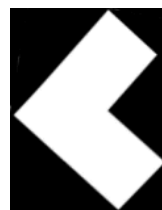


*Town of Clarksville, Virginia*  
*Comprehensive Annual Financial Report*  
*Year Ended June 30, 2019*



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

## Town of Clarksville, Virginia

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## FINANCIAL SECTION



**Creedle  
Jones  
& Associates**

*A Professional Corporation*

*Robin B. Jones, CPA, CFP  
Denise C. Williams, CPA, CSEP  
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*Nadine L. Chase, CPA*

*Sherwood H. Creedle, Emeritus*

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

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the Town Council  
Town of Clarksville, Virginia

### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Clarksville, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Clarksville, Virginia's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### *Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements*

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes 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.

#### *Auditor's Responsibility*

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

#### *Opinions*

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Clarksville, Virginia, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

## *Other Matters*

### *Required Supplementary Information*

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 1-8 and budgetary comparison information and schedules related to pension and OPEB funding on pages 56-58, 59-62, and 63-67 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

### *Supplementary and Other Information*

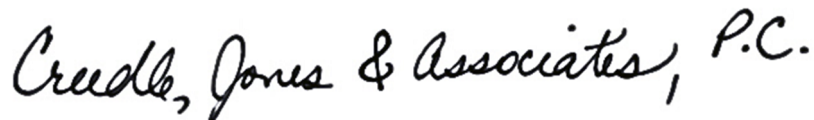
Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Clarksville, Virginia's basic financial statements. The combining nonmajor fund and component unit financial statements, and statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining nonmajor fund and component unit financial statements are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining nonmajor fund and component unit financial statements are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The statistical section has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

### *Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 4, 2020, on our consideration of the Town of Clarksville, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of Town of Clarksville, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town of Clarksville, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



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

South Hill, Virginia  
September 4, 2020

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The management of the Town of Clarksville, Virginia presents the following discussion and analysis as an overview of the Town of Clarksville, Virginia's financial activities for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019. We encourage readers to read this discussion and analysis in conjunction with the Town's basic financial statements.

### Financial Highlights

- At the close of the fiscal year, the assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Town's governmental activities, excluding its Component Unit, exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$8,011,891.54. Of this amount, \$3,369,718.26 is unrestricted and may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors. For the business-type activities, the assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded the liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$5,079,638.71 with an unrestricted balance of \$1,433,730.00.
- The Town's total net position increased by \$1,191,154.71 during the current fiscal year. Of this amount, an increase of \$1,311,670.20 is related to governmental activities and a decrease of \$120,515.49 is attributed to business-type activities.
- As of June 30, 2019, the Town's Governmental Funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$3,766,331.80, an increase of \$968,967.51 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 68.56% of this amount is available for spending at the Town's discretion (unassigned fund balance).
- At the end of fiscal year 2019, the general fund unassigned fund balance was \$3,581,952.37, or approximately 156.65% of total general fund expenditures.

### OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

#### Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

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

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

The government-wide financial statements distinguish governmental activities from business-type activities identified as the primary government. The governmental activities of the Town include general government administration, public safety, public works, parks, recreation and cultural, and community development. Public utilities represent the business-type activities.

Furthermore, the government-wide financial statements include a legally separate entity, the Economic Development Authority of the Town of Clarksville, Virginia, for which the Town is financially accountable. Financial information for this component unit is reported separately from the financial information presented for the primary government itself.

### **Fund Financial Statements**

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

The Town has two types of funds:

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

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

### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

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

### **Other**

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

## **FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE TOWN AS A WHOLE**

### **Statement of Net Position**

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position:



### Summary of Net Position

As of June 30, 2019 and 2018

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-Type Activities</u>		<u>Total Primary Government</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<b>Assets</b>						
Current and other assets	\$ 4,040,483.60	\$ 3,089,373.74	\$ 1,627,504.70	\$ 1,531,066.38	\$ 5,667,988.30	\$ 4,620,440.12
Capital assets (net)	<u>4,838,864.22</u>	<u>4,525,789.89</u>	<u>9,616,604.35</u>	<u>10,009,597.70</u>	<u>14,455,468.57</u>	<u>14,535,387.59</u>
Total Assets	<b>8,879,347.82</b>	7,615,163.63	<b>11,244,109.05</b>	11,540,664.08	<b>20,123,456.87</b>	19,155,827.71
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	<u>146,964.00</u>	<u>152,507.00</u>	<u>50,678.00</u>	<u>50,864.00</u>	<u>197,642.00</u>	<u>203,371.00</u>
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u><b>\$ 9,026,311.82</b></u>	<u>\$ 7,767,670.63</u>	<u><b>\$ 11,294,787.05</b></u>	<u>\$ 11,591,528.08</u>	<u><b>\$ 20,321,098.87</b></u>	<u>\$ 19,359,198.71</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Other liabilities	\$ 275,105.96	\$ 282,252.92	\$ 322,787.06	\$ 270,506.39	\$ 597,893.02	\$ 552,759.31
Long-term liabilities	<u>700,842.32</u>	<u>712,525.37</u>	<u>5,879,057.28</u>	<u>6,096,644.49</u>	<u>6,579,899.60</u>	<u>6,809,169.86</u>
Total Liabilities	<b>975,948.28</b>	994,778.29	<b>6,201,844.34</b>	6,367,150.88	<b>7,177,792.62</b>	7,361,929.17
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<b>38,472.00</b>	72,671.00	<b>13,304.00</b>	24,223.00	<b>51,776.00</b>	96,894.00
<b>Net Position</b>						
Net investment in capital assets	<b>4,457,793.85</b>	4,103,301.77	<b>3,645,908.71</b>	3,837,578.61	<b>8,103,702.56</b>	7,940,880.38
Restricted	<b>184,379.43</b>	181,647.45	<b>-</b>	-	<b>184,379.43</b>	181,647.45
Unrestricted	<u><b>3,369,718.26</b></u>	<u>2,415,272.12</u>	<u><b>1,433,730.00</b></u>	<u>1,362,575.59</u>	<u><b>4,803,448.26</b></u>	<u>3,777,847.71</u>
Total Net Position	<u><b>8,011,891.54</b></u>	<u>6,700,221.34</u>	<u><b>5,079,638.71</b></u>	<u>5,200,154.20</u>	<u><b>13,091,530.25</b></u>	<u>11,900,375.54</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	<u><b>\$ 9,026,311.82</b></u>	<u>\$ 7,767,670.63</u>	<u><b>\$ 11,294,787.05</b></u>	<u>\$ 11,591,528.08</u>	<u><b>\$ 20,321,098.87</b></u>	<u>\$ 19,359,198.71</u>

The Town's combined net position at June 30, 2019 of \$13,091,530.25 represents an increase of \$1,191,154.71 from the combined net position at June 30, 2018. The largest portion, 63%, of the Town's net position is reflected in its net investment in capital assets (land, buildings, improvements, etc.). The Town uses these assets to provide services to its citizens and, consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. The resources needed to repay the debt related to these capital assets must be provided from other sources. 36% of total net position is unrestricted and available for providing services to the citizens of the Town and satisfying creditors. The remaining 1% of net position is restricted for other special projects.

## Statement of Activities

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

### Summary of Changes in Net Position

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-Type Activities</u>		<u>Total Primary Government</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<b>Revenues</b>						
<b>Program Revenues</b>						
Charges for services	\$ 191,672.41	\$ 186,395.08	\$ 1,343,172.24	\$ 1,332,550.17	\$ 1,534,844.65	\$ 1,518,945.25
Operating grants and contributions	186,059.75	9,821.05	-	-	186,059.75	9,821.05
Capital grants and contributions	-	394,401.56	-	-	-	394,401.56
<b>General Revenues</b>						
General property taxes, real and personal	1,746,887.04	1,647,223.71	-	-	1,746,887.04	1,647,223.71
Other taxes	878,756.97	827,010.55	-	-	878,756.97	827,010.55
Categorical aid from state	101,025.65	100,266.24	-	-	101,025.65	100,266.24
Unrestricted revenues from money and property	34,701.16	31,395.53	1,260.62	204.02	35,961.78	31,599.55
Miscellaneous	77,676.34	47,798.32	13,370.91	50,032.67	91,047.25	97,830.99
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>3,216,779.32</b>	<b>3,244,312.04</b>	<b>1,357,803.77</b>	<b>1,382,786.86</b>	<b>4,574,583.09</b>	<b>4,627,098.90</b>
<b>Expenses</b>						
General government administration	339,601.44	331,952.06	-	-	339,601.44	331,952.06
Public safety	656,777.25	572,438.72	-	-	656,777.25	572,438.72
Public works	679,551.33	528,784.51	-	-	679,551.33	528,784.51
Parks, recreation, and cultural	151,373.23	68,196.02	-	-	151,373.23	68,196.02
Community development	66,317.39	79,536.92	-	-	66,317.39	79,536.92
Water and sewer	-	-	1,274,492.51	1,095,013.37	1,274,492.51	1,095,013.37
Interest on long-term debt	11,488.48	4,267.32	203,826.75	208,723.92	215,315.23	212,991.24
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>1,905,109.12</b>	<b>1,585,175.55</b>	<b>1,478,319.26</b>	<b>1,303,737.29</b>	<b>3,383,428.38</b>	<b>2,888,912.84</b>
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position before Transfers	1,311,670.20	1,659,136.49	(120,515.49)	79,049.57	1,191,154.71	1,738,186.06
<b>Transfers</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	1,311,670.20	1,659,136.49	(120,515.49)	79,049.57	1,191,154.71	1,738,186.06
Beginning Net Position	6,700,221.34	5,041,084.85	5,200,154.20	5,121,104.63	11,900,375.54	10,162,189.48
Ending Net Position	\$ 8,011,891.54	\$ 6,700,221.34	\$ 5,079,638.71	\$ 5,200,154.20	\$ 13,091,530.25	\$ 11,900,375.54

Governmental activities increased the Town's net position by \$1,311,670.20 for fiscal year 2019. Revenues from governmental activities totaled \$3,216,779.32. General property taxes comprise the largest source of these revenues, totaling \$1,746,887.04 or 54% of all governmental activities revenue.

The total cost of all governmental activities for this fiscal year was \$1,905,109.12. Public works was the Town's largest program with expenses totaling \$679,551.33. Public safety, which totals \$656,777.25, represents the second largest expense.

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

## Net Cost of Governmental Activities

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

	<u>2019</u>		<u>2018</u>	
	<u>Total Cost of Services</u>	<u>Net Cost of Services</u>	<u>Total Cost of Services</u>	<u>Net Cost of Services</u>
General government administration	\$ 339,601.44	\$ (339,601.44)	\$ 331,952.06	\$ (331,952.06)
Public safety	656,777.25	(619,084.29)	572,438.72	(535,094.35)
Public works	679,551.33	(523,164.53)	528,784.51	(374,412.75)
Parks, recreation, and cultural	151,373.23	(146,873.23)	68,196.02	(63,696.02)
Community development	66,317.39	112,835.01	79,536.92	314,864.64
Interest on long-term debt	<u>11,488.48</u>	<u>(11,488.48)</u>	<u>4,267.32</u>	<u>(4,267.32)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,905,109.12</u>	<u>\$ (1,527,376.96)</u>	<u>\$ 1,585,175.55</u>	<u>\$ (994,557.86)</u>

### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE TOWN'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, the Town uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The focus of the Town's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing financing requirements. Unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of a fiscal year. The Town's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$3,766,331.80. The combined governmental fund balance increased \$968,967.51 from the prior year.

The General Fund is the main operating fund of the Town. At the end of the current fiscal year, the General Fund had an unassigned fund balance of \$3,581,952.37. The General Fund's liquidity can be measured by comparing unassigned fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 158.65% of total fund expenditures.

### BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

#### General Fund

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

### Budgetary Comparison

#### General Fund

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

	<u>2019</u>			<u>2018</u>		
	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>
<b>Revenues</b>						
Taxes	\$ 1,295,268.00	\$ 1,295,268.00	\$ 1,756,853.43	\$ 601,379.00	\$ 601,379.00	\$ 1,638,980.32
Other	813,273.00	813,273.00	878,756.97	809,388.00	809,388.00	827,010.55
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,795.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,125.00
Fines and forfeitures	15,500.00	15,500.00	33,490.61	12,000.00	12,000.00	30,898.32
Revenue from use of money and property	32,694.00	32,694.00	34,701.16	32,252.00	32,252.00	31,387.17
Charges for services	153,380.00	153,380.00	156,386.80	153,380.00	153,380.00	154,371.76
Miscellaneous	13,750.00	13,750.00	74,940.09	13,750.00	13,750.00	47,148.32
Intergovernmental	<u>830,192.00</u>	<u>830,192.00</u>	<u>287,085.40</u>	<u>944,177.00</u>	<u>944,177.00</u>	<u>504,261.87</u>
Total Revenues	3,155,057.00	3,155,057.00	3,224,009.46	2,567,326.00	2,567,326.00	3,235,183.31
<b>Expenditures</b>	<u>3,049,575.00</u>	<u>3,049,575.00</u>	<u>2,257,773.93</u>	<u>2,505,306.00</u>	<u>2,505,306.00</u>	<u>2,053,946.61</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	105,482.00	105,482.00	966,235.53	62,020.00	62,020.00	1,181,236.70
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>						
Contingency/surplus	(105,482.00)	(105,482.00)	-	(62,020.00)	(62,020.00)	-
Transfers	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(105,482.00)</u>	<u>(105,482.00)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(62,020.00)</u>	<u>(62,020.00)</u>	<u>-</u>
Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 966,235.53</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,181,236.70</u>

The Town did not have any budget amendments during the fiscal year, as such, final amended budget revenues and appropriations for expenditures were the same as the original budget/appropriation.

Actual revenues were more than final budget amounts by \$68,952.46, or 2.19%, while actual expenditures were \$791,801.07, or 25.97% less than final budget appropriations.

Highlights of the comparison of final budget to actual figures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, include the following:

- Commonwealth of Virginia and Federal Government revenues were under budget by \$543,106.60, while taxes were over budget by \$461,363.99. These differences account for \$81,742.61.
- Public works expenditures were under budget by \$185,898.07, while community development expenditures were under budget by \$531,609.67. These differences account for \$717,507.74.

### CAPITAL ASSETS AND LONG-TERM DEBT

#### Capital Assets

As of June 30, 2019, the Town's governmental activities net capital assets total \$4,838,864.22, which represents a net increase of \$313,074.33 or 6.92% over the previous fiscal year-end balance. The business-type activities net capital assets total \$9,616,604.35, a decrease of \$392,993.35 or 3.93% over the previous fiscal year as summarized in the following table:

## Change in Capital Assets

### Governmental Activities

	<u>Balance July 1, 2018</u>	<u>Net Additions and Deletions</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2019</u>
Land and land improvements	\$ 1,089,608.55	\$ -	\$ 1,089,608.55
Buildings and improvements	5,561,810.71	304,893.68	5,866,704.39
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	<u>2,128,225.34</u>	<u>179,733.96</u>	<u>2,307,959.30</u>
Total Capital Assets	8,779,644.60	484,627.64	9,264,272.24
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(4,253,854.71)</u>	<u>(171,553.31)</u>	<u>(4,425,408.02)</u>
Total Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 4,525,789.89</u>	<u>\$ 313,074.33</u>	<u>\$ 4,838,864.22</u>

### Business-Type Activities

	<u>Balance July 1, 2018</u>	<u>Net Additions and Deletions</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2019</u>
Land and land improvements	\$ 61,409.00	\$ -	\$ 61,409.00
Buildings and systems	16,793,623.73	8,653.94	16,802,277.67
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	<u>354,847.12</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>354,847.12</u>
Total Capital Assets	17,209,879.85	8,653.94	17,218,533.79
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(7,200,282.15)</u>	<u>(401,647.29)</u>	<u>(7,601,929.44)</u>
Total Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 10,009,597.70</u>	<u>\$ (392,993.35)</u>	<u>\$ 9,616,604.35</u>

### Long-Term Debt

As of June 30, 2019, the Town's long-term obligations, excluding the Component Unit, total \$6,351,766.01 .

	<u>Balance July 1, 2018</u>	<u>Net Additions and Deletions</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2019</u>
<b>Governmental Activities</b>			
General Fund	\$ 422,488.12	\$ (41,417.75)	\$ 381,070.37
Total Governmental Activities	422,488.12	(41,417.75)	381,070.37
<b>Business-Type Activities</b>			
Water Fund	2,720,504.55	(45,675.56)	2,674,828.99
Sewer Fund	<u>3,451,514.54</u>	<u>(155,647.89)</u>	<u>3,295,866.65</u>
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>6,172,019.09</u>	<u>(201,323.45)</u>	<u>5,970,695.64</u>
Total Primary Government	<u>6,594,507.21</u>	<u>(242,741.20)</u>	<u>6,351,766.01</u>

More detailed information on the Town's long-term obligations is presented in Note 7 to the financial statements.

## **ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET AND RATES**

- The average unemployment rate for Mecklenburg County, where the Town of Clarksville, Virginia is located, in June 2019 was 4.3%. This compares unfavorably to the state's rate of 2.9% and the national rate of 3.8%.
- According to the 2010 U.S. Census, the population in the Town of Clarksville, Virginia was 1,139.
- The per capita income in Mecklenburg County, Virginia was \$21,750, compared to \$27,705 for the state, according to the 2010 U.S. Census data.

The fiscal year 2020 adopted budget anticipates General Fund revenues of \$2,741,648, a 13.11% decrease, and expenditures of \$2,741,648, a 10.10% decrease over the fiscal year 2019 budget.

## **REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION**

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the Town's finances and to demonstrate the Town's accountability for the money it receives. Questions concerning this report or requests for additional information should be directed to Tara Murphy, Treasurer/Clerk, Town of Clarksville, Virginia, P. O. Box 1147, Clarksville, Virginia 23927, telephone 434-374-8177, or visit the Town's website at [www.clarksvilleva.org](http://www.clarksvilleva.org).

# **BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

## Town of Clarksville, Virginia

## Statement of Net Position

At June 30, 2019

	<u>Primary Government</u>			<u>Component Unit</u>
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>EDA of the Town of Clarksville, VA</u>
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,967,954.60	\$ 1,435,059.65	\$ 5,403,014.25	\$ 162,325.65
Receivables - net	72,529.00	192,445.05	264,974.05	-
<b>Capital Assets</b>				
Land and land improvements	1,089,608.55	61,409.00	1,151,017.55	1,130,252.42
Other capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	3,749,255.67	9,555,195.35	13,304,451.02	28,051.66
Capital Assets, Net	<u>4,838,864.22</u>	<u>9,616,604.35</u>	<u>14,455,468.57</u>	<u>1,158,304.08</u>
Total Assets	8,879,347.82	11,244,109.05	20,123,456.87	1,320,629.73
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>				
Deferred outflows - OPEB VRS group life	5,379.00	2,417.00	7,796.00	-
Deferred outflows - VRS pension	<u>141,585.00</u>	<u>48,261.00</u>	<u>189,846.00</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>146,964.00</u>	<u>50,678.00</u>	<u>197,642.00</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 9,026,311.82</u>	<u>\$ 11,294,787.05</u>	<u>\$ 20,321,098.87</u>	<u>\$ 1,320,629.73</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 233,023.91	\$ 61,194.40	\$ 294,218.31	\$ 1,500.00
Customer deposits	-	27,193.30	27,193.30	-
<b>Long-Term Liabilities</b>				
<i>Due within one year</i>				
Bonds, loans, and capital leases payable	42,082.05	234,399.36	276,481.41	-
<i>Due in more than one year</i>				
Net VRS pension liability	315,624.00	121,991.00	437,615.00	-
Net OPEB VRS group life	46,230.00	20,770.00	67,000.00	-
Bonds, loans, and capital leases payable	<u>338,988.32</u>	<u>5,736,296.28</u>	<u>6,075,284.60</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Liabilities	975,948.28	6,201,844.34	7,177,792.62	1,500.00
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>				
Deferred inflows - OPEB VRS group life	4,140.00	1,860.00	6,000.00	-
Deferred inflows - VRS pension	<u>34,332.00</u>	<u>11,444.00</u>	<u>45,776.00</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	38,472.00	13,304.00	51,776.00	-
<b>Net Position</b>				
Net investment in capital assets	4,457,793.85	3,645,908.71	8,103,702.56	1,158,304.08
Restricted	184,379.43	-	184,379.43	-
Unrestricted	<u>3,369,718.26</u>	<u>1,433,730.00</u>	<u>4,803,448.26</u>	<u>160,825.65</u>
Total Net Position	<u>8,011,891.54</u>	<u>5,079,638.71</u>	<u>13,091,530.25</u>	<u>1,319,129.73</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	<u>\$ 9,026,311.82</u>	<u>\$ 11,294,787.05</u>	<u>\$ 20,321,098.87</u>	<u>\$ 1,320,629.73</u>

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



Town of Clarksville, Virginia  
Statement of Activities  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

					Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position				
	Program Revenues				Primary Government			Component Unit	
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	EDA of the Town of Clarksville, VA	
Primary Government									
Governmental Activities									
General government administration	\$ 339,601.44	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (339,601.44)		\$ (339,601.44)	\$ -	
Public safety	656,777.25	35,285.61	2,407.35	-	(619,084.29)		(619,084.29)	-	
Public works	679,551.33	156,386.80	-	-	(523,164.53)		(523,164.53)	-	
Parks, recreation, and cultural	151,373.23	-	4,500.00	-	(146,873.23)		(146,873.23)	-	
Community development	66,317.39	-	179,152.40	-	112,835.01		112,835.01	-	
Interest on long-term debt	<u>11,488.48</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(11,488.48)</u>		<u>(11,488.48)</u>	<u>-</u>	
Total Governmental Activities	1,905,109.12	191,672.41	186,059.75	-	(1,527,376.96)		(1,527,376.96)	-	
Business-Type Activities									
Water	643,635.33	593,272.29	-	-		\$ (50,363.04)	(50,363.04)	-	
Sewer	<u>834,683.93</u>	<u>749,899.95</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>(84,783.98)</u>	<u>(84,783.98)</u>	<u>-</u>	
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>1,478,319.26</u>	<u>1,343,172.24</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>(135,147.02)</u>	<u>(135,147.02)</u>	<u>-</u>	
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 3,383,428.38</u>	<u>\$ 1,534,844.65</u>	<u>\$ 186,059.75</u>	<u>\$ -</u>			(1,662,523.98)		
Component Unit									
EDA of the Town of Clarksville, VA	<u>\$ 34,791.90</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>				(34,791.90)	
General Revenues									
Taxes									
General property taxes, real and personal					1,746,887.04	-	1,746,887.04	-	
Other local taxes					878,756.97	-	878,756.97	-	
Categorical aid from state					101,025.65	-	101,025.65	-	
Unrestricted revenues from use of money and property					34,701.16	1,260.62	35,961.78	-	
Miscellaneous					77,676.34	13,370.91	91,047.25	98,976.58	
Transfers					<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
Total General Revenues and Transfers					<u>2,839,047.16</u>	<u>14,631.53</u>	<u>2,853,678.69</u>	<u>98,976.58</u>	
Change in Net Position Before Extraordinary Item					1,311,670.20	(120,515.49)	1,191,154.71	64,184.68	
Extraordinary Item									
Proceeds from insurance on building collapse					-	-	-	213,300.00	
Expenses related to collapsed building					<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(283,467.92)</u>	
Net Extraordinary Item (Loss)					<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(70,167.92)</u>	
Change in Net Position					1,311,670.20	(120,515.49)	1,191,154.71	(5,983.24)	
Net Position - Beginning of Year					<u>6,700,221.34</u>	<u>5,200,154.20</u>	<u>11,900,375.54</u>	<u>1,325,112.97</u>	
Net Position - End of Year					<u>\$ 8,011,891.54</u>	<u>\$ 5,079,638.71</u>	<u>\$ 13,091,530.25</u>	<u>\$ 1,319,129.73</u>	

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

Town of Clarksville, Virginia

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

At June 30, 2019

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,783,575.17	\$ 184,379.43	\$ 3,967,954.60
Property taxes receivable, net	41,127.89	-	41,127.89
Accounts receivable	<u>31,401.11</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>31,401.11</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 3,856,104.17</u>	<u>\$ 184,379.43</u>	<u>\$ 4,040,483.60</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	<u>\$ 233,023.91</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 233,023.91</u>
Total Liabilities	233,023.91	-	233,023.91
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>			
Unavailable revenue property taxes	<u>41,127.89</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>41,127.89</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	41,127.89	-	41,127.89
<b>Fund Balance</b>			
Restricted	-	184,379.43	184,379.43
Unassigned	<u>3,581,952.37</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,581,952.37</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u>3,581,952.37</u>	<u>184,379.43</u>	<u>3,766,331.80</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balance	<u>\$ 3,856,104.17</u>	<u>\$ 184,379.43</u>	<u>\$ 4,040,483.60</u>

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

Town of Clarksville, Virginia

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

At June 30, 2019

Total Fund Balances for Governmental Funds	\$3,766,331.80
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**Total net position reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position is different because:**

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

Land	\$1,089,608.55
Buildings and improvements, net of accumulated depreciation	3,554,657.33
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>194,598.34</u>

Total Capital Assets	4,838,864.22
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Other assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.

Unavailable revenue	41,127.89
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Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	141,585.00
Deferred outflows of resources related to group life	5,379.00
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	(34,332.00)
Deferred inflows of resources related to group life	<u>(4,140.00)</u>

Total Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources	108,492.00
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Liabilities applicable to the Town's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and, accordingly, are not reported as fund liabilities.

Balances of long-term liabilities affecting net position are as follows:

Bonds and notes payable	(381,070.37)
Net pension liability	(315,624.00)
Net OPEB group life liability	<u>(46,230.00)</u>

Total	<u>(742,924.37)</u>
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Total Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u>\$8,011,891.54</u>
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The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Town of Clarksville, Virginia

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Governmental Funds

Year Ended June 30, 2019

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<b>Revenues</b>			
Property taxes	\$ 1,756,853.43	\$ -	\$ 1,756,853.43
Other local taxes	878,756.97	-	878,756.97
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses	1,795.00	-	1,795.00
Fines and forfeitures	33,490.61	-	33,490.61
Use of money and property	34,701.16	7.74	34,708.90
Charges for services	156,386.80	-	156,386.80
Miscellaneous	74,940.09	3,479.37	78,419.46
<i>Intergovernmental</i>			
Revenue from the Commonwealth of Virginia	105,525.65	-	105,525.65
Revenue from the Federal Government	181,559.75	-	181,559.75
Total Revenues	3,224,009.46	3,487.11	3,227,496.57
<b>Expenditures</b>			
<b>Current</b>			
General government administration	321,443.71	-	321,443.71
Public safety	778,949.13	-	778,949.13
Public works	699,905.93	-	699,905.93
Parks, recreation, and cultural	162,778.60	755.13	163,533.73
Community development	241,790.33	-	241,790.33
Debt service	52,906.23	-	52,906.23
Total Expenditures	2,257,773.93	755.13	2,258,529.06
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	966,235.53	2,731.98	968,967.51
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>			
Transfers	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	-	-
Net Change in Fund Balance	966,235.53	2,731.98	968,967.51
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	2,615,716.84	181,647.45	2,797,364.29
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 3,581,952.37	\$ 184,379.43	\$ 3,766,331.80

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

**Town of Clarksville, Virginia**

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

Year Ended June 30, 2019

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds \$ 968,967.51

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

Governmental Funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.

Capitalized assets	\$ 484,627.64	
Depreciation	<u>(171,553.31)</u>	
		313,074.33

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

(9,966.39)

Bond and capital lease proceeds are reported as financing sources in Governmental Funds and thus contribute to the change in fund balance. In the Statement of Net Position, however, issuing debt increases the long-term liabilities and does not affect the Statement of Activities. Similarly, the repayment of principal is an expenditure in the Governmental Funds but reduces the liability Statement of Net Position.

Repayments on debt	<u>41,417.75</u>	
Net Adjustment		41,417.75

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

Pension contributions	(7,651.00)	
Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions	(1,410.00)	
Net OPEB group life insurance liability	<u>7,238.00</u>	
		<u>(1,823.00)</u>

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		<u><u>\$1,311,670.20</u></u>
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The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

## Town of Clarksville, Virginia

## Statement of Net Position

## Proprietary Funds

At June 30, 2019

	<u>Water Fund</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds Sewer Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 890,327.78	\$ 544,731.87	\$ 1,435,059.65
Receivables, net	<u>80,393.80</u>	<u>112,051.25</u>	<u>192,445.05</u>
Total Current Assets	970,721.58	656,783.12	1,627,504.70
<b>Noncurrent Assets</b>			
Capital assets, net	<u>3,802,259.62</u>	<u>5,814,344.73</u>	<u>9,616,604.35</u>
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>3,802,259.62</u>	<u>5,814,344.73</u>	<u>9,616,604.35</u>
Total Assets	4,772,981.20	6,471,127.85	11,244,109.05
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>			
Deferred outflows - OPEB VRS group life	1,160.00	1,257.00	2,417.00
Deferred outflows - VRS pension	<u>23,150.00</u>	<u>25,111.00</u>	<u>48,261.00</u>
Total Deferred Outflows	<u>24,310.00</u>	<u>26,368.00</u>	<u>50,678.00</u>
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 4,797,291.20</u>	<u>\$ 6,497,495.85</u>	<u>\$ 11,294,787.05</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 10,341.47	\$ 50,852.93	\$ 61,194.40
Customer deposits	27,193.30	-	27,193.30
Short-term portion of debt	<u>66,069.37</u>	<u>168,329.99</u>	<u>234,399.36</u>
Total Current Liabilities	103,604.14	219,182.92	322,787.06
<b>Noncurrent Liabilities</b>			
Long-term portion of debt	2,608,759.62	3,127,536.66	5,736,296.28
Net VRS pension liability	55,119.00	66,872.00	121,991.00
Net OPEB VRS group life liability	<u>9,970.00</u>	<u>10,800.00</u>	<u>20,770.00</u>
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>2,673,848.62</u>	<u>3,205,208.66</u>	<u>5,879,057.28</u>
Total Liabilities	2,777,452.76	3,424,391.58	6,201,844.34
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>			
Deferred inflows - OPEB VRS group life	893.00	967.00	1,860.00
Deferred inflows - VRS pension	<u>5,951.00</u>	<u>5,493.00</u>	<u>11,444.00</u>
Total Deferred Inflows	6,844.00	6,460.00	13,304.00
<b>Net Position</b>			
Net investment in capital assets	1,127,430.63	2,518,478.08	3,645,908.71
Unrestricted	<u>885,563.81</u>	<u>548,166.19</u>	<u>1,433,730.00</u>
Total Net Position	<u>2,012,994.44</u>	<u>3,066,644.27</u>	<u>5,079,638.71</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	<u>\$ 4,797,291.20</u>	<u>\$ 6,497,495.85</u>	<u>\$ 11,294,787.05</u>

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

## Town of Clarksville, Virginia

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

## Proprietary Funds

Year Ended June 30, 2019

	<u>Water Fund</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds Sewer Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Operating Revenues</b>			
Charges for services, net	\$ 583,224.34	\$ 749,899.95	\$ 1,333,124.29
Penalties	10,047.95	-	10,047.95
Miscellaneous	<u>10,156.02</u>	<u>3,214.89</u>	<u>13,370.91</u>
Total Operating Revenues	603,428.31	753,114.84	1,356,543.15
<b>Operating Expenses</b>			
Town Manager	14,877.19	14,512.49	29,389.68
Administration	50,891.07	47,959.03	98,850.10
Line maintenance	66,882.84	43,924.56	110,807.40
Water treatment	248,025.20	11,152.01	259,177.21
Waste water treatment	303.31	319,412.06	319,715.37
Lift stations	-	54,905.46	54,905.46
Depreciation	<u>175,246.85</u>	<u>226,400.44</u>	<u>401,647.29</u>
Total Operating Expenses	<u>556,226.46</u>	<u>718,266.05</u>	<u>1,274,492.51</u>
Operating Income	47,201.85	34,848.79	82,050.64
<b>Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)</b>			
Interest income	1,123.47	137.15	1,260.62
Interest expense	<u>(87,408.87)</u>	<u>(116,417.88)</u>	<u>(203,826.75)</u>
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	(86,285.40)	(116,280.73)	(202,566.13)
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>			
Transfers	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Change in Net Position	(39,083.55)	(81,431.94)	(120,515.49)
Total Net Position - Beginning of Year	<u>2,052,077.99</u>	<u>3,148,076.21</u>	<u>5,200,154.20</u>
Total Net Position - End of Year	<u>\$ 2,012,994.44</u>	<u>\$ 3,066,644.27</u>	<u>\$ 5,079,638.71</u>

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

## Town of Clarksville, Virginia

## Statement of Cash Flows

## Proprietary Funds

Year Ended June 30, 2019

	<b>Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds</b>		
	<b>Water Fund</b>	<b>Sewer Fund</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>			
Receipts from customers	\$ 581,270.22	\$ 758,832.50	\$ 1,340,102.72
Other receipts	10,156.02	3,214.89	13,370.91
Payments to personnel and suppliers	<u>(383,822.42)</u>	<u>(468,524.89)</u>	<u>(852,347.31)</u>
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	207,603.82	293,522.50	501,126.32
<b>Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Cash Used in Noncapital Financing Activities	-	-	-
<b>Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities</b>			
Purchase of capital assets	-	(8,653.94)	(8,653.94)
Principal paid on capital debt	(45,675.56)	(155,647.89)	(201,323.45)
Interest paid on capital debt	<u>(87,408.87)</u>	<u>(116,417.88)</u>	<u>(203,826.75)</u>
Net Cash Used in Capital and Related Financing Activities	(133,084.43)	(280,719.71)	(413,804.14)
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>			
Interest income	<u>1,123.47</u>	<u>137.15</u>	<u>1,260.62</u>
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	75,642.86	12,939.94	88,582.80
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year	<u>814,684.92</u>	<u>531,791.93</u>	<u>1,346,476.85</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	<u><u>\$ 890,327.78</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 544,731.87</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,435,059.65</u></u>
<b>Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities</b>			
Operating income	\$ 47,201.85	\$ 34,848.79	\$ 82,050.64
<i>Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities</i>			
Depreciation expense	175,246.85	226,400.44	401,647.29
<i>Changes in assets and liabilities</i>			
(Increase) decrease in receivables, net	(15,649.07)	7,793.55	(7,855.52)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses	(3,142.81)	23,340.72	20,197.91
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits	300.00	-	300.00
Deferred outflows - VRS pension	2,753.00	(1,240.00)	1,513.00
Deferred outflows - OPEB VRS group life	(593.00)	(734.00)	(1,327.00)
Net VRS pension liability	5,979.00	5,520.00	11,499.00
Net OPEB VRS group life liability	1,260.00	2,760.00	4,020.00
Deferred inflows - VRS pension	(5,735.00)	(5,294.00)	(11,029.00)
Deferred inflows - OPEB VRS group life	<u>(17.00)</u>	<u>127.00</u>	<u>110.00</u>
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	<u><u>\$ 207,603.82</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 293,522.50</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 501,126.32</u></u>

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



## Town of Clarksville, Virginia

### Notes to the Financial Statements

Year Ended June 30, 2019

## 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

### *Narrative Profile*

The Town of Clarksville, Virginia (the "Town"), which was founded in 1898, has a population of approximately 1,139 living within an area of 2.4 square miles. The Town is located in the south central region of Virginia. The Town is governed by an elected mayor and an elected Town Council, with each serving administrative and legislative functions.

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

The financial statements of the Town have been prepared in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States as specified by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The more significant of the government's accounting policies are described below:

### **1-A. Financial Reporting Entity**

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

### **Individual Component Unit Disclosures**

#### **Discretely Presented Component Unit**

##### *Economic Development Authority of the Town of Clarksville, Virginia*

The Authority is a separate and distinct entity from the Town of Clarksville, Virginia and is, in accordance with the Act, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

A seven-member board appointed by the Town Council of the Town of Clarksville, Virginia governs the Authority. The directors are to serve staggered terms of four years each.

In addition, the Authority is authorized to issue revenue bonds for the purpose of obtaining and constructing facilities. Liability under the bonds may be retained by the Authority or it may be assumed by the enterprise for which facilities are constructed. Collection of revenues pledged to liquidate the bonds may be assigned to a trustee. The revenue bonds are not deemed to constitute a debt or pledge of the faith and credit of the Commonwealth of Virginia or any municipality thereof. The bonds are payable solely from revenues generated from the lease of the facilities constructed and may be secured by a deed of trust on those facilities.

#### **1-B. Financial Reporting Model**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Budgetary Comparison Schedules* – Demonstrating compliance with the adopted budget is an important component of a government's accountability to the public. Many citizens participate in the process of establishing the annual operating budgets of state and local governments and have a keen interest in following the actual financial progress of their governments over the course of the year. The Town and many other governments revise their original budgets over the course of the year for a variety of reasons.

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

#### **1-C. Financial Statement Presentation**

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

- *Governmental Funds* – Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses, and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Fund liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be liquidated. The Town reports the difference between its governmental fund assets and deferred outflows of resources and its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources as fund balance. The following are the Town's governmental funds:

- *General Fund* – The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Town and accounts for all revenues and expenditures applicable to the general operations of the Town which are not accounted for in other funds. Revenues are derived primarily from property and other local taxes, licenses, permits, charges for services, use of money and property, and intergovernmental grants.
- *Special Revenue Funds* – Special Revenue Funds account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than those derived from special assessments, expendable trusts, or dedicated for major capital projects) requiring separate accounting due to legal or regulatory provisions or administrative action. Special Revenue Funds include the following: Police Asset Forfeiture, Veteran's Memorial, and Cemetery Fund.
- *Capital Projects Funds* – The Capital Projects Fund accounts for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities, other than those financed by proprietary funds. There are no Capital Projects Funds at this time.
- *Proprietary Funds* – Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. The Town has two enterprise funds, the Water Fund and Sewer Fund, which account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises. The intent of the Town is that the cost of providing services to the general public be financed or recovered through user charges.
- *Fiduciary Funds (Agency Funds)* – Fiduciary funds account for assets held by the Town in a trustee capacity or as an agent or custodian for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, or other funds. Agency funds utilize the accrual basis of accounting. Since by definition, these assets are being held for the benefit of a third party and cannot be used to address activities or obligations of the government, these funds are not incorporated into the government-wide financial statements. There are no Fiduciary Funds at this time.
- *Component Unit (Economic Development Authority of the Town of Clarksville, Virginia)*

The Economic Development Authority of the Town of Clarksville, Virginia has only one fund which is its operating fund. It accounts for all activities of the Authority.

#### **1-D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting**

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

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

The government-wide Statement of Activities reflects both the gross and net cost per functional category (general government administration, public safety, public works, parks, recreation, and cultural, community development, etc.) which are otherwise being supported by general government revenues, (property taxes, sales and use taxes, certain intergovernmental revenues, fines, permits and charges, etc.). The Statement of Activities reduces gross expenses (including depreciation) by related program revenues, operating and capital grants, and contributions. The program revenues must be directly associated with the function (general government administration, public safety, public works, parks, recreation, and cultural, community development, etc.) or a business-type activity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### ***1-E-1 Cash and Cash Equivalents***

The Town operates a cash and investment pool which all funds utilize with the exception of the special revenue funds, each of which has separate bank accounts and investments.

The Town pools money from several funds to facilitate disbursement and investment and to maximize investment income. Therefore, all cash and investments are essentially demand deposits and are considered cash and cash equivalents.

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

#### *1-E-2 Investments*

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

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

#### *1-E-3 Receivables and Payables*

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

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

#### *Real and Personal Property Tax Data*

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

#### Real Property      Personal Property

Levy	July 1	July 1
Due Date	February 1	February 1

The Town bills and collects its own property taxes.

A 10% penalty or \$10 minimum is levied on all taxes not collected on or before their due date. An interest charge of 10% per annum is also levied on such taxes beginning on February 2.

#### *1-E-4 Prepaid Items*

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



#### *1-E-5 Capital Assets*

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

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

Capital assets of the primary government, as well as the component unit, are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Asset Description</u>	<u>Estimated Lives</u>
Plant, equipment, and system	35 to 50 years
Motor vehicles	5 to 10 years
Equipment	2 to 15 years

#### *1-E-6 Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources*

The Statement of Net Position includes a separate section for Deferred Outflows of Resources. This represents the usage of net position applicable to future periods and will be recognized as expenditures in the future period to which it applies. This category includes Deferred Charge on Refunding reported on the Government-wide Statement of Net Position. The deferred charge on refunding is the difference between 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 the refunding debt. This category also includes amounts related to pensions for certain actuarially determined differences between projected and actual investment earnings.

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

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

#### *1-E-7 Pensions*

The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Political Subdivision Retirement Plan is a multi-employer, agent plan. For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Political Subdivision's Retirement Plan and the additions to/deductions from the Political Subdivision's Retirement Plan's net fiduciary position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by the Virginia Retirement System (VRS). For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

#### *1-E-8 Group Life Insurance*

The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Group Life Insurance Program is a multiple employer, cost-sharing plan. It provides coverage to state employees, teachers, and employees of participating political subdivisions. The Group Life Insurance Program was established pursuant to §51.1-500 et seq. of the Code of Virginia, as amended, and which provides the authority under which benefit terms are established and may be amended. The Group Life Insurance Program is a defined benefit plan that provides a basic group life insurance benefit for employees of participating employers. For purposes of measuring the net Group Life Insurance Program OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Group Life Insurance Program OPEB, and Group Life Insurance Program OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the VRS Group Life Insurance program OPEB and the additions to/deductions from the VRS Group Life Insurance Program OPEB's 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.

#### *1-E-9 Fund Equity*

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

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

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

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

Committed – amounts constrained to specific purposes by a government itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority; to be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government takes the same highest level of action to remove or change the constraint.



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

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

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

#### *1-E-10 Operating Revenues and Expenses*

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

#### *1-E-11 Interfund Activity*

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

#### *1-E-12 Long-Term Obligations*

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

#### *1-E-13 Adoption of New GASB Statements*

The Town did not adopt any new GASB statements during the year ended June 30, 2019.

### **1-F. Estimates**

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

## 2 Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

### *Budgets and Budgetary Accounting*

The Town Council annually adopts budgets for the various funds of the primary government and Component Unit EDA. All appropriations are legally controlled at the department level for the primary Government Funds. The EDA appropriation is determined by the Town Council and controlled in total by the primary government. Unexpended appropriations lapse at the end of each fiscal year.

### *Budgetary Data*

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

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

### **Fund Deficits**

No funds had fund deficits.

### **Expenditures in Excess of Appropriations**

No expenditures exceeded appropriations.

## 3 Deposits and Investments

### *Deposits*

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

### *Investments*

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

#### *Custodial Credit Risk*

This is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The Town does not have custodial credit risk policies for investments.

#### *Interest Rate Risk*

This is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. The Town does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

The Town's investments consist of the following:

	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Investment Maturity (in Years)</u>
Money market mutual funds	\$ 4,862,856.22	Less than 1 year
Certificates of deposit	<u>135,719.57</u>	Less than 1 year
	<u>\$ 4,998,575.79</u>	

#### *Credit Risk*

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of a debt type investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized rating organization. U.S. government securities or obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U. S. government are not considered to have credit risk exposure.

The Town's investments by credit rating consist of the following:

	<u>Rating (Moody's or S&amp;P)</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Unrated		<u>\$ 4,998,575.79</u>
		<u>\$ 4,998,575.79</u>

Cash and investments are reflected in the financial statements as follows:

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	<u>Component Unit EDA of the Town of Clarksville, Virginia</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Deposits and Investments</b>				
Cash on hand	\$ 175.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 175.00
Demand deposits	3,884,667.45	1,382,452.23	162,325.65	5,429,445.33
Certificates of deposit	<u>83,112.15</u>	<u>52,607.42</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>135,719.57</u>
	<u>\$ 3,967,954.60</u>	<u>\$ 1,435,059.65</u>	<u>\$ 162,325.65</u>	<u>\$ 5,565,339.90</u>
<b>Statement of Net Position</b>				
<b>Deposits and Investments</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 3,967,954.60</u>	<u>\$ 1,435,059.65</u>	<u>\$ 162,325.65</u>	<u>\$ 5,565,339.90</u>
	<u>\$ 3,967,954.60</u>	<u>\$ 1,435,059.65</u>	<u>\$ 162,325.65</u>	<u>\$ 5,565,339.90</u>

#### 4 Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2019 consist of the following:

<b>Primary Government</b>						
<b>Governmental Activities</b>			<b>Business-Type Activities</b>			
	<b>General</b>	<b>Other Govt.</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Water</b>	<b>Sewer</b>	<b>Total</b>
Property taxes	\$ 41,127.89	\$ -	\$ 41,127.89	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Water and sewer	-	-	-	80,393.80	112,051.25	192,445.05
Garbage receivables	20,129.49	-	20,129.49	-	-	-
Other misc. receivables	11,271.62	-	11,271.62	-	-	-
Total Receivables	<u>\$ 72,529.00</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 72,529.00</u>	<u>\$ 80,393.80</u>	<u>\$ 112,051.25</u>	<u>\$ 192,445.05</u>

#### 5 Interfund Transfers

There were no interfund transfers during the year ended June 30, 2019.

#### 6 Capital Assets

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets:

##### Governmental Activities

	<b>Balance July 1, 2018</b>	<b>Increases</b>	<b>Decreases</b>	<b>Balance June 30, 2019</b>
<b>Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated</b>				
Land and land improvements	\$ 1,089,608.55	\$ -	\$ -	<u>\$ 1,089,608.55</u>
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	1,089,608.55	-	-	<u>1,089,608.55</u>
<b>Other Capital Assets</b>				
Buildings and improvements	5,561,810.71	304,893.68	-	<u>5,866,704.39</u>
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	<u>2,128,225.34</u>	<u>179,733.96</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,307,959.30</u>
Total Other Capital Assets	7,690,036.05	484,627.64	-	<u>8,174,663.69</u>
<b>Less: Accumulated depreciation for</b>				
Buildings and improvements	2,174,048.41	137,998.65	-	<u>2,312,047.06</u>
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	<u>2,079,806.30</u>	<u>33,554.66</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,113,360.96</u>
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>4,253,854.71</u>	<u>171,553.31</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,425,408.02</u>
Other Capital Assets, Net	<u>3,436,181.34</u>	<u>313,074.33</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,749,255.67</u>
Net Capital Assets	<u>\$ 4,525,789.89</u>	<u>\$ 313,074.33</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,838,864.22</u>

Depreciation expense was allocated as follows:

General government administration	\$ 61,900.75
Public safety	10,353.47
Public works	25,338.85
Parks, recreation, and cultural	2,839.50
Community development	<u>71,120.74</u>
Total Depreciation Expense	<u>\$ 171,553.31</u>

**Business-Type Activities**

	<u>Balance July 1, 2018</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2019</u>
<b>Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated</b>				
Land and land improvements	\$ 61,409.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 61,409.00
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	61,409.00	-	-	61,409.00
<b>Other Capital Assets</b>				
Buildings and systems	16,793,623.73	8,653.94	-	16,802,277.67
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	354,847.12	-	-	354,847.12
Total Other Capital Assets	17,148,470.85	8,653.94	-	17,157,124.79
<b>Less: Accumulated depreciation for</b>				
Buildings and systems	6,789,115.99	398,496.98	-	7,187,612.97
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	411,166.16	3,150.31	-	414,316.47
Total Accumulated Depreciation	7,200,282.15	401,647.29	-	7,601,929.44
Other Capital Assets, Net	9,948,188.70	(392,993.35)	-	9,555,195.35
Net Capital Assets	<u>\$ 10,009,597.70</u>	<u>\$ (392,993.35)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 9,616,604.35</u>

Depreciation expense was allocated as follows:

Water Fund	\$ 175,246.85
Sewer Fund	<u>226,400.44</u>
Total Depreciation Expense	<u>\$ 401,647.29</u>

**Component Unit - EDA of the Town of Clarksville, VA**

	<u>Balance July 1, 2018</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2019</u>
<b>Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated</b>				
Land and land improvements	\$ 1,130,252.42	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,130,252.42
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	1,130,252.42	-	-	1,130,252.42
<b>Other Capital Assets</b>				
Buildings and systems	162,474.19	-	-	162,474.19
Total Other Capital Assets	162,474.19	-	-	162,474.19
<b>Less: Accumulated depreciation for</b>				
Buildings and systems	128,304.49	6,118.04	-	134,422.53
Total Accumulated Depreciation	128,304.49	6,118.04	-	134,422.53
Other Capital Assets, Net	34,169.70	(6,118.04)	-	28,051.66
Net Capital Assets	<u>\$ 1,164,422.12</u>	<u>\$ (6,118.04)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,158,304.08</u>

## 7 Long-Term Debt

### PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

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

<u>Year(s) Ended June 30.</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	
	<u>General Bonds Payable</u>			
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2020	\$ 42,082.05	\$ 6,754.36	\$ 234,399.36	\$ 195,362.12
2021	129,150.05	24,685.28	231,420.18	186,715.68
2022	125,065.48	13,739.67	234,878.93	177,578.15
2023	84,772.79	2,763.87	232,819.65	168,054.35
2024			296,630.87	154,852.29
2025-2029	-	-	1,334,115.50	612,240.66
2030-2034	-	-	1,712,247.70	349,002.83
2035-2039	-	-	660,840.47	127,791.65
2040-2044	-	-	346,192.86	82,066.51
2045-2049	-	-	287,328.19	51,371.81
2050-2054	-	-	314,943.80	23,036.20
2055-2059	-	-	84,878.13	1,069.50
Total	<u>\$ 381,070.37</u>	<u>\$ 47,943.18</u>	<u>\$ 5,970,695.64</u>	<u>\$ 2,129,141.75</u>

### Changes in Long-Term Debt

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

	<u>Balance July 1, 2018</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2019</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
<b>Primary Government</b>					
<b>Governmental Activities</b>					
<b>General Fund</b>					
Bond Series 2014A with Benchmark Bank with annual payments of \$26,249.77 beginning on June 30, 2016, interest at 1.89%, maturity date of June 30, 2034.	\$ 349,303.48	\$ -	\$ 19,890.54	\$ 329,412.94	\$ 20,199.15
\$149,000.00 General Obligation Revolving Bond Series 2014B with Benchmark Bank with annual payments of \$22,586.67 beginning on June 30, 2016 with interest at 1.69% and maturity date of June 30, 2022.	73,184.64	-	21,527.21	51,657.43	21,882.90
Total Governmental Activities	422,488.12	-	41,417.75	381,070.37	42,082.05
<b>Business-Type Activities</b>					
<b>Water Fund</b>					
\$517,497.95 Virginia Revolving Loan Fund, WSL-20-11 Water System Improvement Loan payable semi-annually June 1 and December 1 of each year to include interest at the rate of 3.00% starting June 1, 2013 and ending December 1, 2042.	457,867.09	-	13,029.03	444,838.06	13,422.84
Virginia Resource Authority Infrastructure and State Moral Obligation Revenue Bonds, Series 2015B original principal of \$2,170,000 due October 1, 2035; semi-annual payments due October (principal and interest ) and April (interest only) with interest ranging from 3.125% to 5.125%; the proceeds were used to payoff an outstanding General Obligation Water & Sewer Bond	2,125,000.00	-	25,000.00	2,100,000.00	45,000.00
Total	2,582,867.09	-	38,029.03	2,544,838.06	58,422.84
<b>ADD</b>					
Unamortized Premium on Bond Series 2015B	137,637.46	-	7,646.53	129,990.93	7,646.53
Total Water Fund	2,720,504.55	-	45,675.56	2,674,828.99	66,069.37

	<u>Balance July 1, 2018</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2019</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
<b>Sewer Fund</b>					
\$220,000.00 Virginia Revolving Loan Fund, Water and Sewer Bonds Series 2001 issued October 19, 2001, interest at 4.50% payable semi-annually in installments of \$8,532.80 until August 1, 2021.	54,697.33	-	14,768.51	<b>39,928.82</b>	15,440.59
Virginia Resource Authority Sewer System General Obligation Revenue Refunding Bond, Series 2012 original principal of \$1,820,000 due November 1, 2032; semi-annual payments due October and April (interest only) with interest ranging from 2.25% to 5.15%. The proceeds were used to payoff the Virginia Pooled Financing Program, Series 2004.	1,535,000.00	-	100,000.00	<b>1,435,000.00</b>	110,000.00
\$79,980.00 General Obligation Bond Series 2013 with Carter Bank & Trust dated July 31, 2013. Payable in monthly installments of \$735.96, interest at 2.00%	42,648.20	-	7,375.04	<b>35,273.16</b>	8,200.93
Rural Development Sewer Improvement Loan issued October 29, 2015 payable in 480 monthly installments of \$5,663.00, interest at 1.875%. Maturity date September 22, 2055.	<u>1,819,169.01</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33,504.34</u>	<u><b>1,785,664.67</b></u>	<u>34,688.47</u>
Total Sewer Fund	<u>3,451,514.54</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>155,647.89</u>	<u><b>3,295,866.65</b></u>	<u>168,329.99</u>
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>6,172,019.09</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>201,323.45</u>	<u><b>5,970,695.64</b></u>	<u>234,399.36</u>
Total Primary Government	<u><b>\$ 6,594,507.21</b></u>	<u><b>\$ -</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 242,741.20</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 6,351,766.01</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 276,481.41</b></u>

## 8 Debt Refunding

The Virginia Resources Authority Infrastructure and State Moral Obligation Revenue Bonds, Series 2015B were issued on August 19, 2015 in the amount of \$2,170,000 to refund the General Obligation Water & Sewer Bond, Series 2004 originally issued in the principal amount of \$2,491,000. The new bonds bear interest from 3.125% to 5.125% and are due in semi-annual payments ranging from \$5,218.76 to \$300,219.00 through October 1, 2035. The new issue will reduce debt service payments for the Town by \$148,783.00 with an economic gain of \$65,741.00.

The Virginia Resources Authority Sewer System General Obligation Revenue Refunding Bond, Series 2012 was issued on July 2, 2012 in the amount of \$1,820,000 to refund the Virginia Pooled Financing Program, Series 2004 originally issued in the principal amount of \$2,760,000. The new bond bears interest from 2.25% to 5.15% and is due in semi-annual payments ranging from \$1,772.00 to \$150,375.00 through November 1, 2032. The new issue will reduce debt service payments for the Town by \$528,440.62 with an economic gain of \$419,258.00.

## 9 Net Investment in Capital Assets

The "net investment in capital assets" amount reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position as of June 30, 2019 is determined as follows:

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	<u>Component Unit EDA</u>
<b>Net Investment in Capital Assets</b>			
Cost of capital assets	\$ 9,264,272.24	\$ 17,218,533.79	\$ 1,292,726.61
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(4,425,408.02)</u>	<u>(7,601,929.44)</u>	<u>(134,422.53)</u>
Book value	4,838,864.22	9,616,604.35	1,158,304.08
Less: Capital related debt	<u>(381,070.37)</u>	<u>(5,970,695.64)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Investment in Capital Assets	<u><b>\$ 4,457,793.85</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 3,645,908.71</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 1,158,304.08</b></u>



## 10 Deferred Inflows of Resources

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

	Primary Government - General Fund
Delinquent taxes not collected within 60 days	\$ 41,127.89
Totals	<u>\$ 41,127.89</u>

## 11 Risk Management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Town joined together with other local governments in Virginia to form the Virginia Risk Sharing Association, a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for participating local governments. The Town pays an annual premium to the pool for substantially all of its insurance coverage. In the event of a loss deficit and depletion of all available excess insurance, the pool may assess all members in the proportion which the premium of each bears to the total premiums of all members in the year in which such deficit occurs.

The Town continues to carry commercial insurance for all other risks of loss, including employee dishonesty and employee health and accident insurance. The Component Unit EDA carries commercial insurance for all risks of loss. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Surety bond coverage is as follows:

### United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company

Mayor	\$ 100,000.00
Treasurer	100,000.00
Town Manager	100,000.00
Assistant Town Manager	100,000.00

## 12 Commitments and Contingencies

If applicable, federal programs in which the Town and its discretely presented component unit participate were audited in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Pursuant to the requirements of the Uniform Guidance, all major programs and certain other programs were tested for compliance with applicable grant requirements. While no matters of noncompliance were disclosed by the audit, the Federal Government may subject grant programs to additional compliance tests which may result in disallowed expenditures. In the opinion of management, any future disallowance of current grant program expenditures, if any, would be immaterial.

## 13 Litigation

At June 30, 2019, there were no matters of litigation involving the Town which would materially affect the Town's financial position should any court decisions or pending matters not be favorable to such entities.



## 14 Legal Compliance

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

### *Computation of Legal Debt Margin*

Total Assessed Value of Taxed Real Property	<u>\$ 164,317,200.00</u>
Debt Limit per Constitution of Virginia - 10% Assessed Value	\$ 16,431,720.00
Amount of Debt Applicable to Debt Limit	
Gross Debt	<u>3,951,343.53</u>
Legal Debt Margin - June 30, 2019	<u>\$ 12,480,376.47</u>

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

## 15 Pension Plan

### *Plan Description*

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

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

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## RETIREMENT PLAN PROVISIONS

### PLAN 1

#### *About Plan 1*

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

#### *Eligible Members*

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

#### *Hybrid Opt-In Election*

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

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

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

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

### PLAN 2

#### *About Plan 2*

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

#### *Eligible Members*

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

#### *Hybrid Opt-In Election*

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

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

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

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

### HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN

#### *About the Hybrid Retirement Plan*

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

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

#### *Eligible Members*

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

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

#### *\*Non-Eligible Members*

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

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

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

## **PLAN 1**

### *Retirement Contributions*

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

### *Creditable Service*

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

### *Vesting*

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

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

## **PLAN 2**

### *Retirement Contributions*

Same as Plan 1.

### *Creditable Service*

Same as Plan 1.

### *Vesting*

Same as Plan 1.

## **HYBRID**

### **RETIREMENT PLAN**

### *Retirement Contributions*

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

### *Creditable Service*

#### **Defined Benefit Component:**

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

#### **Defined Contributions Component:**

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

### *Vesting*

#### **Defined Benefit Component:**

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

#### **Defined Contributions Component:**

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

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

## PLAN 1

### *Calculating the Benefit*

The Basic Benefit is calculated based on a formula using the member's average final compensation, a retirement multiplier, and total service credit at retirement. It is one of the benefit payout options available to a member at retirement.

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

### *Average Final Compensation*

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

### *Service Retirement Multiplier*

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

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

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

## PLAN 2

### *Calculating the Benefit*

See definition under Plan 1.

### *Average Final Compensation*

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

### *Service Retirement Multiplier*

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

**Sheriffs and regional jail superintendents:** Same as Plan 1.

**Political subdivision hazardous duty employees:** Same as Plan 1.

## HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN

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

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

Distribution is not required by law until age 70 1/2.

### *Calculating the Benefit*

#### **Defined Benefit Component:**

See definition under Plan 1.

#### **Defined Contribution Component:**

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

### *Average Final Compensation*

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

### *Service Retirement Multiplier*

#### **Defined Benefit Component:**

**VRS:** The retirement multiplier for the defined benefit component is 1.00%.

For members who opted into the Hybrid Retirement Plan from Plan 1 or Plan 2, the applicable multipliers for those plans will be used to calculate the retirement benefit for service credited in those plans.

**Sheriffs and regional jail superintendents:** Not applicable.

**Political subdivision hazardous duty employees:** Not applicable.

#### **Defined Contribution Component**

Not applicable.

**PLAN 1***Normal Retirement Age*

**VRS:** Age 65.

**Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:**  
Age 60.

*Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility*

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

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

*Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility*

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

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

*Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement*

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

*Eligibility:*

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

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

**PLAN 2***Normal Retirement Age*

**VRS:** Normal Social Security retirement age.

**Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:**  
Same as Plan 1.

*Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility*

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

**Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:**  
Same as Plan 1.

*Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility*

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

**Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:**  
Same as Plan 1.

*Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement*

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

*Eligibility:*

Same as Plan 1

**HYBRID  
RETIREMENT PLAN***Normal Retirement Age*

**Defined Benefit Component:**

**VRS:** Same as Plan 2.

**Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:**  
Not applicable.

**Defined Contribution Component:**

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

*Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility*

**Defined Benefit Component:**

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

**Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:**  
Not applicable.

**Defined Contribution Component:**

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

*Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility*

**Defined Benefit Component:**

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

**Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees:**  
Not applicable

**Defined Contribution Component:**

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

*Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement*

**Defined Benefit Component:**

Same as Plan 2

**Defined Contribution Component:**

Not applicable

*Eligibility:*

Same as Plan 1 and Plan 2

### **PLAN 1**

#### *Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates:*

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

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

#### *Disability Coverage*

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

#### *Purchase of Prior Service*

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

### **PLAN 2**

#### *Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates:*

Same as Plan 1

#### *Disability Coverage*

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

#### *Purchase of Prior Service*

Same as Plan 1

### **HYBRID**

### **RETIREMENT PLAN**

#### *Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates:*

Same as Plan 1 and Plan 2

#### *Disability Coverage*

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

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

#### *Purchase of Prior Service*

#### **Defined Benefit Component:**

Same as Plan 1, with the following exceptions:

- Hybrid Retirement Plan members are ineligible for ported service.

#### **Defined Contribution Component:**

Not applicable

### *Employees Covered by Benefit Terms*

As of the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the pension plan:

	<u>Number</u>
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	14
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	2
Non-vested inactive members	1
LTD	0
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	<u>16</u>
Total inactive members	19
Active members	<u>23</u>
Total covered employees	<u>56</u>

### *Contributions*

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

**If the employer used the certified rate:** The political subdivision's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2019 was 8.36% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017.

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 political subdivision were \$77,098.00 and \$64,139.00 for the years ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively.

### *Net Pension Liability*

The net pension liability (NPL) is calculated separately for each employer and represents that particular employer's total pension liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, less that employer's fiduciary net position. For political subdivisions, the net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2017 rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2018.

### *Actuarial Assumptions – General Employees*

The total pension liability for General Employees in the Political Subdivision's Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017, 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, 2018.



Inflation	2.5 percent
Salary increases, including inflation	3.5 percent - 5.35 percent
Investment rate of return	7.0 percent, net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation*

\*Administrative expenses as a percent of the market value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 7.0%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 7.0% investment return assumption provided a projected plan net position that exceeded the projected benefit payments, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was assumed to be 7.0% to simplify preparation of pension liabilities.

#### Mortality rates:

Largest 10 – Non-Hazardous Duty: 20% of deaths are assumed to be service related.

##### Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 95% of rates; females 105% of rates.

##### Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020: males set forward 3 years; females 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70-90.

##### Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years, 110% of rates; females 125% of rates.

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

##### Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 95% of rates; females 105% of rates.

##### Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 3 years; females 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90.

##### Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years, 110% of rates; females 125% of rates.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Largest 10 – Non-Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70-75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Lowered rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increase rate from 14% to 20%



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

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Lowered rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increase rate from 14% to 15%

*Actuarial Assumptions – Public Safety Employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits*

The total pension liability for Public Safety employees in the Political Subdivision Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017, 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, 2018.

Inflation	2.5 percent
Salary increases, including inflation	3.5 percent - 4.75 percent
Investment rate of return	7.0 percent, net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation*

\*Administrative expenses as a percent of the market value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 7.0%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 7.0% investment return assumption provided a projected plan net position that exceeded the projected benefit payments, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was assumed to be 7.0% to simplify preparation of pension liabilities.

Mortality rates:

Largest 10 – Hazardous Duty: 70% of deaths are assumed to be service related.

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant rates at ages 81 and older projected with a scale BB to 2020; males 90% of rates; females set forward 1 year.

Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 1 year, 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set forward 3 years.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years; unisex using 100% male.

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

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 90% of rates; females set forward 1 year.

Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 1 year, 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set forward 3 years.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years; unisex using 100% male.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Largest 10 – Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience
Disability Rates	Increased rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increase rate from 60% to 70%

All Others (Non 10 Largest) – Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates, and lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Decrease rate from 60% to 45%

*Long-Term Expected Rate of Return*

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

<u>Asset Class (Strategy)</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Arithmetic Long-Term Expected Rate of Return</u>	<u>Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return</u>
Public Equity	40.00%	4.54%	1.82%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.69%	0.10%
Credit Strategies	15.00%	3.96%	0.59%
Real Assets	15.00%	5.76%	0.86%
Private Equity	<u>15.00%</u>	9.53%	<u>1.43%</u>
Total	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>4.80%</u>
	Inflation		<u>2.50%</u>
	*Expected arithmetic nominal return		<u>7.30%</u>

\*The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.30%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 6.83%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

#### *Discount Rate*

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that System member contributions will be made per the VRS Statutes and the employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Consistent with the phased-in funding provided by the General Assembly for state and teacher employer contributions; political subdivisions were also provided with an opportunity to use an alternate employer contribution rate. For the year ended June 30, 2018, the alternate rate was the employer contribution rate used in FY 2012 or 90% of the actuarially determined employer contribution rate from the June 30, 2015, actuarial valuations, whichever is greater. From July 1, 2018 on, participating employers are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the Long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

#### *Changes in Net Pension Liability*

	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>		
	<u>Total Pension Liability</u>	<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</u>	<u>Net Pension Liability</u>
	<u>(a)</u>	<u>(b)</u>	<u>(a) - (b)</u>
Balances at June 30, 2017	\$ 3,536,829.00	\$ 3,145,212.00	\$ 391,617.00
<b>Changes for the Year</b>			
Service cost	73,576.00	-	73,576.00
Interest	242,630.00	-	242,630.00
Benefit changes	-	-	-
Assumption changes	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	61,675.00	-	61,675.00
Contributions - employer	-	61,732.00	(61,732.00)
Contributions - employee	-	40,324.00	(40,324.00)
Net investment income	-	232,028.00	(232,028.00)
Benefit payments, including refunds	(141,371.00)	(141,371.00)	-
Refunds of employee contributions	-	-	-
Administrative expenses	-	(1,994.00)	1,994.00
Other changes	-	(207.00)	207.00
Net Changes	<u>236,510.00</u>	<u>190,512.00</u>	<u>45,998.00</u>
Balances at June 30, 2018	<u>\$ 3,773,339.00</u>	<u>\$ 3,335,724.00</u>	<u>\$ 437,615.00</u>

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

The following presents the net pension liability of the political subdivision using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the political subdivision's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00%) or one percentage point higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

	1.00% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1.00% Increase (8.00%)
Political subdivision's Net Pension Liability	\$ 953,960.00	\$ 437,615.00	\$ 10,874.00

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

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the political subdivision recognized pension expense of \$85,735.00. At June 30, 2019, the political subdivision reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 112,748.00	\$ -
Change in assumptions	-	18,083.00
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	27,693.00
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	77,098.00	-
Total	<u>\$ 189,846.00</u>	<u>\$ 45,776.00</u>

\$77,098.00 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the political subdivision'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, 2020. 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.	
2020	\$ 75,937.00
2021	25,061.00
2022	(31,362.00)
2023	(2,664.00)
2024	-
Thereafter	-

*Pension Plan Data*

Information about the VRS Political Subdivision Retirement Plan is also available in the separately issued VRS 2018 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). A copy of the 2018 VRS CAFR may be downloaded from the VRS website at [http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2018\\_-annual-report.pdf](http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2018_-annual-report.pdf), or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA 23218-2500.

## 16 Group Life Insurance Program

*Plan Description*

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

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

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

<b>GROUP LIFE INSURANCE PROGRAM PLAN PROVISIONS</b>
<p><b>Eligible Employees</b></p> <p>The Group Life Insurance Program was established July 1, 1960, for state employees, teachers and employees of political subdivisions that elect the program, including the following employers that do not participate in VRS for retirement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City of Richmond</li> <li>• City of Portsmouth</li> <li>• City of Roanoke</li> <li>• City of Norfolk</li> <li>• Roanoke City Schools Board</li> </ul> <p>Basic group life insurance coverage is automatic upon employment. Coverage ends for employees who leave their position before retirement eligibility or who take a refund of their accumulated retirement member contributions and accrued interest.</p>
<p><b>Benefit Amounts</b></p> <p>The benefits payable under the Group Life Insurance Program have several components.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Natural Death Benefit</b> – The natural death benefit is equal to the employee's covered compensation rounded to the next highest thousand and then doubled.</li> <li>• <b>Accidental Death Benefit</b> – The accidental death benefit is double the natural death benefit.</li> <li>• <b>Other Benefit Provisions</b> – In addition to the basic natural and accidental death benefits, the program provides additional benefits provided under specific circumstances. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accidental dismemberment benefit</li> <li>Safety belt benefit</li> <li>Repatriation benefit</li> <li>Felonious assault benefit</li> <li>Accelerated death benefit option</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Reduction in Benefit Amounts</b></p> <p>The benefit amounts provided to members covered under the Group Life Insurance Program are subject to a reduction factor. The benefit amount reduces by 25% on January 1 following one calendar year of separation. The benefit amount reduces by an additional 25% on each subsequent January 1 until it reaches 25% of its original value.</p>
<p><b>Minimum Benefit Amount and Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA)</b></p> <p>For covered members with at least 30 years of creditable service, there is a minimum benefit payable under the Group Life Insurance Program. The minimum benefit was set at \$8,000 by statute. This amount is increased annually based on the VRS Plan 2 cost-of-living statute. This amount is increased annually based on the VRS Plan 2 cost-of-living adjustment and was increased to \$8,279 effective July 1, 2018.</p>

### *Contributions*

The contribution requirements for the Group Life Insurance Program are governed by §51.1-506 and §51.1-508 of the Code of Virginia, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to state agencies and school divisions by the Virginia General Assembly. The total rate for the Group Life Insurance Program was 1.31% of covered employee compensation. This was allocated into an employee and an employer

component using a 60/40 split. The employee component was 0.79% (1.31% X 60%) and the employer component was 0.52% (1.31% 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, 2019 was 0.52% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017. The actuarially determined rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits payable during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contribution to the Group Life Insurance Program from the entity were \$4,796.00 and \$4,361.00 for the years ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively.

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

At June 30, 2019, the entities reported a liability of \$67,000.00 for its proportionate share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability. The Net GLI OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2018 and the total GLI OPEB liability used to calculate the Net GLI OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The covered employer's proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability was based on the covered employer's actuarially determined employer contributions to the Group Life Insurance Program for the year ended June 30, 2018 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2018, the participating employer's proportion was .00471% as compared to .00441% at June 30, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the participating employer recognized GLI OPEB expense of \$-0-. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the GLI OPEB expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion.

At June 30, 2019, the employer reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on GLI OPEB program investments	-	2,000.00
Change in assumptions	-	3,000.00
Changes in proportion	-	-
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>4,796.00</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 7,796.00</u>	<u>\$ 6,000.00</u>

\$4,796.00 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB resulting from the employer's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net GLI OPEB Liability in the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB will be recognized in the GLI OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:



**Year Ended  
June 30.**

2020	\$ (1,000.00)
2021	(1,000.00)
2022	(1,000.00)
2023	-
2024	-
Thereafter	-

**Actuarial Assumptions**

The total GLI OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017, 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, 2018.

Inflation	2.5 percent
Salary increases, including inflation -	
General state employees	3.5 percent - 5.35 percent
Teachers	3.5 percent - 5.95 percent
SPORS employees	3.5 percent - 4.75 percent
VaLORS employees	3.5 percent - 4.75 percent
JRS employees	4.5 percent
Locality - General employees	3.5 percent - 5.35 percent
Locality - Hazardous Duty employees	3.5 percent - 4.75 percent
Investment rate of return	7.0 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation*

\* Administrative expenses as a percent of the market value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 7.0%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 7.0% investment return assumption provided a projected plan net position that exceeded the projected benefit payments, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was assumed to be 7.0% to simplify preparation of the OPEB liabilities.

**Mortality rates – General State Employees**

**Pre-Retirement:**

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates to 81 and older projected with Scale BB to 2020; males set back 1 year, 85% of rates; females set back 1 year.

**Post-Retirement:**

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with Scale BB to 2020; males set forward 1 year; females set back 1 year with 1.5% increase compounded from ages 70 to 85.

**Post-Disablement:**

RP-2014 Disability Life Mortality Table projected with scale BB to 2020; males 115% of rates; females 130% of rates.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70-75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increase rate from 14% to 25%

#### **Mortality rates – Teachers**

##### **Pre-Retirement:**

RP-2014 White Collar Employee Rates to age 80, White Collar Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020.

##### **Post-Retirement:**

RP-2014 White Collar Employee Rates to age 49, White Collar Health Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 1% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set back 3 years with 1.5% increase compounded from ages 65 to 70 and 2.0% increase compounded from ages 75 to 90.

##### **Post-Disablement:**

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with Scale BB to 2020; 115% of rates for males and females.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the four-year period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70-75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change

#### **Mortality rates – SPORS Employees**

##### **Pre-Retirement:**

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates to 81 and older projected with Scale BB to 2020; males 90% of rates; females set forward 1 year.

##### **Post-Retirement:**

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with Scale BB to 2020; males set forward 1 year with 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set forward 3 years.

##### **Post-Disablement:**

RP-2014 Disability Life Mortality Table projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years; unisex using 100% male.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:



Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020 and reduced margin for future improvement in accordance with experience
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates and lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 60% to 85%

#### **Mortality rates – VaLORS Employees**

##### **Pre-Retirement:**

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates to 81 and older projected with Scale BB to 2020; males 90% of rates; females set forward 1 year.

##### **Post-Retirement:**

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with Scale BB to 2020; males set forward 1 year with 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set forward 3 years.

##### **Post-Disablement:**

RP-2014 Disability Life Mortality Table projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years; unisex using 100% male.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020 and reduced margin for future improvement in accordance with experience
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates and lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Decreased rate from 50% to 35%

#### **Mortality rates – JRS Employees**

##### **Pre-Retirement:**

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set back 1 year, 85% of rates; females set back 1 year.

##### **Post-Retirement:**

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 1 year; females set back 1 year with 1.5% compounding increase from ages 70 to 85.

##### **Post-Disablement:**

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with Scale BB to 2020; males 115% of rates; females 130% of rates.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the four-year period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Decreased rates at first retirement eligibility
Withdrawal Rates	No change
Disability Rates	Removed disability rates
Salary Scale	No change

#### **Mortality rates – Largest Ten Locality Employers - General Employees**

##### **Pre-Retirement:**

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates to 81 and older projected with Scale BB to 2020; males 95% of rates; females 105% of rates.

##### **Post-Retirement:**

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with Scale BB to 2020; males set forward 3 years; females 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90.

##### **Post-Disablement:**

RP-2014 Disability Life Mortality Table projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years, 110% of rates; females 125% of rates.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages and extended final retirement age from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Lowered disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 20%

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

##### **Pre-Retirement:**

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates to 81 and older projected with Scale BB to 2020; males 95% of rates; females 105% of rates.

##### **Post-Retirement:**

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with Scale BB to 2020; males set forward 3 years; females 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90.

##### **Post-Disablement:**

RP-2014 Disability Life Mortality Table projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years, 110% of rates; females 125% of rates.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages and extended final retirement age from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Lowered disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 15%

#### **Mortality rates – Largest Ten Locality Employers – Hazardous Duty Employees**

##### **Pre-Retirement:**

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates to 81 and older projected with Scale BB to 2020; males 90% of rates; females set forward 1 year.

##### **Post-Retirement:**

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with Scale BB to 2020; males set forward 1 year with 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set forward 3 years.

##### **Post-Disablement:**

RP-2014 Disability Life Mortality Table projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years; unisex using 100% male.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Increased disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 60% to 70%

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

##### **Pre-Retirement:**

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates to 81 and older projected with Scale BB to 2020; males 90% of rates; females set forward 1 year.

##### **Post-Retirement:**

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with Scale BB to 2020; males set forward 1 year with 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set forward 3 years.

##### **Post-Disablement:**

RP-2014 Disability Life Mortality Table projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years; unisex using 100% male.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates and lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Decreased rate from 60% to 45%

### *Net GLI OPEB Liability*

The net OPEB liability (NOL) for the Group Life Insurance Program represents the program's total OPEB liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, less the associated fiduciary net position. As of the measurement date of June 30, 2018, NOL amounts for the Group Life Insurance Program are as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	<b>Group Life Insurance OPEB Program</b>
Total GLI OPEB Liability	\$ 3,113,508.00
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	<u>1,594,773.00</u>
Employers' Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset)	<u>\$ 1,518,735.00</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total GLI OPEB Liability	51.22%

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

### *Long-Term Expected Rate of Return*

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

<u>Asset Class (Strategy)</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Arithmetic Long-Term Expected Rate of Return</u>	<u>Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return</u>
Public Equity	40.00%	4.54%	1.82%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.69%	0.10%
Credit Strategies	15.00%	3.96%	0.59%
Real Assets	15.00%	5.76%	0.86%
Private Equity	<u>15.00%</u>	9.53%	<u>1.43%</u>
Total	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>4.80%</u>
	Inflation		<u>2.50%</u>
	*Expected arithmetic nominal return		<u>7.30%</u>

\*The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.30%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 6.83%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

### *Discount Rate*

The discount rate used to measure the total GLI OPEB liability was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that member contributions will be made per the VRS guidance 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. Through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018, 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, 2018 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 7.00%, 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 (6.00%) or one percentage point higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

	1.00% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1.00% Increase (8.00%)
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Group Life Insurance Program Net OPEB Liability	\$ 88,000.00	\$ 67,000.00	\$ 51,000.00

### *Group Life Insurance Program Fiduciary Net Position*

Detailed information about the Group Life Insurance Program's Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2018 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). A copy of the 2018 VRS CAFR may be downloaded from the VRS website at <http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2018-annual-report.pdf>, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

## **17 Fund Balances – Governmental Funds**

As of June 30, 2019, fund balances are composed of the following:

	General Fund	Police Asset Forfeiture	Veteran's Memorial	Cemetery Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Assigned for specific projects	\$ -	\$ 6,310.82	\$ 13,483.20	\$ 164,585.41	\$ 184,379.43
Unassigned	3,581,952.37	-	-	-	3,581,952.37
	<u>\$ 3,581,952.37</u>	<u>\$ 6,310.82</u>	<u>\$ 13,483.20</u>	<u>\$ 164,585.41</u>	<u>\$ 3,766,331.80</u>

## 18 Subsequent Events

Management has performed an analysis of the activities and transactions subsequent to June 30, 2019 to determine the need for any adjustments to and/or disclosures within the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2019. Management has performed their analysis through September 4, 2020.

## **REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

Town of Clarksville, Virginia

Budgetary Comparison Schedule

Year Ended June 30, 2019

General Fund

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
<b>Revenues</b>				
<b>General Property Taxes</b>				
Real property taxes	\$ 446,477.00	\$ 446,477.00	\$ 461,015.59	\$ 14,538.59
Personal property taxes	826,291.00	826,291.00	1,260,866.40	434,575.40
Public service corporation property taxes	20,500.00	20,500.00	23,482.39	2,982.39
Interest on taxes	1,000.00	1,000.00	4,052.07	3,052.07
Penalties on taxes	1,000.00	1,000.00	7,436.98	6,436.98
Total General Property Taxes	1,295,268.00	1,295,268.00	1,756,853.43	461,585.43
<b>Other Local Taxes</b>				
Local sales and use taxes	65,000.00	65,000.00	82,003.85	17,003.85
Communication sales and use tax	34,000.00	34,000.00	30,204.52	(3,795.48)
Consumer utility tax	60,000.00	60,000.00	62,880.62	2,880.62
Business license taxes	117,100.00	117,100.00	134,218.52	17,118.52
Franchise taxes	2,100.00	2,100.00	1,948.43	(151.57)
Motor vehicle licenses	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,608.91	608.91
Bank franchise tax	69,073.00	69,073.00	72,436.00	3,363.00
Meals tax	370,000.00	370,000.00	399,503.58	29,503.58
Lodging tax	84,000.00	84,000.00	82,952.54	(1,047.46)
Total Other Local Taxes	813,273.00	813,273.00	878,756.97	65,483.97
<b>Permits, Privilege Fees, and Regulatory Licenses</b>				
Other permits, licenses, and fees	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,795.00	795.00
Total Permits, Privilege Fees, and Regulatory Licenses	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,795.00	795.00
<b>Fines and Forfeitures</b>				
	15,500.00	15,500.00	33,490.61	17,990.61
<b>Revenue from Use of Money and Property</b>				
Revenue from use of money	600.00	600.00	2,490.34	1,890.34
Revenue from sale of property	1,000.00	1,000.00	702.30	(297.70)
Revenue from use of property	31,094.00	31,094.00	31,508.52	414.52
Total Revenue from Use of Money and Property	32,694.00	32,694.00	34,701.16	2,007.16
<b>Charges for Services</b>				
Sanitation and waste removal	153,230.00	153,230.00	152,315.78	(914.22)
Miscellaneous charges for services	150.00	150.00	4,071.02	3,921.02
Total Charges for Services	153,380.00	153,380.00	156,386.80	3,006.80



	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>				
Miscellaneous	3,750.00	3,750.00	64,531.56	60,781.56
Community Center - Bingo	<u>10,000.00</u>	<u>10,000.00</u>	<u>10,408.53</u>	<u>408.53</u>
Total Miscellaneous	13,750.00	13,750.00	74,940.09	61,190.09
<b>Intergovernmental</b>				
<i>Revenue from the Commonwealth of Virginia</i>				
<i>Noncategorical Aid</i>				
PPTRA Funds	54,356.00	54,356.00	54,356.36	0.36
Rolling stock taxes - motor vehicle carriers tax	<u>1,000.00</u>	<u>1,000.00</u>	<u>1,015.81</u>	<u>15.81</u>
Total Noncategorical Aid	55,356.00	55,356.00	55,372.17	16.17
<i>Categorical Aid</i>				
Virginia Commission for the Arts	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	-
Litter Control Grant	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,034.00	34.00
State Auto Rental	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,615.48	115.48
Law Enforcement Assistance	30,836.00	30,836.00	33,004.00	2,168.00
Fire Department Grant	<u>10,000.00</u>	<u>10,000.00</u>	<u>10,000.00</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Categorical Aid	<u>47,836.00</u>	<u>47,836.00</u>	<u>50,153.48</u>	<u>2,317.48</u>
Total Revenue from the Commonwealth of Virginia	103,192.00	103,192.00	105,525.65	2,333.65
<b>Revenue from the Federal Government</b>				
DMV Selective Enforcement Grant	-	-	2,407.35	2,407.35
Community Development Block Grant	<u>727,000.00</u>	<u>727,000.00</u>	<u>179,152.40</u>	<u>(547,847.60)</u>
Total Revenue from the Federal Government	<u>727,000.00</u>	<u>727,000.00</u>	<u>181,559.75</u>	<u>(545,440.25)</u>
Total Intergovernmental Revenue	<u>830,192.00</u>	<u>830,192.00</u>	<u>287,085.40</u>	<u>(543,106.60)</u>
Total Revenues	3,155,057.00	3,155,057.00	3,224,009.46	68,952.46
<b>Expenditures</b>				
<b>Current</b>				
<i>General Government Administration</i>				
Mayor and Council fees	5,200.00	5,200.00	5,766.09	(566.09)
Administrative	280,893.00	280,893.00	233,524.42	47,368.58
Treasurer	<u>82,248.00</u>	<u>82,248.00</u>	<u>82,153.20</u>	<u>94.80</u>
Total General Government Administration	368,341.00	368,341.00	321,443.71	46,897.29

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
<i>Public Safety</i>				
Police Department	676,181.00	676,181.00	750,549.28	(74,368.28)
Fire and rescue services	<u>103,450.00</u>	<u>103,450.00</u>	<u>28,399.85</u>	<u>75,050.15</u>
Total Public Safety	779,631.00	779,631.00	778,949.13	681.87
<i>Public Works</i>				
Maintenance of highways, streets, bridges, sidewalks	257,592.00	257,592.00	127,761.01	129,830.99
Sanitation	358,152.00	358,152.00	241,061.03	117,090.97
Maintenance of buildings and grounds	<u>270,060.00</u>	<u>270,060.00</u>	<u>331,083.89</u>	<u>(61,023.89)</u>
Total Public Works	885,804.00	885,804.00	699,905.93	185,898.07
<i>Parks, Recreation, and Cultural</i>				
Regional library	13,420.00	13,420.00	26,916.64	(13,496.64)
Parks and recreation	66,100.00	66,100.00	59,792.37	6,307.63
Cultural	<u>80,700.00</u>	<u>80,700.00</u>	<u>76,069.59</u>	<u>4,630.41</u>
Total Parks, Recreation, and Cultural	160,220.00	160,220.00	162,778.60	(2,558.60)
<i>Community Development</i>				
Planning and community development	<u>773,400.00</u>	<u>773,400.00</u>	<u>241,790.33</u>	<u>531,609.67</u>
Total Community Development	773,400.00	773,400.00	241,790.33	531,609.67
<i>Debt Service</i>	<u>82,179.00</u>	<u>82,179.00</u>	<u>52,906.23</u>	<u>29,272.77</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>3,049,575.00</u>	<u>3,049,575.00</u>	<u>2,257,773.93</u>	<u>791,801.07</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	105,482.00	105,482.00	966,235.53	860,753.53
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>				
Contingency/Surplus	(105,482.00)	(105,482.00)		
Transfers	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(105,482.00)</u>	<u>(105,482.00)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	966,235.53	<u>\$ 966,235.53</u>
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year			<u>2,615,716.84</u>	
Fund Balance - End of Year			<u>\$ 3,581,952.37</u>	

**Town of Clarksville, Virginia**

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

For the Plan Years Ended June 30, 2014-2018

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
<b>Total pension liability</b>					
Service cost	\$ 73,576.00	\$ 76,239.00	\$ 81,030.00	\$ 73,519.00	\$ 70,717.00
Interest	242,630.00	222,943.00	208,744.00	201,981.00	192,019.00
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-	-	(129,394.00)
Differences between expected and actual experience	61,675.00	171,551.00	36,730.00	(70,055.00)	-
Changes in assumptions	-	(48,221.00)	-	-	-
Benefit Payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(141,371.00)	(141,154.00)	(106,191.00)	(111,457.00)	-
<b>Net change in total pension liability</b>	<b>236,510.00</b>	<b>281,358.00</b>	<b>220,313.00</b>	<b>93,988.00</b>	<b>133,342.00</b>
<b>Total pension liability - beginning</b>	<b>3,536,829.00</b>	<b>3,255,471.00</b>	<b>3,035,158.00</b>	<b>2,941,170.00</b>	<b>2,807,828.00</b>
<b>Total pension liability - ending (a)</b>	<b>\$ 3,773,339.00</b>	<b>\$ 3,536,829.00</b>	<b>\$ 3,255,471.00</b>	<b>\$ 3,035,158.00</b>	<b>\$ 2,941,170.00</b>
<b>Plan fiduciary net position</b>					
Contributions - employer	\$ 61,732.00	\$ 59,691.00	\$ 64,937.00	\$ 60,993.00	\$ 57,546.00
Contributions - employee	40,324.00	41,884.00	39,479.00	37,142.00	36,889.00
Net investment income	232,028.00	345,032.00	49,401.00	122,620.00	371,454.00
Benefit Payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(141,371.00)	(141,154.00)	(106,191.00)	(111,457.00)	(129,394.00)
Administrative expense	(1,994.00)	(1,989.00)	(1,719.00)	(1,669.00)	(2,007.00)
Other	(207.00)	(307.00)	(21.00)	(25.00)	19.00
<b>Net change in plan fiduciary net position</b>	<b>190,512.00</b>	<b>303,157.00</b>	<b>45,886.00</b>	<b>107,604.00</b>	<b>334,507.00</b>
<b>Plan fiduciary net position - beginning</b>	<b>3,145,212.00</b>	<b>2,842,055.00</b>	<b>2,796,169.00</b>	<b>2,688,565.00</b>	<b>2,354,058.00</b>
<b>Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)</b>	<b>\$ 3,335,724.00</b>	<b>\$ 3,145,212.00</b>	<b>\$ 2,842,055.00</b>	<b>\$ 2,796,169.00</b>	<b>\$ 2,688,565.00</b>
<b>Political subdivision's net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)</b>	<b>437,615.00</b>	<b>391,617.00</b>	<b>413,416.00</b>	<b>238,989.00</b>	<b>252,605.00</b>
<b>Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability</b>	<b>88.40%</b>	<b>88.93%</b>	<b>87.30%</b>	<b>92.13%</b>	<b>91.41%</b>
<b>Covered payroll</b>	<b>\$ 983,390.00</b>	<b>\$ 962,828.00</b>	<b>\$ 809,939.00</b>	<b>\$ 762,118.00</b>	<b>\$ 705,137.00</b>
<b>Political subdivision's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll</b>	<b>44.50%</b>	<b>40.67%</b>	<b>51.04%</b>	<b>31.36%</b>	<b>35.82%</b>

**Town of Clarksville, Virginia**

Schedule of Employer Contributions

For the Years Ended June 30, 2010 through 2019

Date	Contributions in Relation to		Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)
	Contractually Required Contribution (1)	Contractually Required Contribution (2)			
<b>2019</b>	<b>\$ 77,098.00</b>	<b>\$ 77,098.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$ 1,091,137.00</b>	<b>7.07%</b>
2018	64,139.00	64,139.00	-	983,390.00	6.52%
2017	61,650.00	61,650.00	-	962,828.00	6.40%
2016	71,528.00	71,528.00	-	809,939.00	8.83%
2015	60,449.00	60,449.00	-	762,118.00	7.93%
2014	58,044.00	58,044.00	-	705,137.00	8.23%
2013	52,304.00	52,304.00	-	737,425.00	7.09%
2012	42,470.00	42,470.00	-	643,150.00	6.60%
2011	34,054.00	34,054.00	-	661,863.00	5.15%
2010	21,514.00	21,514.00	-	685,198.00	3.14%

**For Reference Only:**

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

Column 2 - Actual employer contribution remitted to VRS.

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

## Town of Clarksville, Virginia

### Notes to Required Supplementary Information

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

**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 following changes in actuarial assumptions were made effective June 30, 2016 based on the most recent experience study of the System for the four-year period ending June 30, 2016:

Largest 10 – Non-Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70-75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Lowered rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increase rate from 14% to 20%

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

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Lowered rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increase rate from 14% to 15%

Largest 10 – Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience
Disability Rates	Increased rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increase rate from 60% to 70%

All Others (Non 10 Largest) – Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates, and lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Decrease rate from 60% to 45%

## Town of Clarksville, Virginia

### Schedule of Employer's Share of Net OPEB Liability Group Life Insurance Program For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2018 and 2017

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Employer's Proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset)	0.00471%	0.00441%
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ 67,000.00	\$ 67,000.00
Employer's Covered Payroll	838,577.00	813,181.00
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	7.99%	8.24%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total GLI OPEB Liability	51.22%	48.86%

*Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years.  
Since 2018 is the second year of presentation, only two years of data are available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.*

#### For Reference Only

The Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total GLI OPEB Liability for the VRS Group Life Insurance Program for each year is presented on page 121 of the VRS 2018 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR)

**Town of Clarksville, Virginia**

Schedule of Employer Contributions - OPEB Group Life Insurance Program

For the Years Ended June 30, 2010 through 2019

Date	Contributions in Relation to			Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)
	Contractually Required Contribution (1)	Contractually Required Contribution (2)	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)		
<b>2019</b>	<b>\$ 4,796.00</b>	<b>\$ 4,796.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>\$ 922,225.00</b>	<b>0.52%</b>
2018	4,361.00	4,361.00	-	838,577.00	0.52%
2017	4,229.00	4,229.00	-	813,181.00	0.52%
2016	3,880.00	3,880.00	-	808,256.00	0.48%
2015	3,578.00	3,578.00	-	745,322.00	0.48%
2014	3,548.00	3,548.00	-	739,210.00	0.48%
2013	3,270.00	3,270.00	-	681,182.00	0.48%
2012	1,912.00	1,912.00	-	682,813.00	0.28%
2011	1,904.00	1,904.00	-	680,049.00	0.28%
2010	1,400.00	1,400.00	-	518,561.00	0.27%

**For Reference Only:**

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

Column 2 - Actual employer contribution remitted to VRS.

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



## Town of Clarksville, Virginia

### Notes to Required Supplementary Information – OPEB GLI

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

**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 following changes in actuarial assumptions were made effective June 30, 2016 based on the most recent experience study of the System for the four-year period ending June 30, 2016:

#### General State Employees

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70-75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increase rate from 14% to 25%

#### Teachers

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70-75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change

#### SPORS Employees

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020 and reduced margin for future improvement in accordance with experience
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates and lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 60% to 85%

**VaLORS Employees**

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020 and reduced margin for future improvement in accordance with experience
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates and lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Decreased rate from 50% to 35%

**JRS Employees**

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Decreased rates at first retirement eligibility
Withdrawal Rates	No change
Disability Rates	Removed disability rates
Salary Scale	No change

**Largest Ten Locality Employers – General Employees**

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages and extended final retirement age from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Lowered disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 20%

**Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers – General Employees**

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages and extended final retirement age from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Lowered disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 15%

**Largest Ten Locality Employers – Hazardous Duty Employees**

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Increased disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 60% to 70%

**Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers – Hazardous Duty Employees**

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates and lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Decreased rate from 60% to 45%

## **OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

Town of Clarksville, Virginia

Special Revenue Funds

June 30, 2019

Police Asset Forfeiture

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
<b>Revenues</b>				
Interest income	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Miscellaneous revenue	-	-	-	-
State asset forfeiture	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-
<b>Expenditures</b>				
Capital outlay - equipment	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous expense	-	-	-	-
Total Expenses	-	-	-	-
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	-	-	-	-
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>				
Contingency/surplus	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	-	-	-
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	-	<u>\$ -</u>
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year			<u>6,310.82</u>	
Fund Balance - End of Year			<u>\$ 6,310.82</u>	

Veteran's Memorial

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
<b>Revenues</b>				
Interest income	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 5.07	\$ (94.93)
Miscellaneous revenue	<u>1,000.00</u>	<u>1,000.00</u>	<u>1,403.25</u>	<u>403.25</u>
Total Revenues	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,408.32	308.32
<b>Expenditures</b>				
Capital outlay - equipment	500.00	500.00	-	500.00
Parks, recreation, and cultural	<u>600.00</u>	<u>600.00</u>	<u>746.00</u>	<u>(146.00)</u>
Total Expenses	1,100.00	1,100.00	746.00	354.00
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	-	-	662.32	662.32
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>				
Contingency/surplus	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	662.32	<u>\$ 662.32</u>
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year			<u>12,820.88</u>	
Fund Balance - End of Year			<u>\$ 13,483.20</u>	

Cemetery Fund

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
<b>Revenues</b>				
Interest income	\$ 500.00	\$ 500.00	\$ 2.67	\$ (497.33)
Miscellaneous revenue	<u>1,000.00</u>	<u>1,000.00</u>	<u>2,076.12</u>	<u>1,076.12</u>
Total Revenues	1,500.00	1,500.00	2,078.79	578.79
<b>Expenditures</b>				
Miscellaneous expenses	<u>1,000.00</u>	<u>1,000.00</u>	<u>9.13</u>	<u>990.87</u>
Total Expenses	1,000.00	1,000.00	9.13	990.87
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	500.00	500.00	2,069.66	1,569.66
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>				
Transfer In (Out)	<u>(500.00)</u>	<u>(500.00)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>500.00</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(500.00)</u>	<u>(500.00)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>500.00</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	2,069.66	<u>\$ 2,069.66</u>
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year			<u>162,515.75</u>	
Fund Balance - End of Year			<u>\$ 164,585.41</u>	

## Town of Clarksville, Virginia

Combining Balance Sheet

Other Governmental Funds

At June 30, 2019

	<u>Special Revenue Funds</u>			<u>Total Other Governmental Funds</u>
	<u>Police Asset Forfeiture</u>	<u>Veteran's Memorial</u>	<u>Cemetery Fund</u>	
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash and investments	\$ 6,310.82	\$ 13,483.20	\$ 164,585.41	\$ 184,379.43
Total Assets	<u>\$ 6,310.82</u>	<u>\$ 13,483.20</u>	<u>\$ 164,585.41</u>	<u>\$ 184,379.43</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Fund Balance</b>				
Assigned	<u>6,310.82</u>	<u>13,483.20</u>	<u>164,585.41</u>	<u>184,379.43</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u>6,310.82</u>	<u>13,483.20</u>	<u>164,585.41</u>	<u>184,379.43</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u>\$ 6,310.82</u>	<u>\$ 13,483.20</u>	<u>\$ 164,585.41</u>	<u>\$ 184,379.43</u>



## Town of Clarksville, Virginia

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

## Other Governmental Funds

At June 30, 2019

	<u>Special Revenue Funds</u>			<u>Total Other Governmental Funds</u>
	<u>Police Forfeiture</u>	<u>Asset Veteran's Memorial</u>	<u>Cemetery Fund</u>	
<b>Revenues</b>				
Use of money and property	\$ -	\$ 5.07	\$ 2.67	\$ 7.74
Miscellaneous	-	1,403.25	2,076.12	3,479.37
<b>Intergovernmental</b>				
From the Commonwealth of Virginia	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	-	1,408.32	2,078.79	3,487.11
<b>Expenditures</b>				
<b>Current</b>				
Parks, recreation, and cultural	-	746.00	9.13	755.13
Total Expenditures	-	746.00	9.13	755.13
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	-	662.32	2,069.66	2,731.98
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>				
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	-	-	-
Net Change in Fund Balances	-	662.32	2,069.66	2,731.98
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	6,310.82	12,820.88	162,515.75	181,647.45
Fund Balance - End of Year	<u>\$ 6,310.82</u>	<u>\$ 13,483.20</u>	<u>\$ 164,585.41</u>	<u>\$ 184,379.43</u>

## Town of Clarksville, Virginia

Economic Development Authority of the Town of Clarksville, Virginia  
A Component Unit of the Town of Clarksville, Virginia

## Statement of Net Position

As of June 30, 2019

## Assets

## Current Assets

Cash	\$ 162,325.65
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Total Current Assets	162,325.65
----------------------	------------

## Capital Assets

Land	466,358.41
Land improvements	663,894.01
Buildings	146,322.09
Equipment	16,152.10
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(134,422.53)

Net Capital Assets	1,158,304.08
--------------------	--------------

Total Assets	\$ 1,320,629.73
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## Liabilities and Net Position

## Liabilities

## Current Liabilities

Accounts payable	\$ 1,500.00
------------------	-------------

Total Current Liabilities	1,500.00
---------------------------	----------

## Long-Term Liabilities

Note payable - Project Owner	-
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Total Liabilities	1,500.00
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## Net Position

Net investment in capital assets	1,158,304.08
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Unrestricted	160,825.65
--------------	------------

Total Net Position	1,319,129.73
--------------------	--------------

Total Liabilities and Net Position	\$ 1,320,629.73
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## Town of Clarksville, Virginia

Economic Development Authority of the Town of Clarksville, Virginia  
A Component Unit of the Town of Clarksville, Virginia

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

Year Ended June 30, 2019

**Operating Revenues**

Rental income	\$ 24,000.00
VABF Grant Funds	50,000.00
IRF Grant funds	<u>24,976.58</u>

Total Operating Revenues	98,976.58
--------------------------	-----------

**Operating Expenses**

Marketing consultant	18,000.00
Depreciation	6,118.04
Professional fees	3,317.50
Advertising	119.40
Insurance	1,599.00
Meeting expense	<u>42.00</u>

Total Operating Expenses	<u>29,195.94</u>
--------------------------	------------------

Net Operating Income	69,780.64
----------------------	-----------

**Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)**

Interest	<u>(5,595.96)</u>
----------	-------------------

Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>(5,595.96)</u>
---	-------------------

Change in Net Position Before Extraordinary Item	64,184.68
--	-----------

**Extraordinary Item**

Proceeds from insurance on building collapse	213,300.00
Expenses related to collapsed building	<u>(283,467.92)</u>

Net Extraordinary Item (Loss)	<u>(70,167.92)</u>
-------------------------------	--------------------

Change in Net Position	(5,983.24)
------------------------	------------

Net Position - Beginning of Year	<u>1,325,112.97</u>
----------------------------------	---------------------

Net Position - End of Year	<u><u>\$1,319,129.73</u></u>
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## Town of Clarksville, Virginia

Economic Development Authority of the Town of Clarksville, Virginia  
A Component Unit of the Town of Clarksville, Virginia

## Statement of Cash Flows

Year Ended June 30, 2019

**Cash Flows from Operating Activities**

Rents	\$ 12,000.00
Grant proceeds	24,976.58
Payment to suppliers	<u>(23,077.90)</u>
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	13,898.68

**Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities**

Interest and fee expense	(6,943.13)
Proceeds from borrowings	-
Insurance proceeds from building collapse	213,300.00
Expenses related to building collapse	(283,467.92)
Payment to project owner	(59,000.00)
Loan payments	(309,785.34)
Principal payments on loans	<u>-</u>
Net Cash Used in Capital and Related Financing Activities	(445,896.39)

**Cash Flows from Investing Activities**

Purchase option	<u>-</u>
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	<u>-</u>

Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(431,997.71)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year	<u>594,323.36</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	<u>\$ 162,325.65</u>

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

Operating income	\$ 69,780.64
<i>Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities</i>	
Depreciation and amortization	6,118.04
Increase (Decrease) in prepaid rents	(12,000.00)
Increase (Decrease) in refundable grants	<u>(50,000.00)</u>
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	<u>\$ 13,898.68</u>

# STATISTICAL SECTION

Table 1

## Town of Clarksville, Virginia

Pledged Revenue Coverage  
Last Ten Fiscal Years  
(Unaudited)

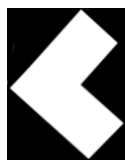
## Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds

Fiscal Year	Gross Revenue <sup>(1)</sup>	Less Operating Expenses <sup>(2)</sup>	Net Revenues Available for Debt Service	Debt Service		Coverage
				Principal	Interest	
2010	\$ 1,058,766.92	\$ 740,345.44	\$ 318,421.48	\$ 155,067.95	\$ 247,482.70	79.10%
2011	1,077,031.76	690,384.46	386,647.30	162,590.70	205,735.31	104.97%
2012	1,178,769.21	629,040.93	549,728.28	140,221.00	60,055.18	274.49%
2013	2,076,048.98	636,788.79	1,439,260.19	187,855.21	155,167.19	419.58%
2014	1,108,781.89	746,316.16	362,465.73	158,287.12	208,480.35	0.00%
2015	1,233,486.04	712,442.94	521,043.10	167,041.05	201,955.16	141.21%
2016	1,299,553.91	830,033.36	469,520.55	2,349,639.27	127,020.68	18.96%
2017	1,818,980.53	780,136.39	1,038,844.14	183,731.52	236,868.11	246.99%
2018	1,382,786.86	688,505.09	694,281.77	190,928.66	208,723.92	173.72%
<b>2019</b>	<b>1,357,803.77</b>	<b>872,551.04</b>	<b>485,252.73</b>	<b>201,323.45</b>	<b>203,826.75</b>	<b>119.77%</b>

<sup>(1)</sup>Operating revenues and interest income

<sup>(2)</sup>Net of depreciation and amortization

## **COMPLIANCE SECTION**



**Creedle  
Jones  
& Associates**

*A Professional Corporation*

Robin B. Jones, CPA, CFP  
Denise C. Williams, CPA, CSEP  
Kimberly W. Jackson, CPA

Nadine L. Chase, CPA

Sherwood H. Creedle, Emeritus

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

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING  
AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH  
GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS**

To the Town Council  
Town of Clarksville, Virginia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Clarksville, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Clarksville, Virginia's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated September 4, 2020.

**Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

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

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

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

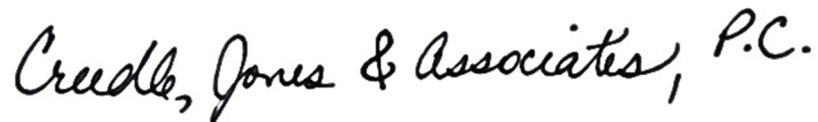


### Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town of Clarksville, 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 determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

### Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

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

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

South Hill, Virginia  
September 4, 2020