements for closure, post-closure care, and corrective action costs through the submission of a Local Governmental Financial Test to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality in accordance with Section 9va c20-70 of the Virginia Administrative Code.

NOTE 10—DEFERRED, UNAVAILABLE, AND UNEARNED REVENUE:

At June 30, 2022, deferred and unavailable revenue are reported as follows:

	Government-wide Statements	Balance Sheet
	Governmental Activities	Governmental Funds
Unavailable property tax revenue representing uncollected property tax billings that are not available for the funding of current expenditures	\$ -	\$ 5,238,332
2nd half assessments due in December 2022	16,600,831	16,600,831
Prepaid property taxes due in December 2022 but paid in advance by taxpayers	1,433,272	1,433,272
	<u>\$ 18,034,103</u>	<u>\$ 23,272,435</u>

The County also reports unearned revenue of \$5,222,265 related to ARPA funding as of June 30, 2022.

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 11—COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

Federal programs

Federal programs in which the County and discretely presented component units participate were audited in accordance with the provisions of the Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*. Pursuant to the provisions of this guidance all major programs and certain other programs were tested for compliance with applicable grant requirements.

While no matters of noncompliance were disclosed by audit, the Federal Government may subject grant programs to additional compliance tests which may result in disallowed expenditures. In the opinion of management, any future disallowance of current grant program expenditures, if any, would be immaterial.

Economic development incentives

Periodically, the County and the Industrial Development Authority (IDA) will enter into agreements with various granting agencies and businesses that wish to locate or expand business within the County. As part of these agreements, the County or the IDA may be subject to certain 'clawback' provisions in which the County or the IDA will be required to refund grant monies back to the granting agency if the businesses do not meet certain requirements under the grant agreements. The County and the IDA have a policy to require businesses to place funds in escrow that would be adequate to cover any amounts subject to such provisions. As such, neither the County nor the IDA consider there to be a liability related to such agreements.

NOTE 12—LITIGATION:

The County is subject to certain claims that arise in the ordinary course of operations. Many of these claims are in the early stages of the evaluation process. Accordingly, it is not possible at the present time to estimate the ultimate legal and financial liability, if any, with respect to certain lawsuits or other proceedings. In the opinion of management, after consultation with counsel, the eventual outcome of such claims has not yet been determined probable to have a material adverse effect on the County's operations or financial position.

NOTE 13—RISK MANAGEMENT:

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the government carries insurance.

The County is a member of the Virginia Association of Counties Group Self Insurance Risk Pool for workers' compensation. This program is administered by a servicing contractor, which furnishes claims review and processing.

Each member jointly and severally agrees to assume, pay, and discharge any liability. The County pays the Association contributions and assessments based upon classifications and rates into a designated cash reserve fund out of which expenses of the Association and claims and awards are to be paid. In the event of a loss deficit and depletion of all available excess insurance, the Association may assess all members in the proportion which the premium of each bears to the total premiums of all members in the year in which such deficit occurs.

The County continues to carry commercial insurance for all other risks of losses. During the last three fiscal years, settled claims from these risks have not exceeded commercial coverage.

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 14—PENSION PLANS:

Plan Description

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

Benefit Structures

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

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

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)****NOTE 14—PENSION PLANS: (CONTINUED)*****Average Final Compensation and Service Retirement Multiplier***

The VRS defined benefit is a lifetime monthly benefit based on a retirement multiplier as a percentage of the employee's average final compensation multiplied by the employee's total service credit. Under Plan 1, average final compensation is the average of the employee's 36 consecutive months of highest compensation and the multiplier is 1.70% for non-hazardous duty employees, 1.85% for sheriffs and regional jail superintendents, and 1.70% or 1.85% for hazardous duty employees as elected by the employer. Under Plan 2, average final compensation is the average of the employee's 60 consecutive months of highest compensation and the retirement multiplier is 1.65% for non-hazardous duty employees, 1.85% for sheriffs and regional jail superintendents, and 1.70% or 1.85% for hazardous duty employees as elected by the employer. Under the Hybrid Plan, average final compensation is the average of the employee's 60 consecutive months of highest compensation and the multiplier is 1.00%. For members who opted into the Hybrid Retirement Plan from Plan 1 or Plan 2, the applicable multipliers for those plans will be used to calculate the retirement benefit for service credited in those plans.

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

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

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

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

	Primary Government	Component Unit School Board Nonprofessional
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	145	80
Inactive members:		
Vested inactive members	29	14
Non-vested inactive members	44	31
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	99	17
Total inactive members	172	62
Active members	221	77
Total covered employees	538	219

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 14—PENSION PLANS: (CONTINUED)

Contributions

The contribution requirement for active employees is governed by §51.1-145 of the Code of Virginia, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding options provided to political subdivisions by the Virginia General Assembly. Employees are required to contribute 5.00% of their compensation toward their retirement.

The County's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2022 was 9.90% 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 County were \$1,146,180 and \$1,075,529 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively.

The Component Unit School Board's contractually required employer contribution rate for nonprofessional employees for the year ended June 30, 2022 was 6.59% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019.

This rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the Component Unit School Board's nonprofessional employees were \$125,693 and \$124,896 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively.

Net Pension Liability (Asset)

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

Actuarial Assumptions - General Employees

The total pension liability for General Employees in the County's and Component Unit School Board's (nonprofessional) 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

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 14—PENSION PLANS: (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions - General Employees (Continued)

Mortality rates:

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

Pre-Retirement:

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

Post-Retirement:

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

Post-Disablement:

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

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

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

Mortality Improvement:

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

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

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

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

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 14—PENSION PLANS: (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions - Public Safety Employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits

The total pension liability for Public Safety employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits in the County's Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021:

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

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

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NOTE 14—PENSION PLANS: (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

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

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COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 14—PENSION PLANS: (CONTINUED)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

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

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

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

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COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 14—PENSION PLANS: (CONTINUED)

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that System member contributions will be made per the VRS Statutes and the employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Consistent with the phased-in funding provided by the General Assembly for state and teacher employer contributions; the County and Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional) was also provided with an opportunity to use an alternative employer contribution rate. For the year ended June 30, 2021, the alternate rate was the employer contribution rate used in FY 2012 or 100% of the actuarially determined employer contribution rate from the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuations, whichever was greater. Through the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, the rate contributed by the school division for the VRS Teacher Retirement Plan was subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly, which was 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rate. From July 1, 2021 on, participating employers and school divisions are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Changes in Net Pension Liability

	Primary Government		
	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2020	\$ 41,354,839	\$ 38,057,053	\$ 3,297,786
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	\$ 1,445,350	\$ -	\$ 1,445,350
Interest	2,729,855	-	2,729,855
Changes of assumptions	1,301,689	-	1,301,689
Differences between expected and actual experience	(912,192)	-	(912,192)
Contributions - employer	-	1,033,891	(1,033,891)
Contributions - employee	-	562,475	(562,475)
Net investment income	-	10,464,266	(10,464,266)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,825,095)	(1,825,095)	-
Administrative expense	-	(25,568)	25,568
Other changes	-	991	(991)
Net changes	\$ 2,739,607	\$ 10,210,960	\$ (7,471,353)
Balances at June 30, 2021	\$ 44,094,446	\$ 48,268,013	\$ (4,173,567)

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 14—PENSION PLANS: (CONTINUED)

Changes in Net Pension Liability

	Component School Board (Nonprofessional Plan)		
	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2020	\$ 8,553,652	\$ 7,785,052	\$ 768,600
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	\$ 186,376	\$ -	\$ 186,376
Interest	558,786	-	558,786
Changes of assumptions	216,497	-	216,497
Differences between expected and actual experience	(532,435)	-	(532,435)
Changes of assumption	-	-	-
Contributions - employer	-	118,166	(118,166)
Contributions - employee	-	91,164	(91,164)
Net investment income	-	2,085,004	(2,085,004)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(550,680)	(550,680)	-
Administrative expense	-	(5,373)	5,373
Other changes	-	(965)	965
Net changes	\$ (121,456)	\$ 1,737,316	\$ (1,858,772)
Balances at June 30, 2021	\$ 8,432,196	\$ 9,522,368	\$ (1,090,172)

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate

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

	Rate		
	1% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount (6.75%)	1% Increase (7.75%)
County			
Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ 1,489,991	\$ (4,173,567)	\$ (8,847,507)
Component Unit School Board (Nonprofessional Plan)			
Net Pension Liability (Asset)	(211,467)	(1,090,172)	(1,835,286)

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 14—PENSION PLANS: (CONTINUED)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the County and Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional) recognized pension expense of (\$403,067) and (\$300,577), respectively. At June 30, 2022, the County and Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional) reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Primary Government		Component Unit School Board (Nonprofessional Plan)	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 1,035,735	\$ -	\$ 295,611
Changes of assumptions	1,069,595	-	119,847	-
Changes in proportionate share	-	-	-	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	5,221,218	-	1,026,837
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,146,180	-	125,693	-
Total	\$ 2,215,775	\$ 6,256,953	\$ 245,540	\$ 1,322,448

\$1,146,180 and \$125,693 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the County's and Component Unit School Board's (nonprofessional) contributions, respectively, subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction (increase) of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) 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	Primary Government	Component Unit School Board (Nonprofessional Plan)
2023	\$	(1,286,391)	\$ (381,822)
2024		(1,142,760)	(267,307)
2025		(1,177,415)	(239,221)
2026		(1,580,792)	(314,251)
2027		-	-

NOTE 14—PENSION PLANS: (CONTINUED)

Pension Plan Data

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

Component Unit School Board (Professional Plan)

Plan Description

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

Contributions

The contribution requirement for active employees is governed by §51.1-145 of the Code of Virginia, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to political subdivisions by the Virginia General Assembly. Employees are required to contribute 5.00% of their compensation toward their retirement. Each School Division's contractually employer required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2022 was 16.62% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019. The actuarially determined rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the school division were \$4,282,970 and \$4,025,178 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively.

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

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

At June 30, 2022, the school division reported a liability of \$21,369,478 for its proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability. The Net Pension Liability was measured as of June 30, 2021 and the total pension liability used to calculate the Net Pension Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2020, and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021. The school division's proportion of the Net Pension Liability was based on the school division's actuarially determined employer contributions to the pension plan for the year ended June 30, 2021 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2021, the school division's proportion was 0.27527% as compared to 0.28366% at June 30, 2020.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the school division recognized pension expense of \$20,007. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the pension expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion and from differences between employer contributions and the proportionate share of employer contributions.

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 14—PENSION PLANS: (CONTINUED)

Component Unit School Board (Professional Plan) (Continued)

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

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

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 1,820,124
Change of assumptions	3,743,877	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	13,466,473
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	119,892	1,432,142
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>4,282,970</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 8,146,739</u>	<u>\$ 16,718,739</u>

\$4,282,970 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the school division's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the fiscal year 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:

<u>Year ended June 30</u>	
2023	\$ (3,123,913)
2024	(2,795,208)
2025	(2,934,544)
2026	(4,002,740)
2027	1,435

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 14—PENSION PLANS: (CONTINUED)

Component Unit School Board (Professional Plan) (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

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

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases, including inflation	3.50% - 5.95%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation

Mortality rates:

Pre-Retirement:

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

Post-Retirement:

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

Post-Disablement:

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

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Teachers Contingent Annuitant Rates projected generationally

Mortality Improvement:

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

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COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 14—PENSION PLANS: (CONTINUED)

Component Unit School Board (Professional Plan) (Continued)

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

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

Net Pension Liability

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

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

The total pension liability is calculated by the System's actuary, and each plan's fiduciary net position is reported in the System's financial statements. The net pension liability is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 67 in the System's notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information.

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

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 14—PENSION PLANS: (CONTINUED)

Component Unit School Board (Professional Plan) (Continued)

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

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

	Rate		
	1% Decrease	Current Discount	1% Increase
	(5.75%)	(6.75%)	(7.75%)
School division's proportionate share of the VRS Teacher Employee Retirement Plan Net Pension Liability (Asset) \$	41,241,936 \$	21,369,478 \$	5,021,728

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

Pension information for the Water Authority and the Airport and Industrial Authority are not disclosed here. That information can be found in their separately issued audited financial statements.

Primary Government and Component Unit School Board

Aggregate Pension Information

	Primary Government				Component Unit School Board			
			Net Pension				Net Pension	
	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows	Liability (Asset)	Pension Expense	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows	Liability (Asset)	Pension Expense
VRS Pension Plans:								
Primary Government	\$ 2,215,775	\$ 6,256,953	\$ (4,173,567)	\$ (403,067)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
School Board Nonprofessional Plan	-	-	-	-	245,540	1,322,448	(1,090,172)	(300,577)
School Board Professional Plan	-	-	-	-	8,146,739	16,718,739	21,369,478	20,007
Totals	\$ 2,215,775	\$ 6,256,953	\$ (4,173,567)	\$ (403,067)	\$ 8,392,279	\$ 18,041,187	\$ 20,279,306	\$ (280,570)

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 15—SURETY BONDS:

	<u>Amount</u>
Commonwealth of Virginia - Division of Risk Management - Surety	
J. Barrett Chappell, Jr., Clerk of the Circuit Court	\$ 103,000
Jennifer C. Perkins, Treasurer	400,000
Lori K. Stevens, Commissioner of the Revenue	3,000
D. T. "Duck" Adams, Sheriff	30,000
United States Fidelity and Guaranty-Surety	
All Social Services Employees - Blanket Bond	100,000
School Board Clerk and Deputy Clerk	10,000

NOTE 16—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN):

Plan Description

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

In addition to the Basic GLI benefit, members are also eligible to elect additional coverage for themselves as well as a spouse or dependent children through the Optional GLI 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 plan, it is not included as part of the GLI Plan OPEB.

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

Eligible Employees

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

Benefit Amounts

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

NOTE 16—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Contributions

The contribution requirements for the GLI Plan are governed by §51.1-506 and §51.1-508 of the Code of Virginia, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to state agencies and school divisions by the Virginia General Assembly. The total rate for the GLI Plan was 1.34% of covered employee compensation. This was allocated into an employee and an employer component using a 60/40 split. The employee component was 0.80% (1.34% x 60%) and the employer component was 0.54% (1.34% x 40%). Employers may elect to pay all or part of the employee contribution; however, the employer must pay all of the employer contribution. Each employer's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2022 was 0.54% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019. The actuarially determined rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits payable during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the GLI Plan from the County were \$65,235 and \$58,342 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively.

Contributions to the Group Life Insurance Plan from the Component Unit School Board professional group were \$144,618 and \$130,733 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively. Contributions to the Group Life Insurance Plan from the Component Unit School Board nonprofessional group were \$11,290 and \$10,503 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 GLI Plan OPEB

At June 30, 2022, the County reported a liability of \$613,920 for its proportionate share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability. The Component Unit School Board professional and nonprofessional groups reported liabilities of \$1,369,066 and \$110,606, respectively, for its proportionate share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability. The Net GLI OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2021 and the total GLI OPEB liability used to calculate the Net GLI OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2020, and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021. The covered employer's proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability was based on the covered employer's actuarially determined employer contributions to the GLI Plan for the year ended June 30, 2021 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2021, the County's proportion was 0.05270% as compared to 0.05214% at June 30, 2020. At June 30, 2021, the Component Unit School Board professional and nonprofessional groups' proportion was 0.11760% and 0.00950%, as compared to 0.12086% and 0.00985% at June 30, 2020.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the County recognized GLI OPEB expense of \$35,799. For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Component Unit School Board professional and nonprofessional group recognized GLI OPEB expense of \$40,189 and \$1,273. 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.

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 16—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

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

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:

	Primary Government		Component School Board (Nonprofessional Plan)		Component School Board (Professional Plan)	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 70,020	\$ 4,678	\$ 12,615	\$ 843	\$ 156,147	\$ 10,432
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on GLI OPEB plan investment	-	146,530	-	26,399	-	326,767
Change of assumptions	33,845	83,997	6,098	15,133	75,476	187,318
Changes in proportionate share	25,108	3,919	6,169	13,912	12,628	77,440
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	65,235	-	11,290	-	144,618	-
Total	\$ 194,208	\$ 239,124	\$ 36,172	\$ 56,287	\$ 388,869	\$ 601,957

\$65,235, \$11,290, and \$144,618, respectively, reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB resulting from the County, Component Unit School Board professional and nonprofessional group'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:

	Primary Government	Component Unit School Board (Nonprofessional Plan)	Component Unit School Board (Professional Plan)
Year Ended June 30			
2023	\$ (19,596)	\$ (8,707)	\$ (83,345)
2024	(17,848)	(5,874)	(72,351)
2025	(22,267)	(4,504)	(66,470)
2026	(43,502)	(9,646)	(108,680)
2027	(6,938)	(2,674)	(26,860)
Thereafter	-	-	-

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 16—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total GLI OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021. The assumptions include several employer groups. Salary increases and mortality rates included herein are for relevant employer groups. Information for other groups can be referenced in the VRS Annual Report.

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases, including inflation:	
Teachers	3.50%-5.95%
Locality - General employees	3.50%-5.35%
Locality - Hazardous Duty employees	3.50%-4.75%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of investment expenses, including inflation

Mortality Rates - Teachers

Pre-Retirement:

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

Post-Retirement:

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

Post-Disablement:

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

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Teachers Contingent Annuitant Rates projected generationally

Mortality Improvement Scale:

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

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 16—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Mortality Rates - Teachers (Continued)

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

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

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

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 16—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions: (Continued)

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

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

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

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 16—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions: (Continued)

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

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

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

NET GLI OPEB Liability

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

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

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 16—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

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

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

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

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 16—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total GLI OPEB liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy and at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees. Through the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, the rate contributed by the entity for the GLI OPEB will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly which was 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rate. From July 1, 2021 on, employers are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the GLI OPEB's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of eligible employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total GLI OPEB liability.

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

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

	Rate		
	1% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount (6.75%)	1% Increase (7.75%)
County's proportionate share of the GLI Plan Net OPEB Liability	\$ 896,960	\$ 613,920	\$ 385,353
Component School Board (Nonprofessional Plan)'s proportionate share of the GLI Plan Net OPEB Liability	161,599	110,606	69,426
Component School Board (Professional Plan)'s proportionate share of the GLI Plan Net OPEB Liability	2,000,256	1,369,066	859,352

GLI Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the GLI 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 <http://www.varetire.org/pdf/publications/2021-annual-report.pdf>, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 17—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN (OPEB PLAN):

Plan Description

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

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

Eligible Employees

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

Benefit Amounts

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

HIC Plan Notes

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

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 17—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

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

	Component Unit School Board (Nonprofessional Plan)
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	28
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	1
Total inactive members	29
Active members	77
Total covered employees	106

Contributions

The contribution requirements for active employees is governed by §51.1-1402(E) of the Code of Virginia, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding options provided to political subdivisions by the Virginia General Assembly. The School Board's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2022 was 0.63% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020. The actuarially determined rate was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions from the School Board to the HIC Plan were \$13,073 and \$12,263 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively.

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

Net HIC OPEB Liability

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

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 17—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions

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

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

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

Pre-Retirement:

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

Post-Retirement:

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

Post-Disablement:

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

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

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

Mortality Improvement Scale:

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

NOTE 17—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)***Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)*****Mortality Rates - Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - General Employees (Continued)**

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

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

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COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 17—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

Asset Class (Strategy)	Long-term Target Asset Allocation	Arithmetic Long-term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-term Expected Rate of Return*
Public Equity	34.00%	5.00%	1.70%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.57%	0.09%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	4.49%	0.63%
Real Assets	14.00%	4.76%	0.67%
Private Equity	14.00%	9.94%	1.39%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	6.00%	3.29%	0.20%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	3.00%	6.84%	0.21%
Total	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>4.89%</u>
		Inflation	2.50%
		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 return of 6.75% which was roughly at the 40th percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation at that time, providing a median return of 7.11%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total HIC OPEB liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Through the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, the rate contributed by the entity for the HIC OPEB was 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rate. From July 1, 2021 on, employers are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 17—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Discount Rate (Continued)

contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the HIC OPEB's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of eligible employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total HIC OPEB liability.

Changes in Net HIC OPEB Liability

	Component Unit School Board (Nonprofessional Plan)		
	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total HIC OPEB Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net HIC OPEB Liability (Asset) (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2020	\$ 146,843	\$ -	\$ 146,843
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	\$ 2,553	\$ -	\$ 2,553
Interest	9,912	-	9,912
Change of assumptions	4,883	-	4,883
Contributions - employer	-	12,269	(12,269)
Net investment income	-	1,644	(1,644)
Administrative expense	-	(54)	54
Net changes	\$ 17,348	\$ 13,859	\$ 3,489
Balances at June 30, 2021	\$ 164,191	\$ 13,859	\$ 150,332

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COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 17—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

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

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

	Rate		
	1% Decrease	Current Discount	1% Increase
	(5.75%)	(6.75%)	(7.75%)
Component Unit School Board (Nonprofessional Plan):			
Net HIC OPEB Liability	165,378	150,332	137,324

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

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the School Board recognized HIC Plan OPEB expense of \$12,941. At June 30, 2022, the School Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the School Board's HIC Plan from the following sources:

	Component Unit School Board (Nonprofessional Plan)	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on HIC OPEB plan investments	\$ -	\$ 986
Changes of assumptions	3,803	-
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	13,073	-
Total	\$ 16,876	\$ 986

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COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 17—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

HIC Plan OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to HIC Plan OPEB: (Continued)

\$13,073 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the HIC OPEB resulting from the School Board's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net HIC OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the HIC OPEB will be recognized in the HIC OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

Year Ended	Component Unit
June 30	School Board
	(Nonprofessional Plan)
2023	\$ 834
2024	834
2025	834
2026	315
2027	-
Thereafter	-

Health Insurance Credit Program Plan Data

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

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

Plan Description

The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan was established pursuant to §51.1-1400 et seq. of the Code of Virginia, as amended, and which provides the authority under which benefit terms are established or may be amended. All full-time, salaried permanent professional employees of public school divisions are automatically covered by the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan. This is a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan administered by the Virginia Retirement System (the System), along with pension and other OPEB plans, for public employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Members earn one month of service credit toward the benefit for each month they are employed and for which their employer pays contributions to VRS. The HIC is a tax-free reimbursement in an amount set by the General Assembly for each year of service credit against qualified health insurance premiums retirees pay for single coverage, excluding any portion covering the spouse or dependents. The credit cannot exceed the amount of the premiums and ends upon the retiree's death.

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

The specific information for the Teacher HIC Plan OPEB, including eligibility, coverage, and benefits is described below:

Eligible Employees

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

Benefit Amounts

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

HIC Plan Notes

The monthly HIC benefit cannot exceed the individual premium amount. Employees who retire after being on long-term disability under VLDP must have at least 15 years of service credit to qualify for the HIC as a retiree.

Contributions

The contribution requirements for active employees is governed by §51.1-1401(E) of the Code of Virginia, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to school divisions by the Virginia General Assembly. Each school division's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2022 was 1.21% of covered employee compensation for employees in the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017. The actuarially determined rate was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions from the school division to the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan were \$323,945 and \$292,812 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively.

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

At June 30, 2022, the school division reported a liability of \$3,513,386 for its proportionate share of the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan Net OPEB Liability. The Net VRS Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2021 and the total VRS Teacher Employee HIC OPEB liability used to calculate the Net VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2020 and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021. The school division's proportion of the Net VRS Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability was based on the school division's actuarially determined employer contributions to the VRS Teacher Employee HIC OPEB plan for the year ended June 30, 2021 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2021, the school division's proportion of the VRS Teacher Employee HIC was 0.27372% as compared to 0.28306% at June 30, 2020.

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

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

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

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the school division recognized VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan OPEB expense of \$252,027. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Net OPEB expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion.

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 61,308
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on Teacher HIC OPEB plan investments	-	46,282
Change in assumptions	94,973	14,120
Change in proportionate share	32,486	192,149
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	323,945	-
Total	<u>\$ 451,404</u>	<u>\$ 313,859</u>

\$323,945 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the Teacher Employee HIC OPEB resulting from the school division's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Teacher Employee HIC OPEB will be recognized in the Teacher Employee HIC OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

Year Ended June 30

2023	\$ (38,409)
2024	(38,935)
2025	(40,511)
2026	(36,835)
2027	(13,735)
Thereafter	(17,975)

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

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

Actuarial Assumptions

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

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases, including inflation:	3.50%-5.95%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of investment expenses, including inflation

Mortality Rates - Teachers

Pre-Retirement:

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

Post-Retirement:

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

Post-Disablement:

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

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Teachers Contingent Annuitant Rates projected generationally

Mortality Improvement Scale:

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

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COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

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

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

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

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

Net Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability

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

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

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

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

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

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

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

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

*On October 10, 2019, the VRS Board elected a long-term rate of 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%.

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COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

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

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total Teacher Employee HIC OPEB was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy and at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees. Through the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, the rate contributed by each school division for the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly, which was 100% of the actuarially determined rate. From July 1, 2021 on, all agencies are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the Teacher Employee HIC OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total Teacher Employee HIC OPEB liability.

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

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

		Rate		
		1% Decrease	Current Discount	1% Increase
		(5.75%)	(6.75%)	(7.75%)
School division's proportionate share of the VRS Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Plan				
Net HIC OPEB Liability	\$	3,955,099	\$ 3,513,386	\$ 3,139,592

Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Fiduciary Net Position

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

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 19—RETIREE HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN (OPEB PLAN):

County and School Board

Plan Description

In addition to the pension benefits described in Note 14, the County and the School Board allow retirees to participate in their respective health insurance plans until they become Medicare eligible if they retire directly from either entity with at least 15 years of service and meet the minimum requirements to receive an early or regular VRS retirement benefit.

Benefits Provided

County benefits include medical and dental. For pre-Medicare coverage, retirees pay the full active premium rates. Currently the plans offered to retirees are the High Deductible Health plan and the Key Advantage 1000 plan. Retirees and spouses that become Medicare Eligible are no longer eligible for the retiree medical plan. The plan does not include a death benefit for spouses of employees.

School Board health plan benefits include medical and dental. For pre-Medicare coverage, retirees pay the full active premium rates. Currently the plan offered to retirees are the High Deductible Health plan and the Key Advantage 500 and 1000 plans. Retirees and spouses that become Medicare eligible are able to pay for the Medicare Supplement Plan for which there is no implicit subsidy. If an employee dies while employed and was eligible for retirement, the surviving spouse (or eligible family member) will be eligible to continue medical coverage, if they were covered before the employee's death.

Plan Membership

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

	Primary Government	Component Unit School Board
Total active employees with coverage	195	388
Total active employees without coverage	32	151
Total retirees with coverage	3	20
Total	230	559

Contributions

The County and School Board's retirees pay 100% of the premiums directly to the insurance company. The benefits of the plans are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. The County and School Boards fund on a cash basis as benefits are paid. No assets have been segregated or restricted to provide for and restricted to provide for postretirement benefits.

Total OPEB Liability

The County and School Board's total retiree health insurance OPEB liabilities of \$711,927 and \$2,349,251, respectively, were measured as of June 30, 2021, and are based on actuarial valuations performed on January 1, 2021.

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 19—RETIREE HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

County and School Board: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

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

Salary Increases	The salary increase rate was 3.00% per annum
Discount Rate	1.92%
Investment Rate of Return	7.00%
Healthcare Trend Rate	The trend for 2020 is 4.7%. The ultimate trend is 4.0% and is reached in 2075.

Mortality rates for the County were based on the following actuarial assumptions:

Pre-Commencement: RP-2014 EE mortality with SOA Scale BB (base year 2014 projected to 2020) and 90% male rates.

Post-Commencement: RP-2014 EE mortality with SOA Scale BB (base year 2014 projected to 2020) and 90% male rates.

Post-Disablement: RP-2014 Disability Mortality set forward 1 year for males rates.

These mortality assumptions were chosen to match the mortality assumptions used in the June 30, 2016 Annual Financial Statement for the Virginia Retirement System.

Mortality rates for the School Board were based on the following actuarial assumptions:

Pre-Commencement: SOA RP-2014 adjusted to 2006 White Collar Mortality Projected with Scale BB to year 2020.

Post-Commencement: SOA RP-2014 adjusted to 2006 White Collar Mortality Projected with Scale BB to year 2020.

Post-Disablement: SOA RP-2014 adjusted to 2006 Disabled Retiree Mortality Projected with Scale BB to year 2020 - Male and Female increased by 115%.

These mortality assumptions were chosen to match the mortality assumptions used in the June 30, 2016 Annual Financial Statement for the Virginia Retirement System.

Disability rates:

- County Employees: The VRS State Employee Disability Rate table as was used in the 2019 VRS OPEB Plans actuarial valuation.
- LEOS Public Safety: The VRS SPORS Disability Rate table as was used in the 2019 VRS OPEB plans actuarial valuation.
- School Board Professionals: The VRS Teachers Disability Rate table as was used in the 2019 VRS OPEB Plans actuarial valuation.
- School Board Non-Professionals: The VRS State Employee Disability Rate table as was used in the 2019 VRS OPEB plans actuarial valuation.

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 19—RETIREE HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

County and School Board: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Withdrawal rates:

- County Employees: The VRS State Employee Termination Rate table as was used in the 2019 VRS OPEB Plans actuarial valuation.
- LEOS Public Safety: The VRS SPORS Termination Rate table as was used in the 2019 VRS OPEB plans actuarial valuation.
- School Board Professionals: The VRS Teachers Termination Rate table as was used in the 2019 VRS OPEB Plans actuarial valuation.
- School Board Non-Professionals: The VRS State Employee Termination Rate table as was used in the 2019 VRS OPEB plans actuarial valuation.

Retirement rates:

- County Employees: The VRS State Employee Retirement Rate table as was used in the 2019 VRS OPEB Plans actuarial valuation.
- LEOS Public Safety: The VRS SPORS Retirement Rate table as was used in the 2019 VRS OPEB plans actuarial valuation.
- School Board Professionals: The VRS Teachers Retirement Rate table as was used in the 2019 VRS OPEB Plans actuarial valuation.
- School Board Non-Professionals: The VRS State Employee Retirement Rate table as was used in the 2019 VRS OPEB plans actuarial valuation.

Changes in plan provisions, actuarial assumptions, and actuarial methods

1. The discount rate is 1.92% based on the S&P Municipal Bond 20 Year High Grade Rate Index as of June 30, 2020, compared to the prior Statement No. 75 discount rate of 2.45%.
2. The claims assumption was updated to include the most recent plan experience
3. The trend assumption was updated to the most recent table released by the Society of Actuaries.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total retiree health insurance OPEB liability was 1.92%. This was based on the S&P Municipal Bond 20-Year High Grade Index as of June 30, 2021.

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 19—RETIREE HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

County and School Board: (Continued)

Changes in Total OPEB Liability - Primary Government

	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability
Balances at June 30, 2021	\$ 686,930	-	\$ 686,930
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	42,498	-	42,498
Interest	16,631	-	16,631
Experience gains	(5,703)	-	(5,703)
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	-	-
Changes in assumptions	42,101	-	42,101
Contributions - employer	-	10,530	(10,530)
Net investment income	-	-	-
Benefit payments	(10,530)	(10,530)	-
Net changes	\$ 84,997	\$ -	\$ 84,997
Balances at June 30, 2022	\$ 771,927	\$ -	\$ 771,927

Changes in Total OPEB Liability - Discretely Presented Component Unit - School Board

	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability
Balances at June 30, 2020	\$ 2,191,435	-	\$ 2,191,435
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	105,622	-	105,622
Interest	52,291	-	52,291
Experience losses	(23,577)	-	(23,577)
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	-	-
Changes in assumptions	114,137	-	114,137
Contributions - employer	-	90,657	(90,657)
Net investment income	-	-	-
Benefit payments	(90,657)	(90,657)	-
Net changes	\$ 157,816	\$ -	\$ 157,816
Balances at June 30, 2021	\$ 2,349,251	\$ -	\$ 2,349,251

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COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 19—RETIREE HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

County and School Board: (Continued)

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

The following presents the County's and School Board's total retiree health insurance OPEB liability using the discount rate of 1.92%, as well as what the County and School Board's total retiree health insurance OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage lower (0.92%) or one percentage higher (2.92%) than the current rate:

	Rate		
	1% Decrease (0.92%)	Current Discount Rate (1.92%)	1% Increase (2.92%)
Primary Government:			
Total OPEB liability	\$ 862,447	\$ 771,927	\$ 691,462
Component Unit School Board:			
Total OPEB liability	2,580,198	2,349,251	2,140,673

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

The following represents the County's and School Board's total retiree health insurance OPEB liability using the healthcare trend rate of 4%, as well as what the County and School Board's total retiree health insurance OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a healthcare trend rate that is one percentage lower (3%) or one percentage higher (5%) than the current rate:

	Rates		
	1% Decrease 3.00%	Healthcare Rate 4.00%	1% Increase 5.00%
Primary Government:			
Total OPEB liability	\$ 667,000	\$ 771,927	\$ 899,036
Component Unit School Board:			
Total OPEB liability	2,077,179	2,349,251	2,672,949

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 19—RETIREE HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

County and School Board: (Continued)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the County and School Board recognized retiree health insurance OPEB expense of \$(116,532) and \$278,112, respectively. At June 30, 2021, the County and School Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the retiree health insurance OPEB program from the following sources:

	Primary Government		Component Unit School Board	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 1,218,164	\$ 542,610	\$ 109,489
Changes in assumptions	208,111	-	250,027	-
Total	<u>\$ 208,111</u>	<u>\$ 1,218,164</u>	<u>\$ 792,637</u>	<u>\$ 109,489</u>

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

Year Ended June 30	Primary Government	Component Unit School Board
2022	\$ (175,661)	\$ 120,199
2023	(175,661)	120,199
2024	(175,661)	120,203
2025	(175,663)	103,742
2026	(155,979)	103,742
Thereafter	(151,428)	115,063

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

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

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 20—SUMMARY OF OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS:

Primary Government and Component Unit School Board

	Primary Government				Component Unit School Board			
	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows	Net OPEB Liability	OPEB Expense	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows	Net OPEB Liability	OPEB Expense
VRS OPEB Plans:								
Group Life Insurance Program (Note 16):								
County	\$ 194,208	\$ 239,124	\$ 613,920	\$ 35,799	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
School Board Nonprofessional Plan	-	-	-	-	36,172	56,287	110,606	1,273
School Board Professional Plan	-	-	-	-	388,869	601,957	1,369,066	40,189
Health Insurance Credit Program (Note 17)	-	-	-	-	16,876	986	150,332	12,941
Teacher Health Insurance Credit Program (Note 18)	-	-	-	-	451,404	313,859	3,513,386	252,027
County Retiree Health Insurance Plan (Note 19)	208,111	1,218,164	771,927	(116,532)	-	-	-	-
School Board Retiree Health Insurance Plan (Note 19)	-	-	-	-	792,637	109,489	2,349,251	278,112
Totals	\$ 402,319	\$ 1,457,288	\$ 1,385,847	\$ (80,733)	\$ 1,685,958	\$ 1,082,578	\$ 7,492,641	\$ 584,542

NOTE 21—LINE OF DUTY ACT (LODA) (OPEB BENEFITS):

The Line of Duty Act (LODA) provides death and healthcare benefits to certain law enforcement and rescue personnel, and their beneficiaries, who were disabled or killed in the line of duty. Benefit provisions and eligibility requirements are established by title 9.1 Chapter 4 of the Code of Virginia. Funding of LODA benefits is provided by employers in one of two ways: (a) participation in the Line of Duty and Health Benefits Trust Fund (LODA Fund), administered by the Virginia Retirement System (VRS) or (b) self-funding by the employer or through an insurance company.

The County has elected to provide LODA benefits through an insurance company. The obligation for the payment of benefits has been effectively transferred from the County to VACORP. VACORP assumes all liability for the County's LODA claims that are approved by VRS. The pool purchases reinsurance to protect the pool from extreme claims costs.

The current-year OPEB expense/expenditure for the insured benefits is defined as the amount of premiums or other payments required for the insured benefits for the reporting period in accordance with the agreement with the insurance company for LODA and a change in liability to the insurer equal to the difference between amounts recognized as OPEB expense and amounts paid by the employer to the insurer. The County's LODA coverage is fully covered or "insured" through VACORP. This is built into the LODA coverage cost presented in the annual renewals. The County's LODA premium for the year ended June 30, 2022 was \$49,937.

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 22—LEASES RECEIVABLE:

The County leases office space to tenants under the following lease contract. In fiscal year 2022, the County recognized principal and interest revenue in the amount of \$18,848 and \$1,152, respectively. A description of the leases is as follows:

Lease Description	Start Date	End Date	Payment Frequency	Discount Rate	Receivable Balance
Health Department lease	7/1/2021	12/31/2023	Monthly	3.25%	\$ 29,242
Total					<u>\$ 29,242</u>

Expected future payments at June 30, 2022 are as follows:

Year Ended June 30	Governmental Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	19,336	664	\$ 20,000
2024	9,906	94	10,000
Total	<u>\$ 29,242</u>	<u>\$ 758</u>	<u>\$ 30,000</u>

Lease revenue for the above lease for the year ended June 30, 2022 was \$19,236.

NOTE 23—ADOPTION OF ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES:

The County implemented provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement Nos. 87, *Leases* and 92, *Omnibus 2020* during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. Statement No. 87, *Leases* requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020* addresses a variety of topics, including leases. No restatement of beginning net position was required as a result of this implementation. Using the facts and circumstances that existed at the beginning of the year of implementation, the following balances were recognized as of July 1, 2021 related to the lease(s):

Primary Government:

	Governmental Activities	General Fund
Lessee activity:		
Lease assets	\$ 507,626	\$ -
Lease liabilities	<u>\$ 507,626</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Lessor activity:		
Leases receivable	\$ 48,090	\$ 48,090
Deferred inflows of resources - leases	<u>\$ 48,090</u>	<u>\$ 48,090</u>

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 24—UPCOMING PRONOUNCEMENTS:

Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*, provides a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminates diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021.

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. This Statement also provides guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payment arrangements. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 25—COVID-19 PANDEMIC FUNDING AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

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

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 25—COVID-19 PANDEMIC FUNDING AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS: (Continued)

ARPA Funding

On March 11, 2021, the American Rescue Plan (ARPA) Act of 2021 was passed by the federal government. A primary component of the ARPA was the establishment of the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (CSLFRF). Local governments are to receive funds in two tranches, with 50% provided beginning in May 2021 and the balance delivered approximately 12 months later.

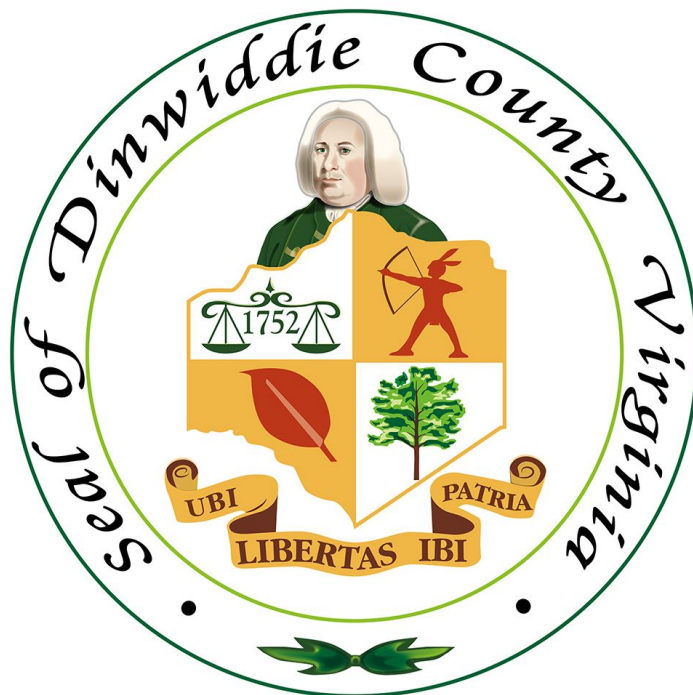
On June 11, 2021, the County received its share of the first half of the CSLFRF funds. On June 9, 2022, the County received the second half of the CSLFRF funds. In total, the County received \$5,544,337. As a condition of receiving CSLFRF funds, any funds unobligated by December 31, 2024, and unexpended by December 31, 2026, will be returned to the federal government. Unspent funds in the amount of \$5,222,265 from the allocation are reported as unearned revenue as of June 30, 2022.

ESF Funding

The CARES Act also established the Education Stabilization Fund (ESF) and allocated \$30.75 billion to the U.S. Department of Education. The ESF is composed of three primary emergency relief funds: (1) a Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER) Fund, (2) an Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund, and (3) a Higher Education Emergency Relief (HEER) Fund. The Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSA Act) was signed into law on December 27, 2020 and added \$81.9 billion to the ESF. In March 2021, the American Rescue Plan Act (ARP Act), in support of ongoing state and institutional COVID-19 recovery efforts, added more than \$170 billion to the ESF. The School Board is receiving this funding from the Virginia Department of Education on a reimbursement basis.

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION OTHER THAN
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

June 30, 2022



General Fund

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts				Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts		
REVENUES					
General property taxes	\$ 35,182,795	\$ 35,182,795	\$ 36,683,158	\$	1,500,363
Other local taxes	6,476,299	6,476,299	6,985,467		509,168
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses	326,475	326,475	472,490		146,015
Fines and forfeitures	735,250	735,250	518,333		(216,917)
Revenue from the use of money and property	195,657	217,657	44,653		(173,004)
Charges for services	1,810,101	1,810,101	1,981,528		171,427
Miscellaneous	178,680	218,680	195,360		(23,320)
Recovered costs	167,867	167,867	196,938		29,071
Intergovernmental:					
Commonwealth	8,737,028	8,803,581	8,488,695		(314,886)
Federal	1,551,098	1,627,567	2,080,407		452,840
Total revenues	\$ 55,361,250	\$ 55,566,272	\$ 57,647,029	\$	2,080,757
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General government administration	\$ 3,992,971	\$ 4,053,171	\$ 3,901,153	\$	152,018
Judicial administration	1,273,539	1,327,759	1,249,849		77,910
Public safety	14,525,670	15,391,992	14,497,389		894,603
Public works	4,872,855	5,018,935	4,847,018		171,917
Health and welfare	3,955,043	3,955,043	3,568,842		386,201
Education	15,705,955	15,705,955	15,705,955		-
Parks, recreation, and cultural	1,316,688	1,338,688	1,324,061		14,627
Community development	2,232,117	2,356,179	1,459,655		896,524
Debt service:					
Principal retirement	-	75,332	75,332		-
Interest and other fiscal charges	-	27,848	27,848		-
Total expenditures	\$ 47,874,838	\$ 49,250,902	\$ 46,657,102	\$	2,593,800
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$ 7,486,412	\$ 6,315,370	\$ 10,989,927	\$	4,674,557
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers out	\$ (8,546,774)	\$ (11,236,899)	\$ (11,236,899)	\$	-
Lease proceeds	-	928,898	928,898		-
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$ (8,546,774)	\$ (10,308,001)	\$ (10,308,001)	\$	-
Net change in fund balances	\$ (1,060,362)	\$ (3,992,631)	\$ 681,926	\$	4,674,557
Fund balances - beginning of year	1,060,362	3,992,631	22,290,661		(18,298,030)
Fund balances - end of year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,972,587	\$	(13,623,473)

Notes to required supplementary information:

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

See Independent Auditors' Report

Special Revenue Fund

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	
REVENUES				
Revenue from the use of money and property	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 85	\$ 85
Charges for services	3,500	3,500	3,279	(221)
Miscellaneous	45,000	45,000	141,389	96,389
Intergovernmental:				
Commonwealth	1,984,455	1,990,959	1,411,403	(579,556)
Federal	7,500	5,551,837	412,515	(5,139,322)
Total revenues	\$ 2,040,455	\$ 7,591,296	\$ 1,968,671	\$ (5,622,625)
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Judicial administration	\$ 26,639	\$ 30,907	\$ 3,591	\$ 27,316
Public safety	464,561	6,139,869	601,980	5,537,889
Public works	65,894	91,674	64,013	27,661
Health and welfare	2,747,141	2,858,510	2,187,871	670,639
Total expenditures	\$ 3,304,235	\$ 9,120,960	\$ 2,857,455	\$ 6,263,505
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$ (1,263,780)	\$ (1,529,664)	\$ (888,784)	\$ 640,880
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	\$ 906,557	\$ 906,557	\$ 906,557	\$ -
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$ 906,557	\$ 906,557	\$ 906,557	\$ -
Net change in fund balances	\$ (357,223)	\$ (623,107)	\$ 17,773	\$ 640,880
Fund balances - beginning of year	357,223	623,107	623,110	
Fund balances - end of year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 640,883	\$ 640,880

Notes to required supplementary information:

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

See Independent Auditors' Report

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios

Primary Government

For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2014 through June 30, 2021

	2021	2020
Total pension liability		
Service cost	\$ 1,445,350	\$ 1,379,484
Interest	2,729,855	2,647,293
Changes in benefit terms	-	-
Changes of assumptions	1,301,689	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	(912,192)	(843,894)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,825,095)	(2,094,389)
Net change in total pension liability	\$ 2,739,607	\$ 1,088,494
Total pension liability - beginning	41,354,839	40,266,345
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$ 44,094,446	\$ 41,354,839
Plan fiduciary net position		
Contributions - employer	\$ 1,033,891	\$ 970,837
Contributions - employee	562,475	521,570
Net investment income	10,464,266	722,615
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,825,095)	(2,094,389)
Administrator charges	(25,568)	(24,634)
Other	991	(858)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	\$ 10,210,960	\$ 95,141
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	38,057,053	37,961,912
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 48,268,013	\$ 38,057,053
County's net pension liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$ (4,173,567)	\$ 3,297,786
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	109.47%	92.03%
Covered payroll	\$ 10,863,930	\$ 10,717,565
County's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	-38.42%	30.77%

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

See Independent Auditors' Report

	2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014
\$	1,274,950	\$	1,280,796	\$	1,118,970	\$	1,041,334	\$	997,720	\$	967,375
	2,570,094		2,418,890		2,334,043		2,280,925		2,209,011		2,104,161
	-		-		-		-		-		-
	1,163,797		-		30,664		-		-		-
	(543,998)		220,737		(595,086)		(947,822)		(587,348)		-
	(1,828,248)		(1,692,480)		(1,660,512)		(1,570,704)		(1,613,371)		(1,533,995)
\$	2,636,595	\$	2,227,943	\$	1,228,079	\$	803,733	\$	1,006,012	\$	1,537,541
	37,629,750		35,401,807		34,173,728		33,369,995		32,363,983		30,826,442
\$	40,266,345	\$	37,629,750	\$	35,401,807	\$	34,173,728	\$	33,369,995	\$	32,363,983
\$	928,477	\$	864,249	\$	837,735	\$	1,040,134	\$	983,274	\$	1,094,374
	520,505		489,818		475,344		431,968		419,596		396,746
	2,402,322		2,503,084		3,712,015		529,812		1,325,286		3,961,896
	(1,828,248)		(1,692,480)		(1,660,512)		(1,570,704)		(1,613,371)		(1,533,995)
	(23,553)		(21,479)		(21,359)		(18,615)		(18,079)		(21,172)
	(1,515)		(2,232)		(3,305)		(223)		(280)		209
\$	1,997,988	\$	2,140,960	\$	3,339,918	\$	412,372	\$	1,096,426	\$	3,898,058
	35,963,924		33,822,964		30,483,046		30,070,674		28,974,248		25,076,190
\$	37,961,912	\$	35,963,924	\$	33,822,964	\$	30,483,046	\$	30,070,674	\$	28,974,248
\$	2,304,433	\$	1,665,826	\$	1,578,843	\$	3,690,682	\$	3,299,321	\$	3,389,735
	94.28%		95.57%		95.54%		89.20%		90.11%		89.53%
\$	10,138,715	\$	9,937,349	\$	9,580,709	\$	8,731,839	\$	8,217,087	\$	7,925,648
	22.73%		16.76%		16.48%		42.27%		40.15%		42.77%

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios Component Unit School Board - Nonprofessional Plan For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2014 through June 30, 2021

	2021	2020
Total pension liability		
Service cost	\$ 186,376	\$ 201,445
Interest	558,786	544,278
Changes of assumptions	216,497	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	(532,435)	(8,442)
Benefit payments	(550,680)	(494,013)
Net change in total pension liability	\$ (121,456)	\$ 243,268
Total pension liability - beginning	8,553,652	8,310,384
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$ 8,432,196	\$ 8,553,652
Plan fiduciary net position		
Contributions - employer	\$ 118,166	\$ 129,691
Contributions - employee	91,164	94,940
Net investment income	2,085,004	149,539
Benefit payments	(550,680)	(494,013)
Administrator charges	(5,373)	(5,227)
Other	(965)	(176)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	\$ 1,737,316	\$ (125,246)
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	7,785,052	7,910,298
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 9,522,368	\$ 7,785,052
School Division's net pension liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$ (1,090,172)	\$ 768,600
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	112.93%	91.01%
Covered payroll	\$ 1,947,569	\$ 2,021,851
School Division's net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	-55.98%	38.01%

The plan years above are reported in the entity's financial statements in the fiscal year following the plan year - i.e., the plan year 2014 information was presented in the entity's fiscal year 2015 financial report.

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

See Independent Auditors' Report

	2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014
\$	182,616	\$	182,359	\$	197,565	\$	212,159	\$	212,912	\$	220,298
	545,599		534,144		532,511		529,520		520,030		500,348
	195,597		-		(77,333)		-		-		-
	(127,585)		(26,305)		(101,758)		(141,831)		(97,869)		-
	(560,230)		(492,868)		(562,466)		(551,759)		(447,258)		(431,694)
\$	235,997	\$	197,330	\$	(11,481)	\$	48,089	\$	187,815	\$	288,952
	8,074,387		7,877,057		7,888,538		7,840,449		7,652,634		7,363,682
\$	8,310,384	\$	8,074,387	\$	7,877,057	\$	7,888,538	\$	7,840,449	\$	7,652,634
\$	132,727	\$	129,874	\$	129,537	\$	181,929	\$	182,256	\$	227,601
	96,201		88,173		89,080		99,425		97,964		104,640
	501,568		546,029		830,237		119,831		317,343		961,713
	(560,230)		(492,868)		(562,466)		(551,759)		(447,258)		(431,694)
	(5,168)		(4,850)		(5,022)		(4,484)		(4,448)		(5,223)
	(316)		(481)		(731)		(51)		(67)		51
\$	164,782	\$	265,877	\$	480,635	\$	(155,109)	\$	145,790	\$	857,088
	7,745,516		7,479,639		6,999,004		7,154,113		7,008,323		6,151,235
\$	7,910,298	\$	7,745,516	\$	7,479,639	\$	6,999,004	\$	7,154,113	\$	7,008,323
\$	400,086	\$	328,871	\$	397,418	\$	889,534	\$	686,336	\$	644,311
	95.19%		95.93%		94.95%		88.72%		91.25%		91.58%
\$	2,031,297	\$	1,830,349	\$	1,817,449	\$	2,183,222	\$	1,863,958	\$	1,988,146
	19.70%		17.97%		21.87%		40.74%		36.82%		32.41%

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability - Component Unit School Board - Professional Plan
For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2014 through June 30, 2021

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Employer's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.27527%	0.28366%
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ 21,369,478	\$ 41,279,980
Employer's Covered Payroll	24,207,681	24,818,329
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	88.28%	166.33%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	85.46%	71.47%

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

See Independent Auditors' Report

<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
0.28314%	0.28583%	0.29609%	0.29066%	0.28527%	0.28514%
\$ 37,262,833	\$ 33,613,000	\$ 36,413,000	\$ 40,733,000	\$ 35,905,000	\$ 34,458,000
23,625,867	23,028,893	23,342,183	21,551,979	21,673,789	20,836,105
157.72%	145.96%	156.00%	189.00%	165.66%	165.38%
73.51%	74.81%	72.92%	68.28%	70.68%	70.88%

Schedule of Employer Contributions

Pension Plans

For the Years Ended June 30, 2014 through June 30, 2022

Date	Contributions in Relation to			Employer's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll
	Contractually Required Contribution*	Contractually Required Contribution*	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Primary Government					
2022	\$ 1,146,180	\$ 1,146,180	\$ -	\$ 12,050,641	9.51%
2021	1,075,529	1,075,529	-	10,863,930	9.90%
2020	1,005,213	1,005,213	-	10,717,565	9.38%
2019	951,011	951,011	-	10,138,715	9.38%
2018	882,437	882,437	-	9,937,349	8.88%
2017	850,767	850,767	-	9,580,709	8.88%
2016	1,048,694	1,048,694	-	8,731,839	12.01%
2015	986,872	986,872	-	8,217,087	12.01%
2014	1,094,374	1,094,374	-	7,925,648	13.81%
Component Unit School Board - Nonprofessional Plan					
2022	\$ 125,693	\$ 125,693	\$ -	\$ 2,075,045	6.06%
2021	124,896	124,896	-	1,947,569	6.41%
2020	138,699	138,699	-	2,021,851	6.86%
2019	139,347	139,347	-	2,031,297	6.86%
2018	134,897	134,897	-	1,830,349	7.37%
2017	133,946	133,946	-	1,817,449	7.37%
2016	183,609	183,609	-	2,183,222	8.41%
2015	175,398	175,398	-	1,863,958	9.41%
2014	227,601	227,601	-	1,988,146	11.45%
Component Unit School Board - Professional Plan					
2022	\$ 4,282,970	\$ 4,282,970	\$ -	\$ 26,772,298	16.00%
2021	4,025,178	4,025,178	-	24,207,681	16.63%
2020	3,891,514	3,891,514	-	24,818,329	15.68%
2019	3,704,536	3,704,536	-	23,625,867	15.68%
2018	3,758,315	3,758,315	-	23,028,893	16.32%
2017	3,421,964	3,421,964	-	23,342,183	14.66%
2016	3,125,037	3,125,037	-	21,551,979	14.50%
2015	3,047,335	3,047,335	-	21,673,789	14.06%
2014	2,431,355	2,431,355	-	20,836,105	11.67%

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

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

See Independent Auditors' Report

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

Pension Plans

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

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

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

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

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

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

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

Component Unit School Board - Professional Employees:

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

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

Date (1)	Employer's Proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) (2)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) (3)	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Employer's	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total GLI OPEB Liability (6)
				Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (3)/(4) (5)	
Primary Government:					
2021	0.05270%	\$ 613,920	\$ 10,863,930	5.65%	67.45%
2020	0.05214%	870,131	10,717,565	8.12%	52.64%
2019	0.05192%	844,877	10,138,715	8.33%	52.00%
2018	0.05239%	795,000	9,937,349	8.00%	51.22%
2017	0.05207%	783,000	9,580,709	8.17%	48.86%
Component Unit School Board - Nonprofessional Plan					
2021	0.00950%	\$ 110,606	\$ 1,960,331	5.64%	67.45%
2020	0.00985%	164,380	2,021,851	8.13%	52.64%
2019	0.01037%	168,748	2,031,297	8.31%	52.00%
2018	0.00963%	146,000	1,830,349	7.98%	51.22%
2017	0.00985%	148,000	1,817,449	8.14%	48.86%
Component Unit School Board - Professional Plan					
2021	0.11760%	\$ 1,369,066	\$ 24,207,681	5.66%	67.45%
2020	0.12086%	2,016,956	24,818,329	8.13%	52.64%
2019	0.12071%	1,964,273	23,625,867	8.31%	52.00%
2018	0.12119%	1,840,000	23,028,893	7.99%	51.22%
2017	0.12653%	1,904,000	23,342,183	8.16%	48.86%

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

See Independent Auditors' Report

Schedule of Employer OPEB Contributions
 Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan
 For the Years Ended June 30, 2018 through June 30, 2022

Date	Contractually Required Contribution		Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution		Contribution Deficiency (Excess)		Employer's Covered Payroll		Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll	
	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	
Primary Government:										
2022	\$	65,235	\$	65,235	\$	-	\$	12,080,641		0.54%
2021		58,342		58,342		-		10,863,930		0.54%
2020		56,227		56,227		-		10,717,565		0.52%
2019		53,325		53,325		-		10,138,715		0.53%
2018		51,674		51,674		-		9,937,349		0.52%
Component Unit School Board - Nonprofessional										
2022	\$	11,290	\$	11,290	\$	-	\$	2,090,678		0.54%
2021		10,503		10,503		-		1,960,331		0.54%
2020		10,524		10,524		-		2,021,851		0.52%
2019		10,563		10,563		-		2,031,297		0.52%
2018		9,520		9,520		-		1,830,349		0.52%
Component Unit School Board - Professional										
2022	\$	144,618	\$	144,618	\$	-	\$	26,781,172		0.54%
2021		130,733		130,733		-		24,207,681		0.54%
2020		129,149		129,149		-		24,818,329		0.52%
2019		122,992		122,992		-		23,625,867		0.52%
2018		119,804		119,804		-		23,028,893		0.52%

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

See Independent Auditors' Report

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

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

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

Teachers

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

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - General Employees

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

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - Hazardous Duty Employees

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

Schedule of Changes in the School Board's Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan

Component Unit School Board - Nonprofessional Plan

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

	2021	2020
Total HIC OPEB Liability		
Service cost	\$ 2,553	\$ -
Interest	9,912	-
Changes in benefit terms	-	146,843
Changes of assumptions	4,883	-
Net change in total HIC OPEB liability	\$ 17,348	\$ 146,843
Total HIC OPEB Liability - beginning	146,843	-
Total HIC OPEB Liability - ending (a)	<u>\$ 164,191</u>	<u>\$ 146,843</u>
Plan fiduciary net position		
Contributions - employer	\$ 12,269	\$ -
Net investment income	1,644	-
Administrator charges	(54)	-
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	\$ 13,859	\$ -
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	-	-
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>\$ 13,859</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
School Board's net HIC OPEB liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 150,332	\$ 146,843
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total HIC OPEB liability	8.44%	0.00%
Covered payroll	\$ 1,947,569	\$ -
School Board's net HIC OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	7.72%	0.00%

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

See Independent Auditors' Report

Schedule of Employer OPEB Contributions
 Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan
 Component Unit School Board - Nonprofessional Plan
 For the Years Ended June 30, 2021 through June, 30, 2022

Date	Contractually Required Contribution (1)	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution (2)	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)
Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional):					
2022	\$ 13,073	\$ 13,073	\$ -	\$ 2,075,045	0.63%
2021	12,263	12,263	-	1,947,569	0.63%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. However, the program was not utilized until the year ended June 30, 2021.

See Independent Auditors' Report

Notes to Required Supplementary Information
 Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan
 Component Unit School Board - Nonprofessional Plan
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

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

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

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - General Employees

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

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - Hazardous Duty Employees

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

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

Date (1)	Employer's Proportion of the Net HIC OPEB Liability (Asset) (2)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net HIC OPEB Liability (Asset) (3)	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net HIC OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (3)/(4) (5)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total HIC OPEB Liability (6)
2021	0.27372% \$	3,513,386 \$	24,207,681	14.51%	13.15%
2020	0.28306%	3,692,564	24,818,329	14.88%	9.95%
2019	0.28194%	3,690,868	23,625,867	15.62%	8.97%
2018	0.28481%	3,616,000	23,028,893	15.70%	8.08%
2017	0.29564%	3,751,000	23,342,183	16.07%	7.04%

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

See Independent Auditors' Report

Schedule of Employer OPEB Contributions
Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan
For the Years Ended June 30, 2018 through June, 30, 2022

Date	Contractually Required Contribution (1)	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution (2)	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)
2022	\$ 323,945	\$ 323,945	\$ -	\$ 26,772,298	1.21%
2021	292,812	292,812	-	24,207,681	1.21%
2020	297,823	297,823	-	24,818,329	1.20%
2019	283,722	283,722	-	23,625,867	1.20%
2018	283,277	283,277	-	23,028,893	1.23%

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

See Independent Auditors' Report

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

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

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

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

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios
Primary Government
For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2018 through June 30, 2022

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total OPEB liability					
Service cost	\$ 42,498	\$ 72,824	\$ 153,150	\$ 145,857	\$ 124,204
Interest	16,631	36,382	51,077	59,499	51,034
Changes of assumptions	42,101	8,497	-	329,804	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(5,703)	(1,292,726)	-	(487,262)	-
Benefit payments	(10,530)	(19,848)	(27,226)	(24,599)	(64,411)
Net change in total OPEB liability	\$ 84,997	\$ (1,194,871)	\$ 177,001	\$ 23,299	\$ 110,827
Total OPEB liability - beginning	686,930	1,881,801	1,704,800	1,681,501	1,570,674
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$ 771,927	\$ 686,930	\$ 1,881,801	\$ 1,704,800	\$ 1,681,501
 Covered employee payroll	 \$ N/A	 \$ N/A	 \$ N/A	 \$ N/A	 \$ N/A
 County's total OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of covered employee payroll	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A

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

See Independent Auditors' Report

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios
 Component Unit School Board
 For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2018 through June 30, 2022

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total OPEB liability					
Service cost	\$ 105,622	\$ 100,588	\$ 86,529	\$ 82,409	\$ 85,929
Interest	52,291	60,911	44,730	48,965	43,166
Changes of assumptions	114,137	15,897	-	322,542	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(23,577)	723,480	-	(207,339)	-
Benefit payments	(90,657)	(357,409)	(79,919)	(72,207)	(59,599)
Net change in total OPEB liability	\$ 157,816	\$ 543,467	\$ 51,340	\$ 174,370	\$ 69,496
Total OPEB liability - beginning	2,191,435	1,647,968	1,596,628	1,422,258	1,352,762
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$ 2,349,251	\$ 2,191,435	\$ 1,647,968	\$ 1,596,628	\$ 1,422,258
 Covered employee payroll	 \$ N/A	 \$ N/A	 \$ N/A	 \$ N/A	 \$ N/A
 School Board's total OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of covered employee payroll	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A	 N/A

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

See Independent Auditors' Report

Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Primary Government OPEB
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Valuation Date: 1/1/2021
Measurement Date: 6/30/2021

No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GASB 75 to pay related benefits.

Methods and assumptions used to determine OPEB liability:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry age normal
Discount Rate	1.92%
Inflation	2.50% per year as of June 30, 2022
Healthcare Trend Rate	The trend for 2020 is 4.7%. The ultimate trend is 4.0% and is reached in 2075.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Component Unit School Board OPEB
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Valuation Date: 1/1/2021
Measurement Date: 6/30/2021

No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GASB 75 to pay related benefits.

Methods and assumptions used to determine OPEB liability:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry age normal
Discount Rate	1.92%
Inflation	2.50% per year as of June 30, 2022
Healthcare Trend Rate	The trend for 2020 is 4.7%. The ultimate trend is 4.0% and is reached in 2075.

Debt Service Fund

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Community development	\$ 110,200	\$ 110,200	\$ 110,200	\$ -
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	5,307,025	5,307,025	5,307,024	1
Interest and other fiscal charges	2,140,865	2,140,865	2,140,506	359
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 7,558,090</u>	<u>\$ 7,558,090</u>	<u>\$ 7,557,730</u>	<u>\$ 360</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>\$ (7,558,090)</u>	<u>\$ (7,558,090)</u>	<u>\$ (7,557,730)</u>	<u>\$ 360</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	<u>\$ 7,490,216</u>	<u>\$ 7,490,216</u>	<u>\$ 7,490,217</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>
Net change in fund balances	\$ (67,874)	\$ (67,874)	\$ (67,513)	\$ 361
Fund balances - beginning of year	67,874	67,874	2,161,283	2,093,409
Fund balances - end of year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,093,770</u>	<u>\$ 2,093,770</u>

Capital Projects Fund

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	
REVENUES				
Revenue from the use of money and property	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,786	\$ 13,786
Miscellaneous	-	-	44,761	44,761
Recovered costs	1,000,000	2,719,805	2,719,805	-
Intergovernmental:				
Commonwealth	-	117,998	69,591	(48,407)
Total revenues	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 2,837,803	\$ 2,847,943	\$ 10,140
EXPENDITURES				
Capital outlays and projects	\$ 12,128,669	\$ 15,520,338	\$ 5,889,284	\$ 9,631,054
Total expenditures	\$ 12,128,669	\$ 15,520,338	\$ 5,889,284	\$ 9,631,054
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$ (11,128,669)	\$ (12,682,535)	\$ (3,041,341)	\$ 9,641,194
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	\$ 150,000	\$ 2,840,125	\$ 2,840,125	\$ -
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$ 150,000	\$ 2,840,125	\$ 2,840,125	\$ -
Net change in fund balances	\$ (10,978,669)	\$ (9,842,410)	\$ (201,216)	\$ 9,641,194
Fund balances - beginning of year	10,978,669	9,842,410	9,842,410	-
Fund balances - end of year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,641,194	\$ 9,641,194

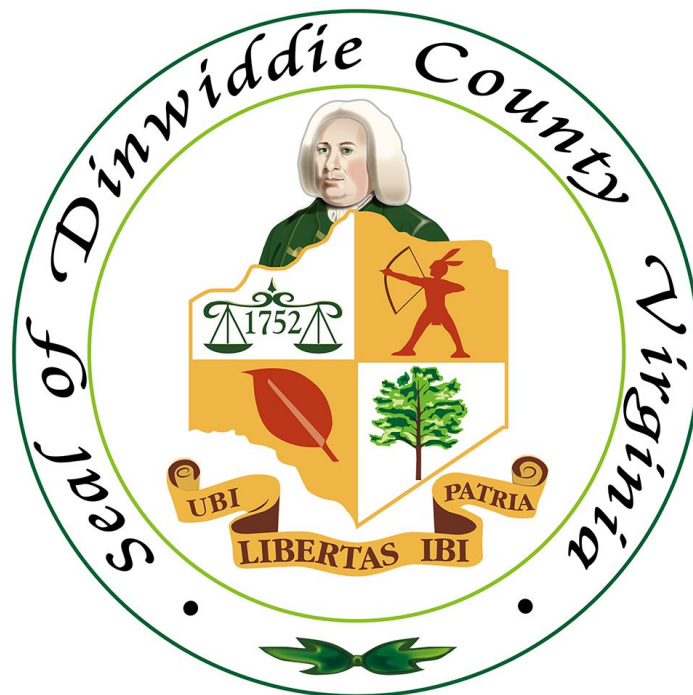
Combining Statement of Private Purpose Trust Funds
 Fiduciary Funds
 June 30, 2022

	Private Purpose Trust Funds						
	Butterworth Scholarship	Retired Teachers Scholarships	Williamson Scholarship	Doyle Scholarship	Pamplin Endowment	Abrahams Scholarship	Total
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12,767	\$ 35,935	\$ 873	\$ 129	\$ 257,134	\$ 413,890	\$ 720,728
Investments	-	-	-	395,828	2,422,743	4,062,371	6,880,942
Total assets	<u>\$ 12,767</u>	<u>\$ 35,935</u>	<u>\$ 873</u>	<u>\$ 395,957</u>	<u>\$ 2,679,877</u>	<u>\$ 4,476,261</u>	<u>\$ 7,601,670</u>
NET POSITION							
Restricted:							
Amounts held in trust for scholarships and the disadvantaged	<u>\$ 12,767</u>	<u>\$ 35,935</u>	<u>\$ 873</u>	<u>\$ 395,957</u>	<u>\$ 2,679,877</u>	<u>\$ 4,476,261</u>	<u>\$ 7,601,670</u>

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

	Private Purpose Trust Funds						
	Butterworth Scholarship	Retired Teachers Scholarships	Williamson Scholarship	Doyle Scholarship	Pamplin Endowment	Abrahams Scholarship	Total
ADDITIONS							
Contributions:							
Private donations	\$ -	\$ 1,280	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 875	\$ 2,155
Investment earnings:							
Interest, dividends and others	121	251	2	3,295	92,429	89,113	185,211
Net increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	-	-	-	(3,906)	(324,556)	(209,997)	(538,459)
Less investment costs:							
Investment fees	-	-	-	-	(1,942)	(2,754)	(4,696)
Total additions	<u>\$ 121</u>	<u>\$ 1,531</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>\$ (611)</u>	<u>\$ (234,069)</u>	<u>\$ (122,763)</u>	<u>\$ (355,789)</u>
DEDUCTIONS							
Scholarships	\$ -	\$ 2,211	\$ -	\$ 6,000	\$ 68,995	\$ 106,975	\$ 184,181
Professional services	-	-	-	-	18,351	1,570	19,921
Total deductions	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,211</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,000</u>	<u>\$ 87,346</u>	<u>\$ 108,545</u>	<u>\$ 204,102</u>
Change in net position	121	(680)	2	(6,611)	(321,415)	(231,308)	(559,891)
Net position, beginning of year	12,646	36,615	871	402,568	3,001,292	4,707,569	8,161,561
Net position, end of year	<u>\$ 12,767</u>	<u>\$ 35,935</u>	<u>\$ 873</u>	<u>\$ 395,957</u>	<u>\$ 2,679,877</u>	<u>\$ 4,476,261</u>	<u>\$ 7,601,670</u>

*DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNIT -
SCHOOL BOARD
June 30, 2022*



COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

Exhibit II

Combining Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds
Discretely Presented Component Unit - School Board
June 30, 2022

	Operating Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,973,611	\$ -	\$ 3,973,611
Accounts receivable	2,341	153	2,494
Due from other governmental units (Note 4)	2,310,436	2,250,214	4,560,650
Due from other funds	159,229	-	159,229
Total assets	<u>\$ 6,445,617</u>	<u>\$ 2,250,367</u>	<u>\$ 8,695,984</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	\$ 484,742	\$ 3,819	\$ 488,561
Accrued liabilities	4,730,238	219,501	4,949,739
Due to other funds	-	159,229	159,229
Unearned revenue	12,248	-	12,248
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 5,227,228</u>	<u>\$ 382,549</u>	<u>\$ 5,609,777</u>
FUND BALANCES			
Committed to:			
Capital outlay	\$ 934,441	\$ -	\$ 934,441
Textbooks	-	737,185	737,185
Cafeteria	-	661,386	661,386
School grants	283,948	-	283,948
Total committed fund balances	<u>\$ 1,218,389</u>	<u>\$ 1,398,571</u>	<u>\$ 2,616,960</u>
Assigned, School activity funds	-	469,247	469,247
Total fund balances	<u>\$ 1,218,389</u>	<u>\$ 1,867,818</u>	<u>\$ 3,086,207</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	<u>\$ 6,445,617</u>	<u>\$ 2,250,367</u>	<u>\$ 8,695,984</u>

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position (Exhibit I) are different because:

Total fund balances per above \$ 3,086,207

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. 42,007,028

Long-term liabilities, including compensated absences payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. (31,775,885)

Financial statement elements related to pensions are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

Net pension asset	\$ 1,090,172	
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	8,392,279	
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	(18,041,187)	(8,558,736)

Financial statement elements related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB) are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	\$ 1,685,958	
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	(1,082,578)	603,380
Net position of governmental activities		<u>\$ 5,361,994</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds
Discretely Presented Component Unit - School Board
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Operating Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES			
Revenue from the use of money and property	\$ 146,975	\$ 150	\$ 147,125
Charges for services	-	659,003	659,003
Miscellaneous	114	-	114
Recovered costs	347,581	5,902	353,483
Intergovernmental:			
Local government	15,690,100	-	15,690,100
Commonwealth	34,045,198	349,701	34,394,899
Federal	2,355,941	4,761,538	7,117,479
Total revenues	<u>\$ 52,585,909</u>	<u>\$ 5,776,294</u>	<u>\$ 58,362,203</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
Education	\$ 50,982,514	\$ 5,171,369	\$ 56,153,883
Capital projects	2,719,805	-	2,719,805
Debt service:			
Principal retirement	382,026	-	382,026
Interest and other fiscal charges	79,290	-	79,290
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 54,163,635</u>	<u>\$ 5,171,369</u>	<u>\$ 59,335,004</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>\$ (1,577,726)</u>	<u>\$ 604,925</u>	<u>\$ (972,801)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers in	\$ -	\$ 228,404	\$ 228,404
Transfers out	(228,404)	-	(228,404)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>\$ (228,404)</u>	<u>\$ 228,404</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Net change in fund balances	<u>\$ (1,806,130)</u>	<u>\$ 833,329</u>	<u>\$ (972,801)</u>
Fund balances - beginning of year	3,024,519	1,034,489	4,059,008
Fund balances - end of year	<u>\$ 1,218,389</u>	<u>\$ 1,867,818</u>	<u>\$ 3,086,207</u>

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities (Exhibit 2) are different because:

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds - per above \$ (972,801)

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.

Capital asset additions	\$ 1,308,187	
Depreciation expense	(2,495,636)	
Allocation of jointly owned assets - original cost less depreciation	883,550	(303,899)

The repayment of equipment purchase agreement consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds; however, they do not have an effect on net position 382,026

Special contributions received from the Commonwealth for the teacher cost sharing pool are not reported in the governmental funds 168,862

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

Change in compensated absences	\$ 14,679	
Change in pension related items	4,555,518	
Change in OPEB related items	432	4,570,629

Change in net position of governmental activities \$ 3,844,817

See Independent Auditors' Report

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
Discretely Presented Component Unit - School Board
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

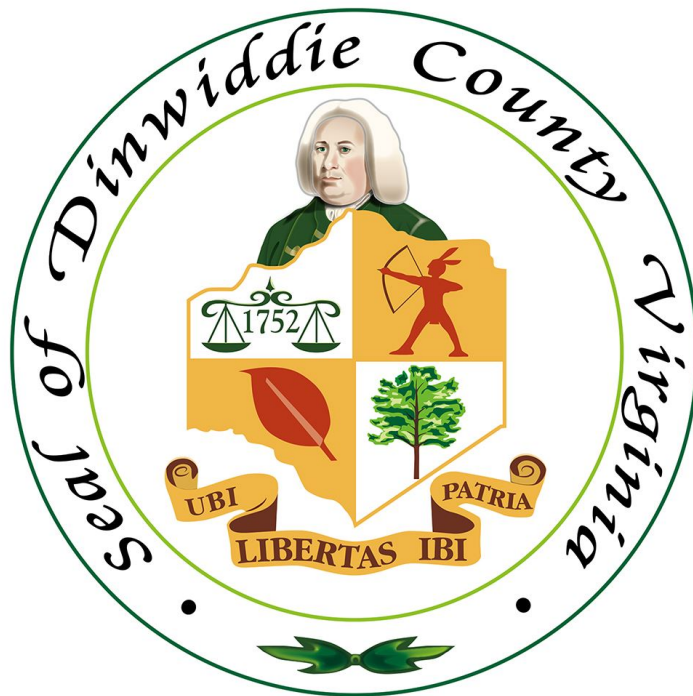
	School Operating Fund			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Revenue from the use of money and property	\$ 139,976	\$ 139,976	\$ 146,975	\$ 6,999
Charges for services	5,000	5,000	-	(5,000)
Miscellaneous	20,669	20,669	114	(20,555)
Recovered costs	264,500	264,500	347,581	83,081
Intergovernmental:				
Local government	15,690,100	15,690,100	15,690,100	-
Commonwealth	33,768,805	33,768,805	34,045,198	276,393
Federal	2,322,584	2,472,584	2,355,941	(116,643)
Total revenues	<u>\$ 52,211,634</u>	<u>\$ 52,361,634</u>	<u>\$ 52,585,909</u>	<u>\$ 224,275</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Education	\$ 51,633,391	\$ 52,078,650	\$ 50,982,514	\$ (1,096,136)
Capital projects	1,000,000	2,719,805	2,719,805	-
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	382,026	382,026	382,026	-
Interest and other fiscal charges	79,290	79,290	79,290	-
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 53,094,707</u>	<u>\$ 55,259,771</u>	<u>\$ 54,163,635</u>	<u>\$ (1,096,136)</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>\$ (883,073)</u>	<u>\$ (2,898,137)</u>	<u>\$ (1,577,726)</u>	<u>\$ 1,320,411</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transfers out	(126,382)	(126,382)	(228,404)	(102,022)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>\$ (126,382)</u>	<u>\$ (126,382)</u>	<u>\$ (228,404)</u>	<u>\$ (102,022)</u>
Net change in fund balances	\$ (1,009,455)	\$ (3,024,519)	\$ (1,806,130)	\$ 1,218,389
Fund balances - beginning of year	1,009,455	3,024,519	3,024,519	-
Fund balances - end of year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,218,389</u>	<u>\$ 1,218,389</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report

Special Revenue Fund				
Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Original	Final			
\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 150	\$	50
240,000	240,000	659,003		419,003
-	-	-		-
1,000	1,000	5,902		4,902
-	-	-		-
357,596	357,596	349,701		(7,895)
4,440,000	10,902,819	4,761,538		(6,141,281)
<u>\$ 5,038,696</u>	<u>\$ 11,501,515</u>	<u>\$ 5,776,294</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>(5,725,221)</u>
\$ 5,235,383	\$ 12,264,467	\$ 5,171,369	\$	(7,093,098)
-	-	-		-
-	-	-		-
-	-	-		-
<u>\$ 5,235,383</u>	<u>\$ 12,264,467</u>	<u>\$ 5,171,369</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>(7,093,098)</u>
<u>\$ (196,687)</u>	<u>\$ (762,952)</u>	<u>\$ 604,925</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>1,367,877</u>
\$ 126,382	\$ 126,382	\$ 228,404	\$	102,022
-	-	-		-
<u>\$ 126,382</u>	<u>\$ 126,382</u>	<u>\$ 228,404</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>102,022</u>
\$ (70,305)	\$ (636,570)	\$ 833,329	\$	1,469,899
70,305	636,570	1,034,489		397,919
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,867,818</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>1,867,818</u>

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SUPPORTING SCHEDULES
June 30, 2022



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Schedule of Revenues - Budget and Actual
 Governmental Funds
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Entity, Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
Primary Government:				
General Fund:				
Revenue from local sources:				
General property taxes:				
Real property taxes	\$ 18,997,472	\$ 18,997,472	\$ 19,194,611	\$ 197,139
Real and personal public service corporation taxes	2,110,666	2,110,666	2,039,252	(71,414)
Personal property taxes	10,385,396	10,385,396	11,734,382	1,348,986
Mobile home taxes	68,113	68,113	74,845	6,732
Machinery and tools taxes	2,956,148	2,956,148	2,960,144	3,996
Penalties	375,000	375,000	397,916	22,916
Interest	290,000	290,000	282,008	(7,992)
Total general property taxes	<u>\$ 35,182,795</u>	<u>\$ 35,182,795</u>	<u>\$ 36,683,158</u>	<u>\$ 1,500,363</u>
Other local taxes:				
Local sales and use taxes	\$ 2,557,213	\$ 2,557,213	\$ 2,686,215	\$ 129,002
Bank stock taxes	208,608	208,608	221,922	13,314
Consumption tax	264,235	264,235	235,125	(29,110)
Consumer utility taxes	576,000	576,000	526,594	(49,406)
Business license taxes	900,000	900,000	1,111,702	211,702
Admission tax	50,000	50,000	95,317	45,317
Motor vehicle licenses and registration fees	577,000	577,000	555,276	(21,724)
Taxes on recordation and wills	270,000	270,000	315,293	45,293
Meals tax	975,000	975,000	1,094,721	119,721
Transient occupancy tax	98,243	98,243	143,302	45,059
Total other local taxes	<u>\$ 6,476,299</u>	<u>\$ 6,476,299</u>	<u>\$ 6,985,467</u>	<u>\$ 509,168</u>
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses:				
Building, electrical and plumbing permits	\$ 242,500	\$ 242,500	\$ 375,428	\$ 132,928
Animal licenses	9,200	9,200	11,351	2,151
Transfer fees	875	875	1,105	230
Other permits and licenses	73,900	73,900	84,606	10,706
Total permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses	<u>\$ 326,475</u>	<u>\$ 326,475</u>	<u>\$ 472,490</u>	<u>\$ 146,015</u>
Fines and forfeitures:				
Court fines and forfeitures	\$ 735,250	\$ 735,250	\$ 518,333	\$ (216,917)
Total fines and forfeitures	<u>\$ 735,250</u>	<u>\$ 735,250</u>	<u>\$ 518,333</u>	<u>\$ (216,917)</u>
Revenue from use of money and property:				
Revenue from use of money	\$ 83,500	\$ 83,500	\$ (96,451)	\$ (179,951)
Revenue from use of property	112,157	134,157	141,104	6,947
Total revenue from use of money and property	<u>\$ 195,657</u>	<u>\$ 217,657</u>	<u>\$ 44,653</u>	<u>\$ (173,004)</u>
Charges for services:				
Ambulance and EMS services	\$ 789,000	\$ 789,000	\$ 903,993	\$ 114,993
Law enforcement and traffic control	36,386	36,386	26,438	(9,948)
Courthouse security and protective services	125,000	125,000	122,342	(2,658)
Charges for court costs	20,375	20,375	15,013	(5,362)
Commonwealth attorney's fees	3,000	3,000	2,559	(441)
Correction and detention	2,500	2,500	3,292	792
Other protection	14,240	14,240	14,732	492
Community development	-	-	3,579	3,579
Sanitation and waste removal	100,000	100,000	107,273	7,273
Water and sewer services	605,000	605,000	616,841	11,841
Parks and recreation	114,600	114,600	165,466	50,866
Total charges for services	<u>\$ 1,810,101</u>	<u>\$ 1,810,101</u>	<u>\$ 1,981,528</u>	<u>\$ 171,427</u>

Schedule of Revenues - Budget and Actual

Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022 (Continued)

Entity, Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
Primary Government: (Continued)				
General Fund: (Continued)				
Revenue from local sources: (Continued)				
Miscellaneous:				
Miscellaneous	\$ 178,680	\$ 218,680	\$ 195,360	\$ (23,320)
Total miscellaneous	\$ 178,680	\$ 218,680	\$ 195,360	\$ (23,320)
Recovered costs:				
Security deputies	\$ 66,000	\$ 66,000	\$ 141,756	\$ 75,756
Other recovered costs	91,137	91,137	46,791	(44,346)
Prisoner extradition reimbursement	2,400	2,400	791	(1,609)
Social services insurance	8,330	8,330	7,600	(730)
Total recovered costs	\$ 167,867	\$ 167,867	\$ 196,938	\$ 29,071
Total revenue from local sources	\$ 45,073,124	\$ 45,135,124	\$ 47,077,927	\$ 1,942,803
Intergovernmental:				
Revenue from the Commonwealth:				
Noncategorical aid:				
Rolling stock tax	\$ 123,000	\$ 123,000	\$ 121,300	\$ (1,700)
Mobile home titling taxes	45,000	45,000	48,027	3,027
Tax on deeds	68,000	68,000	81,061	13,061
Rental vehicles taxes	25,000	25,000	19,323	(5,677)
Games of skill	-	-	4,032	4,032
Communications sales and use taxes	675,000	675,000	658,849	(16,151)
Personal property tax relief	3,642,692	3,642,692	3,642,692	-
Total noncategorical aid	\$ 4,578,692	\$ 4,578,692	\$ 4,575,284	\$ (3,408)
Categorical aid:				
Shared expenses:				
Commonwealth attorney	\$ 392,426	\$ 392,426	\$ 379,308	\$ (13,118)
Sheriff	1,533,430	1,617,430	1,535,831	(81,599)
Commissioner of revenue	137,682	137,682	139,398	1,716
Treasurer	115,599	115,599	115,800	201
Registrar/electoral board	46,125	46,125	72,363	26,238
Clerk of the Circuit Court	331,866	331,866	352,323	20,457
Total shared expenses	\$ 2,557,128	\$ 2,641,128	\$ 2,595,023	\$ (46,105)
Other categorical aid:				
Public assistance and welfare administration	\$ 1,287,502	\$ 1,287,502	\$ 950,744	\$ (336,758)
E-911 wireless grants	127,000	127,000	130,710	3,710
VJCCCA grant	19,549	19,549	19,549	-
Pesticide recycling	1,800	1,800	1,801	1
Other state funds	165,357	147,910	215,584	67,674
Total other categorical aid	\$ 1,601,208	\$ 1,583,761	\$ 1,318,388	\$ (265,373)
Total categorical aid	\$ 4,158,336	\$ 4,224,889	\$ 3,913,411	\$ (311,478)
Total revenue from the Commonwealth	\$ 8,737,028	\$ 8,803,581	\$ 8,488,695	\$ (314,886)

Schedule of Revenues - Budget and Actual

Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022 (Continued)

Entity, Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
Primary Government: (Continued)				
General Fund: (Continued)				
Intergovernmental: (Continued)				
Revenue from the federal government:				
Noncategorical aid:				
Payments in lieu of taxes	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,639	\$ 639
Total noncategorical aid	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,639	\$ 639
Categorical aid:				
Public assistance and welfare administration	\$ 1,546,498	\$ 1,546,498	\$ 1,740,539	\$ 194,041
Bulletproof vest grant	3,600	3,600	4,883	1,283
Victim witness assistance grant	-	76,469	56,778	(19,691)
Sheriff	-	-	83,967	83,967
Disaster relief	-	-	176,153	176,153
Other federal funds	-	-	16,448	16,448
Total categorical aid	\$ 1,550,098	\$ 1,626,567	\$ 2,078,768	\$ 452,201
Total revenue from the federal government	\$ 1,551,098	\$ 1,627,567	\$ 2,080,407	\$ 452,840
Total General Fund	\$ 55,361,250	\$ 55,566,272	\$ 57,647,029	\$ 2,080,757
Capital Projects Fund:				
Revenue from local sources:				
Revenue from use of money and property:				
Revenue from the use of money	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,786	\$ 13,786
Total revenue from use of money and property	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,786	\$ 13,786
Miscellaneous:				
Miscellaneous revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 44,761	\$ 44,761
Total miscellaneous	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 44,761	\$ 44,761
Recovered costs:				
Other recovered costs	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 2,719,805	\$ 2,719,805	\$ -
Total recovered costs	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 2,719,805	\$ 2,719,805	\$ -
Total revenue from local sources	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 2,719,805	\$ 2,778,352	\$ 58,547
Revenue from the Commonwealth:				
Other noncategorical aid:				
Other state funds	\$ -	\$ 117,998	\$ 69,591	\$ (48,407)
Total Capital Projects Fund	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 2,837,803	\$ 2,847,943	\$ 10,140
Special Revenue Fund:				
Revenue from local sources:				
Revenue from the use of money and property:				
Revenue from the use of money	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 85	\$ 85
Total revenue from use of money and property	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 85	\$ 85
Charges for services:				
Law library fees	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,279	\$ (221)
Total charges for services	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,279	\$ (221)
Miscellaneous:				
Miscellaneous:	\$ 45,000	\$ 45,000	\$ 141,389	\$ 96,389
Total miscellaneous	\$ 45,000	\$ 45,000	\$ 141,389	\$ 96,389
Total revenue from local sources	\$ 48,500	\$ 48,500	\$ 144,753	\$ 96,253

Schedule of Revenues - Budget and Actual
 Governmental Funds
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2022 (Continued)

Entity, Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
Primary Government: (Continued)				
Special Revenue Fund: (Continued)				
Intergovernmental:				
Revenue from the Commonwealth:				
Categorical aid:				
Fire programs	\$ 104,871	\$ 111,375	\$ 111,375	\$ -
Children's Services Act	1,840,584	1,840,584	1,253,146	(587,438)
Four for life	31,000	31,000	32,447	1,447
Asset forfeitures	-	-	3,106	3,106
Litter control grant	8,000	8,000	11,329	3,329
Total categorical aid	\$ 1,984,455	\$ 1,990,959	\$ 1,411,403	\$ (579,556)
Total revenue from the Commonwealth	\$ 1,984,455	\$ 1,990,959	\$ 1,411,403	\$ (579,556)
Revenue from the federal government:				
Categorical aid:				
ARPA funding	\$ -	\$ 5,544,337	\$ 352,987	\$ (5,191,350)
Children's Services Act	-	-	51,990	51,990
Asset forfeitures	-	-	38	38
Other federal grants	7,500	7,500	7,500	-
Total revenue from the federal government	\$ 7,500	\$ 5,551,837	\$ 412,515	\$ (5,139,322)
Total Special Revenue Fund	\$ 2,040,455	\$ 7,591,296	\$ 1,968,671	\$ (5,622,625)
Total Primary Government	\$ 58,401,705	\$ 65,995,371	\$ 62,463,643	\$ (3,531,728)
Discretely Presented Component Unit-School Board:				
School Operating Fund:				
Revenue from use of money and property:				
Revenue from the use of property	\$ 139,976	\$ 139,976	\$ 146,975	\$ 6,999
Charges for services:				
Charges for education	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ -	\$ (5,000)
Miscellaneous:				
Miscellaneous revenues	\$ 20,669	\$ 20,669	\$ 114	\$ (20,555)
Recovered costs:				
Medicare admin services	\$ 244,500	\$ 244,500	\$ 324,360	\$ 79,860
Other recovered costs	20,000	20,000	23,221	3,221
Total recovered costs	\$ 264,500	\$ 264,500	\$ 347,581	\$ 83,081
Total revenue from local sources	\$ 430,145	\$ 430,145	\$ 494,670	\$ 64,525

Schedule of Revenues - Budget and Actual

Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022 (Continued)

Entity, Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
Discretely Presented Component Unit-School Board: (Continued)				
School Operating Fund: (Continued)				
Intergovernmental:				
Revenues from local governments:				
Contribution from County of Dinwiddie, Virginia	\$ 15,690,100	\$ 15,690,100	\$ 15,690,100	\$ -
Total revenues from local governments	\$ 15,690,100	\$ 15,690,100	\$ 15,690,100	\$ -
Intergovernmental:				
Revenue from the Commonwealth:				
Categorical aid:				
State sales tax receipts	\$ 4,969,488	\$ 4,969,488	\$ 6,197,909	\$ 1,228,421
Basic school aid	16,290,720	16,290,720	15,322,867	(967,853)
Remedial summer education	-	-	365,197	365,197
Regular foster care	24,511	24,511	27,734	3,223
Gifted and talented	153,671	153,671	151,169	(2,502)
Remedial education	617,640	617,640	607,585	(10,055)
English as a second language	104,242	104,242	84,824	(19,418)
Special education	2,074,561	2,074,561	2,040,788	(33,773)
Vocational education	251,193	251,193	247,104	(4,089)
School fringes	3,135,483	3,135,483	3,084,439	(51,044)
Technology	232,000	232,000	232,000	-
Homebound education	38,434	38,434	9,498	(28,936)
Supplemental lottery per student	1,194,744	1,194,744	1,181,458	(13,286)
Special education regional payments	127,277	127,277	172,845	45,568
Early reading intervention	139,233	139,233	273,404	134,171
School security grant	200,000	200,000	91,310	(108,690)
School security officers	50,518	50,518	45,873	(4,645)
GED funding	8,386	8,386	8,233	(153)
Mentor teacher program	3,377	3,377	4,344	967
At risk four year olds	436,090	436,090	354,323	(81,767)
At risk payments	1,415,148	1,415,148	1,391,781	(23,367)
Algebra readiness	76,718	76,718	74,192	(2,526)
Primary class size	753,940	753,940	747,291	(6,649)
Compensation supplement	1,030,401	1,030,401	1,012,809	(17,592)
Small school enrollment loss	399,552	399,552	139,833	(259,719)
Other state funds	41,478	41,478	176,388	134,910
Total categorical aid	\$ 33,768,805	\$ 33,768,805	\$ 34,045,198	\$ 276,393
Revenue from the federal government:				
Categorical aid:				
Title I	\$ 982,620	\$ 1,032,620	\$ 922,449	\$ (110,171)
Title VI-B, special education flow-through	932,245	1,032,245	999,464	(32,781)
Vocational education	87,340	87,340	75,517	(11,823)
Title VI-B, special education preschool	29,582	29,582	20,766	(8,816)
Title II, Part A	142,608	142,608	171,960	29,352
Title III	8,189	8,189	20,043	11,854
Title IV	75,000	75,000	75,894	894
Jr. ROTC	65,000	65,000	69,848	4,848
Total categorical aid	\$ 2,322,584	\$ 2,472,584	\$ 2,355,941	\$ (116,643)
Total School Operating Fund	\$ 52,211,634	\$ 52,361,634	\$ 52,585,909	\$ 224,275

Schedule of Revenues - Budget and Actual
 Governmental Funds
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2022 (Continued)

Entity, Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
Discretely Presented Component Unit-School Board: (Continued)				
Special Revenue Funds:				
Revenue from use of money and property:				
Revenue from the use of money	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 150	\$ 50
Charges for services:				
Cafeteria sales	\$ 240,000	\$ 240,000	\$ 32,125	\$ (207,875)
School activity funds	-	-	626,878	626,878
Total charges for services	\$ 240,000	\$ 240,000	\$ 659,003	\$ 419,003
Recovered costs:				
Other recovered costs	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 5,902	\$ 4,902
Total revenue from local sources	\$ 241,100	\$ 241,100	\$ 665,055	\$ 423,955
Intergovernmental:				
Revenue from the Commonwealth:				
Categorical aid:				
Textbook payment	\$ 312,596	\$ 312,596	\$ 312,427	\$ (169)
School food program grant	45,000	45,000	37,274	(7,726)
Total categorical aid	\$ 357,596	\$ 357,596	\$ 349,701	\$ (7,895)
Revenue from the federal government:				
Categorical aid:				
School food program grant	\$ 1,460,000	\$ 1,710,000	\$ 2,456,773	\$ 746,773
Commodities	-	-	175,292	175,292
COVID-19 funding	2,980,000	9,192,819	2,129,473	(7,063,346)
Total categorical aid	\$ 4,440,000	\$ 10,902,819	\$ 4,761,538	\$ (6,141,281)
Total Special Revenue Fund	\$ 5,038,696	\$ 11,501,515	\$ 5,776,294	\$ (5,725,221)
Total Discretely Presented Component Unit - School Board	\$ 57,250,330	\$ 63,863,149	\$ 58,362,203	\$ (5,500,946)

Schedule of Expenditures - Budget and Actual
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Entity, Fund, Function, Activity and Element	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
Primary Government:				
General Fund:				
General government administration:				
Legislative:				
Board of supervisors	\$ 117,832	\$ 130,832	\$ 126,970	\$ 3,862
Total legislative	\$ 117,832	\$ 130,832	\$ 126,970	\$ 3,862
General and financial administration:				
County administrator	\$ 404,800	\$ 416,600	\$ 414,529	\$ 2,071
Legal services	424,195	424,195	389,908	34,287
Human resources	478,372	503,772	501,671	2,101
Independent auditor	75,000	75,000	71,050	3,950
Commissioner of revenue	522,122	532,122	499,345	32,777
Treasurer	632,845	632,845	597,737	35,108
Accounting	355,533	355,533	353,118	2,415
Information systems	743,959	743,959	715,679	28,280
Total general and financial administration	\$ 3,636,826	\$ 3,684,026	\$ 3,543,037	\$ 140,989
Board of elections:				
Electoral board and officials	\$ 238,313	\$ 238,313	\$ 231,146	\$ 7,167
Total general government administration	\$ 3,992,971	\$ 4,053,171	\$ 3,901,153	\$ 152,018
Judicial administration:				
Courts:				
Circuit court	\$ 15,600	\$ 15,600	\$ 11,582	\$ 4,018
General district court	30,733	30,733	20,154	10,579
Special magistrates	200	200	75	125
Clerk of the circuit court	539,632	593,852	589,246	4,606
Victim and witness assistance	141,249	141,249	90,154	51,095
Total courts	\$ 727,414	\$ 781,634	\$ 711,211	\$ 70,423
Commonwealth attorney:				
Commonwealth attorney	\$ 546,125	\$ 546,125	\$ 538,638	\$ 7,487
Total judicial administration	\$ 1,273,539	\$ 1,327,759	\$ 1,249,849	\$ 77,910
Public safety:				
Law enforcement and traffic control:				
Sheriff	\$ 5,415,484	\$ 5,515,839	\$ 5,402,335	\$ 113,504

Schedule of Expenditures - Budget and Actual
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022 (Continued)

Entity, Fund, Function, Activity and Element	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
Primary Government: (Continued)				
General Fund: (Continued)				
Public safety: (Continued)				
Fire and rescue services:				
Volunteer fire department	\$ 698,990	\$ 795,990	\$ 782,541	\$ 13,449
Fire and emergency medical services	3,342,950	3,342,950	3,147,547	195,403
Total fire and rescue services	<u>\$ 4,041,940</u>	<u>\$ 4,138,940</u>	<u>\$ 3,930,088</u>	<u>\$ 208,852</u>
Correction and detention:				
Confinement and care of adult and juvenile prisoner	\$ 1,977,638	\$ 1,817,638	\$ 1,648,863	\$ 168,775
Juvenile probation and detention	287,580	287,580	256,800	30,780
VJCCCA	237,012	237,012	222,597	14,415
Total correction and detention	<u>\$ 2,502,230</u>	<u>\$ 2,342,230</u>	<u>\$ 2,128,260</u>	<u>\$ 213,970</u>
Building inspections:				
Inspections	\$ 318,340	\$ 321,140	\$ 319,110	\$ 2,030
Other protection:				
Animal control	\$ 554,426	\$ 554,426	\$ 407,283	\$ 147,143
Communications	1,692,450	2,518,617	2,309,993	208,624
Medical examiner	800	800	320	480
Total other protection	<u>\$ 2,247,676</u>	<u>\$ 3,073,843</u>	<u>\$ 2,717,596</u>	<u>\$ 356,247</u>
Total public safety	<u>\$ 14,525,670</u>	<u>\$ 15,391,992</u>	<u>\$ 14,497,389</u>	<u>\$ 894,603</u>
Public works:				
Maintenance of infrastructure:				
Streetlights	\$ 45,500	\$ 45,500	\$ 45,117	\$ 383
Sanitation and waste removal:				
Refuse collection and disposal	\$ 1,734,358	\$ 1,734,358	\$ 1,570,770	\$ 163,588
Maintenance of general buildings and grounds:				
General properties	\$ 3,092,997	\$ 3,239,077	\$ 3,231,131	\$ 7,946
Total public works	<u>\$ 4,872,855</u>	<u>\$ 5,018,935</u>	<u>\$ 4,847,018</u>	<u>\$ 171,917</u>
Health and welfare:				
Health:				
Supplement of local health department	\$ 342,023	\$ 342,023	\$ 342,023	\$ -
Total health	<u>\$ 342,023</u>	<u>\$ 342,023</u>	<u>\$ 342,023</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Mental health and mental retardation:				
District 19 Community Services Board	\$ 85,537	\$ 85,537	\$ 85,537	\$ -

Schedule of Expenditures - Budget and Actual
 Governmental Funds
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2022 (Continued)

Entity, Fund, Function, Activity and Element	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
Primary Government: (Continued)				
General Fund: (Continued)				
Health and welfare: (Continued)				
Welfare:				
Public assistance and welfare administration	\$ 3,490,270	\$ 3,490,270	\$ 3,104,069	\$ 386,201
Area agency on aging	11,000	11,000	11,000	-
Other social services	26,213	26,213	26,213	-
Total welfare	<u>\$ 3,527,483</u>	<u>\$ 3,527,483</u>	<u>\$ 3,141,282</u>	<u>\$ 386,201</u>
Total health and welfare	<u>\$ 3,955,043</u>	<u>\$ 3,955,043</u>	<u>\$ 3,568,842</u>	<u>\$ 386,201</u>
Education:				
Other instructional costs:				
Contribution to community colleges	\$ 15,855	\$ 15,855	\$ 15,855	-
Contribution to Dinwiddie County School Board	15,690,100	15,690,100	15,690,100	-
Total education	<u>\$ 15,705,955</u>	<u>\$ 15,705,955</u>	<u>\$ 15,705,955</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Parks, recreation, and cultural:				
Parks, recreation and tourism:				
Parks, recreation and tourism	\$ 1,006,042	\$ 1,028,042	\$ 1,013,415	\$ 14,627
Cultural:				
Contribution to regional library	\$ 310,646	\$ 310,646	\$ 310,646	-
Total parks, recreation, and cultural	<u>\$ 1,316,688</u>	<u>\$ 1,338,688</u>	<u>\$ 1,324,061</u>	<u>\$ 14,627</u>
Community development:				
Planning and community development:				
Community development	\$ 477,761	\$ 477,761	\$ 440,621	\$ 37,140
Planning and zoning	516,360	516,360	504,000	12,360
Contributions to Industrial Development Authority	25,000	25,000	25,000	-
Other community development	1,040,225	1,079,966	243,396	836,570
Total planning and community development	<u>\$ 2,059,346</u>	<u>\$ 2,099,087</u>	<u>\$ 1,213,017</u>	<u>\$ 886,070</u>
Environmental management:				
Contribution to soil and water conservation district	\$ 12,500	\$ 12,500	\$ 12,500	-
Cooperative extension program:				
Extension office	\$ 160,271	\$ 244,592	\$ 234,138	\$ 10,454
Total community development	<u>\$ 2,232,117</u>	<u>\$ 2,356,179</u>	<u>\$ 1,459,655</u>	<u>\$ 896,524</u>
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	\$ -	\$ 75,332	\$ 75,332	-
Interest and other fiscal charges	-	27,848	27,848	-
Total debt service	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 103,180</u>	<u>\$ 103,180</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Total General Fund	<u><u>\$ 47,874,838</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 49,250,902</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 46,657,102</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,593,800</u></u>

Schedule of Expenditures - Budget and Actual
 Governmental Funds
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2022 (Continued)

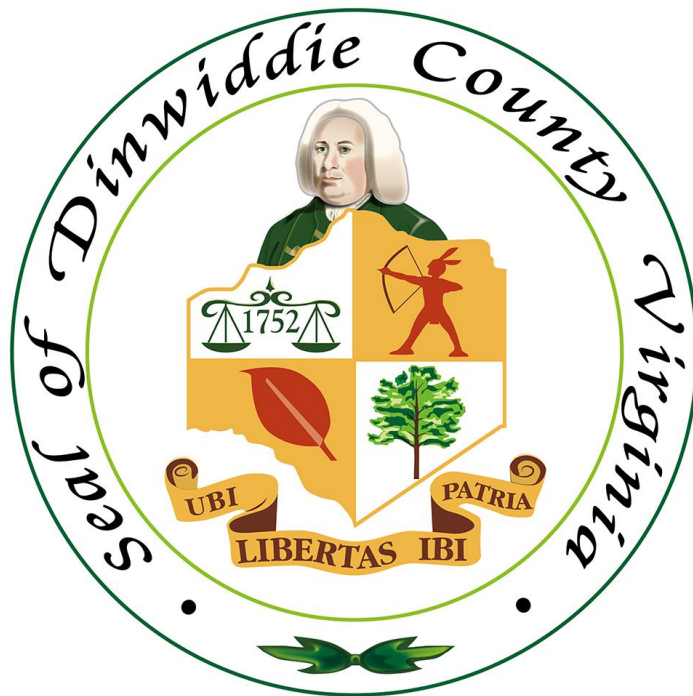
Entity, Fund, Function, Activity and Element	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
Primary Government: (Continued)				
Special Revenue Fund:				
Judicial administration:				
Courts:				
Law library	\$ 18,989	\$ 18,381	\$ 3,591	\$ 14,790
Commonwealth's attorney:				
Forfeited assets	7,650	12,526	-	12,526
Total judicial administration	\$ 26,639	\$ 30,907	\$ 3,591	\$ 27,316
Public safety:				
Law enforcement and traffic control:				
Sheriff	\$ 33,557	\$ 45,902	\$ 8,986	\$ 36,916
Fire and rescue services:				
Volunteer fire department	\$ 282,200	\$ 341,113	\$ 145,751	\$ 195,362
Fire/rescue grant	7,500	7,500	-	7,500
Fire and emergency medical services	132,941	128,710	34,171	94,539
ARPA expenditures	-	5,544,337	352,987	5,191,350
COVID-19 related expenditures	-	57,789	57,789	-
Total fire and rescue services	\$ 422,641	\$ 6,079,449	\$ 590,698	\$ 5,488,751
Other protection:				
Animal control	\$ 8,363	\$ 14,518	\$ 2,296	\$ 12,222
Total public safety	\$ 464,561	\$ 6,139,869	\$ 601,980	\$ 5,537,889
Public works:				
Maintenance of general buildings and grounds:				
Litter control grant and recycling	\$ 65,894	\$ 91,674	\$ 64,013	\$ 27,661
Health and welfare:				
Welfare:				
Children's services act	\$ 2,747,141	\$ 2,858,510	\$ 2,187,871	\$ 670,639
Total Special Revenue Fund	<u>\$ 3,304,235</u>	<u>\$ 9,120,960</u>	<u>\$ 2,857,455</u>	<u>\$ 6,263,505</u>
Debt Service Fund:				
Community development:				
Planning and community development:				
Dinwiddie County Airport and Industrial Authority	\$ 110,200	\$ 110,200	\$ 110,200	\$ -
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	\$ 5,307,025	\$ 5,307,025	\$ 5,307,024	\$ 1
Interest and other fiscal charges	2,140,865	2,140,865	2,140,506	359
Total debt service	\$ 7,447,890	\$ 7,447,890	\$ 7,447,530	\$ 360
Total Debt Service Fund	<u>\$ 7,558,090</u>	<u>\$ 7,558,090</u>	<u>\$ 7,557,730</u>	<u>\$ 360</u>

Schedule of Expenditures - Budget and Actual
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022 (Continued)

Entity, Fund, Function, Activity and Element	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
Primary Government: (Continued)				
Capital Projects Funds:				
Capital outlays and projects:				
County building improvements	\$ 1,450,742	\$ 1,211,122	\$ 286,453	\$ 924,669
County schools	2,599,000	4,430,807	2,255,266	2,175,541
Equipment purchases	8,078,927	9,878,409	3,347,565	6,530,844
Total capital outlays and projects	<u>\$ 12,128,669</u>	<u>\$ 15,520,338</u>	<u>\$ 5,889,284</u>	<u>\$ 9,631,054</u>
Total Capital Projects Fund	<u>\$ 12,128,669</u>	<u>\$ 15,520,338</u>	<u>\$ 5,889,284</u>	<u>\$ 9,631,054</u>
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 70,865,832</u>	<u>\$ 81,450,290</u>	<u>\$ 62,961,571</u>	<u>\$ 18,488,719</u>
Discretely Presented Component Unit-School Board:				
School Operating Fund:				
Education:				
Administration, attendance and health	\$ 2,558,231	\$ 2,558,231	\$ 2,562,576	\$ (4,345)
Instruction	39,292,762	39,738,021	38,863,194	874,827
Pupil transportation services	3,374,711	3,374,711	3,140,912	233,799
Operation and maintenance services	6,407,687	6,407,687	6,415,832	(8,145)
Total education	<u>\$ 51,633,391</u>	<u>\$ 52,078,650</u>	<u>\$ 50,982,514</u>	<u>\$ 1,096,136</u>
Capital outlays and projects:				
County schools	<u>\$ 1,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,719,805</u>	<u>\$ 2,719,805</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	\$ 382,026	\$ 382,026	\$ 382,026	\$ -
Interest and other fiscal charges	79,290	79,290	79,290	-
Total debt service	<u>\$ 461,316</u>	<u>\$ 461,316</u>	<u>\$ 461,316</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Total School Operating Fund	<u>\$ 53,094,707</u>	<u>\$ 55,259,771</u>	<u>\$ 54,163,635</u>	<u>\$ 1,096,136</u>
Special Revenue Fund:				
Education:				
Instruction costs	\$ 400,000	\$ 896,858	\$ 161,526	\$ 735,332
School food services	1,855,383	2,174,756	2,149,492	25,264
Commodities	-	-	175,292	(175,292)
School activity funds	-	-	555,552	(555,552)
COVID-19 related expenditures	2,980,000	9,192,853	2,129,507	7,063,346
Total Special Revenue Fund	<u>\$ 5,235,383</u>	<u>\$ 12,264,467</u>	<u>\$ 5,171,369</u>	<u>\$ 7,093,098</u>
Total Discretely Presented Component Unit - School Board	<u>\$ 58,330,090</u>	<u>\$ 67,524,238</u>	<u>\$ 59,335,004</u>	<u>\$ 8,189,234</u>

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STATISTICAL SECTION
June 30, 2022



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Statistical Section

This part of the report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the County's overall financial health.

Contents

Tables

Financial Trends

These tables contain trend information to help the reader understand how the County's financial performance and wellbeing have changed over time.

1-4

Revenue Capacity

These tables contain information to help the reader assess the factors affecting the County's ability to generate its property and sales taxes.

5-8

Debt Capacity

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

9-10

Demographic and Economic Information

These tables offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the County's financial activities take place and to help make comparisons over time and with other governments.

11-12

Operating Information

These tables contain information about the County's operations and resources to help the reader understand how the County's financial information relates to the services the County provides and the activities it performs.

13-15

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

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Table 1

County of Dinwiddie, Virginia
 Net Position by Component
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
 (Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Governmental activities										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 13,780,816	\$ 16,780,320	\$ 17,554,195	\$ 19,903,572	\$ 22,816,079	\$ 25,935,309	\$ 22,598,738	\$ 25,011,742	\$ 28,001,780	\$ 28,342,600
Restricted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,581,411
Unrestricted	24,996,338	16,596,108	18,017,882	17,952,748	1,522,885	12,792,636	19,076,409	21,470,376	24,246,498	29,023,251
Total governmental activities net position	\$ 38,777,154	\$ 33,376,428	\$ 35,572,077	\$ 37,856,320	\$ 24,338,964	\$ 38,727,945	\$ 41,675,147	\$ 46,482,118	\$ 52,248,278	\$ 61,947,262
Primary government										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 13,780,816	\$ 16,780,320	\$ 17,554,195	\$ 19,903,572	\$ 22,816,079	\$ 25,935,309	\$ 22,598,738	\$ 25,011,742	\$ 28,001,780	\$ 28,342,600
Restricted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,581,411
Unrestricted	24,996,338	16,596,108	18,017,882	17,952,748	1,522,885	12,792,636	19,076,409	21,470,376	24,246,498	29,023,251
Total primary government net position	\$ 38,777,154	\$ 33,376,428	\$ 35,572,077	\$ 37,856,320	\$ 24,338,964	\$ 38,727,945	\$ 41,675,147	\$ 46,482,118	\$ 52,248,278	\$ 61,947,262

See Independent Auditors' Report.

Table 2

County of Dinwiddie, Virginia
Changes in Net Position
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Expenses										
Governmental activities:										
General government administration	\$ 2,737,123	\$ 2,503,060	\$ 2,761,437	\$ 3,069,950	\$ 3,339,367	\$ 3,347,378	\$ 4,227,076	\$ 3,946,328	\$ 3,111,479	\$ 4,126,131
Judicial administration	1,204,496	1,163,642	1,182,308	1,155,707	1,276,589	1,188,412	1,268,772	1,232,211	1,260,182	1,337,679
Public safety	10,830,573	10,765,393	11,055,175	10,725,317	12,581,707	12,971,201	13,794,714	14,429,075	16,413,573	14,822,164
Public works	4,152,120	3,003,165	2,861,601	3,291,703	3,381,206	3,376,378	4,245,421	4,584,523	4,774,084	4,852,388
Health and welfare	3,910,976	4,235,239	4,243,201	4,769,268	4,814,909	4,842,678	5,158,403	5,291,038	6,108,040	5,582,907
Education	16,511,110	15,943,324	16,826,706	18,313,557	18,378,230	18,004,807	17,033,023	15,982,879	19,560,861	16,140,235
Parks, recreation, and cultural	1,378,098	1,463,533	1,486,972	1,612,546	1,852,243	1,524,515	1,361,028	1,371,335	1,351,664	1,476,650
Community development	1,898,953	2,090,549	1,681,973	1,461,725	1,396,529	2,727,470	1,810,129	1,701,143	1,872,779	1,483,762
Interest and other fiscal charges	2,473,351	2,105,020	1,958,572	1,783,489	2,626,354	1,967,981	2,043,880	2,219,801	1,673,997	1,518,965
Total governmental activities expenses	\$ 45,096,800	\$ 43,272,925	\$ 44,057,945	\$ 46,183,262	\$ 49,647,134	\$ 49,950,820	\$ 50,942,446	\$ 50,758,333	\$ 56,126,659	\$ 51,340,881
Total primary government expenses	\$ 45,096,800	\$ 43,272,925	\$ 44,057,945	\$ 46,183,262	\$ 49,647,134	\$ 49,950,820	\$ 50,942,446	\$ 50,758,333	\$ 56,126,659	\$ 51,340,881
Program revenues										
Governmental activities:										
Charges for services:										
Judicial administration	\$ 764,553	\$ 757,859	\$ 660,545	\$ 490,026	\$ 736,270	\$ 738,693	\$ 883,156	\$ 977,447	\$ 858,088	\$ 661,526
Public safety	1,137,315	487,342	952,948	883,388	1,046,998	1,106,457	1,194,067	1,144,617	1,213,410	1,420,945
Public works	698,753	616,209	558,306	698,944	724,010	712,857	652,581	703,080	714,822	724,114
Health and welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,236
Parks, recreation, and cultural	182,042	189,355	185,346	175,546	175,005	200,631	174,641	115,970	75,261	165,466
Community development	1,287	449	2,150	724	159	101	34	54	40	3,579
Operating grants and contributions	6,620,851	6,586,412	5,480,256	5,777,784	6,126,998	6,926,113	6,362,849	6,749,400	11,399,696	7,885,688
Capital grants and contributions	295,603	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total governmental activities program revenues	\$ 9,700,404	\$ 8,637,626	\$ 7,839,551	\$ 8,026,412	\$ 8,809,440	\$ 9,684,852	\$ 9,267,328	\$ 9,690,568	\$ 14,261,317	\$ 10,880,554
Total primary government program revenues	\$ 9,700,404	\$ 8,637,626	\$ 7,839,551	\$ 8,026,412	\$ 8,809,440	\$ 9,684,852	\$ 9,267,328	\$ 9,690,568	\$ 14,261,317	\$ 10,880,554
Total governmental activities	\$ (35,396,396)	\$ (34,635,299)	\$ (36,218,394)	\$ (38,156,850)	\$ (40,837,694)	\$ (40,265,968)	\$ (41,675,118)	\$ (41,067,765)	\$ (41,865,342)	\$ (40,460,327)
Total primary government net expense	\$ (35,396,396)	\$ (34,635,299)	\$ (36,218,394)	\$ (38,156,850)	\$ (40,837,694)	\$ (40,265,968)	\$ (41,675,118)	\$ (41,067,765)	\$ (41,865,342)	\$ (40,460,327)

Changes in Net Position (Continued)
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General revenues and other changes in net position										
Governmental activities:										
Taxes:										
Property taxes	\$ 26,664,129	\$ 26,701,104	\$ 28,569,530	\$ 30,541,846	\$ 30,651,879	\$ 31,987,959	\$ 33,235,022	\$ 34,402,396	\$ 35,915,151	\$ 38,176,123
Local sales and use taxes	1,423,691	1,503,579	1,572,641	1,646,878	1,709,871	1,900,374	1,888,552	2,243,771	2,521,811	2,686,215
Taxes on recordation and wills	150,205	119,494	200,439	144,479	162,243	176,860	207,421	270,599	305,335	315,293
Motor vehicle licenses taxes	534,395	547,572	548,898	537,038	541,225	548,438	560,780	577,085	568,277	555,276
Consumer utility taxes	585,574	570,681	539,173	597,275	565,419	577,263	525,290	563,833	533,529	526,594
Business licenses taxes	756,995	737,025	694,323	692,586	881,130	1,083,983	1,058,339	942,783	1,087,446	1,111,702
Other local taxes	1,051,407	1,066,955	1,160,065	1,165,756	1,262,387	1,352,365	1,540,521	1,439,108	1,639,456	1,790,387
Unrestricted grants and contributions	3,861,191	4,821,770	4,805,481	4,767,428	4,752,797	4,650,410	4,752,307	4,676,982	4,586,065	4,576,923
Unrestricted revenues from use of money and property	92,727	80,256	67,262	100,228	232,330	378,944	485,838	457,656	151,413	39,288
Miscellaneous	309,289	1,370,772	256,231	247,579	261,057	356,958	368,250	300,523	323,019	381,510
Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets	(52,661)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	\$ 35,376,942	\$ 37,519,208	\$ 38,414,043	\$ 40,441,093	\$ 41,020,338	\$ 43,013,554	\$ 44,622,320	\$ 45,874,736	\$ 47,631,502	\$ 50,159,311
Total primary government	\$ 35,376,942	\$ 37,519,208	\$ 38,414,043	\$ 40,441,093	\$ 41,020,338	\$ 43,013,554	\$ 44,622,320	\$ 45,874,736	\$ 47,631,502	\$ 50,159,311
Change in net position										
Governmental activities	\$ (19,454)	\$ 2,883,909	\$ 2,195,649	\$ 2,284,243	\$ 182,644	\$ 2,747,586	\$ 2,947,202	\$ 4,806,971	\$ 5,766,160	\$ 9,698,984
Total primary government	\$ (19,454)	\$ 2,883,909	\$ 2,195,649	\$ 2,284,243	\$ 182,644	\$ 2,747,586	\$ 2,947,202	\$ 4,806,971	\$ 5,766,160	\$ 9,698,984

Fund Balances - Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General fund										
Nonspendable	\$ 22,053	\$ 3,182	\$ 17,260	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Restricted	27,282	25,909	20,335	16,716	13,121	10,439	9,611	8,244	7,918	-
Committed	604,394	1,478,423	1,233,993	1,287,373	1,424,896	850,800	889,183	919,531	1,001,088	1,098,760
Unassigned	18,994,949	19,631,444	20,199,566	17,615,683	14,977,128	14,844,765	17,149,024	17,820,066	21,281,655	21,873,827
Total general fund	\$ 19,648,678	\$ 21,138,958	\$ 21,471,154	\$ 18,919,772	\$ 16,415,145	\$ 15,706,004	\$ 18,047,818	\$ 18,747,841	\$ 22,290,661	\$ 22,972,587
All other governmental funds										
Restricted, reported in:										
Special revenue funds	\$ 357,953	\$ 299,947	\$ 340,279	\$ 322,107	\$ 221,331	\$ 268,285	\$ 255,334	\$ 240,996	\$ 473,067	\$ 407,844
Capital projects funds	-	-	-	-	21,938,059	6,055,904	647,583	8,679,293	8,567,183	4,917,410
Committed, reported in:										
Special revenue funds	85,823	225,323	370,461	259,362	559,164	579,384	128,120	205,442	150,043	233,039
Capital projects funds	2,481,998	1,141,763	1,581,611	2,811,295	1,702,287	1,080,171	1,182,648	2,017,752	1,275,227	4,723,784
Debt service funds	772,413	104,220	721	57,047	427,092	498,881	1,606,727	2,449,228	2,161,283	2,093,770
Total all other governmental funds	\$ 3,698,187	\$ 1,771,253	\$ 2,293,072	\$ 3,449,811	\$ 24,847,933	\$ 8,482,625	\$ 3,820,412	\$ 13,592,711	\$ 12,626,803	\$ 12,375,847
Total fund balances	\$ 23,346,865	\$ 22,910,211	\$ 23,764,226	\$ 22,369,583	\$ 41,263,078	\$ 24,188,629	\$ 21,868,230	\$ 32,340,552	\$ 34,917,464	\$ 35,348,434

County of Dinwiddie, Virginia

Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Revenues										
General property taxes	\$ 27,337,402	\$ 27,377,476	\$ 28,778,834	\$ 30,141,709	\$ 30,643,951	\$ 31,284,533	\$ 32,762,737	\$ 34,515,890	\$ 35,827,739	\$ 36,683,158
Other local taxes	4,502,267	4,545,306	4,715,539	4,784,012	5,122,275	5,639,283	5,780,903	6,037,179	6,655,854	6,985,467
Permits, privilege fees and regulator	218,819	230,379	220,312	235,414	253,839	334,342	336,435	323,504	378,717	472,490
Fines and forfeitures	611,709	611,900	536,407	381,083	613,840	620,715	750,777	855,763	701,551	518,333
Revenue from use of money and prop	92,727	80,256	67,262	100,228	232,330	378,944	485,838	457,656	151,413	58,524
Charges for services	1,717,724	1,580,187	1,579,605	1,617,093	1,805,947	1,867,884	1,800,632	1,785,818	1,789,105	1,984,807
Miscellaneous	309,289	1,370,772	256,231	247,579	276,604	356,958	368,250	309,501	323,748	381,510
Recovered costs	211,642	282,675	366,037	973,687	425,060	390,613	1,082,657	590,659	996,078	2,916,743
Intergovernmental:										
Local	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commonwealth	9,261,440	9,721,617	8,892,515	9,072,409	9,271,793	9,993,473	9,551,542	9,521,050	9,723,461	9,969,689
Federal	1,333,825	1,686,565	1,393,222	1,472,803	1,608,002	1,583,050	1,563,614	1,905,332	6,262,300	2,492,922
Total revenues	\$ 45,596,844	\$ 47,487,133	\$ 46,805,964	\$ 49,026,017	\$ 50,253,641	\$ 52,449,795	\$ 54,483,385	\$ 56,302,352	\$ 62,809,966	\$ 62,463,643
Expenditures										
Current:										
General government administration	\$ 2,628,659	\$ 2,679,015	\$ 3,091,868	\$ 3,126,145	\$ 3,269,057	\$ 3,441,361	\$ 3,363,476	\$ 3,435,982	\$ 3,443,625	\$ 3,901,153
Judicial administration	1,026,855	1,092,076	1,052,989	1,071,068	1,146,538	1,068,966	1,143,396	1,049,015	1,072,701	1,253,440
Public safety	9,897,248	10,620,701	10,329,855	10,906,318	12,006,275	12,186,059	12,385,652	13,223,675	15,480,295	15,099,369
Public works	3,099,456	3,017,870	3,109,128	3,247,269	3,397,228	3,488,844	4,127,714	4,432,786	4,700,641	4,911,031
Health and welfare	3,975,895	4,395,503	4,320,877	4,798,476	4,655,305	4,950,916	5,274,154	5,290,461	6,092,748	5,756,713
Education	12,204,287	12,177,415	12,853,966	14,149,437	14,150,268	14,543,674	14,693,579	15,193,471	16,683,311	15,705,955
Parks, recreation and cultural	1,332,954	1,380,267	1,369,060	1,500,796	1,619,412	1,306,319	1,162,170	1,149,468	1,127,033	1,324,061
Community development	1,820,304	2,245,621	1,826,635	1,579,729	2,175,347	3,218,129	1,848,167	1,702,375	1,859,270	1,569,855
Capital projects	3,870,818	3,842,471	1,565,152	3,632,976	6,910,309	18,446,498	10,638,216	3,892,714	4,990,841	5,889,284
Debt service:										
Principal	3,911,457	3,854,758	3,985,209	4,162,538	4,331,847	4,117,478	3,348,962	3,996,571	5,145,360	5,382,356
Interest and other fiscal charges	2,523,173	2,618,090	2,447,210	2,245,908	2,699,191	2,756,000	2,627,760	2,466,004	2,304,271	2,168,354
Bond issuance costs	-	-	-	-	395,009	-	100,538	231,970	42,958	-
Total expenditures	\$ 46,291,106	\$ 47,923,787	\$ 45,951,949	\$ 50,420,660	\$ 56,755,786	\$ 69,524,244	\$ 60,713,784	\$ 56,064,492	\$ 62,943,054	\$ 62,961,571
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	\$ (694,262)	\$ (436,654)	\$ 854,015	\$ (1,394,643)	\$ (6,502,145)	\$ (17,074,449)	\$ (6,230,399)	\$ 237,860	\$ (133,088)	\$ (497,928)

Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds (Continued)
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Other financing sources (uses)										
Transfers in	\$ 13,250,134	\$ 10,057,949	\$ 9,651,526	\$ 11,936,410	\$ 11,293,300	\$ 9,518,655	\$ 8,512,882	\$ 10,768,277	\$ 8,580,143	\$ 11,236,899
Transfers out	(13,250,134)	(10,057,949)	(9,651,526)	(11,936,410)	(11,293,300)	(9,518,655)	(8,512,882)	(10,768,277)	(8,580,143)	(11,236,899)
Redemption of refunding bonds issue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23,494,808)	-	-
Bonds issued	-	-	-	-	21,615,000	-	3,910,000	32,165,000	-	-
Note payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,710,000	-
Premium on bonds issued	-	-	-	-	3,780,640	-	-	1,564,270	-	-
Lease proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	928,898
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,395,640	\$ -	\$ 3,910,000	\$ 10,234,462	\$ 2,710,000	\$ 928,898
Net change in fund balances	\$ (694,262)	\$ (436,654)	\$ 854,015	\$ (1,394,643)	\$ 18,893,495	\$ (17,074,449)	\$ (2,320,399)	\$ 10,472,322	\$ 2,576,912	\$ 430,970
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	17.88%	17.21%	16.95%	15.87%	17.51%	15.55%	13.81%	14.72%	14.85%	15.25%

County of Dinwiddie, Virginia

Table 5

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

Fiscal Year	Real Estate	Personal Property	Mobile Homes	Machinery and Tools	Public Service	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Total Direct Tax Rate	Estimated Actual Taxable Value	Assessed Value as a Percentage of Actual Value
2022	\$ 2,527,848,658	\$ 369,693,085	\$ 10,375,154	\$ 89,560,910	\$ 262,944,992	\$ 3,260,422,799	\$1.29	\$ 3,224,334,485	98.89%
2021	\$ 2,495,663,671	\$ 321,887,841	\$ 10,054,899	\$ 89,841,324	\$ 281,982,852	\$ 3,199,430,587	\$1.26	\$ 3,199,430,587	100.00%
2020	\$ 2,467,876,692	\$ 293,643,069	\$ 9,517,377	\$ 88,866,420	\$ 246,420,809	\$ 3,106,324,367	\$1.24	\$ 3,106,324,367	100.00%
2019	\$ 2,447,745,463	\$ 286,414,995	\$ 9,290,105	\$ 87,330,274	\$ 224,625,992	\$ 3,055,406,829	\$1.23	\$ 3,055,406,829	100.00%
2018	\$ 2,225,151,487	\$ 281,205,988	\$ 9,461,986	\$ 85,886,753	\$ 219,290,804	\$ 2,820,997,018	\$1.28	\$ 2,820,997,018	100.00%
2017	\$ 2,203,962,660	\$ 332,998,009	\$ 9,071,475	\$ 20,723,182	\$ 203,457,167	\$ 2,770,212,493	\$1.30	\$ 2,770,212,496	100.00%
2016	\$ 2,186,900,979	\$ 331,006,007	\$ 8,759,030	\$ 19,233,483	\$ 183,649,625	\$ 2,729,549,124	\$1.31	\$ 2,729,549,124	100.00%
2015	\$ 2,177,246,848	\$ 311,327,929	\$ 8,774,611	\$ 20,702,654	\$ 162,890,147	\$ 2,680,942,189	\$1.29	\$ 2,680,942,189	100.00%
2014	\$ 2,115,140,397	\$ 270,014,052	\$ 8,016,891	\$ 18,853,409	\$ 148,482,804	\$ 2,560,507,553	\$1.24	\$ 2,560,507,553	100.00%
2013	\$ 2,103,004,800	\$ 268,979,238	\$ 7,835,200	\$ 19,115,504	\$ 153,809,681	\$ 2,552,744,423	\$1.24	\$ 2,552,744,423	100.00%

Source: Commissioner of the Revenue

See Independent Auditors' Report.

**Direct Property Tax Rates
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Fiscal Year	Real Estate	Personal Property	Mobile Homes	Machinery and Tools	Total Direct Rate
2022	\$ 0.79	\$ 4.60	\$ 0.79	3.30	\$1.29
2021	\$ 0.79	\$ 4.75	\$ 0.79	3.30	\$1.26
2020	\$ 0.79	\$ 4.75	\$ 0.79	3.30	\$1.24
2019	\$ 0.79	\$ 4.75	\$ 0.79	3.30	\$1.23
2018	\$ 0.79	\$ 4.90	\$ 0.79	3.30	\$1.28
2017	\$ 0.79	\$ 4.90	\$ 0.79	3.30	\$1.30
2016	\$ 0.79	\$ 4.90	\$ 0.79	3.30	\$1.31
2015	\$ 0.79	\$ 4.90	\$ 0.79	3.30	\$1.29
2014	\$ 0.79	\$ 4.90	\$ 0.79	3.30	\$1.24
2013	\$ 0.72 / 0.79	\$ 4.90	\$ 0.72 / 0.79	3.30	\$1.24

Notes: Per \$100 assessed value. There are no overlapping property tax rates with other governments. Direct Rate is calculated as a weighted average of the tax rates applied to each type of property. The Real Estate tax rate is applied to Public Service Property for this calculation.

See Independent Auditors' Report.

Table 7

County of Dinwiddie, Virginia
Principal Property Taxpayers
Current Year and the Period Nine Years Prior

Taxpayer	Industry	Fiscal Year 2022			Fiscal Year 2013		
		Percentage of			Percentage of		
		Taxable Assessed Valuation	Total Taxable Assessed Valuation		Taxable Assessed Valuation	Total Taxable Assessed Valuation	
Gerdeau Ameristeel/Chaparral	Manufacturing	\$ 202,725,438	8.02%		\$ 164,234,396.00	7.81%	Manufacturing
ALDI LLC	Distribution	67,053,539	2.65%		54,096,950	2.57%	Distribution
The Industrial Fund MS LLC (Amazon Lease Property)	Lease Property	65,659,720	2.60%		53,771,300	2.56%	Lease Property
Walmart	Distribution	59,369,968	2.35%		26,899,900	1.28%	Timber
North Country Pines LLC	Timber	23,655,600	0.94%		18,027,100	0.86%	Timber
BTG Pactual OEF Property 2 LP	Timber	16,445,700	0.65%		13,181,100	0.63%	Agricultural
Rohoic Woods Apartments	Rental Property	15,019,496	0.59%		12,561,332	0.60%	Manufacturing
Bain Properties LLC	Agricultural	14,021,000	0.55%		9,829,300	0.47%	Timber
Eastside Properties	Rental Property	11,797,275	0.47%		9,758,703	0.46%	Rental Property
Tindall Concrete	Manufacturing	11,598,454	0.46%		8,863,500	0.42%	Rental Property
		\$ 487,346,190	19.28%		\$ 371,223,581	17.65%	

Source: Commissioner of the Revenue

See Independent Auditors' Report.

County of Dinwiddie, Virginia
Property Tax Levies and Collections
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Table 8

Fiscal Year	Total Tax Levy for Fiscal Year	Collected Within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		Collections in Subsequent Years	Total Collections to Date	
		Amount	Percentage of Original Levy		Amount	Percentage of Levy
2022	\$ 41,275,315	\$ 37,895,016	91.81%	\$ -	\$ 37,895,016	91.81%
2021	\$ 39,370,985	\$ 36,671,992	93.14%	\$ 1,830,412	\$ 38,502,404	97.79%
2020	\$ 37,910,281	\$ 35,133,616	92.68%	\$ 2,361,280	\$ 37,494,896	98.90%
2019	\$ 36,643,619	\$ 33,857,145	92.40%	\$ 2,469,305	\$ 36,326,450	99.13%
2018	\$ 35,644,849	\$ 33,117,883	92.91%	\$ 2,166,628	\$ 35,284,511	98.99%
2017	\$ 34,920,957	\$ 32,610,431	93.38%	\$ 2,218,539	\$ 34,828,970	99.74%
2016	\$ 34,041,506	\$ 32,004,636	94.02%	\$ 2,015,472	\$ 34,020,108	99.94%
2015	\$ 32,300,039	\$ 28,792,802	89.14%	\$ 3,491,338	\$ 32,284,140	99.95%
2014	\$ 30,883,550	\$ 28,912,246	93.62%	\$ 1,967,739	\$ 30,879,985	99.99%
2013	\$ 30,461,903	\$ 28,427,203	93.32%	\$ 2,032,479	\$ 30,459,682	99.99%

Source: Treasurer's Office and Commissioner of the Revenue

See Independent Auditors' Report.

County of Dinwiddie, Virginia
Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Table 9

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities					Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income ⁽¹⁾	Per Capita ⁽²⁾
	General Obligation Bonds	Literary Fund Loans	Other Notes / Bonds	Note Payable				
2022	\$ 4,186,684	\$ -	\$ 52,660,603	\$ 2,460,000	\$ 59,307,287	1.64%	\$ 2,119	
2021	\$ 4,834,230	\$ -	\$ 57,686,897	\$ 2,710,000	\$ 65,231,127	1.85%	\$ 2,334	
2020	\$ 5,739,176	\$ -	\$ 62,604,136	\$ -	\$ 68,343,312	1.99%	\$ 2,384	
2019	\$ 6,623,315	\$ -	\$ 56,927,052	\$ -	\$ 63,550,367	1.99%	\$ 2,230	
2018	\$ 7,487,751	\$ -	\$ 56,359,607	\$ -	\$ 63,847,358	2.03%	\$ 2,240	
2017	\$ 8,333,537	\$ -	\$ 60,540,067	\$ -	\$ 68,873,604	2.23%	\$ 2,428	
2016	\$ 9,801,458	\$ -	\$ 38,855,931	\$ -	\$ 48,657,389	1.65%	\$ 1,692	
2015	\$ 11,232,771	\$ -	\$ 42,186,509	\$ -	\$ 53,419,280	1.81%	\$ 1,844	
2014	\$ 12,629,393	\$ -	\$ 45,430,625	\$ -	\$ 58,060,018	2.03%	\$ 2,012	
2013	\$ 13,993,145	\$ -	\$ 48,620,796	\$ -	\$ 62,613,941	2.20%	\$ 2,211	

Note:

⁽¹⁾ Details regarding the County's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

⁽²⁾ See the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics - Table 11

See Independent Auditors' Report.

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

Fiscal Year	Gross Bonded Debt	Net Bonded Debt (3)	Ratio of Net General Obligation Debt to Assessed Value (2)	Net Bonded Debt per Capita (1)
2022	\$ 4,186,684	\$ 4,186,684	0.13%	\$ 150
2021	\$ 4,834,230	\$ 4,834,230	0.15%	\$ 173
2020	\$ 5,739,176	\$ 5,739,176	0.18%	\$ 200
2019	\$ 6,623,315	\$ 6,623,315	0.22%	\$ 232
2018	\$ 7,487,751	\$ 7,487,751	0.27%	\$ 263
2017	\$ 8,333,537	\$ 8,333,537	0.30%	\$ 294
2016	\$ 9,801,458	\$ 9,801,458	0.36%	\$ 341
2015	\$11,232,771	\$ 11,232,771	0.42%	\$ 388
2014	\$12,629,393	\$ 12,629,393	0.49%	\$ 438
2013	\$13,993,145	\$ 13,993,145	0.55%	\$ 494

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

- (1) Population data can be found in the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics - Table 11
- (2) See the Schedule of Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property - Table 5
- (3) Includes all long-term general obligation bonded debt and Literary Fund Loans;
excludes revenue bonds, capital leases, and compensated absences

See Independent Auditors' Report.

**Demographic and Economic Statistics
Last Ten Years**

Fiscal Year	Population	Personal Income (1)	Per Capita Personal Income (1)	School Enrollment	Unemploye nt Rate %
2022	27,989	\$ 3,611,215	\$ 47,489	4,082	3.30%
2021	27,947	\$ 3,519,703	\$ 46,196	4,134	5.10%
2020	28,667	\$ 3,430,510	\$ 44,938	4,269	8.80%
2019	28,502	\$ 3,193,735	\$ 41,337	4,304	3.50%
2018	28,500	\$ 3,144,588	\$ 40,325	4,258	3.60%
2017	28,363	\$ 3,083,304	\$ 39,637	4,277	4.60%
2016	28,753	\$ 2,946,213	\$ 38,007	4,362	4.80%
2015	28,971	\$ 2,946,554	\$ 38,080	4,380	5.30%
2014	28,864	\$ 2,862,445	\$ 36,838	4,389	6.40%
2013	28,314	\$ 2,849,513	\$ 36,593	4,439	7.30%

Source: Weldon Cooper Center, Annual School Report, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Note: (1) Includes Colonial Heights and Petersburg; estimates used for 2021 & 2022

See Independent Auditors' Report.

County of Dinwiddie, Virginia
Principal Employers
Current Year and Nine Years Prior

Table 12

Employer	Fiscal Year 2022		Fiscal Year 2013	
	Range of Employees	Rank	Range of Employees	Rank Employer
Amazon Fulfillment Services	500-999	1	1000+	1 Southside VA Training Center
WalMart	500-999	2	500-999	2 WalMart
Central State Hospital	500-999	3	500-999	3 Central State Hospital
Dinwiddie County School Board	500-999	4	500-999	4 Dinwiddie Co School Board
Gerdeau Ameristeel/Chaparral	250-499	5	250-499	5 Gerdeau Ameristeel/Chaparral
County of Dinwiddie	250-499	6	250-499	6 Amazon
Tindall Concrete Products	100-249	7	250-499	7 County of Dinwiddie
Aldi	100-249	8	100-249	8 Integrity Staffing Solutions
Hiram W. Davis Medical Center	100-249	9	100-249	9 Hiram W Davis Medical Ctr
Richard Bland College	100-249	10	100-249	10 Tindall Concrete Products

Source: Virginia Employment Commission

See Independent Auditors' Report.

**Full-Time Equivalent County Government Employees by Position
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Function	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General government	25.7	27.0	28.3	28.0	29.2	29.1	29.8	29.8	30.2	31.5
Judicial administration	12.6	13.2	13.7	12.5	12.4	12.3	13.4	11.6	11.9	12.0
Public safety:										
Sheriff's Office/Jail	55.5	55.6	57.8	58.3	58.1	58.8	60.5	63.8	66.0	65.2
Communications	16.9	17.0	18.6	18.6	18.8	19.2	18.8	19.3	18.6	18.9
Fire / Rescue / EMS	23.1	23.4	25.7	27.0	31.4	36.4	36.2	38.3	38.0	37.1
Building inspections	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Animal control	4.2	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Department of Children's Services	2.7	2.8	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1
Public works:										
General maintenance	6.0	6.1	4.9	4.2	6.1	7.4	15.3	18.9	18.5	18.0
Waste management	15.1	15.6	16.9	17.2	18.4	18.6	21.0	22.9	22.4	22.0
Health and welfare:										
Department of Social Services	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	29.0	30.0	31.0	30.0	31.0	35.0
Culture and recreation:										
Parks and recreation	14.8	15.5	16.3	18.7	19.6	15.1	14.4	14.0	10.7	12.7
Community development:										
Community/Economic development	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	9.8	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.0
Cooperative extension	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.1
Planning	5.1	5.7	5.6	6.1	5.8	5.0	5.4	4.3	4.0	4.4
Totals	214.9	220.4	229.1	232.6	243.4	254.2	262.7	269.1	267.9	273.0

Source: County Payroll

See Independent Auditors' Report.

Operating Indicators by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Public safety:										
Sheriff's department:										
Physical arrests	1,658	1,643	1,399	1,247	1,572	1,556	1,322	1,134	1,061	1,020
Traffic violations	8,368	7,633	5,741	5,225	8,002	7,910	9,063	9,738	7,590	6,093
Civil papers	11,020	10,881	8,837	7,745	9,812	11,139	10,013	9,124	8,541	9,355
Department on Comprehensive Services:										
Caseload	179	158	164	169	214	232	207	122	108	108
Fire and rescue:										
Number of EMS calls answered	3,184	3,028	3,442	3,557	3,835	3,928	3,785	3,626	3,941	4,138
Building inspections:										
Permits issued	873	877	816	922	968	1,008	1,223	1,166	1,380	1,472
Animal control:										
Number of calls answered	5,298	4,872	4,598	4,197	4,210	4,317	4,294	4,193	4,705	4,143
Public works:										
Landfill:										
Refuse collection (tons/day)	51	47	51	47	47	47	48	53	56	52
Health and welfare:										
Social Services caseload:avg/mo	6,926	6,793	6,968	6,599	5,628	5,541	5,950	6,671	7,186	7,833
Culture and recreation:										
Parks and recreation:										
Program participants: avg/mo	7,005	7,612	6,891	6,092	7,972	10,363	9,749	5,960	5,399	14,421
Community development:										
Planning:										
Zoning permits issued	47	45	32	28	32	59	83	93	58	52
Component Unit - School Board:										
Education:										
School age population*	5,629	5,491	5,364	5,274	5,074	5,073	5,041	5,028	5,105	5,175
Number of teachers	333	336	341	344	346	342	337	341	325	328
Local expenditures per pupil	2,947	3,074	3,144	3,401	3,420	3,475	4,573	3,639	3,274	3,713

Source: Individual county departments

*County population from age 5 - 19 years per 2010 and 2020 census

See Independent Auditors' Report.

County of Dinwiddie, Virginia
Capital Asset Statistics by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Table 15

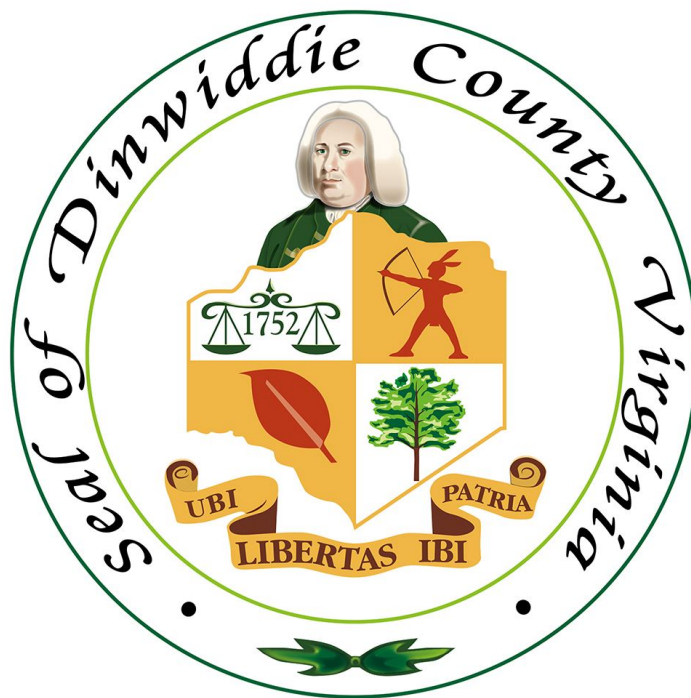
Function	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General government:										
Buildings	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Public safety:										
Sheriff's department:										
Patrol units	46	51	51	54	54	54	52	63	62	64
Building inspections:										
Vehicles	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Animal control:										
Vehicles	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Public works:										
General maintenance:										
Trucks / vehicles	7	7	7	5	8	8	20	20	20	21
Landfill:										
Vehicles	14	14	14	10	9	9	6	8	7	7
Health and welfare:										
Department of Social Services:										
Vehicles	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8
Culture and recreation:										
Parks and recreation:										
Community centers	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Vehicles	7	8	8	10	11	13	6	7	8	7
Community development:										
Planning & Community development:										
Vehicles	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
Component unit - School Board:										
Education:										
Schools	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
School buses	111	102	103	90	90	89	94	96	103	103

Source: Individual County departments

See Independent Auditors' Report.

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COMPLIANCE SECTION
June 30, 2022



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ROBINSON, FARMER, COX ASSOCIATES, PLLC

Certified Public Accountants

**Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on
Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements
Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards***

**To the Honorable Members of the Board of Supervisors
County of Dinwiddie
Dinwiddie, Virginia**

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *Specifications for Audits of Counties, Cities, and Towns*, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of County of Dinwiddie, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise County of Dinwiddie, Virginia's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 7, 2022. Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of Dinwiddie Water Authority and Airport and Industrial Authority, as described in our report on the County of Dinwiddie, Virginia's financial statements. This report does not include the results of the other auditors' testing or internal controls over financial reporting or compliance and other matters that are reported on separately by those auditors.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether County of Dinwiddie, 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.

Robinson, Farmer, Cox Associates

Richmond, Virginia
November 7, 2022



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

**To the Honorable Members of the Board of Supervisors
County of Dinwiddie
Dinwiddie, Virginia**

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

In our opinion, County of Dinwiddie, 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; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

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

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

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

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

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

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

Report on Internal Control over Compliance (Continued)

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

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

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

Robinson, Farmer, Cox Associates

Richmond, Virginia
November 7, 2022

County of Dinwiddie, Virginia
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Federal Grantor/State Pass - Through Grantor/ Program or Cluster Title	Federal Assistance Listing Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Pass-Through to Subrecipients	Federal Expenditures
Department of Health and Human Services:				
Pass Through Payments:				
Department of Social Services:				
Title IV-E Prevention Program	93.472	1140122		\$ 3,297
Guardianship Assistance	93.090	1110121/1110122		256
MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program	93.556	0950121/0950122		16,292
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	0400121/0400122		225,102
Refugee and Entrant Assistance - State/Replacement Designee				
Administered Programs	93.566	0500121/0500122		1,105
Low-Income Home Energy Assistance	93.568	0600421/0600422		40,316
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants	93.590	9560121		669
CCDF Cluster:				
Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds of the Child Care and Development Fund	93.596	0760121/0760122		50,202
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	93.645	0900121/0900122		536
Foster Care - Title IV-E	93.658	1100121/1100122		208,181
Adoption Assistance	93.659	1120121/1120122		218,356
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	1000121/1000122		264,773
John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood	93.674	9150121/9150122	\$ 2,088	
COVID-19 - John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood	93.674	9150121/9150122	7,413	9,501
COVID-19 - Elder Abuse Prevention Interventions Program	93.747	8000221		800
Children's Health Insurance Program	93.767	0540121/0540122		2,430
Medicaid Cluster:				
Medical Assistance Program	93.778	1200121/1200122		262,844
Total Department of Health and Human Services				\$ 1,304,660
Department of Agriculture:				
Direct Payments:				
Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)	10.558	N/A		\$ 16,570
Pass Through Payments:				
Child Nutrition Cluster:				
Department of Agriculture:				
Food Distribution	10.555	17901-45707	\$ 175,292	
Department of Education:				
National School Lunch Program	10.555	17901-40623	1,639,394	
COVID-19 - National School Lunch Program	10.555	17901-40623	140,669	
Total CFDA# 10.555			\$ 1,955,355	
School Breakfast Program	10.553	17901-40591	630,214	
Summer Food Service Program for Children (SFSPC)	10.559	17901-60303	26,863	\$ 2,612,432
Department of Social Services:				
SNAP Cluster:				
State Administrative Matching Grants for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	10.561	0010121/0010122		487,870
Department of Agriculture:				
Pandemic (P-EBT) Administrative Cost Grants	10.649	17901-86556		3,063
Total Department of Agriculture				\$ 3,119,935
Department of Treasury:				
Pass Through Payments:				
Department of Accounts:				
COVID-19 Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF)	21.019	10110-728021		\$ 57,788
COVID-19 - Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027	Not Available	\$ 30,915 \$ 436,954	
Department of Education:				
COVID-19 - Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027	Not Available	1,073	
Total CFDA# 21.027				438,027
Total Department of Treasury				\$ 495,815

County of Dinwiddie, Virginia
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (Continued)
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Federal Grantor/State Pass - Through Grantor/ Program or Cluster Title	Federal Assistance Listing Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Pass-Through to Subrecipients	Federal Expenditures
Department of Justice:				
Direct payments:				
Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program	16.607	N/A		\$ 4,883
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	16.738	N/A		10,465
Pass Through Payments:				
Department of Criminal Justice Services:				
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	16.738	13-01142L012		\$ 5,983
Crime Victim Assistance	16.575	36001-46000		56,778
Total Department of Justice				<u>\$ 78,109</u>
Department of Homeland Security:				
Direct Payments:				
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036	N/A		\$ 176,153
Pass Through Payments:				
Department of Emergency Services:				
Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042	77501-52749		7,500
Total Department of Homeland Security				<u>\$ 183,653</u>
Department of Defense:				
Direct Payments:				
JROTC	12.000	N/A		<u>\$ 69,848</u>
Department of Education:				
Pass Through Payments:				
Department of Education:				
Title I: Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	17901-42901		\$ 922,449
Special Education Cluster:				
Special Education Grants to States	84.027	17901-43071	\$ 999,464	
COVID-19 - Special Education Grants to States	84.027	17901-43071	10,968	
Total CFDA# 84.027			<u>\$ 1,010,432</u>	
Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	17901-62521	20,766	
COVID-19 - Special Education Preschool Grants	84.173	17901-62521	2,942	
Total CFDA# 84.173			<u>\$ 23,708</u>	1,034,140
Career and Technical Education: Basic Grants to States	84.048	17901-61095		75,517
English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365	17901-60512		20,043
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	17901-60281		75,894
COVID-19 - Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER) Fund	84.425C	17901-60177	\$ 25,188	
COVID-19 - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund	84.425D	17901-60177	1,478,550	
COVID-19 - American Rescue Plan - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ARP ESSER)	84.425U	17901-60177	610,751	
Total AL# 84.425				2,114,489
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	17901-61480		171,960
Total Department of Education				<u>\$ 4,414,492</u>
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			<u>\$ 8,458</u>	<u>\$ 9,666,512</u>

See accompanying notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

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

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of the County of Dinwiddie, 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 of Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the County of Dinwiddie, Virginia, it is not intended to be and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the County of Dinwiddie, Virginia.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(1) 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.

(2) Pass-through entity identifying numbers are presented where available.

Note 3 - Food Donation

The value of federal awards expended in the form of noncash assistance for food commodities is reported in the schedule.

Note 4 - Relationship to Financial Statements

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

Intergovernmental federal revenues per the basic financial statements:

Primary government:

General Fund	\$	2,080,407
Less: Payment in lieu of taxes		(1,639)
Less: Asset forfeiture funds not spent		(38)
Special Revenue Fund		412,515
Total primary government	\$	<u>2,491,245</u>

Component Unit - School Board:

Operating Fund	\$	2,355,941
Special Revenue Fund		4,761,538
Total component unit school board	\$	<u>7,117,479</u>

Total federal expenditures per basic financial statements	\$	<u>9,608,724</u>
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Add: Coronavirus relief funds revenues recorded in prior year	\$	<u>57,788</u>
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Total federal expenditures per the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	\$	<u><u>9,666,512</u></u>
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Note 5 - Subrecipients

Expenditures to subrecipients are presented on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

Note 6 - De Minimis Cost Rate

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

Note 7 - Loan Balances

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

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

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

Section I-Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued

Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

a. Material weakness(es) identified?

 yes ✓ no

b. Significant deficiency(ies) identified?

 yes ✓ none
reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?

 yes ✓ no

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs

a. Material weakness(es) identified?

 yes ✓ no

b. Significant deficiency(ies) identified?

 yes ✓ none
reported

Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs

Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported
in accordance with 2 CFR section 200.516(a)?

 yes ✓ no

Identification of major programs:

Assistance Listing Numbers

Name of Federal Program or Cluster

10.553/10.555/10.559

Child Nutrition Cluster

84.425

Education Stabilization Fund

21.027

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs:

\$750,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?

 ✓ yes no

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs: (Continued)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Section II-Financial Statement Finding

None

Section III-Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None

Section IV-Commonwealth of Virginia Findings and Questioned Costs

None

COUNTY OF DINWIDDIE, VIRGINIA

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

Findings - Major Federal Award Program Audit Findings and Questioned Costs:
2021-001:

Condition:

One of the School's quarterly reports submitted during fiscal year 2021 had an amount that did not agree to the supporting documentation used to prepare the report.

Recommendation:

The report should be reviewed and approved by someone other than the preparer.

Current Status:

Planned corrective action completed.

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