FY2020
COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

STAFFORD Virginia

Finance Department

Stafford County, Virginia

Frederick J. Presley, County Administrator
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Through a culture of enthusiasm, creativity, and continuous improvement, we serve to make a difference.

COUNTY OF STAFFORD, VIRGINIA
COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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Working To Be The Best Local Government In Virginia

Through a culture of enthusiasm, creativity, and continuous improvement, we serve to make a difference.

STAFFORD Virginia

Board of Supervisors

Meg Bohmke, Chairman
Thomas C. Coen, Vice Chairman
Tinesha Allen
L. Mark Dudenhefer
Cindy C. Shelton
Gary F. Snellings
Crystal L. Vanuch

Frederick J. Presley
County Administrator

January 22, 2021

To Members of the Board of Supervisors and Citizens of Stafford County:

We are pleased to present the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the County of Stafford, Virginia (County) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 in compliance with Section 15.2-2511 of the *Code of Virginia* (1950), as amended. The County has used professionally accepted standards to prepare its financial statements. The report is designed to present fairly the financial position and results of financial operations of the County in all material respects and to demonstrate compliance with applicable finance-related legal and contractual provisions. The report adheres to the principle of full disclosure so that the reader may gain maximum understanding of the County's financial affairs.

The Finance and Budget Department has prepared this report in accordance with the following standards:

- Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), which are uniform minimum standards and guidelines for financial accounting and reporting,

- Governmental accounting and financial reporting statements and interpretations issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), and

- Uniform financial reporting standards for counties, cities and towns issued by the Commonwealth of Virginia's Auditor of Public Accounts (APA).

The responsibility for the accuracy, completeness and fairness of the data presented in the report, including all disclosures, rests with the County.

Cherry Bekaert LLP, a firm of licensed certified public accountants, audited the County's financial statements. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the County for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, were free of material misstatement. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The independent auditors issued an unmodified opinion that the County's financial statements are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP for the year ended June 30, 2020. The report of independent auditor is presented as the first component of the financial section of this report.

The independent audit of the financial statements was part of a broader, federally mandated "Single Audit" designed to meet the special needs of federal grantor agencies. The standards governing Single Audit engagements require the independent auditors to report not only on the fair presentation of the financial statements, but also on the government's internal controls and compliance with legal requirements and internal controls involving the administration of federal awards. These reports are available in the compliance section of this report.

GAAP requires that management provide a narrative overview and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The County's MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditors at the beginning of the financial section.

PROFILE OF STAFFORD COUNTY

Stafford County was formed in 1664 and was named for Staffordshire, England. The County is located in northeastern Virginia, approximately 40 miles south of Washington, D.C. and 55 miles north of Richmond, Virginia. It encompasses 277 square miles and is bordered by the Potomac River on the east and the Rappahannock River on the south.

Stafford County operates under the board of supervisors/administrator form of government. The Board of Supervisors (the Board) consists of seven members elected by district who have authority over local taxation, budgets, borrowing, local ordinances and policy. The Board appoints a County Administrator to act as the chief administrative officer of the County. The County Administrator serves at the pleasure of the Board of Supervisors and carries out the policies established by the Board.

The government of the County serves a population of 151,689 residents and provides a full range of local government services. These include general administration, judicial administration, public safety, public works, health and welfare, parks, recreation, and community facilities, education, and community and economic development. Funds required to support these services are reflected in this report.

Public Schools
Stafford County is financially accountable for a legally separate school district which is reported within the government-wide financial statements as a discretely presented component unit. Stafford County Public Schools (education) is the largest service provided by the County. The school system is operated by a board consisting of seven members elected by district. The School Board appoints a superintendent to administer its policies. The County's audit firm, Cherry Bekaert LLP, also performs an audit for the School Board. The School Board issues a separate annual financial report.

Higher Education
Multiple opportunities for higher education exist in the County. The University of Mary Washington's (UMW) graduate school campus is located in Stafford County. It offers a variety of career advancement and professional development programs for working adults. More than 1,000 students were enrolled in these programs during 2017-2018. Germanna's new Barbara J. Fried Center near Stafford Hospital opened in summer 2018 at 124 Old Potomac Church Road---the next step toward a permanent campus in Stafford County. The Barbara J. Fried Center offers all Germanna transfer programs, including cybersecurity, nursing and business administration. The location's proximity to Quantico in Stafford will help Germanna serve veterans and local professionals, and serves approximately 1,000 local students. University of Maryland Global Campus offers classes and full services at Quantico Corporate Center (Off-Base) in Stafford, Virginia. Other nearby educational institutions include the Marine Corp University and George Mason University.

Stafford County joined a new regional program: Good Jobs Here-a broad-based effort to create, measure, execute and foster community-based, economic growth and job creation in the Fredericksburg region. Utilizing a GO Virginia grant, the George Washington Regional Commission partnered with leading local organizations to create a shared understanding of current data, analysis, strengths, and opportunities for this region. Once the current series of sessions are complete in November, we will gather all that we have learned and turn it into a common set of community-wide goals, with a special view as to how each individual and organization can best contribute to our economic success from our areas of strength and expertise.

UMW is leading a consortium of local governments and educational entities to offer a non-credit preparatory program for the Certified Information Systems Security Professionals, or CISSP, exam. Classes will take place at UMW's Stafford County and Dahlgren campuses.

Budgetary Control

The annual budget serves as the foundation for the County's financial planning and control. County departments and agencies begin their budget preparation each year in October. Appropriation requests are submitted in December for the fiscal year beginning the following July 1st. The County Administrator submits a proposed operating and capital budget to the Board of Supervisors in March of each year. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the revenue to support them. Work sessions are scheduled to refine the proposal and align it with goals and objectives. Public hearings are conducted to obtain citizen comments on the proposed budget and tax rates. Property tax rates are set by passage of a resolution. Prior to June 30th, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an appropriations resolution. Budget-to-actual comparisons are provided in this document in the sections labeled "Required Supplementary Information" and "Other Supplementary Information".

The *Code of Virginia* requires the school superintendent to submit a budget to the County Board of Supervisors. When the School Board adopts its budget, it is forwarded to the County Administrator. The County Board of Supervisors reviews the School Board's budget and determines the level of local funding.

Internal Control

In developing and maintaining the County's overall accounting and financial management system, adequacy of internal accounting controls has been considered. Internal accounting controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding the safeguarding of assets against loss and the reliability of financial records. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived, and (2) the evaluation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management. In this regard, we believe that the County's internal accounting controls are adequate. In addition, the external auditors evaluate these controls during the course of the annual audit. We are committed to deriving the maximum benefits from this review process and will continue to actively pursue implementation of all recommended policy and procedural changes which are deemed practicable.

Accounting System

The County operates a fully automated accounting and financial management information system. This system is the foundation required to support the "central accounting" function and represents a cooperative effort by both County and School Board financial staffs. Budgetary control is maintained primarily at the fund level and at the department level by the encumbrance of estimated purchases. Purchase orders are reviewed for adequate appropriations prior to release to vendors. Open encumbrances, which represent commitments for the purchase of goods or services in a future period, are reported as restrictions, commitments or assignments of fund balances at the end of the fiscal year.

Relevant Financial Policies

The Board's financial policy, *Principles of High-Performance Financial Management*, was adopted in FY 2005 and updated in FY 2019 per policy guidelines. The policy defines the fund balance levels for the General Fund and sets debt capacity parameters in order to provide for overall stability and flexibility for financial planning purposes. It is reviewed and updated every two years, at a minimum. One of the Board's goals is to continue strengthening its financial position through a commitment to fiscal discipline and accountability. The revised policy continues the minimum unrestricted, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund at twelve percent (12%) of General Fund revenues. Use of unassigned fund balance is restricted to significant unexpected declines in revenues or unanticipated emergencies. This policy was met; at June 30, 2020 unassigned fund balance in the General Fund was $38.5 million or 12.3% of on-going operating revenues. The Board also reaffirmed previously established fund balance commitments:

- Revenue Stabilization Fund – minimum 2% of general fund revenues – to be used during times of economic downturns when there is a 2% shortfall of revenue within a single year and can be used for unanticipated emergencies and catastrophes.
- Capital Projects Reserve – a minimum of $1.5 million for capital needs to reduce reliance on debt.
- Schools Capital Projects Reserve – a minimum of $1.5 million for capital needs to reduce reliance on debt.
- Stafford Opportunity Fund – $0.5 million to enhance and promote economic development.
- PDR fund – dedicates all rollback tax revenue to purchase development rights and preserve open space and farm land.
- CSA Reserve – a minimum $0.3 million reserve for expenditures for the Children's Services Act program to be used in any year when CSA costs for private day school expenditures exceed the budget, 20% of the overage may be funded by utilizing the CSA reserve.
- Reserve for healthcare costs - equal to the estimated Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) plus 10% of annual claims.
- Any health care savings, after all expenditure and reserve needs have been met, will be set aside for a contribution to OPEB.

All commitments were fully funded according to policy guidelines for FY 2020. See the Notes to Financial Statements, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Note 1, Section N – Net Position and Fund Balance Classification – for a detailed discussion of this policy.

Long-Term Financial Planning

The County prepares a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) annually. The CIP serves as a planning tool to analyze initiatives, formulate service levels and phase-in funding needed for public facilities. The Board adopts the plan during the budget process. The adopted FY 2020-2029 CIP totaled $601.4 million with $199.7 million for County projects, $231.2 million for school projects and $170.5 million for Utilities Fund projects. A variety of funding sources including general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, capital leases, grants and General Fund revenues will fund the projects. The bond portion of the projects totaled $298,423,642 million - $77,954,778 million for County projects, $201,228,864 million for school projects and $19,240,000 million for Utilities Fund projects.

The Board's financial policy limits general obligation debt to no more than 2.75% of the assessed value of taxable real property. General obligation debt as a percentage of taxable real property assessed value for FY 2020 was 2.00%. General Fund debt service expenditures for the County and its Component Unit School Board are not to exceed 10% of general government and schools operating budgeted expenditures. Debt service expenditures were 8.37% of budgeted expenditures for FY 2020. The financial policy also states that the County intends to maintain a ten-year payout ratio at or above 60% and to the extent possible future debt for County facilities will be issued with level principal payments. The County intends to maintain a ten-year pay-out ratio at or above 60%, to the extent possible, future debt facilities will be issued with level principal payments. The policy reduces reliance on debt to meet capital needs by limiting the percentage of capital lease debt service to 1% of the general government budget. Additional criteria for capital lease funded purchases include that (1) capital lease purchase is eligible under state law for such financing, (2) the useful life of the purchase equals or exceeds the term of the debt, (3) the purchase exceeds $100,000, and (4) sufficient funds are available for the resulting debt service. The adopted CIP is in full compliance with the County's financial debt management policies.

The policy also dedicates all rollback tax revenue to the County's Purchase of Development Rights program (PDR).

The County's five-year financial model represents the County's attempt to quantify the impacts of future needs matched with a projection of available resources. The plan is presented with detailed assumptions and multi-year operating impacts in a separate section of the budget document. The plan seeks to maintain or enhance budgetary objectives of the Board of Supervisors. Conservative revenue forecasting has enabled the County to meet future targets.

ECONOMIC CONDITION AND OUTLOOK

Stafford County Economic Development & Tourism is dedicated to the perpetuation of Stafford County as a premier business location and travel destination in Virginia. An economically competitive and sustainable community, Stafford County strives to create an exciting, diverse and amenity-rich identity. Initiatives undertaken in the areas of economic development, business retention and redevelopment continue to enhance the County's position as economic conditions improve. Stafford County saw modest growth in FY 2020. Business Attraction and Expansions showed gains in Healthcare, Construction, Small Business and Retail. New construction in Stafford County includes the Stafford 95 Distribution Center, a "spec" 485,000 square foot distribution center. When completed, it will be Stafford County's second largest building and may employ between 200-300 persons.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Stafford's unemployment rate through June 2020 was 7.5%, while the State of Virginia and national rates were 8.2% and 11.2% respectively. The unemployment rate affected by the COVID-19 pandemic is comparatively low due to a relatively high skilled and educated labor force and continued business growth in the County. There are more than 2,872 businesses located in Stafford, employing more than 45,889 people. The professional and business services and health care industries have contributed significantly to that growth. However, a focused development and marketing effort in the warehouse, distribution and advance manufacturing sector is paying off. By the end of June 2020 nearly 999,548 square feet of commercial space is under construction, nearly 300% higher than the previous year. There are numerous commercial projects in various stages of development.

The Board of Supervisors recently approved the rezoning for the new Stafford County Enterprise & Logistics Campus in the Centreport area, directly adjacent to Stafford Regional Airport. The plan includes 4 potential buildings with over 3 million square feet of building space. Initial projects could create over 600 jobs, and grow to over 1,200 jobs.

Merritt Properties held a groundbreaking ceremony for their first Class A Industrial/Flex buildings, located at Quantico Corporate Center. Two buildings will be built, exceeding 170,000 square feet. The industrial flex building offers new and existing businesses another option in commercial property.

First Line Technology, a minority-owned business in Chantilly, is expanding its operations to Stafford County. First Line, established in 2003, manufactures disaster preparedness, emergency response equipment and products for military and first responders. These products are derived from a technology transfer agreement with Naval Base Dahlgren.

Stafford County's Department of Economic Development and Tourism, the Economic Development Authority (EDA) and the County Board of Supervisors have been proactive in promoting the County as a business-friendly community. Initiatives during the past year included:

- Priorities. The formalization and development of a business grant and revolving loan fund.
- Approval of two new tax rate classifications to attract large distribution centers (see reference above) and data centers.
- Advancing capital projects consistent with the County's Master Redevelopment Plan element of the Comprehensive Plan to provide opportunities for business development and expansion
- Support multiple regional workshops for the business community focusing on business development and resources, workforce development, and veterans' transition programs.

Recognizing that most new jobs and investment in the community come from existing businesses, Stafford continues to focus considerable energy and staff resources on business retention and expansion. Economic Development staff visit 95 County businesses per year to seek feedback on the local business climate. Department staff provide Economic Development overviews to executive roundtables, professional associations, and community groups. Staff participated in several business investment and attraction events that promoted the County as a community for new investments.

The County is also focusing on redevelopment activities in several of Stafford's targeted growth areas. These areas include commercial and industrial properties in the northern, central and southern sectors of the County. The northern area is located near the Marine Corps Base Quantico (MCBQ) at Boswell's Corner. This business cluster attracts additional defense and high-tech related contractors. Healthcare, education, and support service enterprises (hotel, retail and food service) have located, are under construction, or plan to locate in the area.

The U.S. Small Business Administration certifies two HUBZone dedicated areas. Stafford has the Quantico HUBZone located in North Stafford, and a South Stafford HUBZ. Defense contractors benefit from holding HUBZone credentials, 3% of all dollars are dedicated for federal prime contracts.

Downtown Stafford includes a variety of retail, government and health care facilities. The historic Courthouse area has been master planned as a pedestrian-friendly community center with both retail and cultural facilities. Significant new infrastructure is in engineering and design, including the multimillion-dollar streetscape improvement project. Stafford Hospital Center, a full service, 100-bed acute care facility, is also located in the Courthouse area. Future development, enhanced by transportation improvements, is expected to generate supporting businesses for the area. The Exit 140 Divergent Diamond Interchange opened in July 2020. Stafford County is preparing to begin building the new "smart" Downtown Stafford near the current Stafford Government Center. Virginia's Center for Innovation and Technology has identified Stafford as a lead community across the Commonwealth for investment in smart city technologies which will further leverage investment into Downtown Stafford.

The Falmouth area in South Stafford HUB Zone provides an opportunity to preserve and enhance an historic riverfront community. Access to Falmouth is currently via a congested portion of US Route 1. A redesign of the Route 1 – Route 17 intersection has been completed. Bike and pedestrian trails have been constructed as a means of linking the area to historic and recreation sites.

The southern business corridor, "Southern Gateway" is located near the I-95 and Route 17 interchange. Adjacent retail centers are anchored by nationally recognized businesses, serving both business and residential populations located in the area. Construction of traffic flow improvements began at two major intersections – Route 1 and Route 17, and Route 17 at I-95. The I-95 Express Lanes project continues construction to reach the Route 17 interchange in 2022. In all, some $500 million is programmed for Stafford County infrastructure improvements to include roads, utilities, schools and parks.

Transportation issues continue to be addressed in all areas of the County. A major section of route 610 has been widened. The Interstate 95 High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lanes which came to North 2 years ago are being extended through the County across the Rappahannock river expected to be completed by FY23. The Interstate 95 / Route 630 (Courthouse Road) Interchange Relocation is a $150 million "diverging diamond" interchange project. Completed in 2020, over 300 acres of underutilized and vacant area will be available for long term development. Safety improvements to Brooke, Poplar and Mountain View Roads are nearly complete. Safety improvement along Route 1 in the Courthouse area and in the vicinity of Telegraph Road are in the design and land acquisition phases. These projects are part of VDOT's revenue sharing road improvement program, and the recently enacted SmartScale funding program.

Stafford has enhanced its focus and efforts to promote and develop its tourism economy and integrate that work into its overall economic development program. Tourism is a key component of “place making” and the Department of Economic Development & Tourism has ramped up these efforts by engaging citizens from around the County in community forums to get input on their desires and input for tourism development in Stafford. The Board clarified the Stafford Tourism Program by approving the Stafford Tourism Program Policy in December of 2018. This Policy makes clear the areas of focus and investment for Stafford’s tourism marketing and development initiatives.

As a result of continued and enhanced Stafford Tourism Program, Stafford was awarded the “destination sponsorship” for the Marine Corps Marathon Race Series and a prominent placement at all these events including the Marathon. Stafford Tourism secured the nationally televised *Kayak Bassin* tournament that will take place in calendar year 2021—attracting hundreds of visitors and leverage millions in TV marketing.

Stafford Tourism continues to market regional and local leisure, cultural, and heritage sites and the Rouse Swim and Sports Center provides with an Olympic pool complex, and 6 multi-sport fields with an additional 2 synthetic fields. Three more natural turf fields are being constructed and will be completed in FY21.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Stafford has made it a priority to adhere to sound and responsible financial practices for several years to improve bond ratings to benefit citizens for the long term. That constant financial mindfulness led to Stafford maintaining a AAA bond rating from Moody’s Investors Services, Standard & Poor’s and Fitch Ratings. In keeping with its policies, the Finance and Budget staff continues its efforts to keep the Board apprised of the County’s financial operations through a variety of initiatives. A monthly financial report compares budget to actual results, in dollars and percentage, for major revenue sources and departmental expenditures; a short narrative explains variances. There is also a quarterly presentation at a Board work session during which financial results are reviewed and projections are presented as well as plans to deal with them.

When the FY 2020 budget was adopted in May 2019, 5% of the operating budget for the local transfer to schools operations and County departments was withheld from appropriation. Only necessary appropriations were made after a comprehensive mid-year review, including revenue projections to support the additional appropriations. This practice was increased to 25 % for FY 2021 due to the uncertainty of the COVID-19 pandemic which had a big impact on the FY21 budget. Subsequently following the FY21 first quarter review the hold was reduced back to 5 %.

Despite the pandemic's impact on the budget, Stafford was able to implement Phase II of its Classification and Compensation Plan to Address Pay Competitiveness and Equity for Employees. As for public safety, this effort was designed to retain employees.

Retaining valuable public safety employees in whom we have invested heavily is a priority for Stafford's Board. Realizing that the public safety pay structure was compressing salaries, the Board initiated a pay study that resulted in implementing a public safety salary step plan, the goal of which is to retain personnel and give them avenues for growth.

Stafford County implemented a Five-Year Financial Plan that provides a multi-year forecast of revenues and expenditures as a planning and communication tool for existing and future priorities. This planning effort was a first and helps to guide budget decisions within a framework of five years, instead of just the one year. More importantly, the County instituted its first Strategic Plan. Stafford's first Strategic Plan provides short-term steps that can be taken over the next three years to position the County for success with specific priorities for the community. Both the Five-Year Financial Plan and the Strategic Plan are tools used in planning for the annual budget process.

As discussed above in long term financial planning, the Stafford County Purchase of Development Rights (PDR) program offers an alternative to rural landowners for selling their properties, thereby preserving the rural and open spaces in the County. This program compensates property owners for restricting development on their land through recordation of a conservation easement. The property owner retains ownership of the land and may continue to reside on the property, and retain such uses as farming or timbering. How many development rights determine compensation to the property owner, or buildable lots, exist on the property. To date, the County has preserved 860 acres of farm and forestlands on ten properties countywide. A total of 223 development rights have been extinguished.

During FY20, the County purchased 3 easements totaling 198 acres. Six properties totaling 396 acres are in process for FY21 and FY22. The PDR program utilizes a 50/50 grant from the State and/or Federal funds to enhance its purchasing power.

The County is currently looking at available areas in which to share services with Stafford County Public Schools. Shared services are already in place in many functional areas. We have a joint Fleet Services Department that maintains both County and School vehicles. Both the County and the Schools have contracted to provide the same medical and dental benefit provider with similar plans to all employees. The County is considering other areas to combine services that would provide the same level of service to the customer and the residents of the County.

The grand opening was held in 2020 for Fire Station 14, a cutting-edge fire station designed to help meet the northern end of the County's needs for years to come. The station utilizes some of the best practices in fire stations, with a design that emphasizes personnel's health over every other consideration. The fire station will be used as a model for future stations.

Stafford's High School Firefighter Program, another effort to grow and retain personnel, finished its inaugural year and started year two of the program, which gives those who complete the course National Fire Protection Association certifications.

In preparation efforts against potential acts of violence in schools, the Sheriff's Office is working with the Schools to provide school protection officers to join the School Resource Officers already deployed in schools. The Board of Supervisors provided funding to hire three officers, of which two have been employed and placed in elementary schools this year, with one more in the pipeline.

Stafford completed Phase IV of the Belmont-Ferry Farm Trail. This section of the trail connects Stafford County to the City of Fredericksburg via a bridge and allows more visitors to flow freely between the two localities.

In the fall of 2019, the Board of Supervisors and staff worked to present a transportation bond referendum for $50 million to leverage state and federal funds to perform eight major projects and 35 road widening and safety projects. The voters overwhelmingly passed the referendum. So far, three of the road-widening and safety projects have been completed, and work on another is moving forward. Despite the negative impact of the pandemic upon revenue sources such as the gas tax, these achievements were accomplished.

Another major initiative in the last year has been the County's Healthy Growth Public Engagement Process. Growth is a significant issue in Stafford County. The Board is looking at ways to preserve open land and retain the County's agricultural character while directing traffic towards areas with existing infrastructure. In this process, the County engaged the community to see how members envisioned plans for the County. Public meetings were held, and comments were solicited. The results were provided to the Board, who used them to help formulate a plan. The topic is still in the work phase.

One component of healthy growth is the creation of a "Downtown Stafford," an area next to Stafford's Government Center campus. This area would be a mix of multi-family dwellings, businesses, restaurants and attractions – a denser location in the center of the County. The Board plans to work on the project with a private developer for Downtown Stafford. Traffic projects were also completed in the area that will help enhance the success of the initiative. A new interchange off the interstate exists, leading to a four-lane road that terminates directly in the middle of the development.

Experts estimate that around six to eight percent of Stafford’s rural residents do not have access to broadband. The County has made multiple efforts to connect as many of those without access over the last year. That effort includes applying for and receiving a VATI grant, which will connect hundreds of families in an unserved area in the eastern part of the County. CARES Act funding allowed for two more similar efforts in the western part of the County. This project was started in the back end of FY20 and will carry through to FY21.

Stafford also applied for and received a grant to become a "testbed" to help Downtown Stafford become a smart city. This urban area uses different types of electronic methods and sensors to collect data to operate more efficiently.

Over the last year, Utilities has undergone several major efforts to repair and improve Stafford County infrastructure. A few of the major initiatives include the Neighborhood and Small Projects Water Distribution System Rehabilitation Program, Pump Station Rehabilitation Program and Replacement and Inversion Lining and Maintenance Hole Rehabilitation Program. These initiatives ensure Stafford County can provide residents with fully functional and efficient water and sewer services to meet current and future demands.

OTHER INFORMATION

The Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting - The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) of the United States and Canada awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to Stafford County for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. This was the County's thirty-eight consecutive award. The Certificate of Achievement is a prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government financial reports.

In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government unit must publish a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) that is easy to read, efficiently organized and whose contents conform to program standards. The CAFR must satisfy accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and applicable legal requirements. We believe that our current report continues to conform to the Certificate of Achievement program requirements and will be submitted to GFOA.

Distinguished Budget Presentation Award - The GFOA has also awarded the County its Distinguished Budget Award for the last thirty-two years, including the 2020 fiscal year budget. In order to receive this award, a governmental unit must publish a budget document that is an exceptional policy document, operations guide, financial plan and communications medium.

For an overview of the County's financial condition and financial highlights for FY2020, please refer to the Management's Discussion and Analysis, located in the Financial Section of this document.

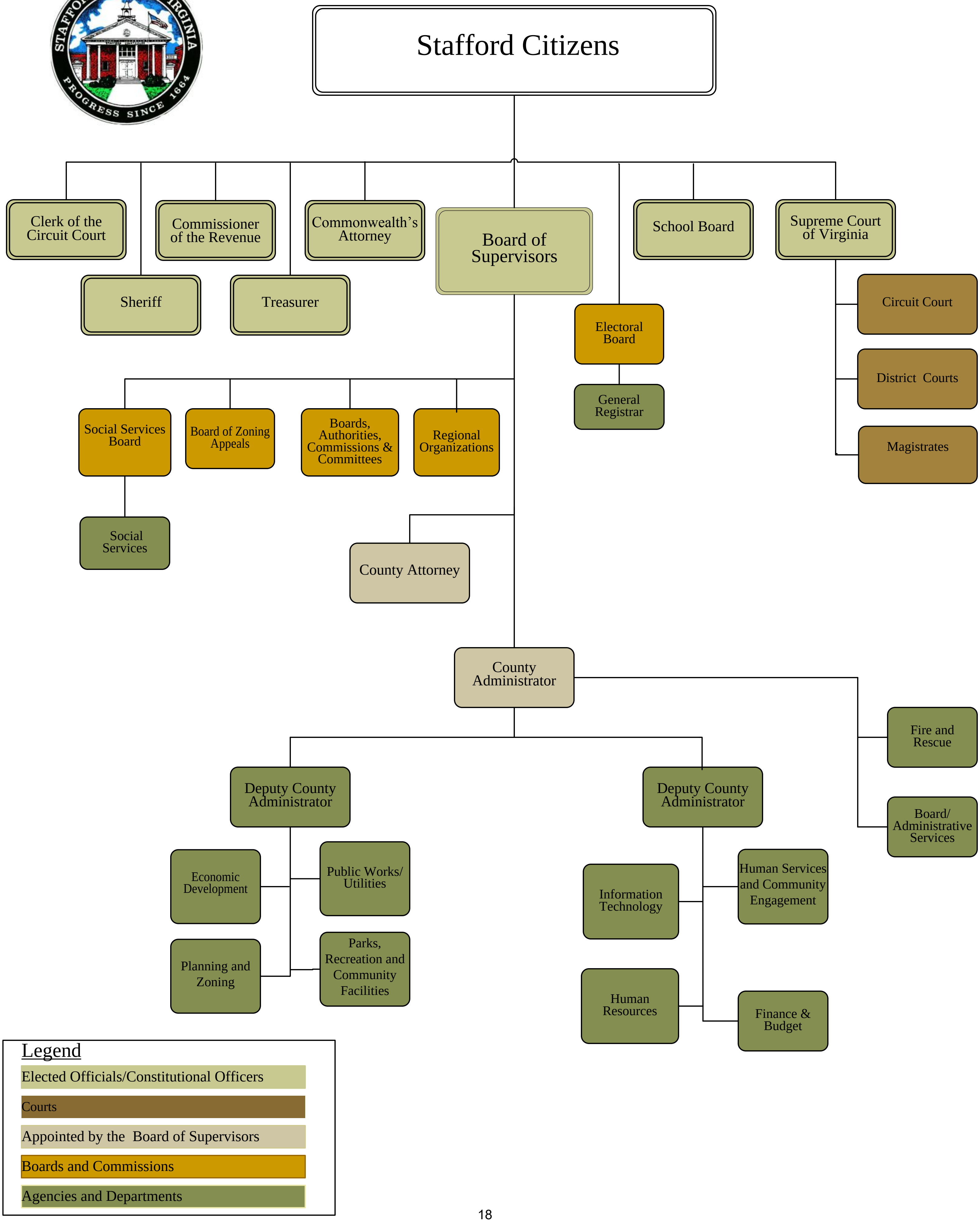
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Stafford County has a sound record in financial management and continues to maintain a strong and stable financial reporting system. Appreciation is expressed to the members of the Stafford County Board of Supervisors, the School Board, the Treasurer, and the Commissioner of the Revenue for their interest and support in planning and conducting the financial operations of the County in a progressive and responsible manner.

Preparation of the CAFR was made possible by the dedicated and professional staff of the County Finance and Budget Department, the School Board Financial Services staff, the Commissioner of the Revenue and the Treasurer. All of these individuals have our sincere thanks and appreciation for the timeliness and high quality of work reflected in this report.

Frederick J. Presley
County Administrator

COUNTY OF STAFFORD, VIRGINIA



COUNTY OF STAFFORD, VIRGINIA

PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Meg Bohmke, Chairman	Falmouth District
Tom Coen, Vice Chairman	George Washington District
Gary F. Snellings	Hartwood District
L. Mark Dudenhefer	Garrisonville District
Cindy C. Shelton	Aquia District
Tinesha O. Allen	Griffis-Widewater District
Crystal L. Vanuch	Rock Hill District

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

Kathy M. Stern	Clerk of Circuit Court
Scott A. Mayausky	Commissioner of the Revenue
Eric L. Olsen	Commonwealth's Attorney
David P. Decatur	Sheriff
Laura M. Rudy	Treasurer

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Thomas C. Foley	County Administrator
Mike T. Smith	Deputy County Administrator
Fred J. Presley	Deputy County Administrator
Rysheda M. McClendon	County Attorney
Andrea M Light	Budget Division Director
Jason D. Towery	Director of Public Utilities and Public Works
Jeffrey A. Harvey	Director of Planning and Community Development
Joseph A. Cardello	Fire Chief
Michael J. Muse	Director of Social Services
Michael Q. Cannon	Director of Information Technology
Alexandre A. Espinosa	Chief Financial Officer
Michael A. Morris	Director of Parks, Recreation and Community Facilities
Shannon E. Howell	Public Information Officer
Shannon L. Wagner	Director of Human Resources

Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

Stafford County Virginia

For its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2019

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

Working To Be The Best Local Government In Virginia

Through a culture of enthusiasm, creativity, and continuous improvement, we serve to make a difference.

Cherry Bekaert LLP
CPAs & Advisors

Report of Independent Auditor

To the Honorable Members of the County Board
Stafford County, 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 Stafford County, Virginia (the "County"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County'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, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the *Specifications for Audits of Counties, Cities, and Towns,* issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Those standards and specifications 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 County, as of June 30, 2020, 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 and the Required Supplementary Information, as listed in the table of contents, 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 County's basic financial statements. The Introductory Section, Other Supplementary Information, and Statistical Section, as listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The schedules included within the Other Supplementary Information 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 schedules included within the Other Supplementary Information are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The Introductory and Statistical Sections have 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 January 22, 2021, on our consideration of the County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the County'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 County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Cherry Bekaert LLP

Tysons Corner, Virginia
January 22, 2021

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the County of Stafford, VA (County) we offer users of the County's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the County for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the transmittal letter, financial statements, and the accompanying notes.

Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the County exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by $273.8 million (*net position*).

- At the close of the current fiscal year, the County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $120.4 million. Of the $120.4 million, $38.5 million is available for spending in accordance with the County's financial policies (*unassigned fund balance*).

- The County's net general government long-term liabilities, which includes Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) and Pension obligations increased by $8.8 million during the current fiscal year. The increase was in part the result of reduction in long-term debt of $20.0 million debt coupled with an increase in pension and OPEB liabilities of $27.1 million and an increase in compensated absences of $1.5 million.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the County's basic financial statements. The County's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains supplementary and statistical information in addition to the basic financial statements.

Government-wide financial statements: The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the County's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business. The statement of net position presents information on all of the County's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources with the difference between them reported as net position. Over time, increases and decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of how the financial position of the County may be changing. Increases in net position may indicate an improved financial position; decreases in net position may reflect the changing manner in which the County may have used previously accumulated funds.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the County's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported when the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., accrued revenues and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the County that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other activities that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the County include general government administration; judicial administration; public safety; public works; health and social services; parks, recreation and cultural; community development; appropriation to School Board; transportation; and interest on long-term debt. The business-type activities consist of public utilities (water and sewer services).

The government-wide financial statements include not only the County itself (known as the primary government), but also a legally separate school board for which the County 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 a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The County, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the County can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the County's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financials, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, users may better understand the long-term impact of the County's near-term financing decisions. Reconciliations between the governmental funds Balance Sheet and the government-wide Statement of Net Position and between the governmental funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances and the government-wide Statement of Activities are provided to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The County maintains fifteen individual governmental funds. Information is reported separately in the governmental funds' balance sheet and in the governmental funds' Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances for the General Fund, the Transportation Fund, and the General Capital Projects Fund; all three of which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other twelve County 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 in the Other Supplementary Information Section of this report. The County adopts an annual appropriated General Fund, Transportation Fund and Capital Projects Fund budget, for which budgetary comparison statements have been provided to demonstrate compliance with the respective budgets.

The County maintains one ***Proprietary Fund*** – an enterprise fund, which is used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The County uses an enterprise fund to account for its water and sewer utilities. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail.

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources received and held in a fiduciary capacity for the benefit of individuals or other governments. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because resources of these funds are not available to support the County's governmental activities. However, the County is responsible for ensuring fund assets are used for their intended purposes. The County has five fiduciary funds – Celebrate Virginia North Fund, Lake Arrowhead Sanitary District Fund, George Washington Regional Commission Fund, Embrey Mill and the Retired Employees Health Insurance Plan Trust Fund. Separate statements of fiduciary net position and statements of changes in fiduciary net position are presented elsewhere in this report.

Notes to the financial statements: The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Other information: In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the County's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension benefits and post-employment health care benefits to its employees.

The combining statements and budgetary comparison schedule referred to earlier in connection with non-major governmental funds are presented following the required supplementary information.

This report also contains a statistical section that supplements the basic financial statements by presenting detailed trend information to assist readers in assessing the economic condition of the County. The statistical section contains five categories of trend information about the County – financial trend information (including governmental fund balances, net position and changes in net position, operating indicators, and capital asset statistics), revenue capacity information, debt capacity information, demographic and economic information, and operating information. We encourage readers to review the statistical section to better understand the County's operations, services and financial condition.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

Statement of Net Position

As noted earlier, over time, changes in net position may serve as an indicator of the County's financial position. The County's assets and deferred outflows of resources of the County exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by $273.8 million at the close of fiscal year 2020. By far, the largest portion of the County's net position ($477.8 million) reflects its net investment in capital assets net of depreciation (e.g., land, buildings, vehicles, distribution and collections systems, and equipment); less any related outstanding debt used to acquire those assets. The County uses these capital assets to provide services to its citizens (e.g., law enforcement, fire and emergency medical services, libraries, water and wastewater services). Consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay the related debt must be provided by other sources since the capital assets cannot be used to liquidate the liabilities (the assets are not generally sold or otherwise disposed of during their useful life).

An additional portion of the County's net position $41.6 million represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. These restrictions include debt service, construction and maintenance, grants and Federal drug enforcement constraints.

Another significant point to note regarding school assets and their related debt is that in the State of Virginia, school boards cannot issue debt; however, they hold title to the assets acquired through debt issued by their respective primary governments. They are custodians of the assets and maintain the property. Therefore, the County reports a significant liability for debt related to school property and equipment. The $154.5 million governmental net position deficit is primarily due to $271.0 million for school property and equipment.

The net $15.0 million increase in business-type activities net position is largely due to capital contributions donated infrastructure and developer contributions.

The following table presents the condensed Statement of Net Position and compares the prior year to the current year.

Summary of Net Position
As of June 30, 2020 and 2019
($ in millions)

	Primary Government						Component Unit	
	Governmental Activities		Business Type Activities		Total Primary Government			
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Assets:								
Current and other assets	$ 220.8	$ 209.0	$ 110.6	$ 97.6	$ 292.3	$ 306.6	$ 107.8	$ 104.7
Capital assets	267.6	266.9	446.0	446.1	752.7	713.0	467.9	469.1
Total assets	488.4	475.9	556.6	543.7	1045.0	1019.6	575.7	573.8
Total deferred outflows of resources	25.7	9.3	7.0	3.3	32.7	12.5	83.2	38.1
Liabilities:								
Current liabilities	128.7	116.1	13.9	13.3	142.6	129.4	51.0	59.8
Long-term liabilities	524.9	517.5	119.0	117.6	643.9	635.1	476.9	405.5
Total liabilities	653.6	633.6	132.9	130.9	786.5	764.5	527.9	465.3
Total deferred inflows of resources	15.0	16.5	2.5	2.8	17.5	19.3	51.3	61.0
Net position:								
Net Investment in capital assets	126.9	123.8	350.9	347.1	477.8	470.9	454.6	467.5
Restricted	30.8	30.9	10.8	10.7	41.6	41.6	24.0	13.0
Unrestricted	(312.2)	(319.6)	66.6	55.5	(245.6)	(264.2)	(398.7)	(394.8)
Total net position	$(154.5)	$(164.9)	$ 428.3	$ 413.3	$ 273.8	$ 248.3	$ 79.9	$ 85.7

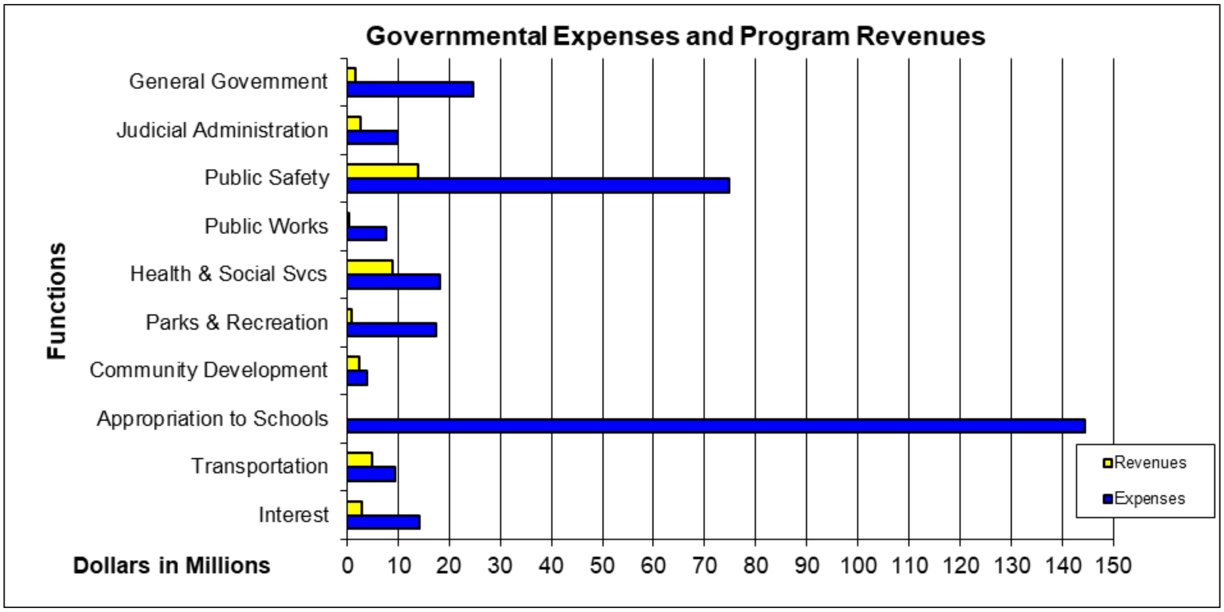
Statement of Activities
Governmental Activities

The increase in net position attributable to the County's governmental activities totaled $10.4 million for fiscal year 2020. Generally, the change in net position is the difference between revenues and expenses. For fiscal year 2020, governmental revenues were $334.6 million and expenses were $324.4 million. A summary of key elements follows:

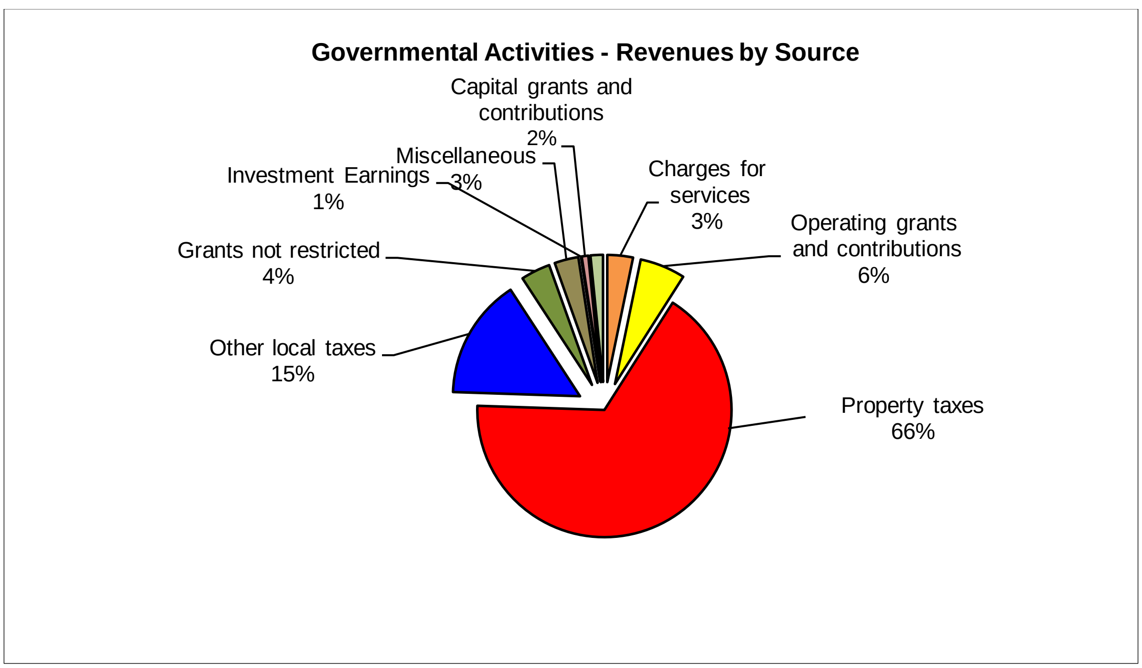
- Revenues increased $12.4 million due to increased real estate and personal property tax collections, sales and meals tax.
- Investment earnings decreased $.4 million.
- Capital grants and contributions decreased $2.2 million reflecting completed revenue sharing agreements for local road improvement projects.

- Expenses for governmental activities recorded a net increase of $34.3 million compared to the prior year mainly due to increases in general government, judicial, public safety and health and human services.

The following graph compares the County's fiscal year 2020 expenses by function to associated program revenues for governmental activities.



The following graph illustrates the County's fiscal year 2020 governmental revenues by source.



Business-type Activities

The increase in net position attributable to the County's business-type activities totaled $15.0 million for fiscal year 2020. Similar to the changes in net position attributable to government activities, changes in business-type activity net position also result from the difference between revenues and expenses. However, unlike governmental activities, which primarily rely on general tax revenues to finance operations, business-type activities are financed to a significant extent by fees charged for goods and services provided. The County's business-type activities consist of a Water and Sewer Fund. Like all business-type activities, the Water and Sewer Fund attempts to recover much of the operating expenses it incurs through user charges. Operating revenues exceeded operating expenses for fiscal year 2020, resulting in an operating income of $.7 million, primarily due to user fees coupled with new customers. The net asset increase was primarily due to an increase in fixed assets inclusive of donated capital assets. The following is a summary of relevant financial results for fiscal year 2020:

- Charges for services totaled $45.4 million, which were $2.7 million more than the prior fiscal year. This increase includes additional service to new customers.

- Availability and pro-rata fees totaled $9.1 million which is down $ .7 million compared to the prior year. Availability and pro-rata fees are paid by the developer of a subdivision and then passed on to the new homeowner.

- Donated capital assets (infrastructure completed by developers and dedicated to the County) totaled $6.2 million, a $.4 million decrease compared to the prior year.

- Expenses totaled $48.0 million, a net $4.7 million increase over the prior year. This is due mostly to personnel expense, which increased $ 2.7 million, materials and supplies which increased $ 1.7 million, and depreciation expense, which increased of $ .7 million over the prior year.

The following table compares current and prior year revenues and expenses of the County's governmental and business-type activities and the Component Unit – School Board.

Change in Net Position
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2020 and 2019
($ in millions)

	Primary Government						Component Unit School Board	
	Governmental Activities		Business Type Activities		Total Primary			
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Revenues:								
Program revenues:								
Charges for services	$ 10.9	$ 11.3	$ 45.4	$ 42.7	$ 56.4	$ 54.0	$ 16.7	$ 18.0
Operating grants and contributions	19.3	18.2	-	-	19.3	18.2	161.0	152.8
Capital grants and contributions	5.3	7.5	15.2	16.4	20.6	24.0	19.8	16.2
General revenues:								
General property taxes	222.5	215.8	-	-	222.5	215.8	-	-
Other local taxes	50.8	48.1	-	-	50.8	48.1	32.8	30.1
Grants not restricted	12.5	12.5	-	-	12.5	12.5	124.6	116.8
Investment earnings	2.8	3.2	2.3	2.4	5.1	5.6	.2	.3
Miscellaneous	10.2	5.6	.3	.2	10.5	5.8	.3	.3
Total revenues	334.6	322.2	63.2	61.7	397.8	384.0	355.4	334.5
Expenses:								
General Government	24.7	19.4	-	-	24.7	19.4	-	-
Judicial administration	9.8	8.4	-	-	9.8	8.4	-	-
Public safety	74.9	62.9	-	-	74.9	62.9	-	-
Public works	7.7	6.8	-	-	7.7	6.8	-	-
Health and social services	18.1	17.8	-	-	18.1	17.8	-	-
Parks, recreation and cultural	17.4	16.5	-	-	17.4	16.5	-	-
Community development	3.8	4.7	-	-	3.8	4.7	-	-
Appropriation to schools	144.5	133.0	-	-	144.5	133.9	361.2	327.2
Transportation	9.4	5.3	-	-	9.4	5.3	-	-
Interest	14.1	15.2	-	-	14.1	15.2	-	-
Water and sewer	-	-	48.0	43.3	48.0	43.3	-	-
Total expenses	324.4	290.0	48.0	43.3	372.4	344.0	361.2	327.2
Excess before transfer	10.2	32.2	15.2	18.4	25.4	50.6	-	-
Transfers	.2	9	(.2)	(.9)	-	-	-	-
Change in net position	10.4	33.1	15.0	17.5	25.4	50.6	(5.8)	7.3
Net position (deficit) beginning restated	(164.9)	(197.9)	413.3	395.8	248.3	197.9	85.6	78.9
Restatement	-	-	-	-	-	-		(.6)
Net position (deficit) ending	$ (154.5)	$ (164.9)	$428.3	$413.3	$ 273.8	$ 248.4	$79.9	$85.6

Financial Analysis of the County's Funds

As noted earlier, the County uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental funds: The focus of the County's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the County's financing requirements. In particular, the unrestricted, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the County's net resources available for unanticipated expenditures.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $120.4 million, a slight decrease of $.7 million in comparison with the prior year.

Of the $120.4 million, $30.9 million is restricted for grant programs, drug enforcement activities, construction and debt service requirements. Committed and assigned portions of its fund balances are established to indicate plans for use of financial resources. The County reserves portions of its fund balances as commitments for specific purposes such as capital needs, economic development and risk management. Commitments include fund balance reservations required by the Board's financial policies as well as contractual obligations of the County. Assignments represent management's plans for future expenditures and the intent to liquidate purchase orders (encumbrances) of the prior fiscal year. By policy, the unassigned portion of fund balance is equal to 12% of annual General Fund revenues, not including transfers, reserves and grants. Unassigned funds beyond the 12 % are by policy set aside in the capital project reserve. Unassigned fund balance for fiscal year 2020 was $38.5 million. The Fund Balance section of Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, presents details of the County's governmental fund balance classification.

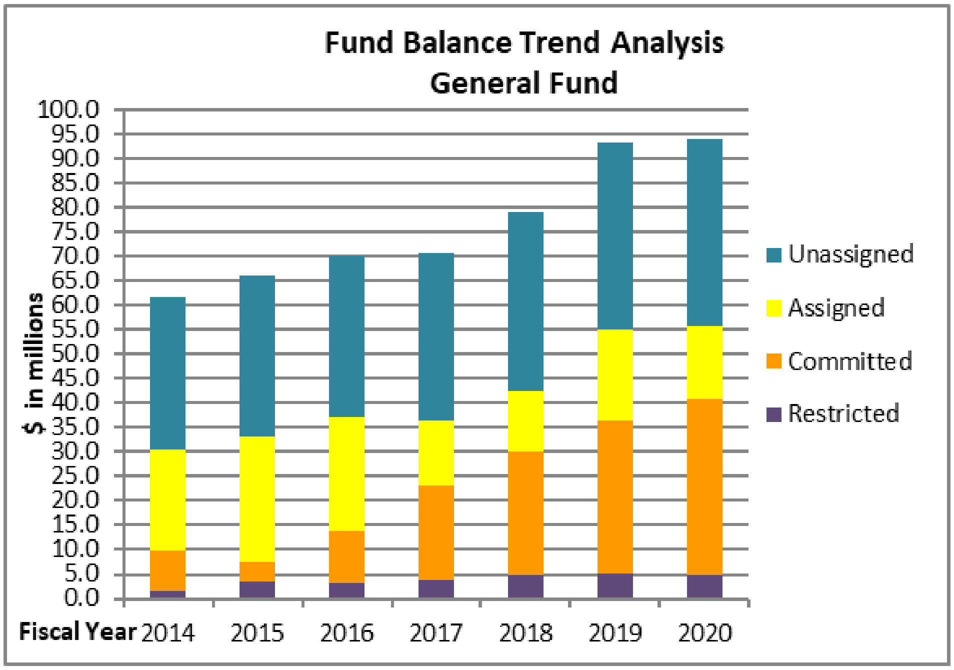
The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the County. The total fund balance of the County's General Fund decreased $.2 million during fiscal year 2020. This was due to management's conservative budgeting, commitment to maintain unassigned fund balance at or above stated policy levels, frequent analysis of revenue collection and expenditure patterns, and underspending by Schools and County departments. Of the $94.2 million General Fund balance, $163 thousand is nonspendable made up mostly of inventory, $.9 million is restricted for grant-funded programs, $.1 million is restricted for expenses utilizing appropriations, $2.9 million is restricted for health insurance expenditures, $.7 million restricted for tourism and $.2 million for capital court costs, $36.0 million is committed by policy or for contractual obligations, $14.7 million is assigned for future expenditures and to provide budget flexibility while ensuring a structurally balanced budget and $38.5 million is unassigned.

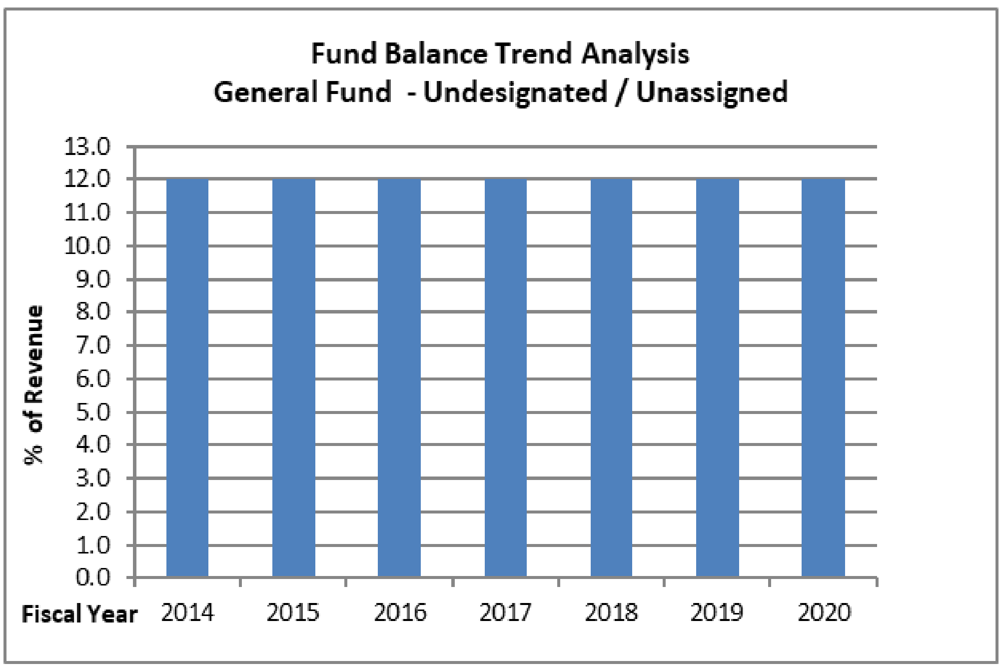
In addition to the General Fund, the County has two major governmental funds, the Transportation Fund and the General Capital Projects Fund. Total fund balance for the Transportation Fund at year end was $9.9 million, an increase of $ 1.2 million compared to the prior year. Of the $ 9.9 million, $9.3 million is restricted for transportation projects and $0.6 million is restricted for debt service. The decrease in fund balance is attributable to spend on road projects.

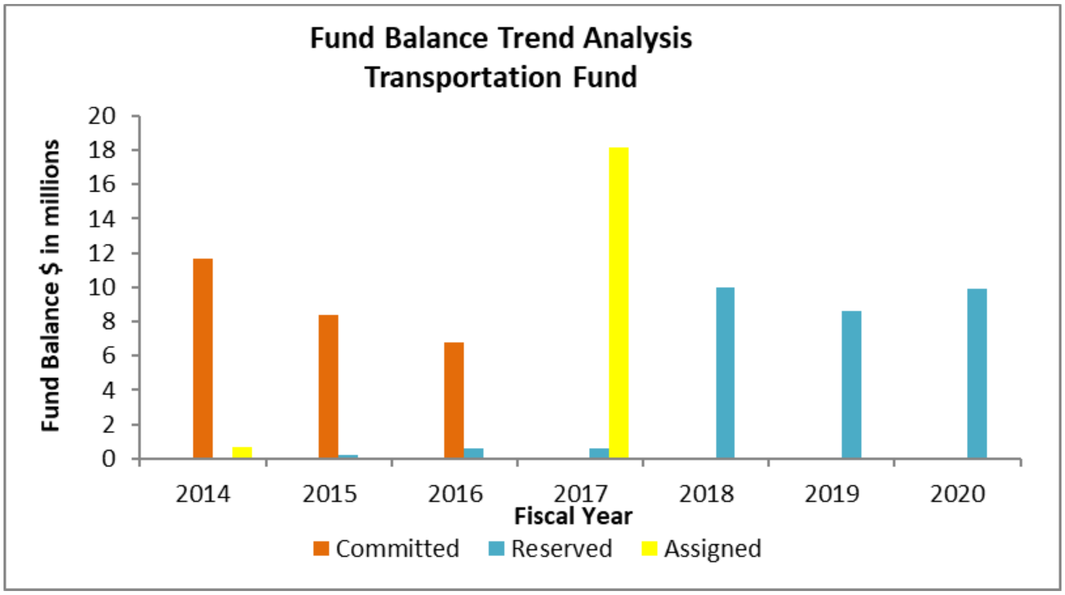
Total fund balance for the General Capital Projects Fund at year end was $7.0 million. This is a decrease of $1.7 million from the previous fiscal year, which is primarily due to spend on projects for public safety.

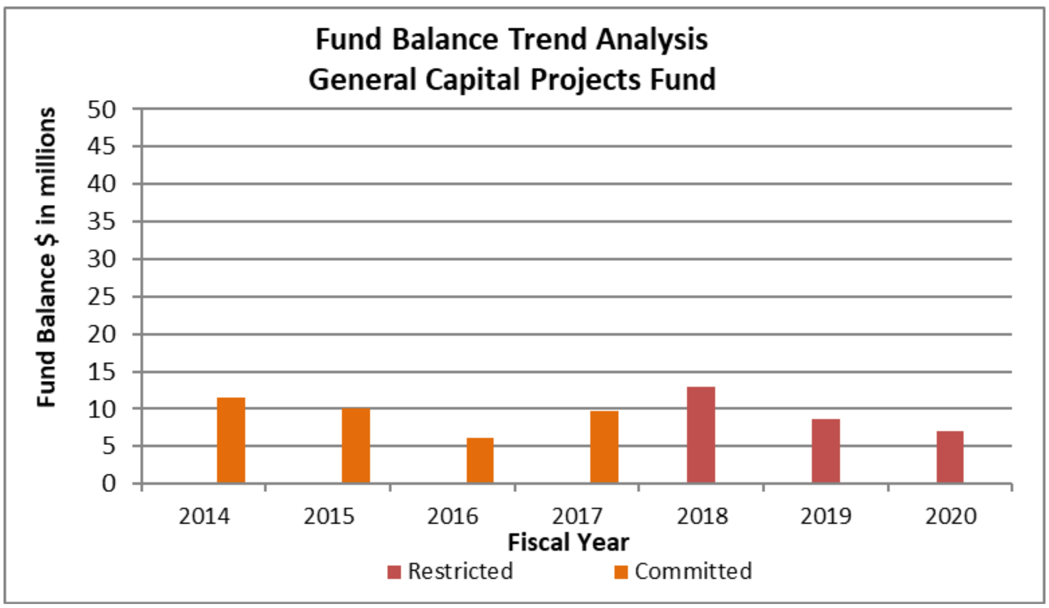
The County also has fourteen non-major governmental funds. In total, fund balance is $9.3 million, no increase compared to prior year. Of the $9.3 million, $9.1 million is committed for contractual obligations related to each fund's purpose.

The following graphs illustrate fund balance trends for the County's governmental funds for fiscal years 2014 through 2020.


Fund Balance Trend Analysis
General Fund
$ in millions
100.0
95.0
90.0
85.0
80.0
75.0
70.0
65.0
60.0
55.0
50.0
45.0
40.0
35.0
30.0
25.0
20.0
15.0
10.0
5.0
0.0
Fiscal Year
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
Unassigned
Assigned
Committed
Restricted


Fund Balance Trend Analysis
General Fund - Undesignated / Unassigned
% of Revenue
13.0
12.0
11.0
10.0
9.0
8.0
7.0
6.0
5.0
4.0
3.0
2.0
1.0
0.0
Fiscal Year
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020





Proprietary fund: The County's proprietary fund financial statements provide the same type of information presented in the business-type activities on the government–wide financial statements, but in more detail. The Water and Sewer Fund total net position increased $15.0 million during fiscal year 2020. Capital assets, net of depreciation and related debt increased $3.8 million. Restricted net position increased by $.1 million and unrestricted net position increased by $11.1 million. A summary of the Water and Sewer Fund operations for the year was previously provided in the discussion of business-type activities.

Component Unit – School Board: The decrease in net position for the component unit School Board was $5.8 million. This was due to the increases in operating grants and contributions and local tax revenue. Unlike the two previous year's total revenues were exceeded by total expenses in FY2020. Funds transferred from the County General Fund include a local appropriation for operations and bond proceeds used to offset facility construction expenditures. The School Board issues a separate set of financial statements, which may be obtained directly from the School Board.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Budget amendments for expenditures resulted in an increase of $32 million between the original budget and the final budget. Major budget amendments included in this amount:

- $ 3.2 million in re-appropriated encumbrances
- $ 1.1 million in re-appropriated grant funds
- $ 1.1 million proffers Transportation Fund
- $ 2.5 million proffers Celebrate VA
- $ 2.3 million Cares Act Funding
- $ 0.1 million Sheriff Bureau of Justice Assistance Coronavirus
- $ 1.0 million Information Technology VITA grant
- $ 0.3 million Museum & Cultural Center
- $ 7.3 million commitments for ongoing operating and capital improvements
- $12.2 million Schools' construction projects and operating
- $ 1.0 million Fire and Rescue Engine/Tanker

General Fund revenues increased $15.5 million over the prior year amount. General property taxes increased $7.7 million driven by new construction and increases in real estate and personal property tax collections. Other local taxes increased by $2.8 million. Robust sales tax, meals tax, and consumer utility collections contributed to the increase in other local taxes.

General Fund expenditures recorded a net increase of $23.7 million compared to the prior year amount. Highlights that contributed to the net increase include:

- Increase in general government expenses of $1.4 million
- Increase in judicial expense of $ .7 million
- Increase in public safety of $ 6.2 million.
- Increased school operating and capital expenditures of $17.9 million.
- Decreased health and human services expense of $ 1.0 million
- Decreased parks and recreation expense of $ $.6 million

The following table compares General Fund revenues and expenditures for fiscal year 2020 with the previous fiscal year.

General Fund Comparison Revenues and Expenditures FY 2020 – FY 2019 ($ in millions)			
	FY 2020	FY 2019	Increase (Decrease)
Revenues:			
General property taxes	$ 221.7	$ 214.1	$ 7.6
Other local taxes	43.5	40.7	2.8
Licenses and permits	4.6	4.3	.3
Use of money and property	2.5	2.6	(.1)
Charges for services	5.6	6.1	(.5)
Other	10.8	6.3	4.5
Intergovernmental	31.6	30.7	.9
Total revenues	$ 320.4	$ 304.8	$ 15.5
Expenditures:			
General government	$ 16.2	$ 14.8	$ 1.4
Judicial administration	8.9	8.2	.7
Public safety	64.3	58.1	6.2
Public works	4.7	4.8	(.1)
Health and social services	16.8	17.8	(1.0)
Parks, recreation and cultural	12.9	13.5	(.6)
Community development	3.4	3.4	(.1)
Education	137.6	119.6	18.0
Capital outlay	3.3	3.2	.1
Debt service	43.9	44.9	(1.0)
Total expenditures	$ 312.0	$ 288.3	$ 23.7

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets: The County's net position investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2020, totals $477.8 million, net of accumulated depreciation. This represents an increase of $6.9 million over the prior year. The investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, distribution and collection systems, equipment, vehicles, construction in progress. Major capital asset acquisitions during the current fiscal year included the following:

- Governmental activities - construction in progress/land improvements/buildings/equipment – public safety construction and improvements, and local road improvement projects.
- Governmental activities – replacement vehicles for public safety functions.
- Business-type activities construction in progress water and sewer upgrades
- Business-type activities distribution and collection systems – acceptance of developer constructed infrastructure.

The following tables summarize the changes in the County's governmental and business-type capital assets for fiscal year 2020. Additional information on the County's capital assets can be found in Note 4.

Change in Capital Assets
($ in millions)

	Balance June 30, 2019	Net Additions And Deletions	Balance June 30, 2020
Governmental Activities:			
Land	$ 51.4	$ -	$ 51.4
Other intangible	2.6	1.3	3.9
Construction in progress, restated	50.4	(26.9)	23.5
Capital assets not being depreciated	104.4	(25.6)	78.8
Land improvements	86.2	22.7	108.9
Buildings and building improvements	117.1	12.0	129.1
Furniture, fixtures, equipment, software and technology infrastructure	65.1	2.4	67.5
Vehicles	29.2	4.8	34.0
Capital assets being depreciated	297.6	41.9	339.5
Less accumulated depreciation	(135.2)	(15.6)	150.8)
Net capital assets being depreciated	162.4	26.3	188.7
Governmental activities capital assets	$ 266.9	$ .7	$ 267.6

Change in Capital Assets
($ in millions)

	Balance June 30, 2019	Net Additions (Deletions)	Balance June 30, 2020
Business-type Activities:			
Land	$ 19.0	$ -	$ 19.0
Other intangible	4.1	-	4.1
Construction in progress	18.2	(6.0)	12.2
Capital assets not being depreciated	41.3	(6.0)	35.3
Land improvements	0.7	-	0.7
Buildings and building improvements	4.3	-	4.3
Distribution and collection systems	589.5	16.9	606.4
Furniture, fixtures, equipment, software and technology infrastructure	22.6	3.4	26.0
Vehicles	5.3	1.3	6.6
Capital assets being depreciated	622.4	21.6	644.0
Less accumulated depreciation	(217.5)	(15.9)	(233.4)
Net capital assets being depreciated	404.9	5.7	410.6
Business-type activities capital assets	$ 446.2	$ (.3)	$ 445.9

Long-term liabilities excluding Deferred Revenue, OPEB and Pension: At the end of the current fiscal year, County governmental activities reported total debt outstanding of $428.1 million. Of this amount, $334.7 million is general obligation debt backed by the full faith and credit of the County. The remainder of the County's debt is secured by specific revenue sources. County governmental activities had a net decrease in long-term liabilities excluding OPEB and Pension of $15.5 million during the fiscal year. Issuances for FY 2020 included $6.1 million general obligation bonds for school renovation projects and $ 4.6 million in capital leases for fire and rescue equipment.

The County's strong wealth and income levels, diverse local economy, sound financial management and moderate debt burden earns a AAA from Moody's, Fitch and Standard and Poor's making the County a three AAA crediting rating.

The County is in compliance with all debt policy requirements as illustrated in Table S-13 in the Statistical Section of this report.

The County's business-type activities reported total long-term liabilities excluding OPEB and Pension of $98.6 million at the end of the current fiscal year.

Additional information on the County's long-term liabilities can be found in Note 5 of this report. Information on net pension liability can be found in Note 6 of the report and for OPEB Note 7 of the report.

The following table compares summarized debt for the Primary Government for the current year with the prior year.

Summary of Changes in Long-Term Liabilities Excluding OPEB and Pension
($ in millions)

	June 30, 2019	Net Increase (Decrease)	June 30, 2020
Governmental Activities:			
General obligation bonds, net	$ 351.7	$ (17.0)	$ 334.7
Lease revenue bonds	.5	(.1)	.4
Capital leases	8.5	2.5	11.0
Other	77.8	(5.5)	72.3
Compensated absences	8.2	1.5	9.7
Total long-term debt	$ 446.7	$ (15.5)	$ 428.1
Business-Type Activities:			
Revenue bonds, net	$ 80.0	$ (2.5)	$ 77.5
VRA loans	21.3	(1.6)	19.7
Compensated absences	1.3	.1	1.4
Total long-term debt	$ 102.6	$ (4.0)	$ 98.6

Factors Influencing Future Budgets

Key factors that are expected to impact future budgets include:

- Uncertainty of state and federal revenue sources.
- Board of Supervisors' priorities.
- Stafford County 2040 Strategic Priorities.
- Public safety staffing.
- Citizen demands for maintaining service levels.
- Funding for capital improvements
- Operating costs associated with new capital facilities.
- Health care and pension costs.
- Mandated increases in minimum wage.
- Funding the annual required contribution for postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB).
- Funding Operating and Capital for Schools.
- Human services Children Services Act.
- Cares Act approved projects with ongoing expenses.
- COVID 19 ongoing expenses.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the County's finances for all those with an interest therein. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the Chief Financial Officer, County of Stafford, P.O. Box 339, Stafford, VA 22555-0339.

Working To Be The Best Local Government In Virginia

Through a culture of enthusiasm, creativity, and continuous improvement, we serve to make a difference.

COUNTY OF STAFFORD, VIRGINIA **Exhibit I**

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2020

	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	School Board
ASSETS				
Current Assets:				
Cash, cash equivalents and temporary cash investments	$ 172,262,850	$ 86,888,994	$ 259,151,844	$ 51,921,184
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles	25,199,628	3,378,961	28,578,589	9,276,622
Unbilled receivables	-	2,949,335	2,949,335	-
Note receivable - component unit	75,000	-	75,000	-
Due from Primary Government	-	-	-	37,235,236
Prepaid expenses	161,571	7,412	168,983	17,674
Inventory	1,842	1,327,562	1,329,404	990,300
Total Current Assets	197,700,891	94,552,264	292,253,155	99,441,016
Noncurrent Assets:				
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	14,981,070	16,052,885	31,033,955	8,410,995
Note receivable - component unit	480,000	-	480,000	-
Investment in joint venture	7,625,049	-	7,625,049	-
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation:				
Land	51,417,478	19,040,443	70,457,921	38,009,215
Other intangible assets	3,913,330	4,110,462	8,023,792	-
Construction in progress	23,556,372	12,239,808	35,796,180	15,238,875
Subtotal non-depreciable capital assets	78,887,180	35,390,713	114,277,893	53,248,090
Land improvements	108,930,185	699,187	109,629,372	68,884,153
Buildings and building improvements	129,140,451	4,294,205	133,434,656	577,291,340
Distribution and collection systems	-	606,374,430	606,374,430	1,319,841
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	51,289,797	25,259,521	76,549,318	15,595,475
Software	7,407,097	240,638	7,647,735	2,299,106
Technology infrastructure	8,746,482	510,229	9,256,711	4,345,100
Vehicles	34,009,779	6,601,821	40,611,600	26,506,475
Less accumulated depreciation	(150,844,830)	(233,423,388)	(384,268,218)	(281,605,841)
Subtotal depreciable capital assets	188,678,961	410,556,643	599,235,604	414,635,649
Total Noncurrent Assets	290,652,260	462,000,241	752,652,501	476,294,734
Total Assets	488,353,151	556,552,505	1,044,905,656	575,735,750
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred loss on refunding	3,169,120	2,170,322	5,339,442	-
Deferred outflows related to pensions	9,857,301	1,522,230	11,379,531	55,620,023
Deferred outflows related to other postemployment benefits	12,693,016	3,352,272	16,045,288	27,629,385
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	25,719,437	7,044,824	32,764,261	83,249,408
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	5,066,102	2,138,921	7,205,023	5,923,975
Accrued salaries and benefits	4,455,391	563,480	5,018,871	34,883,841
Retainage payable	671,234	563,250	1,234,484	1,650,297
Accrued insurance claims	1,285,318	124,905	1,410,223	6,411,225
Accrued interest	6,185,054	829,982	7,015,036	-
Other liabilities	1,563,974	35,710	1,599,684	-
Due to component unit	37,235,236	-	37,235,236	-
Deposits	22,433,537	4,791,630	27,225,167	-
Unearned revenues	14,019,552	-	14,019,552	536,037
Current portion of long-term debt	35,775,253	4,812,346	40,587,599	1,574,955
Total Current Liabilities	128,690,651	13,860,224	142,550,875	50,980,330
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Noncurrent portion of accrued insurance claims	-	-	-	115,641
Noncurrent portion of long-term debt	392,385,826	93,733,808	486,119,634	17,287,914
Net pension liability	24,652,442	3,806,994	28,459,436	250,897,304
Net other postemployment benefits liability	107,872,493	21,476,983	129,349,476	208,577,776
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	524,910,761	119,017,785	643,928,546	476,878,635
Total Liabilities	653,601,412	132,878,009	786,479,421	527,858,965
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred revenues	1,642,376	-	1,642,376	-
Deferred inflows related to pensions	2,381,910	367,830	2,749,740	26,050,234
Deferred inflows related to other postemployment benefits	10,960,697	2,087,386	13,048,083	25,207,459
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	14,984,983	2,455,216	17,440,199	51,257,693
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	126,882,780	350,933,764	477,816,544	454,576,954
Restricted			-	
Drug enforcement	178,443	-	178,443	-
Capital projects	15,217,163	-	15,217,163	17,098,734
School Nutrition	-	-	-	6,830,419
Grants programs	1,065,420	-	1,065,420	110,148
Transportation	9,857,364	-	9,857,364	-
Claims fluctuation reserve	2,902,115	-	2,902,115	-
Water-sewer restricted construction	-	10,698,005	10,698,005	-
Tourism	1,529,190		1,529,190	
Other	109,845	-	109,845	-
Unrestricted (deficit)	(312,256,127)	66,632,335	(245,623,792)	(398,747,755)
Total Net Position	$ (154,513,807)	$ 428,264,104	$ 273,750,297	$ 79,868,500

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT				
Governmental activities:				
General government	$ 24,704,801	$ 318,306	$ 1,316,990	$ -
Judicial administration	9,756,898	366,409	2,226,287	-
Public safety	74,863,384	7,166,529	6,749,648	-
Public works	7,732,449	302,689	29,790	-
Health and social services	18,139,820	48,275	8,877,291	-
Parks, recreation, and cultural	17,408,569	828,312	55,666	-
Community development	3,784,385	1,915,241	5,372	377,772
Education				
School operating	124,676,178	-	-	-
School capital projects	19,797,212	-	-	-
Transportation	9,364,614	33,568	65,099	4,939,371
Interest and other debt service charges	14,135,992	-	-	-
Total Governmental Activities	324,364,302	10,979,329	19,326,143	5,317,143
Business-type activities:				
Water and Sewer	48,010,135	45,412,966	-	15,259,141
Total Business-type Activities	48,010,135	45,412,966	-	15,259,141
Total Primary Government	$ 372,374,437	$ 56,392,295	$ 19,326,143	$ 20,576,284
COMPONENT UNIT				
Stafford County School Board	$ 361,218,027	$ 16,675,763	$ 71,542,753	$ 19,797,212

General Revenues:
- Taxes:
  - General property taxes
  - Other local taxes:
    - Sales
    - Fuels
    - Consumer utility
    - Motor vehicle decals
    - Bank stock
    - Recordation
    - Occupancy
    - Meals
    - Short-term rental
    - Cable franchise
    - Road impact fees
- Basic Aid
- Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs
- Investment earnings
- Gain on disposal of capital assets
- Miscellaneous

Transfers

Total General Revenues and Transfers

Change in Net Position

Net Position (Deficit) - Beginning

Net Position (Deficit) - Ending

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
Primary Government			Component Unit
Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	School Board
$ (23,069,505)	$ -	$ (23,069,505)	$ -
(7,164,202)	-	(7,164,202)	-
(60,947,207)	-	(60,947,207)	-
(7,399,970)	-	(7,399,970)	-
(9,214,254)	-	(9,214,254)	-
(16,524,591)	-	(16,524,591)	-
(1,486,000)	-	(1,486,000)	-
(124,676,178)	-	(124,676,178)	-
(19,797,212)	-	(19,797,212)	-
(4,326,576)	-	(4,326,576)	-
(14,135,992)	-	(14,135,992)	-
(288,741,687)	-	(288,741,687)	-
-	12,661,972	12,661,972	-
-	12,661,972	12,661,972	-
$ (288,741,687)	$ 12,661,972	$ (276,079,715)	$ -
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (253,202,299)
$ 222,526,854	$ -	$ 222,526,854	$ -
17,540,447	-	17,540,447	32,849,126
4,324,336	-	4,324,336	-
6,597,960	-	6,597,960	-
3,000,160	-	3,000,160	-
530,217	-	530,217	-
7,134,207	-	7,134,207	-
1,474,974	-	1,474,974	-
8,356,499	-	8,356,499	-
99,375	-	99,375	-
283,500	-	283,500	-
1,474,626	-	1,474,626	-
-	-	-	89,494,230
12,542,261	-	12,542,261	124,601,178
2,848,904	2,270,941	5,119,845	217,423
-	-	-	22,223
10,239,068	260,654	10,499,722	240,768
195,848	(195,848)	-	-
299,169,236	2,335,747	301,504,983	247,424,948
10,427,549	14,997,719	25,425,268	(5,777,351)
(164,941,356)	413,266,385	248,325,029	85,645,851
$ (154,513,807)	$ 428,264,104	$ 273,750,297	$ 79,868,500

COUNTY OF STAFFORD, VIRGINIA **Exhibit III**
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds

June 30, 2020

	Major Funds			Non Major Funds	
		Special Revenue	Capital Projects		
	General Fund	Transportation Fund	General Capital Projects Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Equity in pooled cash and investments	$ 145,046,883	$ 5,009,754	$ 4,969,157	$ 7,995,805	$ 163,021,599
Restricted assets:					
Cash	13,342,771	-	-	1,638,299	14,981,070
Cash with fiscal agents	2,902,115	3,314,805	3,024,331	-	9,241,251
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:					
Property taxes	13,921,276	-	-	53,429	13,974,705
Accounts	3,687,474	1,360,944	-	202,803	5,251,221
Intergovernmental	5,556,356	352,866	-	64,480	5,973,702
Prepaid expenditures	161,571	-	-	-	161,571
Inventory	1,842	-	-	-	1,842
Total Assets	$ 184,620,288	$ 10,038,369	$ 7,993,488	$ 9,954,816	$ 212,606,961
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	$ 4,277,782	$ 177,230	$ 478,933	$ 132,157	$ 5,066,102
Accrued salaries and benefits	4,430,357	3,775	9,227	12,032	4,455,391
Retainage payable	-	-	476,135	195,099	671,234
Other liabilities	1,563,974	-	-	-	1,563,974
Due to component unit	37,235,236	-	-	-	37,235,236
Deposits	22,400,628	-	-	32,909	22,433,537
Unearned revenues	13,792,535	-	-	227,017	14,019,552
Total Liabilities	83,700,512	181,005	964,295	599,214	85,445,026
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	5,059,023	-	-	50,200	5,109,223
Deferred revenues	1,642,376	-	-	-	1,642,376
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	6,701,399	-	-	50,200	6,751,599
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable	163,413	-	-	-	163,413
Restricted	4,846,721	9,857,364	7,029,193	9,126,262	30,859,540
Committed	36,031,616	-	-	179,140	36,257,273
Assigned	14,664,239	-	-	-	14,664,239
Unassigned	38,512,388	-	-	-	38,465,871
Total Fund Balances	94,218,377	9,857,364	7,029,193	9,305,402	120,410,336
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	$ 184,620,288	$ 10,038,369	$ 7,993,488	$ 9,954,816	$ 212,606,961

COUNTY OF STAFFORD, VIRGINIA Exhibit IV

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

June 30, 2020

Total fund balances - total governmental funds		$ 120,410,336
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:		
Capital assets	418,410,971	
Less accumulated depreciation	(150,844,830)	
Net capital assets		267,566,141
Unavailable revenues represent amounts that were not available to fund current expenditures and, therefore, is not reported as revenue in the governmental funds.		5,109,223
Other assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Investment in joint venture	7,625,049	
Note receivable - component unit (noncurrent)	480,000	
Note receivable - component unit (current)	75,000	
		8,180,049
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the governmental funds.		
General obligation bonds	(307,937,439)	
Revenue bonds	(420,000)	
Bond premiums	(26,736,731)	
Literary loans	(432,292)	
VRA loans	(71,932,447)	
Capital leases	(11,045,472)	
Pension related deferred outflows of resources	9,857,301	
Pension related deferred inflows of resources	(2,381,910)	
Net pension liability	(24,652,442)	
Other postemployment benefit related deferred outflows of resources	12,693,016	
Other postemployment benefit related deferred inflows of resources	(10,960,697)	
Net other postemployment benefit liability	(107,872,493)	
Compensated absences	(9,656,698)	
Loss on refunding	3,169,120	
Accrued insurance claims	(1,285,318)	
Accrued interest	(6,185,054)	
		(555,779,556)
Net position (deficit) of governmental activities		$ (154,513,807)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

COUNTY OF STAFFORD, VIRGINIA **Exhibit V**

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Major Funds			Non Major Funds	
		Special Revenue	Capital Projects		
	General Fund	Transportation Fund	General Capital Projects Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:					
General property taxes	$ 221,651,288	$ -	$ -	$ 834,998	$ 222,486,286
Other local taxes	43,542,365	4,324,336	-	2,949,600	50,816,301
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses	4,619,745	-	-	-	4,619,745
Fines and forfeitures	673,306	-	-	-	673,306
Use of money and property	2,526,520	84,262	96,593	141,529	2,848,904
Charges for services	5,609,726	-	-	76,552	5,686,278
Intergovernmental	31,592,769	4,764,146	377,772	450,860	37,185,547
Miscellaneous	10,139,841	63,670	7,957	27,600	10,239,068
Total Revenues	320,355,560	9,236,414	482,322	4,481,139	334,555,435
Expenditures:					
Current:					
General government	16,243,813	-	134,337	-	16,378,150
Judicial administration	8,856,862	-	-	16,017	8,872,879
Public safety	64,337,249	-	637,484	185,023	65,159,756
Public works	4,714,566	-	6,685	-	4,721,251
Health and social services	16,788,584	-	-	-	16,788,584
Parks, recreation, and cultural	12,907,572	-	175,777	181	13,083,530
Community development	3,382,525	-	-	1,056,683	4,439,208
Education					
School operating	124,601,178	-	-	-	124,601,178
School capital projects	12,971,300	-	6,825,912	-	19,797,212
Transportation	-	4,048,029	-	29,840	4,077,869
Capital outlay	3,334,772	7,791,215	11,680,695	279,782	23,086,464
Debt service:					
Principal retirement	28,262,918	815,684	-	305,000	29,383,602
Interest and other fiscal charges	15,614,363	588,147	-	198,400	16,400,910
Bond issuance cost	-	-	20,493	-	20,493
Total Expenditures	312,015,702	13,243,075	19,481,383	2,070,926	346,811,086
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	8,339,858	(4,006,661)	(18,999,061)	2,410,213	(12,255,651)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers in	908,845	5,248,873	5,852,888	785,456	12,796,062
Transfers out	(9,438,703)	(18,417)	-	(3,143,094)	(12,600,214)
Issuance of debt:					
Issuance of new bonds	-	-	6,070,000	-	6,070,000
Issuance of new capital leases	-	-	4,555,506	-	4,555,506
Premiums on bond issuances	-	-	776,405	-	776,405
Total Financing Other Sources (Uses), Net	(8,529,858)	5,230,456	17,254,799	(2,357,638)	11,597,759
Net Change in Fund Balances	(190,000)	1,223,795	(1,744,262)	52,575	(657,892)
Fund Balances, Beginning	94,408,377	8,633,569	8,773,455	9,252,827	121,068,228
Fund Balances, Ending	$ 94,218,377	$ 9,857,364	$ 7,029,193	$ 9,305,402	$ 120,410,336

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

COUNTY OF STAFFORD, VIRGINIA **Exhibit VI**

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		$ (657,892)
Reconciliation of amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period.		
Acquisition of capital assets	18,610,940	
Donated land for community development	692,700	
Donated easement (other intangible assets) for community development	392,690	
Loss on sale of capital assets	(1,536,913)	
Less depreciation expense	(17,501,409)	
Excess of capital outlay over depreciation		658,008
Unavailable revenue represents amounts that were not available to fund current expenditures and, therefore, is not reported as revenue in the governmental funds.		40,568
Changes in the investment in joint venture and note receivable from the component unit. These changes are included in expenses based on their functional category.		
Change in joint venture investment	440,100	
Change in note receivable - component unit	(75,000)	
		365,100
Bond proceeds provide current financial recourse to governmental funds, but issuing debt increase long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Repayment of bond principal and issuance costs are expenditures in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities. This is the amount by which proceeds were more than repayments.		
Debt issued or incurred:		
Bond premiums	(776,405)	
Capital leases	(4,555,506)	
Principal repayments:		
General obligation bonds	21,786,214	
Revenue bonds	40,000	
Literacy loans	216,149	
VRA Loans	5,300,247	
Capital leases	2,040,992	
		17,981,691
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.		
Accrued interest	421,734	
Compensated absences	(1,494,783)	
Accrued insurance claims	(60,205)	
Deferred loss on refunding	(191,816)	
Amortization of premium on refunding	2,055,493	
Change in net position liability and related deferred inflows and outflows	(2,491,726)	
Change in net other postemployment benefits liability and related deferred inflows and outflows	(6,198,623)	
		(7,959,926)
Change in net position of governmental activities		$ 10,427,549

COUNTY OF STAFFORD, VIRGINIA **Exhibit VII**

Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Fund

June 30, 2020

		Business-type Activity - Enterprise Fund
		Water and Sewer Fund
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Equity in pooled cash and investments	$	86,888,994
Accounts receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles		3,378,961
Unbilled receivables		2,949,335
Prepaid expenses		7,412
Inventory		1,327,562
Total Current Assets		94,552,264
Noncurrent Assets:		
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		16,052,885
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation:		
Land		19,040,443
Other intangible assets		4,110,462
Construction in progress		12,239,808
Subtotal non-depreciable capital assets		35,390,713
Land improvements		699,187
Building and building improvements		4,294,205
Distribution and collection systems		606,374,430
Furniture, fixtures and equipment		25,259,521
Software		240,638
Technology infrastructure		510,229
Vehicles		6,601,821
Subtotal depreciable capital assets		410,556,643
Total Noncurrent Assets		462,000,241
Total Assets		556,552,505
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred loss on refunding		2,170,322
Deferred outflows related to pensions		1,522,230
Deferred outflows related to other postemployment benefits		3,352,272
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		7,044,824
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable		2,138,921
Accrued salaries and benefits		563,480
Retainage payable		563,250
Accrued insurance claims		124,905
Accrued interest		829,982
Other liabilities		35,710
Deposits		4,791,630
Current portion of long-term debt		4,812,346
Total Current Liabilities		13,860,224
Noncurrent Liabilities:		
Noncurrent portion of long-term debt		93,733,808
Net pension liability		3,806,994
Net other postemployment benefits liability		21,476,983
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		119,017,785
Total Liabilities		132,878,009
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred inflows related to pensions		367,830
Deferred inflows related to other postemployment benefits		2,087,386
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		2,455,216
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets		350,933,764
Restricted - Construction		10,698,005
Unrestricted		66,632,335
Total Net Position	$	428,264,104

COUNTY OF STAFFORD, VIRGINIA **Exhibit VIII**

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Business-type Activity - Enterprise Fund Water and Sewer Fund
Operating Revenues:	
Charges for services	$ 45,412,966
Miscellaneous	260,654
Total Operating Revenues	45,673,620
Operating Expenses:	
Personnel services	14,485,224
Contractual services	3,273,856
Materials and supplies	5,630,906
Heat, light and power	2,041,184
Telecommunication and internal services	2,290,350
Miscellaneous	562,827
Depreciation	16,704,075
Total Operating Expenses	44,988,422
Operating Income	685,198
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):	
Interest and investment revenues	2,270,941
Interest expense	(3,310,659)
Amortization of bond discount	417,499
Amortization of loss on refunding	(103,349)
Loss on disposal of capital assets	(25,204)
Total Nonoperating Expenses, Net	(750,772)
Net Income Before Capital Contributions and Transfers	(65,574)
Capital Contributions:	
Donated capital assets	6,182,820
Availability fees	8,209,842
Prorata fees	866,479
Total Capital Contributions	15,259,141
Transfers:	
Transfers in	14,515
Transfers out	(210,363)
Net Transfers	(195,848)
Change in Net Position	14,997,719
Net Position, Beginning	413,266,385
Net Position, Ending	$ 428,264,104

COUNTY OF STAFFORD, VIRGINIA **Exhibit IX**

Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Business-type Activity - Enterprise Fund Water and Sewer Fund
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Receipts from customers	$ 45,309,295
Other receipts	260,654
Other disbursements	(562,827)
Payments to suppliers	(13,239,220)
Payments to employees	(12,825,963)
Net cash provided by operating activities	18,941,939
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:	
Transfers in	14,515
Transfers out	(210,363)
Net cash used in noncapital financing activities	(195,848)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:	
Principal paid on bonds	(3,743,087)
Proceeds on sale of capital assets	160,774
Availability fees and prorata fees received	9,076,321
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(8,298,235)
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Interest and dividends on investments	2,240,441
Net cash provided by investing activities	2,240,441
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	12,688,297
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	90,253,582
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 102,941,879
Equity in pooled cash and investments	$ 86,888,994
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	16,052,885
Total cash and cash equivalents	$ 102,941,879
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Cash flows from operations:	
Income from operations	$ 685,198
Adjustment to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation	16,704,075
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Decrease in accounts receivable	278,355
Increase in unbilled receivables	(382,026)
Increase in prepaid expenses	(4,077)
Increase in inventory	(250,690)
Decrease in accounts payable and retainage payable	(170,604)
Increase in accrued salaries and benefits	207,540
Decrease in due to component units	(13,429)
Increase in deposits	435,876
Increase in compensated absences	65,132
Increase in pension related liabilities and deferrals	244,434
Increase in OPEB related liabilities and deferrals	1,130,662
Total adjustments	18,256,741
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 18,941,939
Supplemental disclosure of noncash capital and related financing activities:	
Loss on the disposal of capital assets	$ (25,204)
Donated capital assets	$ 6,182,820
Amortization on bond premium	$ 417,499
Amortization on the loss of refundings	$ (103,349)

COUNTY OF STAFFORD, VIRGINIA Exhibit X
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds

June 30, 2020

	Agency Funds	Postemployment Trust Fund
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and short-term investments	$ 2,126,199	$ 8,657,799
Receivables:		
Property taxes	4,369,093	-
Accounts	172,038	-
Total Assets	6,667,330	8,657,799
LIABILITIES		
Accrued salaries and benefits	88,314	-
Other liabilities	898,102	-
Reserve for future expenses	55,319	-
Reserve for bondholders	5,625,595	-
Total Liabilities	$ 6,667,330	-
NET POSITION		
Restricted for other postemployment benefits		$ 8,657,799

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

COUNTY OF STAFFORD, VIRGINIA Exhibit XI
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

		Postemployment Trust Fund
ADDITIONS		
Retiree premiums - retiree portion collected	$	474,851
Retiree premiums - county portion		478,771
Investment earnings:		
Contributions		-
Investment earnings		257,102
Net investment earnings		257,102
Total Additions		1,210,724
DEDUCTIONS		
Retiree premium expense		953,622
Administration		9,642
Total Deductions		963,264
Change in Net Position		247,460
Net Position, beginning of the year		8,410,339
Net Position, ending of the year	$	8,657,799

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Note 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Narrative Profile

The County of Stafford, Virginia (County) is located in northeastern Virginia, approximately 40 miles south of Washington, DC, and 55 miles north of Richmond, Virginia. It was founded in 1664 and was named for Staffordshire, England. It encompasses 277 square miles and has a population of 151,689.

The government of the County provides a full range of local government services including public safety, public works, public education, health and social services, parks and recreation, and community development. The County is organized under the County Executive form of government, as provided for by Commonwealth of Virginia (the Commonwealth) law. Under this form of government, the policies concerning the financial and business affairs of the County are determined by the Board of County Supervisors (the Board). The Board is composed of seven elected members elected by district who have authority over local taxation, budgets, borrowing, local ordinances and policy. The Board appoints a County Administrator to serve as the chief administrative officer of the County. The County Administrator carries out the policies established by the Board. The accompanying financial statements include the County's primary government and component unit over which the County exercises significant influence. Significant influence or accountability is based primarily on operational or financial relationships with the County (as distinct from legal relationships).

The financial statements of the County conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) applicable to governmental units as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The following is a summary of the County's more significant accounting policies:

A. THE FINANCIAL REPORTING MODEL AND THE REPORTING ENTITY

GASB has established requirements and a reporting model for the annual financial reports of state and local governments. The reporting model was developed to make annual reports easier to understand and more useful to the people who use governmental financial information to make decisions. The reporting model includes:

Management's Discussion and Analysis – The financial statements are accompanied by a narrative introduction and analytical overview of the government's financial activities in the form of "management's discussion and analysis" (MD&A).

Government-wide financial statements – The reporting model includes financial statements prepared using full accrual accounting for all of the government's activities, except for fiduciary funds. This approach includes current assets and liabilities, such as cash and accounts payable, and capital assets and long-term liabilities, such as buildings and general obligation debt. Full accrual accounting also reports all of the revenues and costs of providing services each year, not just those received or paid in the current year or soon thereafter.

Statement of Net Position – The Statement of Net Position displays the financial position of the Primary Government (government and business-type activities) and its discretely presented component unit. Governments report all capital assets and their related debt in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. The net position of a government is broken down into three categories – (1) net investment in capital assets, (2) restricted, and (3) unrestricted.

Statement of Activities – The Statement of Activities reports expenses and revenues in a format that focuses on the cost of each governmental function. The expense of individual functions is compared to the revenues generated directly by that function, thereby demonstrating the degree to which direct expenses are offset by program revenues.

Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include (1) charges to customers who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function; and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function.

Fund Financial Statements – The fund financial statements report detailed information about the County's operations. The focus of governmental and enterprise fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting by fund type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

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 an interest in following the actual financial progress of their governments over the course of the year. The County revises its original budget over the course of the year for a variety of reasons.

As required by GAAP, these financial statements present the Primary Government and its component unit for which the government is considered financially accountable. The discretely presented component unit is reported in a separate column in the government-wide statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the Primary Government. The component unit discussed below is included in the County's financial report because of the significance of its operational or financial relationship with the County.

Discretely Presented Component Unit:

Discretely presented component units are entities that are legally separate from the Primary Government, and for which the government is financially accountable, or whose relationship with the government is such that exclusion would cause the government's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The component unit is presented in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the Primary Government. The County has one component unit.

County of Stafford School Board

The County of Stafford School Board (School Board) operates the public education system in the County for grades kindergarten through twelve. The County is accountable for all significant fiscal matters - approving the School Board's budget, funding deficits and issuing bonds to finance capital facilities. Also, the School Board provides services, which primarily benefit the citizens of the County. The School Board has separately issued financial statements which may be obtained as follows:

Stafford County School Board
Attention: Chris R. Fulmer, CPA, CFE
Chief Financial Officer
31 Stafford Avenue
Stafford, Virginia 22554

B. GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The basic financial statements include both government-wide (based on the County as a whole) and fund financial statements. The focus is on either the County as a whole (within the government-wide statements) or on major individual funds (within the fund financial statements). Both the government-wide and fund financial statements categorize primary activities as either governmental or business-type. In the government-wide Statement of Net Position, both the governmental and business-type activities columns (a) are presented on a consolidated basis by column, and (b) are reflected on a full accrual, economic resource basis, which incorporates long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations.

Note 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The government-wide Statement of Activities is reported using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting which reflects both the gross and net cost per functional category (public safety, public works, health and welfare, etc.) that are otherwise being supported by general government revenues (property, sales and use taxes, certain intergovernmental revenues, fines, permits and charges, etc.). The Statement of Activities reduces gross expenses (including depreciation) by related program revenues, operating and capital grants, and contributions. The program revenues must be directly associated with the function (public safety, public works, health and welfare, etc.) or a business-type activity. Program revenues include (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operation or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported as general revenues. The County does not allocate indirect expenses. The operating grants column includes operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants while the capital grants column reflects capital-specific grants.

As a general rule the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are charges between the County's Water and Sewer Fund and various other functions of the County. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions.

The fund financial statements emphasize the major funds in either the governmental or business-type categories. Non-major funds are summarized into a single column. Each fund is considered to be an independent fiscal accounting entity, with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and 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 governmental fund statements are presented on a current financial resources and modified accrual basis of accounting. This is the manner in which these funds are normally budgeted. Since the governmental fund statements are presented on a different measurement focus and basis of accounting than the government-wide statements, a reconciliation is presented which briefly explains the adjustment necessary to reconcile the fund financial statements to the governmental column of the government-wide financial statements. The proprietary fund statements are presented on the economic resource and accrual basis of accounting.

The County's fiduciary funds are presented in the fund financial statements by type (agency or trust). Since, by definition, these assets are being held for the benefit of a third party and cannot be used to address activities of the government; these funds are not incorporated into the government-wide statements.

The following is a brief description of the specific funds used by the County in fiscal year 2020.

(1) <u>Governmental Funds</u>

The focus of governmental funds (in the Fund Financial Statements) is on determination of current financial resources and changes in current financial resources. The County has the following governmental funds:

a. General Fund is the primary operating fund of the County. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund is a major governmental fund.

b. Special Revenue Funds are used to account for proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The County's Special Revenue Funds include the following:

1. **Transportation Fund** – accounts for the receipt and disbursement of the regional two percent motor fuels tax and developer contributions to be used for a variety of County transportation projects. Grants and revenue sharing arrangements are also used to fund project expenditures. The Transportation Fund is a major governmental fund.

2. **Road Impact Fee - West Fund** – accounts for impact fee receipts from new development in a designated service area in the western portion of the County. Disbursements from this fund are for road improvements attributable to the new development.

3. **Road Impact Fee - South East Fund** – accounts for impact fee receipts from new development in a designated service area in the southeastern portion of the County. Disbursements from this fund are for road improvements attributable to the new development.

4. **Garrisonville Road Service District Fund** – accounts for ad valorem tax receipts from property owners in the district to pay debt service for road improvements in the district.

5. **Warrenton Road Service District Fund** – accounts for ad valorem tax receipts from property owners in the district to pay debt service for road improvements in the district.

6. **Lake Carroll Service District Fund** – accounts for ad valorem tax receipts from property owners in the Lake Carroll subdivision to repay loan for dam repair.

7. **Lake Arrowhead Service District Fund** – accounts for ad valorem tax receipts from property owners in the Lake Arrowhead subdivision to repay loan for dam repair.

8. **Lynhaven Lane Service District Fund** – accounts for ad valorem tax receipts from property owners along Lynhaven Lane repay loan for private road repair to meet VDOT standards for acceptance.

9. **Asset Forfeiture Fund –** accounts for the receipts and disbursements associated with the County's drug enforcement activities.

10. **Tourism Fund** – accounts for the revenues and expenditures associated with promoting tourist venues in the County.

11. **Wetlands Fund** – accounts for mitigation fees and associated disbursements.

12. **Chesapeake Bay Fund** – accounts for resource protection area fees and associated disbursements.

13. **Hidden Lake Dam Fund** – accounts for ad valorem tax receipts from property owners in the Hidden Lake subdivision to pay debt service for replacement of the dam.

14. **Armed Services Memorial Fund** – accounts for revenue and expenditures related to the construction of the Armed Services Memorial.

15. **Transportation Impact Fee** – accounts for impact fee receipts from new development in a designated service area in the County. Disbursements from this fund are for road improvement projects attributable to the new development.

c. Capital Projects Funds are used to account for current financial resources to be used for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by Proprietary Funds).

General Capital Projects Fund – accounts for capital expenditures for land, new structures and the major repair, renovation and maintenance of existing structures. The General Capital Projects Fund is a major governmental fund.

(2) Proprietary Funds

A Proprietary Fund is used to account for activities that are similar to those found in the private sector. All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, net position, revenues, and expenses related to the County's business activities are accounted for through a proprietary fund. The measurement focus of the proprietary fund is on determination of net income, financial position and cash flows.

Note 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The following is the County's Proprietary Fund type:

a. **An enterprise fund** *is* used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises. The intent of the County is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods and services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The Water and Sewer Fund is the only Enterprise Fund and is a major fund.

(3) Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary Funds are used to account for assets held by the County in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units and other funds. The agency funds are purely custodial (assets equal liabilities) and thus do not involve measurement of results of operations. The following are the County's Fiduciary Fund types:

a. **Lake Arrowhead Sanitary District Fund** (Agency Fund) - accounts for a special assessment collection used to service a bond issue for road improvements in the District.

b. **Celebrate Virginia North Fund** (Agency Fund) – accounts for a special assessment collection used to service bonded debt for infrastructure improvements in the assessment district.

b. **George Washington Regional Commission Fund** (Agency Fund) – accounts for the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures associated with a contractual arrangement to process the agency's payroll.

d. **Embrey Mill Fund** (Agency Fund) – accounts for a special assessment collection used to service bonded debt for infrastructure improvements in the assessment district.

e. **Postemployment Trust Fund** (Trust Fund) – accounts for the activities of the County's other postemployment benefit (OPEB) trust, which provides a portion of health insurance coverage for the County's retirees.

C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds are accounted for using the current financial resources measurement focus. Generally, only current assets and current liabilities are included on the balance sheet for this presentation. Long-term assets and long-term liabilities are included in the government-wide statements. Operating statements of these funds present increases (e.g., revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (e.g., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current financial resources for this measurement focus.

The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these activities are included on the Statement of Net Position and operating statements present increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in total net position.

The Statement of Net Position, Statement of Activities, and financial statements of the Proprietary and Fiduciary Funds are presented on the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when liabilities are incurred without regard to receipt or disbursement of cash.

Governmental funds utilize the modified accrual basis of accounting under which revenues and related assets are recorded when measurable and available to finance operations during the year. Accordingly, real and personal property taxes are recorded as revenues and receivables when levied, net of allowances for uncollectible amounts. Property taxes due before June 30, but not collected within 45 days after fiscal year end are reflected as unavailable revenue. Sales taxes collected and held by the State at year-end on behalf of the County are recognized in the period which the underlying transaction occurs.

Certain other governmental revenues and sales and services, other than utility customer receivables, are recorded in the period which the underlying transaction occurs if available. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been satisfied. Licenses, permits, fines and rents are recorded as revenue when received. General purpose entitlement revenues are recognized in the period to which the entitlement applies. The County considers all other revenues reported in the governmental funds, other than property taxes and grants, to be available if the revenues are collected within 60 days after year-end.

The County recognizes assets of nonexchange transactions in the period when the underlying transaction occurs, when an enforceable legal claim has arisen, or when all eligibility requirements are met. Nonexchange transactions occur when one government provides (or receives) value to (from) another party without receiving (or giving) equal or nearly equal value in return. Expenditures of governmental funds are recorded when the related fund liabilities are incurred. However, exceptions apply related to principal and interest on long-term debt, compensated absences, pensions, OPEB, and claims and judgments are recognized when due.

Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *nonoperating* items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the County's enterprise fund and the component unit's internal service funds are charges to internal customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for the aforementioned enterprise fund include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

D. DEFERRED OUTFLOWS / INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position and Balance Sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, "deferred outflows of resources", represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period which will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense or expenditure) until then. The County has three items that meets this criterion – a loss resulting from the refunding of debt, pension, and OPEB related deferrals. The refunding loss is the difference in the reacquisition price and the net carrying value of the old debt. The amount is amortized as a component of interest expense on the straight-line basis over the remaining life of the old debt, or the new debt, whichever is shorter. The pension and OPEB deferrals relate to contributions made to the corresponding plans in the 2020 fiscal year and changes in actuary calculations. Changes in actuarial assumptions are deferred and amortized over the remaining service life of all participants and investment experience amounts are deferred and amortized over a closed five-year period. Contributions reported as deferred outflows of resources will be amortized in the following year.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position and Balance Sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, "deferred inflows of resources", represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period which will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until then. The County has a few items that meet this criterion such as prepaid on property taxes, property taxes not collected within the period of availability, deferrals of pension expense and OPEB. These are explained in more detail in notes 6 and 7 to the financial statements.

E. BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING

The County follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements.

1. Prior to April 1, the County Administrator submits a proposed budget (operating and capital) to the Board of Supervisors for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed obligations and the means of financing them. The budget embodies estimates of specific amounts of revenue.

2. Public hearings are conducted by the Board of Supervisors to obtain taxpayer and citizen comments.

Note 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

3. Prior to June 30, the budget is legally enacted through passage of a resolution. Budgets are legally adopted for the following governmental funds:

Primary Government

General Fund	Hidden Lake Dam Fund
Transportation Fund	Armed Services Memorial Fund
Road Impact Fee - West	Transportation Impact Fee
Garrisonville Road Service District	General Capital Projects Fund
Warrenton Road Service District	Tourism Fund
Lake Arrowhead Service District	Lake Carroll Service District
Asset Forfeiture Fund	Chesapeake Bay Fund
Road Impact Fee – Southeast	

Component Unit – School Board

School Operating Fund	Workers' Compensation Fund
School Nutrition Fund	Health Benefits Fund
School Grant Fund	
School Capital Projects Fund	

4. The budget for the proprietary fund serves as a guide to the County and not as legally binding limitations.

5. Although legal restrictions on expenditures are established at the departmental level, effective administrative control over expenditures is maintained through the establishment of more detailed line-item budgets.

6. Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

7. The budget is integrated into the accounting system, and the budgetary data, as presented in the financial statements for all funds with annual budgets, compare actual revenue and expenditures with budgeted amounts as originally adopted, and as amended by the Board of Supervisors through June 30, 2020. Individual amendments were not material in relation to the original appropriations.

8. By law, total expenditures by fund may not, and did not, exceed appropriations in fiscal year 2020.

9. At the close of the fiscal year, all appropriations lapse for budget items other than capital projects and grants. Appropriations designated for capital projects and grants remain in effect for the life of the project or grant, or until the Board changes or eliminates the appropriation by an ordinance or resolution.

F. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash resources of the Primary Government, excluding cash held with fiscal agents, are combined to form a pool of cash and investments to maximize interest earnings. Investments in the pool consist of municipal bonds, corporate notes and bonds and obligations of the federal government which are recorded at fair value. Income from pooled investments is allocated only when contractually or legally required. Investment earnings are allocated to the various funds based on equity in the investment pool.

All investments are measured using the market approach: using prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or a group of assets. Level of fair value hierarchy: Level 1 debt securities are valued using directly observable, quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 debt and equity securities are valued using a matrix pricing technique, which values securities based on the securities' benchmark quoted prices. Level 3 investments are those which have significant unobservable inputs. The County does not have level 3 investments.

Note 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The Board's investments are primarily in short-term to mid-term securities that mature in less than three years. Short-term investments including money market mutual funds, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances are highly liquid and are valued at amortized cost. Certificates of deposit and U.S. Agencies and Securities with terms to maturity of less than one year from the date of purchase may also be measured at amortized cost. Securities with terms of greater than one year at the time of purchase are valued at fair value.

All investments in external investment pools are reported at fair value or amortized cost.

G. RESTRICTED ASSETS – CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Restricted cash in the General Fund represents a reserve account held by the County's health insurance administrator as well as unspent grant proceeds and unspent lease proceeds.

Restricted cash in the Transportation Fund represents funds collected from a two percent motor fuel sales tax for Stafford County and held by the Potomac and Rappahannock Transportation Commission as fiscal agent for the County and these funds are required to be used on transportation projects and include proceeds from 2017 general obligation bonds.

Restricted cash in the Asset Forfeiture Fund is used for drug enforcement activities.

Restricted cash in Lake Carroll and Lake Arrowhead Funds are reserved for Dam projects or repayment of County loan.

Restricted cash in the General Capital Projects Fund represents the unspent proceeds from general obligation bonds issued in 2017.

Restricted cash and investments in the Water and Sewer Fund represent assets set aside to meet debt sinking fund requirements, project construction payments pursuant to bond covenants and customer advance payments, as well as an operating reserve for repair, renewal and rehabilitation of capital assets.

Generally, the County uses restricted assets first for expenses incurred for which both restricted and unrestricted assets are available. The County may defer the use of restricted assets based on a review of the specific transaction.

H. INVENTORIES AND PREPAID ITEMS

Primary Government:
The General Fund inventory is stated at cost (first-in, first-out). It consists of small dollar office supplies held for consumption. Inventory is replenished when consumed.

The Water and Sewer Fund inventory is stated at cost (first-in, first-out). It consists of operating materials held for consumption.

Component Units:
The School Nutrition Fund carries its inventory on lower of cost or market (first-in, first-out), which approximates market. The inventory consists of food service supplies and perishable and non-perishable food products.

The Fleet Services Fund carries its inventory on lower of cost or market (first-in, first-out), which approximates market. It consists of parts, materials and supplies for repairs and maintenance of school and County vehicles.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in the government-wide financial statements using the consumption method, for the fund financial statements the purchase method is used.

Note 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

I. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital outlays are recorded as expenditures of the Primary Government in governmental funds and as capital assets in the government-wide and in the proprietary fund financial statements to the extent the County's capitalization threshold of $5,000 is met. Infrastructure within the County (roads, streets, bridges, etc.) is owned and maintained by the Commonwealth of Virginia (Department of Transportation) and is therefore not recorded in the County's financial statements. Depreciation is recorded on capital assets on a government-wide basis using the straight-line method and the following estimated useful lives:

	Primary Government	Component Unit – School Board
	Governmental Activities	Governmental Activities
Land improvements	20 years	20 years
Buildings and building improvements	25 – 50 years	4 – 50 years
Distribution and collection systems	-	15 – 20 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5 – 10 years	5 – 15 years
Software	3 – 5 years	5 years
Technology infrastructure	5 years	15 years
Vehicles	5 years	8 – 14 years

To the extent the County's capitalization threshold of $5,000 is met, capital outlays of the Proprietary Fund are recorded as capital assets and depreciated over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis on both the fund basis and the government-wide basis for the following useful lives:

	Primary Government	Component Unit – School Board
	Water and Sewer Fund	Fleet Services Fund
Land improvements	20 years	20 years
Buildings and building improvements	20 – 100 years	4 – 50 years
Distribution and collection systems	20 – 80 years	-
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5 – 10 years	5 – 15 years
Software	3 – 5 years	-
Technology infrastructure	5 years	-
Vehicles	5 years	8 – 14 years

All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual cost is not available. Donated property is recorded at acquisition value. Maintenance, repairs and minor equipment are charged to operations when incurred. Expenses that materially change capacities or extend useful lives are capitalized. Upon sale or retirement of land, buildings, and equipment, the cost and related accumulated depreciation, if applicable, are eliminated from the respective accounts and any resulting gain or loss is recorded in the results of operations.

J. REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY DATA

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

	Real Property	**Personal Property**
Levy	January 1	January 1
Due Date	June 5 / December 5 (50% each date)	June 5 / December 5 (50% each date)
Lien Date	June 6 / December 6	June 6 / December 6

Note 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

K. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

County employees accumulate vacation time and sick leave depending upon their length of service. The County has established accumulated leave balance thresholds for vacation and compensatory leave. There is no threshold on accumulated sick leave. Vacation leave up to the established threshold and a portion of sick leave time is payable upon termination of employment. Compensatory time earned by County employees up to the established threshold is also payable upon termination of employment. In the governmental funds', accumulated vacation, sick leave, and compensatory time for the Primary Government are reported when they have matured and are due. Current and long-term compensated absences liabilities, expected to be paid are recorded in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements.

L. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

In the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities or proprietary fund type

Statement of Net Position. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

In the governmental funds' financial statements, bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs are recognized during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures. All debt service costs including principal payments, are recognized as expenditures when due.

M. NET POSITION DEFICIT

By law, the School Board does not have taxing authority and, therefore, it cannot incur debt through general obligation bonds to fund the acquisition, construction or improvement to its capital assets. That responsibility lies with the local governing body that issues the debt on behalf of the School Board. However, the *Code of Virginia* requires the School Board to hold title to the capital assets (buildings and equipment) due to their responsibility for maintenance and insurance.

In the Statement of Net Position, this scenario presents a dilemma for the Primary Government. Debt issued on behalf of the School Board is reported with the County debt as a liability of the Primary Government, thereby reducing the net position of the Primary Government. The corresponding capital assets are reported as assets of the Component Unit – School Board (title holder), thereby increasing their net position.

The Virginia General Assembly amended the *Code of Virginia* to allow a tenancy in common with the School Board whenever the locality incurs a financial obligation which is payable over more than one fiscal year for any school property. The tenancy in common terminates when the associated debt has been paid in full. For financial reporting purposes, the legislation permits the locality to report the portion of the school property related to any outstanding financial obligation, thus eliminating a potential deficit from financing capital assets with debt. The legislation allows local governments to elect not to acquire a tenancy in common by adopting a resolution to that effect.

The County concluded that while joint tenancy would resolve a deficit in the Primary Government's net position, the continual computation process that would be required to allocate principal, interest, asset amount, and depreciation between the County and School Board would be cumbersome and not provide any added benefit to the financial statements. Therefore, the Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution declining tenancy in common for current and future financial obligations.

Of the $154.5 million net position deficit in governmental activities in the government-wide Statement of Net Position, $271.0 million is attributed to debt for school property and equipment.

Note 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

N. NET POSITION and FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATION

Net Position:
The government-wide financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is presented in three components – net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

Net Investment in Capital Assets – This component of net position consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets including deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to total borrowings.

Restricted – This component consists of amounts that have constraints placed on them either externally by third-parties (creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments) or by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Enabling legislation may authorize the County to assess, levy, or otherwise mandate payment of resources (from external sources) and include a legally enforceable requirement that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation.

Unrestricted – This component consists of financial statement elements that do not meet the definition of "net invested in capital assets" and "restricted". Deficits in unrestricted fund balance will require future funding.

Fund Balance:
In the fund financial statements, fund balance for governmental funds is reported in classifications based primarily on the extent to which the County is bound to honor constraints on the specific purpose for which amounts in the funds may be spent. Fund balance is reported in five components – Nonspendable, Restricted, Committed, Assigned and Unassigned.

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

- Restricted – This component consists of amounts that have constraints placed on them either externally by third-parties (creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments) or by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Enabling legislation may authorize the County to assess, levy, or otherwise mandate payment of resources (from external sources) and include a legally enforceable requirement that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation.

- Committed – This component consists of amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the County's highest level of decision making authority (the Board of Supervisors) through adopted resolutions. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board modifies or rescinds the specified use by taking the same type of action (adopted resolution) it employed previously to commit those amounts.

- Assigned – This component consists of amounts that are constrained by the County Management's intent to be used for specific purposes. The authority for assigning fund balance is assigned to the County Administrator and the Chief Financial Officer or their designee(s) as established by Board resolution adopting the County's Principles of High Performance Financial Management - Fund Balance Policy.

- Unassigned – This classification represents amounts that have not been restricted, committed or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund. The General Fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the County's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources (committed, assigned and unassigned) as they are needed.

During its review of financial policies in fiscal year 2012, the Board established a goal of a minimum unassigned fund balance of twelve percent of General Fund operating revenues. This threshold must be met before other reserves are funded. The goal was met for fiscal year 2020.

Note 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

During a review of its financial policies in fiscal year 2010, the Board created three General Fund reserves (R09-260 and R09-356) – Revenue Stabilization Reserve, Capital Projects Reserve, Stafford Opportunity Fund Reserve. These reserves allow flexibility for financial planning and addressing unanticipated expenditures and provide overall stability. Use of these reserves requires Board appropriation and must be for one-time, non-recurring expenditures. The reserves are in addition to minimum unassigned fund balance limits and are classified as committed fund balance.

During fiscal year 2019, the Board reviewed the County's financial policies and made changes (R19-182) that are designed to improve debt ratios and to strengthen and clarify fund balance reserve policies. Amounts in excess of the required minimum unassigned fund balance are assigned to the reserves according to the following hierarchy all of which are in the committed fund balance:

- Revenue Stabilization Fund – minimum 2% of general fund revenues – to be used during times of economic downturns when there is a 2 % shortfall of revenue within a single year and can be used for unanticipated emergencies and catastrophes.
- Capital Projects Reserve – a minimum of $1.5 million for capital needs to reduce reliance on debt.
- Schools Capital Projects Reserve – a minimum of $1.5 million for capital needs to reduce reliance on debt.
- Stafford Opportunity Fund – $0.5 million to enhance and promote economic development.
- PDR fund – dedicates all rollback tax revenue to purchase development rights and preserve open space and farm land.
- CSA Reserve – a minimum $0.3 million reserve for expenditures for the Children's Services Act program. To be used in any year when CSA costs for private day school expenditures exceed the budget, 20 % of the overage may be funded by utilizing the CSA reserve.
- Reserve for healthcare costs - equal to the estimated Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) plus 10% of annual claims.
- Any health care savings, after all expenditure and reserve needs have been met, will be set aside for a contribution to OPEB.

The County operates a Water and Sewer Utilities Fund (business-type enterprise fund). The fund maintains a repair, renewal and rehabilitation reserve based on 150 days of operating and maintenance expenses. Unrestricted net position is in addition to all other required restrictions.

Note 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Fund Balance Classification for Governmental Funds:

	General Fund	Transportation Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable					
Prepaids	$ 161,571	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 161,571
Inventory	1,842	-	-	-	1,842
Restricted					
Grant expenditures	937,362	-	-	-	937,362
Expenses utilizing appropriations	128,058	-	-	-	128,058
Drug enforcement	-	-	-	178,443	178,443
Claims fluctuation reserve	2,902,115	-	-	-	2,902,115
Court fees	190,893	-	-	-	190,893
Tourism	688,293	-	-	840,897	1,529,190
Armed Services Memorial	-	-	-	18,452	18,452
Hidden Lake	-	-	-	91,393	91,393
Capital projects	-	9,857,364	7,029,193	7,997,077	24,883,634
Committed					
Wetlands				179,140	179,140
Stafford Opportunity fund	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
Capital projects reserve	1,500,000	-	-	-	1,500,000
Capital projects reserve schools	1,500,000	-	-	-	1,500,000
Available for projects	6,047,912	-	-	-	6,047,912
Purchase of development rights	1,701,965	-	-	-	1,701,965
Health insurance	3,213,038	-	-	-	3,213,038
Road improvements	5,000,000	-	-	-	5,000,000
Revenue stabilization reserve	6,418,731	-	-	-	6,418,731
School capital project reserve	4,156,391	-	-	-	4,156,391
Repair, replacement and rehab reserves	1,784,472	-	-	-	1,784,472
Courthouse reserve	4,209,107	-	-	-	4,209,107
Assigned					
Expenditures on prior appropriations	2,893,240	-	-	-	2,893,240
Corrections/Juvenile Detention Center	500,043	-	-	-	500,043
CSA reserve	939,075	-	-	-	939,075
Expenditure fluctuation reserve	1,500,000	-	-	-	1,500,000
County capital projects	3,676,093	-	-	-	3,676,093
Fire and rescue volunteer reserve for	610,711	-	-	-	610,711
Schools meal tax - new buildings	32,267	-	-	-	32,267
Courthouse debt service savings	1,136,055	-	-	-	1,136,055
Future operations	3,376,755	-	-	-	3,376,755
Unassigned	38,512,388	-	-	-	38,512,388
Total	$ 94,218,377	$ 9,857,364	$ 7,029,193	$ 9,305,402	$ 120,410,336

O. CASH FLOWS

In accordance with GAAP, the County has presented a Statement of Cash Flows for the Water and Sewer Fund. The cash amounts used in this Statement of Cash Flows is the equivalent of all demand deposits as well as short-term investments. For purposes of this statement, cash and cash equivalents are defined as short-term, highly liquid investments that are both readily convertible to known amounts of cash and investments with original maturities of 3 months or less.

Note 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

P. USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Q. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Retiree Health Insurance

The Stafford County Retired Employees Health Insurance Plan (SCREHIP) is a single-employer defined benefit plan that provides health insurance to Stafford County retirees. The fiduciary net position of SCREHIP has been determined using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and full accrual basis of accounting. This includes for purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the post employment benefits, OPEB expense, and information about assets, liabilities and additions to/deductions from the SCREHIP fiduciary net position. Benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Group Life Insurance

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

Health Insurance Credit Program

The VRS Political Subdivision Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program is a multiple-employer, agent defined benefit plan that provides a credit toward the cost of health insurance coverage for retired political subdivision employees of participating employers. The Political Subdivision HIC Program was established pursuant to §51.1-1400 et seq. of the *Code of Virginia*, as amended, and which provides the authority under which benefit terms are established or may be amended. For purposes of measuring the net Political Subdivision HIC Program OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Political Subdivision HIC Program OPEB, and the Political Subdivision HIC Program OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the VRS Political Subdivision HIC Program and the additions to/deductions from the VRS Political Subdivision HIC Program's net fiduciary position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by VRS. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Note 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

R. PENSIONS

The 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 VRS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Note 2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

A. DEPOSITS

Deposits with banks are insured up to limits by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the excess is 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 insured or collateralized.

B. INVESTMENTS

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

The Treasurer has invested proceeds of the 2017 General Obligation bonds, and all the School Board VPSA bonds in the SNAP Fund (the Fund) to ensure compliance with certain arbitrage requirements of the *Internal Revenue Code of 1986*, as amended. The Fund is a professionally managed money market fund, which provides Virginia issuers of tax-exempt borrowings investment management, accounting and arbitrage rebate calculation services. The Fund invests in qualifying obligations and securities as permitted by Virginia statutes. The reported value of the position in the SNAP external investment pool is measured at amortized cost and the same as the value of the pool's shares, $1 per share.

The Treasurer also invests in the LGIP. The LGIP is a professionally managed money market fund, which invests in qualifying obligations and securities as permitted by Virginia statutes. Pursuant to Section 2.2-4605 of the *Code of Virginia*, the Treasury Board of the Commonwealth sponsors the LGIP and has delegated certain functions to the State Treasurer. The LGIP reports to the Treasury Board at their regularly scheduled monthly meetings. The reported value of the position of the LGIP is measured at amortized cost and the same as the value of the pool shares, i.e., the LGIP maintains a stable net asset value of $1 per share.

Note 2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

The County has the following recurring reported value measurements as of June 30, 2020:

Investment Type	Valuation Method	Reported Value	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)
U.S. Agencies and Securities	Fair Value	$ 44,954,711	$ 44,954,711
Municipal Bonds	Fair Value	1,645,884	1,645,884
Corporate Notes and Bonds	Fair Value	13,684,805	13,684,805
Commercial Paper	Amortized Cost	6,543,429	-
Certificates of Deposit	Amortized Cost	6,655,957	-
Money Market Mutual Funds	Amortized Cost	271,309	-
LGIP	Amortized Cost	180,332,965	-
SNAP	Amortized Cost	3,192,169	-
Total		$ 257,281,229	$ 60,285,400
Component Unit			
LGIP	Amortized Cost	$ 5,088,815	$ -
Money Market Mutual Funds	Amortized Cost	2,290,006	-
SNAP	Amortized Cost	6,120,989	-
Total		$ 13,499,810	$ -
Held in County's Name as Fiduciary			
U.S. Agencies and Securities	Fair Value	$ 4,832,556	$ 4,832,556
Municipal Bonds	Fair Value	430,176	430,176
Corporate Notes and Bonds	Fair Value	961,346	961,346
Certificates of Deposit	Amortized Cost	941,018	-
Commercial Paper	Amortized Cost	1,848,010	-
Money Market Mutual Funds	Amortized Cost	158,197	-
Total		$ 9,171,303	$ 6,224,078

(1) Custodial Credit Risk

The County’s investment securities at June 30, 2020 were held by the County or in the County’s name by the County’s custodial banks.

(2) Credit Risk of Debt Securities

Standard & Poor’s and/or an equivalent organization on the Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSRO) list rated the County’s debt investments as of June 30, 2020 and the ratings are presented below using the Standard & Poor’s or Moody’s rating scale.

At year-end the Primary Government's and Component Unit - Stafford County Public School's investment balances were as follows:

	AAAm	A-1	AAA	AA	A
Primary Government					
U.S. Agencies	$ -	$ -	$ 18,419,210	$ 26,535,501	$ -
Municipal Bonds	-	-	425,207	1,220,677	-
Corporate Notes and Bonds	-	-	4,058,593	9,000,912	625,300
Commercial Paper	-	6,543,429	-	-	-
Certificates of Deposits	-	5,171,969	-	1,483,988	-
Money Market Mutual Funds	271,309	-	-	-	-
LGIP	180,332,965	-	-	-	-
SNAP	3,192,169	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 183,796,443	$ 11,715,398	$ 22,903,010	$ 38,241,078	$ 625,300
Component Unit - Stafford County Public Schools					
LGIP	$ 5,088,815	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Money Market Mutual Funds	2,290,006	-	-	-	-
SNAP	6,120,989	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 13,499,810	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Held in County's Name as Fiduciary					
U.S. Agencies and Securities	$ -	$ -	$ 1,952,558	$ 2,879,998	$ -
Municipal Bonds	-	-	100,044	330,132	-
Corporate Notes and Bonds	-	-	265,409	695,937	-
Commercial Paper	-	1,848,010	-	-	-
Certificates of Deposit	-	941,018	-	-	-
Money Market Mutual Funds	158,197	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 158,197	$ 2,789,028	$ 2,318,011	$ 3,906,067	$ -

As of June 30, 2020, all investments were in compliance with the State Statutes administering investments of Public Funds. All investments are rated by Standard & Poor's and/or Moody's. Ratings must comply with the investment policy prior to any purchase.

(3) Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is defined as the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. In accordance with GAAP, if certain investments in any single issuer represent 5% of total investments, except U.S. government guaranteed obligations, there must be a disclosure for the amount and the issuer.

At June 30, 2020, the County did not have any investments exceeding 5% of the total investment.

(4) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is defined as the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Due to market conditions, the County's investment policy generally sets a 5-year maximum maturity from the date of purchase. Additionally, the County requires 25% of the liquid funds be invested in over-night funds while the remaining 75% be invested in no longer than 180 days. Furthermore, the core funds are to have a final maturity of no longer than 5 years and a duration requirement not exceeding 3 years to manage portfolio volatility. The County establishes these guidelines to minimize investment risk in the portfolio.

Note 2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Investment Type	Fair Value	Investment Maturities (In Years)			
Primary Government		Less Than 1 Year	1 - 5 Years	6 - 10 Years	Over 10 Years
U.S. Agencies and Securities	$ 44,954,711	$ 2,752,624	$ 36,373,346	$ 3,670,489	$ 2,158,252
Municipal Bonds	1,645,884	642,328	1,003,556	-	-
Corporate Notes and Bonds	13,684,805	1,335,691	12,349,114	-	-
Commercial Paper	6,543,429	6,543,429	-	-	-
Certificates of Deposit	6,655,957	5,181,196	1,474,761	-	-
Money Market Mutual Funds	271,309	271,309	-	-	-
LGIP	180,332,965	180,332,965	-	-	-
SNAP	3,192,169	3,192,169	-	-	-
Total	$ 257,281,229	$ 200,251,711	$ 51,200,777	$ 3,670,489	$ 2,158,252
Component Unit - Stafford County Public Schools					
LGIP	$ 5,088,815	$ 5,088,815	$ -	$ -	$ -
Money Market Mutual Funds	2,290,006	2,290,006	-	-	-
SNAP	6,120,989	6,120,989	-	-	-
Total	$ 13,499,810	$ 13,499,810	$ -	$ -	$ -
Held in County's Name as Fiduciary					
U.S. Agencies and Securities	$ 4,832,556	$ 1,797,498	$ 3,001,678	$ 33,380	$ -
Municipal Bonds	430,176	128,486	301,690	-	-
Corporate Notes and Bonds	961,346	208,126	753,220	-	-
Certificates of Deposit	941,018	941,018	-	-	-
Commercial Paper	1,848,010	1,848,010	-	-	-
Money Market Mutual Funds	158,197	158,197	-	-	-
Total	$ 9,171,303	$ 5,081,335	$ 4,056,588	$ 33,380	$ -

C. COUNTY AND COMPONENT UNIT'S OPEB FUNDS

As of June 30, 2020, the carrying value of the County's OPEB Fund's deposits and investments held by the Virginia Pooled OPEB Trust (VACo/VML Pooled OPEB Trust) and their respective credit rating was as follows:

Investment Type	Reported Value	Credit Rating
Investment in pooled funds	$8,657,800	Not Rated

As of June 30, 2020, the carrying value of the Component Unit – Stafford County Public School's OPEB Fund's deposits and investments held by the Virginia Pooled OPEB Trust and their respective credit rating was as follows:

Investment Type	Reported Value	Credit Rating
Investment in pooled funds	$24,401,301	Not Rated

The County's OPEB trust fund and the Stafford County Public School's OPEB trust fund are participants in the Virginia Pooled OPEB Trust (VACo/VML Pooled OPEB Trust). The Trust is an irrevocable trust offered to local governments and authorities and is governed by a Board of Trustees consisting of local officials participating in the Trust. Funds of participating jurisdictions are pooled and are invested in the name of the Virginia Pooled OPEB Trust. The reported value of the pool is measured at amortized cost and can be redeemed on demand for use against qualified OPEB benefit costs. The Board of Trustees of the Virginia Pooled OPEB Trust has adopted an investment policy to achieve a compound annualized total rate of return over a market cycle, including current income and capital appreciation, in excess of 5.0 percent after inflation, in a manner consistent with prudent risk-taking. Investment decisions for the funds' assets are made by the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees establishes investment objectives, risk tolerance and asset allocation policies in light of the purpose of the Fund, market and economic conditions, and generally prevailing prudent investment practices. In addition, they will oversee adherence to the investment policy.

Note 2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

The Board of Trustees review, monitor, and evaluate the performance of the investments and its investment advisors in light of available investment opportunities, market conditions, and publicly available indices for the generally accepted evaluation and measurement of such performance. Specific investment information for the Virginia Pooled OPEB Trust can be obtained by writing to VML/VACo Finance Program, 919 East Main Street Suite 1100, Richmond, Virginia 23219.

Note 3. RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2020 consist of the following:

Primary Government

	General Fund	Transportation Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Water and Sewer Fund	Totals
Property taxes	$ 17,759,690	$ -	$ -	$ 54,067	$ -	$ 17,813,757
Accounts	3,687,474	1,360,944	-	202,803	7,295,480	12,546,701
Intergovernmental	5,556,356	352,866	-	64,480	-	5,973,702
Gross receivables	27,003,520	1,713,810	-	321,350	7,295,480	36,334,160
Less:						
Allowance for uncollectible accounts	3,838,414	-	-	638	967,184	4,806,236
Net receivables	$ 23,165,106	$ 1,713,810	$ -	$ 320,712	$ 6,328,296	$ 31,527,924

Component Unit - Stafford County Public Schools

	Totals
Accounts	$ 416,944
Intergovernmental	8,859,678
Due from Primary Government	37,235,236
Total Receivables	$ 46,511,858

Stafford County Public Schools' receivables are considered fully collectible, and therefore, an allowance for uncollectible accounts is not applicable to these receivables.

Note 4. CAPITAL ASSETS

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets for the Primary Government's governmental activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020:

Governmental Activities

	Balance June 30, 2019	Increases	Decreases	Reclassifications	Balance June 30, 2020
Capital assets not being depreciated					
Land	$ 51,414,560	$ 695,618	$ (692,700)	$ -	$ 51,417,478
Other intangible assets	2,594,440	1,283,080	-	35,810	3,913,330
Construction in progress	50,424,506	8,931,327	(814,320)	(34,985,141)	23,556,372
Total capital assets not being depreciated	104,433,506	10,910,025	(1,507,020)	(34,949,331)	78,887,180
Capital assets being depreciated					
Land Improvements	86,213,834	766,840	-	21,949,511	108,930,185
Building and building improvements	117,129,179	163,975	-	11,847,297	129,140,451
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	49,082,047	2,594,671	(1,415,852)	1,028,931	51,289,797
Software	7,308,614	-	(25,109)	123,592	7,407,097
Technology Infrastructure	8,704,846	41,636	-	-	8,746,482
Vehicles	29,191,102	5,219,183	(400,506)	-	34,009,779
Total capital assets being depreciated	297,629,622	8,786,305	(1,841,467)	34,949,331	339,523,791
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Land Improvements	(23,004,095)	(4,479,608)	-	-	(27,483,703)
Building and building improvements	(45,775,527)	(3,941,099)	-	-	(49,716,626)
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	(35,360,017)	(5,008,982)	1,393,913	-	(38,975,086)
Software	(6,283,534)	(313,434)	25,108	-	(6,571,860)
Technology Infrastructure	(5,794,609)	(880,375)	-	-	(6,674,984)
Vehicles	(18,937,213)	(2,877,911)	392,553	-	(21,422,571)
Total accumulated depreciation	(135,154,995)	(17,501,409)	1,811,574	-	(150,844,830)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	162,474,627	(8,715,104)	(29,893)	34,949,331	188,678,961
Total capital assets, governmental activities	$ 266,908,133	$ 2,194,921	$ (1,536,913)	$ -	$ 267,566,141

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General government	$ 1,202,356
Judicial administration	190,674
Public safety	7,982,773
Public works	3,013,303
Health and social services	15,134
Parks, recreation and cultural	3,264,419
Community development	118,832
Transportation	1,713,918
Total	$ 17,501,409

Note 4. CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets for Primary Government's business-type activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020:

	Balance June 30, 2019	Increases	Decreases	Reclassifications	Balance June 30, 2020
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	$ 19,040,443	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 19,040,443
Other intangible assets	4,104,337	6,125	-	-	4,110,462
Construction in progress	18,163,444	8,362,768	(24,124)	(14,262,280)	12,239,808
Total capital assets not being depreciated	41,308,224	8,368,893	(24,124)	(14,262,280)	35,390,713
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Land Improvements	699,187	-	-	-	699,187
Building and building improvements	4,294,205	-	-	-	4,294,205
Distribution and collection systems	589,465,379	6,578,744	-	10,330,307	606,374,430
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	21,857,943	315,549	(845,944)	3,931,973	25,259,521
Software	240,638	-	-	-	240,638
Technology Infrastructure	510,229	-	-	-	510,229
Vehicles	5,344,805	1,401,218	(144,202)	-	6,601,821
Total capital assets being depreciated	622,412,386	8,295,511	(990,146)	14,262,280	643,980,031
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Land Improvements	(402,555)	(27,868)	-	-	(430,423)
Building and building improvements	(2,622,208)	(115,559)	-	-	(2,737,767)
Distribution and collection systems	(195,716,699)	(14,131,925)	-	-	(209,848,624)
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	(14,547,016)	(1,666,685)	684,089	-	(15,529,612)
Software	(227,119)	(9,013)	-	-	(236,132)
Technology Infrastructure	(398,442)	(32,122)	-	-	(430,564)
Vehicles	(3,633,566)	(720,902)	144,202	-	(4,210,266)
Total accumulated depreciation	(217,547,605)	(16,704,074)	828,291	-	(233,423,388)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	404,864,781	(8,408,563)	(161,855)	14,262,280	410,556,643
Total capital assets, business-type activities	$ 446,173,005	$ (39,670)	$ (185,979)	$ -	$ 445,947,356

Note 4. CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets, except for fleet services fund, for Stafford County Public Schools' governmental activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020:

COMPONENT UNIT – Stafford County Public Schools Governmental Activities

	Balance July 1, 2019	Increases	Decreases	Re-classifications	Balance June 30, 2020
Capital assets not being depreciated or amortized:					
Land	$ 34,000,628	$ 1,190	$ -	$ 4,007,397	$ 38,009,215
Construction in progress	42,948,101	13,992,645	(67,424)	(41,634,447)	15,238,875
Total capital assets not being depreciated or amortized	76,948,729	13,993,835	(67,424)	(37,627,050)	53,248,090
Capital assets being depreciated or amortized					
Land improvements	65,108,854	878,553	-	2,896,746	68,884,153
Buildings & building improvements	539,103,274	4,023,352	-	34,164,714	577,291,340
Furniture, fixtures & equipment	14,463,918	797,402	(142,709)	476,864	15,595,475
Vehicles	25,364,618	2,345,820	(1,203,963)	-	26,506,475
Software	2,299,106	-	-	-	2,299,106
Technology infrastructure	4,196,620	59,754	-	88,726	4,345,100
Water treatment system	1,319,841	-	-	-	1,319,841
Total capital assets being depreciated or amortized	651,856,231	8,104,881	(1,346,672)	37,627,050	696,241,490
Less accumulated depreciation or amortization for:					
Land improvements	(30,488,720)	(3,394,161)	-	-	(33,882,881)
Buildings & building improvements	(205,321,767)	(16,674,691)	-	-	(221,996,458)
Furniture, fixtures & equipment	(7,933,477)	(1,165,035)	138,377	-	(8,960,135)
Vehicles	(13,306,153)	(1,649,149)	1,179,219	-	(13,776,083)
Software	(1,001,047)	(106,139)	-	-	(1,107,186)
Technology infrastructure	(1,094,554)	(213,724)	-	-	(1,308,278)
Water treatment system	(502,068)	(72,752)	-	-	(574,820)
Total accumulated depreciation or amortization	(259,647,786)	(23,275,651)	1,317,596	-	(281,605,841)
Total capital assets being depreciated or amortized, net	392,208,445	(15,170,770)	(29,076)	37,627,050	414,635,649
Total capital assets, net	$ 469,157,174	$ (1,176,935)	$ (96,500)	$ -	$ 467,883,739

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

	Amount
Instruction	$ 540,565
Administration, attendance and health	170,119
Pupil transportation	1,815,100
Operation and maintenance	382,237
Food and nutrition services	176,531
Facilities	19,310,000
Technology	881,099
Total depreciation and amortization expense	$ 23,275,651

Note 5. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

A. PRIMARY GOVERNMENT – GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

The following is a summary of long-term liability activity of the primary government for the year ended June 30, 2020:

	Amounts Payable at June 30, 2019	Additions	Reductions	Amounts Payable at June 30, 2020	Amounts Due within One Year
Bonds Payable:					
General obligation bonds	$ 323,653,653	$ 6,070,000	$ (21,786,214)	$ 307,937,439	$ 21,625,408
Lease revenue bonds	460,000		(40,000)	420,000	40,000
Plus amounts for bond premiums	28,015,819	776,405	(2,055,493)	26,736,731	2,069,745
Bonds payable including amounts for bond premiums	352,129,472	6,846,405	(23,881,707)	335,094,170	23,735,153
Literary loans	648,441	-	(216,149)	432,292	216,149
VRA loan	77,232,694	-	(5,300,247)	71,932,447	5,406,703
Capital leases	8,530,958	4,555,506	(2,040,992)	11,045,472	2,595,890
Net pension liability	16,140,879	25,311,730	(16,800,167)	24,652,442	-
Net OPEB liability	89,380,751	20,504,309	(2,012,567)	107,872,493	-
**Compensated absences	8,161,915	7,564,951	(6,070,168)	9,656,698	3,821,358
Governmental activities long-term liabilities	$ 552,225,110	$ 64,782,901	$ (56,321,997)	$ 560,686,014	$ 35,775,253

** Consistent with prior years, the following governmental funds, wherein associated payroll expenditures are recorded, are used to liquidate their portion of the liability for compensated absences: General Fund, Tourism Fund, and Capital Projects Fund.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for long-term debt and related interest, exclusive of premiums are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	General Obligation Bonds		Revenue Bonds	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2021	$ 21,625,408	$ 12,120,749	$ 40,000	$ 20,350
2022	21,830,176	11,002,779	45,000	18,322
2023	21,170,183	9,976,259	45,000	16,016
2024	21,821,672	8,947,150	45,000	13,709
2025	22,065,000	7,895,275	45,000	11,403
2026-2030	115,750,000	23,828,921	200,000	21,268
2031-2035	70,780,001	5,915,751	-	-
2036-2040	12,895,000	635,512	-	-
Total	$ 307,937,439	$ 80,322,396	$ 420,000	$ 101,068

Year Ending June 30,	Literary Loans	
	Principal	Interest
2021	$ 216,149	$ 12,969
2022	216,143	6,484
Total	$ 432,292	$ 19,453

Note 5. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (Continued)

Year Ending June 30,	Capital Leases Principal	Capital Leases Interest	VRA Loan Principal	VRA Loan Interest
2021	$ 2,595,890	$ 270,162	$ 5,406,703	$ 2,971,526
2022	1,460,905	214,782	5,528,424	2,715,761
2023	1,498,194	177,493	5,665,416	2,444,828
2024	1,536,476	139,211	4,172,686	2,208,980
2025	1,157,862	102,629	4,010,240	2,019,398
2026-2030	2,796,145	186,657	20,673,978	7,323,752
2031-2035	-	-	19,610,000	3,107,644
2036-2040	-	-	6,865,000	277,128
Total	$ 11,045,472	$ 1,090,935	$ 71,932,447	$ 23,069,016

Total Debt Service Payments by year

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest
2021	$ 29,884,150	$ 15,395,755
2022	29,080,648	13,958,128
2023	28,378,793	12,614,596
2024	27,575,834	11,309,051
2025	27,278,102	10,028,705
2026-2030	139,420,123	31,360,598
2031-2035	90,390,002	9,023,395
2036-2040	19,760,000	912,640
Total	$ 391,767,651	$ 104,602,869

Note 5. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (Continued)

	Sale Date	Final Maturity	Interest Rates	Original Borrowing	Principal Outstanding
Governmental Activities					
General Obligation Bonds					
County:					
Public Improvements (Refunding)	6/13/2012	10/1/2021	3.43 – 5.13%	$ 4,810,000	$ 955,000
Public Improvements	6/27/2013	7/1/2033	3.13%	24,075,000	16,865,000
Parks and Transportation	8/11/2015	6/30/2036	3.00-5.00%	28,885,000	8,240,000
Parks and Transportation	5/24/2017	6/30/2037	3.00-5.00%	12,060,000	10,850,000
Total General Obligation – County					$ 36,910,000
Schools:					
VPSA Series 2000A	5/18/2000	7/15/2020	5.10 – 5.60%	9,240,000	460,000
VPSA Series 2000B	11/16/2000	7/15/2020	4.98 – 5.85%	4,260,000	210,000
VPSA Series 2001A	5/17/2001	7/15/2021	4.85 – 5.60%	10,135,000	1,010,000
VPSA Series 2001B	11/15/2001	7/15/2021	3.10 – 5.35%	9,257,513	1,008,413
VPSA Series 2002A	5/16/2002	7/15/2022	5.10 – 5.60%	2,685,000	390,000
VPSA Series 2002B	11/7/2002	7/15/2022	4.10 – 5.10%	1,815,000	270,000
VPSA Series 2003A	5/15/2003	7/15/2023	3.10 – 5.35%	6,905,000	1,380,000
VPSA Series 2003B	11/1/2003	7/15/2028	3.10 – 5.35%	54,070,000	27,575,000
VPSA Series 2003C	11/1/2003	7/15/2023	3.10 – 5.35%	5,494,768	1,249,026
VPSA Series 2004A	5/13/2004	7/15/2029	4.85 – 5.10%	8,470,000	4,690,000
VPSA Series 2004B	11/10/2004	7/15/2029	4.10 – 5.60%	9,700,000	5,310,000
VPSA Series 2005A	5/12/2005	7/15/2030	4.10 – 5.10%	17,895,000	10,545,000
VPSA Series 2005B	11/10/2005	7/15/2030	4.35 – 5.10%	9,810,000	5,795,000
VPSA Series 2006A	5/12/2006	7/15/2031	4.10 – 5.10%	41,035,000	25,800,000
VPSA Series 2006B	11/9/2006	7/15/2032	4.22 – 5.10%	6,310,000	3,920,000
VPSA Series 2007A	5/10/2007	7/15/2032	4.10 – 5.10%	13,620,000	9,070,000
VPSA Series 2007B	11/8/2007	1/15/2033	4.40 – 5.10%	10,600,000	7,105,000
VPSA Series 2008A	5/19/2008	7/15/2033	4.10 – 5.10%	11,500,000	8,115,000
VPSA Series 2008B	12/11/2008	7/15/2033	4.10 – 5.40%	1,700,000	1,205,000
VPSA Series 2010A	5/13/2010	7/15/2025	3.05 – 5.05%	5,740,000	2,725,000
Qualified School Construction Bonds	7/8/2010	7/15/2031	5.31%	1,305,000	555,000
VPSA Series 2010C	11/10/2010	7/15/2030	2.05 – 3.55%	2,305,000	1,460,000
VPSA Series 2011A	5/5/2011	7/15/2031	2.05 – 4.30%	5,625,000	3,975,000
VPSA Series 2011B	11/9/2011	7/15/2031	2.05 – 5.05%	9,845,000	6,785,000
VPSA Series 2012A	5/10/2012	7/15/2032	2.55 – 5.05%	11,860,000	8,135,000
VPSA Series 2012B	11/15/2012	7/15/2032	2.15 – 5.05%	16,220,000	11,695,000
VPSA Series 2013A	5/9/2013	7/15/2033	3.05 – 5.05%	13,820,000	10,730,000
VPSA Series 2013B	11/15/2013	7/15/2033	2.30 – 5.05%	12,575,000	9,895,000
VPSA Series 2014A	5/15/2014	7/15/2034	2.67 – 5.05%	16,380,000	12,950,000
VPSA Series 2014B	11/15/2014	7/15/2034	2.05 – 5.05%	15,250,000	12,365,000
VPSA Series 2015A	5/15/2015	7/15/2035	2.05 – 5.05%	6,870,000	5,955,000
VPSA Series 2015B	11/3/2015	7/15/2035	2.05 – 5.05%	18,910,000	16,420,000
VPSA Series 2016A	5/17/2016	7/15/2036	3.00 – 5.05%	1,720,000	1,465,000
VPSA Series 2016B	10/25/2016	7/15/2036	2.8 – 5.05%	8,480,000	7,690,000
VPSA Series 2017A	5/17/2017	7/15/2037	3.05 – 5.05%	10,370,000	9,705,000
VPSA Series 2017B	10/01/2017	7/15/2037	2.05 – 5.05%	7,585,000	7,165,000
VPSA Series 2018A	5/11/2018	7/15/2033	3.05 – 5.05%	8,625,000	8,225,000
VPSA Series 2018B	10/16/2018	7/15/2038	3.05 – 5.05%	6,970,000	6,825,000
VPSA Series 2019A	5/19/2019	7/15/2034	3.05 – 5.05%	5,130,000	5,130,000
VPSA Series 2020A	5/15/2020	7/15/2035	2.95 – 5.05%	6,070,000	6,070,000
Total General Obligation – Schools					$ 271,027,439

Note 5. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (Continued)

	Sale Date	Final Maturity	Interest Rates	Original Borrowing	Principal Outstanding
Literary Loans					
Rocky Run Elementary School	8/15/2001	8/15/2021	3.00%	$4,322,974	$432,292
Total Literary Loans					432,292
VRA Loans					
Crows Nest 2008	04/18/2008	04/01/2028	3.00%	9,500,000	4,397,447
Refunding LRBs 06/08	08/15/2014	10/01/2036	3.10%	64,335,000	54,745,000
Solid Waste 2015	11/04/2015	10/01/2023	3.12 – 5.13%	1,855,000	1,015,000
Animal Shelter	05/24/2017	10/01/2036	2.99 – 5.43%	5,430,000	4,870,000
Fire Station 14 & refunding	11/1/2017	10/01/2037	2.86 – 5.13%	9,975,000	6,905,000
Total VRA Loans					71,932,447
Lease Revenue Bonds:					
Hidden Lake Dam Refunding	11/02/2016	10/1/2028	4.38 – 5.13%	460,000	420,000
Total Lease Revenue Bonds					420,000
Total Bonds Payable					$ 380,722,178

The County has entered into lease agreements as lessee for financing the acquisition of land, buildings, equipment, software systems, and vehicles. These lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes and therefore have been recorded at the present value of their future minimum lease payments as of the inception date.

The assets acquired through capital leases are as follows:

	Governmental Activities
Asset:	
Equipment	$ 15,570,876
Vehicles	8,338,895
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(14,430,010)
Total	$ 9,476,761

In June, 2008, the County obtained $800,000 Lease Revenue financing on behalf of the homeowners of the Hidden Lake Subdivision for dam renovations through the VRA. Homeowners are assessed an ad valorem tax of $0.22 per $100 of assessed valuation, with collections designated for debt service on the financing. These bonds sold at a premium, yielding an additional $35,348 for project purposes.

The County's 2006 and most of the 2008 Lease Revenue Bonds were defeased and the liability for those bonds have been removed from the government-wide statement of net position. As of June 30, 2019, the remaining value of outstanding defeased bonds is $0. The aggregate difference between the debt service on the original bonds and the debt service of the new bonds was $ 16.2 million and resulted in an economic gain of $ 7.5 million. This was through the Virginia Resources Authority.

The County's 2002 GO bonds were refunded in 2012. These were through the Virginia Resources Authority. The aggregate difference between the debt service on the original bonds and the debt service of the new bonds was $ 1.4 million and resulted in an economic gain of $86,816.

NOTE 5. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (Continued)

In November of 2015, the County and the City of Fredericksburg obtained a loan through the Virginia Resources Authority (VRA) to fund the Rappahannock Regional Solid Waste Management Board's (R-Board) construction of a new landfill cell, cell F2. These loans are secured by the proportion financed and letters of credit and are payable principally from payments received from the R-Board. As of June 30, 2020, the principle balance of the County's share of the loan is $1,015,000.

On November 2, 2016, the County issued $460,000 in bonds through the VRA Virginia Pooled Financing Program with an interest rate ranging between 4.375% to 5.125% to advance refund $485,000 of outstanding 2008 lease revenue bonds for the Hidden Lake Dam with an interest rate ranging between 3.00% to 4.93%. The net proceeds of $523,800 (after premium of $102,188 and payment of $38,388 of bond issuance costs) were used to purchase government securities. Those securities were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the 2008 lease revenue bonds. As a result, the 2008 lease revenue bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds has been removed from the government-wide statement of net position. As of June 30, 2019, the remaining value of the outstanding defeased bonds is $0. The aggregate difference between the debt service on the original bonds and the debt service of the new bonds was $ 31,041 reducing interest expense of the County's fund activities. This was through Virginia Resources Authority and resulted in an economic gain of $ 19,755.

On November 1, 2017 the County issued $9,975,000 in bonds through the VRA Virginia Pooled Financing Program with an interest rate ranging between 2.286% to 5.125%. $4,085,000 of the issue was to advance refund $4,280,000 of outstanding 2008 lease revenue bonds with an interest rate ranging between 4.00% to 5.00%. The net proceeds of $4,367,492 (after premium of $353,100 and payment of $52,887 of bond issuance costs) were used to purchase government securities. Those securities were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the 2008 lease revenue bonds. As a result, the 2008 lease revenue bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds has been removed from the government-wide statement of net position. As of June 30, 2019, the remaining value of the outstanding defeased bonds is $0. The remaining $5,890,000 of the bonds was used for the construction of a fire station. The aggregate difference between the debt service on the original bonds left on the 2008 lease revenue bonds and the debt service of the new bonds was $ 835,025 and resulted in an economic gain of $ 97,698

The County has moral obligation pledges as follows:

- $1,472,882 for three Virginia Resources Authority loans secured by the Stafford Regional Airport to fund various site improvements;
- $1,015,000 over the next seven years to the Rappahannock Regional Solid Waste Management Board.

All GO,VPSA and Literary loans for the general government is collateralized by full faith and credit of the County, special terms of default include within 15 days a 5 % late charge and supplemental interest charges followed by possible acceleration of all debt due and the Governor can order the State Comptroller to withhold all funds due the County.

NOTE 5. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (Continued)

Listed below is a chart for the collateral and default terms for the Governmental debt:

Lease Revenue Bonds	Principal outstanding	Collateral	Default/Termination Events
$460,000 refunding bonds issued November 2, 2016, maturing annually in varying installments of $40,000 to $55,000 through October 1, 2028, interest 4.375% to 5.125%, payable semi-annually, including premium of $102,188	$ 420,000	Autumn Ridge Park	Accelerate all lease payments to be due and payable or take possession of the parcel
VRA Loan			
$9,500,000 issued April 18, 2008, maturing semi-annually in varying installments of $175,057 to $312,864 through April 1, 2028, interest at 3.0%; payable semi-annually	4,397,447	Two parcels - 1,770 acres	Accelerate all lease payments to be due and payable or take possession of the parcels
$64,335,000 issued Aug 15, 2014, maturing annually in varying installments of $1,300,000 to $4,365,000 through Oct 1, 2036, interest at 3.08%; payable semi-annually	54,745,000	Embrey Mill Indoor Recreation Center, Public Safety Building & Berea Fire Station	Accelerate all lease payments to be due and payable or take possession of the real estate
$1,855,000 issued November 4, 2015, maturing annually in varying installments of $195,000 to $275,000 through October 1, 2023, interest at 3.125 to 5.125%; payable semi-annually.	1,015,000	Revenues of Stafford County and the R-Board	W/in 15 days of due date 5% late payment charge & subject to "supplemental" interest payments -
$5,430,000 issued May 24, 2017, maturing annually in varying installments of $180,000 to $380,000 through October 1, 2036, interest at 2.993% to 5.125%; payable semi-annually, including premium of $436,440	4,870,000	Embrey Mill Indoor Recreation Center, Public Safety Building & Berea Fire Station	Accelerate all lease payments to be due and payable or take possession of the real estate
$9,975,000 issued November 1, 2017 maturing annually in varying installments of $290,000 to $2,775,000 through October 1, 2037, interest at 2.826% to 5.125%; payable semi-annually, including premium of $1,130,421	6,905,000	Embrey Mill Indoor Recreation Center, Public Safety Building & Berea Fire Station	Accelerate all lease payments to be due and payable or take possession of the real estate
Capital Leases			
$8,707,998 issued March 29, 2011 maturing quarterly in varying installments of $186,337 to $260,100 through April 10, 2021; interest at 3.11% payable quarterly	736,769	Communications system	Accelerate all lease payments to be due and payable or take possession of the personal property
$3,631,837.23 issued June 29, 2014 maturing semi-annually in varying installments of $160,021 to $204,914 through June 23, 2024; interest at 2.62% payable semi-annually	1,567,007	Heavy duty fire & rescue vehicle & scuba equpiment	Accelerate all lease payments to be due and payable or take possession of the personal property
$2,100,000 issued on June 30, 2016 maturing semi-annually in varying installments of $100,775.29 to $109,334.88 through June 30, 2021; interest at 1.72% payable semi-annually.	434,539	Radio system	Accelerate all lease payments to be due and payable or take possession of the personal property
$3,028,339 issued on June 30, 2016 maturing semi-annually in varying installments of $100,775.29 to $109,334.88 through June 30, 2021; interest at 1.72% payable semi-annually.	1,888,607	5 Fire trucks	Accelerate all lease payments to be due and payable or take possession of the personal property
$2,144,073 issued on November 30, 2018 maturing semi-annually in installments of $131,232.62; interest at 3.56% payable semi-annually.	1,912,631	3 Fire trucks	and payable or take possession of the personal property
$1,145,881.11 issued on December 30, 2019 maturing semi-annually in varying installments of $49,584 to $65,721 through December 30, 2029; interest at 2.99% payable semi-annually.	1,096,297	Fire & Rescue Ladder Truck	Accelerate all lease payments to be due and payable or take possession of the personal property
$1,439,020.30 issued on April 7, 2020 maturing semi-annually in varying installments of $137,451 to 150,529 through April 7, 2025; interest at 2.03% payable semi-annually.	1,439,020	Life Pak Defibrillators	Accelerate all lease payments to be due and payable or take possession of the personal property
$1,970,602 issued on April 7, 2020 maturing semi-annually in installments of $86,703 to $111,329 through April 7, 2030; interest at 2.65% payable semi-annually.	1,970,602	3 Fire trucks	Accelerate all lease payments to be due and payable or take possession of the personal property

B. PRIMARY GOVERNMENT – BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES

	Amounts Payable at June 30, 2019	Increases	Decreases	Amounts Payable at June 30, 2020	Amounts Due within One Year
Bonds Payable					
Revenue bonds	$ 72,030,000	$ -	$ (2,105,000)	$ 69,925,000	$ 2,200,000
VRA loan	21,322,960	-	(1,638,087)	19,684,873	1,661,759
Plus amounts for bond premiums	7,991,540	-	(417,499)	7,574,041	417,499
Bonds payable including amounts for bond premiums	101,344,500	-	(4,160,586)	97,183,914	4,279,258
Net pension liability	2,646,847	3,908,804	(2,748,657)	3,806,994	-
Net OPEB liability	17,049,292	4,921,488	(493,797)	21,476,983	-
Compensated absences	1,297,108	1,137,714	(1,072,582)	1,362,240	533,088
Business-type activities long-term liabilities	$ 122,337,747	$ 9,968,006	$ (8,475,622)	$ 123,830,131	$ 4,812,346

NOTE 5. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (Continued)

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for long-term debt and related interest, exclusive of unamortized premiums are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Revenue Bonds Principal	Revenue Bonds Interest	VRA Loans Principal	VRA Loans Interest
2021	$ 2,200,000	$ 3,032,591	$ 1,661,759	$ 284,897
2022	2,300,000	2,935,725	1,685,877	260,778
2023	2,405,000	2,837,113	1,710,454	236,203
2024	2,520,000	2,730,372	1,735,496	211,160
2025	2,655,000	2,610,719	1,761,017	185,640
2026-2030	15,305,000	11,051,141	9,205,437	527,844
2031-2035	18,995,000	7,470,488	1,924,833	21,827
2036-2040	14,100,000	3,842,234	-	-
2041-2045	9,445,000	1,040,972	-	-
Total	$ 69,925,000	$ 37,551,354	$ 19,684,873	$ 1,728,348

Total Debt Service Payments by year

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest
2020	$ 3,861,759	$ 3,317,488
2021	3,985,877	3,196,503
2022	4,115,454	3,073,316
2023	4,255,496	2,941,532
2024	4,416,017	2,796,359
2025-2029	24,510,437	11,578,985
2030-2034	20,919,833	7,492,315
2035-2039	14,100,000	3,842,234
2040-2044	9,445,000	1,040,972
Total	$ 89,609,873	$ 39,279,702

	Sale Date	Final Maturity	Interest Rates	Original Borrowing	Principal Outstanding
Business Type Activities					
Revenue Bonds:					
Public Improvements	6/3/2012	10/1/2042	3.43-5.13%	$ 53,355,000	$ 8,465,000
Public Improvements	6/27/2014	10/1/2035	3.12-4.83%	16,010,000	13,145,000
Public Improvements	11/4/2015	10/1/2035	3.22%	8,620,000	7,465,000
Refunding	11/2/2016	10/1/2042	2.12-5.13%	41,140,000	40,850,000
Total Revenue Bonds					69,925,000
Virginia Resources Authority Loans:					
Public Improvements	7/8/2009	3/1/2031	3.35%	23,681,363	13,816,830
Public Improvements	7/27/2009	3/1/2031	2.34-4.20%	9,606,478	5,868,043
Total Virginia Resources Authority					$ 19,684,873

NOTE 5. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (Continued)

The County has pledged future water and sewer customer revenues, net of specified operating expenses, to repay $75.9 million in water system revenue bonds issued at various times. Proceeds from the bonds provided financing for the construction and rehabilitation of the water-sewer system. The bonds are payable solely from water customer net revenues and are payable through 2042. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds are expected to require less than 23 percent of net revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is $107,476,354. Principal and interest paid on revenue bonds for the current year and total customer net revenues were $5,134,588 and $42,674,920, respectively. In addition to pledged revenues, the County must meet certain debt service ratio requirements in accordance with the bond indentures. At June 30, 2020, the County was in compliance with all ratio requirements.

On November 2, 2016, the County issued $41,140,000 in bonds through the VRA Pooled Financing Program with interest rate ranging between 2.125% to 5.125% to advance refund $38,355,000 of outstanding 2012 lease revenue bonds interest rates ranging between 3.43% to 5.13%. The net proceeds of $46,347,632 (after premium of $5,528,297 and payment of $320,665 of bond issuance costs) were used to purchase government securities. Those securities were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the 2012 lease revenue bonds. As a result, the 2012 lease revenue bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds have been removed from the government-wide statement of net position. As of June 30, 2020, the remaining value of the outstanding defeased bonds is $38,355,000. The result of the refunding saved the County $2,027,634 in future debt service and resulted in $1,393,401 economic gain.

The chart below lists the collateral and default terms of the loans for the business enterprise fund.

Enterprise Fund	Principal outstanding	Collateral	Default/Termination Events
$23,681,363 Water and Sewer Revenue Bond, issued July 8, 2009, maturing in varying semi-annual installments of $1,043,784 to $1,401,685 through March 1, 2031, interest at 3.35% payable semi-annually	13,816,830	W&S revenue pledged	Declaration of default could lead to acceleration of debt
$9,606,478 Water and Sewer Revenue Bond, issued July 27, 2009, maturing in varying semi-annual installments of $348,903 to $668,999 through March 1, 2031, interest at 3.35% payable semi-annually	5,868,043	W&S revenue pledged	Declaration of default could lead to acceleration of debt
$53,355,000 Water and Sewer Revenue Bond, issued June 13, 2012, maturing in varying semi-annual installments of $810,000 to $3,340,000 through October 1, 2042, interest at 3.43% to 5.13% payable semi-annually, net premium $7,989,166	8,465,000	W&S revenue pledged	W/in 15 days of due date 5% late payment charge & subject to "supplemental" interest payments - default could lead to acceleration of all
$16,010,000 Water and Sewer Revenue Bond, issued June 27, 2014, maturing in varying annual installments of $810,000 to $3,340,000 through October 1, 2035, interest at 3.12% to 4.83% payable semi-annually, net premium $1,230,766	13,145,000	W&S revenue pledged	W/in 15 days of due date 5% late payment charge & subject to "supplemental" interest payments - default could lead to acceleration of all
$8,620,000 VRA, issued November 4, 2015, maturing in varying annual installments of $270,000 to $625,000 through October 1, 2035, interest at 3.22% payable semi-annually.	7,465,000	W&S revenue pledged	payment charge & subject to "supplemental" interest payments - default could lead to acceleration of all
$41,140,000 VRA Refunding Bond, issued November 2, 2016, maturing in varying annual installments of $95,000 to $2,695,000 through October 1, 2042, interest at 2.125% to 5.125% payable semi-annually	40,850,000	W&S revenue pledged	W/in 15 days of due date 5% late payment charge & subject to "supplemental" interest payments -

C. NET INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL ASSETS

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
Capital assets, net	$ 267,566,144	$ 445,947,357
Less: Long-term debt related to capital assets	(391,767,647)	(89,609,873)
Less: Unamortized premiums	(26,736,731)	(7,574,041)
Add: Unamortized loss	672,586	2,170,321
Add: Long term debt and premiums relation to SCPS' assets	271,027,439	-
Add: Unspent bond proceeds from non-SCPS' debt	6,120,989	-
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$ 126,882,780	$ 350,933,764

NOTE 5. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (Continued)

D. COMPONENT UNIT – STAFFORD COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Governmental Activities:	Amounts Payable at July 1, 2019	Increases	Decreases	Amounts Payable at June 30, 2020	Amounts Due within One Year
Capital Leases	$ 1,046,336	$ 10,650,651	$ 341,570	$ 11,355,417	$ 914,895
Note Payable	630,000	-	75,000	555,000	75,000
Compensated Absences	6,054,917	1,490,995	593,460	6,952,452	585,060
Net OPEB Liability	177,014,744	63,860,184	32,297,152	208,577,776	-
Net Pension Liability	221,604,878	87,123,870	57,831,444	250,897,304	-
Total	$ 406,350,875	$ 163,125,700	$ 91,138,626	$ 478,337,949	$ 1,574,955

Note 6. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

A. Plan Description

Name of Plan:	Virginia Retirement System
Identification of Plan:	Agent and Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan
Administering Entity:	Virginia Retirement System (VRS)

All full-time, salaried permanent employees of the County are automatically covered by VRS upon employment. The plan is administered by the VRS 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 including prior public service, active duty military service, certain periods of leave and previously refunded service based on specific criteria as defined in the Code of Virginia, as amended.

NOTE 6. BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

RETIREMENT PLAN PROVISIONS		
PLAN 1	**PLAN 2**	**HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN**
About Plan 1 Plan 1 is a defined benefit plan. The retirement benefit is based on a member's age, service credit and average final compensation at retirement using a formula.	**About Plan 2** Plan 2 is a defined benefit plan. The retirement benefit is based on a member's age, service credit and average final compensation at retirement using a formula.	**About the Hybrid Retirement Plan** The Hybrid Retirement Plan combines the features of a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. • The defined benefit is based on a member's age, service credit and average final compensation at retirement using a formula. • The benefit from the defined contribution component of the plan depends on the member and employer contributions made to the plan and the investment performance of those contributions. • In addition to the monthly benefit payment payable from the defined benefit plan at retirement, a member may start receiving distributions from the balance in the defined contribution account, reflecting the contributions, investment gains or losses, and any required fees.

NOTE 6. BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN
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.	**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.	**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.

NOTE 6. BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN
Retirement Contributions Employees contribute 5% of their compensation each month to their member contribution account through a pretax 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.	**Retirement Contributions** Same as Plan 1.	**Retirement Contributions** A member's retirement benefit is funded through mandatory and voluntary contributions made by the member and the employer to both the defined benefit and the defined contribution components of the plan. Mandatory contributions are based on a percentage of the employee's creditable compensation and are required from both the member and the employer. Additionally, members may choose to make voluntary contributions to the defined contribution component of the plan, and the employer is required to match those voluntary contributions according to specified percentages.
Service Credit Service credit includes active service. Members earn service credit for each month they are employed in a covered position. It also may include credit for prior service the member has purchased or additional service credit the member was granted. A member's total service credit is one of the factors used to determine their eligibility for retirement and to calculate their retirement benefit. It also may count toward eligibility for the health insurance credit in retirement, if the employer offers the health insurance credit.	**Service Credit** Same as Plan 1.	**Service Credit** *Defined Benefit Component:* Under the defined benefit component of the plan, service credit includes active service. Members earn service credit for each month they are employed in a covered position. It also may include credit for prior service the member has purchased or additional service credit the member was granted. A member's total service credit is one of the factors used to determine their eligibility for retirement and to calculate their retirement benefit. It also may count toward eligibility for the health insurance credit in retirement, if the employer offers the health insurance credit. *Defined Contributions Component:* Under the defined contribution component, service credit is used to determine vesting for the employer contribution portion of the plan.

NOTE 6. BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN
Vesting Vesting is the minimum length of service a member needs to qualify for a future retirement benefit. Members become vested when they have at least five years (60 months) of service credit. Vesting means members are eligible to qualify for retirement if they meet the age and service requirements for their plan. Members also must be vested to receive a full refund of their member contribution account balance if they leave employment and request a refund. Members are always 100% vested in the contributions that they make.	**Vesting** Same as Plan 1.	**Vesting** *Defined Benefit Component:* Defined benefit vesting is the minimum length of service a member needs to qualify for a future retirement benefit. Members are vested under the defined benefit component of the Hybrid Retirement Plan when they reach five years (60 months) of service credit. Plan 1 or Plan 2 members with at least five years (60 months) of service credit who opted into the Hybrid Retirement Plan remain vested in the defined benefit component. *Defined Contributions Component:* Defined contribution vesting refers to the minimum length of service a member needs to be eligible to withdraw the employer contributions from the defined contribution component of the plan. Members are always 100% vested in the contributions that they make. 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. Distributions not required, except as governed by law.

NOTE 6. BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN
Calculating the Benefit The basic benefit is determined using the average final compensation, service credit and plan multiplier. An early retirement reduction is applied to this amount if the member is retiring with a reduced benefit. In cases where the member has elected an optional form of retirement payment, an option factor specific to the option chosen is then applied.	**Calculating the Benefit** See definition under Plan 1.	**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 A member's average final compensation is the average of the 36 consecutive months of highest compensation as a covered employee.	**Average Final Compensation** A member's average final compensation is the average of the 60 consecutive months of highest compensation as a covered employee.	**Average Final Compensation** Same as Plan 2. It is used in the retirement formula for the defined benefit component of the plan.

NOTE 6. BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN
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.	**Service Retirement Multiplier** *VRS:* Same as Plan 1 for service earned, purchased or granted prior to January 1, 2013. For non-hazardous duty members the retirement multiplier is 1.65% for service credit earned, purchased or granted on or after January 1, 2013. *Sheriffs and regional jail superintendents:* Same as Plan 1. *Political subdivision hazardous duty employees:* Same as Plan 1.	**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.
Normal Retirement Age *VRS:* Age 65. *Political subdivision hazardous duty employees:* Age 60.	**Normal Retirement Age** *VRS:* Normal Social Security retirement age. *Political subdivision hazardous duty employees:* Same as Plan 1.	**Normal Retirement Age** *Defined Benefit Component:* *VRS:* Same as Plan 2. *Political subdivision hazardous duty employees:* Not applicable. *Defined Contribution Component:* Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.

NOTE 6. BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN
Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility *VRS:* Age 65 with at least five years (60 months) of service credit or at age 50 with at least 30 years of service credit. *Political subdivision hazardous duty employees:* Age 60 with at least five years of service credit or age 50 with at least 25 years of service credit.	**Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility** *VRS:* Normal Social Security retirement age with at least five years (60 months) of service credit or when their age plus service credit equals 90. *Political subdivision hazardous duty employees:* Same as Plan 1.	**Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility** *Defined Benefit Component:* *VRS:* Normal Social Security retirement age and have at least five years (60 months) of service credit or when their age plus service credit equals 90. *Political subdivision hazardous duty employees:* Not applicable. *Defined Contribution Component:* Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.
Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility *VRS:* Age 55 with at least five years (60 months) of service credit or age 50 with at least 10 years of service credit. *Political subdivision hazardous duty employees:* Age 50 with at least five years of service credit.	**Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility** *VRS:* Age 60 with at least five years (60 months) of service credit. *Political subdivision hazardous duty employees:* Same as Plan 1.	**Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility** *Defined Benefit Component:* *VRS:* Age 60 with at least five years (60 months) of service credit. *Political subdivision hazardous duty employees:* Not applicable. *Defined Contribution Component:* Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.

NOTE 6. BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN
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%.	**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%.	**Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement** *Defined Benefit Component:* Same as Plan 2. *Defined Contribution Component:* Not applicable.
Eligibility: For members who retire with an unreduced benefit or with a reduced benefit with at least 20 years of service credit, the COLA will go into effect on July 1 after one full calendar year from the retirement date. For members who retire with a reduced benefit and who have less than 20 years of service credit, the COLA will go into effect on July 1 after one calendar year following the unreduced retirement eligibility date.	*Eligibility:* Same as Plan 1.	*Eligibility:* Same as Plan 1 and Plan 2.
Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates: The COLA is effective July 1 following one full calendar year (January 1 to December 31) under any of the following circumstances: • The member is within five years of qualifying for an unreduced retirement benefit as of January 1, 2013. • The member retires on disability. • The member retires directly from short- term or long-term disability. • The member is involuntarily separated from employment for causes other than job performance or misconduct and is eligible to retire under the Workforce Transition Act or the Transitional Benefits Program. • The member dies in service and the member's survivor or beneficiary is eligible for a monthly death-in-service benefit. The COLA will go into effect on July 1 following one full calendar year (January 1 to	*Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates:* Same as Plan 1.	*Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates:* Same as Plan 1 and Plan 2.

NOTE 6. BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN
Disability Coverage Members who are eligible to be considered for disability retirement and retire on disability, the retirement multiplier is 1.7% on all service, regardless of when it was earned, purchased or granted.	**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.	**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 Members may be eligible to purchase service from previous public employment, active duty military service, an eligible period of leave or VRS refunded service as service credit in their plan. Prior service credit counts toward 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.	**Purchase of Prior Service** Same as Plan 1.	**Purchase of Prior Service** *Defined Benefit Component:* Same as Plan 1, with the following exception: • Hybrid Retirement Plan members are ineligible for ported service. *Defined Contribution Component:* Not applicable.

NOTE 6. BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

B. Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

As of the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the pension plan:

	County Number	School Board Non Professional Number
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	430	189
Inactive members:		
Vested	153	32
Non-vested	210	113
Active elsewhere in VRS	217	53
Total inactive members	580	198
Active members	908	316
Total covered employees	1,918	703

C. Contributions

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

The County's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2020 was 9.96% 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 an employee during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the County were $6,151,892 and $5,347,088 for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 respectively.

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

NOTE 6. BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

School Board Non-Professional

The School Board's non-professional contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2020, was 5.15% 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 School Board for the non-professional plan were $452,601 and $429,340 for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

School Board Professional

The School Board's professional contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2020 was 15.68% 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 earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the School Board for the professional plan were $25,676,323 and $24,354,767 for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

D. Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability is calculated separately for each employer and represents that particular employer's total pension liability determined in accordance with GAAP, less that employer's fiduciary net position.

The County's net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2018, rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2019.

At June 30, 2020, the County, the George Washington Regional Commission (GWRC) and the R-Board reported a collective pension liability of $29,526,618 for its proportionate share of the VRS net pension liability (collectively the County). This amount is comprised of $28,459,436 for the County, $321,788 for GWRC and $745,394 for the R-Board. The County's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the County's actuarially determined employer contributions to the pension plan for the valuation date of June 30, 2018 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers.

NOTE 6. BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

E. Actuarial Assumptions – General Employees

The total pension liability for General Employees in the County's Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018, using the entry age normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods including in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date as of June 30, 2019.

Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases, including inflation	3.5% - 5.35%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of pension plan investment expense, 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 GAAP purposes of slightly more than the assumed 6.75%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 6.75% 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 6.75% to simplify preparation of pension liabilities.

Mortality rates:

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 % 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, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board Action are as follows:

NOTE 6. BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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%
– Discount Rate:	Decrease rate from 7% to 6.75%

F. Actuarial Assumptions – Public Safety Employees with Hazardous Duty Benefit

The total pension liability for Public Safety employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits in the County's retirement plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018, 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 as of June 30, 2019.

Inflation	2.5 %
Salary increases, including inflation	3.5% - 4.75%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of pension plan investment expense, 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 GAAP purposes of slightly more than the assumed 6.75%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 6.75% 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 6.75% to simplify preparation of pension liabilities.

Mortality rates:

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.

NOTE 6. BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

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%
Discount Rate	Decrease rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

G. Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension VRS 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 VRS 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.

NOTE 6. BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class (Strategy)	Target Allocation	Arithmetic Long-Term Expected	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return*
Public Equity	34.00 %	5.61 %	1.91 %
Fixed Income	15.00 %	0.88 %	0.13 %
Credit Strategies	14.00 %	5.13 %	0.72 %
Real Assets	14.00 %	5.27 %	0.74 %
Private Equity	14.00 %	8.77 %	1.23 %
MAPS - Multi -Asset Public Strategies	6.00 %	3.52 %	0.21 %
PIP-Private Investment Partnership	3.00 %	6.29 %	0.19 %
Total	**100.00%**		**5.13 %**
	Inflation		2.50 %
	Expected arithmetic nominal return*		**7.63 %**

* The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.63%. 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 7.11%, including expected inflation of 2.50%. The VRS Board elected a long-term rate of 6.75% which is roughly at the 40th percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation.

H. Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liabilities was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that VRS 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 provided with an opportunity to use an alternative employer contribution rate. For the year ended June 30, 2019, the alternate rate was the employer rate used in FY2012 or 100% of the actuarially determined employer contribution rate from the June 30, 2017, actuarial valuations, whichever was greater. From July 1, 2019 on, participating employers are assumed to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary 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.

NOTE 6. BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

I. Change in the Net Pension Liability

	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability
Balances at June 30, 2018	$ 201,286,962	$181,833,146	$19,453,816
Changes for the Year:			
Service Cost	5,982,721	-	5,982,721
Interest	13,797,969	-	13,797,969
Changes in benefit terms	3,140,044	-	3,140,044
Changes of assumptions	6,896,297	-	6,896,297
Difference between expected & actual experience	373,287	-	373,287
Contributions-employer	-	5,340,346	(5,340,346)
Contributions-employee	-	2,686,928	(2,686,928)
Net investment income	-	12,216,181	(12,216,181)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(8,346,239)	(8,346,239)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(118,212)	118,212
Other charges	-	(7,727)	7,727
Net changes	21,844,079	11,771,277	10,072,802
Balances at June 30, 2019	$223,131,041	$193,604,423	$29,526,618

Employees receiving benefits under this plan include the County, the R-Board and GWRC. The County has an operating agreement to manage the R-Board landfill effectively giving the R-Board employees the same benefits as the County employees. The County also has a memorandum of understanding with GWRC to provide all payroll and benefit services to its employees. Since the R-Board and GWRC are legally responsible for their employee's contributions, they are responsible for their proportionate share of the net pension liability, deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources.

The Net Pension Liability:

A reconciliation from the amount above to the statements is shown below.

	Net Pension Liability
Governmental Activities	$ 24,652,442
GWRC	321,788
Business type Activities	3,806,994
R-Board	745,394
	$ 29,526,618

NOTE 6. BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

The following presents the net pension liabilities of the County, using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the County's net pension liabilities would be if they were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.75%) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.75%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1% Increase (7.75%)
County net pension liability	60,881,995	29,526,618	4,669,870

K. COMPONENT UNIT – Stafford County Public Schools

For the School Board's non-professional plan, the net pension liability (NPL) is calculated separately for each employer and represents that particular employer's total pension liability determined in accordance with GAAP, less that employer's fiduciary net position. The School Board's non-professional plan net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2018, rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2019.

At June 30, 2020, the School Board reported a liability for the professional plan of $250,279,791 for its proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability. The Net Pension Liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the Net Pension Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2019, and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2019. The School Board's proportion of the Net Pension Liability was based on the School Board's actuarially determined employer contributions to the pension plan for the year ended June 30, 2019, relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2019, the School Board's proportion was 1.90174% as compared to 1.88423% at June 30, 2018.

L. Actuarial Assumptions – School Board Non-Professional Plan

The total pension liability for non-professionals in the School Board's retirement plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018, 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, 2019.

Inflation	2.5 %
Salary increases, including inflation	3.5% - 5.35%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, 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 GAAP purposes of slightly more than the assumed 6.75%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 6.75% 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 6.75% to simplify preparation of pension liabilities.

NOTE 6. BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Mortality Rates:	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, 2018, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

– Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled):	Update to 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%
– Discount Rate:	Decrease rate from 7% to 6.75%

M. Actuarial Assumptions – School Board Professional Plan

The total pension liability for the VRS Teacher Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018, 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, 2019.

Inflation	2.5 %
Salary increases, including inflation	3.5% - 5.35%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, 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 GAAP purposes of slightly more than the assumed 6.75%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 6.75% 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 6.75% to simplify preparation of pension liabilities.

NOTE 6. BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Mortality Rates:	
– 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 Healthy 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 75 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, 2018, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the four-year period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

– Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled):	Update to 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:	Adjusted rates to better match experience
– Salary Scale:	No change
– Discount Rate:	Decrease rate from 7% to 6.75%

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.

NOTE 6. BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class (Strategy)	Target Allocation	Arithmetic Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return*
Public Entity	34.00%	5.61%	1.91%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.88%	0.13%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.13%	0.72%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.27%	0.74%
Private Equity	14.00%	8.77%	1.23%
MAPS – Multi-Asset Public Stategies	6.00%	3.52%	0.21%
PIP – Private Investment Partnership	3.00%	6.29%	0.19%
Total	100.00%		5.13%
Inflation			2.50%
*Expected arithmetic nominal return			7.63%

* The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.63%. 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 7.11%, including expected inflation of 2.50%. The VRS Board elected a long-term rate of 6.75% which is roughly at the 40th percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation.

N. Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that System member contributions will be made per the VRS Statutes and the employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Consistent with the phased-in funding provided by the General Assembly for state and teacher employer contributions; political subdivisions were also provided with an opportunity to use an alternate employer contribution rate. For the year ended June 30, 2019, the alternate rate was the employer contribution rate used in FY 2012 or 100% of the actuarially determined employer contribution rate from the June 30, 2017, actuarial valuations, whichever was greater. From July 1, 2019, 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.

NOTE 6. BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

O. Changes in the Net Pension Liability

School Board Non-Professional

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability
Balances at June 30, 2018	$ 29,071,137	$ 29,051,259	$ 19,878
Changes for the Year:			
Service cost	794,341	-	794,341
Interest	1,976,360	-	1,976,360
Changes of assumptions	861,271		861,271
Difference between expected and actual experience	(295,951)	-	(295,951)
Contributions – employer	-	421,836	(421,836)
Contributions – employee	-	422,790	(422,790)
Net investment income	-	1,914,248	(1,914,248)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,674,858)	(1,674,858)	-
Administrative expense	-	(19,286)	19,286
Other changes	-	(1,202)	1,202
Net changes	1,661,163	1,063,528	597,635
Balances at June 30, 2019	$ 30,732,300	$ 30,114,787	$ 617,513

The following presents the net pension liability of the School Board non-professional plan and the School Board professional plan, using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the School Board's non-professional plan and the School Board's professional plan net pension liabilities would be if they were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.75%) or one percentage point higher (7.75%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1% Increase (7.75%)
School Board's non-professional net pension liability (asset)	$4.351,625	$617,513	($2,368,708)
School Board's professional net pension liability	$376,779,815	$250,279,791	$145,687,701

Detailed information about the pension plans' Fiduciary Net Position are available in the separately issued VRS financial report. Additional financial information supporting the preparation of the VRS Political Subdivision Plan Schedules and the VRS Teacher Retirement Plan Schedules (including the unmodified audit opinion on the financial statements and required supplementary information) is presented in the separately issued VRS 2019 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report CAFR. A copy of the 2019 VRS CAFR may be downloaded from the VRS website at http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2019-annual-report.pdf, or a copy may be obtained by submitting a request to the VRS Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, Virginia 23218-2500.

NOTE 6. BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the County recognized pension expense of $9,018,867. At June 30, 2020, the County 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
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	$ -	$ 1,687,328
Difference between expected and actual experience	452,477	863,991
Change in assumptions	5,201,875	301,532
County contributions subsequent to the measurement date	6,151,892	-
Total	$ 11,806,244	$ 2,852,851

$6,151,892 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows and deferred outflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year ended June 30:	
2021	$ 810,794
2022	15,901
2023	1,750,463
2024	224,343
	$ 2,801,501

A reconciliation of the deferred inflows and deferred outflows is shown below:

	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Infows
Governmental Activities	$ 9,857,301	$ 2,381,910
GWRC	128,667	31,091
Business type Activities	1, 522,230	367,830
R-Board	298,046	72,020
Total	$ 11,806,244	$ 2,852,851

Q. Pension Plan Data

Information about the VRS Political Subdivision Retirement Plan is also available in the separately issued VRS 2019 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). A copy of the 2019 VRS CAFR may be downloaded from the VRS website at http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2019-annual-report.pdf, or by writing to the VRS' Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA 23218-2500.

NOTE 6. BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

R. School Board Non-Professional

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the School Board recognized pension expense of $55,263 related to its non-professional plan. At June 30, 2020, the School Board also reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to its non-professional pension plan from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ 507,145
Changes of assumptions	587,852	13,040
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	-	254,687
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	452,601	-
Total	$ 1,040,453	$ 774,872

The $452,601 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the School Board's non-professional plan contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the year ending June 30, 2021.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions for the School Board non-professional plan will be recognized in pension expense in future reporting periods as follows:

Fiscal year ending June 30:	Amount
2021	$ (98,309)
2022	(129,286)
2023	22,662
2024	17,913
2025	-
Thereafter	-
	$ (187,020)

NOTE 6. BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the School Board recognized pension expense related to the professional plan of $25,177,450. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the pension expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion and from differences between employer contributions and the proportionate share of employer contributions.

At June 30, 2020, the School Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions for the professional plan from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ 16,026,473
Changes of assumptions	24,783,567	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	-	5,495,550
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	4,119,680	3,753,339
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	25,676,323	-
Total	$ 54,579,570	$ 25,275,362

The $25,676,323 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the School Board's contributions for the professional plan subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the year ending June 30, 2021.

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:

Fiscal year ending June 30:	Amount
2021	$ (444,417)
2022	(4,439,214)
2023	2,205,784
2024	4,127,106
2025	2,178,626
Thereafter	-
	$ 3,627,885

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Primary Government:

A. Plan Description

Name of Plan:	Stafford County Retired Employees Health Insurance Plan (SCREHIP)
Identification of Plan:	Single-Employer Defined Benefit Plan
Administering Entity:	Stafford County

The County provides post employment healthcare insurance benefits (OPEB) for retired employees through a single-employer defined benefit plan. The employees receiving benefits under this plan include employees of Stafford County, employees of the Rappahannock Regional Solid Waste Management Board (R-Board) and employees of the George Washington Regional Commission (GWRC). Stafford County has an operating agreement to manage the R-Board landfill effectively giving the R-Board employees the same benefits as Stafford County employees. Stafford County also has a memorandum of understanding with the GWRC to provide payroll and benefit services to its employees. The benefits, employee/retiree contributions and employer contributions are determined by the County through its personnel compensation plan. They may be amended by action of the governing body – the Board of Supervisors. The plan does not issue a separate financial report. The plan is managed by an OPEB Committee consisting of three members – the Treasurer, the Chief Financial Officer and a member of the Board of Supervisors.

B. Benefits Provided

All retiree healthcare benefits are provided through the County's self-insured health plan. The benefit levels are the same as those afforded to active employees. Benefits include general inpatient and outpatient medical services, mental and nervous care, vision care, dental care and prescriptions. To be eligible for benefits, an employee must qualify for retirement under the VRS.

C. Membership

At January 1, 2019 membership consisted of:

Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	184
Active employees	814
Total	998

D. Contributions

The County's employee and retiree healthcare contribution rates are set as policy by the Board of Supervisors. Beginning July 1, 2009, the County offered a choice of health care options for its active and retired employees. The options differ based on level of coverage. All plan participants, active and retirees, are required to pay a portion of the monthly premium. The monthly premium is based on the health care plan chosen plus applicable dependent coverage.

VRS eligible retirees receive a monthly (HIC) of $1.50 for each year of service up to a maximum of $45.00 per month. The HIC is applied to and reduces the retiree contribution. For retirees with fifteen (15) years or more of service to the County, the HIC covers the retiree's share of the premium. The County contributes the remainder of the retiree only premium. Retirees with less than 15 years of service pay the full premium less any VRS HIC. The retiree is responsible for dependent coverage at stated plan rates. Post Medicare eligible retirees with 15 years of service to the County must be enrolled in Medicare Parts A and B to be eligible to participate in the County's health insurance plan. Payment for Medicare Parts A and B is the responsibility of the retiree.

E. Investment Policy

The County's assets are invested in the VML/VACo Financial Pooled OPEB Trust Fund. The investment objective of the fund is to maximize total long-term rate of return with reasonable risk by seeking capital appreciation and, secondarily, principal protection.

The fund is segregated and managed as two distinct portfolios that are referred to as Portfolio I and Portfolio II. The County's OPEB funds are in invested in Portfolio I, which is structured to achieve a compound annualized total expected rate of return over a market cycle, including current income and capital appreciation, of 7.5%. The investment performance of each Portfolio will be reviewed quarterly and compared on a rolling three year basis and over other relevant time periods to the following: (a) a composite benchmark comprised of each asset classes' market index benchmarks, weighted by each Portfolio's long-term policy allocations, and (b) a peer group of other similar size fund sponsors.

The performance of each investment manager within each portfolio will be reviewed quarterly and compared on a rolling three year basis and over other relevant time periods to each individual manager's agreed upon style specific benchmarks and peer group universes as specified in the Appendix. Active managers are expected to lead their respective benchmarks and perform consistently above median, net of fees, annually over a three-year rolling period.

Forecasts of the arithmetic long-term(LT) real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of June 30, 2020 are included in the table below. The LT rates of return in the table are arithmetic; they are used as inputs for the model to arrive at the median returns for the portfolio which are geometric. When calculating the median rates, which are used to set the target rates, the intermediate term rates are used for the first 10 years and the LT rates for all years thereafter.

There are no investments in any one organization that represent 5% or more of the OPEB Trust's fiduciary net position.

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the annual money-weighted rate of return on investments, net of investment expense, was 4.67 percent for Portfolio I. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Listed below is the target allocation.

VML/VACo Pooled OPEB Trust FY2020 Portfolio 1	Target Allocation	Expected LT Return (Nominal)	Expected LT Inflation	Expected LT Return (Real)
Total Equity	**65%**	**10.56%**	**2.75%**	**8%**
Large Cap Equity (Domestic)	26%	9.87%	**2.75%**	7.12%
Small Cap Equity (Domestic)	10%	11.18%	**2.75%**	8.43%
International Equity (Develeoped)	13%	10.90%	**2.75%**	8.15%
Emerging Markets	5%	12.24%	**2.75%**	9.49%
Private Equity	5%	13.19%	**2.75%**	10.44%
Long/Short Equity	6%	8.21%	**2.75%**	5.46%
Fixed Income	**25%**	**5.61%**	**2.75%**	**2.86%**
Core Bonds	7%	5.36%	**2.75%**	2.61%
Core Plus	14%	5.62%	**2.75%**	2.87%
Liquid Absolute Return	4%	6.00%	**2.75%**	3.25%
Real Assets	**10%**	**9.47%**	**2.75%**	**6.72%**
Real Estate	10%	9.47%	**2.75%**	6.72%

F. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

An actuarial valuation was performed as of January 1, 2019 and updated procedures were used to roll forward the total OPEB liability to the OPEB plan's year end of June 30, 2019.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarially accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

An experienced study has not been completed for the OPEB plan. The demographic assumptions used on this valuation are based on those used by the VRS. The total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2020 was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2019 rolled forward to June 30, 2020 using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.30%
Salary increases	*General employees:* 5.35% initially, decreasing to 3.50% over 20 year period, including inflation; depends on service *Sheriff/Fire:* 4.75% initially, decreasing to 3.50% over 20 year period, including inflation; depends on service
Investment rate of return	7.00%, including inflation
Discount rate	3.62% as of 6/30/2018
Bond rate	3.62% as of 6/30/2018
Healthcare cost trend rate	Pre medicare 4.05%-6.48% - Post medicare 3.94% -5.90%

Mortality rates for general employees and healthy retirees were based on a RP 2000 Combined Healthy Table, sex distinct fully generational using Scale AA, while Sheriff and Fire and Rescue employee rates were based on RP 2000 Combined Healthy Table with Blue Collar adjustment, sex distinct, fully generational using Scale AA. Mortality rates for disabled retirees were based on RP 2000 Combined Disabled Table, sex distinct.

The municipal bond rated used as of June 30, 2019 is 3.62%. This rate is based on the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-year Bond Municipal Bond Index.

G. <u>Discount Rate</u>

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 2.45%, the discount rate on the measurement date for FY 2020. The benefit payment stream for the Plan is discounted based on an index rate for 20-year tax exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher because the projected benefit payouts are expected to be unfunded.

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

H. Plan Statements for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability
Balance as of June 30, 2019	$ 135,847,992	$ 8,410,340	$ 127,437,652
Changes for the Year:			
Service Cost	6,983,641	-	6,983,641
Interest	4,226,077	-	4,226,077
Experience Losses/(Gains)	99,453	-	99,453
Employer Trust Contributions	-	1,758,555	(1,758,555)
Net Investment Income	-	247,460	(247,460)
Changes in Assumptions	20,925,579	-	20,925,579
Total Benefit Payments	(1,758,555)	(1,758,555)	-
Net Changes	30,476,195	247,460	30,228,735
Balance as of June 30, 2020	$ 166,324,187	$ 8,657,800	$ 157,666,387

The Fiduciary Net Position is 5.21% of the total OPEB Liability.

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to changes in the Discount Rate

The following table presents the plan's Net OPEB Liability and the effects of using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the discount rate of 3.13.

	1% Decrease 2.45 % decreasing to 1.45%	Discount Rate 2.45%	1% Increase 2.45 % increasing to 3.45%
Net OPEB liability	$ 200,049,101	$ 157,666,387	$ 125,851,281

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to changes in the Healthcare Costs Rate

The following table presents the plan's Net OPEB Liability and the effects of using a health care cost trend rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the medical trend rate of 3.90%.

	1% Decrease 3.90 % decreasing to 2.90%	Medical Trend Rate 3.90%	1% Increase 3.90 % increasing to 4.90%
Net OPEB liability	$ 120,571,285	$ 157,666,387	$ 209,330,636

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Assumptions

The demographic assumptions used on this valuation are based on those used by VRS. The medical trend assumption was developed using the Society of Actuaries(SOA) Long-Run Medical Cost Trend Model baseline assumptions. The SOA model was released in October 2010 and updated in October 2018.

Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases, including inflation	Locality General employees 3.5%-5.35% Locality Hazardous dutyl employees 3.5%-4.75%
Investment rate of return	3.13%, net of investment expenses, including inflation*

Discount rate

The discount rate assumption is 3.13 %, which, because of the plan's funding level is set equal to the June 30, 2019 20-year general obligation bond index rate.

I. Change in Net OPEB Liability of the County

The measurement date was June 30, 2019, as the actuarial valuation was performed as of January 1, 2019, and the net OPEB Liability per the valuation was $127,437,652 to be recognized at June 30, 2020. Employees receiving benefits under this plan include the County, the R-Board, and GWRC. Employees receiving benefits under this plan include the County, the R-Board and GWRC. The County has an operating agreement to manage the R-Board landfill effectively giving the R-Board employees the same benefits as the County employees. The County also has a memorandum of understanding with GWRC to provide all payroll and benefit services to its employees. Since the R-Board and the GWRC are legally responsible for their employee's contributions, they are responsible for their proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources.

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability
Balance as of June 30, 2018 for FY19	$ 113,006,196	$ 7,210,542	$ 105,795,654
Changes for the Year:			
Service Cost	5,218,581	-	5,218,581
Interest	4,060,904	-	4,060,904
Experience Losses/(Gains)	(651,067)	-	(651,067)
Employer Trust Contributions	-	1,662,458	(1,662,458)
Net Investment Income	-	703,943	(703,943)
Changes in Assumptions	15,378,981	-	15,378,981
Total Benefit Payments	(1,165,603)	(1,165,603)	-
Net Changes	22,841,796	1,200,798	21,640,998
Balance as of June 30, 2019 for FY20	$ 135,847,992	$ 8,411,340	$ 127,436,652

J. Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following table presents the plan's Net OPEB Liability and the effects of using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the discount rate of 3.13%.

	1% Decrease *2.13%*	*Discount Rate* *3.13%*	*1% Increase* *4.13%*
Net OPEB Liability	$160,507,991	$127,436,652	$102,393,209

K. Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trends Rate

The following table presents the plan's Net OPEB Liability and the effects of using a health care cost trend rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the medical trend rate of 3.90%.

	1% Decrease *2.90%*	*Medical Trend* *3.90%*	*1% Increase* *4.90%*
Net OPEB Liability	$99,168,936	$127,436,652	$166,131,858

L. OPEB Expense and Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources

For the year ended June 30, 2020 the County, GWRC and the R-Board recognized OPEB expense in the amount of $8,187,074.

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ 648,240
Changes in assumptions	13,456,608	11,514,532
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	335,196
Change in proportion	860,673	860,673
County's contributions made after measurement date	893,246	-
	$ 15,210,527	$ 13,358,641

$893,246 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from the County's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. Amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in OPEB expense in the future fiscal years and noted below:

Fiscal Year ended June 30th	Balance
2021	$ (570,283)
2022	(570,283)
2023	(515,481)
2024	(488,501)
2025	(452,338)
Thereafter	3,555,526
	$ 958,640

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

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

A reconciliation of the deferred inflows and deferred outflows is shown below:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Governmental Acitivities	$ 10,969,826	$ 10,692,156
GWRC	11,842	1,249
Business Type Acitivities	3,053,024	2,045,916
Rappahannock Regional Solid Waste Management Board	282,589	619,320
Total	$ 14,317,281	$ 13,358,641

Virginia Retirement System Group Life Insurance OPEB

M. Plan Description

All full-time, salaried permanent employees of the County are automatically covered by VRS GLI Program upon employment. This plan is administered by VRS, 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.

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

GROUP LIFE INSURANCE PROGRAM PLAN PROVISIONS
Eligible Employees The GLI 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: - City of Richmond - City of Portsmouth - City of Roanoke - City of Norfolk - Roanoke City Schools Board Basic group life insurance coverage is automatic upon employment. Coverage end for employees who leave their position before retirement eligibility or who take a refund of their member contributions and accrued interest.
Benefit Amounts The benefits payable under the GLI Program have several components. • **Natural Death Benefit** – The natural death benefit is equal to the employee's covered compensation rounded to the next highest thousand and then doubled. • **Accidental Death Benefit** – The accidental death benefit is double the natural death benefit. • **Other Benefit Provisions** – In addition to the basic natural and accidental death benefits, the program provides additional benefits provided under specific circumstances. These include: o Accidental dismemberment benefit o Safety belt benefit o Repatriation benefit o Felonious assault benefit o Accelerated death benefit option
Reduction in benefit Amounts The benefit amounts provided to members covered under the GLI 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.
Minimum Benefit Amount and Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) 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 adjustment and is currently $ 8,463 effective June 30, 2020.

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

N. Contributions

The contribution requirements for the GLI 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. The County elects to pay both the employer and employee's share**.** Each employer's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2020 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. Contributions to the GLI Program from the County were $322,349 and $288,916 for the years ended June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019, respectively.

O. 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, 2020, the County, the GWRC and the R-Board reported a collective GLI OPEB liability of $4,612,161 for its proportionate share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (collectively the County). This amount is comprised of $ 4,445,464 for the County, $ 50,264 for GWRC and $ 116,433 for the R-Board. The Net GLI OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2019 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 County's proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability was based on the covered employer's actuarially determined employer contributions to the GLI Program for the year ended June 30, 2019 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2020, the County's proportion was 0.30121 % as compared to 0.27587 % at June 30, 2019.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the County, GWRC and the RBoard recognized GLI OPEB expense of $157,392. 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.

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

At June 30, 2020, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 306,736	$ 59,824
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on GLI OPEB program investments	-	94,737
Change in assumptions	291,185	139,077
Changes in proportion	215,176	-
County's contributions subsequent to the measurement date	322,349	-
Total	$ 1,135,446	$ 293,638

A reconciliation of the deferred inflows and deferred outflows is shown below:

	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Infows
Governmental Activities	$ 948,010	$ 245,165
GWRC	12,374	3,200
Business type Activities	146,398	37,860
Rappahannock Regional Solid Waste Management Board	28,664	7,413
Total	$ 1,135,446	$ 293,638

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

$322,349 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB resulting from the County'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, 2021. 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:

Fiscal Year ended June 30	
2021	$ 28,209
2022	28,214
2023	96,713
2024	159,228
2025	162,005
Thereafter	45,091
	$ 519,459

P. Actuarial Assumptions

The total GLI OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018, 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, 2019.

Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases, including inflation	Locality General employees 3.5%-5.35% Locality Hazardous dutyl employees 3.5%-4.75%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, 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 GAAP purposes of slightly more than the assumed 6.75. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 6.75% 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 6.75% to simplify preparation of the OPEB liabilities.

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Mortality rates – 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, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience and VRS Board action are as follows:

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 rate
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 20%
Discount Rate	Decrease rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Mortality rates – 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, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience and VRS Board action are as follows:

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 rate
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 20%
Discount Rate	Decrease rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Q. Net GLI OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability (NOL) for the GLI Program represents the program's total OPEB liability determined in accordance with GAAP, less the associated fiduciary net position. As of June 30, 2019, NOL amounts for the GLI Program is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	Group Life Insurance OPEB Program
Total GLI OPEB Liability	$ 3,390,238
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	1,762,972
Employers' Net GLI OPEB Liability	$ 1,627,266
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total GLI OPEB Liability	52.00%

The total GLI OPEB liability is calculated by the VRS's actuary, and each plan's fiduciary net position is reported in the VRS's financial statements. The net GLI OPEB liability is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GAAP in the VRS's notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information.

R. Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on the VRS's investments was determined using a log- normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of VRS'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:

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Asset Class (Strategy)	Target Allocation	Arithmetic Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return
Public Equity	34.00%	5.61%	1.91%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.88%	0.13%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.13%	0.72%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.27%	0.74%
Private Equity	14.00%	8.77%	1.23%
MAPS	6.00%	3.52%	0.21%
PIP	3.00%	6.29%	0.19%
Total	100.00%		5.13%
	Inflation		2.50%
*Expected arithmetic nominal return			7.63%

* The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.63%. 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 7.11%, including expected inflation of 2.50%. The VRS Board elected a longterm rate of 6.75% which is roughly at the 40th percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation.

S. Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total GLI OPEB liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that 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, 2019, 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, 2019 on, employers are assumed 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.

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

T. Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the County's proportionate share of the net GLI OPEB liability including GWRC and the R-Board 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% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	6.75 % decreasing to 5.75%	6.75%	6.75 % increasing to 7.75%
Net OPEB liability	$ 6,041,931	$ 4,612,161	$ 3,438,366

GLI Program Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the Group Life Insurance Program's Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2019 CAFR. A copy of the 2019 VRS CAFR may be downloaded from the VRS website at http://varetire.org/pdf/Publications/2019-annual-report.pdf, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA 23218-2500.

General Information about the Political Subdivision Health Insurance Credit Program (HIC)
Plan Description

All full-time, salaried permanent employees of participating political subdivisions are automatically covered by the VRS HIC Program upon employment. This plan is administered by the VRS, along with pension and other OPEB plans, for public employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Members earn one month of service credit toward the benefit for each month they are employed and for which their employer pays contributions to VRS. The health insurance credit is a tax-free reimbursement in an amount set by the General Assembly for each year of service credit against qualified health insurance premiums retirees pay for single coverage, excluding any portion covering the spouse or dependents. The credit cannot exceed the amount of the premiums and ends upon the retiree's death.

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

The specific information about the Political Subdivision HIC Program OPEB, including eligibility, coverage and benefits is set out in the table below:

POLITICAL SUBDIVISION HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT PROGRAM PLAN PROVISIONS
Eligible Employees The Political Subdivision Retiree HIC Program was established July 1, 1993 for retired political subdivision employees of employers who elect the benefit and who retire with at least 15 years of service credit. Eligible employees of participating are enrolled automatically upon employment. They include: • Full-time permanent salaried employees of the participating political subdivision who are covered under the VRS pension plan.
Benefit Amounts The political subdivision's Retiree HIC Credit Program provides the following benefits for eligible employees: • **<u>At Retirement</u>** – For employees who retire, the monthly benefit is $1.50 per year of service per month with a maximum benefit of $45.00 per month. • **<u>Disability Retirement</u>** – For employees who retire on disability or go on long-term disability under the Virginia Local Disability Program (VLDP), the monthly benefit is $45.00 per month.
Health Insurance Credit Program Notes: • The monthly HIC benefit cannot exceed the individual premium amount. • No health insurance credit for premiums paid and qualified under LODA, however, the employee may receive the credit for premiums paid for other qualified health plans. • Employees who retire after being on long-term disability under VLDP must have at least 15 year of service credit to qualify for the health insurance credit as a retiree.

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

U. Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

As of the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the HIC OPEB plan:

	Number
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	118
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	-
Total inactive members	118
Total active members	524
Total covered employees	642

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

V. Contributions

The contribution requirement for active employees is governed by §51.1-1402(E) of the *Code of Virginia*, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding options provided to political subdivisions by the Virginia General Assembly. The County's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2020 was 0.12% 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 was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions from the County to the Political Subdivision Health Insurance Credit Program were $42,646 and $38,398 for the years ended June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019, respectively.

W. Net HIC OPEB liability

The County's net HIC OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2019. The total HIC OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2018, using updated actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2019.

X. Actuarial Assumptions

The total HIC OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018, 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, 2019.

Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases, including inflation –	
Locality – General employees	3.5%–5.35%
Locality – Hazardous Duty employees	3.5%–4.75%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, 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 assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GAAP purposes of slightly more than the assumed 6.75%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 6.75% 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 6.75% to simplify preparation of the OPEB liabilities.

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Mortality rates – 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, 2018, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012, through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	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	Increased disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14 to 15%
Discount Rate	Decreased rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

Mortality rates –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.

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012, through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	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%
Discount Rate	Decreased rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

Y. Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on the VRS's investments was determined using a log- normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of VRS'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.

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

The target asset allocation and best estimate of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class (Strategy)	Target Allocation	Arithmetic Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return
Public Equity	34.00%	5.61%	1.91%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.88%	0.13%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.13%	0.72%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.27%	0.74%
Private Equity	14.00%	8.77%	1.23%
MAPS	6.00%	3.52%	0.21%
PIP	3.00%	6.29%	0.19%
Total	100.00%		5.13%
	Inflation		2.50%
	*Expected arithmetic nominal return		7.63%

* The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.60%. 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 7.11%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Z. Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total HIC OPEB liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019, the rate contributed by the entity for the HIC 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 contribution rate. From July 1, 2019 on, employers are assumed to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the HIC OPEB's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of eligible employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total HIC OPEB liability.

AA. Changes in Net HIC OPEB Liability:

	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability
Balance as of June 30, 2018	$ 923,856	$ 794,934	$ 128,922
Changes for the Year:			
Service cost	25,109	-	25,109
Interest	62,866	-	62,866
Differences between expected and actual experience	7,639	-	7,639
Contributions employer	-	38,396	(38,396)
Net Investment income	-	50,657	(50,657)
Changes in Assumptions	24,469	-	24,469
Benefit payments	(51,533)	(51,533)	-
Administrative expense	-	(1,106)	1,106
Other changes	-	(60)	60
Net changes	68,550	36,354	32,196
Balance as of June 30, 2019	$ 992,406	$ 831,288	$ 161,118

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

AB. Sensitivity of the County's HIC Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

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

	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	6.75 % decreasing to 5.75%	6.75%	6.75 % increasing to 7.75%
Net OPEB liability	$ 211,065	$ 161,118	$ 120,113

AC. HIC Program OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to HIC Program OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the County recognized HIC Program OPEB expense $29,264. At June 30, 2020, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Political Subdivision HIC Program from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 10,196	$ -
Changes in assumptions	20,918	18,188
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	9,810
County's contributions made after measurement date	42,646	-
	$ 73,760	$ 27,998

A reconciliation of the deferred inflows and deferred outflows is shown below:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Governmental Acitivities	$ 61,584	$ 23,376
GWRC	804	305
Business Type Acitivities	9,510	3,610
Rappahannock Regional Solid Waste Management Board	1,862	707
Total	$ 73,760	$ 27,998

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

$42,646 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the HIC OPEB resulting from the County's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net HIC OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the HIC OPEB will be recognized in the HIC OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

Fiscal Year ended June 30

2021	$ (4,733)
2022	(4,735)
2023	1,537
2024	1,825
2025	5,070
Thereafter	4,148
	$ 3,112

AD. HIC Program Plan Data

Information about the VRS Political Subdivision Health Insurance Credit Program is available in the separately issued VRS 2018 CAFR. A copy of the 2019 VRS CAFR may be downloaded from the VRS website at http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2019-annual-report.pdf, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Component Unit – Stafford County Public Schools:

A. PLAN DESCRIPTION

SCPS' postemployment medical plan (the plan) is a single-employer defined benefit health care plan which offers health insurance for retired employees. The plan is administered by the School Board and has no separate financial report.

B. PROVIDED BENEFITS

Plan participants are eligible for coverage based upon the following, in accordance with the eligibility provisions of the VRS retirement plan:

- Normal retirement at age 65 with 5 years of service
- Normal retirement at age 50 with 30 years of service
- Early retirement at age 50 with 10 years of service
- Early retirement at age 55 with 5 years of service

In addition, plan participants are also eligible to receive a HIC based upon retirement at age 50 for up to a minimum of 10 years and a maximum of 30 years of service, with the employer contribution (subsidy) percentages ranging from 15% to 100%. The HIC represents a subsidy of postemployment health care premiums for retirees, which is applied only to individual medical coverage. Retirees may elect to continue spousal and/or dependent coverage upon retirement, but they must pay the entire cost of that coverage.

The employer's subsidized portion of the participants' benefit is determined after any credit given to the retiree from the VRS. For inactive participants, the VRS subsidy amount paid to retirees is used. For active participants, the HIC provided by VRS is determined by multiplying the participants' years of service (up to a maximum of 30 years) by $1.50 for non-professional employees and $4.00 for professional employees.

DISABILITY BENEFITS
The VRS disability eligibility is the date of hire for a participant, which is the same eligibility SCPS requires. Disability participants receive the same subsidy percentage as a retiree, except there is no age 50 requirement to receive the employer subsidy. The employer's subsidized portion of the participants' benefit is determined after any credit given to the retiree from the VRS.

SURVIVOR BENEFITS
Surviving spouses of participants with dependent coverage can stay on the plan, but receive no subsidy from SCPS.

MEDICARE COVERAGE OPTIONS
Pre-Medicare retirees may continue to remain in one of the three options for medical and prescription drug coverage offered to active participants. Once the participant is Medicare eligible they can continue with the Medicare carve-out plan, which is offered secondarily to Medicare.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

NET OPEB LIABILITY

The School Board's net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2019. The total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2018, and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2019.

ACTUARIAL METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

- Discount rate 3.75%
- Inflation 2.3%
- Medical Trend Society of Actuaries Long Run Medical Cost baseline assumptions

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table for Males or Females, as appropriate, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Scale AA to 2020, with males set back 2 years and females set back 3 years. Other assumptions were those used by VRS to value the School Board - Professional Pension Plan (see Note 14).

Discount Rate

The discount rate on the measurement date of June 30, 2019, was 3.75%. The new benefit payment stream was discounted based on an index rate for 20-year tax exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher for years when the projected benefit payouts are expected to be unfunded and 7.00% for years when the projected benefit payouts are expected to be funded. A long-term expected rate of return on assets of 7.00% and a long-term expected rate of return on internal fund rate of 3.62% as of June 30, 2018, was used in the calculations.

C. MEMBERSHIP

At January 1, 2020 membership consisted of:

Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	633
Terminated employees entitled to benefits but not yet receiving them	-
Active employees	3,895
Total	4,528

The School Board establishes employer contribution rates for plan participants as part of the annual budget process. The School Board also determines whether to partially or fully fund the plan during the annual budget process. Funding for these benefits is currently made on a pay-as-you-go basis. Contributions from the School Board to program were $3,147,826 and $2,951,708 for the years ended June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019, respectively.

The contribution requirements of plan members are established and may be amended by the School Board. Dental insurance for retirees is paid 100% by the retiree. Life insurance for retirees is covered by the Virginia Retirement System.

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

D. INVESTMENT POLICY

The School Board's assets are invested in the VACo/VML Pooled OPEB Trust – Portfolio I. Listed below are the target allocation and expected returns:

VACo/VML Pooled OPEB Trust Portfolio I	Target Allocation	Expected LT Return (Nominal)	Expected LT Inflation	Expected LT Return (Real)
Total Equity	65%	10.56%	2.75%	7.81%
Large Cap Equity (Domestic)	26%	9.87%	2.75%	7.12%
Small Cap Equity (Domestic)	10%	11.18%	2.75%	8.43%
International Equity (Developed)	13%	10.90%	2.75%	8.15%
Emerging Markets	5%	12.24%	2.75%	9.49%
Private Equity	5%	13.19%	2.75%	10.44%
Long/Short Equity	6%	8.21%	2.75%	5.46%
Fixed Income	25%	5.61%	2.75%	2.86%
Core Bonds	7%	5.36%	2.75%	2.61%
Core Plus	14%	5.62%	2.75%	2.87%
Liquid Absolute Return	4%	6.00%	2.75%	3.25%
Real Assets	10%	9.47%	2.75%	6.72%
Real Estate	10%	9.47%	2.75%	6.72%

Concentrations
For the OPEB Medical plan, the Trust does not hold investments in any one organization that represent five percent or more of the OPEB Trust's Fiduciary Net Position.

Rate of Return
For the year ended June 30, 2020 the annual money-weighted rate of return on investments, net of investment expense, was 3.01%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

E. CHANGES IN THE NET OPEB LIABILITY

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability
Balances at June 30, 2018	$ 162,578,867	$ 22,685,048	$ 139,893,819
Changes for the Year:			
Service cost	9,102,769	-	9,102,769
Interest	6,050,643	-	6,050,643
Experience Losses/(Gains)	494,952	-	494,952
Assumption changes	17,612,914	-	17,612,914
Contributions – employer	-	2,951,708	(2,951,708)
Net investment income	-	1,017,835	(1,017,835)
Benefit payments	(2,951,708)	(2,951,708)	-
Net changes	30,309,570	1,017,835	29,291,735
Balances at June 30, 2019	$ 192,888,437	$ 23,702,883	$ 169,185,554
Funded status			12.29%

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

The following presents the Total and Net OPEB liabilities, using the discount rate of 3.25%, as well as what the Total and Net OPEB liabilities would be if they were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (2.25%) or one percentage point higher (4.25%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (2.25%)	Discount Rate (3.25%)	1% Increase (4.25%)
Total OPEB Liability	$235,614,163	$192,888,437	$159,718,644
Net OPEB Liability	$211,911,280	$169,185,554	$136,015,761

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate

The following presents the Total and Net OPEB liabilities, using the ultimate health care cost trend rate of 3.94%, as well as what the Total and Net OPEB liabilities would be if they were calculated using a ultimate health care cost trend rate that is one percentage point lower (2.94%) or one percentage point higher (4.94%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (2.94%)	Medical Trend (3.94%)	1% Increase (4.94%)
Total OPEB Liability	$153,646,973	$192,888,437	$246,069,622
Net OPEB Liability	$129,944,090	$169,185,554	$222,366,739

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

F. <u>OPEB EXPENSE AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES RELATED TO OPEB</u>

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the School Board recognized OPEB expense of $11,729,038. The School Board also reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the OPEB plan from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 439,957	$ 6,447,439
Changes of assumptions	15,655,924	16,306,259
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	456,094	733,586
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	3,147,826	-
Total	$ 19,699,801	$ 23,487,284

The $3,147,826 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from employer contributions subsequent to measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2021. The OPEB plan does not make contributions based on payroll; therefore, a Schedule of Contributions is not required or included.

Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Fiscal year ending June 30:	Amount
2021	$ (1,836,421)
2022	(1,836,423)
2023	(1,622,473)
2024	(1,520,579)
2025	(1,634,601)
Thereafter	1,515,188
	$ (6,935,309)

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) OPEB PLAN

A. <u>PLAN DESCRIPTION</u>

All full-time, salaried permanent employees are automatically covered by the VRS HIC Program upon employment. This plan is administered by the Virginia Retirement System (the System), along with pension and other OPEB plans, for public employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Members earn one month of service credit toward the benefit for each month they are employed and for which their employer pays contributions to VRS. The HIC is a tax-free reimbursement in an amount set by the General Assembly for each year of service credit against qualified health insurance premiums retirees pay for single coverage, excluding any portion covering the spouse or dependents. The credit cannot exceed the amount of the premiums and ends upon the retiree's death.

The specific information about the HIC Program OPEB, including eligibility, coverage and benefits is set out below:

Eligible Employees – The Retiree HIC Program was established July 1, 1993, for retired employees with at least 15 years of service credit. Eligible employees are enrolled automatically upon employment. They include full-time permanent salaried employees who are covered under the VRS pension plan.

Benefit Amount

School Board Non Professional

At Retirement – For employees who retire, the monthly benefit is $1.50 per year of service per month with a maximum benefit of $45.00 per month.
Disability Retirement - For employees who retire on disability or go on long-term disability under the Virginia Local Disability Program (VLDP), the monthly benefit is $45.00 per month.

School Board Professional

At Retirement – For teachers and other professional school employees who retire with at least 15 years of service credit, the monthly benefit is $4.00 per year of service per month with no cap on the benefit amount.
Disability Retirement - For teachers and other professional school employees who retire on disability or go on long-term disability under VLDP, the monthly benefit is either $4.00 per month multiplied by twice the amount of service credit, or $4.00 per month multiplied by the amount of service earned had the employee been active until age 60, whichever is lower.

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

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

School Board Non Professional

As of the June 30, 2018, actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the HIC OPEB plan:

	Number
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	50
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	-
Non-vested inactive members	-
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	-
Total inactive members	50
Active members	316
Total covered employees	366

Contributions

School Board Non Professional

The contribution requirement for active employees is governed by §51.1-1402(E) of the *Code of Virginia*, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding options provided by the Virginia General Assembly. The School Board's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2020, was 0.22% 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 was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions from the School Board to the HIC Program were $21,576 and $19,607 for the years ended June 30, 2020, and June 30, 2019, respectively.

School Board Professional

The contribution requirement for active employees is governed by §51.1-1401(E) of the *Code of Virginia*, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided by the Virginia General Assembly. The School Board's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2020, was 1.20% 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 was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions from the School Board to the HIC Program were $2,064,460 and $1,928,014 for the years ended June 30, 2020, and June 30, 2019, respectively.

B. NET HIC OPEB LIABILITY

The School Board's non-professional plan net HIC OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2019. The total HIC OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2018, using updated actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2019.

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

At June 30, 2020, the School Board reported a liability for the professional plan of $25,134,000 for its proportionate share of the Net HIC Program OPEB Liability. The Net HIC Program OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total HIC Program OPEB liability used to calculate the Net HIC Program OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2018, and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2019. The School Board's proportion of the Net HIC Program OPEB Liability was based on the School Board's actuarially determined employer contributions to the HIC Program OPEB plan for the year ended June 30, 2019, relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2019, the School Board's proportion was 1.91992% as compared to 1.89482% at June 30, 2018.

Actuarial Assumptions – School Board Non-Professional Plan

The total HIC OPEB liability for non-professionals was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018, 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, 2019.

Inflation	2.5 %
Salary increases, including inflation	3.5% - 5.35%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, 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 assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GAAP purposes of slightly more than the assumed 6.75%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 6.75% 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 6.75% to simplify preparation of OPEB liabilities.

Mortality Rates:

– 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 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, 2018, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012, through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

– Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled):	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%
– Discount Rate:	Decreased discount rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

Actuarial Assumptions – School Board Professional Plan

The total HIC OPEB liability for professionals was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018, 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, 2019.

Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases, including inflation	3.5% - 5.95%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, 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 assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GAAP purposes of slightly more than the assumed 6.75%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 6.75% 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 6.75% to simplify preparation of OPEB liabilities.

Mortality Rates:

– 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 Healthy 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.

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012, through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

– Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled):	Updated to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
– Retirement Rates:	Lowered retirement rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
– Withdrawal Rates:	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
– Disability Rates:	Adjusted disability rates to better match experience
– Salary Scale:	No change
– Discount Rate:	Decreased discount rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

Asset Class (Strategy)	Target Allocation	Arithmetic Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Ave rage Long-Term Expected Rate of Return
Public Equity	34.00%	5.61%	1.91%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.88%	0.13%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.13%	0.72%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.27%	0.74%
Private Equity	14.00%	8.77%	1.23%
MAPS	6.00%	3.52%	0.21%
PIP	3.00%	6.29%	0.19%
Total	100.00%		5.13%
	Inflation		2.50%
*Expected arithmetic nominal return			7.63%

* The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.63%. 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 7.11%, including expected inflation of 2.50%. The VRS Board elected a long-term rate of 6.75% which is roughly at the 40th percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation.

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total HIC OPEB liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that member contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy and at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate.

Through the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the rate contributed by the entity for the HIC OPEB plan was subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly, which was 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. From July 1, 2019, on, employers are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the HIP OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of eligible employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total HIC OPEB liability.

Net HIC OPEB Liability - School Board Professional Plan

The net OPEB liability (NOL) for the HIC Program represents the program's total OPEB liability determined in accordance with GAAP, less the associated fiduciary net position. As of June 30, 2019, NOL amounts for the HIC Program is as follows:

	Amount
Total HIC OPEB Liability	$ 1,438,114,000
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	129,016,000
Employers' Net HIC OPEB Liability	$ 1,309,098,000
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total HIC OPEB Liability	8.97%

The total HIC 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 HIC OPEB liability is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GAAP in the System's notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information.

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

C. CHANGES IN THE NET HIC OPEB LIABILITY

School Board Non-Professional

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total HIC OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net HIC OPEB Liability
Balances at June 30, 2018	$ 385,512	$ 268,587	$ 116,925
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	10,467	-	10,467
Interest	26,120	-	26,120
Changes in assumptions	10,145	-	10,145
Difference between expected and actual experience	6,939	-	6,939
Contributions – employer	-	19,683	(19,683)
Net investment income	-	17,081	(17,081)
Benefit payments	(24,731)	(24,731)	-
Administrative expense	-	(370)	370
Other changes	-	(20)	20
Net changes	28,940	11,643	17,297
Balances at June 30, 2019	$ 414,452	$ 280,230	$ 134,222

Sensitivity of the Net HIC OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net HIC OPEB liabilities of the School Board non-professional plan and the School Board professional plan, using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the School Board's non-professional plan and the School Board's professional plan net HIC OPEB liabilities would be if they were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.75%) or one percentage point higher (7.75%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1% Increase (7.75%)
School Board's non-professional HIC OPEB liability	$179,088	$134,222	$95,894
School Board's professional HIC OPEB liability	$28,128,794	$25,134,000	$22,589,223

Detailed information about the HIC programs' Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2019 CAFR. A copy of the 2019 VRS CAFR may be downloaded from the VRS website at http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2019-annual-report.pdf, or by writing to the VRS Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, Virginia 23218-2500.

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

D. HIC PROGRAM EXPENSE AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES RELATED TO HIC PROGRAM OPEB

School Board Non-Professional

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the School Board recognized HIC OPEB expense related to its non-professional plan of $15,307. At June 30, 2020, the School Board also reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to its non-professional plan from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 5,769	$ 10,586
Changes of assumptions	8,434	4,427
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	-	3,162
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	21,576	-
Total	$ 35,779	$ 18,175

The $21,576 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the HIC OPEB plan resulting from the School Board's non-professional plan contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net HIC OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2021.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the HIC OPEB plan for the School Board's non-professional plan will be recognized in HIC OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

Fiscal year ending June 30:	Amount
2021	$ (3,059)
2022	(3,061)
2023	(960)
2024	479
2025	2,629
Thereafter	-
	$ (3.972)

School Board Professional

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the School Board recognized HIC OPEB expense related to the professional plan of $2,127,158. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the HIC OPEB expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion.

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

At June 30, 2020, the School Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to its professional plan from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ 142,360
Changes of assumptions	584,976	174,644
Changes in proportionate share	586,866	279,695
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	1,587	-
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	2,064,460	-
Total	$ 3,237,889	$ 596,699

The $2,064,460 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the HIC OPEB resulting from the School Board's professional plan contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the HIC OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2021.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the HIC OPEB for the School Board's professional plan will be recognized in HIC OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

Fiscal year ending June 30:	Amount
2020	$ 82,445
2021	82,419
2022	93,433
2023	89,747
2024	75,753
Thereafter	152,933
	$ 576,730

GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN

A. 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 GLI 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 GLI benefit, members are also eligible to elect additional coverage for themselves as well as a spouse or dependent children through the Optional GLI Program. For members who elect the optional GLI 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 GLI Program OPEB.

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

The specific information for the GLI Program OPEB, including eligibility, coverage and benefits is set out below:

Eligible Employees

The GLI 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:

- City of Richmond
- City of Portsmouth
- City of Roanoke
- City of Norfolk
- Roanoke City School Board

Basic GLI coverage is automatic upon employment. Coverage ends for employees who leave their position before retirement eligibility or who take a refund of their accumulated retirement member contributions and accrued interest.

Benefit Amounts

The benefits payable under the GLI Program have several components.
- Natural Death Benefit – The natural death benefit is equal to the employee's covered compensation rounded to the next highest thousand and then doubled.
- Accidental Death Benefit – The accidental death benefit is double the natural death benefit.
- Other Benefit Provisions – In addition to the basic natural and accidental death benefits, the program provides additional benefits provided under specific circumstances. These include:
Accidental dismemberment benefit
Safety belt benefit
Repatriation benefit
Felonious assault benefit
Accelerated death benefit option

Reduction in Benefit Amounts

The benefit amounts provided to members covered under the GLI 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.

Minimum Benefit Amount and Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA)

For covered members with at least 30 years of service credit, there is a minimum benefit payable under the GLI Program. The minimum benefit was set at $8,000 by statute in 2015. This will be increased annually based on the VRS Plan 2 cost-of-living adjustment calculation. The minimum benefit adjusted for the COLA was $8,463 as of June 30, 2020.

Contributions

The contribution requirements for the GLI 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 GLI 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. The School Board has elected to pay both the employee and employer components. Each employer's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2020, 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

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

School Board Non-Professional

Contributions to the GLI Program from the School Board for the non-professional plan were $128,537 and $108,430 for the years ended June 30, 2020, and June 30, 2019, respectively.

School Board Professional

Contributions to the GLI Program from the School Board for the professional plan were $2,257,808 and $2,110,410 for the years ended June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019, respectively.

B. NET GROUP LIFE INSURANCE OPEB LIABILITY

At June 30, 2020, the School Board reported a liability for the non-professional plan of $744,000 and for the professional plan of $13,380,000 for its proportionate share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability. The Net GLI OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total GLI OPEB liability used to calculate the Net GLI OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2018, and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2019. The School Board's proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability was based on the School Board's actuarially determined employer contributions to the GLI Program for the year ended June 30, 2019, relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2019, the School Board's proportion for the non-professional plan was 0.04575% as compared to 0.04588% at June 30, 2018. At June 30, 2019, the School Board's proportion for the professional plan was 0.82223% as compared to 0.80662% at June 30, 2018.

Actuarial Assumptions – School Board Non-Professional

The total GLI OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018, 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, 2019.

Inflation	2.5 %
Salary increases, including inflation	3.5% - 5.35%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, 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 GAAP purposes of slightly more than the assumed 6.75%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 6.75% 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 6.75% to simplify preparation of OPEB liabilities.

Mortality Rates:

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

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012, through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

– Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled):	Updated to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
– Retirement Rates:	Lowered retirement rates at older ages and extended final retirement 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%
– Discount Rate:	Decreased discount rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

Actuarial Assumptions – School Board Professional

The total GLI OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018, 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, 2019.

Inflation	2.5 %
Salary increases, including inflation	3.5% - 5.95%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, 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 GAAP purposes of slightly more than the assumed 6.75%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 6.75% 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 6.75% to simplify preparation of OPEB liabilities.

Mortality Rates:

– 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 Healthy 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.

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012, through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

– Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled):	Updated to a more current mortality table – RP-2014 projected to 2020
– Retirement Rates:	Lowered retirement rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
– Withdrawal Rates:	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
– Disability Rates:	Adjusted disability rates to better match experience
– Salary Scale:	No change
– Discount Rate:	Decreased discount rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on GLI 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 GLI System investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target asset allocation and best estimate of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class (Strategy)	Target Allocation	Arithmetic Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return*
Public Entity	34.00%	5.61%	1.91%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.88%	0.13%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.13%	0.72%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.27%	0.74%
Private Equity	14.00%	8.77%	1.23%
MAPS – Multi-Asset Public Stategies	6.00%	3.52%	0.21%
PIP – Private Investment Partnership	3.00%	6.29%	0.19%
Total	100.00%		5.13%
Inflation			2.50%
*Expected arithmetic nominal return			7.63%

* The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.63%. 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 7.11%, including expected inflation of 2.50%. The VRS Board elected a long-term rate of 6.75% which is roughly at the 40th percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total GLI OPEB liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that 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, 2019, the rate contributed by the entity for the GLI OPEB was subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that were funded by the Virginia General Assembly which was 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rate. From July 1, 2019 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.

Net GLI OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability (NOL) for the GLI Program represents the program's total OPEB liability determined in accordance with GAAP, less the associated fiduciary net position. As of the measurement date of June 30, 2019, NOL amounts for the GLI Program are as follows:

		Amount
Total GLI OPEB Liability	$	3,390,238,000
Plan Fiduciary Net Position		1,762,972,000
Employers' Net GLI OPEB Liability	$	1,627,266,000
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total GLI OPEB Liability		52.00%

The total GLI OPEB liability is calculated by the GLI System's actuary, and each plan's fiduciary net position is reported in the GLI System's financial statements. The net GLI OPEB liability is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GAAP in the GLI System's notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information.

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

C. CHANGES IN THE NET GROUP LIFE INSURANCE 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 School Board's proportionate share of the net GLI OPEB liability using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the School Board's proportionate share of the net GLI OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.75%) or one percentage point higher (7.75%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1% Increase (7.75%)
School Board's proportionate share of the non-professional net GLI OPEB liability	$978,000	$744,000	$555,000
School Board's proportionate share of the professional net GLI OPEB liability	$17,577,000	$13,380,000	$9,976,000

Detailed information about the GLI Program's Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2019 CAFR. A copy of the 2019 VRS CAFR may be downloaded from the VRS website at http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2019-annual-report.pdf, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

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

School Board Non-Professional

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the School Board recognized GLI OPEB expense related to its non-professional plan of $16,912. 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, 2020, the School Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to its non-professional GLI OPEB plan from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 49,512	$ 9,657
Changes of assumptions	47,002	22,449
Changes in proportion	-	1,734
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	-	15,292
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	128,537	-
Total	$ 225,051	$ 49,132

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

The $128,537 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB resulting from the School Board's non-professional plan contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net GLI OPEB Liability in the year ending June 30, 2021. 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:

Fiscal year ending June 30:	Amount
2021	$ 2,342
2022	2,343
2023	8,819
2024	14,730
2025	14,993
Thereafter	4,155
	$ 47,382

School Board Professional

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the School Board recognized GLI OPEB expense related to its professional plan of $368,274. 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, 2020, the School Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to its professional GLI OPEB plan from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 892,143	$ 173,528
Changes of assumptions	844,727	403,462
Changes in proportion	436,187	204,346
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	-	274,833
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	2,257,808	-
Total	$ 4,430,865	$ 1,056,169

The $2,257,808 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB resulting from the School Board's professional plan contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net GLI OPEB Liability in the year ending June 30, 2021. 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:

Fiscal year ending June 30:	Amount
2021	$ 106,418
2022	106,429
2023	222,830
2024	292,730
2025	296,644
Thereafter	89,514
	$ 1,114,565

Note 7. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Reconciliation of OPEB Plans to Financial Statements

As there are three OPEB plans for the County and they are allocated amongst various funds, a summary is provided below to reconcile the net OPEB liability, the deferred inflows and deferred outflows to the financial statements:

Net OPEB Liability

		Program		
	OPEB	OPEB - GLI	OPEB - HIC	Total by Fund
General	$ 103,887,174	$ 3,850,798	$ 134,521	$ 107,872,493
Utilities	20,861,543	594,666	20,774	21,476,983
R-Board	2,676,191	116,433	4,067	2,796,691
GWRC	12,744	50,264	1,756	64,764
Total	$ 127,437,652	$ 4,612,161	$ 161,118	$ 132,210,931

Deferred Outflows

		Program		
	OPEB	OPEB - GLI	OPEB - HIC	Total by Fund
General	$ 11,683,422	$ 948,010	$ 61,584	$ 12,693,016
Utilities	3,196,364	146,398	9,510	3,352,272
R-Board	300,220	28,664	1,862	330,746
GWRC	30,521	12,374	804	43,699
Total	$ 15,210,527	$ 1,135,446	$ 73,760	$ 16,419,733

Deferred Inflows

		Program		
	OPEB	OPEB - GLI	OPEB - HIC	Total by Fund
General	$ 10,692,156	$ 245,165	$ 23,376	$ 10,960,697
Utilities	2,045,916	37,860	3,610	2,087,386
R-Board	619,320	7,413	707	627,440
GWRC	1,249	3,200	305	4,754
Total	$ 13,358,641	$ 293,638	$ 27,998	$ 13,680,277

OPEB Expense

		Program		
	OPEB	OPEB - GLI	OPEB - HIC	Total by Fund
General	$ 6,713,401	$ 129,061	$ 23,996	$ 6,866,459
Utilities	1,228,061	23,609	4,390	1,256,060
R-Board	163,741	3,148	585	167,475
GWRC	81,871	1,574	293	83,737
Total	$ 8,187,074	$ 157,392	$ 29,264	$ 8,373,730

Note 8. PRIMARY GOVERNMENT AND COMPONENT UNIT RECEIVABLE / PAYABLE

Primary Government and Component unit fund receivable and payable balances at June 30, 2020 are summarized as follows:

	Receivable Fund	
Payable Fund	Component Unit Stafford County Public Schools	
Primary Government		
General Fund	$	37,235,236
Total Receivable	$	37,235,236

The interfund payable from the General Fund to the Component Unit – School Board, School Operating Fund represents the accrued portion of the local appropriation and due to fleet services.

Note 9. DEFERRED INFLOWS

Governmental funds report deferred inflows of resources in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also report deferred revenues in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. At the end of the current fiscal year, the various components of deferred inflow of resources and deferred revenues reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

	Unavailable Revenues		Deferred Revenues	
Property tax receivable (net)(General Fund)	$	5,059,023	$	1,642,376
Property tax receivable (net)(Nonmajor Governmental Funds)		50,200		-
	$	5,109,223	$	1,642,376

Note 10. INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES

Intergovernmental revenues for the County totaled $ 37,343,915 for fiscal year 2020. Sources of these revenues were as follows:

	Commonwealth	Federal
Primary Government		
Governmental Funds:		
General Fund	$ 26,273,176	$ 5,319,593
Transportation Fund	4,495,301	268,845
Garrisonville Fund	29,213	95,431
Warrenton Road Fund	50,580	-
Captial Projects Fund	377,772	-
Asset Forfeiture Fund	60,828	214,808
Total Governmental Funds	31,286,870	5,898,677
Proprietary Fund:		
Water and Sewer Fund	158,368	-
Total Primary Government	$ 31,445,238	$ 5,898,677

Note 11. INTERFUND TRANSFERS

A summary of interfund transfer activity for the year ended June 30, 2020 is presented as follows:

	Transfer from Fund				
Transfer to Fund:	General Fund	Transportation Fund	Other Govt'l Funds	Water and Sewer Fund	Total Transferred In
General Fund	$ -	$ 18,417	$ 680,065	$ 210,363	$ 908,845
Transportation Fund	2,785,844	-	2,463,029	-	5,248,873
Warrenton Road Fund	785,456	-	-	-	785,456
General Capital Projects Fund	5,852,888	-	-	-	5,852,888
Water and Sewer Fund	14,515	-	-	-	14,515
Total Transferred	$ 9,438,703	$ 18,417	$ 3,143,094	$ 210,363	$ 12,810,577

The transfer from General Fund to Transportation Fund was proffers for Truslow and Brooke Road improvements.

The transfer from the General and Transportation funds to Warrenton Road fund was proffers for Berea Church Road improvements,

The transfer from General Fund to General Capital Projects Fund includes funding for projects from the capital reserve fund.

The transfer from General Fund to Water and Sewer Fund was reimbursing CARES expense.

The transfer from Transportation Fund to General Fund was to social services for transportation aid.

The transfer from Other Governmental Funds to Transportation Fund was for impact fee funds.

The transfer from Other Funds to General Fund was for 2% occupancy tax.

The transfer from Water and Sewer Fund to General Fund was allocation for claims fluctuation reserve and administrative charges.

Note 12. COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

At June 30, 2020, the County had contractual commitments of $14.4 million for the construction of additions, enhancements, upgrades and design to the water and sewer system.

The County receives grant funds, principally from the U.S. Government, for education programs and various other County programs. Expenditures of these funds are subject to audit by the grantor and the County is contingently liable to refund amounts received in excess of allowable expenditures. In the opinion of the management of the County, no material refunds will be required as a result of expenditures disallowed by the grantors.

The County is named as defendant in several cases for which the outcome of such claims is currently not predictable. It is the opinion of County management, based on the advice of the County Attorney, that any losses incurred related to claims existing at June 30, 2020 will not be material to the County's financial position.

In November 2020, the County participated in the Fall 2019 Virginia Public School Authority issuance and sale of General Obligation School Bonds, in a principal amount of $14,140,000. Proceeds of these issues will be used to finance the purchase of a private school and building additions and renovations for an elementary school.

At June 30, 2020, the Component Unit – Stafford County Public Schools had contractual commitments of $10.8 million for construction of various projects.

Note 13. JOINT VENTURES

A. RAPPAHANNOCK REGIONAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

The Rappahannock Regional Solid Waste Management Board (the Board) is a joint venture of the County and the City of Fredericksburg (the City). The Board was formed under an agreement dated December 9, 1987, for the purpose of operating and maintaining the Regional Landfill for the use and benefit of the citizens of the County and the City. The Board is administered by a six-member board currently comprised of three members from the County and three members from the City made up as follows:

- The County Administrator of the County of Stafford
- Two members of the County of Stafford, Board of Supervisors, to be appointed by the Board of Supervisors
- The City Manager of Fredericksburg
- Two members of the City Council of Fredericksburg, to be appointed by the City Council

The Board adopts an annual operating budget and sets user fees for the landfill. The Board has the authority to enter into written agreements with any contracting party for the operation and maintenance of the landfill. The Board has entered into an operating agreement with the County of Stafford, which will expire December 31, 2024. The County and the City fund operating deficits equally. The title to all real property acquired, held or leased is also allocated equally between the County and City, except for 30 acres owned by Stafford County.

The County's equity interest as of June 30, 2020 was $7,625,049. During fiscal year 2020, the R-Board paid $ 283,425 in management fees to the County.

Note 13. JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

State and federal laws and regulations require the Board to place a final cover on its landfill site when it stops accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for thirty years after closure. Although closure and post closure care costs will be paid only near or after the date that the landfill stops accepting the waste, the Board reports a portion of these closure and post closure costs as an operating expense in each period based on landfill capacity used as of each financial statement date. The $ 8.7 million amount reported by the Board as landfill closure and post-closure liability at June 30, 2020 represents the cumulative amount reported to date based on the percentage of use method for the estimated capacity of the landfill. One-hundred percent of the liability has been recorded for the cells that are currently closed. These amounts are based on the estimated cost to perform all closure and post-closure care in 2020. Actual cost may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations. Both Stafford County and the City of Fredericksburg have demonstrated financial assurance for these costs.

Complete financial statements for the Board can be obtained from the Director of Solid Waste Management, Rappahannock Regional Solid Waste Management Board, P.O. Box 339, Stafford, Virginia 22555-0339.

B. RAPPAHANNOCK REGIONAL JAIL AUTHORITY

The Rappahannock Regional Jail Authority (Authority) was created in January 1995, to share the cost of operating the existing Security Center and constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a new regional facility. Member jurisdictions are the City of Fredericksburg, and the Counties of Stafford, Spotsylvania and King George. A twelve-member board consisting of three representatives from each of the member jurisdictions, as follows, governs the Authority:

- The Sheriff of each jurisdiction
- A member of each jurisdiction's governing body
- A representative from each member jurisdiction, appointed by their governing body

Before the Authority was created, the jail facility was operated by Stafford County. In November 1996, a transitional agreement between the Authority and Stafford County was signed. This agreement transferred operation of the Stafford County Jail to the Authority from January 1997, until the date the new regional facility opened, when Stafford's prisoners would be housed in the joint facility. The Rappahannock Regional Jail is located in Stafford County and opened in June 2000.

In accordance with the Authority Agreement, member jurisdictions pay operating (per diem) and debt service costs based on percentage of inmate population. The County retains an ongoing financial responsibility for this joint venture due to this requirement of the agreement. The County's payments for the year ended June 30, 2020 totaled $6,766,684.

Complete financial statements for the Rappahannock Regional Jail Authority can be obtained from the Director of Support Services, Rappahannock Regional Jail, P.O. Box 3300, Stafford, VA 22555.

C. CENTRAL RAPPAHANNOCK REGIONAL LIBRARY

The Central Rappahannock Regional Library (Library) was organized July 1, 1971, pursuant to the provisions of Title 42.1 of the *Code of Virginia* (1950), as amended. Member jurisdictions are the City of Fredericksburg, and the Counties of Stafford, Spotsylvania, and Westmoreland. It provides library and related services to the participating jurisdictions.

Note 13. JOINT VENTURES (Continued)

The Library operates under a Regional Library Board consisting of representatives from each of the member jurisdictions, as follows:

- 2 appointed by the governing body of the City of Fredericksburg
- 2 appointed by the governing body of the County of Stafford
- 2 appointed by the governing body of the County of Spotsylvania
- 1 appointed by the governing body of the County of Westmoreland

The Regional Library Board is empowered to budget and expend funds and to execute contracts. Eighty percent of the Library's operating revenues are derived from annual appropriations by the participating jurisdictions. The remaining twenty percent is derived from fines, fees, donations and State grants. For the year ended June 30, 2020, Stafford County's appropriation to the Regional Library was $ 5,565,898.

Complete financial statements for the Central Rappahannock Regional Library can be obtained from the Library Director, Central Rappahannock Regional Library, 1201 Caroline St., Fredericksburg, VA 22401.

D. POTOMAC RAPPAHANNOCK TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION (PRTC)

The County is a member of the PRTC venture which participates with 5 other local Virginia jurisdictions to subsidize Virginia Railway Express and the Rideshare commuter bus routes. PRTC collects the jurisdictions fuel tax from the State and maintains fund balance which is proportioned to each jurisdiction based on the fuel tax collected in each jurisdiction. The subsidy is deducted from the fund balance during each year. During fiscal year 2020 the County's fund balance held by PRTC was $ 3,146,967.

Note 14. RISK MANAGEMENT

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

The County is exposed to various risk of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. These risks are covered by a combination of commercial insurance purchased from independent third parties and participation in public entity risk pools. There have not been any significant reductions in insurance coverage as compared to the previous year. Settled claims from these risks have not exceeded commercial coverage for the past three fiscal years.

The County participates in VaCorp, which is a public entity risk pool that provides commercial general liability, property, automobile, and other types of insurance coverage to Virginia localities. The County also participates in the Virginia Municipal League Pool for its workers' compensation coverage. In the case of both pools, if there is a loss deficit and depletion of all assets and available insurance of the pool, the pool may assess all members in the pool a proportion which the premium of each bears to the total premiums of all members in the year in which such deficit occurs.

The County has chosen to partially retain the risk associated with the employees' health and dental insurance plan. Risk is retained up to the limits based on monthly claims paid per employee and a 115% aggregate stop loss for total claims paid during the year. The risk financing is accounted for in the General Fund. Premiums are paid for all full-time employees of the County to a claims administrator, which processes all claims. Any excess funds at the end of the year are deposited in a reserve account with the claims administrator. This reserve account is used to fund losses in future years. At June 30, 2020, the account had a balance of $ 2,902,115.

Note 14. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNR). Claim liabilities are calculated considering recent settlement trends including frequency and amount of pay-outs. The change in the claims liabilities balance during the past two years is a follows:

	2020	**2019**
Unpaid claims, beginning	$1,363,336	$1,448,129
Incurred claims (including IBNR)	12,033,305	10,963,898
Claim payments	(11,958,783)	(11,048,691)
Unpaid claims, ending	$1,437,858	$1,363,336

A reconciliation of the unpaid claims at June 30, 2020 is as follows:

General Government	$	1,285,318
Utilities		124,905
R-Board		27,635
Total	$	1,437,858

COMPONENT UNIT – Stafford County Public Schools

Public Schools carries commercial insurance for all risks of loss, except for workers' compensation. Like the County, it participates in the VML public entity risk pool. Settled claims have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage and there have not been any significant reductions in insurance coverage over the previous year. The total estimated workers compensation insurance claims payable as of June 30, 2020 were $ 560,966, of which, $ 445,325 was estimated to be current claims payable.

Beginning in fiscal year 2002, Stafford County Public Schools revised its health insurance plan to fully retain the associated risk. The risk financing is accounted for in the Health Benefits Fund. Premiums are paid for all full-time employees to a claims administrator which processes all claims.

Liabilities are reported when it is possible that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include any amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNR). Claim liabilities are calculated considering recent settlement trends including frequency and amount of payouts. The change in the claims liabilities balance during the past two years is as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended:		June 30, 2020		June 30, 2019
Unpaid claims, beginning of fiscal year	$	5,544,900	$	5,237,900
Incurred claims (including IBNR)		30,712,879		27,797,700
Claims payments		(30,291,879)		(27,490,700)
Unpaid claims, end of fiscal year	$	5,965,900	$	5,544,900

Note 15. OPERATING LEASES

Stafford County leases building and office facilities and other equipment under noncancelable operating leases. Total costs for such leases were $1,300,422 for the year ended June 30, 2020. The future minimum lease payments for these leases are as follows:

Year Ending June 30	General Government	Water and Sewer Fund
2021	$ 593,831	$ 162,874
2022	400,892	40,820
2023	405,841	-
2024	384,251	-
2025	242,600	-
Thereafter	1,394,085	-
	$ 3,421,500	$ 203,694

Note 16. PENDING GASB STATEMENTS

The County has not yet evaluated the financial impact of these pronouncement on the financial statements.

In January 2017, GASB issued Statement No. 84, "Fiduciary Activities". The objective of this Statement is to improve guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for account and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported. This Statement establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. GASB 95 amended the effective date for reporting to June 30 2021.

In September 2018, GASB issued Statement No. 90, "Majority Equity Interest". The objectives of this Statement are to improve the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and to improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. GASB 95 amended the effective date for reporting to June 30 2021.

In June 2017, GASB issued Statement No. 87, "Leases". The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. The requirements of this Statement were to be effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019; however, due to COVID 19, the effective date was postponed to reporting period beginning after December 15, 2020. The County will implement Statement No. 87 in FY2022.

In May 2019, GASB issued Statement No. 91, "Conduit Debt Obligations". The primary objectives of this Statement are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This Statement achieves those objectives by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020. The County will implement Statement No. 91 in FY2022.

Note 16. PENDING GASB STATEMENTS (Continued)

In January 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 92, “Omnibus 2020”. The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. The County will implement Statement No. 91 in FY2022.

In March 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 93, “Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates”. The objective of this Statement is to address those and other accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an IBOR. The removal of LIBOR as an appropriate benchmark interest rate is effective for reporting periods ending after December 31, 2021. All other requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2020. The County will implement Statement 93 in FY 2021.

In March 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 94, “Public-private and Public-public Partnership Payment Aavailability Arrangements”. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs). The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022. The County will implement Statement No. 94 in FY2023.

In May 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 95, “Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance”. The primary objective of this Statement is to provide temporary relief to governments and other stakeholders in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. The requirements of this Statement are effective immediately. The County will implement statement 95 in FY2021 to the extent it has not already implement previous guidance.

In May 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 96, “Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements” (SBITAs) defines a SBITA and provides guidance on how to record and disclose accounting transactions when a subscription meets that definition. Statement No. 96 will be effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022. Management has not determined the effects this new Statement may have on prospective financial statements.

In May 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 97, “Subscription-based Information Technology Arrangements”. The requirements of this Statement will improve financial reporting by establishing a definition for SBITAs and providing uniform guidance for accounting and financial reporting for transactions that meet that definition. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. Management has not determined the effects this new Statement may have on prospective financial statements.

COUNTY OF STAFFORD, VIRGINIA

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts Original	Budgeted Amounts Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
General property taxes	$ 222,686,365	$ 222,686,365	$ 221,651,288	$ (1,035,077)
Other local taxes	41,091,994	41,091,994	43,542,365	2,450,371
Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses	4,575,008	4,575,008	4,619,745	44,737
Fines and forfeitures	906,769	906,769	673,306	(233,463)
Use of money and property	1,689,386	1,689,386	2,526,520	837,134
Charges for services	6,061,422	6,061,422	5,609,726	(451,696)
Intergovernmental	30,999,150	34,777,667	31,592,769	(3,184,898)
Miscellaneous	5,309,767	10,477,801	10,139,841	(337,960)
Total revenues	313,319,861	322,266,412	320,355,560	(1,910,852)
Expenditures				
Current operating:				
General government:				
Board of Supervisors	715,871	740,784	731,418	9,366
Clerk of the Board	188,212	195,391	172,903	22,488
County Administrator	1,168,121	1,103,118	1,069,371	33,747
Public Information	486,902	506,308	504,657	1,651
County Attorney	1,177,441	1,457,827	1,094,731	363,096
Human Resources	1,187,836	1,073,900	820,732	253,168
Commissioner of the Revenue	2,949,654	2,976,788	2,963,439	13,349
Treasurer	2,397,609	2,567,934	2,196,397	371,537
Finance	2,686,237	2,815,544	2,628,086	187,458
Budget	502,859	489,141	479,303	9,838
Computer Services	2,379,226	3,258,450	2,332,797	925,653
Geographic Information Systems	689,204	650,771	616,066	34,705
Electoral Board and Registrar	610,552	619,816	619,689	127
Other	-	14,225	14,224	1
	17,139,724	18,469,997	16,243,813	2,226,184
Judicial administration:				
Circuit Court	360,777	405,385	402,232	3,153
General District Court	117,648	119,724	90,538	29,186
Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court	114,700	115,271	94,372	20,899
Clerk of the Circuit Court	1,665,103	1,947,329	1,689,970	257,359
Magistrate	8,830	9,412	7,272	2,140
Commonwealth's Attorney	3,617,130	3,571,030	3,420,739	150,291
Court Deputies	2,931,207	3,169,558	3,151,739	17,819
	8,815,395	9,337,709	8,856,862	480,847
Public safety:				
Policing and investigating	25,575,306	27,156,913	26,362,497	794,416
Emergency management	22,190,010	24,724,726	23,042,096	1,682,630
Volunteer rescue squads	141,151	190,502	157,954	32,548
Volunteer fire departments	336,260	425,964	349,120	76,844
Care and confinement of prisoners	6,733,753	6,811,750	6,770,074	41,676
15th District Court Unit	383,573	370,148	290,221	79,927
Rappahannock Juvenile Detention	1,266,880	1,497,337	1,435,012	62,325
Code compliance	5,111,535	5,355,017	4,747,033	607,984
Animal control	998,978	1,377,093	1,183,242	193,851
	62,737,446	67,909,450	64,337,249	3,572,201
Public works:				
Engineering	412,049	366,961	253,972	112,989
Maintenance of general buildings and grounds and general properties	4,769,956	4,901,841	4,460,594	441,247
	5,182,005	5,268,802	4,714,566	554,236

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	Positive (Negative)
Health and social services:				
Local health department	$ 535,937	$ 535,937	$ 535,937	$ -
Public assistance	17,021,497	17,001,419	14,906,474	2,094,945
Other	4,589,504	3,631,012	1,346,173	2,284,839
	22,146,938	21,168,368	16,788,584	4,379,784
Parks, recreation and cultural:				
Administration	5,095,072	4,803,298	4,622,507	180,791
Community programs	728,383	599,463	513,410	86,053
Sports programs	653,459	698,456	698,455	1
Gymnastics program	939,205	937,844	873,802	64,042
Pool program	665,208	373,111	284,642	88,469
Cultural programs	348,858	348,859	348,858	1
Regional library	5,663,018	5,663,018	5,565,898	97,120
	14,093,203	13,424,049	12,907,572	516,477
Community development:				
Planning and community development	2,374,658	2,312,754	2,154,687	158,067
Planning commission	96,308	95,446	88,436	7,010
Zoning board	-	-	(187)	187
Economic development	582,449	606,451	538,497	67,954
Other	438,525	438,527	438,525	2
Cooperative extension program	198,694	194,648	162,567	32,081
	3,690,634	3,647,826	3,382,525	265,301
Education:				
School operating	126,868,957	129,575,767	124,601,178	4,974,589
School capital projects	-	12,971,300	12,971,300	-
	126,868,957	142,547,067	137,572,478	4,974,589
Capital outlay	1,941,426	7,488,139	3,334,772	4,153,367
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	28,467,375	28,467,375	28,262,918	204,457
Interest and fiscal charges and bond issuance cost	17,011,722	17,011,722	15,614,363	1,397,359
	45,479,097	45,479,097	43,877,281	1,601,816
Total expenditures	308,094,825	334,740,504	312,015,702	22,724,802
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	5,225,036	(12,474,092)	8,339,858	20,813,950
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in	1,062,911	1,062,911	908,845	(154,066)
Transfers out	(9,196,705)	(15,623,175)	(9,438,703)	6,184,472
Total other financing sources (uses), net	(8,133,794)	(14,560,264)	(8,529,858)	6,030,406
Net change in fund balance	(2,908,758)	(27,034,356)	(190,000)	26,844,356
Fund balance, beginning	-	27,617,620	94,408,377	66,790,757
Fund balance, ending	$ (2,908,758)	$ 583,264	$ 94,218,377	$ 93,635,113

COUNTY OF STAFFORD, VIRGINIA Exhibit XIII

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL TRANSPORTATION FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	Positive(Negative)
Revenues				
Other local taxes	$ 4,638,900	$ 4,638,900	$ 4,324,336	$ 314,861
Use of money and property	108,952	108,952	84,262	24,690
Intergovernmental	-	-	4,764,146	(63,670)
Miscellaneous	4,815,000	9,762,294	63,670	4,998,147
Total revenues	9,562,852	14,510,146	9,236,414	5,274,028
Expenditures				
Current operating:				
Transportation	3,134,073	4,112,763	4,048,029	512,210
Capital outlay	8,200,585	15,879,221	7,791,215	7,640,528
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	815,685	815,685	815,684	1
Interest and fiscal charges	588,148	588,148	588,147	1
Total expenditures	12,738,491	21,395,817	13,243,075	8,152,740
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(3,175,639)	(6,885,671)	(4,006,661)	2,879,010
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in	6,571,127	9,866,527	5,248,873	4,617,654
Transfers out	(145,488)	(192,087)	(18,417)	(173,670)
Total other financing sources, net	6,425,639	9,674,440	5,230,456	(4,443,984)
Net change in fund balance	3,250,000	2,788,769	1,223,795	(1,564,974)
Fund balance, beginning	750,000	5,882,358	8,633,569	2,751,211
Fund balance, ending	$ 4,000,000	$ 8,671,127	$ 9,857,364	$ 1,186,237

Note 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Board of Supervisors annually adopts budgets for the General Fund, and Special Revenue Funds of the Primary Government. All appropriations are legally controlled at the department level for the General Fund and Special Revenue Funds. On May 7, 2019, the Board of Supervisors approved the original budget reflected in the financial statements.

The budgets are integrated into the accounting system, and budgetary data, as presented in the financial statements, compare the revenues and expenditures with the amended budgets. All budgets are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, the accompanying budgetary comparison schedules for the General Fund and Transportation Fund present actual revenues and expenditures in accordance with GAAP on a basis consistent with the legally adopted budgets as amended. Unexpended appropriations for annual budgets lapse at the end of each fiscal year.

Note 2. MATERIAL VIOLATIONS

There were no material violations of the annual appropriated budget for the General Fund or Transportation Fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS - COUNTY'S VIRGINIA RETIREMENT SYSTEM

	As of June 30, 2020*	As of June 30, 2019*	As of June 30, 2018*	As of June 30, 2017*	As of June 30, 2016*	As of June 30, 2015*
Total Pension Liability						
Service cost	$ 5,982,721	$ 5,615,431	$ 5,550,497	$ 5,473,158	$ 5,483,794	$ 5,461,428
Interest	13,797,969	13,030,635	12,508,742	11,888,063	11,160,637	10,443,292
Changes in benefit terms	3,140,044	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in assumptions	6,896,297	-	(1,002,770)	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	373,287	328,425	(2,070,636)	(1,563,825)	(118,543)	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(8,346,239)	(7,678,917)	(7,381,507)	(6,479,621)	(5,788,531)	(5,525,348)
Net change in total pension liability	21,844,079	11,295,574	7,604,326	9,317,775	10,737,357	10,379,372
Total pension liability - beginning	201,286,962	189,991,388	182,387,062	173,069,287	162,331,930	151,952,558
Total pension liability - ending (a)	$ 223,131,041	$ 201,286,962	$ 189,991,388	$ 182,387,062	$ 173,069,287	$ 162,331,930
Plan Fiduciary Net Position						
Contributions - employer	$ 5,340,346	$ 4,869,518	$ 4,721,720	$ 5,062,191	$ 5,063,741	$ 5,291,891
Contributions - employee	2,686,928	2,587,998	2,515,641	2,360,151	2,363,363	2,344,409
Net investment income	12,216,181	12,600,084	18,542,305	2,650,884	6,489,652	18,945,438
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(8,346,239)	(7,678,917)	(7,381,507)	(6,479,621)	(5,788,531)	(5,525,348)
Administrative expense	(118,212)	(106,856)	(105,161)	(90,725)	(85,858)	(99,431)
Other	(7,727)	(11,285)	(16,572)	(1,108)	(1,378)	999
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	11,771,277	12,260,542	18,276,426	3,501,772	8,040,989	20,957,958
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	181,833,146	169,572,604	151,296,178	147,794,406	139,753,417	118,795,459
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	$ 193,604,423	$ 181,833,146	$ 169,572,604	$ 151,296,178	$ 147,794,406	$ 139,753,417
Net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	$ 29,526,618	$ 19,453,816	$ 20,418,784	$ 31,090,884	$ 25,274,881	$ 22,578,513
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	86.77%	90.34%	89.25%	82.95%	85.40%	86.09%
County's covered payroll	$ 52,919,167	$ 52,419,661	$ 47,936,244	$ 51,368,053	$ 49,442,402	$ 48,461,394
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	55.80%	37.11%	42.60%	60.53%	51.12%	46.59%

Notes to Schedule:

*The amounts presented have a measurement date of the previous fiscal year end.

(1) **Changes of benefit terms:** There have been no actuarially material changes to the VRS benefit provisions since the prior valuation.

(2) **Changes of assumptions:** Theactuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018, valutation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

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%
Discount rate	Decrease rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

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%
Discount rate	Decrease rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

(3) **Reporting Entity:** The numbers presented above represent the County, GWRC and the Rappahannock Regional Waste Management Board.

(4) This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10 year trend is compiled, the County will present information for those years for which information is available.

	As of June 30, 2020*	As of June 30, 2019*	As of June 30, 2018	As of June 30, 2017*	As of June 30, 2016*	As of June 30, 2015*
Total Pension Liability						
Service cost	$ 794,341	$ 792,512	$ 811,596	$ 853,719	$ 917,801	$ 931,365
Interest	1,976,360	1,942,465	1,893,932	1,856,844	1,773,289	1,679,630
Changes of benefit terms		-	-	(868,215)	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(295,951)	(743,289)	(466,649)	-	(171,518)	-
Changes of assumptions	861,271	-	(230,348)	-	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,674,858)	(1,340,098)	(1,290,317)	(1,334,723)	(1,317,128)	(1,228,897)
Net change in total pension liability	1,661,163	651,590	718,214	507,625	1,202,444	1,382,098
Total pension liability - beginning	29,071,137	28,419,547	27,701,333	27,193,708	25,991,264	24,609,166
Total pension liability - ending (a)	$ 30,732,300	$ 29,071,137	$ 28,419,547	$ 27,701,333	$ 27,193,708	$ 25,991,264
Plan Fiduciary Net Position						
Contributions - employer	$ 421,836	$ 509,433	$ 505,800	$ 687,268	$ 700,475	$ 828,505
Contributions - employee	422,790	415,354	409,474	406,077	412,685	433,951
Net investment income	1,914,248	2,018,373	3,015,642	436,457	1,081,570	3,247,485
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,674,858)	(1,340,098)	(1,290,317)	(1,334,723)	(1,317,128)	(1,228,897)
Administrative expense	(19,286)	(17,438)	(17,420)	(15,244)	(14,788)	(17,281)
Other	(1,202)	(1,803)	(2,684)	(182)	(227)	171
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	1,063,528	1,583,821	2,620,495	179,653	862,587	3,263,934
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	29,051,259	27,467,438	24,846,943	24,667,290	23,804,703	20,540,769
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	$ 30,114,787	$ 29,051,259	$ 27,467,438	$ 24,846,943	$ 24,667,290	$ 23,804,703
School Board non-professional net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	$ 617,513	$ 19,878	$ 952,109	$ 2,854,390	$ 2,526,418	$ 2,186,561
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	97.99%	99.93%	96.65%	89.70%	90.71%	91.59%
Employer's covered payroll	$ 8,944,315	$ 8,704,683	$ 8,450,346	$ 8,163,550	$ 8,451,460	$ 8,577,515
School Board's non-professional net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	6.90%	0.23%	11.27%	34.97%	29.89%	25.49%

Notes to Schedule:

*The amounts presented have a measurement date of the previous fiscal year end.

(1) **Changes of benefit terms:** There have been no actuarially material changes to the System benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation.

(2) **Changes of assumptions:** The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012, through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

a. Update to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
b. Lowered retirement rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
c. Adjusted withdrawal rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
d. Lowered disability rates
e. Increased line of duty diability rate from 14% to 15%
f. Decreased discount rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

(3) This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the School Board will present information for those years which information is available.

	As of June 30, 2020*	As of June 30, 2019*	As of June 30, 2018	As of June 30, 2017*	As of June 30, 2016*	As of June 30, 2015*
Employer's proportionate of the net pension liability	1.90174%	1.88423%	1.91638%	1.88465%	1.87703%	1.96028%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 250,279,791	$ 221,585,000	$ 235,676,000	$ 264,117,000	$ 236,250,000	$ 236,893,000
Employer's covered payroll	$ 161,000,993	$ 153,228,530	$ 148,882,433	$ 143,696,984	$ 139,553,874	$ 143,355,995
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	155.45%	144.61%	158.30%	183.80%	169.29%	165.25%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	73.51%	74.81%	72.92%	68.28%	70.68%	70.88%

Notes to Schedule:

(1) This schedule is presented based on the measurement date used in the actuarial valuation, which is one year prior to the date of the financial statements.

(2) **Changes of benefit terms:** There have been no actuarially material changes to the System benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation.

(3) **Changes of assumptions:** The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012, through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

a. Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
b. Lowered retirement rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
c. Adjusted withdrawal rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
d. Adjusted disability rates to better match experience
f. Decreased discount rate from 7% to 6.75%

(4) This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the School Board will present information for those years which information is available.

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS - COUNTY'S VIRGINIA RETIREMENT SYSTEM

	Fiscal Year June 30, 2020	Fiscal Year June 30, 2019	Fiscal Year June 30, 2018	Fiscal Year June 30, 2017	Fiscal Year June 30, 2016	Fiscal Year June 30, 2015	Fiscal Year June 30, 2014
Contractually required contribution (CRC)	$ 6,151,892	$ 5,347,088	$ 5,135,417	$ 4,721,720	$ 5,062,191	$ 5,063,741	$ 5,291,891
Contribution in relation to the CRC	6,151,892	5,347,088	5,135,417	4,721,720	5,062,191	5,063,741	5,291,891
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
County's covered payroll	$ 61,900,686	$ 52,919,167	$ 52,419,661	$ 47,936,244	$ 51,368,053	$ 49,442,402	$ 48,461,394
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	9.94%	10.10%	9.80%	9.85%	9.85%	10.24%	10.92%

A COMPONENT UNIT OF STAFFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA
SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL BOARD CONTRIBUTIONS - NON-PROFESSIONAL VIRGINIA RETIREMENT SYSTEM

	Fiscal Year June 30, 2020	Fiscal Year June 30, 2019	Fiscal Year June 30, 2018	Fiscal Year June 30, 2017	Fiscal Year June 30, 2016	Fiscal Year June 30, 2015	Fiscal Year June 30, 2014
Contractually required contribution (CRC)	$ 505,085	$ 460,764	$ 541,431	$ 525,614	$ 1,099,630	$ 825,400	$ 828,505
Contribution in relation to the CRC	505,085	460,764	541,431	525,614	1,099,630	825,400	828,505
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Employer's covered payroll	$ 9,807,469	$ 8,944,315	$ 8,704,683	$ 8,450,346	$ 8,163,550	$ 8,451,460	$ 8,577,515
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	5.15%	5.15%	6.22%	6.22%	13.47%	9.77%	9.66%

A COMPONENT UNIT OF STAFFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA
SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL BOARD CONTRIBUTIONS - TEACHER RETIREMENT PLAN VIRGINIA RETIREMENT SYSTEM

	Fiscal Year June 30, 2020	Fiscal Year June 30, 2019	Fiscal Year June 30, 2018	Fiscal Year June 30, 2017	Fiscal Year June 30, 2016	Fiscal Year June 30, 2015	Fiscal Year June 30, 2014
Contractually required contribution (CRC)	$ 26,976,570	$ 24,354,767	$ 24,089,529	$ 21,808,528	$ 20,203,796	$ 20,235,599	$ 16,715,309
Contribution in relation to the CRC	26,976,570	24,354,767	24,089,529	21,808,528	20,203,796	20,235,599	16,715,309
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Employer's covered payroll	$ 172,044,450	$ 161,000,993	$ 153,228,530	$ 148,882,433	$ 143,696,984	$ 139,553,875	$ 143,355,995
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	15.68%	15.13%	15.72%	14.65%	14.06%	14.50%	11.66%

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS - COUNTY'S RETIREE HEALTH INSURANCE

	As of June 30, 2020	As of June 30, 2019	As of June 30, 2018	As of June 30, 2017
Total OPEB Liability				
Service cost	$ 6,983,641	$ 5,218,581	$ 5,083,380	$ 6,108,000
Interest	4,226,077	4,060,904	3,784,739	3,270,000
Differences between expected and actual experience	99,453	(651,067)	(104,742)	-
Changes of Assumptions	20,925,579	15,378,981	(906,877)	(17,335,000)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,758,555)	(1,165,603)	(1,243,304)	(805,000)
Net change in total OPEB liability	30,476,195	22,841,796	6,613,196	(8,762,000)
Total OPEB liability - beginning	135,847,992	113,006,196	106,393,000	115,155,000
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	$ 166,324,187	$ 135,847,992	$ 113,006,196	$ 106,393,000
Plan Fiduciary Net Position				
Contributions - employer	$ 1,758,555	$ 1,662,458	$ 1,713,424	$ 1,340,000
Net investment income	247,460	702,943	582,422	642,000
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,758,555)	(1,165,603)	(1,243,304)	(805,000)
Administrative expense	-	-	-	(6,000)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	247,460	1,199,798	1,052,542	1,171,000
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	8,410,340	7,210,542	6,158,000	4,987,000
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	$ 8,657,800	$ 8,410,340	$ 7,210,542	$ 6,158,000
Net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	$ 157,666,387	$ 127,437,652	$ 105,795,654	$ 100,235,000
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	5.21%	6.19%	6.38%	5.79%

The plan does not make contributions based on payroll, therefore, Schedule of Contributions is not required or is included.

Notes to Schedule:

(1) **Reporting Entity:** The numbers presented above represent the County, GWRC and the Rappahannock Regional Waste Management Board.

(2) **Actuarial Assumptions:** The total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2018 was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2017 using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified

Inflation	2.30%
Salary Increases	*General employees:* 5.35% initially, decreasing to 3.50% over 20 year period, including inflation; depends on service *Sheriff/Fire:* 4.75% initially, decreasing to 3.50% over 20 year period, including inflation; depends on service
Investment rate of return	7.0%, including inflation
Discount rate	3.62%
Bond rate	3.62%

(3) This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10 year trend is compiled, the County will present information for those years for which information is available.

Mortality	Description
Healthy	*General active employees and all inactives:* Pub-2010 Healthy Mortality, Headcount weighted, General Employees Sex Distinct, Fully Generational projected from 2010 using scale 2018. *Sheriff/Fire active employees:* Healthy Mortality, Headcount weighted. Public Safety Employees Sex Distinct, Fully Generational projected from 2010 using scale MP-2018. Table with Blue Collar adjustment, sex distinct, generational with Scale AA
Disabled	Pub-2010 Disabled Mortality. Headcount weighted, General Employees, Sex Distinct, Fully Generational projected from 2010 using scale MP-2018.

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE SCHOOL BOARD NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS - RETIREE HEALTH INSURANCE

	As of June 30, 2020	As of June 30, 2019	As of June 30, 2018	As of June 30, 2017
Total OPEB Liability				
Service cost	$ 10,991,667	$ 9,102,769	$ 8,503,360	$ 9,898,436
Interest	6,224,135	6,050,643	5,698,104	4,889,280
Differences between expected and actual experience	(25,542,345)	494,952	(3,477,196)	(5,614,431)
Changes of assumptions	36,573,341	17,612,914	(4,390,470)	(19,337,174)
Benefit payments	(3,147,826)	(2,951,708)	(2,658,722)	(1,397,982)
Net change in total OPEB liability	25,098,972	30,309,570	3,675,076	(11,561,871)
Total OPEB liability - beginning	192,888,437	162,578,867	158,903,791	170,465,662
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	$ 217,987,409	$ 192,888,437	$ 162,578,867	$ 158,903,791
Plan Fiduciary Net Position				
Contributions - employer	$ 3,147,826	$ 2,951,708	$ 2,658,722	$ 1,397,982
Net investment income	698,418	1,017,835	1,960,214	2,355,594
Benefit payments (net of retiree contributions)	(3,147,826)	(2,951,708)	(2,658,722)	(1,397,982)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	698,418	1,017,835	1,960,214	2,355,594
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	23,702,883	22,685,048	20,724,834	18,369,240
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	$ 24,401,301	$ 23,702,883	$ 22,685,048	$ 20,724,834
Net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	$ 193,586,108	$ 169,185,554	$ 139,893,819	$ 138,178,957
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	11.19%	12.29%	13.95%	13.04%

The plan does not make contributions based on payroll; therefore, a Schedule of Contributions is not required or is included.

SCHEDULE OF COUNTY'S SHARE OF NET OPEB LIABILITY GROUP LIFE INSURANCE PROGRAM - VIRGINIA RETIREMENT SYSTEM

	As of June 30, 2020	As of June 30, 2019	As of June 30, 2018
County's Proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability	0.31210%	0.27587%	0.27380%
County's Proportionate share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (includes County and Rboard)	$4,612,161	$4,189,000	$4,120,000
County's Covered Payroll	$52,919,167	$52,455,993	$50,502,679
County's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	8.72%	7.99%	8.16%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total GLI OPEB Liability	52.00%	51.22%	48.86%

A COMPONENT UNIT OF STAFFORD COUNTY
SCHOOL BOARD NON-PROFESSIONAL - GROUP LIFE INSURANCE PROGRAM

	As of 6/30/2020	As of 6/30/2019	As of June 30, 2018
Employer's Proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability	0.045750%	0.045880%	0.045860%
Employer's Proportionate share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability	$744,000	$696,000	$690,000
Employer's Covered Payroll	$8,968,209	$8,724,051	$8,459,382
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	8.30%	7.98%	8.16%
OPEB Liability	52.00%	51.22%	48.86%

A COMPONENT UNIT OF STAFFORD COUNTY
SCHOOL BOARD PROFESSIONAL - GROUP LIFE INSURANCE PROGRAM

	As of 6/30/2020	As of 6/30/2019	As of 6/30/2018
Employer's Proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability	0.822230%	0.806620%	0.824420%
Employer's Proportionate share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability	$13,380,000	$12,250,000	$12,406,000
Employer's Covered Payroll	$161,184,289	$153,377,599	$152,067,324
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	8.30%	7.99%	8.16%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total GLI OPEB Liability	52.00%	51.22%	48.86%

(1) This schedule is presented based on the measurement date used in the actuarial valuation, which is one year prior to the date of the financial statements.

(2) **Changes of benefit terms:** There have been no actuarially material changes to the System benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation.

(3) **Changes of assumptions:** The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012, through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

a. Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
b. Lowered retirement rates at older ages and extended final retirement age from 70 to 75
c. Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
d. Lowered disability rates
e. Increased line of duty diability rate from 14% to 15%
f. Decreased discount rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

(4) This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the School Board will present information for those years which information is available.

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS - VIRGINIA RETIREMENT SYSTEM GROUP LIFE INSURANCE

Date	Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	County's Covered Payroll	Contributions as of % of Covered Payroll
2020	$ 322,349	$ 322,349	$ -	$ 61,990,189	0.52%
2019	$ 288,916	$ 288,916	$ -	$ 52,919,167	0.55%
2018	$ 272,772	$ 272,772	$ -	$ 52,455,993	0.52%
2017	$ 262,614	$ 262,614	$ -	$ 50,502,679	0.52%

A COMPONENT UNIT OF STAFFORD COUNTY
SCHOOL BOARD NON-PROFESSIONAL - GROUP LIFE INSURANCE PROGRAM

Date	Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Employer's Covered Payroll	Contributions as of % of Covered Payroll
2020	$ 51,022	$ 51,022	$ -	$ 9,811,944	0.52%
2019	$ 46,635	$ 46,635	$ -	$ 8,968,209	0.52%
2018	$ 45,365	$ 45,365	$ -	$ 8,724,051	0.52%
2017	$ 43,989	$ 43,989	$ -	$ 8,459,382	0.52%

A COMPONENT UNIT OF STAFFORD COUNTY
SCHOOL BOARD PROFESSIONAL - GROUP LIFE INSURANCE PROGRAM

Date	Contractually Required Contribution	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Employer's Covered Payroll	Contributions as of % of Covered Payroll
2020	$ 896,225	$ 896,225	$ -	$ 172,350,914	0.52%
2019	$ 838,158	$ 838,158	$ -	$ 161,184,289	0.52%
2018	$ 797,564	$ 797,564	$ -	$ 153,377,599	0.52%
2017	$ 790,750	$ 790,750	$ -	$ 152,067,324	0.52%

Notes to Schedule:

(1) This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the County and School Board will present information for those years which information is available

Notes to Required Supplementary Information - GLI
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

Changes of assumptions –The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012, through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

Teachers

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	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 to 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
Discount Rate	Decrease rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

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%
Discount Rate	Decrease rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

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%
Discount Rate	Decrease rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN COUNTY'S NET VIRGINIA RETIREMENT SYSTEM NET HIC OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

	June 30, 2020*	June 30, 2019*	June 30, 2018
Total HIC OPEB Liability			
Service cost	$ 25,109	$ 22,861	$ 23,793
Interest on the total OPEB liability	62,866	60,624	60,120
Changes of assumptions	24,469	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	7,639	5,154	(31,628)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(51,533)	(61,670)	(28,536)
Net change in total HIC OPEB liability	68,550	26,969	23,749
Total HIC OPEB liability - beginning	923,856	896,887	873,138
Total HIC OPEB liability - ending (a)	$ 992,406	$ 923,856	$ 896,887
Plan Fiduciary Net Position			
Contributions - employer	$ 38,396	$ 39,175	$ 37,726
Net investment income	50,657	54,252	79,178
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(51,533)	(61,670)	(28,536)
Administrative expense	(1,106)	(1,261)	(1,294)
Other changes	(60)	(3,977)	3,977
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	36,354	26,519	91,051
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	794,934	768,415	677,364
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	$ 831,288	$ 794,934	$ 768,415
Net HIC OPEB liability - ending (a) - (b)	$ 161,118	$ 128,922	$ 128,472
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total net HIC OPEB liability	83.76%	86.05%	85.68%
Covered Payroll	$ 30,969,264	$ 30,135,840	$ 29,021,854
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	0.52%	0.43%	0.44%

*The amounts presented have a measurement date of the previous fiscal year.

(1) **Reporting Entity:** The numbers presented above represent the County, GWRC and the Rappahannock Regional Waste Management Board.

(2) This schedule is presented based on the measurement date used in the actuarial valuation, which is one year prior to the date of the financial statements.

(3) **Changes of benefit terms:** There have been no actuarially material changes to the System benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation.

(4) **Changes of assumptions:** The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012, through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

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c. Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
d. Lowered disability rates
e. Increased line of duty diability rate from 14% to 15%
f. Decreased discount rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

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SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN SCHOOL BOARD NON-PROFESSIONAL VIRGINIA RETIREMENT SYSTEM NET HIC OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

	June 30, 2020*	June 30, 2019*	June 30, 2018
Total OPEB Liability			
Service cost	$ 10,467	$ 10,258	$ 10,954
Interest on the total OPEB liability	26,120	26,440	25,945
Changes of assumptions	10,145	-	(8,780)
Difference between expected and actual experience	6,939	(15,854)	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(24,731)	(26,099)	(16,000)
Net change in total HIC OPEB liability	28,940	(5,255)	12,119
Total HIC OPEB liability - beginning	385,512	390,767	378,648
Total HIC OPEB liability - ending (a)	$ 414,452	$ 385,512	$ 390,767
Plan Fiduciary Net Position			
Contributions - employer	$ 19,683	$ 19,152	$ 18,590
Net investment income	17,081	18,142	26,654
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(24,731)	(26,099)	(16,000)
Administrative expense	(370)	(421)	(435)
Other Changes	(20)	(1,340)	1,340
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	11,643	9,434	30,149
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	268,587	259,153	229,004
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	$ 280,230	$ 268,587	$ 259,153
Net HIC OPEB liability - ending (a) - (b)	$ 134,222	$ 116,925	$ 131,614
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total net HIC OPEB liability	67.61%	69.67%	66.32%
Covered Payroll	$ 8,946,867	$ 8,704,683	$ 8,450,387
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	1.50%	1.34%	1.56%

Notes to Schedule:

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SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL BOARD SHARE OF NET OPEB LIABILITY PROFESSIONAL - HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PROGRAM

	As of 6/30/2020	As of 6/30/2019	As of 6/30/2018
Employer's Proportion of the Net HIC OPEB Liability	1.91992%	1.89482%	1.92437%
Employer's Proportionate share of the Net HIC OPEB Liability (Asset)	$25,134,000	$24,058,000	$24,413,000
Employer's Covered Payroll	$161,036,564	$153,241,128	$151,871,436
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net HIC OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	15.61%	15.70%	16.07%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total HIC OPEB Liability	8.97%	8.08%	7.04%

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN COUNTY'S NET VIRGINIA RETIREMENT SYSTEM NET HIC OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

	June 30, 2020*	June 30, 2019*	June 30, 2018
Total HIC OPEB Liability			
Service cost	$ 25,109	$ 22,861	$ 23,793
Interest on the total OPEB liability	62,866	60,624	60,120
Changes of assumptions	24,469	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	7,639	5,154	(31,628)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(51,533)	(61,670)	(28,536)
Net change in total HIC OPEB liability	68,550	26,969	23,749
Total HIC OPEB liability - beginning	923,856	896,887	873,138
Total HIC OPEB liability - ending (a)	$ 992,406	$ 923,856	$ 896,887
Plan Fiduciary Net Position			
Contributions - employer	$ 38,396	$ 39,175	$ 37,726
Net investment income	50,657	54,252	79,178
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(51,533)	(61,670)	(28,536)
Administrative expense	(1,106)	(1,261)	(1,294)
Other changes	(60)	(3,977)	3,977
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Net HIC OPEB liability - ending (a) - (b)	$ 161,118	$ 128,922	$ 128,472
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total net HIC OPEB liability	83.76%	86.05%	85.68%
Covered Payroll	$ 30,969,264	$ 30,135,840	$ 29,021,854
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	0.52%	0.43%	0.44%

*The amounts presented have a measurement date of the previous fiscal year.

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SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN SCHOOL BOARD NON-PROFESSIONAL VIRGINIA RETIREMENT SYSTEM NET HIC OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

	June 30, 2020*	June 30, 2019*	June 30, 2018
Total OPEB Liability			
Service cost	$ 10,467	$ 10,258	$ 10,954
Interest on the total OPEB liability	26,120	26,440	25,945
Changes of assumptions	10,145	-	(8,780)
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Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(24,731)	(26,099)	(16,000)
Net change in total HIC OPEB liability	28,940	(5,255)	12,119
Total HIC OPEB liability - beginning	385,512	390,767	378,648
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Contributions - employer	$ 19,683	$ 19,152	$ 18,590
Net investment income	17,081	18,142	26,654
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(24,731)	(26,099)	(16,000)
Administrative expense	(370)	(421)	(435)
Other Changes	(20)	(1,340)	1,340
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	11,643	9,434	30,149
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	268,587	259,153	229,004
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	$ 280,230	$ 268,587	$ 259,153
Net HIC OPEB liability - ending (a) - (b)	$ 134,222	$ 116,925	$ 131,614
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total net HIC OPEB liability	67.61%	69.67%	66.32%
Covered Payroll	$ 8,946,867	$ 8,704,683	$ 8,450,387
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	1.50%	1.34%	1.56%

Notes to Schedule:

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f. Decreased discount rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

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Notes to Required Supplementary Information - HIC
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

Changes of assumptions – The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012, through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

Teachers

Mortality Rates (Pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	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 to 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
Discount Rate	Decrease rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

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%
Discount Rate	Decrease rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

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%
Discount Rate	Decrease rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

Working To Be The Best Local Government In Virginia

Through a culture of enthusiasm, creativity, and continuous improvement, we serve to make a difference.

COMBINING SCHEDULES
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS:

Road Impact Fee – West Fund Accounts for impact fee receipts from new development in a designated service area in the western portion of the County. Disbursements from this fund are for road improvements attributable to the new development.

Road Impact Fee – South East Fund Accounts for impact fee receipts from new development in a designated service area in the southeastern portion of the County. Disbursements from this fund are for road improvements attributable to the new development.

Garrisonville Road Service District Fund Accounts for ad valorem tax receipts from property owners in the district to pay debt service for road improvements in the district.

Warrenton Road Service District Fund Accounts for ad valorem tax receipts from property owners in the district to pay debt service for road improvements in the district.

Lake Carroll Service District Fund Accounts for ad valorem tax receipts from property owners in the Lake Carroll subdivision to repay loan for dam repair.

Lynhaven Lane Service District Fund Accounts for ad valorem tax receipts from property owners along Lynhaven Lane repay loan for private road repair to meet VDOT standards for acceptance.

Lake Arrowhead Service District Fund Accounts for ad valorem tax receipts from property owners in the Lake Arrowhead subdivision to repay loan for dam repair.

Asset Forfeiture Fund Accounts for the revenues and expenditures associated with the County's drug enforcement activities.

Tourism Fund Accounts for the revenues and expenditures associated with promoting tourist venues in the County.

Wetlands Fund Accounts for wetlands mitigation fees and associated disbursements.

Chesapeake Bay Fund Accounts for resource protection area fees and associated disbursements.

Hidden Lake Dam Fund Accounts for ad valorem tax receipts from property owners in the Hidden Lake subdivision to pay debt service for replacement of the dam.

Armed Services Memorial Fund Accounts for the revenues and expenditures associated with the Armed Services Memorial.

Transportation Impact *Fee* Accounts for impact fee receipts from new development in a designated service areas in the County. Disbursements from this fund are for road improvements attributable to the new development.

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2020

	Special Revenue						
	Road Impact Fee - West Fund	Road Impact Fee - SE Fund	Garrisonville Rd Service District Fund	Warrenton Rd Service District Fund	Lake Carroll Service District Fund	Lake Arrowhead Service District Fund	Asset Forfeiture Fund
ASSETS							
Equity in pooled cash and investments	$ -	$ 124,516	$ 1,559,001	$ 4,165,725	$ -	$ -	$ -
Restricted assets:							
Cash	-	-	-	-	529,254	669,845	406,291
Receivables, net							
Property taxes	-	-	43,226	-	-	4,644	-
Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	27,738	36,742	-	-	-
Total assets	$ -	$ 124,516	$ 1,629,965	$ 4,202,467	$ 529,254	$ 674,489	$ 406,291
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable	$ -	$ -	$ 26,642	$ 24,664	$ 1,122	$ 3,665	$ 831
Accrued salaries and benefits	-	-	-	1,873	-	-	-
Retainage payable	-	-	195,099	-	-	-	-
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	227,017
Total liabilities	-	-	221,741	26,537	1,122	3,665	227,848
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	-	-	41,668	-	-	4,284	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	-	-	41,668	-	-	4,284	-
FUND BALANCES							
Restricted	-	124,516	1,366,556	4,175,930	528,132	666,540	178,443
Committed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total fund balances	-	124,516	1,366,556	4,175,930	528,132	666,540	178,443
of resources and fund balances	$ -	$ 124,516	$ 1,629,965	$ 4,202,467	$ 529,254	$ 674,489	$ 406,291

COUNTY OF STAFFORD, VIRGINIA

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2020

	Special Revenue							
	Tourism Fund	RPA Chesapeake Bay Brd Fund	Wetlands Fund	Hidden Lake Dam Fund	Armed Services Memorial Fund	Lynhaven Lane Service District Fund	Transportation Impact Fee Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
ASSETS								
Equity in pooled cash and investments	$ 730,513	$ -	$ 102,588	$ 90,175	$ 21,905	$ 8,240	$ 1,193,142	$ 7,995,805
Restricted assets:								
Cash	-	32,909	-	-	-	-	-	1,638,299
Receivables, net								
Property taxes	-	-	-	5,062	-	497	-	53,429
Accounts	126,251	-	76,552	-	-	-	-	202,803
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,480
Total assets	$ 856,764	$ 32,909	$ 179,140	$ 95,237	$ 21,905	$ 8,737	$ 1,193,142	$ 9,954,816
LIABILITIES								
Accounts payable	$ 5,801	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,453	$ -	$ 65,979	$ 132,157
Accrued salaries and benefits	10,066	-	-	93	-	-	-	12,032
Retainage payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195,099
Deposit	-	32,909	-	-	-	-	-	32,909
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	227,017
Total liabilities	15,867	32,909	-	93	3,453	-	65,979	599,214
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	-	-	-	3,751	-	497	-	50,200
Total deferred inflows of resources	-	-	-	3,751	-	497	-	50,200
FUND BALANCES								
Restricted	840,897	-	-	91,393	18,452	8,240	1,127,163	9,126,262
Committed	-	-	179,140	-	-	-	-	179,140
Total fund balances	840,897	-	179,140	91,393	18,452	8,240	1,127,163	9,305,402
of resources and fund balances	$ 856,764	$ 32,909	$ 179,140	$ 95,237	$ 21,905	$ 8,737	$ 1,193,142	$ 9,954,816

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Special Revenue						
	Road Impact Fee - West Fund	Road Impact Fee - SE Fund	Garrisonville Rd Service District Fund	Warrenton Rd Service District Fund	Lake Carroll Service District Fund	Lake Arrowhead Service District Fund	Asset Forfeiture Fund
REVENUES							
General property taxes	$ -	$ -	$ 578,812	$ -	$ 27,053	$ 107,550	$ -
Other local taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Use of money and property	-	2,000	19,558	55,021	8,643	10,635	7,002
Charges for services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	124,645	50,580	-	-	275,635
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenues	-	2,000	723,015	105,601	35,696	118,185	282,637
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
Judicial administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,017
Public safety	-	-	-	-	21,099	-	109,112
Parks, recreation and cultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	296	-	74	29,470	-	-	-
Capital outlay	-	-	202,954	71,719	-	5,109	-
Debt service							
Principal Retirement	-	-	265,000	-	-	-	-
Interest and other fiscal charges	-	-	176,225	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	296	-	644,253	101,189	21,099	5,109	125,129
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(296)	2,000	78,762	4,412	14,597	113,076	157,508
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Transfers in	-	-	-	785,456	-	-	-
Transfers out	-	-	-	-	(13,875)	(66,103)	-
Total other financing sources (uses), ne	-	-	-	785,456	(13,875)	(66,103)	-
Net change in fund balances	(296)	2,000	78,762	789,868	722	46,973	157,508
Fund balance, beginning	296	122,516	1,287,794	3,386,062	527,410	619,567	20,935
Fund balance, ending	$ -	$ 124,516	$ 1,366,556	$ 4,175,930	$ 528,132	$ 666,540	$ 178,443

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Special Revenue							
	Tourism Fund	Resource Protection Area Chesapeake Bay Board Fund	Wetlands Fund	Hidden Lake Dam Fund	Armed Services Memorial Fund	Lynhaven Lane Service District Fund	Transportation Impact Fee Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
REVENUES								
General property taxes	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 116,175	$ -	$ 5,408	$ -	$ 834,998
Other local taxes	1,474,974	-	-	-	-	-	1,474,626	2,949,600
Use of money and property	-	-	-	580	-	71	38,019	141,529
Charges for services	-	-	76,552	-	-	-	-	76,552
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450,860
Miscellaneous	26,200	-	-	-	1,400	-	-	27,600
Total revenues	1,501,174	-	76,552	116,755	1,400	5,479	1,512,645	4,481,139
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
Judicial administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,017
Public safety	-	-	-	54,812	-	-	-	185,023
Parks, recreation and cultural	-	-	-	-	181	-	-	181
Community development	1,056,683	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,056,683
Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,840
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	279,782
Debt service								
Principal Retirement	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	305,000
Interest and other fiscal charges	-	-	-	22,175	-	-	-	198,400
Total expenditures	1,056,683	-	-	116,987	181	-	-	2,070,926
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	444,491	-	76,552	(232)	1,219	5,479	1,512,645	2,410,213
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Transfers in		-	-	-	-	-	-	785,456
Transfers out	(600,087)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,463,029)	(3,143,094)
Total other financing sources (uses), n	(600,087)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,463,029)	(2,357,638)
Net change in fund balances	(155,596)	-	76,552	(232)	1,219	5,479	(950,384)	52,575
Fund balance, beginning	996,493	-	102,588	91,625	17,233	2,761	2,077,547	9,252,827
Fund balance, ending	$ 840,897	$ -	$ 179,140	$ 91,393	$ 18,452	$ 8,240	$ 1,127,163	$ 9,305,402

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	Budgeted Amounts Original	Budgeted Amounts Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive(Negative)
Special Revenue Funds:				
Road Impact Fee - West				
Revenues				
Use of money and property	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total revenues	-	-	-	-
Expenditures				
Current:				
Transportation	-	-	296	(296)
Total expenditures	-	-	296	(296)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	-	-	(296)	(296)
Net change in fund balance	-	-	(296)	(296)
Fund balance, beginning	-	-	296	296
Fund balance, ending	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Road Impact Fee - South East				
Revenues				
Use of money and property	$ -	$ -	$ 2,000	$ 2,000
Total revenues	-	-	2,000	2,000
Expenditures				
Current:				
Capital outlay	-	275,697	-	275,697
Total expenditures	-	275,697	-	275,697
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	-	(275,697)	2,000	277,697
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers-In	-	154,697	-	(154,697)
Total other financing sources (uses) net	-	154,697	-	(154,697)
Net change in fund balances	-	(121,000)	2,000	123,000
Fund balance, beginning	-	121,000	122,516	1,516
Fund balance, ending	$ -	$ -	$ 124,516	$ 124,516

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	Budgeted Amounts Original	Budgeted Amounts Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive(Negative)
Special Revenue Funds:				
Garrisonville Road Service District Fund:				
Revenues				
General property taxes	$ 580,958	$ 580,958	$ 578,812	$ (2,146)
Use of money and property	-	72,384	19,558	(52,826)
Intergovernmental	123,304	297,530	124,645	(172,885)
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-
Total revenues	704,262	950,872	723,015	(227,857)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Transportation	18,160	18,160	74	18,086
Capital outlay	275,703	638,248	202,954	435,294
Debt service	-	-		
Principal retirement	265,000	265,000	265,000	-
Interest and other fiscal charges	176,225	176,225	176,225	-
Total expenditures	735,088	1,097,633	644,253	453,380
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(30,826)	(146,761)	78,762	225,523
Net change in fund balance	(30,826)	(146,761)	78,762	225,523
Fund balance, beginning	30,826	146,761	1,287,794	1,141,033
Fund balance, ending	$ -	$ -	$ 1,366,556	$ 1,366,556
Warrenton Road Service District Fund:				
Revenues				
Use of money and property	$ -	$ -	$ 55,021	$ 55,021
Intergovernmental	1,117,391	1,966,174	50,580	(1,915,594)
Total revenues	1,117,391	1,966,174	105,601	(1,860,573)
Expenditures				
Current operating:				
Transportation	21,920	21,920	29,470	(7,550)
Capital outlay	2,234,781	1,973,465	71,719	1,901,746
Total expenditures	2,256,701	1,995,385	101,189	1,894,196
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,139,310)	(29,211)	4,412	33,623
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers-In	-	275,900	785,456	509,556
Total other financing sources (uses) net	-	275,900	785,456	509,556
Net change in fund balances	(1,139,310)	246,689	789,868	543,179
Fund balance, beginning	1,139,310	1,988,092	3,386,062	1,397,970
Fund balance, ending	$ -	$ 2,234,781	$ 4,175,930	$ 1,941,149

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	Budgeted Amounts Original	Budgeted Amounts Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive(Negative)
Special Revenue Funds:				
Lake Carroll Service District				
Revenues				
General property taxes	$ 13,875	$ 13,875	$ 27,053	$ 13,178
Use of money and property	-	-	8,643	8,643
Total revenues	13,875	13,875	35,696	21,821
Expenditures				
Current:				
Public Safety	13,875	42,255	21,099	21,156
Total expenditures	13,875	42,255	21,099	21,156
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	-	(28,380)	14,597	42,977
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in	-	-	-	-
Transfers out	-	(13,875)	(13,875)	-
Total other financing sources (uses) net	-	(13,875)	(13,875)	-
Net change in fund balance	-	(42,255)	722	42,977
Fund balance, beginning	-	42,255	527,410	485,155
Fund balance, ending	$ -	$ -	$ 528,132	$ 528,132
Lake Arrowhead Service District:				
Revenues				
General property taxes	$ 112,000	$ 112,000	$ 107,550	$ (4,450)
Use of money and property	7,511	7,511	10,635	3,124
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-
Total revenues	119,511	119,511	118,185	(1,326)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Capital Outlay	119,511	538,588	5,109	533,479
Total expenditures	119,511	538,588	5,109	533,479
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	-	(419,077)	113,076	532,153
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers out	-	(66,103)	(66,103)	-
Total other financing sources (uses) net	-	(66,103)	(66,103)	-
Net change in fund balance	-	(485,180)	46,973	532,153
Fund balance, beginning	-	485,180	619,567	134,387
Fund balance, ending	$ -	$ -	$ 666,540	$ 666,540

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	Budgeted Amounts Original	Budgeted Amounts Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive(Negative)
Special Revenue Funds:				
Asset Forfeiture Fund:				
Revenues				
Use of money and property	$ -	$ -	$ 7,002	$ 7,002
Intergovernmental	200,000	200,000	275,635	(75,635)
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-
Total revenues	200,000	200,000	282,637	(68,633)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Judicial administration	10,000	22,700	16,017	6,683
Public safety	250,000	250,000	109,112	140,888
Total expenditures	260,000	272,700	125,129	147,571
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(60,000)	(72,700)	157,508	(230,208)
Net change in fund balance	(60,000)	(72,700)	157,508	230,208
Fund balance, beginning	60,000	72,700	20,935	(51,765)
Fund balance, ending	$ -	$ -	$ 178,443	$ 178,443
Tourism Fund:				
Revenues				
Other local taxes	$ 2,027,020	$ 2,027,020	$ 1,474,974	$ (552,046)
Miscellaneous	5,000	5,000	26,200	21,200
Total revenues	2,032,020	2,032,020	1,501,174	(530,846)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Community development	2,032,020	2,087,543	1,056,683	1,030,860
Total expenditures	2,032,020	2,087,543	1,056,683	1,030,860
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	-	(55,523)	444,491	500,014
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers out	-	-	(600,087)	(600,087)
Total other financing sources (uses) net	-	-	(600,087)	(600,087)
Net change in fund balance	-	(55,523)	(155,596)	(100,073)
Fund balance, beginning	-	55,523	996,493	940,970
Fund balance, ending	$ -	$ -	$ 840,897	$ 840,897

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	Budgeted Amounts Original	Budgeted Amounts Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive(Negative)
Transportation Impact Fee:				
Revenues:				
Other local taxes	$ 600,000	$ 600,000	$ 1,474,626	$ 874,626
Use of money and property	-	-	38,019	38,019
Total revenues	-	600,000	1,512,645	912,645
Expenditures				
Current:				
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	-	-	-	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	-	600,000	1,512,645	912,645
Other Financing Sources				
Transfers out	(2,463,029)	(2,463,029)	(2,463,029)	-
Total other financing sources	(2,463,029)	(2,463,029)	(2,463,029)	-
Net change in fund balance	(2,463,029)	(1,863,029)	(950,384)	912,645
Fund balance, beginning	1,863,029	1,863,029	2,077,547	214,518
Fund balance, ending	$ (600,000)	$ -	$ 1,127,163	$ 1,127,163
Hidden Lake Dam Fund:				
Revenues:				
General property taxes	$ 111,000	$ 111,000	$ 116,175	$ 5,175
Use of money and property	700	700	580	(120)
Total revenues	111,700	111,700	116,755	5,055
Expenditures				
Current operating:				
Public Safety	49,525	55,045	54,812	233
Debt service				
Principal retirement	40,000	40,000	40,000	-
Interest and other fiscal charges	22,175	22,175	22,175	-
Total expenditures	111,700	117,220	116,987	233
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	-	(5,520)	(232)	5,288
Net change in fund balance	-	(5,520)	(232)	5,288
Fund balance, beginning	-	5,520	91,625	86,105
Fund balance, ending	$ -	$ -	$ 91,393	$ 91,393

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	Positive(Negative)
Armed Services Memorial Fund:				
Revenues:				
Miscellaneous	$ -	$ -	$ 1,400	$ 1,400
Total revenues	-	-	1,400	1,400
Expenditures				
Current:				
Parks, recreation and cultural	-	280	181	99
Total expenditures	-	280	181	99
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	-	(280)	1,219	1,301
Net change in fund balance	-	(280)	1,219	1,499
Fund balance, beginning	-	280	17,233	16,953
Fund balance, ending	$ -	$ -	$ 18,452	$ 18,452
Lynnhaven Ln Svc District				
Revenues:				
General property taxes	$ 14,000	$ 14,000	$ 5,408	$ (8,592)
Use of money and property	-	-	71	71
Total revenues	14,000	14,000	5,479	(8,521)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Public Safety	14,000	14,000	-	14,000
Total expenditures	14,000	14,000	-	14,000
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	-	-	5,479	(22,521)
Net change in fund balance	-	-	5,479	5,479
Fund balance, beginning	-	-	2,761	2,761
Fund balance, ending	$ -	$ -	$ 8,240	$ 8,240

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
Revenues

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	Positive(Negative)
Wetlands Fund:				
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	$ -	$ -	$ 76,552	$ 76,552
Total revenues	-	-	76,552	76,552
Expenditures				
Current:				
Capital outlay	14,000	14,000	-	14,000
Total expenditures	14,000	14,000	-	14,000
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(14,000)	(14,000)	76,552	62,552
Net change in fund balance	(14,000)	(14,000)	76,552	90,552
Fund balance, beginning	-	-	102,588	102,588
Fund balance, ending	$ (14,000)	$ (14,000)	$ 179,140	$ 193,140

COUNTY OF STAFFORD, VIRGINIA Schedule IV

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL GENERAL CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	Positive(Negative)
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT				
Capital Projects Funds:				
General Capital Projects Fund:				
Revenues				
Use of money and property	$ 192,780	$ 192,780	$ 96,593	$ (96,187)
Intergovernmental	-	377,772	377,772	-
Miscellaneous	-	7,958	7,957	(1)
Total revenues	192,780	578,510	482,322	(96,188)
Expenditures				
Current:				
General government	-	136,753	134,337	2,416
Public safety	-	650,795	637,484	13,311
Public works	-	-	6,685	(6,685)
Parks, recreation and cultural	79,920	324,816	175,777	149,039
Education	4,565,000	9,958,185	6,825,912	3,132,273
Capital outlay	12,551,750	21,149,970	11,680,695	9,469,275
Debt service:				
Bond issuance costs	-	-	20,493	(20,493)
Total expenditures	17,196,670	32,220,519	19,481,383	12,739,136
Deficiency of revenues under expenditures	(17,003,890)	(31,642,009)	(18,999,061)	12,642,948
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers in	9,196,705	12,037,360	5,852,888	(6,184,472)
Issuance of debt:				
Issuance of new bonds	4,565,000	14,523,185	6,070,000	(8,453,185)
Issuance of capital leases	3,242,185	6,514,216	4,555,506	(1,958,710)
Premiums on bond issuances	-	-	776,405	776,405
Total other financing sources (uses), net	17,003,890	33,074,761	17,254,799	(15,819,962)
Net change in fund balance	-	1,432,752	(1,744,262)	(3,177,014)
Fund balance, beginning	-	8,016,698	8,773,455	756,757
Fund balance, ending	$ -	$ 9,449,450	$ 7,029,193	$ (2,420,257)

FIDUCIARY FUNDS:

Agency Funds:

Celebrate Virginia North Fund

This fund accounts for assets held by the County in a trustee capacity. It accounts for a special assessment collection used to retire debt incurred by the Celebrate Virginia North Community Development Authority for public infrastructure improvements in the district.

Lake Arrowhead Sanitary District Fund

This fund accounts for assets held by the County in a trustee capacity. It accounts for a special assessment collection used to service a bond issue for road improvements in the District.

George Washington Regional Commission Fund

Stafford County acts as fiscal agent for the George Washington Regional Commission payroll function. This fund records the payroll expense and tracks the reimbursement receipts for this activity.

Embrey Mill Fund

This fund accounts for assets held by the County in a trustee capacity. It accounts for a special assessment collection used to retire debt incurred by the Embrey Mill Development for public infrastructure improvements in the district.

COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
AGENCY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2020

	Agency Funds				
	Celebrate Virginia North	Lake Arrowhead Sanitary District	George Washington Regional Commission	Embrey Mill	Totals
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash and short-term investments	$ 838,733	$ 26,127	$ -	$ 1,261,339	$ 2,126,199
Receivables:					
Property taxes	4,339,901	29,192	-	-	4,369,093
Accounts	-	-	172,038	-	172,038
Total Assets	$ 5,178,634	$ 55,319	$ 172,038	$ 1,261,339	$ 6,667,330
LIABILITIES					
Accrued salaries and benefits	$ -	$ -	$ 88,314	$ -	$ 88,314
Other liabilities	814,378	-	83,724	-	898,102
Reserve for future expenses	-	55,319	-	-	55,319
Reserve for bondholders	4,364,256	-	-	1,261,339	5,625,595
Total Liabilities	$ 5,178,634	$ 55,319	$ 172,038	$ 1,261,339	$ 6,667,330

AGENCY FUNDS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS & LIABILITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Balance June 30, 2019	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2020
Celebrate Virginia North Fund				
ASSETS				
Cash and short-term investments	$ 529,319	$ 1,207,183	$ (897,769)	$ 838,733
Property taxes receivable	7,577,599	-	(3,237,698)	4,339,901
Total Assets	$ 8,106,918	$ 1,207,183	$ (4,135,467)	$ 5,178,634
LIABILITIES				
Other liabilities	$ 504,964	$ 1,205,319	$ (895,905)	$ 814,378
Reserve for bondholders	7,601,954	-	(3,237,698)	4,364,256
Total Liabilities	$ 8,106,918	$ 1,205,319	$ (4,133,603)	$ 5,178,634
Lake Arrowhead Sanitary District Fund				
ASSETS				
Cash and short-term investments	$ 11,567	$ 14,560	$ -	$ 26,127
Property taxes receivable	36,561	-	(7,369)	29,192
Total Assets	$ 48,128	$ 14,560	$ (7,369)	$ 55,319
LIABILITIES				
Reserve for future expenditures	$ 48,128	$ -	$ 7,191	$ 55,319
Total Liabilities	$ 48,128	$ -	$ 7,191	$ 55,319
George Washington Regional Commission				
ASSETS				
Accounts receivable	$ 152,304	$ 19,734	$ -	$ 172,038
Total Assets	$ 152,304	$ 19,734	$ -	$ 172,038
LIABILITIES				
Accrued salaries and benefits	$ 74,471	$ 48,073	$ (34,230)	$ 88,314
Other liabilities	77,833	83,724	(77,833)	83,724
Total Liabilities	$ 152,304	$ 131,797	$ (112,063)	$ 172,038
Embrey Mill Agency Fund				
ASSETS				
Cash and short-term investments	$ 1,166,904	$ 2,470,539	$ (2,376,104)	$ 1,261,339
Total Assets	$ 1,166,904	$ 2,470,539	$ (2,376,104)	$ 1,261,339
LIABILITIES				
Reserve for bondholders	$ 1,166,904	$ 2,466,287	$ (2,371,852)	$ 1,261,339
Total Liabilities	$ 1,166,904	$ 2,466,287	$ (2,371,852)	$ 1,261,339
Totals - All Fiduciary Agency Funds				
ASSETS				
Cash and short-term investments	$ 1,707,790	$ 3,692,282	$ (3,273,873)	$ 2,126,199
Property taxes receivable	7,614,160	-	(3,245,067)	4,369,093
Accounts receivable	152,304	19,734	-	172,038
	$ 9,474,254	$ 3,712,016	$ (6,518,940)	$ 6,667,330
Total Assets				
LIABILITIES				
Accrued salaries and benefits	$ 74,471	$ 48,073	$ (34,230)	$ 88,314
Other liabilities	582,797	1,289,043	(973,738)	898,102
Reserve for future expenditures	48,128	-	7,191	55,319
Reserve for bondholders	8,768,858	2,466,287	(5,609,550)	5,625,595
	$ 9,474,254	$ 3,803,403	$ (6,610,327)	$ 6,667,330
Total Liabilities				

STATISTICAL SECTION
(unaudited)

This section of Stafford County's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures and required supplementary information says about the County's overall financial health.

Contents

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

COUNTY OF STAFFORD, VIRGINIA

Table S-1

NET POSITION BY COMPONENT
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2020
(accrual basis of accounting)
(unaudited) (1)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (2)	2016	2017 (4)	2018	2019	2020
Primary Government:										
Governmental activities:										
Net investment in capital assets	$ 73,303,969	$ 81,905,153	$ 83,012,683	$ 94,214,362	$ 98,292,334	$ 125,608,019	$ 137,144,534	$ 140,085,894	$ 123,810,124	$ 126,882,780
Restricted (3)	2,540,231	2,585,376	2,563,552	3,127,912	2,682,185	861,102	42,442,927	36,387,289	30,924,661	30,859,540
Unrestricted (deficit) (3)	(192,423,702)	(192,972,219)	(217,209,926)	(236,728,731)	(261,870,499)	(276,183,484)	(379,448,731)	(367,558,775)	(319,676,121)	(312,256,127)
Total governmental activities net position	$ (116,579,502)	$ (108,481,690)	$ (131,633,691)	$ (139,386,457)	$ (160,895,980)	$ (149,714,363)	$ (199,861,270)	$ (191,085,592)	$(164,941,336)	$ (154,513,807)
Business-type activities:										
Net investment in capital assets	$ 243,840,540	$ 215,975,340	$ 263,389,309	$ 314,276,234	$ 308,716,780	$ 322,691,679	$ 327,610,514	$ 338,103,297	$ 347,102,176	$ 350,933,764
Restricted	14,293,655	51,224,071	14,008,268	-	9,617,314	10,673,889	6,252,110	10,990,332	10,687,024	10,698,005
Unrestricted (3)	32,052,353	34,373,851	41,136,662	24,506,342	29,366,937	32,584,518	36,726,832	46,656,505	55,477,185	66,632,335
Total business-type activities net position	$ 290,186,548	$ 301,573,262	$ 318,534,239	$ 338,782,576	$ 347,701,031	$ 365,950,086	$ 370,589,456	$ 395,750,134	$ 413,266,385	$ 428,264,104
Total Primary Government										
Net investment in capital assets	$ 317,144,509	$ 297,880,493	$ 346,401,992	$ 408,490,596	$ 407,009,114	$ 448,299,698	$ 464,755,048	$ 478,189,191	$ 470,912,300	$ 477,816,544
Restricted	16,833,886	53,809,447	16,571,820	3,127,912	12,299,499	11,534,991	48,695,037	47,377,621	41,611,685	41,557,545
Unrestricted (deficit)	(160,371,349)	(158,598,368)	(176,073,264)	(212,222,389)	(232,503,562)	(243,598,966)	(342,721,899)	(320,902,270)	(264,198,936)	(245,623,792)
Total Primary Government net position	$ 173,607,046	$ 193,091,572	$ 186,900,548	$ 199,396,119	$ 186,805,051	$ 216,235,723	$ 170,728,186	$ 204,664,542	$ 248,325,049	$ 273,750,297

(1) The scope of the independent audit does not include the tables displayed within the Statistical section of the CAFR.
(2) In FY15, fund balance was restated to reflect change in accounting for pensions per GASB 68
(3) In FY17, the FY16 amounts were revised to coincide with Exhibit I
(4) 2017 fund balance has been restated to reflect GASB 75.

COUNTY OF STAFFORD, VIRGINIA **Table S-2**

CHANGES IN NET POSITION **Page 1 of 2**
Fiscal Years 2011-2020
(accrual basis of accounting)
(unaudited) (1)

Primary Government:	**2011**	**2012 (3)**	**2013 (4)**	**2014**	**2015 (5)**	**2016 (6)**	**2017**	**2018 (7)**	**2019 (8)**	**2020**
Expenses										
Governmental activities:										
General government	$ 12,719,415	$ 12,623,568	$ 12,734,773	$ 13,533,596	$ 14,757,363	$ 14,362,591	$ 14,559,295	$ 18,839,600	$ 19,436,349	$ 24,704,801
Judicial administration	6,735,964	6,839,212	6,105,930	7,606,669	6,370,324	6,918,104	8,482,351	8,306,197	8,367,589	9,756,898
Public safety	45,474,144	49,986,737	55,435,338	57,699,254	52,314,985	57,976,361	61,276,611	63,986,551	62,878,549	74,863,384
Public works	7,674,038	7,851,234	9,554,439	8,694,821	8,243,611	8,232,226	9,657,053	7,575,241	6,822,248	7,732,449
Health and social services	13,783,282	14,070,334	13,856,403	13,479,255	12,448,947	13,905,298	15,961,005	17,445,345	17,843,554	18,139,820
Parks, recreation and cultural	9,659,082	12,034,049	12,784,641	14,321,722	25,408,604	16,142,774	14,761,609	16,539,452	16,523,294	17,408,569
Community development	5,472,934	4,837,754	4,921,864	5,159,874	4,377,659	4,993,035	4,249,540	5,004,066	4,723,229	3,784,385
Appropriation to School Board	107,730,081	123,139,836	142,751,306	141,597,936	131,273,166	133,974,547	139,074,307	135,017,282	133,040,898	144,473,390
Transportation	3,124,991	3,988,075	4,829,573	3,322,814	3,019,659	3,227,877	3,723,774	13,854,155	5,296,964	9,364,614
Interest	13,427,364	16,147,660	16,736,309	13,807,460	17,050,475	17,260,538	16,208,762	16,388,405	15,204,938	14,135,992
Total governmental activities expenses	225,801,295	251,518,459	279,710,576	279,223,401	275,264,793	276,993,351	287,954,307	302,956,294	290,137,612	324,364,302
Total business-type activities expenses	30,216,044	31,324,423	30,473,842	31,904,381	34,817,632	34,526,713	35,208,525	41,099,002	43,344,960	48,010,135
Total Primary Government expenses	$ 256,017,339	$ 282,842,882	$ 310,184,418	$ 311,127,782	$ 310,082,425	$ 311,520,064	$ 323,162,832	$ 344,055,296	$ 333,482,572	$ 372,374,437
Program revenues										
Governmental activities:										
Charges for services:										
General government	$ 25,964	$ 225,028	$ 242,505	$ 266,157	$ 281,000	$ 641,721	$ 844,646	$ 277,761	$ 386,783	$ 318,306
Judicial administration	335,598	304,592	371,234	258,636	249,493	269,789	276,435	373,817	323,817	366,409
Public safety	6,549,245	6,693,587	7,926,496	7,672,339	7,267,651	7,562,952	6,913,255	7,934,736	6,956,517	7,166,529
Public works	71,817	68,888	72,680	54,814	66,868	38,912	43,210	204,629	308,264	302,689
Health and social services	175,902	140,145	195,762	247,335	75,819	135,963	144,916	53,475	39,425	48,275
Parks, recreation and cultural	1,806,643	1,840,751	1,900,427	1,888,993	2,441,178	2,213,931	1,723,461	1,767,047	1,533,151	828,312
Community development	1,343,065	1,237,301	1,796,945	1,835,090	2,321,592	1,689,645	1,795,183	1,776,963	1,749,523	1,915,241
Transportation	37,455	36,450	44,650	51,785	67,320	49,708	41,803	35,040	38,158	33,568
Operating grants and contributions										
General government	563,978	571,979	593,732	591,531	716,671	643,329	615,479	1,111,753	1,187,826	1,316,990
Judicial administration	1,890,125	1,619,250	1,775,749	1,765,593	1,713,319	1,909,899	2,117,745	2,190,237	2,186,048	2,226,287
Public safety	6,940,239	6,341,182	6,247,021	5,549,949	5,163,714	5,367,744	5,604,834	6,772,215	6,008,303	6,749,648
Public works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,790
Health and social services	7,472,568	7,246,818	6,126,643	6,300,225	6,383,766	7,019,454	7,931,317	8,683,077	8,792,974	8,877,291
Parks, recreation and cultural	-	39,496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,666
Community development	1,111,018	75,348	101,161	250,254	-	50	308,657	6,414	2,797	5,372
Transportation	139,175	1,031,384	82,849	918,886	836,333	-	-	109,931	66,557	65,099
Capital grants and contributions										
Public Safety	-	-	-	-	6,945	-	-	-	-	-
Community development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	433,000	40,762	377,772
Public works	49,327	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	-	685,812	898,290	1,602,859	1,165,321	5,376,640	4,321,120	5,918,751	7,474,630	4,939,371
Total governmental program revenues	$ 28,512,119	$ 28,158,011	$ 28,376,144	$ 29,254,446	$ 28,756,990	$ 32,919,737	$ 32,682,061	$ 37,648,846	$ 37,095,535	$ 35,622,615

COUNTY OF STAFFORD, VIRGINIA **Table S-2**

CHANGES IN NET POSITION
Fiscal Years 2011-2020
(accrual basis of accounting)
(unaudited) (1)

	2011	2012 (3)	2013 (4)	2014	2015 (5)	2016 (6)	2017	2018 (7)	2019 (8)	2020
Business-type activities:										
Charges for services	$ 23,348,476	$ 24,085,502	$ 26,115,323	$ 27,444,874	$ 30,660,729	$ 32,449,975	$ 35,852,460	$ 38,997,356	$ 42,674,920	$ 45,412,966
Operating grants and contributions	2,914,691	1,037,356	276,145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital grants and contributions	11,958,913	17,037,061	21,404,272	24,410,978	16,888,941	19,716,714	19,319,750	27,095,667	16,433,343	15,259,141
Total business-type activities program revenues	38,222,080	42,159,919	47,795,740	51,855,852	47,549,670	52,166,689	55,172,210	66,093,023	59,108,263	60,672,107
Total Primary Government program revenues	$ 66,380,091	$ 70,536,063	$ 76,171,884	$ 80,612,842	$ 80,469,407	$ 85,086,426	$ 87,854,271	$ 103,741,869	$ 96,203,798	$ 96,294,722
Net (expense)/revenue (2)										
Governmental activities	$ (223,360,448)	$ (251,334,432)	$ (251,334,432)	$ (246,507,803)	$ (244,622,808)	$ (244,073,614)	$ (255,272,246)	$ (265,307,448)	$ (253,042,077)	$ (288,741,687)
Business activities	6,897,657	11,686,077	17,321,898	17,038,220	47,549,670	17,639,976	19,963,685	24,994,021	15,763,303	12,661,972
Total Primary Government net expense	$ (216,462,791)	$ (239,648,355)	$ (234,012,534)	$ (229,469,583)	$ (197,073,138)	$ (226,433,638)	$ (235,308,561)	$ (240,313,427)	$ (237,278,774)	$ (276,079,715)
General revenues and other changes in net assets										
Governmental activities:										
Taxes										
General property taxes	$ 172,389,860	$ 175,603,509	$ 176,261,594	$ 183,480,382	$ 185,302,231	$ 192,132,277	$ 199,376,130	$ 206,800,056	$ 215,780,411	$ 222,526,854
Other local taxes	38,933,477	40,345,254	41,711,420	39,281,476	40,503,669	42,531,750	43,974,287	46,404,868	48,107,851	50,816,301
Unrestricted grants and contributions	15,019,020	14,911,207	14,941,367	14,591,241	15,584,842	15,978,707	12,748,800	12,542,261	12,542,261	12,542,261
Investment earnings	116,813	46,162	38,656	206,821	106,796	448,174	840,815	1,747,745	3,159,567	2,848,904
Miscellaneous (8)	722,730	552,128	884,870	4,656,269	6,616,292	4,088,986	6,677,921	5,864,196	5,646,084	10,239,068
Gain on sale of property	-	-	-	-	-	75,337	33,673	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	121,100	-	10,000	-	371,402	724,000	854,620	195,848
Total governmental activities	$ 227,181,900	$ 231,458,260	$ 233,959,007	$ 242,216,189	$ 248,123,830	$ 255,255,231	$ 264,023,028	$ 274,083,126	$ 286,090,794	$ 299,169,236
Business-type activities										
Investment earnings	$ 514,145	$ 377,663	$ 282,527	$ 235,995	$ 203,909	$ 449,208	$ 371,330	$ 680,907	$ 2,371,917	$ 2,270,941
Gain on disposal of capital assets	-	5,122	13,000	12,882	43,365	23,560	23,440	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	317,207	168,433	159,109	47,989	35,920	136,311	175,099	209,750	235,651	260,654
Transfers	-	-	(121,100)	-	(10,000)	-	-	(724,000)	(854,620)	(195,848)
Total business-type activities	831,352	551,218	333,536	296,866	273,194	609,079	569,869	166,657	1,752,948	2,335,747
Total Primary Government	$ 228,013,252	$ 232,009,478	$ 234,292,543	$ 242,513,055	$ 248,397,024	$ 255,864,310	$ 264,592,897	$ 274,249,783	$ 287,843,742	$ 301,504,983
Change in net position										
Primary government:										
Governmental activities	$ 29,892,724	$ 8,097,812	$ (17,375,425)	$ (7,752,766)	$ 1,616,027	$ 11,181,617	$ 8,750,782	$ 8,775,678	$ 33,048,717	$ 10,427,549
Business-type activities	8,837,388	11,386,714	17,655,434	20,248,337	13,005,232	18,249,055	20,533,554	25,160,678	17,516,251	14,997,719
Total primary government	$ 38,730,113	$ 19,484,526	$ 280,009	$ 12,495,571	$ 14,621,259	$ 29,430,672	$ 29,284,336	$ 33,936,356	$ 50,564,968	$ 25,425,268
Total primary government										
Net position, beginning (3) - (5) & (7)	$ 134,876,934	$ 173,507,046	$ 186,620,539	$ 186,900,548	$ 172,183,792	$ 186,805,051	$ 216,235,723	$ 170,728,186	$ 197,760,061	$ 248,325,029
Net position, ending	$ 173,607,047	$ 192,991,572	$ 186,900,548	$ 199,396,119	$ 186,805,051	$ 216,235,723	$ 245,520,059	$ 204,664,542	$ 248,325,029	$ 273,750,297

(1) The scope of the independent audit does not include the tables displayed within the Statistical section of the CAFR.
(2) Net (expense) revenue is the difference between the expenses and program revenues. A positive number indicates that the program can be supported by program revenues. A negative number indicates that general revenues are needed to support or supplement the program.
(3) In fiscal year 2012, the beginning net position balance for the governmental activities was restated to reflect an adjusted prior year transfer of a land asset to the Component Unit - School Board.
(4) In fiscal year 2013, the beginning net position balance for the governmental activities was restated to reflect a change in accounting principle and a restatement of an error.
(5) In fiscal year 2015, the beginning net position balance for the governmental activities was restated to reflect a change in accounting for pensions per GASB 68.
(6) In fiscal year 2017, FY2016 amounts were revised to coincide with Exhibit II.
(7) In fiscal year 2018, the beginning net position balance for the governmental activities and business-type activitites was restated to reflect a change in accounting for OPEB per GASB 75.
(8) In fiscal year 2020, the FY2019 $ 71,074 was added to the miscellaneous revenue line to align this table with Exhibit II

COUNTY OF STAFFORD, VIRGINIA

Table S-3

FUNDS BALANCES, GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
Fiscal Years 2011-2020
(modified accrual basis of accounting)
(unaudited) (1)

	Post-GASB 54 (2) Fiscal Year									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
General Fund										
Nonspendable	$ 38,977	$ 39,554	$ 27,813	$ 326,168	$ 220,609	$ 181,993	$ 691,811	$ 432,115	$ 456,906	$ 163,413
Restricted	569,745	652,293	879,437	3,373,807	3,306,455	3,189,177	3,276,037	4,646,807	5,072,636	4,846,721
Committed	9,588,558	11,846,432	13,937,000	8,413,076	5,164,702	10,672,838	6,949,499	25,028,902	32,062,380	36,078,133
Assigned	10,219,883	13,496,185	11,883,767	18,539,638	24,541,606	23,332,365	25,525,307	12,364,759	18,553,831	14,664,239
Unassigned	29,129,794	29,590,639	30,376,952	30,969,982	32,909,983	32,901,993	34,369,821	36,615,473	38,262,624	38,465,871
Total General Fund	49,546,957	55,625,103	57,104,969	61,622,671	66,143,355	70,278,366	70,812,475	79,088,056	94,408,377	94,218,377
All Other Governmental Funds										
Nonspendable	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	12,500	787,310	-
Restricted										
Special Revenue	740,486	-	-	-	-	610,499	610,499	8,893,967	8,633,569	9,857,364
Capital Projects	1,230,000	1,155,000	1,080,000	-	-	-	-	12,891,437	7,986,145	7,029,193
Other Governmental Funds	-	778,082	604,115	689,251	622,351	250,238	175,418	9,955,078	9,157,311	9,126,262
Committed										
Special Revenue	7,648,876	6,220,896	10,765,215	11,642,718	8,422,525	6,795,956	18,217,607	210,959	-	-
Capital Projects	8,946,013	9,874,269	16,903,871	11,476,554	9,996,099	6,200,789	9,692,399	-	-	-
Other Governmental Funds	-	1,152,847	7,123,925	8,844,875	9,596,848	5,757,073	7,138,126	-	95,516	179,140
Assigned										
Special Revenue	10,027,309	4,330,167	3,798,204	721,863	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Governmental Funds	-	8,618,960	8,726,946	7,677,381	5,423,842	6,513,216	3,916,439	-	-	-
Total all other government funds	28,592,684	32,130,221	49,002,276	41,052,642	34,061,665	26,127,771	39,750,605	31,963,941	26,659,851	26,191,959
Total fund balances	$ 78,139,641	$ 87,755,324	$ 106,107,245	$ 102,675,313	$ 100,205,020	$ 96,406,137	$ 110,563,080	$111,051,997	$121,068,228	$120,410,336

(1) The scope of the independent audit does not include the tables displayed within the Statistical section of the CAFR.

CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES, GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FISCAL YEARS 2011-2020
(modified accrual basis of accounting)
(unaudited) (1)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Revenues										
General property taxes	$ 172,389,860	$ 175,603,509	$ 178,881,369	$ 183,606,999	$ 186,177,201	$ 191,531,969	$ 200,177,097	$ 207,303,957	$ 214,855,694	$ 222,486,286
Other local taxes	38,218,971	39,638,192	41,017,797	38,426,342	40,503,669	41,686,287	43,974,287	46,404,868	48,107,851	50,816,301
Permits, privilege fees and										
regulatory licenses	3,368,355	3,165,460	4,342,575	4,312,561	3,723,699	4,203,746	4,600,431	4,640,366	4,346,390	4,619,745
Fines and forfeitures	904,319	730,433	784,514	1,057,819	1,071,872	1,034,714	791,570	878,756	895,106	673,306
Use of money and property	429,386	334,240	347,769	432,444	462,759	872,914	840,813	1,747,745	3,159,567	2,848,904
Charges for services	5,218,433	5,817,807	6,193,509	6,326,343	6,920,303	6,657,657	6,390,908	6,904,346	6,094,142	5,686,278
Intergovernmental	31,783,161	31,186,940	29,382,578	30,032,267	32,269,995	36,357,443	33,647,952	37,767,639	38,302,158	37,185,547
Miscellaneous	3,456,531	3,139,690	3,883,714	7,402,475	6,616,291	5,229,929	6,745,267	5,864,196	5,646,084	10,239,068
Total revenues	255,769,016	259,616,271	264,833,825	271,597,250	277,745,789	287,574,659	297,168,325	311,511,873	321,406,992	334,555,435
Expenditures										
Current operating:										
General government	15,118,921	16,048,880	12,083,734	12,585,414	13,324,624	13,311,548	13,178,287	13,890,180	14,764,011	16,378,150
Judicial administration	6,489,706	6,459,754	6,949,212	6,996,272	7,069,087	7,168,625	7,589,619	7,873,248	8,183,925	8,872,879
Public safety	45,841,713	48,822,682	53,421,921	51,822,442	52,124,684	58,166,109	57,866,940	62,605,381	62,215,257	65,159,756
Public works	5,221,699	7,167,438	7,124,172	9,728,759	5,387,823	7,993,681	7,918,462	5,077,713	4,846,503	4,721,251
Health and social services	13,597,282	13,684,536	13,435,827	13,141,477	12,331,075	13,647,667	15,778,608	17,111,432	17,811,436	16,788,584
Parks, recreation and cultural	10,875,709	11,314,097	14,444,997	22,263,174	28,875,822	25,508,295	13,860,112	15,180,699	14,209,264	13,083,530
Community development	5,272,457	4,723,822	4,795,928	4,708,570	4,580,033	4,937,518	4,865,208	4,737,547	4,632,587	4,439,208
Appropriation to school board:										
School operation	99,323,620	98,599,339	108,625,975	108,414,728	103,735,323	111,449,395	112,072,288	116,440,953	116,796,434	124,601,178
School capital projects	8,406,461	24,540,497	34,050,331	33,108,208	27,462,843	22,450,152	26,927,019	18,501,329	16,169,464	19,797,212
Transportation	-	-	2,781,761	3,347,968	3,662,264	3,651,700	3,377,104	3,076,652	3,287,684	4,077,869
Capital outlay	12,305,815	4,854,714	6,950,065	10,611,313	12,471,531	20,308,877	13,521,319	25,208,481	17,954,113	23,086,464
Debt service										
Principal	22,295,756	25,714,726	25,436,816	21,021,636	23,835,993	25,222,800	27,733,990	28,431,591	29,466,692	29,383,602
Interest and fiscal charges	17,604,636	16,932,891	16,780,980	14,233,335	19,014,887	18,523,042	18,328,443	17,931,102	17,420,603	16,400,910
Bond issuance costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,608	85,505	20,493
Total expenditures	262,353,775	278,863,376	306,881,719	311,983,296	313,875,989	332,339,409	323,017,399	336,136,916	327,843,478	346,811,086
Excess of revenues										
(under) expenditures	(6,584,759)	(19,247,105)	(42,047,894)	(40,386,046)	(36,130,200)	(44,764,750)	(25,849,074)	(24,625,043)	(6,436,486)	(12,255,651)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)										
Issuance of debt	9,585,984	26,515,000	54,115,000	30,973,208	97,984,907	32,800,001	36,029,020	22,100,000	12,100,000	6,070,000
Issuance of capital leases	8,707,998	-	-	5,980,906	-	5,128,339	-		2,194,073	4,555,506
Bond premium	-	3,577,788	6,163,715	-	-	3,037,527	3,605,595	2,219,352	1,304,024	776,405
Refunding bonds issuance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,085,000	-	-
Premium on refunding bonds issuance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	353,100	-	-
Transfers in	1,710,869	4,011,416	4,603,625	12,031,878	6,586,311	5,547,969	5,932,652	3,822,766	6,123,360	12,796,062
Transfers out	(1,710,869)	(4,011,416)	(4,482,525)	(12,031,878)	(6,576,311)	(5,547,969)	(4,624,699)	(3,098,766)	(5,268,740)	(12,600,214)
Payment from Joint Venture	-	-	-	-	-	-	238,984	-	-	-
Payment to Joint Venture	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,175,535)	-	-	-
Refunding of debt	-	-	-	-	(64,335,000)	-	-	(4,367,492)	-	-
Other miscellaneous non-operating revenue	3,089,662	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan to Component Unit	(1,305,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources, net	20,078,644	30,092,788	60,399,815	36,954,114	33,659,907	40,965,867	40,006,017	25,113,960	16,452,717	11,597,759
Net change in fund balances	**13,493,885**	**10,845,683**	**18,351,921**	**(3,431,932)**	**(2,470,293)**	**(3,798,883)**	**14,156,943**	**488,917**	**10,016,231**	**(657,892)**
Fund balance, beginning (3)	63,415,756	76,909,641	87,755,324	106,107,245	102,675,313	100,205,020	96,406,137	110,563,080	111,051,997	121,068,228
Fund balance, ending (3)	$ 76,909,641	$ 87,755,324	$ 106,107,245	$ 102,675,313	$ 100,205,020	$ 96,406,137	$ 110,563,080	$ 111,051,997	$ 121,068,228	$ 120,410,336

COUNTY OF STAFFORD, VIRGINIA

Table S-4

CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES, GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FISCAL YEARS 2011-2020
(modified accrual basis of accounting)
(unaudited) (1)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total debt service	$ 39,900,392	$ 42,647,617	$ 42,217,796	$ 35,254,971	$ 42,850,880	$ 43,745,842	$ 46,062,433	$ 46,362,693	$ 46,887,295	$ 45,784,512
Total expenditures	$ 262,353,775	$ 278,863,376	$ 306,881,719	$ 311,983,296	$ 313,875,989	$ 332,339,409	$ 323,017,399	$ 336,136,916	$ 327,843,478	$ 346,811,086
Less: Capital outlay (2)	19,148,190	13,202,826	16,817,195	27,686,981	28,386,661	41,765,283	21,696,360	22,621,490	21,968,049	18,610,940
Non-capital expenditures	$ 243,205,585	$ 265,660,550	$ 290,064,524	$ 284,296,315	$ 285,489,328	$ 290,574,126	$ 301,321,039	$ 313,515,426	$ 305,875,429	$ 328,200,146
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	**16.41%**	**16.05%**	**14.55%**	**12.40%**	**15.01%**	**15.05%**	**15.29%**	**14.79%**	**15.33%**	**13.95%**

(1) The scope of the independent audit does not include the tables displayed within the Statistical section of the CAFR.
(2) The amounts used for capital outlay were obtained from the Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities.
(3) In Fiscal year 2015, the Fiscal year 2006 and part of Fiscal year 2008 lease revenue bonds were refunded.
In Fiscal year 2018, part of the Fiscal year 2008 lease revenue bonds were refunded.

Principal Tax Revenue by Source
Fiscal Year 2011-2020
(accrual basis of accounting)
(unaudited) (1)

Table S-5

Fiscal Year	General Property Taxes	Local Sales and Use Taxes	Consumer Utility Taxes	Restaurant Food Taxes	Taxes on Recordation and Wills	Vehicle License Taxes	Fuels Sales Tax	Service Districts Property Taxes	Other Local Taxes	Total
2011	$ 172,389,860	$ 10,318,717	$ 10,086,911	$ 5,949,285	$ 2,242,017	$ 2,450,070	$ 5,181,825	$ 534,239	$ 1,455,907	$ 210,608,831
2012	$ 175,603,509	$ 11,014,935	$ 10,391,870	$ 6,251,632	$ 2,447,621	$ 2,245,004	$ 5,345,841	$ 530,537	$ 1,410,752	$ 215,241,701
2013	$ 176,261,594	$ 11,800,992	$ 10,018,017	$ 6,400,869	$ 3,600,473	$ 2,344,309	$ 5,616,151	$ 533,358	$ 703,628	$ 217,279,391
2014	$ 183,480,382	$ 11,790,128	$ 10,190,648	$ 6,577,615	$ 3,515,617	$ 411,185	$ 4,946,890	$ 530,862	$ 463,397	$ 221,906,724
2015	$ 185,302,231	$ 12,376,768	$ 11,094,684	$ 7,102,018	$ 2,967,321	$ 2,019,185	$ 3,828,615	$ 541,721	$ 573,357	$ 225,805,900
2016	$ 192,132,277	$ 12,872,793	$ 9,929,556	$ 7,779,537	$ 3,939,630	$ 2,371,392	$ 2,961,265	$ 556,373	$ 2,121,204	$ 234,664,027
2017	$ 199,376,130	$ 13,641,300	$ 6,448,823	$ 8,022,545	$ 6,142,390	$ 2,522,370	$ 3,363,483	$ 562,865	$ 2,944,965	$ 243,024,871
2018 (2)	$ 206,800,056	$ 14,341,668	$ 7,035,404	$ 8,512,213	$ 5,985,497	$ 2,645,892	$ 3,806,666	$ 570,237	$ 4,077,528	$ 253,775,161
2019	$ 214,042,524	$ 14,958,972	$ 6,970,652	$ 9,103,132	$ 5,886,356	$ 2,752,636	$ 4,750,315	$ 813,170	$ 3,685,788	$ 262,963,545
2020	$ 221,691,856	$ 17,540,447	$ 6,597,960	$ 8,356,499	$ 7,134,207	$ 3,000,160	$ 4,324,336	$ 834,998	$ 3,862,692	$ 273,343,155

(1) The scope of the independent audit does not include the tables displayed within the Statistical section of the CAFR.
(2) In FY2019, FY2018 General Property Taxes revised when compared to FY2018 CAFR.

COUNTY OF STAFFORD, VIRGINIA | Table S-6

ASSESSED VALUE AND ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY
Calendar Years 2011 - 2020
(unaudited) (1)

		Real Property				Personal Property							
Calendar Year		Residential Real Property	Commercial and Industrial Real Property	Agricultural Real Property	Total Real Property (3)	Personal Property	Merchants Capital	Machinery & Tools	Mobile Homes	Recreational Vehicles/ Trailers; Watercraft & Business Property	Total Personal Property	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Total Direct Tax Rate (4)
2011		$ 10,021,541,300	$ 2,540,176,800	$ 611,053,100	$ 12,719,091,716	$ 580,866,160	$ 180,885,340	$ 30,960,430	$ 20,411,060	$ 158,134,400	$ 971,257,390	$ 13,690,349,106	1.19
2012	(2)	$ 10,236,576,300	$ 2,623,917,176	$ 517,222,800	$ 13,002,326,118	$ 608,786,840	$ 196,387,420	$ 30,495,880	$ 19,280,860	$ 177,549,360	$ 1,032,500,360	$ 14,034,826,478	1.19
2013		$ 10,453,773,090	$ 2,673,373,426	$ 497,992,200	$ 13,262,150,638	$ 632,393,059	$ 186,440,770	$ -	$ 16,697,240	$ 137,968,580	$ 973,499,649	$ 14,235,650,287	1.19
2014	(2)	$ 11,453,237,050	$ 2,765,187,000	$ 510,902,000	$ 14,389,795,201	$ 646,424,160	$ 198,206,730	$ -	$ 15,648,640	$ 132,954,700	$ 993,234,230	$ 15,383,029,431	1.12
2015		$ 11,771,269,050	$ 2,775,865,500	$ 495,224,200	$ 14,699,463,435	$ 658,036,590	$ 199,069,300	$ -	$ 16,162,950	$ 139,524,240	$ 1,012,793,080	$ 15,712,256,515	1.12
2016	(2)	$ 12,745,166,500	$ 2,946,159,700	$ 473,016,900	$ 15,857,245,779	$ 694,942,180	$ 195,895,430	$ -	$ 16,622,020	$ 147,308,220	$ 1,054,767,850	$ 16,912,013,629	1.09
2017	(5)	$ 13,046,815,950	$ 2,993,924,200	$ 455,058,000	$ 16,495,801,650	$ 716,779,720	$ 249,816,840	$ -	$ 16,880,360	$ 157,450,170	$ 1,140,927,090	$ 17,636,728,740	1.09
2018	(2)	$ 13,855,938,651	$ 3,183,115,300	$ 459,242,200	$ 17,498,296,151	$ 755,575,220	$ 206,150,400	$ -	$ 17,017,230	$ 168,845,320	$ 1,147,588,170	$ 18,645,884,321	1.09
2019		$ 14,247,191,601	$ 3,179,860,300	$ 431,519,300	$ 17,858,571,201	$ 770,824,880	$ 173,543,320	$ -	$ 17,083,260	$ 170,802,840	$ 1,132,254,300	$ 18,990,825,501	1.11
2020	(2)	$ 15,366,648,100	$ 3,236,412,900	$ 416,999,300	$ 19,020,060,300	$ 785,802,570	$ 183,272,630	$ -	$ 17,055,070	$ 172,952,030	$ 1,159,082,300	$ 20,179,142,600	1.10

(1) The scope of the independent audit does not include the tables displayed within the Statistical section of the CAFR.
(2) The county reassesses real property every two years. Real property is assessed at 100% of the fair market value.
(3) The assessed value of real property does not include exempt values.
(4) Total Direct Tax Rates are calculated per $100 of assessed value, calculated on a weighted average basis. Refer to Table 7.
(5) FY17 Total Direct Tax Rates revised in FY18 to reflect correct rate.

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Revenue.

COUNTY OF STAFFORD, VIRGINIA **Table S-7**

DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING TAX RATES (1)
Calendar Years 2011 - 2020
(unaudited) (2)

Calendar Year		Real Estate		Personal Property (4)		Merchants Capital		Machinery and Tools		Mobile Homes (5)		Recreational Vehicles/ Trailers; Watercraft & Business Property (6)		Total Direct Tax Rate For each Fiscal Year (7)
		Tax Rate	Direct Rate Applied (7)	Tax Rate	Direct Rate Applied (7)	Tax Rate	Direct Rate Applied (7)	Tax Rate	Direct Rate Applied (7)	Tax Rate	Direct Rate Applied	Tax Rate	Direct Rate Applied	
2011		$1.08	$ 1.00	$6.89	$ 0.12	$0.50	$ 0.01	$0.75	$ -	$1.08	$ -	$5.49	$ 0.06	$1.19
2012	(3)	$1.07	$ 0.99	$6.89	$ 0.12	$0.50	$ 0.01	$0.75	$ -	$1.07	$ -	$5.49	$ 0.07	$1.19
2013		$1.07	$ 0.99	$6.89	$ 0.12	$0.50	$ 0.01	$ -	$ -	$1.07	$ -	$5.49	$ 0.05	$1.19
2014	(3)	$1.02	$ 0.95	$6.61	$ 0.11	$0.50	$ 0.01	$ -	$ -	$1.02	$ -	$5.49	$ 0.05	$1.12
2015		$1.02	$ 0.95	$6.61	$ 0.11	$0.50	$ 0.01	$ -	$ -	$1.02	$ -	$5.49	$ 0.05	$1.12
2016	(3)	$0.99	$ 0.93	$6.50	$ 0.10	$0.50	$ 0.01	$ -	$ -	$0.99	$ -	$5.49	$ 0.05	$1.09
2017		$0.99	$ 0.93	$6.46	$ 0.11	$0.50	$ 0.01	$ -	$ -	$0.99	$ -	$5.49	$ 0.05	$1.09
2018	(3)	$0.99	$ 0.93	$6.46	$ 0.10	$0.50	$ 0.01	$ -	$ -	$0.99	$ -	$5.49	$ 0.05	$1.09
2019		$1.01	$ 0.95	$6.46	$ 0.10	$0.50	$ -	$ -	$ -	$0.99	$ -	$5.49	$ 0.05	$1.11
2020	(3)	$0.97	$ 0.95	$6.46	$ 0.10	$0.50	$ -	$ -	$ -	$0.97	$ -	$5.49	$ 0.05	$1.10

(1) All the rates listed on this page are direct rates, meaning the primary government has the authority to set, modify or approve.
Although the County does support some regional activities, there are no rates set or charged by any overlapping governmental bodies.
(2) The scope of the independent audit does not include the tables displayed within the Statistical section of the CAFR.
(3) Years of General Reassessments. Real estate is assessed at 100% of fair market value. Rates are charged per $100 of assessed value.
(4) Personal property is assessed at 40% of fair market value. Hence, the effective tax rate is approximately $2.58 per $100 of fair market value.
(5) Mobile homes are assessed at 100% of fair market value.

(6) Beginning in calendar year 2009, recreational vehicles / trailers, watercraft and business property have a separate rate set.
FY17 Direct Rate Applied was revised to correct rate in FY18.
(7) The Direct Tax Rates are calculated per $100 of assessed value, calculated on a weighted average basis based on assessed value. Refer to Table 6 for Assessed Values.
FY17 Total Direct Tax Rate revised to correct rate in FY18.

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Revenue.

COUNTY OF STAFFORD, VIRGINIA

Table S-8

PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAX PAYERS
Calendar Years 2019 vs 2010
(unaudited) (1)

		Calendar Year 2019			Calendar Year 2010		
Tax Payer	Type of Business	Assessed Valuation	Rank	% Total Assessed Valuation	Assessed Valuation	Rank	% Total Assessed Valuation
Virginia Electric & Power Co	Utility	$ 275,135,039	1	1.4%			
Park Ridge Townhomes	Commercial	105,691,300	2	0.6%			
Kensington Multifamily Partners LLC	Commercial	98,313,500	3	0.5%			
Stafford Market Place	Commercial	84,853,300	4	0.4%	143,965,700	1	1.1%
Silver Companies	Commercial	82,595,700	5	0.4%	66,630,100	5	0.5%
Government Insurance Employee Co	Commercial	78,758,610	6	0.4%	82,419,740	3	0.6%
Verizon	Utility	68,770,943	7	0.4%			
Ultris @ Courthouse Square Apt	Commercial	67,579,300	8	0.4%			
Walmart	Commercial	66,002,687	9	0.3%			
Quantico Corportate Center	Commercial	60,633,400	10	0.3%			
Dominion Virginia Power	Utility				111,401,180	2	0.8%
The Garrett Companies	Commercial				74,703,100	4	0.6%
United Dominion Realty Trust	Commercial				61,780,900	6	0.5%
ACPRE ACS Realty LLC	Commercial				54,270,700	7	0.4%
Stafford Lake Associates LP	Commercial				51,158,500	8	0.4%
Northern Stafford Associates LLC	Commercial				50,583,700	9	0.4%
Pulte Home Corp	Commercial				47,575,400	10	0.4%
Totals		$ 988,333,779		5.2%	$ 744,489,020		5.5%
Total taxable assessed value		$ 18,990,825,501			$ 13,528,285,528		

(1) The scope of the independent audit does not include the tables displayed within the Statistical section of the CAFR.

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Revenue.

REAL PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2020
(unaudited) (1)

Fiscal Year	Taxes Levied for the Fiscal Year (2) (Original Levy)	Adjustments	Total Adjusted Levy	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy: Amount	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy: Percentage of Original Levy	Subsequent Collections by Levy Years (3)	Total Collections to Date: Amount	Total Collections to Date: Percentage of Adjusted Levy
2011	$ 139,098,207	$ (477,378)	$ 138,620,829	$ 134,537,353	96.72%	$ 3,206,386	$ 137,743,739	99.37%
2012	$ 138,195,291	$ (566,768)	$ 137,628,524	$ 134,446,756	97.29%	$ 3,033,195	$ 137,479,951	99.89%
2013	$ 141,088,714	$ (628,046)	$ 140,460,667	$ 136,430,178	96.70%	$ 2,865,717	$ 139,295,895	99.17%
2014	$ 144,738,631	$ (390,547)	$ 144,348,083	$ 140,322,929	96.95%	$ 2,529,848	$ 142,852,777	98.96%
2015	$ 147,557,767	$ (395,963)	$ 147,161,804	$ 144,103,736	97.66%	$ 2,526,808	$ 146,630,544	99.64%
2016	$ 152,915,361	$ (788,345)	$ 152,127,016	$ 148,989,753	97.43%	$ 2,318,533	$ 151,308,286	99.46%
2017	$ 157,468,327	$ (848,373)	$ 156,619,954	$ 154,159,375	97.90%	$ 1,904,443	$ 156,063,818	99.64%
2018	$ 163,675,360	$ (1,246,706)	$ 162,428,654	$ 159,946,093	97.72%	$ 1,604,054	$ 161,550,147	99.46%
2019	$ 170,959,805	$ (1,845,323)	$ 169,114,481	$ 166,830,279	97.58%	$ 1,534,309	$ 168,364,588	99.56%
2020	$ 175,302,689	$ (1,797,388)	$ 173,505,301	$ 170,646,581	97.34%	$ -	$ 170,646,581	98.35%

(1) The scope of the independent audit does not include the tables displayed within the Statistical section of the CAFR.
(2) Taxes Levied for the Fiscal Year = Tax setups minus Tax Relief and Disable Vet Relief.
(3) The Collections in Subsequent Years column is restated annually to accurately report delinquent taxes by levy year rather than by collection year.

Source: Data provided by the Stafford County Treasurer's Office.

COUNTY OF STAFFORD, VIRGINIA

Table S-10

RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE
Direct Debt Ratios
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2020
(unaudited) (1)

	Governmental Activities					Business-Type Activities	Total Direct Debt				
Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds (2)	Lease Revenue Bonds (2)	Literary Loans	Capital Leases	VRA Loan	Revenue Bonds (3)	Total Primary Government	Total Primary Government Including Premiums (4)	Percentage of Assessed Real Property Value (5)	Percentage of Personal Income (6)	Outstanding Debt Per Capita (7)
2011	$ 251,459,634	$ 84,470,000	$ 4,172,633	$ 14,138,137	$ 8,409,471	$ 38,017,841	$ 400,667,716	$ 408,575,132	3.15%	7.46%	$ 3,106.89
2012	$ 257,810,098	$ 80,685,000	$ 3,661,484	$ 7,949,797	$ 8,023,769	$ 87,277,322	$ 445,407,470	$ 464,569,943	3.43%	7.97%	$ 3,370.90
2013	$ 297,085,268	$ 77,195,000	$ 3,195,335	$ 7,026,320	$ 7,626,409	$ 85,002,056	$ 477,130,388	$ 501,455,917	3.60%	8.09%	$ 3,526.18
2014	$ 310,375,533	$ 73,665,000	$ 2,729,186	$ 12,053,731	$ 7,205,949	$ 98,204,379	$ 504,233,778	$ 530,507,968	3.28%	8.38%	$ 3,686.24
2015	$ 314,821,489	$ 12,415,000	$ 2,263,037	$ 10,339,667	$ 71,099,213	$ 95,339,840	$ 506,278,246	$ 540,065,412	3.22%	8.04%	$ 3,557.85
2016	$ 327,095,270	$ 9,875,000	$ 1,796,888	$ 13,674,528	$ 71,202,259	$ 101,019,503	$ 524,663,448	$ 560,324,897	3.10%	8.17%	$ 3,684.95
2017	$ 337,758,148	$ 7,315,000	$ 1,330,739	$ 11,186,218	$ 74,634,850	$ 100,489,853	$ 532,714,808	$ 569,666,129	3.23%	8.00%	$ 3,683.75
2018	$ 333,349,649	$ 500,000	$ 864,590	$ 8,637,381	$ 82,346,744	$ 96,977,811	$ 522,676,175	$ 559,827,933	2.99%	7.64%	$ 3,587.37
2019	$ 323,653,653	$ 460,000	$ 648,441	$ 8,530,958	$ 77,232,694	$ 93,352,959	$ 503,878,705	$ 539,886,064	2.82%	7.06%	$ 3,379.24
2020	$ 307,937,439	$ 420,000	$ 432,292	$ 11,045,472	$ 71,932,447	$ 89,609,873	$ 481,377,523	$ 515,688,295	2.53%	5.76%	$ 3,173.45

(1) The scope of the independent audit does not include the tables displayed in the Statistical section of the CAFR.
(2) Bond numbers shown do not include the impact of deferred amounts for premiums or discounts.
(3) In fiscal year 2010, Revenue Bonds for Business-Type Activities were included to show the total primary government's outstanding debt. Prior years were restated.
(4)In FY2016, Total Primary Government Including Premiums were added. However, percentage of assessed real property valued,
percentage of personal income and outstanding debt per capita are calculated without the use of premiums.
In FY18, restated figures to include Business-Type Premiums .
(5) Percentage of Assessed Taxable Real Property = Total Direct Debt/Total Assessed Taxable Real Property Value (See Table S-14).
(6) Percentage of Personal Income = Outstanding Debt Per Capita/Total Per Capita Personal Income (See Table S-14).
(7) Percentage of Assessed Real Property = Total Direct Debt/Population (See Table S-14).

COUNTY OF STAFFORD, VIRGINIA **Table S-11**

RATIOS OF GENERAL BONDED DEBT OUTSTANDING
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2020
(unaudited) (1)

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds (2)	Premiums on General Obligation Bonds	Percentage of Estimated Actual Taxable Value of Property (3)	Outstanding Debt Per Capita (4)
2011	$ 251,459,634	$ 220,648	1.83%	$ 1,950
2012	$ 257,810,098	$ 10,782,718	1.85%	$ 1,951
2013	$ 297,085,268	$ 16,255,429	2.09%	$ 2,196
2014	$ 310,375,533	$ 17,344,516	2.11%	$ 2,242
2015	$ 314,821,489	$ 25,242,174	2.10%	$ 2,212
2016	$ 327,095,270	$ 26,557,015	2.08%	$ 2,297
2017	$ 337,758,148	$ 28,124,783	2.07%	$ 2,336
2018	$ 333,349,649	$ 28,742,719	1.92%	$ 2,288
2019	$ 323,653,653	$ 28,015,819	1.79%	$ 2,171
2020	$ 307,937,439	$ 26,736,731	1.67%	$ 2,030

(1) The scope of the independent audit does not include the tables displayed in the Statistical section of the CAFR.
(2) There are currently no resources that have been externally restricted for the repayment of the principal of general bonded debt. Therefore net bonded debt is equal to total bonded debt.
(3) See Assessed Value and Actual Value of Taxable Real Property, Table S-5.
Percentage = Outstanding General Bonded Debt / Taxable Assessed Real Property Value X Tax rate.
(4) Population data can be found Taxable Real Property Value (See Table S-15) on Demographic and Economic Statistics (Table S-15).

DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DEBT
As of June 30, 2020
(unaudited) (1)

	Debt Outstanding	Estimated Percentage Applicable (2)	Estimated Share of Direct and Overlapping Debt
Direct debt:			
General Government			
General obligation bonds (3)	$ 307,937,439	100.0%	$ 307,937,439
Lease revenue bonds (3)	420,000	100.0%	420,000
Literary loans	432,292	100.0%	432,292
Capital leases	11,045,472	100.0%	11,045,472
VRA	71,932,447	100.0%	71,932,447
Total general government direct debt	391,767,650		391,767,650
Bond premiums	26,736,731	100.0%	26,736,731
Total general government obligations including premiums	$ 418,504,381		$ 418,504,381
Overlapping Debt:			
Regional Joint Activities			
Rappahannock Regional Jail	58,870,000	47.6%	28,022,120
Total regional joint ventures	58,870,000		28,022,120
Total overlapping debt	58,870,000		28,022,120
Total direct and overlapping debt	$ 450,637,650		$ 419,789,770

(1) The scope of the independent audit does not include the tables displayed within the Statistical section of the CAFR.
(2) The estimated percentage applicable of overlapping debt was calculated based on the population.
(3) Bond numbers shown do not include the impact of any deferred amounts for premiums or losses on refunding.

DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2020
(unaudited) (1)

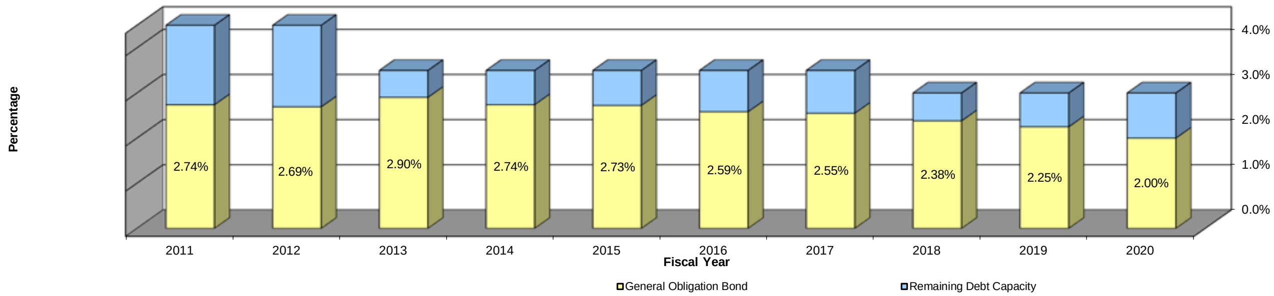
On June 4, 2019, the Board of Supervisors adopted new "Principles of High Performance Financial Management" as a means to prudently manage the people's resources through accountable and transparent allocation of resources, planned strategic use of financial resources to ensure sustainability, maintain and upgrade the County's bond ratings and ensure a balanced tax burden from residential and commercial sources. The principles include three significant debt limitations as follows:

Debt Limitation 1:

The (tax-supported) general obligation debt shall not exceed 3.5% of the asssessed valuation of taxable real property prior to FY2014, 3% between FY2014-FY2019 and 2.75% thereafter. (2)

	Fiscal Year									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Assessed value of taxable real property	$ 12,719,091,716	$ 13,002,326,118	$ 13,262,150,638	$ 14,372,802,061	$ 14,699,463,435	$ 15,857,245,779	$ 16,495,801,650	$ 17,498,296,151	$ 17,858,571,201	$ 19,020,060,300
Debt limit, 3% of assessed value prior to 6/4/19, 2.75% thereafter (2)	$445,168,210	$455,081,414	$464,175,272	$503,048,072	$514,481,220	$475,717,373	$494,874,050	$524,948,885	$535,757,136	$523,051,658
Tax-supported general obligation debt (3)	$348,511,738	$350,180,351	$385,102,012	$393,975,668	$400,598,739	$409,969,416	$421,038,737	$417,060,984	$401,994,788	$380,722,178
% of assessed real property	**2.74%**	**2.69%**	**2.90%**	**2.74%**	**2.73%**	**2.59%**	**2.55%**	**2.38%**	**2.25%**	**2.00%**
Debt margin (4)	$96,656,472	$104,901,063	$79,073,260	$109,072,404	$113,882,481	$65,747,957.37	$ 73,835,313	$ 107,887,901	$ 133,762,348	$ 142,329,480

Total Debt to Assessed Value of Property
not to exceed 3.0% prior to 6/4/19, 2.75 thereafter



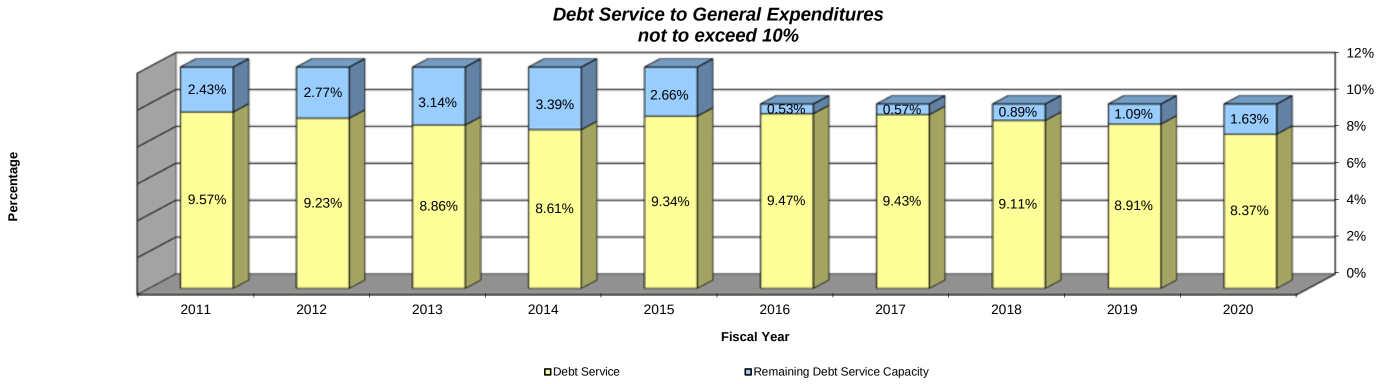
(1) The scope of the independent audit does not include the tables/charts displayed in the Statistical section of the CAFR.
(2) Debt limit was 3% of assessed value prior to June 21, 2005; it changed to 4.5% of assessed value until July 6, 2010; at that time it was set at 3.5% of assessed value with a goal to reach 3% by July 1, 2015. On 11/17/15, the Debt limit was returned to 3.0 % of assessed value. In FY18 CAFR, years FY 16 and FY17 have been revised to correctly reflect 3.0 % of assessed value. On June 4, 2019, the debt limit was set to 2.75%.
(3) The tax-supported general obligation debt includes general obligation bonds (including VPSA), lease-revenue bonds (issued for the construction of public safety projects), literary loans, certificates of participation and VRS taxable refunding bonds. Any impact of premiums and/or losses on refunding are excluded from these numbers.
(4) Counties in Virginia are not subject to state imposed debt margins. The debt margin above represents a self-imposed debt limitation established by the Board of Supervisors.

DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2020
(unaudited) (1)

Debt Limitation 2:

General fund debt service expenditures not including master leases (County and Schools) shall not exceed 11% of the general government budget or 10% after FY15. (2)

	Fiscal Year									
	2011	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
General government budget (3)	$ 383,015,888	$ 387,213,980	$ 399,027,672	$ 409,450,896	$ 419,269,371	$ 426,175,667	$ 444,242,723	$ 462,388,414	$ 475,651,388	$ 497,365,567
Debt limit, 11% of general government budget, 10 % after 2015 (7)	$45,961,907	$42,593,538	$43,893,044	$45,039,599	$41,926,937	$42,617,567	$44,424,272	$46,238,841	$47,565,139	$49,736,557
Debt service expenditure (4) (5)	36,636,001	35,742,589	$35,348,244	35,254,971	39,169,081	40,370,084	41,870,495	42,103,993	42,394,149	41,607,653
Percentage of the general government budget	**9.57%**	**9.23%**	**8.86%**	**8.61%**	**9.34%**	**9.47%**	**9.43%**	**9.11%**	**8.91%**	**8.37%**
Debt service margin (6)	$ 9,325,906	$ 6,850,949	$ 8,544,800	$ 9,784,628	$ 2,757,856	$ 2,247,483	$ 2,553,777	$ 4,134,849	$ 5,170,990	$ 8,128,904



(1) The scope of the independent audit does not include the tables/charts displayed in the Statistical section of the CAFR.
(2) Debt service limit was 10% of general expenditures prior to June 21, 2005; it changed to 12% of general expenditures until July 6, 2010; at that time it was set at 11% of general expenditures with a goal to reach 10% by July 1, 2015.
(3) General government is defined in the adopted Principles of High Performance Financial Management as General Fund plus the School Operating Fund (including School Grant Funds) less the School transfer.
(4) Debt service expenditures = principal payments plus interest.
(5) The above schedule excludes debt service on master leases, the fiscal year 2007 through 2013 expenditures were revised in the 2014 CAFR.
(6) Counties in Virginia are not subject to state imposed debt margins. The debt margin above represents a self-imposed debt limitation established by the Board of Supervisors.
(7) In FY17 CAFR, The debit limits for 2015 and 2017 were restated to 10%.

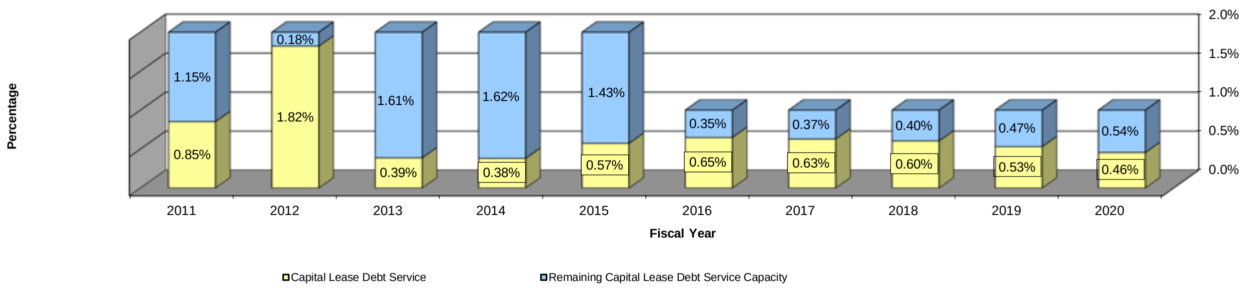
DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2020
(unaudited) (1)

Debt Limitation 3:

Capital lease debt service shall not exceed 2% of the general government budget prior to FY13 and 1% thereafter. (2)

	Fiscal Year									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
General government budget	$ 383,015,888	$ 387,213,980	$ 399,027,672	$ 409,450,896	$ 419,269,371	$ 426,175,667	$ 444,242,723	$ 462,388,414	$ 475,651,388	$ 497,365,567
Capital lease debt service limit (2) Total debt service limitation	7,660,318	7,744,280	3,990,276	4,094,509	4,192,694	4,261,757	4,442,427	4,623,884	4,756,514	4,973,656
Amount of total debt service applicable to limit (3)	3,264,391	7,054,952	1,549,552	1,559,682	2,405,210	2,766,685	2,795,283	2,795,283	2,527,833	2,269,628
Capital lease debt service as a percentage of general government budget	**0.85%**	**1.82%**	**0.39%**	**0.38%**	**0.57%**	**0.65%**	**0.63%**	**0.60%**	**0.53%**	**0.46%**
Debt service margin (4)	$ 4,395,927	$ 689,327	$ 2,440,724	$ 2,534,827	$ 1,787,483	$ 1,495,072	$ 1,647,145	$ 1,828,602	$ 2,228,681	$ 2,704,028

Capital Lease Debt Service to General Government Budget not to exceed 2% prior to FY13 and 1% thereafter



(1) The scope of the independent audit does not include the tables/charts displayed in the Statistical section of the CAFR.
(2) Debt service limit was 2% of general expenditures prior to fiscal year 2012; the Board changed this policy to 1% of general general government budget in June 2012 after all debt service transactions had been recorded.
(3) At the end of fiscal year 2012 capital leases were paid down by $ 5.3 million.
(4) Counties in Virginia are not subject to state imposed debt margins. The debt margin above represents a self-imposed debt limitation established by the Board of Supervisors.

COUNTY OF STAFFORD, VIRGINIA **Table S-14**

PLEDGED REVENUE COVERAGE: WATER AND SEWER FUND
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2020
(unaudited) (1)

	Water and Sewer Fund						
			Net				
Fiscal	Gross	Less:	Available	Debt Service			Coverage
Year	Revenue (2)	Expenses (3)	Revenue	Principal	Interest	Total	(Times) (4)
2011 (5)	$ 28,805,551	$ 19,454,526	$ 9,351,025	$ 6,270,000	$ 759,468	$ 7,029,468	1.33
2012	$ 31,620,457	$ 20,670,017	$ 10,950,440	$ 3,815,613	$ 1,567,969	$ 5,383,582	2.03
2013	$ 37,586,122	$ 20,577,533	$ 17,008,589	$ 1,975,883	$ 3,174,914	$ 5,150,797	3.30
2014	$ 40,151,093	$ 21,637,360	$ 18,513,733	$ 2,807,676	$ 3,294,940	$ 6,102,616	3.03
2015	$ 39,480,956	$ 24,423,982	$ 15,056,974	$ 2,864,536	$ 3,777,812	$ 6,642,348	2.27
2016	$ 44,781,008	$ 23,836,325	$ 20,944,683	$ 2,924,720	$ 3,814,897	$ 6,739,617	3.11
2017	$ 49,965,359	$ 27,155,536	$ 22,809,823	$ 3,314,650	$ 3,663,117	$ 6,977,767	3.27
2018	$ 53,488,200	$ 27,485,520	$ 26,002,680	$ 3,512,042	$ 3,494,594	$ 7,006,636	3.71
2019	$ 55,081,671	$ 24,190,604	$ 30,891,067	$ 3,624,851	$ 3,426,297	$ 7,051,149	4.38
2020	$ 57,020,882	$ 28,287,347	$ 28,733,535	$ 3,743,087	$ 3,310,659	$ 7,053,746	4.07

(1) The scope of the independent audit does not include the tables displayed in the Statistical section of the CAFR.
(2) Includes availability fees and any other revenue sources pledged for the retirement of debt, which is consistent with Stafford County's Master Bond Covenants.
(3) Total expenses are exclusive of depreciation, amortization and bond interest.
(4) Net revenue coverage required by the covenants is 1.2 times the debt service.
(5) Fiscal year 2011 Principal payments for Debt Service includes a payout of refunding bonds of $3,350,000.

COUNTY OF STAFFORD, VIRGINIA **Table S-15**

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2020
(unaudited) (1)

Fiscal Year	Population (2)	Civilian Labor Force (3)	At Place Employment(4)	Unemployment Rate (5)	Personal Income (in thousands) (6)	Per Capita Personal Income (7)	Total Taxable Assessed Real Property (8)
2011	129,772	68,039	35,484	5.2%	$ 5,439,653	$ 41,917	$ 12,719,091,716
2012	132,719	72,993	37,508	4.9%	$ 5,674,401	$ 42,755	$ 13,002,326,118
2013	135,311	71,569	38,039	5.1%	$ 5,900,913	$ 43,610	$ 13,262,150,638
2014	138,423	71,229	39,672	5.2%	$ 6,091,996	$ 44,010	$ 14,389,795,201
2015	142,299	70,828	40,341	5.2%	$ 6,296,162	$ 44,246	$ 14,699,463,435
2016	142,380	67,413	41,939	4.0%	$ 6,425,740	$ 45,131	$ 15,857,245,779
2017	144,612	69,913	42,399	3.6%	$ 6,657,002	$ 46,034	$ 16,495,801,650
2018	145,699	70,284	43,130	3.3%	$ 6,841,181	$ 46,954	$ 17,498,296,151
2019	149,110	71,656	44,318	2.7%	$ 7,141,369	$ 47,893	$ 17,858,571,201
2020	151,689	73,950	42,750	7.5%	$ 7,410,183	$ 48,851	$ 19,020,060,300

(1) The scope of the independent audit does not include the tables displayed within the Statistical section of the CAFR.

(2) Population figures for fiscal year 2010 were provided by the U.S. Census Count. Fiscal Year 2011 figure is from American Community Survey Estimate. Fiscal year 2012 figure is from Weldon Cooper Center. Fiscal year 2013 -2019 figures are from Stafford County Planning and Zoning.

(3) The Civilian Labor Force represents the number of people that live in Stafford County. Source: fiscal year 2010- 2014 (US Census DP-3), fiscal year 2015-2019 figures are from Viginia Employment Commission (VEC) .

(4) The At Place Employment numbers represent the number of jobs in Stafford County. It includes people that commute into Stafford County to work and excludes those that travel out of the County to work. Figures are based on a calendar year. Source: Virginia Employment Commission (VEC)

(5) Unemployment Rate Source: Virginia Employment Commission (VEC)

(6) Personal Income figures are based on a calculation of per capita and population numbers.

(7) Per capita personal income figures (fiscal year 2010-2011): Estimate provided by Stafford County Finance Department assuming a growth of 2%. Per capita personal income figures (fiscal year 2012-2013): Provided by Stafford Economic Development. Fiscal year 2011 figure revised, fiscal year 2012 , 2013, 2016-2019 based on 2% increase. Fiscal Year 2014-2015 figures are from Stafford County Economic Development.

(8) Total taxable assessed real property figures are based on a calendar year. Source: Stafford County Office of the Commissioner of Revenue.

COMPARATIVE DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS
Census Years 2000 & 2010
(unaudited) (1)

	2000 Census	2010 Census					
	Stafford County	Stafford County		Virginia		United States	
Population:							
Median age	33.0	34.2	(2)	37.5	(2)	37.2	(2)
Persons under 18 years old	28.6%	29.2%		23.4%		24.3%	
Persons 19 to 64 years old	65.8%	64.3%		64.4%		62.8%	
Persons 65 years old and over	5.6%	6.5%		12.2%		12.9%	
Persons per square mile	341.9	477.0	(2)	202.1	(2)	87.3	(2)
Education:							
High school or higher	88.6%	91.3%		85.8%		84.6%	
Bachelor's degree or higher	29.6%	35.5%		33.4%		27.5%	
Income:							
Median household income	$75,456	$88,179		$59,372		$50,221	
Housing:							
Number persons/household	3.0	3.0		2.5		2.6	
Percent owner occupied	80.6%	79.5%		69.2%		66.9%	
Owner occupied median value	$156,400	$364,900		$247,100		$185,400	

(1) The scope of the independent audit does not include the tables displayed within the Statistical section of the CAFR.
(2) Census numbers for Median Age and Persons per Square Mile are for year 2010 all other numbers reflect data for year 2009.
(Source: http://quickfacts.census.gov)

Source: US Census, 2000 & 2010.

COUNTY OF STAFFORD, VIRGINIA Table S-17

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS
Fiscal Years 2020 vs 2011
(unaudited) (1)

		Fiscal Year 2020			Fiscal Year 2011		
Employer	**Industry**	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total County Employment (2)	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total County Employment (2)
Stafford County School System	Education	4,249	1	9.9%	3,789	1	9.9%
GEICO, Government Employees Insurance	Insurance	3,800	2	8.9%	3,500	2	9.9%
U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation	Government Services	2,000	3	4.7%	2,000	3	5.6%
Walmart	Retail	1,000	4	2.3%			
Stafford County Government	County Government	971	5	2.3%	760	4	2.1%
McLane Mid Atlantic	Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	680	6	1.6%	500	6	1.4%
Man Tech International	Information Technology	570	7	1.3%	200	9	0.6%
Hilldrup	Mover and Storage	500	8	1.2%			
Stafford Hospital Center	Medical	500	9	1.2%	400	5	1.1%
Intuit	Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	350	10	0.8%	200	8	0.6%
Manheim Fredericksburg Auto Auction	Auto Sales				300	7	0.8%
QinetiQ	Engineering Consultants				200	10	0.6%
Total 10 Largest Employers		10,371		24.3%	11,849		22.7%
Total County Employment		42,750			35,484		

(1) The scope of the independent audit does not include the tables displayed within the Statistical section of the CAFR.
(2) Percentage of Total County Employment is based on the midpoints in the ranges given.
(The data above does not include the 6,700 Marines or 6,900 civilians stationed/employed at the Quantico Marine Corps Base or any retail.)

Source: Virginia Employment Commission.& US Bureau of Labor Statistics

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT COUNTY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION
Fiscal Years 2011- 2020
(unaudited) (1)

Function/Program Employees:	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Primary Government:										
Governmental activities:										
General government	98	99	99	97	103	102	107	107	124	124
Judicial administration	44	46	48	46	44	48	52	53	59	59
Public safety (2)	319	332	338	358	355	379	378	415	419	419
Public services (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health and welfare	49	54	51	51	54	52	51	64	72	72
Parks, recreation and community facilities (4)	53	53	51	53	54	58	56	62	88	88
Community development	63	62	67	69	66	62	63	72	75	75
Transportation (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total governmental activities employees	626	646	654	674	676	701	707	773	837	837
Business-type activities:										
Utilities	134	136	132	134	137	137	133	140	139	139
Total business-type activities employees										
Total primary government employees	760	782	786	808	813	838	840	913	976	976
Volunteers:										
Public safety (6)	600	550	400	200	200	200	327	368	260	571

(1) The scope of the independent audit does not include the tables displayed within the Statistical section of the CAFR.
(2) Includes E-911 Fund employees.
(3) Beginning in fiscal year 2010, Public services was reclassed to Parks, Recreation and Community Facilities.
(4) Does not include seasonal employees.
(5) Beginning in fiscal year 2010, Transportation was reclassed to Community development.
(6) The number of Public Safety Volunteers is provided by the Stafford County Fire and Rescue Department and Sheriff's Office.

Source: Stafford Human Resources Department.

OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2020
(unaudited) (1)

Function/Program	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Governmental Activities:										
General government										
Commissioner of Revenue										
Taxpayers assisted at real estate and personal property counters	12,645	11,262	9,748	8,841	11,546	12,744	13,230	8,786	8,292	7,028
Building permits reviewed	1,609	1,798	1,961	1,976	1,858	1,973	2,310	2,248	2,270	3,106
State income tax returns processed	5,096	2,504	5,570	6,838	7,027	5,741	5,739	5,317	4,825	5,111
Personal property records processed	83,746	87,541	86,054	77,632	80,419	92,063	79,169	74,828	70,632	96,698
Finance										
Landfill bills processed	310	351	352	369	407	421	479	661	832	901
Accounts payable transactions processed (2)	43,980	44,497	45,156	47,429	43,731	44,379	49,327	33,859	31,096	30,835
Department of Human Resources										
Number of new hires	225	214	249	242	272	310	367	346	361	172
Number of positions recruited	86	94	80	78	90	104	111	134	155	141
Public Services										
Total facilities maintained (sq ft) (3)	495,567	495,567	563,271	565,128	555,218	600,967	594,232	612,624	612,800	620,662
Registrar										
Voters served at polling places	35,162	32,965	63,431	36,479	45,043	53,212	81,911	50,515	64,781	78,154
Registered Voters Served (4)	77,053	80,572	81,765	82,630	81,394	86,603	90,645	93,755	96,160	100,464
Treasurer										
Real estate and personal property bills processed	267,955	267,546	271,311	277,174	283,455	291,455	293,468	307,064	314,318	377,133
Water and sewer bills processed	385,619	390,614	395,147	401,193	415,050	415,050	431,776	440,792	451,511	461,154
Judicial administration										
Victims' services (5)	785	856	957	914	929	973	1,335	1,434	1,341	1,301
Public safety										
Requests for law enforcement service (responded)	68,817	75,457	73,371	75,716	75,458	82,317	85,332	71,310	67,788	73,957
Number of arrests	6,764	6,851	6,194	6,084	5,341	5,029	5,297	5,465	5,478	6,397
Number of fire and EMS calls (6)	22,674	25,660	25,957	25,432	24,845	17,983	25,039	26,665	19,400	20,248

OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2020
(unaudited) (1)

Function/Program	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Social Services										
Benefit applications received (11)	7,910	7,853	8,552	8,810	7,989	7,552	N/A	7,445	9,112	10,658
CPS complaints investigated (7)	542	603	546	542	695	704	755	780	709	572
Food stamp households served	3,363	3,701	4,024	4,032	3,718	3,379	3,201	3,106	3,126	3,422
Foster care children served	79	73	71	82	59	56	52	56	72	64
Parks, Recreational and Cultural										
Programs offered: gymnastics	2,042	2,230	2,056	1,610	2,532	2,689	3,312	3,339	3,417	2,462
Programs offered: senior citizens	412	377	260	495	564	801	834	838	714	367
Programs offered: sports/recreation	811	915	618	1,244	1,131	1,268	752	448	790	412
Programs offered: aquatics	549	550	630	507	635	903	704	1,685	899	151
Acres maintained (12)	1,432	1,432	1,476	1,476	1,476	2,072	2,072	2,072	2,072	2,072
Community Development										
Public Works										
Permits issued	3,381	3,567	4,306	4,424	4,062	5,228	5,735	5,495	5,616	5,466
Chesapeake Bay building permits reviewed	1,422	1,487	1,744	1,893	1,942	1,877	2,141	2,187	2,197	3,106
Building inspections performed	25,188	26,254	30,708	33,897	24,889	35,244	37,836	44,680	36,198	36,813
E&S control inspections performed (9)	6,276	5,765	6,584	6,576	7,504	6,973	7,055	6,646	6,271	5,301
Economic Development/Legislative Affairs										
At-place employment	35,484	37,508	38,039	39,443	40,341	41,939	42,399	43,130	44,318	42,750
Unemployment rate	5.2%	4.9%	5.1%	5.1%	5.2%	4.0%	3.6%	3.3%	2.7%	5.8%
Businesses in the County	2,234	2,257	2,272	2,329	2,377	2,639	2,618	2,674	2,810	2,873
Legislative bills reviewed for action/response (13)	2,693	2,876	2,575	2,942	2,925	3,009	2,959	3,722	3,128	3,911
Planning and Zoning										
Addresses issued (10)	308	760	1,666	633	716	417	1,626	1,040	398	825
Subdivision applications processed	343	316	442	652	482	460	365	602	258	132
Site plans processed	140	143	160	180	167	150	176	112	126	55
Zoning site development inspections	169	272	265	700	678	457	446	513	452	450
Zoning enforcement inspections performed	987	807	604	525	304	671	518	635	564	858

OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2020
(unaudited) (1)

Function/Program	Fiscal Year 2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Business-Type Activities:										
Water & Sewer Utilities										
Billions of gallons of water treated per year	3.418	3.400	3.944	3.305	3.328	3.160	3.185	3.173	3.450	3.670
Water storage (mg)	16.645	16.645	16.645	17.645	17.645	17.645	18.145	17.145	20.250	20.250
Billions of gallons of wastewater treated per year	2.951	2.994	2.844	3.066	2.486	2.948	3.047	3.204	3.220	3.210
Number of customer accounts served	32,289	32,650	33,240	33,768	34,518	35,427	36,268	37,035	37,845	38,643

(1) The scope of the independent audit does not include the tables displayed within the Statistical section of the CAFR.
(2) The number of accounts payable transactions includes checks and purchasing cards.
(3) Beginning with fiscal year 2008 the total of sq ft maintained includes owned and rental property. In FY16, sq ft maintained includes county owned property only.
In FY17, Woodlands Pool's square footage decreased significantly because it became a seasonal facility (the pool is no longer enclosed by a dome). A few other structures were added to offset its decreased sq footage.
(4) The number of registered voters served was added to the schedule beginning with fiscal year 2011.
(5) The number of victims' services decreased in fiscal year 2011 due to an increase in Domestic Violence cases which require more time per case than other services.
(6) EMS = Emergency Medical Services-Number provided by the EnRoute report Fire Incidents by Time and Day of Week for Fiscal Year
(7) CPS = Child Protection Services
(9) E&S = Erosion & Sediment
(10) The number of new addresses decreased in fiscal year 2010, which reflected an overall slow down in new home starts.
Fiscal year 2013 increased due to volume of residential applications. Beginning with FY17, all newly recorded lots were assigned addresses.
At the time of final plat review in coordination with GIS to enhance and expedite the address assignment process. Some addresses were assigned during building permit reviews not associated with final plats.
Included in these numbers were two major apartment complexes totaling 544 new address assignments.
(11) Due to the conversion of a new computer system, VDSS was unable to merge the data between two different systems and therefore, could not provide reliable reports to local departments for several months during FY17.
(12) Lake Mooney acreage was added in FY16. In the FY18 CAFR, the FY16 Parks, Recreational and Cultural "Acres Maintained" was revised to correctly reflect Lake Mooney acreage.
(13) Represents the total number of bills introduced into the General Assembly.

Source: Various Stafford County Departments

CAPITAL ASSET STATISTICS BY FUNCTION
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2020
(unaudited) (1)

	Fiscal Year									
Function/Program	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Public services										
Total facilities maintained (sq ft) (2)	495,567	495,567	563,271	520,858	518,034	600,967	594,232	612,624	612,800	620,662
Public safety (3)										
Number of Fire & Rescue Stations	7	7	8	8	8	10	10	10	10	10
Number of Fire Stations	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
Number of Rescue Squads	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
Utilities										
Water Plant Capacity (mgd)	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Water Lines (miles)	584	600	613	619	634	643	657	704	679	711
Wastewater Plant Capacity (mgd)	14.5	14.5	14.5	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Sewer Lines (miles)	481	497	506	511	516	522	534	540.6	549	541
Pumping Stations	89	89	89	91	90	88	88	94	94	94
Parks, recreation and cultural										
Number of County parks (6)	13	13	18	18	18	19	19	19	19	19
Acreage of County parks	1432	1432	1476	1476	1476	2072	2072	2072	2072	2072
Number of Regional parks (4)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acreage of Regional parks (4)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State and National parks (1,184 acres)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
Playgrounds (County & Schools) (7)	25	25	25	25	25	27	27	43	43	43
Athletic fields (County & Schools) (7)	82	82	93	93	92	99	99	151	151	151
Tennis courts (County & Schools) (7)	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	18	18	18
Campgrounds (48 acres)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Private golf courses (9 holes)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Public golf courses (18 holes) (7)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
National historic attractions	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Public beaches/waterfront parks (48 acres)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Public swimming pools	2	2	2	2	2	5	5	5	5	5
Public fishing lakes	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Public boat ramps	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4

CAPITAL ASSET STATISTICS BY FUNCTION
Fiscal Years 2011 - 2020
(unaudited) (1)

	Fiscal Year									
Function/Program	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Parks, recreation and cultural (cont.)										
Skateboard parks	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Senior citizens centers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gymnastics training centers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Community centers	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4
Community development										
Libraries (5)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

(1) The scope of the independent audit does not include the tables displayed within the Statistical section of the CAFR.
(2) County owned facilities only. FY2016 amount restated for FY2017 CAFR and thereafter. FY2014 and FY2015 amounts restated to exclude rental facilities for FY2018 CAFR and thereafter.
(3) Although the County supports the Fire and Rescue stations, not all stations are owned by the County. In FY18, FY16 and FY17 Rescue Squads were revised from 2 to 3.
(4) Regional parks & regional acreage was added to County parks & County acreage in fiscal year 2010.
(5) The Central Rappahannock Regional Library (CRRL) is a shared facility serving the Central Rappahannock area.
(6) Lake Mooney acreage was added in FY16. In the FY18 CAFR, the FY16 Parks, Recreational and Cultural "Acres Maintained" was revised to correctly reflect Lake Mooney acreage.
(7) The number of playgrounds, athletic fields and tennis courts were updated in FY18. Numbers were provided by County and Schools.

Source: Various Stafford County Departments