

Annual

Comprehensive

**F**inancial

Report

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021



# ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

Prepared by:

Department of Finance 121 Thompson Street Ashland, Virginia 23005 (804) 798-9219 www.ashlandva.gov

# ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT Year Ended June 30, 2021

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**INTRODUCTORY SECTION** 



October 28, 2021

The Honorable Members of Town Council Town of Ashland Ashland, Virginia 23005

Dear Members of Town Council: Introduction

The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the Town of Ashland, Virginia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, is submitted herewith as required by the Code of Virginia. This report was prepared by the Finance Office in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as set forth in the pronouncements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

Responsibility for both the accuracy of the presented data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the Town.

Included in these financial statements is the General Fund, Capital Projects Fund, Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds, and the Other Postemployment Benefits Trust Fund. These funds are included in the financial statements because they meet the control and dependence criteria. The Town adopts budgets, has taxing authority, is obligated for debts, and must finance any deficits that occur in these funds.

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

#### History and Description of Government

Ashland, the only incorporated town in Hanover County, is located approximately fifteen miles north of Richmond, Virginia. Interstate 95, a major north-south highway, is located in the eastern portion of Ashland. The U.S. Census Bureau estimated Ashland's population to be 7,979 for 2021, a 10.43 percent increase over the 2011 Census figure of 7,225. The total population of Hanover County in 2020 was estimated by the Hanover County Planning Department to be 109,979, an increase of one percent from the 2019 estimate. Ashland's population represented approximately 7.3 percent of Hanover's 2020 estimated population.



The government of the Town is under the direction of a Town Council elected by Town voters. The Town Council is made up of five members elected for staggered four-year terms. The Council elects the Mayor from its membership for a two-year term of office. Council elects a Vice Mayor from among the four remaining members.

The Town owns and maintains all public roads within Ashland except the Interstate 95 highway. It also provides planning and zoning control, drainage facilities, garbage, brush and recycling collection, police protection, parks as well as other services to its residents.

The Town operates under the Council-Manager form of government where the Council appoints a Town Manager to act as administrative head of the Town. The Manager serves at the pleasure of Council, carries out its policies, directs business procedures, and has the power of appointment and removal of heads of all departments and employees of the Town.

The Council also appoints the Town Attorney. The assessment of real estate is by the County Assessor while the Commissioner of Revenue of Hanover County, who is elected by the voters, handles assessments of personal property.

The Town is a part of Hanover County, and the residents of the Town are, in most cases, subject to taxation by both the Town and the County. The Town pre-empts County taxation in the following revenue sources: vehicle licensing, business license taxes, and consumer utility taxes. Among the services the County provides that benefit Town residents are: public schools, water and sewer service, health services, libraries and the Sheriff's Department.

The Town was originally founded as a summer community by the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company. A few years later, Randolph-Macon College moved to the Town bringing additional growth. After the construction of U.S. Route 1 in the early 1900s, an increase in tourist-related growth began. Tourism continued to grow with the opening of Interstate 95 in 1963 and, in the 1970s, of Kings Dominion, a large amusement park eight miles north of Ashland. The expansion of the Richmond metropolitan area throughout the 1980s and 1990s brought added development activity to the Ashland/Hanover area.

Most of the employers in the Town are retail, service, or government related. The major employers within the immediate area include the Hanover County and its School Board; Randolph- Macon College, a private coeducational college of approximately 1,200 students, and the Walmart (which are all located within the Town); Produce Source Partners; Acosta Sales & Marketing; Tyson's; Commonwealth of Virginia. A large number of citizens are also employed by business in the Hanover Airpark, just south of Ashland, the City of Richmond, and Henrico County.



#### Significant Local Events

While the COVID pandemic has had a significant impact on businesses of all sizes across the country, Ashland has been fortunate to not have lost many businesses to COVID closures. We have even seen investment in many of our business. The businesses have struggled to find employees to meet demand, and the supply chain has impacted some of our larger industries, including car dealerships. We are still waiting to see the full impacts of the pandemic on office buildings with the transition to work-from-home continuing.

Downtown has struggled with reduced visitor traffic, but we are succeeding with the support of citizens shopping and eating locally. The visitor traffic did pick up during the summer. There has been great success with events such as Fourth Fridays and a summer concert series. Casa Herradura, a Mexican restaurant, filled a vacant spot on England Street. Several other restaurants in town opened or expanded during FY2021.

The Ashland Economic Development Authority purchased the blighted former Apple Garden Inn property. This investment will allow the building to be demolished and marketed for a restaurant or hotel development during FY2022. The EDA and the Town of Ashland have made significant investments in local businesses through the use of CARES and Community Development Block Grant funds. They assisted by providing grants for safety purchases, patio heaters, rent, and technical assistance.

Gordmans remained closed this past year but is expected to open back up as a new retail store in FY2022, this will significantly reduce the vacancy rate in the Ashland-Hanover shopping center. The former Food Lion space is still being leased by Food Lion, but not being operated as such in the Ashland Junction center.

Shopping Centers	Total SF	Available SF	Occupancy
Ashland - Hanover	213,858	53,901	75%
Ashland Junction	141,700	41,454	71%
Ashland Town Center	58,036	0	100%
Ashland Square	30,560	3,000	90%
Total	444,154	98,355	78%



Twenty-two commercial certificates of occupancy (COs) were issued during the year, an increase of fourteen from FY2020. Fifty certificates of occupancy were issued for residential units during the year, which is 48 more than FY2020. Forty-three new business licenses were approved in FY2021, an increase of nine from FY2020.

#### Prospects for the Future

As the national economy continues to rebound from the pandemic, our regional economy reflects the same positive trends. We are well positioned to see continued growth in the Town over the next year. There is solid interest for the Town's current vacant retail properties, with a focus on Downtown. Growth opportunities are available for redevelopment around the Interstate 95 interchange, with welcomed turnover of legacy restaurants. The Holland-Axselle property remains one of the best opportunities for development on the east coast, and the Town remains committed to assist in its development. Overall, existing businesses and industries are positioned to provide exceptional growth over the coming year and continue the trend of positive overall activity evident in the first eight months of the fiscal year.

#### **Financial Information**

We believe the data, as presented herein, is accurate in all material respects; that it is presented in a manner designed to fairly set forth the financial position and results of operations of the Town as measured by the financial activity of its various funds; and that all disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain the maximum understanding of the Town's financial affairs have been included.

The Economic Development Authority of the Town of Ashland is a discretely presented component unit and reported separately in the financial statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the primary government and to differentiate its financial position, and results of operations from those of the primary government.

#### Accounting System, Policies and Budgetary Control

In developing and evaluating the Town's accounting system, consideration is given to the adequacy of the Town's internal control structure. The internal control structure is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding: (1) the safeguarding of assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposition; and (2) the reliability of financial records for preparing financial statements and maintaining accountability for assets. 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.



All internal control evaluations occur within the above framework. We believe the Town's internal control structure adequately safeguards assets and provides reasonable assurance of proper recording of financial transactions.

Administrative budgetary control is maintained at the line item level of expenditures prior to the release of purchase orders to vendors.

As the Town considered issuing debt to pay for large scale capital projects, management worked with the Town Council to revise Financial Guidelines. In particular, the Debt and Cash Management section were revised and then relied upon to ensure financing decisions are made within the context of the Town's ability to pay. In addition, the Reserve Funds Management section was revised to ensure sufficient reserves are available to meet emergency needs as well as to require a subsequent plan be developed to replenish reserves if they were to fall below policy guidelines.

#### Independent Audit

The Commonwealth of Virginia requires an annual audit of the financial records and transactions of the Town and all of its departments by independent certified public accountants selected by the Town Council. The requirement has been complied with and the auditor's opinion follows this report.

#### Certificate of Achievement

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the Town of Ashland for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. 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 an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report, whose contents conform to program standards. Such reports must satisfy both GAAP and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. The Town of Ashland has received a Certificate of Achievement for the last thirty-three consecutive years (fiscal years ended 1987 - 2020). We believe our current report continues to conform to the Certificate of Achievement program requirements, and we are submitting it to the GFOA.



#### <u>Acknowledgments</u>

The preparation of this report on a timely basis could not have been accomplished without the efficient and dedicated services of the entire staff of the Finance Office. We would like to express our appreciation to all those who assisted in and contributed to the preparation of this report.

We would also like to thank the members of Town Council for their interest and support in planning and conducting the financial operations of the Town in a responsible and progressive manner.

Respectfully submitted,

Joshva Faux

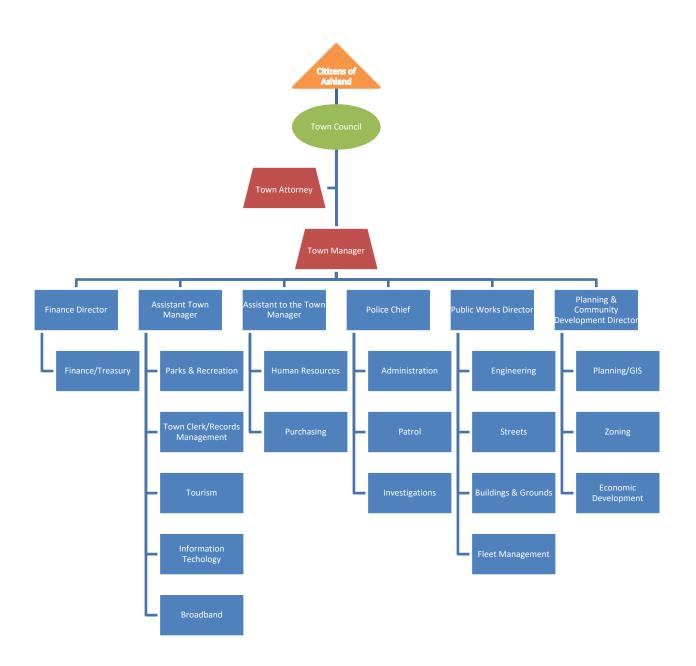
Joshua S. Farrar

# Directory of Principal Officials

# **OFFICIALS**

Steve Trivett		Mayor
John Hodges		Vice-Mayor
	MEMBERS OF COUNCIL	
Kathleen Abbott	Anita Barnhart	Daniel McGraw
	OTHER OFFICIALS	
Joshua Farrar		Town Manager
Cliff Goldsborough		Director of Finance
Matthew Reynal		Clerk of the Council
Andrea Erard		Town Attorney

# **Town of Ashland Organizational Structure**



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

# Town of Ashland Virginia

For its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2020

Christophen P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

# **FINANCIAL SECTION**



## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of Council Town of Ashland, Virginia

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, the aggregate discretely presented component unit and remaining fund information, and the budgetary comparison of the General Fund of the Town of Ashland, Virginia (Town), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town'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 Town'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 Town'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 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, each major fund, and the aggregate discretely presented component unit and remaining fund information of the Town, as of June 30, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position and the budgetary comparison of the General Fund 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 the Management's Discussion and Analysis and the required supplementary information on pages 4-9 and 66-75, respectively, 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 for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements. The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, the accompanying schedules listed in the table of contents as supplementary information, supplemental schedules, introductory section, and statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, supplementary information, and supplemental schedules 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 or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, supplementary information, and supplemental schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory and statistical sections, as listed in the table of contents, 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 October 28, 2021 on our consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

PBMares, LLP

Harrisonburg, Virginia October 28, 2021

## Town of Ashland, Virginia Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Town of Ashland, Virginia (Town), we offer readers of the Town's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. Please read it in conjunction with the transmittal letter at the front of this report and with the Town's basic financial statements, which follow this section.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

#### **Government-Wide Financial Statements**

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Town exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$29,998,061 (net position). Total assets increased by \$3,693,010 during the year as impacted by investment in capital assets and receipt of the Town's first tranche of American Rescue Plan Act funds.
- Total liabilities of the Town, comprised primarily of unearned revenue, bonds payable, compensated absences, net pension liability and net other postemployment benefits liability, increased by \$3,131,638 during the current fiscal year, mainly due to the deferral of revenue related to the aforementioned federal funding.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

The governmental funds, on a current financial resource basis, reported revenues and other financing sources less than expenditures and other financing uses of \$1,799,256.

- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town's funds reported ending fund balances of \$9,237,210, a decrease of 16% in comparison with the prior year. While there was positive change in fund balance in the General Fund, there was a decline in the Capital Projects Fund related to the expenditure of bond proceeds recorded in a prior year on current year projects.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$5,742,500, or approximately 55% of total General Fund expenditures and transfers out. This exceeds the Town's policy goal of 30% of total General Fund expenditures or \$3 million, whichever is greater.

#### **OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town's basic financial statements. The Town's basic financial statements comprise three components:

- 1. Government-wide financial statements;
- 2. Fund financial statements; and
- 3. Notes to the financial statements.

This report also contains supplementary information, required supplementary information and supplemental schedules in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

### **OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

<u>Government-wide financial statements</u> - The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Town's finances, in a manner similar to a private sector business.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the Town's assets, deferred outflow of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflow of resources, with the difference between the four reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Town is improving or declining.

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

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Town that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions 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 Town include general government, police protection, street maintenance, sanitation, building and grounds maintenance, recreation, and community development.

The government-wide financial statements include not only the Town of Ashland, Virginia itself (known as the primary government), but also a legally separate economic development authority for which the Town is financially accountable. Financial information for the component unit is reported separately from the financial information presented for the primary government.

<u>Fund financial statements</u> - 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 Town, like other governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related requirements. All of the funds of the Town fall under the category of governmental funds.

<u>Governmental funds</u> - Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions or services reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. The government-wide financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting, whereas the governmental fund financial statements are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The focus of modified accrual reporting is on a near-term inflows and outflows of financial resources and the balance of financial resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Since the governmental funds focus is more narrow than that of the government-wide financial statements, a reconciliation between the two methods is provided at the succeeding page of the governmental fund Balance Sheet and the governmental fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. The Town has two major governmental funds - the General Fund and the Capital Projects Fund.

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

<u>Other information</u> - In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes to financial statements, this report also presents certain supplementary information for budgetary comparison schedules.

## **GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS**

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a Town's financial position. The Town's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$29,998,061 at the close of the most recent fiscal year. The following table summarizes the Town's Statements of Net Position:

	~				Ŧ	0.4
	 Governmental Activities				Increase	%
	2021		2020	_	(Decrease)	Change
Current and other assets	\$ 14,193,484	\$	12,999,683	\$	1,193,801	9.2%
Capital assets, net	 30,453,477		27,954,268	_	2,499,209	8.9%
Total assets	 44,646,961		40,953,951	_	3,693,010	9.0%
Total deferred outflows of						
resources	 1,531,925		1,179,146	_	352,779	29.9%
Current liabilities	4,662,201		2,042,621		2,619,580	128.2%
Noncurrent liabilities	 11,078,362		10,566,304	_	512,058	4.8%
Total liabilities	 15,740,563		12,608,925	_	3,131,638	24.8%
Total deferred inflows of						
resources	 440,262		410,111	_	30,151	7.4%
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	22,573,786		23,169,700		(595,914)	(2.6%)
Unrestricted	 7,424,275		5,944,361		1,479,914	24.9%
Total net position	\$ 29,998,061	\$	29,114,061	\$	884,000	3.0%

### Summary Statements of Net Position June 30, 2021 and 2020

#### GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (Continued)

The Town's Net Position increased by \$884,000 during the current fiscal year. This increase is largely due to increases in local tax revenue collections and a favorable variance between budgeted and actual expenditures in the Town's General Fund and Capital Projects Fund. Several local taxes generated revenues surpassing expected levels, contributing to this increase in net position. At the end of the current fiscal year, consumer tax collection was on pace to return to pre-COVID-19 levels within a few months. Since the onset of COVID-19, each department significantly limited spending, while continuing to offer high levels of service. Net position was also bolstered as a result of spending below budgeted levels in all expenditure categories. The following table summarizes the Town's Statements of Changes in Net Position:

	Governmen	tal A	ctivities		Increase	%
	 2021		2020	(	(Decrease)	Change
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 251,512	\$	203,017	\$	48,495	23.9%
Operating grants and contributions	2,370,049		757,679		1,612,370	212.8%
Capital grants and contributions	1,832,543		2,227,545		(395,002)	(17.7%)
General revenues:						
General property taxes	1,487,399		1,470,532		16,867	1.1%
Other local taxes	5,747,003		5,287,866		459,137	8.7%
Grants and contributions not						
restricted	441,489		455,668		(14,179)	(3.1%)
Other	 114,029		363,351		(249,322)	(68.6%)
Total revenues	 12,244,024		10,765,658		1,478,366	13.7%
E						
Expenses:	2 250 912		1 400 974		1 750 049	110.00/
General government administration	3,250,812		1,490,864		1,759,948	118.0%
Public safety Public works	2,995,402		3,080,155		(84,753)	(2.8%)
	3,668,228		3,883,359		(215,131)	(5.5%) 0.8%
Parks, recreation and cultural	291,727		289,294		2,433	
Community development	987,948		518,466		469,482	90.6%
Interest	 165,907		197,400		(31,493)	100.0%
Total expenses	 11,360,024		9,459,538		1,900,486	20.1%
Change in net position	884,000		1,306,120		(422,120)	(32.3%)
Net Position, beginning	 29,114,061		27,807,941		1,306,120	4.7%
Net Position, ending	\$ 29,998,061	\$	29,114,061	\$	884,000	3.0%

#### Summary Statements of Changes in Net Position Years Ended June 30, 2021 and 2020

## FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE TOWN'S FUNDS

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

<u>Governmental funds</u> - The focus of the Town's governmental funds is to provide information on nearterm inflows, outflows, and balances of available resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Town's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a Town's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the Town's governmental funds reported fund balances of \$9,237,210, a decrease of \$1,799,256 in comparison with the prior year. A midyear budget amendment to provide for general government activities increased expenditures, and a number of large capital projects made substantial progress in the fiscal year which used available funds. The midyear budget amendment included a transfer of \$585,000 to the Economic Development Authority for the purchase of a dilapidated lodging property with the intent of demolishing the existing structure to improve the site's economic prospects for development.

The Town's Capital Projects Fund accounts for all major general public improvements. At the end of the current fiscal year, the fund balance was \$3,255,512, all of which was committed for current or future capital projects.

Non-major governmental funds held fund balances of \$239,558 at the end of the fiscal year.

### GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The changes in revenues and expenditures between the original and final General Fund budget were directly related to the COVID-19 pandemic and associated public safety shutdown. Tax collections were directly affected by the most significant economic downturn of this century. In reaction to economic conditions, the Town significantly slowed spending in order to mitigate the budgetary impact.

During the year, revenues outperformed budgetary estimates by \$1,470,060. Local taxes such as the sales, meals and lodging taxes all surpassed the conservative revenue estimates established amidst the uncertainty of the economic impact of the pandemic. Expenditures were less than budgetary estimates in all categorical areas by a total of \$1,048,073. The variance was due to staffing vacancies in the Police Department and frozen positions in Public Works. Other positive expenditure performance was the result of conscious cost saving measures by Town department leaders in reaction to the pandemic.

#### CAPITAL ASSET AND LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

<u>Capital assets</u> - The Town's investment in capital assets for its governmental operations as of June 30, 2021, totaled \$30,453,477 (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, infrastructure and construction in progress. At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town transitioned to its new Town Hall and demolished the former structure, completing a four-year construction project.

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

## CAPITAL ASSET AND LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

<u>Long-term obligations</u> - At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town had total long-term obligations of \$11,513,246, comprised of its noncurrent liabilities of \$11,078,362 as well as the current portion of bonds payable and compensated absences.

During the current fiscal year, the Town's long-term obligations increased by \$519,001. Though the net OPEB liability declined and bonds payable decreased in accordance with the payment of principal, there was an increase in the net pension liability that more than offset the reductions. Additional information on the Town's long-term obligations can be found in Notes 7, 9, and 11 of this report.

### ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

The following economic factors impacted the Town's financial performance during the fiscal year:

- Considerable economic uncertainty persisted regarding the COVID-19 pandemic. Local tax revenue estimates were conservatively established in light of this uncertainty, given the Town's reliance on meals and lodging taxes. The local economy performed well during this time, leading to stronger than anticipated performance in the area of local taxes. The Town benefits from travel on nearby Interstate 95 which brings significant activity to the area.
- One hundred forty-nine building permits were issued in fiscal year 2021 compared to one hundred twenty building permits issued in fiscal year 2020. Residential development, including the new Lauradell neighborhood, continued throughout the year with regular increases by the developer to the entry-level cost of the neighborhood's homes.
- The unemployment rate for the County of Hanover, which includes the Town of Ashland, was 3.6% at June 30, 2021. The Commonwealth of Virginia's unemployment rate was 4.3% as of the same date.

The fiscal year 2022 budget decreased by approximately 11.9 % compared to the Town's amended budget for fiscal year 2021 due to the receipt of federal CARES Act funds in fiscal year 2021 and conservative revenue forecasting in fiscal year 2022. The uncertainty of the economic recovery due to state and national factors, such as future health-related restrictions, a tight labor market, and supply chain disruptions, has heightened the challenge of forecasting revenues. The Town has instituted monthly revenue reporting and forecasts with an intent to amend the budget as needed.

#### **REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town's finances for all those with an interest. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the Town Manager, 121 Thompson Street, Ashland, Virginia, 23005.

**BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

# STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2021

	Primary Government	Component Unit		
	Governmental Activities	Development Authority		
ASSETS	¢ 2.104.124	¢ 111.246		
Cash, cash equivalents and temporary cash investments	\$ 3,104,124	\$ 111,346		
Investments	5,771,973	-		
Restricted cash, cash equivalents and temporary cash investments Receivables, net:	4,085,278	-		
Property taxes	286,366			
Other accounts	379,276	-		
	566,467	-		
Due from other governments	500,407	-		
Capital assets:	2 (12 724			
Land	2,613,724	-		
Buildings and improvements	14,295,407	-		
Machinery and equipment	3,859,367	-		
Infrastructure	23,011,679	-		
Software	193,410	-		
Construction in progress	137,753	-		
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(13,657,863)			
Property held for sale		765,000		
Total assets	44,646,961	876,346		
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	74.050			
Deferred charge on refunding	76,253	-		
Other postemployment benefit plans	339,394	-		
Pension plan	1,116,278	-		
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,531,925	-		
LIABILITIES				
Accounts and deposits payable	318,748	-		
Accrued payroll and benefits	130,427	-		
Accrued interest	13,194	-		
Unearned revenue	4,085,222	-		
Performance bonds payable	114,610	-		
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year:				
Bonds payable	397,000	-		
Compensated absences	37,884	-		
Due in more than one year:	,			
Bonds payable	7,559,000	-		
Compensated absences	340,957	-		
Net other postemployment benefits liability	739,056	-		
Net pension liability	2,004,465	-		
Total liabilities	15,740,563	-		
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>				
Property taxes collected in advance	21,796			
Other postemployment benefit plans	389,200	-		
Pension plan	29,266	-		
Total deferred inflows of resources	440,262	-		
NET POSITION				
	00 572 70C			
Net investment in capital assets Unrestricted	22,573,786	-		
UIIESUICICU	7,424,275	876,346		

# **STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES** Year Ended June 30, 2021

								Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position					
					Prog	gram Revenue	s		Primary Government		Component Unit		
						Operating		Capital		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Economic	
				Charges	(	Grants and	(	Grants and		Governmental	D	evelopment	
Entity/Functions/Programs		Expenses	fo	r Services	C	ontributions	C	ontributions		Activities		Authority	
Primary Government:													
Governmental activities:													
General government administration	\$	3,250,812	\$	-	\$	1,276,328	\$	-	\$	(1,974,484)	\$	-	
Public safety		2,995,402		146,196		234,105		-		(2,615,101)		-	
Public works		3,668,228		438		434,861		1,296,405		(1,936,524)		-	
Parks, recreation and cultural		291,727		104,878		-		536,138		349,289		-	
Community development		987,948		-		424,755		-		(563,193)		-	
Interest		165,907		-		-		-		(165,907)		-	
Total governmental activities		11,360,024		251,512		2,370,049		1,832,543		(6,905,920)		-	
5				,									
Total primary government	\$	11,360,024	\$	251,512	\$	2,370,049	\$	1,832,543		(6,905,920)		-	
Component Unit:													
Economic Development Authority	\$	67,239	\$	-	\$	83,469	\$	585,000		-		601,230	
¥ •	\$	67,239			\$	83,469	\$	585,000				601,230	
Total component unit	¢	07,239	Φ	-	ф	85,409	Φ	383,000				001,230	
	Ger	neral Revenu	es:										
	Т	axes:											
		General prop	berty	taxes						1,487,399		-	
		Other local t	axes:										
		Meals								2,764,822		-	
		Transient of	occup	ancy						636,875		-	
		Business li	cens	e						507,650		-	
		Local sales	s and	use						682,793		-	
		Other								1,154,863		-	
	Ir	tergovernme	ntal.	non-categor	ical a	aid				441,489		-	
		se of money								33,296		1,334	
		[iscellaneous		1 2						80,733			
				al revenues						7,789,920		1,334	
				net position						884,000		602,564	
	N-4	0		•									
	Inet	Position, be	ginni	ng						29,114,061		273,782	
	Net	Position, en	ding						\$	29,998,061	\$	876,346	

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# BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2021

	General	Capital Projects	Special Revenue - American Rescue Plan	Total Nonmajor overnmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash, cash equivalents and temporary cash investments	\$ 1,091,473	\$ 1,893,919	\$ -	\$ 185,047	\$ 3,170,439
Investments	4,536,892	1,235,081	-	-	5,771,973
Restricted cash, cash equivalents and					
temporary cash investments	-	56	4,085,222	-	4,085,278
Receivables, net:					
Property taxes	286,366	-	-	-	286,366
Other accounts	379,276	-	-	-	379,276
Due from other governments	 174,929	254,078	-	137,460	566,467
Total assets	\$ 6,468,936	\$ 3,383,134	\$ 4,085,222	\$ 322,507	\$ 14,259,799
LIABILITIES					
Bank overdraft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 66,315	\$ 66,315
Accounts and deposits payable	174,132	127,982	-	16,634	318,748
Accrued payroll and benefits	130,427	-	-	-	130,427
Performance bonds payable	114,610	-	-	-	114,610
Unearned revenue	 -	-	4,085,222	-	4,085,222
Total liabilities	 419,169	127,982	4,085,222	82,949	4,715,322
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Property taxes collected in advance	21,796	-	-	-	21,796
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	 285,471	-	-	-	285,471
Total deferred inflows of resources	 307,267	-	-	-	307,267
FUND BALANCES					
Restricted for:					
Capital projects	-	56	-	-	56
Public works	-	-	-	239,558	239,558
Committed:				<i>,</i>	,
Capital projects	-	3,255,096	-	-	3,255,096
Unassigned	 5,742,500	-	-	-	5,742,500
Total fund balances	 5,742,500	3,255,152	-	239,558	9,237,210
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of					
resources and fund balances	\$ 6,468,936	\$ 3,383,134	\$ 4,085,222	\$ 322,507	\$ 14,259,799

# **RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2021**

	Governmen	ital Fu	nds
Total fund balances - governmental funds		\$	9,237,210
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the			
Statement of Net Position are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities			
are not current financial resources and, therefore,			
are not reported in the governmental funds.			
Governmental capital assets	\$ 44,111,340		
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization Net capital assets	(13,657,863)		30,453,477
Deferred outflows of resources - charge on refunding,			
pension plan, and other postemployment plans represent a			
consumption of net position that applies to a future period			
and is not recognized as deferred outflows of resources in			
the governmental funds.			1,531,925
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for			
current period expenditures and, therefore, are			
reported as unavailable revenue in the			
governmental funds.			285,471
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the			
current period and, therefore, are not reported as			
liabilities in the governmental funds.			
General obligation bonds	(7,956,000)		
Net other postemployment benefits liability	(739,056)		
Net pension liability	(2,004,465)		
Compensated absences	(378,841)		
Accrued interest	(13,194)		(11,091,556
Deferred inflows of resources - pension plan and other			(11,091,330
postemployment plans represent an acquisition of net			
position that applies to a future period and is not recognized			
as deferred inflows of resources in the governmental funds.			(418,466
Net position of governmental activities		\$	29,998,061

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2021

	General	Capital Projects	Total Nonmajor wernmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
General property taxes	\$ 1,535,142	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,535,142
Other local taxes	5,507,445	-	239,558	5,747,003
Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses	43,090	34,882	-	77,972
Fines and forfeitures	67,794		-	67,794
Use of money and property	26,213	7,083	-	33,296
Charges for services	104,878	-	-	104,878
Miscellaneous	79,860	874	-	80,734
Recovered costs	868	-	-	868
Intergovernmental	 3,610,234	673,592	360,255	4,644,081
Total revenues	 10,975,524	716,431	599,813	12,291,768
Expenditures: Current:				
General government administration	2,969,382	-	-	2,969,382
Public safety	2,811,178	-	-	2,811,178
Public works	2,876,946	-	-	2,876,946
Parks, recreation and cultural	123,058	-	-	123,058
Community development	607,175	-	360,255	967,430
Capital outlay	-	3,791,986	-	3,791,986
Debt service:				
Principal	389,000	-	-	389,000
Interest	 162,044	-	-	162,044
Total expenditures	 9,938,783	3,791,986	360,255	14,091,024
Revenues over (under) expenditures	 1,036,741	(3,075,555)	239,558	(1,799,256)
Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in (out)	 (511,446)	511,446	-	
Total other financing sources (uses), net	 (511,446)	511,446	-	-
Net change in fund balances	525,295	(2,564,109)	239,558	(1,799,256)
Fund balances, beginning	 5,217,205	5,819,261	-	11,036,466
Fund balances, ending	\$ 5,742,500	\$ 3,255,152	\$ 239,558	\$ 9,237,210

## RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Governmen	ntal Funds
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ (1,799,256)
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 and amortization expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation and amortization in the current period. Expenditures for capital assets Less: depreciation and amortization expense Excess of capital outlays over depreciation and amortization	\$ 3,795,239 (1,217,439)	2,577,800
		2,277,000
The net effect of transactions involving capital assets (i.e. disposals, donations, and transfers) is to decrease net position		(78,591)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources and are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds.		(47,743)
Debt proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.		
Principal repayments:		
General obligation bonds		389,000
Deferred outflows of recourses, nonsign and ODED alon		
Deferred outflows of resources - pension and OPEB plan contributions subsequent to measurement date		350,055
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 Amortization of deferred charges on refunding Changes in OPEB liabilities and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources Change in pension liabilities and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources Compensated absences	645 (4,508) 135,375 (649,341) 10,564	(507,265)
		`
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ 884,000

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – GENERAL FUND Year Ended June 30, 2021

	General Fund							
	Budgeted Amounts			Actual		Variance with Final Budget Over		
			Final	Amounts		(Under)		
Revenues:		0						
General property taxes	\$	1,430,100	\$	1,430,100	\$	1,535,142	\$	105,042
Other local taxes		4,271,914		4,271,914		5,507,445		1,235,531
Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses		21,500		21,500		43,090		21,590
Fines and forfeitures		71,100		71,100		67,794		(3,306)
Use of money and property		74,200		74,200		26,213		(47,987)
Charges for services		112,200		112,200		104,878		(7,322)
Miscellaneous		39,300		39,300		79,860		40,560
Recovered costs		2,950		2,950		868		(2,082)
Intergovernmental		2,401,530		3,482,200		3,610,234		128,034
Total revenues		8,424,794		9,505,464		10,975,524		1,470,060
Expenditures:								
Current:								
General government administration		1,524,123		3,189,793		2,969,382		(220,411)
Public safety		2,964,722		2,964,722		2,811,178		(153,544)
Public works		3,344,151		3,344,151		2,876,946		(467,205)
Parks, recreation and cultural		233,019		233,019		123,058		(109,961)
Community development		600,444		650,444		607,175		(43,269)
Nondepartmental		53,532		53,532		-		(53,532)
Debt service:								(
Principal		389,000		389,000		389,000		-
Interest		162,195		162,195		162,044		(151)
Total expenditures		9,271,186		10,986,856		9,938,783		(1,048,073)
Revenues over (under) expenditures		(846,392)		(1,481,392)		1,036,741		2,518,133
Other financing uses:		(511.440)						
Transfers out		(511,446)		(511,446)		(511,446)		
Total other financing uses		(511,446)		(511,446)		(511,446)		
Net change in fund balance	\$	(1,357,838)	\$	(1,992,838)		525,295	\$	2,518,133
Fund balance, beginning						5,217,205		
Fund balance, ending					\$	5,742,500		

# STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUND June 30, 2021

	OPEB	
ASSETS	Trust Fund	
Cash, cash equivalents, and temporary cash investments	\$ 2,323,178	
Total assets	2,323,178	
<b>NET POSITION</b> Restricted for other postemployment benefits (OPEB)	\$ 2,323,178	

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUND Year Ended June 30, 2021

	OPEB Trust Fund		
Additions:			
Contributions:			
Employer	\$	137,895	
Plan members		104,397	
Total contributions		242,292	
Investment income:			
From investment activities:			
Interest and dividends earned on investments		880	
Net increase in fair value of investments		509,982	
Total income from investment activities		510,862	
Total additions		753,154	
Deductions:			
Administrative fees		2,405	
Benefits paid		104,397	
Total deductions		106,802	
Change in net position		646,352	
Net position, beginning		1,676,826	
Net position, ending	\$	2,323,178	

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### A. <u>Reporting Entity</u>

The Town of Ashland, Virginia (the "Town") is governed by an elected five member Council. The Town provides a full range of services for its citizens. These services include police protection, refuse collection services, and recreational activities.

The financial statements of the Town have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to governmental entities. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

In determining how to define the financial reporting entity, management considered all potential component units using the standards prescribed by GASB. Component units include any legally separate organizations for which the Town Council is financially accountable. Financial accountability results where there is 1) fiscal dependence and a financial benefit or burden relationship, 2) a voting majority of the organization's governing body appointed by the Town Council and a financial benefit or burden relationship, or 3) a voting majority of the organization's governing body appointed by Town Council and the Town Council has the ability to impose its will on the organization.

Even if financial accountability is not established, a potential component unit may still need to be reported simply because it would be misleading to exclude it.

Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the Town's operations and functions as an integral part of the primary government, so data from these units would be combined with data of the Town. The Town has no blended component units at June 30, 2021. Each discretely presented component unit, on the other hand, is reported in a separate column in the combined financial statements to emphasize it is legally separate from the Town.

#### Discretely Presented Component Unit

The Town of Ashland's Economic Development Authority (the Authority) was created by Town Council to administer the issuance of industrial development revenue bonds and provide economic development activities for the Town. The Authority may also acquire property and issue debt in its own name and may also enter into lease/purchase arrangements with the Town. The Town appoints all seven of the members of the Authority's Board of Directors, the Town Manager serves as the Secretary of the Authority, and the Town has the ability to impose its will on the Authority. Due to these factors, the Town has the ability to significantly influence the fiscal affairs of the Authority. The Authority does not issue separate financial statements but is included in the Town's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 as a discretely presented component unit.

#### Jointly Governed Organizations

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

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

### A. <u>Reporting Entity</u> (Continued)

The following entities are jointly governed organizations and are excluded from the accompanying basic financial statements:

<u>Central Virginia Waste Authority</u>: The Counties of Charles City, Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, New Kent, Powhatan and Prince George and the Municipalities of Colonial Heights, Hopewell, Petersburg, Richmond and the Town of Ashland provide financial support for the Authority and appoint its governing Board, in which is vested the ability to execute contracts and to budget and expend funds. The Town appoints one or more members to the Board. No one locality contributes more than 50% of the Authority's funding or has oversight responsibility over its operations. The Town has no equity interest in the Authority. Complete financial statements can be obtained from the office of the Central Virginia Waste Authority.

Pamunkey Regional Jail Authority: The Pamunkey Regional Jail Authority (Jail Authority) is a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The participating jurisdictions of the Jail Authority are the Counties of Caroline and Hanover and the Town of Ashland. The Jail Authority is governed by a five-member board comprised of two members each from the Counties of Caroline and Hanover and one from the Town of Ashland. Management and accountability for fiscal matters rest with the Jail Authority. The County of Hanover serves as fiscal agent for the Jail Authority; however, the board formulates and approves its own budget. The Town of Ashland does not bear any direct or indirect liabilities for the operation of the Jail Authority and has no equity interest in it. The purpose of the Jail Authority is to maintain and operate a regional jail facility to meet the needs of the participating jurisdictions for jail facilities. The participating jurisdictions have entered into a Service Agreement which is a long-term contract which regulates usage of the Jail and establishes payment terms applicable to participating jurisdictions. Under the Service Agreement, the Town is obligated to commit all of its prisoners to the Jail at a per diem rate to be determined annually by the Jail. Hanover County has agreed to pay the per diem rate for all prisoners of the Town and, therefore, the Town made no contributions in fiscal year 2021. Complete financial statements for the Jail can be obtained from the office of the Pamunkey Regional Jail Authority.

Central Virginia Transportation Authority: The Central Virginia Transportation Authority (the "Authority"), a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia, was created on July 1, 2020. The Authority was created to fund transportation needs in the central Virginia region encompassed by Planning District 15 (the "District") and is comprised of the Town of Ashland, the Counties of Charles City, Chesterfield, Goochland, Hanover, Henrico, New Kent, Powhatan, and the City of Richmond. The Authority consists of seventeen members comprised of the chief elected officer, or his/her designee, of each of the nine jurisdictions encompassed by the District, a member of the House of Delegates appointed by the Speaker of the House, a member of the Senate appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, and a member of the Commonwealth Transportation Board appointed by the Governor. In addition, non-voting members include the Director of the Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation, the Commissioner of Highways, the Executive Director of the Virginia Port Authority, the Chief Executive Officer of the Greater Richmond Transit Company (the "GRTC") and the Chief Executive Officer of the Richmond Metropolitan Transportation Authority. The Authority is responsible for long-range transportation project planning, prioritization, and funding for regional transportation projects. Funding for the projects will be provided by the imposition of an additional regional sales and use tax and a wholesale gas tax on gasoline and diesel fuel. The Town has no equity interest in the Authority. Complete financial statements can be obtained from the Central Virginia Transportation Authority.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

# B. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

# **Basis of Presentation**

*Government-wide Statements*: The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the primary government (the Town) and its component unit. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government, except fiduciary activities. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions. The primary government is reported separately from its legally separate component unit for which the primary government is financially accountable.

*Fund Financial Statements*: The fund financial statements provide information about the Town's funds, including its fiduciary funds. Separate statements for each fund category – governmental and fiduciary – are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor governmental funds.

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

### General Fund

The General Fund is the general operating fund of the Town. This fund is used to account for all financial transactions and resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

#### Capital Projects Fund

This fund accounts for financial resources to be used for capital outlays and construction. This fund is always considered major for public interest reasons.

### Special Revenue Fund – American Rescue Plan

This fund is used to account for funds restricted for use under the American Rescue Plan Act.

The Town also reports the following fund type:

#### Fiduciary Fund

The Town's sole fiduciary fund is the Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Trust Fund which accounts for activities of the Town's other postemployment benefits. This fund accumulates resources for health insurance for retired employees. This fund utilizes the accrual basis of accounting and economic resources measurement focus. The fiduciary fund is not included in the government-wide financial statements.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

# B. <u>Measurement Focus</u>, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation (Continued)

*Government-wide Financial Statements*: The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Nonexchange transactions, in which the Town gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the Town's governmental activities. *Direct expenses* are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. *Program revenues* include (a) fees, fines, and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as *general revenues*.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements: Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The Town considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within 60 days after year-end, except property taxes which are recognized as revenue if they have been collected within 45 days after year-end. All taxes and interest are considered to be susceptible to accrual. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

#### C. <u>Budgetary Data</u>

Demonstrating compliance with the adopted budget is an important component of a government's accountability to the public. Many citizens participate in one way or another in the process of establishing the annual operating budgets of state and local governments, and have a keen interest in following the actual financial progress of their governments over the course of the year. Many governments revise their original budgets over the course of the year for a variety of reasons. Under the GASB Statement No. 34 reporting model, governments provide budgetary comparison information in their annual reports, including the original budget and a comparison of final budget and actual results.

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

1) On or before May 1, the Town Manager submits to the Town Council a proposed operating and capital budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The operating and capital budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

# C. <u>Budgetary Data</u> (Continued)

- 2) Public hearings are conducted to obtain citizen comments.
- 3) Prior to July 1, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an Appropriations Resolution.
- 4) The Appropriations Resolution places legal restrictions on expenditures at the department or category level for the General Fund and the Capital Projects fund. The appropriation for each department or category can be revised only by the Town Council. The Town Manager is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts within general government departments.
- 5) All budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.
- 6) Appropriations lapse on June 30 every year.
- 7) All budgetary data presented in the accompanying financial statements is the revised budget as of June 30, 2021, as adopted, appropriated and legally amended.
- 8) The expenditure budget is enacted through an annual appropriations ordinance. If budget amendments exceed 1% of the original adopted budget, the Town Council may legally amend the budget only by following procedures used in the adoption of the original budget. There was one budget amendment during the year that exceeded 1% of the original budget.

The major Special Revenue Fund – the America Rescue Plan did not have a legally adopted budget for fiscal year 2021 because it had no revenues or expenditures.

# D. <u>Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund</u> <u>Balance/Net Position</u>

1) <u>Deposits and Investments</u>

# Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits as well as short-term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the government. The Town has short-term investments classified as cash and cash equivalents consisting of investments in a local government investment pool which is reported at amortized cost. The Town also has short-term investments in the Virginia State Non-Arbitrage Program.

# Investments

The Town participates in an extended maturity local government external investment pool which is reported at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72 and is classified as investments.

# Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

The American Rescue Plan Special Revenue Fund's cash balance is restricted due to unspent Federal awards.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. <u>Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund</u> <u>Balance/Net Position</u> (Continued)

# 2) <u>Property Taxes</u>

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

	Real	Personal
	Property	Property
Levy	January 1	January 1
Due date	January 15 of the following year	January 15 of the following year
Lien date	February 16	February 16

The portion of the taxes receivable which is not collected within 45 days after June 30 is shown as deferred inflows of resources – unavailable revenue. A penalty of 10% of the tax is assessed after the applicable payment date. The total amount of any taxes or levies and penalty shall bear interest at a rate of 10% per annum from the day after the due date which, for property taxes, is January sixteenth until paid.

The Town bills and collects its own property taxes.

# 3) <u>Capital Assets</u>

Capital assets, which include property, equipment, infrastructure, and intangible assets, are reported in the applicable governmental columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets and infrastructure are defined by the Town as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation.

Maintenance, repairs and minor renewals are charged to operations when incurred. Expenditures/expenses which materially increase values or extend useful lives are capitalized.

As permitted by GASB standards, the Town elected not to capitalize infrastructure prior to July 1, 2003. Infrastructure assets that meet the aforementioned capitalization requirements have been capitalized since that date.

The Town's intangible assets include software and are subject to amortization over its useful life.

Capital assets are depreciated or amortized using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings and improvements	10 - 40 years
Machinery and equipment	5 - 10 years
Infrastructure	20 - 40 years
Software	5 years

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. <u>Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund</u> <u>Balance/Net Position</u> (Continued)

# 4) <u>Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources</u>

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position 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 and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenditure) until then. The Town has several items that qualify for reporting in this category and they relate to the pension plan and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) plans. See Notes 9 and 11 for details regarding these items.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position 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 and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Town has several types of items that qualify for reporting in this category. Accordingly, one item, unavailable revenue, which arises under the modified accrual basis of accounting, is reported only in the governmental funds Balance Sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenue from property taxes. This amount is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. The remaining items relate to the pension plan and OPEB plans. See Notes 9 and 11 for details regarding these items.

# 5) <u>Compensated Absences</u>

Vested or accumulated vacation leave that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources is reported as an expenditure and a fund liability of the governmental fund that will pay it. Amounts of vested or accumulated vacation leave that are not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are reported as an expense in the Statement of Activities and a long-term obligation in the Statement of Net Position. In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*, no liability is recorded for nonvesting accumulating rights to receive sick pay benefits. However, a liability is recognized for that portion of accumulating sick leave benefits that is estimated will be taken as "terminal leave" prior to retirement.

# 6) <u>Long-Term Obligations</u>

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

- D. <u>Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund</u> <u>Balance/Net Position</u> (Continued)
  - 6) <u>Long-Term Obligations</u> (Continued)

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

# 7) <u>Fund Balance</u>

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report classifications of fund balance as follows:

- *Nonspendable fund balance* amounts that are not in spendable form or are required to be maintained intact;
- *Restricted fund balance* amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, creditors, or laws and regulations of other governments), or by law through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation;
- *Committed fund balance* amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a formal action of the Town's highest level of decision-making authority. The Town Council is the highest level of decision-making authority that can, by adoption of an ordinance, prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the ordinance remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another ordinance) to remove or revise the limitation;
- Assigned fund balance amounts constrained by the Town's intent but are neither restricted or committed; and
- Unassigned fund balance residual balance of the General Fund that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund.

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

In the General Fund, the Town strives to maintain an unassigned fund balance to be used for unanticipated emergencies of approximately 50% of the actual GAAP basis expenditures and other financing sources.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. <u>Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund</u> <u>Balance/Net Position</u> (Continued)

# 8) <u>Net Position</u>

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net investment in capital assets excludes unspent debt proceeds. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the Town or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

# 9) <u>Pensions</u>

The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Political Subdivision Retirement Plan (the Town's 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 Town's retirement plan and the additions to/deductions from the Town's retirement plan fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by the Virginia Retirement System (VRS). For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

#### 10) Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

# Retiree Healthcare Plan

The Town of Ashland Retiree Healthcare Plan (TARHP) is a single employer plan administered by the Town. Experience gains or losses are amortized over the average working lifetime of all participants, which for the current period is five years. Plan amendments are recognized immediately. Changes in actuarial assumptions are amortized over the average remaining service life for all active and inactive members.

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the TARHP and additions to/deductions from TARHP's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by TARHP. For this purpose, TARHP recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value, except for money market investments and participating interest-earning investment contracts that have a maturity at the time of purchase of one year or less, which are reported at cost.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. <u>Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund</u> <u>Balance/Net Position</u> (Continued)

# 10) <u>Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)</u> (Continued)

# Group Life Insurance Program

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

# E. <u>Use of Estimates</u>

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America 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.

# F. <u>Subsequent Events</u>

The Town has evaluated subsequent events through October 28, 2021, the date on which the financial statements were available to be issued.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Note 2. Deposits and Investments

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

<u>Custodial Credit Risk (Deposits</u>): This is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Town's deposits may not be returned to the Town. The Town requires all deposits to comply with the Act. At year-end, none of the other Town's deposits were exposed to custodial credit risk.

<u>Investments</u>: Statutes authorize local governments and other public bodies to invest in obligations of the United States or its 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, and the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) and the State Non-Arbitrage Program (SNAP).

The Town has investments 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 Town's investments in the LGIP, totaling \$2,602,392, are stated at amortized cost and classified as cash and cash equivalents. The LGIP has been assigned an "AAAm" rating by Standard & Poor's. The maturity of the LGIP is less than one year. The Town also has investments in an LGIP Extended Maturity portfolio, totaling \$3,169,581, which is stated at fair value and classified as investments. The LGIP Extended Maturity has been assigned an "AAAf/S1" rating by Standard & Poor's. The maturity of the LGIP is greater than one year.

The Town has investments in the SNAP totaling \$56. The SNAP is a specialized commingled investment program that operates in compliance with GASB Statement No. 79. The Town's investments in SNAP are stated at amortized cost. The SNAP has been assigned an "AAAm" rating by Standard & Poor's.

<u>Investment Policy</u>: The goal of the Town is to attain market rates of return on its investments, consistent with constraints imposed by its safety objectives, cash flow considerations, and laws of the Commonwealth that restrict placement of certain public funds.

The Town participates in the Virginia Pooled OPEB Trust Fund ("Trust Fund"), an irrevocable trust established for the purpose of accumulating assets to fund postemployment benefits other than pensions. The Trust Fund issues a separate audited financial report, which can be obtained at https://valocalfinance.org/opeb or by writing to VML/VACO, 8 East Canal Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219.

<u>Interest Rate Risk</u>: Interest rate risk is defined as the risk that changes of interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Town does not have a formal policy related to interest rate risk.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Note 2. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

	Fair		
Investment Type	Value	1	- 5 Years
LGIP Extended Maturity	\$ 3,169,581	\$	3,169,581
Total	\$ 3,169,581	\$	3,169,581

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

The Town has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2021:

- LGIP Extended Maturity is valued using significant other observable inputs (Level 2 input).
- Investments held by the VML/VACO Pooled OPEB Trust. Refer to the Trust Fund's separate financial report for further information and required disclosures.

# Note 3. Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2021 for the Town, including the allowance for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	General	
		Fund
Property taxes	\$	390,068
Other accounts		379,276
Gross receivables		769,344
Less allowance for uncollectable accounts (property taxes)		(103,702)
Net receivables	\$	665,642

The Town determines its allowance for uncollectible accounts using historical collection data and specific account analysis.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Note 4. Due from Other Governments

Due from other governments includes the following:

		rimary vernment
General Fund:		
Other local governments:		
County of Hanover:	<b>.</b>	
Local sales and use taxes	\$	122,710
Fines and forfeitures		8,745
		131,455
Commonwealth of Virginia:		
Communications sales and use taxes		31,511
Mobile home titling tax		1,647
Automobile rental tax		10,316
		43,474
Total General Fund		174,929
Capital Projects Fund:		
Commonwealth of Virginia:		
Regional Surface Transportation Program		50,816
Federal government:		50,810
Categorical aid:		
Regional Surface Transportation Program		203,262
Regional Surface Transportation Program		203,202
Total Capital Projects Fund		254,078
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds:		
Community Development Block Grant Fund:		
Federal government:		
Community Development Block Grant		82,949
<b>Total Community Development Block Grant Fund</b>		82,949
Central Virginia Transportation Authority Fund:		
Commonwealth of Virginia:		
Central Virginia Transportation Authority		54,511
Total Central Virginia Transportation Authority Fund		54,511
Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds		137,460
Total due from other governments	\$	566,467

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Note 5. Capital Assets

Capital asset activities for the year ended June 30, 2021 are as follows:

	Beginning Balance June 30, 2020	Additions	Deletions	Transfers	Ending Balance June 30, 2021
Primary Government:					
Capital assets not being depreciated or amortized:					
Land	\$ 2,613,724	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,613,724
Construction in progress	6,937,602	3,636,058	(78,591)	(10,357,316)	137,753
Total capital assets not being					
depreciated or amortized	9,551,326	3,636,058	(78,591)	(10,357,316)	2,751,477
Capital assets being depreciated or amortized:					
Buildings and improvements	6,374,078	-	-	7,921,329	14,295,407
Machinery and equipment	3,797,651	133,921	(119,406)	47,201	3,859,367
Infrastructure	20,597,633	25,260	-	2,388,786	23,011,679
Software	193,410	-	-	-	193,410
Total capital assets being					
depreciated or amortized	30,962,772	159,181	(119,406)	10,357,316	41,359,863
Less accumulated depreciation or amortization for:					
Buildings and improvements	(1,895,846)	) (374,737)	-	-	(2,270,583)
Machinery and equipment	(2,744,930)	) (260,021)	119,406	-	(2,885,545)
Infrastructure	(7,725,643)	) (582,681)	-	-	(8,308,324)
Software	(193,411)	) -	-	-	(193,411)
Total accumulated depreciation					
or amortization	(12,559,830)	) (1,217,439)	119,406	-	(13,657,863)
Total capital assets being					
depreciated or amortized, net	18,402,942	(1,058,258)	-	10,357,316	27,702,000
Governmental activities capital					
assets, net	\$ 27,954,268	\$ 2,577,800	\$ (78,591)	\$ -	\$ 30,453,477

Depreciation and amortization expense was charged to functions/programs as follows:

Governmental activities:	
General government administration	\$ 231,165
Public safety	114,382
Public works	697,246
Parks, recreation and cultural	168,669
Community development	5,977
Total depreciation and amortization expense -	
governmental activities	\$ 1,217,439

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Note 6. Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2021 consisted of the following:

Fund	Transfers In			Transfers Out		
General Fund	\$	-	\$	511,446		
Capital Projects Fund		511,446		-		
Total	\$	511,446	\$	511,446		

The transfer from the General Fund to the Capital Projects Fund was to provide cash funding for capital projects to be completed by the Town.

# Note 7. Long-Term Obligations

The following is a summary of long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2021:

	Beginning Balance	L		г		Ending Balance	_	ue Within Dne Year
	Balance	1	ncreases	1	Decreases	Balance	C	Jne rear
Governmental activities:								
Bonds payable:								
General obligation bonds	\$ 8,345,000	\$	-	\$	(389,000)	\$ 7,956,000	\$	397,000
Compensated absences payable	389,405		349,206		(359,770)	378,841		37,884
<b>Governmental activities</b>								
long-term liabilities	\$ 8,734,405	\$	349,206	\$	(748,770)	\$ 8,334,841	\$	434,884

The General Fund has been used in prior years to liquidate the liabilities for compensated absences, pension and other postemployment benefits.

Annual requirements to amortize long-term debt exclusive of compensated absences are as follows:

	 General Obli	gatio	on Bonds
Year(s) Ending June 30,	Principal		Interest
2022	\$ 397,000	\$	154,374
2023	406,000		146,384
2024	413,000		138,235
2025	422,000		129,927
2026	430,000		121,450
2027 - 2031	2,283,000		474,088
2032 - 2036	2,523,000		235,148
2037 - 2038	1,082,000		21,631
	\$ 7,956,000	\$	1,421,237

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Note 7. Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

\$8,623,000 general obligation bond issued to refund the Series 2018 general obligation bond, due in annual principal installments ranging from \$397,000 to	
\$546,000 through December 2037, plus interest payable semi-annually at 1.99%.	\$ 7,956,000
Total General Obligation Bonds	\$ 7,956,000

# Note 8. Risk Management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and others; and natural disasters. To reduce insurance costs and the need for self-insurance, the Town has joined with other municipalities in the Commonwealth of Virginia in several public entity risk pools that operate as common risk management and insurance programs for member municipalities. The Town is not self-insured.

The Town has coverage with the Virginia Risk Sharing Association (the "Association") for all insurable risks identified by the Town. Each Association member jointly and severally agrees to assume, pay and discharge any liability. The Town pays the Association contributions and assessments based upon classifications and rates into a designated cash reserve fund out of which expenses of the Association and claims and awards are to be paid. In the event of a loss deficit and depletion of all available excess insurance, the Association may assess all members in the proportion which the premium of each bears to the total premiums of all members in the year in which such deficit occurs.

The Town continues to carry commercial insurance for all other risks of losses. Settled claims from these risks have not exceeded commercial coverage in any of the last three fiscal years.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Note 9. Pension Plan

Name of Plan:	Virginia Retirement System (VRS)
Identification of Plan:	Agent Multiple-Employer Pension Plan
Administering Entity:	Virginia Retirement System (System)

# A. Plan Description

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

The System administers three different benefit structures for covered employees – Plan 1, Plan 2, and Hybrid. Each of these benefit structures has a 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:

		ΠΙΔΚΙ
PLAN 1	PLAN 2	<b>RETIREMENT PLAN</b>
About Plan 1	About Plan 2	About the Hybrid Retirement Plan
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.	Plan 2 is a defined benefit plan. The retirement benefit is based on a member's age,	The Hybrid Retirement Plan combines the features of a defined benefit plan and a defined
		distributions from the balance in

contributions,

HYBRID

the defined contribution account,

investment gains or losses, and any

the

reflecting

required fees.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Note 9. Pension Plan (Continued)

A. Plan Description (Continued)

# PLAN 1

#### **Eligible Members**

Members 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.

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**

Members 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.

PLAN 2

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.

# RETIREMENT PLAN

#### **Eligible Members**

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

HYBRID

- Political subdivision members.\*
- Members in Plan 1 or Plan 2 who elected to opt into the plan during the election window held January 1 through 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.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Note 9. Pension Plan (Continued)

A. Plan Description (Continued)

# PLAN 1

# PLAN 2

#### **Retirement Contributions**

Members contribute 5% of their Same as Plan 1. compensation each month to their member contribution account through a pretax salary reduction. Member contributions are taxdeferred until they are withdrawn as part of a retirement benefit or as a refund. The employer makes a separate actuarially determined contribution to VRS for all covered employees. VRS invests both member and employer contributions to provide funding for the future benefit payment.

#### **Service Credit**

Service credit includes active Same as Plan 1. Members earn service 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.

**Retirement Contributions** Same as Plan 1.

# Service Credit

HYBRID

**RETIREMENT PLAN** 

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

# Service Credit

Defined Benefit Component:

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

# Defined Contribution Component:

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

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Note 9. Pension Plan (Continued)

A. Plan Description (Continued)

PLAN	1
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PLAN 2

# HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN

#### Vesting

#### **Vesting** Same as Plan 1.

Vesting is the minimum length of service a member needs to qualify for a future retirement Members become benefit. 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

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 vears (60 months) of service credit who Hybrid opted into the Retirement Plan remain vested in the defined benefit component.

Defined Contribution 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.

Distribution is not required, except as governed by law.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Note 9. Pension Plan (Continued)

A. Plan Description (Continued)

**Calculating the Benefit** 

the

plan multiplier.

retirement benefit.

using

applied.

	PI	AN	1
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The basic benefit is determined

compensation, service credit and

retirement reduction factor is

applied to the Basic Benefit if the

member retires with a reduced

where the member has elected an

optional form of retirement

payment, an option factor specific to the option chose is then

average

final

An early

In cases

# PLAN 2

**Calculating the Benefit** See definition under Plan 1. HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN

#### **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.

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%.

**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.

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

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

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

#### **Average Final Compensation**

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

#### **Service Retirement Multiplier**

*Defined Benefit Component: VRS:* The retirement multiplier for the defined benefit component is 1.0%.

For members that 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.

Political subdivision hazardous duty employees: Not applicable.

*Defined Contribution Component:* Not applicable.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Note 9. Pension Plan (Continued)

A. <u>Plan Description</u> (Continued)

PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN
Normal Retirement Age VRS: Age 65.	<b>Normal Retirement Age</b> <i>VRS:</i> Normal Social Security retirement age.	Normal Retirement Age Defined Benefit Component: VRS: Same as Plan 2.
<b>Political subdivision hazardous duty employees:</b> Age 60.	<b>Political subdivision hazardous duty employees:</b> Same as Plan 1.	<b>Political subdivision hazardous duty employees:</b> Not applicable.
		Defined Contribution Component: Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.
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.	Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility VRS: Normal Social Security retirement age and have at least 5 years (60 months) of service credit or when their age plus service credit equals 90.	Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility Defined Benefit Component: VRS: Normal Social Security retirement age and have at least 5 years (60 months) of service credit or when their age plus service credit equals 90.
<b>Political subdivision hazardous duty employees:</b> Age 60 with at least five years of service credit or	<b>Political subdivision hazardous duty employees:</b> Same as Plan 1.	Political subdivision hazardous duty employees: Not applicable.
age 50 with at least 25 years of service credit.		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.	Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility VRS: Age 60 with at least five years (60 months) of service credit.	Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility Defined Benefit Component: VRS: Age 60 with at least five years (60 months) of service credit.
<b>Political subdivision hazardous</b> <b>duty employees:</b> Age 50 with at least five years of service credit.	<b>Political subdivision hazardous duty employees:</b> Same as Plan 1.	<b>Political subdivision hazardous duty employees:</b> Not applicable.
least five years of service credit.		<i>Defined Contribution Component:</i> Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.

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# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Note 9. **Pension Plan (Continued)**

A. Plan Description (Continued)

PLAN 1	PLAN 2	RETIREMENT PLAN
Cost-of-Living Adjustment	Cost-of-Living Adjustment	Cost-of-Living Adjustment
	(COLA) in Retirement	(COLA) in Retirement
The Cost-of-Living Adjustment	The Cost-of-Living Adjustment	Defined Benefit Component:
(COLA) matches the first 3%	(COLA) matches the first 2%	Same as Plan 2.
increase in the Consumer Price	increase in the Consumer Price	
Index for all Urban Consumers	Index for all Urban Consumers	Defined Contribution Component:
(CPI-U) and half of any additional	(CPI-U) and half of any	Not applicable.
increase (up to 4%) up to a	additional increase (up to 2%)	

For members who retire with an Same as Plan 1. 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.

maximum COLA of 5%.

*Eligibility:* 

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.

Dates:

The COLA is effective July 1 Same as Plan 1. following one full calendar year (January 1 to December 31) under of the following anv 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.

up to a maximum COLA of 3%. *Eligibility:* 

*Eligibility:* Same as Plan 1 and Plan 2.

**HYBRID** 

Dates:

Exceptions to COLA Effective Exceptions to COLA Effective Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates: Same as Plan 1 and Plan 2.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Note 9. Pension Plan (Continued)

A. Plan Description (Continued)

PLAN 1

PLAN 2

# HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN

# Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement (Continued) Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates (continued):

- The member is involuntarily separated from employment for causes other than job performance or misconduct and is eligible to retire under the Workforce Transition Act or the Transitional Benefits Program.
- The member dies in service and the member's survivor or beneficiary is eligible for a monthly death-in-service benefit.
- The COLA will go into effect on July 1 following one full calendar year (January 1 to December 31) from the date the monthly benefit begins.

#### **Disability Coverage**

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

#### **Disability Coverage**

Members who are eligible to be disability considered for retirement and retire on retirement disability, the 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 oneyear waiting period before becoming eligible for non-work related disability benefits.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Note 9. Pension Plan (Continued)

A. <u>Plan Description</u> (Continued)

PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN
<b>Purchase of Prior Service</b> 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.	<b>Purchase of Prior Service</b> Same as Plan 1.	<ul> <li>Purchase of Prior Service Defined Benefit Component: Same as Plan 1, with the following exception:</li> <li>Hybrid Retirement Plan members are ineligible for ported service.</li> <li>Defined Contribution Component: Not applicable.</li> </ul>

B. Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

As of the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the pension plan:

	Number
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	56
Inactive members:	
Vested	19
Non-vested	21
Active elsewhere in VRS	46
Total inactive members	86
Active members	63
Total covered employees	205

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Note 9. Pension Plan (Continued)

# 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 Town's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2021 was 10.39% of covered compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019.

This rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by an employee during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the Town were \$331,930 and \$336,998 for the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

#### D. Net Pension Liability

The Town's net pension liability (NPL) is calculated separately for each employer and represents that particular employer's total pension liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, less that employer's fiduciary net position. For political subdivisions, the net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2020. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2019 rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2020.

#### **Actuarial Assumptions – General Employees**

The total pension liability for General Employee's in the Town's retirement plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019, 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, 2020.

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases, including inflation	3.50% - 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 GASB 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 benefits.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Note 9. Pension Plan (Continued)

# D. <u>Net Pension Liability</u> (Continued)

# Actuarial Assumptions – General Employees (Continued)

Mortality Rates:	15% of deaths are assumed to be service-related.
– Pre-retirement:	RP-2014 Employee Rates at 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, 2019 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 nine years of service
Disability Rates	Lowered rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability Discount Rate	Increase rate from 14% to 15% Decrease rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Note 9. Pension Plan (Continued)

### D. <u>Net Pension Liability</u> (Continued)

# **Actuarial Assumptions – Public Safety Employees**

The total pension liability for Public Safety employees in the Town's retirement plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019, 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, 2020.

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases, including inflation	3.50% - 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 GASB 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:	45% of deaths are assumed to be service related.
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- Pre-retirement: RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 90% of rates; females set forward 1 year.
- Post-retirement: RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 1 year, 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set forward 3 years.
- Post-disablement: RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years; unisex using 100% male.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 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	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 nine 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%

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Note 9. Pension Plan (Continued)

#### D. <u>Net Pension Liability</u> (Continued)

# Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

			Weighted
		Arithmetic	Average
	Long-Term	Long-Term	Long-Term
	Target Asset	Expected	Expected
Asset Class (Strategy)	Allocation	Rate of Return	Rate of Return*
Public Equity	34.00%	4.65%	1.58%
Fixed Income	15.00%	46.00%	0.07%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.38%	0.75%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.01%	0.70%
Private Equity	14.00%	8.34%	1.17%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	6.00%	3.04%	0.18%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	3.00%	6.49%	0.19%
Total	100.00%	-	4.64%
	Inflation	-	2.50%
* Expected arithmet	7.14%		

\* The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.14%. 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%. On October 10, 2019, 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. More recent capital market assumptions compiled for the FY2020 actuarial valuations, provide a median return of 6.81%.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Note 9. Pension Plan (Continued)

#### D. Net Pension Liability (Continued)

# **Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that System member contributions will be made per the VRS Statutes and the employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Consistent with the phased-in funding provided by the General Assembly for state and teacher employer contributions; political subdivisions were also provided with an opportunity to use an alternate employer contribution rate. For the year ended June 30, 2020, the alternate rate was the employer contribution rate used in FY 2012 or 100% of the actuarially determined employer contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, whichever was greater. From July 1, 2020 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.

### E. Changes in the Net Pension Liability

	Increase (Decrease)							
	Т	otal Pension	Pla	an Fiduciary	N	let Pension		
		Liability	N	let Position		Liability		
Balances at June 30, 2019	\$	17,139,309	\$	16,119,769	\$	1,019,540		
Changes for the Year:								
Service cost		457,195		-		457,195		
Interest		1,130,844		-		1,130,844		
Difference between expected and								
actual experience		261,112		-		261,112		
Contributions – employer		-		336,998		(336,998)		
Contributions – employee		-		231,109		(231,109)		
Net investment income		-		306,938		(306,938)		
Benefit payments, including refunds								
of employee contributions		(772,120)		(772,120)		-		
Administrative expense		-		(10,453)		10,453		
Other changes		-		(366)		366		
Net changes		1,077,031		92,106		984,925		
Balances at June 30, 2020	\$	18,216,340	\$	16,211,875	\$	2,004,465		

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Note 9. Pension Plan (Continued)

# E. Changes in the Net Pension Liability (Continued)

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

The following presents the net pension liability of the Town, using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the Town's net pension liability would be if it 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:

	Current							
	19	% Decrease	Di	scount Rate	1	% Increase		
		(5.75%)		(6.75%)		(7.75%)		
Town's net pension liability (asset)	\$	4,427,727	\$	2,004,465	\$	(1,916)		

# F. <u>Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to</u> <u>Pensions</u>

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the Town recognized pension expense of \$648,693. The Town also reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources from the following sources:

	]	Deferred		Deferred
	(	Dutflows		Inflows
	of	Resources	of	Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	162,579	\$	(29,266)
Change in assumption		139,422		-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on				
pension plan investments		482,347		-
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date		331,930		-
Total	\$	1,116,278	\$	(29,266)

The \$331,930 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Town's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Amount
2022	\$ 223,104
2023	214,311
2024	162,888
2025	 154,779
	\$ 755,082

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Note 9. Pension Plan (Continued)

#### G. Pension Plan Data

Information about the VRS Political Subdivision Retirement Plan is also available in the separately issued VRS 2020 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (Annual Report). A copy of the 2020 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at <u>varetire.org/pdf/publications/2020-annualreport.pdf</u>, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA 23218-2500.

# Note 10. Trust for Other Postemployment Benefits

The Town has established an irrevocable trust pursuant to Section 15.2-1544 of the *Code of Virginia*, as amended, for the purpose of accumulating and investing assets to fund Other Postemployment Benefits and to participate in the Virginia Pooled OPEB Trust Fund and has established a Local Finance Board to become a Participating Employer in the Trust Fund. The Trust Fund provides administrative, custodial and investment services to the Participating Employers in the Trust Fund. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, the Town and plan members contributed \$242,292 to the Trust Fund. Administrative expenses allocated to the Trust Fund during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 totaled \$2,405. The Trust Fund issues a separate report, which can be obtained by writing to VML/VACO Finance Program, 1108 East Main Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219.

# Note 11. Other Postemployment Benefits

The Town contributes to two OPEB plans, the Retiree Healthcare Plan and the Group Life Insurance Program. As of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, the two plans had the following balances reported in the government-wide financial statements:

		Net		Deferred	Γ	Deferred		
	OPEB		0	Outflows		Inflows		OPEB
	]	Liability	of	Resources	of	Resources	I	Expense
Retiree Healthcare Plan	\$	449,846	\$	276,425	\$	375,346	\$	96,390
Group Life Insurance		289,210		62,969		13,854		10,788
	\$	739,056	\$	339,394	\$	389,200	\$	107,178

Detailed disclosures for each plan follow.

#### 1. Retiree Healthcare Plan

#### A. Plan Description

Other postemployment benefits provided by the Town include a single employer defined benefit retiree health insurance premium plan. The Town allows retirees who are eligible to retire with a pension benefit from the System and have at least 15 years of full-time service with the Town to remain on their health insurance plan once they retire. Health benefits include medical, dental and vision coverage. Any amendments to the plan must be approved by Town Council.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Note 11. Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued) 1. Retiree Healthcare Plan

# A. <u>Plan Description</u> (Continued)

# **RETIREE HEALTHCARE PLAN PROVISIONS**

# Eligible Employees

A Town of Ashland retiree, eligible for postretirement medical coverage, is defined as a full-time employee who retires directly from the Town and is eligible to receive an early or regular retirement benefit from the VRS. Employees applying for early or regular retirement are eligible to continue participation in the Town sponsored Retiree Healthcare plan.

# Retirement Eligibility

Employees may retire under the VRS with an unreduced pension benefit under the following age and service requirements:

- Plan 1 eligible employees
  - Age 50 and 30 years of service
  - Age 65 and 5 years of service
- Plan 2 and Hybrid plan eligible employees
  - Normal Social Security retirement age and at least 5 years of service, or, when your age and your years of service equal 90

# **Benefit** Amounts

The Town will provide a premium credit toward a retiree's health insurance premium at a rate of \$35.00 plus \$3.00 for each year of service per month. To be eligible for this premium credit, the retiree must have a minimum of 15 years of service with the Town and must be enrolled in the Town sponsored health insurance at the time of retirement. If an employee retires with 25 years of service to the Town, and is enrolled in the Town sponsored health insurance premium for the retiree. This premium credit is only for the retiree, it is not applicable to the premium charges for any covered family members. At age 65 retirees must enroll in Medicare as their primary insurer and may transition to the Town sponsored Medicare Supplement plan if they so desire. Premium credits would apply to the Medicare Supplement plan as described above.

# **Reduction in Benefit Amounts**

Plan 1 eligible employees may retire with a reduced pension benefit at age 50 and 10 years of service or age 55 and 5 years of service. Plan 2 and Hybrid eligible employees may retire with a reduced pension benefit at age 60 with 5 years of service.

# Death of a Retiree

Upon the death of a retiree, the surviving spouse may retain health insurance coverage if they pay the entire cost of the premium. Survivors of active employees are not eligible for postretirement benefits, even if the deceased active was eligible to retire at the time of death.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Note 11. Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued) 1. Retiree Healthcare Plan

#### B. Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

As of the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

	Number
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	18
Active employees	61
Total	79

#### C. Contributions

The contributions to the OPEB Trust Fund are established by and may be amended by Town Council. The contributions are typically based on projected pay-as-you-go financing requirements, with an additional amount to prefund benefits. For the year ended June 30, 2021, the Town's average contribution rate was 7.22 percent of covered-employee payroll. Employees are not required to contribute to the plan.

# D. Net Retiree Healthcare OPEB Liability

The Town's net Retiree Healthcare OPEB liability of \$449,846 was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total Retiree Healthcare OPEB liability used to calculate the net Retiree Healthcare OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2019.

#### E. Actuarial Assumptions

The total Retiree Healthcare Plan OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2019, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.50%
Payroll growth	3.00% per annum
Discount rate	6.50% per annum
Healthcare cost trend rates	Medical and Stop Loss: 6.0% graded down to 4.2% over 60 years

#### Mortality Rates – General Employees

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

<u>Pre-Commencement:</u> RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set back one year, 85% of rates; females set back one year.

<u>Post-Commencement:</u> RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward one year; females set back one year with 1.5% increase compounded from ages 70 to 85.

<u>Post-Disablement:</u> RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males 115% of rates; females 130% of rates.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Note 11. Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued) 1. Retiree Healthcare Plan

#### E. Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Mortality Rates – Public Safety Employees

<u>Pre-Commencement:</u> 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 one year.

<u>Post-Commencement:</u> RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward one year with 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set forward three years.

<u>Post-Disablement:</u> RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward two years; unisex using 100% male.

# F. Changes in the Net Retiree Healthcare OPEB Liability

	Increase (Decrease)							
	Т	otal OPEB	Plaı	n Fiduciary	1	Net OPEB		
		Liability	Ne	t Position		Liability		
		(a)		(b)		(a) - (b)		
Balance at June 30, 2020	\$	2,634,308	\$	1,676,826	\$	957,482		
Changes for the year:								
Service cost		70,631		-		70,631		
Interest		172,482		-		172,482		
Benefit payments		(104,397)		(104,397)		-		
Employer contributions		-		242,292		(242,292)		
Net investment income		-		510,863		(510,863)		
Administrative expenses		-		(2,406)		2,406		
Net changes		138,716		646,352		(507,636)		
Balance at June 30, 2021	\$	2,773,024	\$	2,323,178	\$	449,846		

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Note 11. Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued) 1. Retiree Healthcare Plan

#### G. Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan 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 plan 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:

		Long-Term	Long-Term
		Expected	Expected
	Target	Arithmetic Real	Geometric Real
Asset Class (Strategy)	Allocation	Rate of Return	Rate of Return
Core Fixed Income	21.00%	0.83%	0.76%
Large Cap US Equities	26.00%	3.93%	2.74%
Small Cap US Equities	10.00%	5.09%	3.08%
Developed Foreign Equities	13.00%	5.73%	4.16%
Emerging Market Equities	5.00%	7.51%	4.70%
Real Estate (REITS)	7.00%	3.89%	3.18%
Private Equities	5.00%	8.99%	5.19%
Commodities	3.00%	2.29%	0.68%
Hedge Funds / Absolute Return	10.00%	2.71%	2.20%
	100.00%		
	Assumed Inflation	2.40%	2.40%
Portfolio	Real Mean Return	3.93%	3.27%
Portfolio Nor	ninal Mean Return	6.33%	5.74%
Portfolio S	Standard Deviation		11.60%
Long-Term Expec	ted Rate of Return		6.50%

# H. Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 6.5 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that Town contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected OPEB payments for current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Note 11. Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued) 1. Retiree Healthcare Plan

# I. Sensitivity of the Town's Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the Town, as well as what the Town's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.5 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.5 percent) than the current discount rate:

	Current Discount							
	1%	6 Decrease	1% Increase					
	(5.50%)			(6.50%)		(7.50%)		
Total OPEB Liability	\$	3,138,554	\$	2,773,024	\$	2,465,190		
Fiduciary Net Position		2,323,178		2,323,178		2,323,178		
Net OPEB Liability	\$	815,376	\$	449,846	\$	142,012		

# J. Sensitivity of the Town's Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate

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

	Current Medical					
	1% Decrease		Trend Rate		1% Increase	
Total OPEB Liability	\$	2,396,076	\$	2,773,024	\$	3,235,760
Fiduciary Net Position		2,323,178		2,323,178		2,323,178
Net OPEB Liability	\$	72,898	\$	449,846	\$	912,582

#### K. OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued financial report.

# L. <u>Retiree Healthcare OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of</u> <u>Resources Related to OPEB</u>

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the Town recognized Retiree Healthcare OPEB expense of \$96,390. At June 30, 2021, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Retiree Healthcare OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred			
	Outflows of		Deferred Inflows	
	Resources		of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	187,221	\$	-
Changes of assumptions		89,204		(93,598)
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on				
OPEB program investments		-		(281,748)
Total	\$	276,425	\$	(375,346)

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Note 11. Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued) 1. Retiree Healthcare Plan

L. <u>Retiree Healthcare OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of</u> <u>Resources Related to OPEB</u> (Continued)

Amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	A	Mount
2022	\$	(35,800)
2023		(29,702)
2024		(35,222)
2025		(45,668)
2026		28,148
Thereafter		19,323
Total	\$	(98,921)

#### 2. Group Life Insurance Program

A. Plan Description

All full-time, salaried permanent employees of the Town are automatically covered by the VRS Group Life Insurance Program (GLI) 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. For members who elect the optional GLI coverage, the insurer bills employers directly for the premiums. Employers deduct these premiums from the 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 OPEB.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Note 11. Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued) 2. Group Life Insurance Program

#### A. Plan Description (Continued)

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

#### **GROUP LIFE INSURANCE PROGRAM PLAN PROVISIONS**

#### Eligible Employees

The GLI was established July 1, 1960, for state employees, teachers and employees of political subdivisions that elect the program.

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 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
  - o Accelerated death benefit option

#### **Reduction in Benefit Amounts**

The benefit amounts provided to members covered under the GLI 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 GLI. 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 \$8,616 as of June 30, 2021.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Note 11. Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued) 2. Group Life Insurance Program

#### B. Contributions

The contribution requirements for the GLI are governed by Sections 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 was 1.34% of covered employee compensation. This was allocated into an employee and an employer component using a 60/40 split. The employee component was 0.80% (1.34% X 60%) and the employer component was 0.54% (1.34% X 40%). Employers may elect to pay all or part of the employee contribution, however, the employer must pay all of the employer contribution. Each employer's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2021 was 0.54% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019. The actuarially determined rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits payable during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the GLI from the Town were \$18,125 and \$18,324 for the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

C. <u>GLI OPEB Liabilities, GLI OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred</u> <u>Inflows of Resources Related to the Group Life Insurance Program OPEB</u>

At June 30, 2021, the Town's reported liability for its proportionate share of the net GLI OPEB liabilities was \$289,210. The net GLI OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2020 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, 2019, and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2020. The covered employers' proportion of the net GLI OPEB liability was based on the covered employer's actuarially determined employer contributions to the GLI for the year ended June 30, 2020 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2020, the Town's portion was 0.01733% as compared to 0.01738% at June 30, 2019.

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the Town recognized GLI OPEB expense of \$10,788. Since there was a change in the proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the GLI OPEB expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Note 11. Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued) 2. Group Life Insurance Program

C. <u>GLI OPEB Liabilities, GLI OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred</u> <u>Inflows of Resources Related to the Group Life Insurance Program OPEB</u> (Continued)

At June 30, 2021, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB from the following sources:

	D	eferred		
	Ou	tflows of	Defe	erred Inflows
	Re	esources	of	Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	18,550	\$	(2,598)
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on				
GLI OPEB program investments		8,688		-
Change in assumptions		14,464		(6,039)
Changes in proportionate share		3,142		(5,217)
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date		18,125		-
Total	\$	62,969	\$	(13,854)

The \$18,125 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB resulting from the employer's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net GLI OPEB liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB will be recognized in the GLI OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	A	mount
2022	\$	4,115
2023		6,568
2024		9,178
2025		9,007
2026		1,985
Thereafter		137
Total	\$	30,990

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Note 11. Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued) 2. Group Life Insurance Program

#### D. Actuarial Assumptions

The total GLI OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019, 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, 2020.

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 market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 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.

#### Mortality Rates – General Employees

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

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

<u>Post-Disablement:</u> RP-2014 Disability Life Mortality Table projected with Scale BB to 2020; males 115% of rates; females 130% of rates.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 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 year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 25%
Discount Rate	Decrease rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Note 11. **Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)** 2. Group Life Insurance Program

#### D. Actuarial Assumptions (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 one 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 one year with 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set forward three years.

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 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	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014
(pre-retirement, post-retirement	projected to 2020
healthy, and disabled)	
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%

#### E. <u>Net GLI OPEB Liability</u>

The net OPEB liability (NOL) for the GLI represents the program's total OPEB liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, less the associated fiduciary net position. As of the measurement date of June 30, 2020, NOL amounts (in thousands) for the GLI are as follows (in thousands):

	Group Life urance OPEB		
	Program		
Total GLI OPEB liability	\$ 3,523,937		
Plan fiduciary net position	 1,855,102		
GLI net OPEB liability	\$ 1,668,835		
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total GLI OPEB liability	52.64%		

Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total GLI OPEB liability

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

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Note 11. Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued) 2. Group Life Insurance Program

#### F. Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

			Weighted
	Long-Term	Arithmetic Long-	Average Long-
	Target Asset	Term Expected	Term Expected
Asset Class (Strategy)	Allocation	Rate of Return	Rate of Return*
Public Equity	34.00%	4.65%	1.58%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.46%	0.07%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.38%	0.75%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.01%	0.70%
Private Equity	14.00%	8.34%	1.17%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	6.00%	3.04%	0.18%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	3.00%	6.49%	0.19%
Total	100.00%		4.64%
	Inflation		2.50%
* Expected arithmeti	7.14%		

\* The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.14%. 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%. On October 10, 2019, the VRS Board elected a long-term rate of 6.75% which is roughly the 40<sup>th</sup> percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation. More recent capital market assumptions compiled for the FY2020 actuarial valuations, provide a median return of 6.81%.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Note 11. Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued) 2. Group Life Insurance Program

#### G. 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, 2020, the rate contributed by the participating employers 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 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.

H. <u>Sensitivity of the Town's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount</u> <u>Rate</u>

The following presents the Town's proportionate share of the net GLI OPEB liability using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the Town'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:

	Current Discount						
	1%	Decrease		Rate	19	% Increase	
	(	5.75%)		(6.75%)		(7.75%)	
Town	\$	380,188	\$	289,210	\$	215,326	

#### I. GLI Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the Group Life Insurance Program's Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2020 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (Annual Report). A copy of the 2020 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at <u>varetire.org/pdf/</u><u>publications/2020-annual-report.pdf</u>, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA 23218-2500.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Note 12. Pending GASB Statements

At June 30, 2021, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) had issued statements not yet implemented by the Town. The statements which might impact the Town are as follows:

GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, will increase the usefulness of the financial statements by requiring reporting of certain lease assets and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources for leases that previously were classified as operating leases. Statement No. 87 will be effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021.

GASB Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligation*, will provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuer and eliminate diversity in practice associate with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. Statement No. 91 will be effective for the fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021.

GASB Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020,* will improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This Statement addresses a variety of topics, including intra-entity transfers, the effective date of No. 87, *Leases,* the applicability of Statements No. 73, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68, as amended, and No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans, as amended, to reporting assets accumulated for postemployment benefits, the applicability of certain requirements of Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities, to postemployment benefit arrangements, measurement of liabilities (and assets, if any) related to asset retirement obligations (AROs) in a government acquisition, reporting by public entity risk pools for amounts that are recoverable from reinsurers or excess insurers, reference to nonrecurring fair value measurements of assets or liabilities in authoritative literature, terminology used to refer to derivative instruments. Statement No. 92 will be effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021.

GASB Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*, will address accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an interbank offered rate-most notably, the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), which is expected to cease to exist in its current form at the end of 2021, prompting governments to amend or replace financial instruments for the purpose of replacing LIBOR with other reference rates, by either changing the reference rate or adding or changing fallback provisions related to the reference rate. Portions of Statement No. 93 will be effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021 and December 31, 2021.

GASB Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*, will improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs), and provide guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payment arrangements (APAs). Statement No. 94 will be effective for the fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022.

GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based information Technology Arrangements*, will provide guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). Statement No. 96 will be effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Note 12. Pending GASB Statements (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 97, Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32, will increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans (Section 457 plans) that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. Statement No. 97 will be effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021.

Management has not determined the effect these new Statements may have on prospective financial statements.

#### Note 13. Contingencies

#### Federal and State-Assisted Programs

The Town has received proceeds from several federal and state grant programs. Periodic audits of these grants are required and certain costs may be questioned as not being appropriate expenditures under the grant agreements. Such audits could result in the refund of grant monies to the grantor agencies. Management believes that any required refunds will be immaterial. Based upon past experience, no provision has been made in the accompanying financial statements for the refund of grant monies.

#### Note 14. Abatements

The Town, through the Economic Development Authority, provides an I-95 Corridor Hotel Incentive grant and I-95 Corridor Restaurant Incentive grant to local developers who complete projects that promote economic development within the Town. Such grants are in accordance with Virginia Code Section 15.2-4905. Eligible projects are expected to improve economic viability and the appearance of properties in and around the I-95 exchange. In addition, such projects are expected to provide additional tax revenue and services that will benefit the community. The transient occupancy and meals taxes generated from the development fund the grants. Payments to developers are based on taxes collected during the fiscal year. Grants of \$36,433 were provided during the year ended June 30, 2021, represented 50% of the taxes generated from projects.

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** 

## SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE TOWN'S NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS – VIRGINIA RETIREMENT SYSTEM

	Fiscal Year June 30,													
		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020
Total Pension Liability														
Service cost	\$	370,012	\$	422,045	\$	423,410	\$	439,647	\$	433,809	\$	421,206	\$	457,195
Interest		868,776		919,423		930,643		985,287		1,043,033		1,090,109		1,130,844
Difference between expected and actual experience		-		(664,104)		(12,340)		71,604		(121,573)		(109,450)		261,112
Assumption changes		-		-		-		(50,661)		-		521,400		-
Benefit payments, including refunds of														
employee contributions		(528,309)		(502,233)		(531,917)		(590,249)		(651,629)		(713,877)		(772,120)
Net change in total pension liability		710,479		175,131		809,796		855,628		703,640		1,209,388		1,077,031
Total pension liability - beginning		12,675,247		13,385,726		13,560,857		14,370,653		15,226,281	1	15,929,921		17,139,309
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$	13,385,726	\$	13,560,857	\$	14,370,653	\$	15,226,281	\$	15,929,921	\$ 1	17,139,309	\$	18,216,340
Plan Fiduciary Net Position														
Contributions - employer	\$	393,953	\$	399.899	\$	414,669	\$	326,438	\$	338,777	\$	326,545	\$	336,998
Contributions - employee	Ψ	191,125	Ψ	153,253	Ψ	156,949	Ψ	182,391	Ψ	182,941	Ψ	192,298	Ψ	231,109
Net investment income		1,640,891		557,131		225,268		1,578,406		1,064,626		1,023,406		306,938
Benefit payments, including refunds of		,,				- ,		, ,		,,		,,		,
employee contributions		(528,309)		(502,233)		(531,917)		(590,249)		(651,629)		(713,877)		(772, 120)
Administrative expense		(8,708)		(7,463)		(7,775)		(9,029)		(9,126)		(10,085)		(10,453)
Other		86		(117)		(94)		(1,405)		(950)		(644)		(366)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		1,689,038		600,470		257,100		1,486,552		924,639		817,643		92,106
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning		10,344,327		12,033,365		12,633,835		12,890,935		14,377,487	1	15,302,126		16,119,769
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$	12,033,365	\$	12,633,835	\$	12,890,935	\$	14,377,487	\$	15,302,126	\$	16,119,769	\$	16,211,875
The Town's net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$	1,352,361	\$	927,022	\$	1,479,718	\$	848,794	\$	627,795	\$	1,019,540	\$	2,004,465
	-													
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the														
total pension liability		89.90%		93.16%		89.70%		94.43%		96.06%		94.05%		89.00%
Covered payroll	\$	3,068,170	\$	3,038,746	\$	3,150,980	\$	3,172,381	\$	3,292,293	\$	3,301,769	\$	3,407,462
The Town's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll		44.08%		30.51%		46.96%		26.76%		19.07%		30.88%		58.83%

#### Note 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 Town will present information for those years for which information is available.

## SCHEDULE OF TOWN CONTRIBUTIONS - VIRGINIA RETIREMENT SYSTEM

		Fiscal Year June 30,														
		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021
Contractually required contribution (CRC)	\$	393,953	\$	399,899	\$	414,669	\$	326,438	\$	338,777	\$	326,545	\$	336,998	\$	331,930
Contributions in relation to the CRC		393,953		399,899		414,669		326,438		338,777		326,545		336,998		331,930
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	
Employer's covered payroll Contributions as a percentage of covered	\$3	3,068,170	\$	3,038,746	\$3	3,150,980	\$3	3,172,381	\$3	3,292,293	\$3	,301,769	\$:	3,407,462	\$3	3,194,706
payroll		12.84%		13.16%		13.16%		10.29%		10.29%		9.89%		9.89%		10.39%

#### Note 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 Town will present information for those years for which information is available.

## NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION VIRGINIA RETIREMENT SYSTEM Year Ended June 30, 2021

#### Note 1. Changes of Benefit Terms

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

#### Note 2. Changes of Assumptions

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 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:

#### **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 nine years of service
Disability Rates	Lowered rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increase rate from 14% to 15%
Discount Rate	Decrease 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 nine 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%

## NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION VIRGINIA RETIREMENT SYSTEM Year Ended June 30, 2021

#### Note 3. Contractually Required Contributions

The actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of June 30, one year prior to the beginning of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported.

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:

#### **Non-Hazardous Duty**

Mortality Rates:	15% of deaths are assumed to be service related.
Pre-retirement:	RP-2014 Employee Rates at 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.

#### **Hazardous Duty**

Mortality Rates:	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.

# SCHEDULES OF CHANGES IN THE TOWN'S NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS – RETIREE HEALTHCARE PLAN

	Fiscal Year June 30,					
	2018 2019 2020 2021					
Total OPEB Liability						
Service cost	\$ 56,594 \$ 60,556 \$ 72,288 \$ 70,631					
Interest	139,876 148,086 171,449 172,482					
Difference between expected and actual experience	246,655 -					
Changes of assumptions	- 146,141 (123,312) -					
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(85,314) (80,868) (101,401) (104,397)					
Net change in total OPEB liability	111,156 273,915 265,679 138,716					
Total OPEB liability - beginning	1,983,558 2,094,714 2,368,629 2,634,308					
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	\$ 2,094,714 \$ 2,368,629 \$ 2,634,308 \$ 2,773,024					
Plan Fiduciary Net Position						
Contributions - employer	\$ 200,514 \$ 212,868 \$ 237,401 \$ 242,292					
Net investment income	109,538 67,596 49,161 510,863					
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(85,314) (80,868) (101,401) (104,397) (1,770) (1,925) (2,264) (2,264) (2,406) (2,406) (3,106					
Administrative expense Net change in plan fiduciary net position	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					
Net change in plan inductary net position	222,908 197,001 182,897 040,552					
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	1,073,300 1,296,268 1,493,929 1,676,826					
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 1,296,268 \$ 1,493,929 \$ 1,676,826 \$ 2,323,178					
The Town's net OPEB liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 798,446 \$ 874,700 \$ 957,482 \$ 449,846					
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total						
OPEB liability	61.88% 63.07% 63.65% 83.78%					
Covered payroll	\$ 3,356,524 \$ 3,407,808 \$ 3,523,846 \$ 3,356,391					
The Town's net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered						
payroll	23.79% 25.67% 27.17% 13.40%					

#### Note to Schedule:

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

# SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S PLAN CONTRIBUTIONS – OPEB – RETIREE HEALTHCARE PLAN

	Fiscal Year June 30,							
	2018			2019		2020		2021
Contractually required contribution (CRC)	\$	200,514	\$	212,868	\$	237,401	\$	242,292
Contributions in relation to the CRC		200,514		212,868		237,401		242,292
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	
Employer's covered payroll	\$	3,356,524	\$	3,407,808	\$	3,523,846	\$	3,356,391
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		5.97%		6.25%		6.74%		7.22%

#### Note 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 Town will present information for those years which information is available.

# SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER'S SHARE OF NET OPEB LIABILITY – GROUP LIFE INSURANCE PROGRAM

	Fiscal Year June 30,				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Employer's proportion of the net GLI OPEB liability	0.01730%	0.01765%	0.01738%	0.01733%	
Employer's proportionate share of the net GLI OPEB liability Employer's covered payroll	\$ 260,000 3,191,793	\$ 269,000 3,356,524	\$ 282,818 3,407,808	\$ 289,210 3,523,846	
Employer's proportionate share of the net GLI OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total GLI	8.16%	8.01%	8.30%	8.21%	
OPEB liability	48.86%	51.22%	52.00%	52.64%	

#### Note 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 Town will present information for those years which information is available.

## SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS – OPEB – GROUP LIFE INSURANCE PROGRAM

	Fiscal Year June 30,										
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Contractually required contribution (CRC)	\$	12,117 \$	15,013 \$	15,733 \$	16,064 \$	16,739 \$	16,597 \$	17,454 \$	17,721 \$	18,324 \$	18,125
Contributions in relation to the CRC		12,117	15,013	15,733	16,064	16,739	16,597	17,454	17,721	18,324	18,125
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	-
Employer's covered payroll	\$	2,753,755 \$	2,832,720 \$	2,968,496 \$	3,030,874 \$	3,158,341 \$	3,191,793 \$	3,356,524 \$	3,407,808 \$	3,523,846 \$	3,356,391
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		0.44%	0.53%	0.53%	0.53%	0.53%	0.52%	0.52%	0.52%	0.52%	0.54%

## NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS Year Ended June 30, 2021

#### Note 1. Retiree Healthcare Plan

#### Changes of Benefit Terms

There have been no actuarially material changes to the Retiree Healthcare Plan benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation.

#### Changes of Assumptions

The following changes in actuarial assumptions from the July 1, 2017 valuation were made effective July 1, 2019:

Age-Related Claims Costs	Monthly medical costs for retirees increased compared to the prior valuation.
Healthcare Trend Rates	Lowered trend assumption rates, and determined ultimate rates starting in earlier years.

#### Note 2. Group Life Insurance Program

#### **Changes of Benefit Terms**

There have been no actuarially material changes to the Virginia Retirement System benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation.

#### **Changes of Assumptions**

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019, 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:

General I	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%

## NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS Year Ended June 30, 2021

## Note 2. Group Life Insurance Program (Continued)

## Changes of Assumptions (Continued)

## 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%

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

## **COMBINING BALANCE SHEET – NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS** June 30, 2021

		Special Rev	Total			
	Community			ral Virginia	Nonmajor	
		velopment		nsportation	Gov	vernmental
	Blo	ock Grant	A	uthority		Funds
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	-	\$	185,047	\$	185,047
Due from other governments		82,949		54,511		137,460
Total assets	\$	82,949	\$	239,558	\$	322,507
LIABILITIES						
Bank overdraft	\$	66,315	\$	-	\$	66,315
Accounts payable		16,634		-		16,634
Total liabilities		82,949		-		82,949
FUND BALANCE						
Restricted for:						
Public works		-		239,558		239,558
Total fund balance		-		239,558		239,558
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$	82,949	\$	239,558	\$	322,507

## COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Special R	even	ue Funds		Total
	Community	С	Central Virginia	N	Ionmajor
	Development	]	Transportation	Go	vernmental
	Block Grant		Authority		Funds
Revenues:					
Other local taxes	\$	- \$	5 239,558	\$	239,558
Intergovernmental	360,255	5	-		360,255
Total revenues	360,25:	5	239,558		599,813
Expenditures: Current:					
Community development	360,25	5	-		360,255
Total expenditures	360,25	5	-		360,255
Net change in fund balance		-	239,558		239,558
Fund balance, beginning		-	-		-
Fund balance, ending	\$	- \$	5 239,558	\$	239,558

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT FUND Year Ended June 30, 2021

		Commu	nity Developn	nent ]	Block Grant F	fund	
	Bu	dgeted Am	ounts		Actual		iance with al Budget Over
	Origin		Final	-	Amounts	(	Under)
Revenues:							<u> </u>
Intergovernmental	\$	- \$	460,000	\$	360,255	\$	(99,745)
Total revenues		-	460,000		360,255		(99,745)
Expenditures: Community development		<u>-</u>	460,000		360,255		(99,745)
Total expenditures		-	460,000		360,255		(99,745)
Revenues over expenditures		-	-		-		-
Net change in fund balance		-	-		-		-
Fund balance, beginning		-	_		_		-
Fund balance, ending	\$	- \$	-	\$	-	\$	

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – CENTRAL VIRGINIA TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY FUND Year Ended June 30, 2021

	C	Central V	irginia Tra	nsp	ortat	tion Authority	Func	1
								riance with nal Budget
		eted Am				Actual		Over
	Original		Final			Amounts		(Under)
Revenues:								
Other local taxes	\$	- \$		-	\$	239,558	\$	239,558
Total revenues		-		-		239,558		239,558
Revenues over expenditures		-		-		239,558		239,558
Net change in fund balance		-		-		239,558		239,558
Fund balance, beginning		-		-		-		
Fund balance, ending	\$	- \$		-	\$	239,558	\$	239,558

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND Year Ended June 30, 2021

				Capital Pro	ojec	ts Fund		
								riance with
							Fi	nal Budget
		Budgeted	Am		-	Actual		Over
n		Original		Final		Amounts		(Under)
Revenues: Use of money	\$	135,000	\$	135,000	\$	7,083	\$	(127.017)
Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses	Φ	6,877	Φ	6,877	Φ	34,882	Φ	(127,917) 28,005
Recovered costs		3,000		3,000		34,882		(3,000)
Miscellaneous		3,000 1,500		1,500		874		(5,000)
				787,066				· · ·
Intergovernmental		424,355		/8/,000		673,592		(113,474)
Total revenues		570,732		933,443		716,431		(217,012)
Expenditures:								
Capital outlay		6,303,257		6,539,656		3,791,986		(2,747,670)
Total expenditures		6,303,257		6,539,656		3,791,986		(2,747,670)
Revenues under expenditures		(5,732,525)		(5,606,213)		(3,075,555)		2,530,658
Other financing sources: Transfers in		511,446		511,446		511,446		
		511,440		511,440		511,440		
Total other financing sources		511,446		511,446		511,446		
Net change in fund balance		(5,221,079)		(5,094,767)		(2,564,109)		2,530,658
Fund balance, beginning		5,221,079		5,094,767		5,819,261		724,494
Fund balance, ending	\$	_	\$	-	\$	3,255,152	\$	3,255,152

## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNIT – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY June 30, 2021

	economic velopment
	Authority
Property held for sale Total assets	
Cash, cash equivalents and temporary cash investments	\$ 111,346
Property held for sale	 765,000
Total assets	\$ 876,346
NET POSITION	
Unrestricted	\$ 876,346
Total net position	\$ 876,346

## STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNIT – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Economic Development Authority
Operating expenses:	ф <b>(7.2</b> 20
Other supplies and expenses	\$ 67,239
Total operating expenses	67,239
Operating loss	(67,239)
Nonoperating revenue:	
Capital contributions	585,000
Operating contributions	83,469
Interest earnings	1,334
Total nonoperating revenue	669,803
Change in net position	602,564
Total net position, beginning	273,782
Total net position, ending	\$ 876,346

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNIT – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Economic Development Authority
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:	
Payments for operating activities	\$ (67,239)
Net cash used in operating activities	(67,239)
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities:	
Operating contributions	83,469
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	83,469
The cash provided by noncapital inflations activities	
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities	
Capital contributions	585,000
Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities	585,000
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:	
Interest received	1,334
Purchase of property held for sale	(765,000)
Net cash used in investing activities	(763,666)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(162,436)
Cash, cash equivalents and temporary cash investments:	
Beginning	273,782
Ending	\$ 111,346
Descusification of exacting lange to not each even line section time extinct.	
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used in operating activities: Operating loss	\$ (67,239)
Operating 1055	φ (07,239)
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (67,239)

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULES

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2021

Budgeted Announts         Actual         Over           Prinny Government:         Original         Final         Amounts         (Under)           General Fund:         Revenue from local sources:         General Property taxes         S         900,000         \$ 928,339         \$ 28,339           Real extate taxes         \$ 900,000         \$ 928,330         \$ 40,000         40,172         (C,3282)           Personal property taxes         \$ 440,000         440,000         4175,707         35,707           Mobile home taxes         1,100         1,100         1,206         106           Machinery and tools taxes         1,600         16,000         41,422         26,422           Interest         1,430,100         1,430,100         1,535,142         105,042           Other hocal taxes:         1,430,100         1,535,142         105,042           Other hocal taxes:         1,430,100         1,430,100         1,533,142         106,081           Consumer utility taxe:         150,000         150,000         302,313         17,343           Mean staces         482,000         482,000         329,919         (10,081)           Businese license taxes         492,000         227,040         25,233         25,333								ariance with inal Budget
Trimary Government: General Fund: Revenue from local sources: General property taxes: Real extate taxes         \$ 900,000 \$ 900,000 \$ 928,339 \$ 28,339 Real extate taxes           Real extate taxes: General property taxes         \$ 900,000 \$ 900,000 \$ 928,339 \$ 28,339 Real extate taxes         \$ 28,339 Real extate taxes         \$ 28,339 Real extate taxes           Real extate taxes: Machinery and tools taxes         \$ 900,000 \$ 900,000 \$ 928,339 \$ 28,339 Real extate taxes         \$ 28,339 Real extate taxes         \$ 28,339 Real extate taxes           Interest         \$ 1,100 \$ 1,100 \$ 1,206 \$ 1000 \$ 15,000 \$ 15,983 \$ (17) Penaltics         \$ 1,000 \$ 1,000 \$ 12,000 \$ 12,000 \$ 22,6422           Interest         \$ 15,000 \$ 15,000 \$ 12,000 \$ 22,6422         \$ 12,000 \$ 12,000 \$ 22,044 \$ 17,240 \$ 17			0	l Am		-		
General Fund:         Revenue from local sources:         General property taxes:         \$ 900,000 \$ 900,000 \$ 928.339 \$ 28.339         \$ 28.339           Real and personal public service corporation property taxes         43.000 440,000 440,172 (2.828)         440.000 440,000 475.707 35.707           Mobile home taxes         1.100 1.100 1.206 106         116.000 15.000 41,422 (2.622)         117.211           Machinery and tools taxes         1.6000 15.000 41,422 (2.6422)         117.211         2.6422           Interest         1.430,100 1.430,100 1.535,142 105.042         105.042           Other local taxes:         1.430,100 1.430,100 1.535,142 105.042         105.042           Other local taxes:         485.385 485.385 682,793 197,408         100,001 17,240 17,240           Consumer utility taxes         150,000 150,000 167,240 17,240         17,240           Consumer utility taxes         12000 112,000 133,412 21,412         10,681           Gaise staxes         482,385 682,793 197,408         12,600 120,000 57,650 25,550           Motor vhicle taxes         120,000 112,000 133,412 21,412         12,642           Cigarette taxes         220,000 220,000 220,000 220,000 57,528 325,233         Meals taxes         230.000 3,890,000 2,764,852 2,583           Meals taxes         1.2500 21,500 43,090 21,590         12,500 43,090 21,590         12,500           Fines and for			Original		Final	Amounts		(Under)
Revenue from local sources:         S         900,000         \$         928,339         \$         28,339           Real actiate taxes         S         900,000         \$         928,339         \$         28,339           Real and personal public service corporation property taxes         43,000         44,0000         447,707         35,707           Mobile home taxes         1,100         1,100         1,206         106           Machinery and tools taxes         1,600         15,900         32,313         17,313           Total general property taxes         1,430,100         1,535,142         105,042           Other local taxes:         1,430,100         1,535,142         105,042           Consumption taxes         485,385         485,385         682,793         197,408           Consumption taxes         150,000         150,000         15,740         17,240           Consumption taxes         12,000         150,000         15,742         17,240           Consumption taxes         12,000         150,000         15,012,550         25,650           Meals taxes         12,000         13,912         1,412         16,625           Total sec taxes         1,890,000         1,890,000         2,850,000								
General property taxes:         S         900,000         S         928,339         S         28,339           Real and personal public service corporation property taxes         S         900,000         S         900,000         S         928,339         S         28,339           Personal public service corporation property taxes         1,100         1,100         40,000         45,707         35,707           Mobile home taxes         1,100         1,100         1,206         35,707           Machinery and tools taxes         1,600         15,000         15,000         15,000           Total general property taxes         1,430,100         1,422         26,422           Interest         1,430,100         1,430,100         1,535,142         105,042           Other local taxes:         485,385         485,385         682,793         197,408           Consumer utily taxes         150,000         150,000         167,240         17,240           Outer obtile taxes         12,000         13,3412         21,412         10,081           Business license taxes         482,000         482,000         57,505         25,535           Meals taxes         220,000         220,000         52,835         104,675								
Real estate taxes         \$ 900.000								
Real and personal public service corporation property taxes         43,000         40,000         40,000         475,077         35,707           Mobile home taxes         10,000         1,100         1,100         1,000         15,983         (17)           Personal property taxes         16,000         15,000         23,313         17,313           Total general property taxes         1,430,100         1,432,226,422         17,240         26,422           Other local taxes:         1,430,100         1,535,142         105,042         016,000         15,000         23,313         17,313           Total general property taxes         1,430,100         1,430,100         1,535,142         105,042           Other local taxes:         1,430,100         1,535,142         105,042         17,240           Consumption taxes         350,000         150,000         167,240         17,240           Consumption taxes         120,000         133,412         21,412         20,000         139,412         21,412           Cigartie taxes         112,000         113,412         21,412         20,000         357,233         25,283           Meals taxes         1890,000         2,764,822         874,822         774,822         874,822 <t< td=""><td></td><td><i><b></b></i></td><td></td><td><i>•</i></td><td></td><td>¢</td><td>٠</td><td></td></t<>		<i><b></b></i>		<i>•</i>		¢	٠	
Personal property taxes         440,000         475,707         35,707           Mobile home taxes         1,000         1,000         1,000         12,06         106           Machinery and tools taxes         15,000         15,000         15,983         (17)           Penaltics         15,000         15,000         41,422         26,422           Interest         1,430,100         1,535,142         105,042           Other local taxes:         1,430,100         1,535,142         105,042           Local sales and use taxes         485,385         682,793         197,408           Consumer utility taxes         100,000         50,000         167,240         17,240           Consumer utility taxes         100,000         130,000         133,412         21,412           Cigarette taxes         482,000         482,000         352,083         350,000         352,083           Meals taxes         12,000         133,412         21,412         Cigarette taxes         350,000         350,000         352,583           Transient occupancy taxes         532,200         350,000         372,583         25,831           Concession stand sales taxes         12,500         21,500         21,590         21,590 <tr< td=""><td></td><td>\$</td><td></td><td>\$</td><td>/</td><td>· · · ·</td><td>\$</td><td></td></tr<>		\$		\$	/	· · · ·	\$	
Mobile home taxes         1,100         1,206         106           Machinery and tools taxes         1,000         15,000         15,000         15,000         15,000         12,226,422           Interest         1,300         15,000         12,313         17,313           Total general property taxes         1,430,100         1,430,100         1,535,142         105,042           Other local taxes:         1,430,100         1,430,100         1,535,142         105,042           Consumer utility taxes         150,000         150,000         157,240         17,240           Consumer utility taxes         150,000         150,000         157,240         17,240           Consumer utility taxes         112,000         13,412         21,412         (20,550)           Motor vehicle taxes         112,000         13,412         21,412         (20,500)         357,283         25,283           Meals taxes         1580,000         358,000         357,283         25,283         104,675           Concession stand sales taxes         152,200         13,800,00         27,64,822         14,46,75           Concession stand sales taxes         12,500         21,500         43,090         21,590           Fines and forfeitures					/	,		
Machinery and tools taxes       16,000       15,983       (17)         Penaltics       15,000       15,000       41,422       26,422         Interest       1,430,100       1,535,142       105,042         Other local taxes:       1,430,100       1,535,142       105,042         Local safes and use taxes       485,385       485,385       682,793       197,408         Consumer utility taxes       150,000       150,000       150,000       150,000       150,000         Consumption taxes       485,385       482,000       482,000       26,523       12,240         Consumption taxes       220,000       220,000       220,000       25,650       112,000       113,200       13,412       21,412         Cigaretic taxes       220,000       350,000       350,200       353,200       353,233       353,232       353,233       353,232       353,232       353,230       359,200       32,274,822       874,822         Transient occupancy taxes       352,200       58,000       21,590       14,625       104,675         Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses:       21,500       21,500       43,090       21,590         Fines and orber licenses       21,500       55,000       6,118					· · · ·	,		,
Penalties       15,000       15,000       32,313       17,313         Total general property taxes       1,430,100       1,430,100       1,535,142       105,042         Other local taxes:       1,430,100       1,430,100       1,535,142       105,042         Local sales and use taxes       485,385       485,385       682,793       197,408         Consumer utility taxes       150,000       150,000       167,240       17,240         Consumption taxes       50,000       39,919       (10,081)         Business license taxes       482,000       482,000       12,000       112,000       113,412       21,412         Cigaretic taxes       112,000       12,000       220,000       20,000       27,64,822       874,823         Meals taxes       350,000       3,890,000       2,764,822       874,823       16,6675       104,675         Concession stand sales taxes       32,200       532,200       532,200       532,200       532,000       21,590         Fines and forfeitures       71,100       71,100       67,794       (3,306)         Use of money and property:       Revenue from use of money       895,000       55,000       6,118       (48,82)         Revenue from use of money and property								
Interest         15,000         32,313         17,313           Total general property taxes         1,430,100         1,430,100         1,535,142         105,042           Other local taxes:         10,000         15,000         15,000         15,2142         105,042           Consumer utility taxes         150,000         150,000         167,240         17,240           Consumer utility taxes         150,000         150,000         157,240         17,240           Consumer utility taxes         150,000         150,000         157,240         17,240           Consumption taxes         482,000         482,000         39,919         (10,081)           Business license taxes         482,000         120,000         132,412         21,412           Cigaretic taxes         220,000         220,000         375,283         25,283           Meals taxes         1,380,000         2,764,822         874,822           Transient occupancy taxes         532,200         532,200         636,875         104,675           Concession stand sales taxes         21,500         21,500         21,590         1,235,531           Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses:         21,500         21,500         6,714         (3,306)	-		· ·					
Total general property taxes $1,430,100$ $1,430,100$ $1,535,142$ $105,042$ Other local sales and use taxes: $1630,000$ $150,000$ $150,000$ $167,240$ $172,240$ Consumer utility taxes $150,000$ $50,7445$ $12,253,531$ Parmits and sales taxes $18,90,000$ $1,74,422$ $874,822$ $874,822$ $874,822$ $874,822$ Parmits privilege fees and regulatory licenses: $21,500$ $21,500$ $43,090$ $21,590$ Fines and forfeitures $71,100$ $71,100$ $61,18$ $(48,882)$ Revenue from use of property:         Revenue from use of property $92,000$ $19,200$ $102,000$ $20,955$ $895$ Total use of money and property $74,20$			,		· · · ·			
Other local taxes:       485,385       485,385       682,793       197,408         Consumer utility taxes       150,000       150,000       167,240       17,240         Consumption taxes       50,000       50,000       39,919       10,081         Business license taxes       482,000       482,000       167,240       17,240         Cigarette taxes       482,000       482,000       507,650       25,650         Motor vehicle taxes       112,000       133,412       21,412       (20,541)         Cigarette taxes       220,000       250,000       350,000       350,000       357,233       25,283         Meals taxes       1,890,000       1,890,000       2,764,822       874,822         Transient occupancy taxes       532,200       532,200       532,200       532,200         Concession stand sales taxes       329       329       -       (329)         Total other local taxes       4,271,914       4,271,914       5,507,445       1,235,531         Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses:       21,500       21,500       43,090       21,590         Fines and forfeitures       71,100       71,100       67,794       (3,306)       19,200       19,200       20,095       895	Interest		15,000		15,000	32,313		17,313
Local sales and use taxes $485,385$ $485,385$ $482,793$ $197,408$ Consumer utility taxes $150,000$ $150,000$ $167,240$ $17,240$ Consumption taxes $50,000$ $50,000$ $39,919$ $(10,081)$ Business license taxes $482,000$ $482,000$ $507,650$ $25,650$ Motor vehicle taxes $212,000$ $112,000$ $113,412$ $21,412$ Cigarette taxes $220,000$ $220,000$ $39,451$ $(20,54)$ Bank stock taxes $350,000$ $350,000$ $375,283$ $252,283$ Meals taxes $322,000$ $532,200$ $636,875$ $104,675$ Concession stand sales taxes $3229$ $3229$ $(329)$ Total other local taxes $4,271,914$ $4,271,914$ $5,507,445$ $1,235,531$ Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses: $21,500$ $21,500$ $43,090$ $21,590$ Fines and forfeitures $71,100$ $71,100$ $67,794$ $(3,306)$ Use of money and property:Revenue from use of property $92,000$ $20,095$ $895$ Total use of money $39,300$ $39,300$ $79,860$ $40,560$ Recovered costs: $39,300$ $39,300$ $79,860$ $40,560$ Recovered costs: $8450$ $450$ $430$ $(200)$ Charges for services: $2,500$ $2,500$ $438$ $(2,062)$ Other $450$ $450$ $430$ $(200)$ Discellaneous $39,300$ $79,860$ $40,560$ Recovered costs: <td>Total general property taxes</td> <td></td> <td>1,430,100</td> <td></td> <td>1,430,100</td> <td>1,535,142</td> <td></td> <td>105,042</td>	Total general property taxes		1,430,100		1,430,100	1,535,142		105,042
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Other local taxes:							
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Local sales and use taxes		485,385		485,385	682,793		197,408
Business license taxes $482,000$ $482,000$ $507,650$ $25,650$ Motor vehicle taxes112,000112,000133,41221,412Cigarette taxes220,000220,000139,451(20,549)Bank stock taxes350,000350,000375,28325,283Meals taxes1,890,0002,52,00636,875104,675Concession stand sales taxes329329-(329)Total other local taxes $4,271,914$ $4,271,914$ $5,507,445$ $1,235,531$ Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses: Permits and other licenses $21,500$ $21,500$ $43,090$ $21,590$ I use of money and property: Revenue from use of money Revenue from use of property $74,200$ $74,200$ $26,213$ $(47,987)$ Charges for services: Parks and recreation $112,200$ $112,200$ $104,878$ $(7,322)$ Miscellaneous $39,300$ $39,300$ $79,860$ $40,560$ Recovered costs: Randolph Macon College Other $2,500$ $2,500$ $438$ $(2,062)$ Other $2,500$ $2,500$ $430$ $(20)$	Consumer utility taxes		150,000		150,000	167,240		17,240
Motor vehicle taxes $112,000$ $112,000$ $133,412$ $21,412$ Cigarette taxes $220,000$ $220,000$ $199,451$ $(20,549)$ Bank stock taxes $350,000$ $350,000$ $352,233$ $225,283$ Meals taxes $1,890,000$ $1,890,000$ $2,764,822$ $874,822$ Transient occupancy taxes $532,200$ $532,200$ $636,875$ $104,675$ Concession stand sales taxes $329$ $329$ $ (329)$ Total other local taxes $4,271,914$ $4,271,914$ $5,507,445$ $1,235,531$ Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses: Permits and other licenses $21,500$ $21,500$ $43,090$ $21,590$ Fines and forfeitures $71,100$ $71,100$ $67,794$ $(3,306)$ Use of money and property: Revenue from use of money Revenue from use of money and property $74,200$ $74,200$ $26,213$ $(47,987)$ Charges for services: Parks and recreation $112,200$ $112,200$ $104,878$ $(7,322)$ Miscellaneous $39,300$ $39,300$ $79,860$ $40,560$ Recovered costs: Randolph Macon College Other $2,500$ $2,500$ $438$ $(2,062)$ Other $2,950$ $2,950$ $868$ $(2,082)$	Consumption taxes		50,000		50,000	39,919		(10,081)
Cigarette taxes       220,000       220,000       199,451       (20,549)         Bank stock taxes       350,000       350,000       375,283       25,283         Meals taxes       1,890,000       2,764,822       874,822         Transient occupancy taxes       532,200       532,200       636,875       104,675         Concession stand sales taxes       329       329       -       (329)         Total other local taxes       4,271,914       4,271,914       5,507,445       1,235,531         Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses:       21,500       21,500       43,090       21,590         Fines and forfeitures       71,100       71,100       67,794       (3,306)         Use of money and property:       Revenue from use of money       55,000       55,000       6,118       (48,882)         Revenue from use of property       74,200       74,200       26,213       (47,987)         Charges for services:       Parks and recreation       112,200       104,878       (7,322)         Miscellaneous       39,300       39,300       39,300       79,860       40,560         Recovered costs:       Randolph Macon College       2,500       2,500       438       (2,062)         Other	Business license taxes		482,000		482,000	507,650		25,650
Bank stock taxes $350,000$ $375,283$ $25,283$ Meals taxes $1,890,000$ $2,764,822$ $874,822$ Transient ocupancy taxes $532,200$ $532,200$ $636,875$ Concession stand sales taxes $329$ $329$ $(329)$ Total other local taxes $4,271,914$ $4,271,914$ $5,507,445$ $1,235,531$ Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses: $21,500$ $21,500$ $43,090$ $21,590$ Fines and other licenses $21,500$ $21,500$ $43,090$ $21,590$ Fines and forfeitures $71,100$ $71,100$ $67,794$ $(3,306)$ Use of money and property: Revenue from use of money $55,000$ $55,000$ $6,118$ $(48,882)$ Revenue from use of property $74,200$ $74,200$ $26,213$ $(47,987)$ Charges for services: Parks and recreation $112,200$ $112,200$ $104,878$ $(7,322)$ Miscellaneous $39,300$ $39,300$ $79,860$ $40,560$ Recovered costs: Randolph Macon College Other $2,550$ $2,550$ $430$ $(20)$ Total recovered costs: Randolph Macon College Other $2,950$ $2,950$ $868$ $(2,082)$	Motor vehicle taxes		112,000		112,000	133,412		21,412
Meals taxes       1,890,000       1,890,000       2,764,822       874,822         Transient occupancy taxes       329       320 <td>Cigarette taxes</td> <td></td> <td>220,000</td> <td></td> <td>220,000</td> <td>199,451</td> <td></td> <td>(20,549)</td>	Cigarette taxes		220,000		220,000	199,451		(20,549)
Meals taxes $1,890,000$ $2,764,822$ $874,822$ Transient occupancy taxes $332,200$ $532,200$ $636,875$ $104,675$ Concession stand sales taxes $329$ $329$ $ (329)$ Total other local taxes $4,271,914$ $4,271,914$ $5,507,445$ $1,235,531$ Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses: Permits and other licenses $21,500$ $21,500$ $43,090$ $21,590$ Fines and forfeitures $71,100$ $71,100$ $67,794$ $(3,306)$ Use of money and property: Revenue from use of money Revenue form use of property $55,000$ $55,000$ $6,118$ $(48,882)$ Charges for services: Parks and recreation $112,200$ $112,200$ $104,878$ $(7,322)$ Miscellaneous $39,300$ $39,300$ $79,860$ $40,560$ Recovered costs: Randolph Macon College Other $2,500$ $2,500$ $430$ $(20)$ Total recovered costs $2,950$ $868$ $(2,082)$			350,000		350,000	375,283		
Transient occupancy taxes $532,200$ $532,200$ $636,875$ $104,675$ Concession stand sales taxes $329$ $329$ $ (329)$ Total other local taxes $4,271,914$ $4,271,914$ $5,507,445$ $1,235,531$ Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses: Permits and other licenses $21,500$ $21,500$ $43,090$ $21,590$ Fines and forfeitures $71,100$ $71,100$ $67,794$ $(3,306)$ Use of money and property: Revenue from use of money Revenue from use of property $55,000$ $55,000$ $6,118$ $(48,882)$ Total use of money and property $74,200$ $74,200$ $20,095$ $895$ Total use of money and property $74,200$ $74,200$ $20,095$ $895$ Total use of money and property $112,200$ $112,200$ $104,878$ $(7,322)$ Miscellaneous $39,300$ $39,300$ $79,860$ $40,560$ Recovered costs: Randolph Macon College Other $2,500$ $2,500$ $438$ $(2,062)$ Total recovered costs $2,950$ $2,950$ $868$ $(2,082)$	Meals taxes		1,890,000		1,890,000			
Concession stand sales taxes       329       329       . (329)         Total other local taxes       4,271,914       4,271,914       5,507,445       1,235,531         Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses:       21,500       21,500       43,090       21,590         Fines and forfeitures       71,100       71,100       67,794       (3,306)         Use of money and property:       Revenue from use of money       55,000       6,118       (48,882)         Revenue from use of money and property       19,200       19,200       20,095       895         Total use of money and property       74,200       74,200       26,213       (47,987)         Charges for services:       112,200       112,200       104,878       (7,322)         Miscellaneous       39,300       39,300       79,860       40,560         Recovered costs:       Randolph Macon College       2,500       2,500       430       (20)         Total recovered costs       2,950       2,950       868       (2,082)	Transient occupancy taxes							
Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses:         Permits and other licenses         21,500       21,500         Fines and forfeitures         Use of money and property:         Revenue from use of money         Revenue from use of property         Total use of money and property         Charges for services:         Parks and recreation         Miscellaneous         Recovered costs:         Randolph Macon College         Other         Total recovered costs         2,500       2,500         2,950         2,950         2,950         2,950 <t< td=""><td>Concession stand sales taxes</td><td></td><td>· ·</td><td></td><td>· · · ·</td><td>-</td><td></td><td>· · · · ·</td></t<>	Concession stand sales taxes		· ·		· · · ·	-		· · · · ·
Permits and other licenses       21,500       21,500       43,090       21,590         Fines and forfeitures       71,100       71,100       67,794       (3,306)         Use of money and property: Revenue from use of money Revenue from use of property       55,000       55,000       6,118       (48,882)         Total use of money and property       74,200       74,200       26,213       (47,987)         Charges for services: Parks and recreation       112,200       112,200       104,878       (7,322)         Miscellaneous       39,300       39,300       79,860       40,560         Recovered costs: Randolph Macon College Other       2,500       2,500       438       (2,062)         450       450       430       (20)         2,950       2,950       868       (2,082)	Total other local taxes		4,271,914		4,271,914	5,507,445		1,235,531
Permits and other licenses       21,500       21,500       43,090       21,590         Fines and forfeitures       71,100       71,100       67,794       (3,306)         Use of money and property: Revenue from use of money Revenue from use of property       55,000       55,000       6,118       (48,882)         Total use of money and property       74,200       74,200       26,213       (47,987)         Charges for services: Parks and recreation       112,200       112,200       104,878       (7,322)         Miscellaneous       39,300       39,300       79,860       40,560         Recovered costs: Randolph Macon College Other       2,500       2,500       438       (2,062)         450       450       430       (20)         2,950       2,950       868       (2,082)	Dormits privilage fees and regulatory licenses:							
Fines and forfeitures       71,100       71,100       67,794       (3,306)         Use of money and property:       Revenue from use of money       55,000       6,118       (48,882)         Revenue from use of property       19,200       19,200       20,095       895         Total use of money and property       74,200       74,200       26,213       (47,987)         Charges for services:       112,200       112,200       104,878       (7,322)         Miscellaneous       39,300       39,300       79,860       40,560         Recovered costs:       Randolph Macon College       2,500       2,500       438       (2,062)         Other       2450       450       430       (20)         Total recovered costs       2,950       2,950       868       (2,082)			21 500		21 500	13 000		21 590
Use of money and property:       Image: Constraint of the second se	r crimts and other needses		21,500		21,500	43,090		21,590
Revenue from use of money       55,000       55,000       6,118       (48,882)         Revenue from use of property       19,200       19,200       20,095       895         Total use of money and property       74,200       74,200       26,213       (47,987)         Charges for services:       Parks and recreation       112,200       112,200       104,878       (7,322)         Miscellaneous       39,300       39,300       79,860       40,560         Recovered costs:       Randolph Macon College       2,500       2,500       438       (2,062)         Other       2,950       2,950       868       (2,082)	Fines and forfeitures		71,100		71,100	67,794		(3,306)
Revenue from use of money       55,000       55,000       6,118       (48,882)         Revenue from use of property       19,200       19,200       20,095       895         Total use of money and property       74,200       74,200       26,213       (47,987)         Charges for services:       Parks and recreation       112,200       112,200       104,878       (7,322)         Miscellaneous       39,300       39,300       79,860       40,560         Recovered costs:       Randolph Macon College       2,500       2,500       438       (2,062)         Other       2,950       2,950       868       (2,082)	Use of money and property:							
Total use of money and property       74,200       74,200       26,213       (47,987)         Charges for services:       Parks and recreation       112,200       112,200       104,878       (7,322)         Miscellaneous       39,300       39,300       79,860       40,560         Recovered costs:       2,500       2,500       438       (2,062)         Other       450       450       430       (20)         Total recovered costs       2,950       2,950       868       (2,082)	Revenue from use of money		55,000		55,000	6,118		(48,882)
Charges for services:       Parks and recreation       112,200       104,878       (7,322)         Miscellaneous       39,300       39,300       79,860       40,560         Recovered costs:       2,500       2,500       438       (2,062)         Other       450       450       430       (20)         Total recovered costs       2,950       2,950       868       (2,082)	Revenue from use of property		19,200		19,200	20,095		895
Parks and recreation       112,200       112,200       104,878       (7,322)         Miscellaneous       39,300       39,300       79,860       40,560         Recovered costs:       Randolph Macon College       2,500       2,500       438       (2,062)         Other       450       450       430       (20)         Total recovered costs       2,950       2,950       868       (2,082)	Total use of money and property		74,200		74,200	26,213		(47,987)
Miscellaneous       39,300       39,300       79,860       40,560         Recovered costs:       Randolph Macon College       2,500       2,500       438       (2,062)         Other       450       450       430       (20)         Total recovered costs       2,950       868       (2,082)	Charges for services:							
Recovered costs:       Randolph Macon College       2,500       438       (2,062)         Other       450       450       430       (20)         Total recovered costs       2,950       868       (2,082)	Parks and recreation		112,200		112,200	104,878		(7,322)
Randolph Macon College       2,500       2,500       438       (2,062)         Other       450       450       430       (20)         Total recovered costs       2,950       2,950       868       (2,082)	Miscellaneous		39,300		39,300	79,860		40,560
Other         450         430         (20)           Total recovered costs         2,950         2,950         868         (2,082)	Recovered costs:							
Other         450         430         (20)           Total recovered costs         2,950         2,950         868         (2,082)	Randolph Macon College		2,500		2,500	438		(2,062)
			450		450	430		
Total revenue from local sources         6,023,264         6,023,264         7,365,290         1,342,026	Total recovered costs		2,950		2,950	868		(2,082)
	Total revenue from local sources		6,023,264		6,023,264	7,365,290		1,342,026

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2021

Entity Fund Main and Min on Devenue Same		Budgeted	l Am	ounts Final	Actual		riance with nal Budget Over (Under)
Entity, Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source Primary Government:		Original		Final	Amounts		(Under)
General Fund:							
Intergovernmental:							
Revenue from the Commonwealth:							
Non-categorical aid:							
Mobile home titling taxes	\$	2,000	\$	2,000	\$ 1,932	¢	(68)
Auto rental taxes	φ	110,000	Φ	110,000	102,768	φ	(7,232)
Communication sales and use taxes		230,000		230,000	202,877		(7,232) (27,123)
Personal property tax relief		111,774		111,774	111,774		(27,125)
Rolling stock taxes		10,000		10,000	10,186		186
Games of skill tax		10,000		10,000	11,952		11,952
Games of skill tax		_			11,752		11,752
Total non-categorical aid		463,774		463,774	441,489		(22,285)
Categorical aid:							
DJCP law enforcement assistance		176,956		176,956	200,667		23,711
Fire programs		26,315		26,315	27,535		1,220
Litter control		3,200		3,200	3,041		(159)
Arts grant		4,500		4,500	4,050		(450)
Street and highway maintenance		1,711,035		1,711,035	1,715,280		4,245
Brownfield restoration		-		-	50,000		50,000
VTC WanderLove		-		-	10,000		10,000
License plate grant		3,000		3,000	3,000		
Total categorical aid		1,925,006		1,925,006	2,013,573		88,567
Total revenue from the Commonwealth		2,388,780		2,388,780	2,455,062		66,282
Revenue from the federal government: Categorical aid:							
Bulletproof vest grant		3,000		3,000	339		(2,661)
Transportation safety grant		5,500		5,500	5,564		64
Local law enforcement block grant		4,250		4,250	-		(4,250)
CARES funding		-		1,080,670	1,148,819		68,149
Arts grant		-		-	450		450
Total revenue from the federal government		12,750		1,093,420	1,155,172		61,752
Total intergovernmental revenue		2,401,530		3,482,200	3,610,234		128,034
Total General Fund	\$	8,424,794	\$	9,505,464	\$ 10,975,524	\$	1,470,060

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2021

			1 4			A / 1		nal Budget
Entity, Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source		Budgeted Original	1 An	iounts Final	•	Actual Amounts		Over (Under)
Primary Government:		Oliginal		1 mai		Amounts		(Onder)
Special Revenue Funds:								
Community Development Block Grant Fund:								
Intergovernmental:								
Revenue from the federal government:								
Categorical aid:	¢		¢	160.000	¢	260.255	¢	(00.745)
Community development block grant Total intergovernmental	\$	-	\$	460,000 460,000	\$	360,255 360,255	\$	(99,745) (99,745)
i otar intergovernmentar		-		400,000		300,233		(99,743)
Total Community Development Block Grant Fund		-		460,000		360,255		(99,745)
Central Virginia Transportation Authority Fund:								
Revenue from local sources:								
Other local taxes		-		-		239,558		239,558
Total revenue from local sources		-		-		239,558		239,558
Total Central Virginia Transportation Authority Fund		_		-		239,558		239,558
Total Special Revenue Funds	\$		\$	460,000	\$	599,813	\$	139,813
Total Special Revenue Funds	\$		φ	400,000	φ	599,015	φ	159,015
Capital Projects Fund:								
Revenue from local sources:								
Revenue from use of money	\$	135,000	\$	135,000	\$	7,083	\$	(127,917)
Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses:								
Stormwater management permits		6,877		6,877		34,882		28,005
Recovered costs		3,000		3,000		-		(3,000)
Miscellaneous		1,500		1,500		874		(626)
Total revenue from local sources		146,377		146,377		42,839		(103,538)
Intergovernmental:								
Revenue from the Commonwealth:								
Categorical aid:								
RSTP trolley line trail grant		16,974		26,424		43,927		17,503
Chesapeake Bay Grant		-		-		9,945		9,945
Total categorical aid		16,974		26,424		53,872		27,448
Total revenue from the Commonwealth		16,974		26,424		53,872		27,448
Revenue from the federal government:								
Categorical aid:								
RSTP trolley line trail grant		407,381		634,183		492,211		(141,972)
CARES funding		-		126,459		127,509		1,050
Total revenue from the federal government		407,381		760,642		619,720		(140,922)
Total intergovernmental revenue		424,355		787,066		673,592		(113,474)
Total Capital Projects Fund	\$	570,732	\$	933,443	\$	716,431	\$	(217,012)
Grand Total Revenues - Primary Government	\$	8,995,526	\$	10,898,907	\$	12,291,768	\$	1,392,861
	-							

## SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2021

							ariance with inal Budget
Entity Fund Function Activity and Flamants		Budgeted		nts Final	-	Actual	Over (Under)
Entity, Fund, Function, Activity and Elements Primary Government:	0	riginal		rinai	1	Amounts	(Under)
General Fund:							
General government administration:							
Legislative:							
Town Council	\$	128,360	\$	713,360	\$	708,573	\$ (4,787)
		,		,			
General and financial administration:							
Town manager		632,077	1	,712,747		1,575,236	(137,511)
Tourism		206,883		206,883		178,126	(28,757)
Treasurer		309,915		309,915		306,334	(3,581)
Information technology		246,888		246,888		201,113	(45,775)
Total general and financial administration		1,395,763	2	2,476,433		2,260,809	(215,624)
Total general government administration		1,524,123	ŝ	3,189,793		2,969,382	(220,411)
Public safety:							
Law enforcement and traffic control:							
Police	,	2,928,407		2,928,407		2,773,643	(154,764)
Tonce		2,720,407	4	2,720,407		2,775,045	(134,704)
Fire and rescue services:							
Fire department		31,315		31,315		32,535	1,220
Ambulance and rescue services		5,000		5,000		5,000	-
Total fire and rescue services		36,315		36,315		37,535	1,220
Total public safety		2,964,722	2	2,964,722		2,811,178	(153,544)
Public works:							
Maintenance of highways, streets, bridges and sidewalks:							
Engineering/administration		745,825		745,825		752,947	7,122
Street maintenance		1,736,236	j	,736,236		1,318,205	(418,031)
Storm drainage		59,000		59,000		83,897	24,897
Snow and ice removal		41,500		41,500		12,044	(29,456)
Traffic engineering		55,200		55,200		36,647	(18,553)
Streetlights		56,000		56,000		50,123	(5,877)
Total maintenance of highways, streets,		,		,		<i>.</i>	
bridges and sidewalks	2	2,693,761	2	2,693,761		2,253,863	(439,898)
Sanitation and waste removal:							
Refuse collection and disposal		276,767		276,767		276,517	(250)
Maintenance of general buildings and grounds:							. /
General properties		211,779		211,779		203,785	(7,994)
Vehicle maintenance		161,844		161,844		142,781	(19,063)
Total public works		3,344,151	2	3,344,151		2,876,946	(467,205)

## SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Budgeted Amounts Original Final							Variance with Final Budget		
tity, Fund, Function, Activity and Elements mary Government:	(	Original		Final		Amounts	0	ver (Under		
General Fund:										
Parks, recreation and cultural:										
	\$	233,019	\$	233,019	\$	123,058	\$	(109,96		
		,		/		- )		( )		
Community development:		153 100		172 100				(20.2.5		
Planning and zoning		473,109		473,109		444,756		(28,35		
Economic development		127,335		177,335		162,419		(14,9)		
Total community development		600,444		650,444		607,175		(43,20		
Nondepartmental:										
Contribution to fund OPEB		53,532		53,532		-		(53,53		
Total nondepartmental		53,532		53,532		-		(53,53		
Debt service:		200.000		200.000		200.000				
Principal		389,000		389,000		389,000				
Interest		162,195		162,195		162,044		(1:		
Total debt service		551,195		551,195		551,044		(1:		
Total General Fund	\$	9,271,186	\$	10,986,856	\$	9,938,783	\$	(1,048,0		
= 										
pecial Revenue Funds:										
Community Development Block Grant Fund:										
Community development:										
	\$	-	\$	320,000	\$	282,064	\$	(37,9		
Safety		-		100,000		52,927		(47,0		
Administration		-		20,000		1,264		(18,7		
Technical assistance		-		20,000		24,000		4,0		
Total Community Development Block Grant Fund		-		460,000		360,255		(99,7		
Total Special Revenue Funds	\$	-	\$	460,000	\$	360,255	\$	(99,7		
- = =										
Capital Projects Fund:										
Capital outlay: Residential streets improvement program	\$	175,199	¢	175,199	¢		\$	(175,1		
Sidewalks and curbing	Φ	129,334	Ф	237,987	Ф	- 79,774	Ф	(173,1		
Ashland Theatre		51,851		51,851		4,619		(138,2		
Drainage improvements		151,225		152,075		63,716		(88,3		
Stormwater management program		367,681		367,681		49,990		(317,6		
Downtown campus maintenance		23,290		23,290		11,583		(11,7		
Public works facilities		68,882		93,275		11,585				
Traffic safety improvements		75,513		76,520		40,222		(93,2 (36,2		
Public works vehicle replacement		194,124		177,374		40,222		(177,3		
Public works facilities maintenance		33,004		33,405		-		(33,4		
Downtown sidewalks		210,012		211,012		-				
Trails		70,000		70,000		-		(211,0 (70,0		
Dejarnette Park		5,000		5,000		-		(5,0		
Pavilion		8,000		8,000		-		(8,0		
S. Taylor Street park maintenance		7,033		7,033		-		(7,0		
Economic development incentive		125,000		125,000		-		(125,0		
Carter Park		3,709		125,000		-		(125,0		
Skateboard Park				7,499		- 7,499		(15,0		
Pufferbelly Park maintenance		7,499 4,063		4,063		/,+77		(4,0		
Gateway and wayfinding		4,003		4,003		3,720		(4,0		
Contingencies		374,544		275,319		5,720		(275,3		
Police vehicle replacement		128,603		124,715		14,530		(110,1		
Ashland PD capital		36,082		36,082		36,082		(110,1		
Police Department building maintenance		12,854		9,190				(9,1		
Town Hall improvements		3,521,998		3,150,761		2,545,224		(605,5		
Visitor center ADA improvements		21,549		24,212		1,300		(22,9		
Trolley line trail		424,355		660,607		552,944		(107,6		
Covid-19 improvements				126,459		126,459		(107,0		
Broadband / Fiber Optics		68,592		285,914		254,324		(31,5		
		200		· · ·						
	\$	6,303,257	\$	6,539,656	\$	3,791,986	\$	(2,747,6		

**STATISTICAL SECTION** 

#### STATISTICAL SECTION TABLE OF CONTENTS

The statistical section of the Town's annual comprehensive financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information presented in the financial statements, note disclosures and required supplementary information say about the Town's overall financial health. This information has not been audited by the independent auditor.

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These tables present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the Town's current level of outstanding debt and the Town's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	12 - 15
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These tables contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the Town's financial report relates to the services the Town provides and the activities it performs.	18 – 20
<b>Sources:</b> Unless otherwise noted, the information in these tables is derived from the annual comprehensive financial report for the relevant year.	

## NET POSITION / ASSETS BY COMPONENT Last Ten Fiscal Years (accrual basis of accounting) (Unaudited)

Fiscal Year June 30,												
2012	2013	2014 (1)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021			
\$ 16,895,598 \$	16,744,175	\$ 17,097,569	\$ 17,276,925	\$ 18,045,551	\$ 18,752,219 \$	20,109,355	\$ 22,090,989 \$	\$ 23,169,700 \$	22,573,786			
6,996,858	7,468,131	7,861,122	6,640,901	7,472,072	8,087,613	6,795,833	5,716,952	5,944,361	7,424,275			
\$ 23,892,456 \$	24,212,306											
		\$ 24,958,691	\$ 23,917,826	\$ 25,517,623	\$ 26,839,832 \$	26,905,188	\$ 27,807,941 \$	\$ 29,114,061 \$	29,998,061			
	=	(1)			(2)							
	\$ 16,895,598 \$ 6,996,858	\$ 16,895,598 \$ 16,744,175 6,996,858 7,468,131	\$ 16,895,598 \$ 16,744,175 \$ 17,097,569 6,996,858 7,468,131 7,861,122 \$ 23,892,456 \$ 24,212,306 \$ 24,958,691	\$ 16,895,598 \$ 16,744,175 \$ 17,097,569 \$ 17,276,925 6,996,858 7,468,131 7,861,122 6,640,901 \$ 23,892,456 \$ 24,212,306 \$ 24,958,691 \$ 23,917,826	2012         2013         2014 (1)         2015         2016           \$ 16,895,598 \$ 16,744,175 \$ 17,097,569 \$ 17,276,925 \$ 18,045,551         6,996,858 7,468,131 7,861,122 6,640,901 7,472,072         \$ 23,892,456 \$ 24,212,306           \$ 23,892,456 \$ 24,212,306         \$ 24,958,691 \$ 23,917,826 \$ 25,517,623	2012       2013       2014 (1)       2015       2016       2017         \$ 16,895,598 \$ 16,744,175 \$ 17,097,569 \$ 17,276,925 \$ 18,045,551 \$ 18,752,219 \$ 6,996,858 7,468,131 7,861,122 6,640,901 7,472,072 8,087,613       \$ 18,045,551 \$ 18,752,219 \$ 8,087,613         \$ 23,892,456 \$ 24,212,306       \$ 24,958,691 \$ 23,917,826 \$ 25,517,623 \$ 26,839,832 \$	2012       2013       2014 (1)       2015       2016       2017       2018         \$ 16,895,598 \$ 16,744,175 \$ 17,097,569 \$ 17,276,925 \$ 18,045,551 \$ 18,752,219 \$ 20,109,355 \$ 6,996,858 7,468,131 7,861,122 6,640,901 7,472,072 8,087,613 6,795,833       \$ 23,892,456 \$ 24,212,306         \$ 23,892,456 \$ 24,212,306       \$ 24,958,691 \$ 23,917,826 \$ 25,517,623 \$ 26,839,832 \$ 26,905,188 \$ 26,905,180 \$ 26,905,180 \$ 26,905,180 \$ 26,905,180 \$ 26,905,180 \$ 26,905,180	2012       2013       2014 (1)       2015       2016       2017       2018       2019         \$ 16,895,598 \$ 16,744,175 \$ 17,097,569 \$ 17,276,925 \$ 18,045,551 \$ 18,752,219 \$ 20,109,355 \$ 22,090,989 \$ 6,996,858       7,468,131       7,861,122       6,640,901       7,472,072       8,087,613       6,795,833       5,716,952         \$ 23,892,456 \$ 24,212,306       \$ 24,958,691 \$ 23,917,826 \$ 25,517,623 \$ 26,839,832 \$ 26,905,188 \$ 27,807,941 \$ 57,807,9	2012       2013       2014 (1)       2015       2016       2017       2018       2019       2020         \$ 16,895,598 \$ 16,744,175 \$ 17,097,569 \$ 17,276,925 \$ 18,045,551 \$ 18,752,219 \$ 20,109,355 \$ 22,090,989 \$ 23,169,700 \$ 6,996,858       \$ 23,892,456 \$ 24,212,306       \$ 23,892,456 \$ 24,212,306         \$ 23,892,456 \$ 24,212,306       \$ 24,958,691 \$ 23,917,826 \$ 25,517,623 \$ 26,839,832 \$ 26,905,188 \$ 27,807,941 \$ 29,114,061 \$			

Note:

(1) June 30, 2014 net position was restated for the implementation of GASB Statements No. 68 and 71 which reduced net position by \$1,936,967.

(2) June 30, 2017 net position was restated for the implementation of GASB Statement No. 75 which reduced net position by \$1,411,502.

## CHANGES IN NET POSITION / ASSETS Last Ten Fiscal Years (accrual basis of accounting) (Unaudited)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021			
Primary government:													
Expenses:													
Governmental activities:													
General government administration	\$ 989,332 \$	967,749 \$	974,966 \$	1,028,107 \$	1,003,493 \$	1,043,210 \$	1,233,279 \$	1,509,269 \$	1,490,864 \$	3,250,812			
Public safety	2,413,532	2,410,269	2,650,596	2,609,198	2,574,264	2,741,517	2,624,360	2,840,035	3,080,155	2,995,402			
Public works	3,367,934	3,777,614	3,480,524	3,304,844	3,270,718	3,226,822	3,493,673	4,056,907	3,883,359	3,668,228			
Parks, recreation and cultural	202,295	196,080	193,899	176,107	154,582	187,282	182,363	295,826	289,294	291,727			
Community development	460,829	508,743	503,721	521,005	493,109	586,557	543,118	502,565	518,466	987,948			
Interest	751	571	-	-	-	-	-	430,312	197,400	165,907			
Total governmental activities	7,434,673	7,861,026	7,803,706	7,639,261	7,496,166	7,785,388	8,076,793	9,634,914	9,459,538	11,360,024			
Total primary government expenses	7,434,673	7,861,026	7,803,706	7,639,261	7,496,166	7,785,388	8,076,793	9,634,914	9,459,538	11,360,024			
Program revenues:													
Governmental activities:													
Charges for services:													
Public safety	220,380	178,349	168,009	180,092	164,557	152,900	125,364	129,622	127,063	146,196			
Public works	2,152	2,041	3,080	1,644	3,851	2,347	23,217	2,402	30,490	438			
Parks, recreation and cultural	66,347	50,577	56,855	53,893	58,911	71,010	70,725	92,506	45,464	104,878			
Operating grants and contributions	580,068	657,038	605,249	612,856	640,232	654,146	1,027,265	659,510	757,679	2,370,049			
Capital grants and contributions	1,152,183	1,118,665	1,613,559	1,672,886	1,896,335	1,537,045	1,507,468	1,680,931	2,227,545	1,832,543			
Total governmental activities	2,021,130	2,006,670	2,446,752	2,521,371	2,763,886	2,417,448	2,754,039	2,564,971	3,188,241	4,454,104			
Total primary government program revenues	2,021,130	2,006,670	2,446,752	2,521,371	2,763,886	2,417,448	2,754,039	2,564,971	3,188,241	4,454,104			
Net (expense) revenue:													
Governmental activities	(5,413,543)	(5,854,356)	(5,356,954)	(5,117,890)	(4,732,280)	(5,367,940)	(5,322,754)	(7,069,943)	(6,271,297)	(6,905,920)			
Total primary government net expense	(5,413,543)	(5,854,356)	(5,356,954)	(5,117,890)	(4,732,280)	(5,367,940)	(5,322,754)	(7,069,943)	(6,271,297)	(6,905,920)			

#### CHANGES IN NET POSITION / ASSETS Last Ten Fiscal Years (accrual basis of accounting) (Unaudited)

					Fiscal Year Jun	e 30,				
	 2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
General revenues:										
Governmental activities:										
Taxes:										
General property	\$ 925,815 \$	1,056,984 \$	981,908 \$	1,076,547 \$	1,122,986 \$	1,281,426 \$	1,286,830 \$	1,388,607 \$	1,470,532 \$	1,487,399
Local sales and use	353,643	438,114	460,355	489,115	512,488	514,697	556,749	576,532	615,528	682,793
Business license	434,888	500,256	478,934	465,772	571,835	536,950	533,639	527,836	532,600	507,650
Transient occupancy	456,153	446,241	584,443	609,619	650,631	671,630	710,034	787,839	641,204	636,875
Meals	1,824,826	1,814,498	1,850,129	1,945,952	2,103,102	2,188,430	2,211,273	2,805,264	2,641,703	2,764,822
Other	852,914	806,048	805,006	782,742	828,969	863,083	856,943	983,618	856,831	1,154,863
Use of money and property	23,517	27,630	23,519	25,428	41,498	74,880	123,987	375,538	250,878	33,296
Miscellaneous	75,201	563,133	396,238	127,030	14,955	66,982	50,954	51,492	112,473	80,733
Intergovernmental, non-categorical aid	 517,339	521,302	522,807	491,787	485,613	492,071	469,203	475,970	455,668	441,489
Total governmental activities	 5,464,296	6,174,206	6,103,339	6,013,992	6,332,077	6,690,149	6,799,612	7,972,696	7,577,417	7,789,920
Total primary government	 5,464,296	6,174,206	6,103,339	6,013,992	6,332,077	6,690,149	6,799,612	7,972,696	7,577,417	7,789,920
Changes in net position/assets:										
Governmental activities	 50,753	319,850	746,385	896,102	1,599,797	1,322,209	1,476,858	902,753	1,306,120	884,000
Total primary government	\$ 50,753 \$	319,850 \$	746,385 \$	896,102 \$	1,599,797 \$	1,322,209 \$	1,476,858 \$	902,753 \$	1,306,120 \$	884,000

Note:

(1) Net (expense) revenue is the difference between the expenses and program revenues. This difference indicates the degree to which a function or program is supported with its own fees and program-specific grants versus its reliance upon funding from taxes and other general revenues. Numbers in a parenthesis are net expenses indicating that expenses were greater than program revenues and, therefore, general revenues were needed to finance that function or program. Numbers without parentheses are net revenues, demonstrating that program revenues were more than sufficient to cover expenses.

## FUND BALANCES, GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Last Ten Fiscal Years (modified accrual basis of accounting) (Unaudited)

		]	Fisca	al Year June 30,		
	 2012	2013		2014	2015	2016
General Fund:						
Unassigned	\$ 4,722,404	\$ 4,857,433	\$	5,207,596 \$	5,228,516 \$	5,510,285
Total General Fund	\$ 4,722,404	\$ 4,857,433	\$	5,207,596 \$	5,228,516 \$	5,510,285
All Other Governmental Funds:						
Committed	\$ 2,407,828	\$ 2,626,208	\$	2,715,601 \$	3,223,307 \$	3,322,448
Total all other governmental funds	\$ 2,407,828	\$ 2,626,208	\$	2,715,601 \$	3,223,307 \$	3,322,448
		1	Fisca	al Year June 30,		
	 2017	2018		2019	2020	2021
General Fund: Unassigned	\$ 5,458,019	\$ 5,195,695	\$	5,152,149 \$	5,217,205 \$	5,742,500
Total General Fund	\$ 5,458,019	\$ 5,195,695	\$	5,152,149 \$	5,217,205 \$	5,742,500
All Other Governmental Funds:						
Restricted	\$ -	\$ -	\$	7,837,126 \$	3,479,671 \$	,
Committed	 3,743,563	 3,645,023		2,317,584	2,339,590	3,255,096
Total all other governmental funds	\$ 3,743,563	\$ 3,645,023	\$	10,154,710 \$	5,819,261 \$	3,494,710

## CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Last Ten Fiscal Years (modified accrual basis of accounting) (Unaudited)

	_								Fiscal	Year	June 30,				
		2012		2013	2014	201	5	20	6		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Revenues:															
General property taxes	\$	962,153	\$	971,843 \$	1,027,076 \$	5 1,1	16,629 \$	5 1,	105,818 5	\$	1,244,228 \$	1,268,412 \$	1,314,355 \$	1,414,873 \$	1,535,142
Other local taxes		3,922,424		4,005,157	4,178,867	4,2	93,200	4,	667,025		4,774,790	4,868,638	5,681,089	5,287,866	5,747,003
Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses		58,518		46,392	36,833		43,851		38,432		42,532	33,626	26,468	42,653	77,972
Fines and forfeitures		144,895		113,461	114,293	1	23,379		125,570		109,888	91,173	102,644	83,875	67,794
Use of money and property		23,517		27,630	23,519		25,428		41,498		74,880	123,987	375,538	250,878	33,296
Charges for services		66,347		50,577	56,855		53,893		58,911		71,010	70,725	92,506	45,464	104,878
Miscellaneous		75,201		563,133	396,238	1	27,030		14,955		66,982	117,159	69,567	112,473	80,734
Recovered costs		19,751		20,537	19,963		14,506		4,406		2,827	23,782	2,912	31,025	868
Intergovernmental:		2,248,958		2,297,005	2,511,615	2,6	90,329	3.	022,180		2,683,262	3,003,936	2,816,411	3,369,743	4,644,081
Total revenues		7,521,764		8,095,735	8,365,259	8,4	88,245	9	078,795		9,070,399	9,601,438	10,481,490	10,638,850	12,291,768
Expenditures:															
General government administration		926,453		944,518	945,908	1,0	39,415	1,	033,711		1,052,604	1,226,121	1,250,653	1,519,480	2,969,382
Public safety		2,253,606		2,318,596	2,608,009	2,5	77,099	2.	587,098		2,648,090	2,729,370	2,821,461	2,909,810	2,811,178
Public works		2,676,727		2,688,144	2,597,852	2,8	00,297	2.	730,645		3,008,375	3,123,426	3,043,223	3,061,123	2,876,946
Parks, recreation and cultural		131,565		142,935	144,852	1	43,928		123,743		150,089	149,799	196,015	146,572	123,058
Community development		446,579		507,332	491,261	4	94,581		505,697		560,180	581,561	510,010	509,955	967,430
Nondepartmental		160,069		-	-		-		-		-	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay		524,312		1,100,272	1,137,821	9	04,299	1,	716,991		1,282,212	2,152,025	4,323,521	6,211,158	3,791,986
Debt service:															
Principal		38,983		39,958	-		-		-		-	-	467,000	278,000	389,000
Interest and fiscal charges		1,692		571	-		-		-		-	-	153,506	306,838	162,044
Bond issuance costs		-		-	-		-		-		-	-	149,960	156,307	-
Total expenditures	_	7,159,986		7,742,326	7,925,703	7,9	59,619	8,	697,885		8,701,550	9,962,302	12,915,349	15,099,243	14,091,024
Revenues over (under) expenditures		361,778		353,409	439,556	5	28,626		380,910		368,849	(360,864)	(2,433,859)	(4,460,393)	(1,799,256
Other financing sources (uses):															
Transfers in		966,998		705,000	787,500	1,0	05,408	1.	135,000		1,420,000	1,414,276	1,482,700	858,094	-
Transfers out		(966,998)	)	(705,000)	(787,500)	(1,0	05,408)	(1,	135,000)		(1,420,000)	(1,414,276)	(1,482,700)	(858,094)	-
Bond proceeds		-		-	-		-		-		-	-	8,900,000	8,623,000	-
Payments to refunded bond escrow agent		-		-	-		-		-		-	-	-	(8,433,000)	-
Total other financing sources, net	_	-		-	-		-		-		-	-	8,900,000	190,000	-
Net change in fund balances	\$	361,778	\$	353,409 \$	439,556 \$	5_5	28,626 \$	5	380,910 \$	\$	368,849 \$	(360,864) \$	6,466,141 \$	(4,270,393) \$	(1,799,256

Table 4 Page 1

## CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Last Ten Fiscal Years (modified accrual basis of accounting) (Unaudited)

					Fiscal Ye	ear June 30,				
	 2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures:										
Total debt service	\$ 40,675 \$	40,529 \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	620,506 \$	584,838 \$	551,044
Total expenditures Less: capital outlay	\$ 7,159,986 \$ (346,148)	7,742,326 \$ (505,190)	7,925,703 \$ (864,221)	7,959,619 \$ (881,368)	8,697,885 \$ (1,628,699)	8,701,550 \$ (1,592,926)	9,962,302 \$ (2,306,292)	12,915,349 \$ (3,873,150)	15,099,243 \$ (6,292,627)	14,091,024 (3,795,239)
Noncapital expenditures	\$ 6,813,838 \$	7,237,136 \$	7,061,482 \$	7,078,251 \$	7,069,186 \$	7,108,624 \$	7,656,010 \$	9,042,199 \$	8,806,616 \$	10,295,785
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	 0.60%	0.56%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.86%	6.64%	5.35%

## TAX REVENUES BY SOURCE – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Last Ten Fiscal Years (modified accrual basis of accounting) (Unaudited)

		Local									
Fiscal Year		Sales	Consumer		Business	Motor	Bank		Transient		
June 30,	Property <sup>(1)</sup>	and Use <sup>(2)</sup>	Utility	Consumption	License	Vehicle	Stock	Cigarette	Occupancy	Meals	Totals
2012	\$ 935,109	\$ 353,643	\$ 116,526	\$ 39,055	\$ 434,888	\$ 116,645	\$ 213,271	\$ 367,417	\$ 456,153	\$ 1,824,826 \$	4,857,533
2013	934,390	438,114	124,085	38,992	500,256	124,961	214,712	303,298	446,241	1,814,498	4,939,547
2014	989,035	460,355	127,593	39,967	478,934	129,015	255,722	252,709	584,443	1,850,129	5,167,902
2015	1,082,166	489,115	139,098	47,471	465,772	122,891	239,065	234,217	609,619	1,945,952	5,375,366
2016	1,074,549	512,488	151,681	34,977	571,835	113,031	276,377	252,903	650,631	2,103,102	5,741,574
2017	1,212,945	514,697	147,463	43,876	536,950	113,965	307,840	249,939	671,630	2,188,430	5,987,735
2018	1,236,109	556,749	159,915	54,693	533,639	111,207	310,687	220,441	710,034	2,211,273	6,104,747
2019	1,290,548	576,532	161,034	47,200	527,836	118,455	407,590	249,339	787,839	2,805,264	6,971,637
2020	1,361,326	615,528	169,973	37,893	532,600	126,807	289,779	232,379	641,204	2,641,703	6,649,192
2021	1,461,407	922,351	167,240	39,919	507,650	133,412	375,283	199,451	636,875	2,764,822	7,208,410
Change											
2012-2021	56.28%	160.81%	43.52%	2.21%	16.73%	14.37%	75.97%	-45.72%	39.62%	51.51%	48.40%

#### Notes:

(1) Property tax revenue does not include penalties and interest collected on delinquent tax collections.

(2) During fiscal year 2021, the Town began receiving local sales tax from the Central Virginia Transportation Authority.

#### ASSESSED VALUE AND ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

						Public			Estimated	Assessed	
				Machinery	Public	Service	Total Taxable		Actual	Value as a	Combined
Fiscal Year	Real	Personal	Mobile	and	Service	Personal	Assessed	Percent	Taxable	Percentage of	Total Direct
June 30,	Estate	Property	Homes	Tools	Real Estate	Property	Value	Growth	Value	Actual Value	Tax Rate
2012	\$ 727,199,100	\$ 50,773,355 \$	5 2,265,115	\$ 3,044,170	\$ 29,305,939	\$ 133,790	\$ 812,721,469	0.68%	\$ 812,721,469	100.00%	\$ 1.70
2013	712,071,800	54,050,955	2,186,100	2,617,210	27,647,987	81,291	798,655,343	-1.73%	798,655,343	100.00%	1.70
2014	709,453,800	54,210,340	1,834,200	1,966,935	33,400,523	47,159	800,912,957	0.28%	800,912,957	100.00%	1.70
2015	728,714,300	66,026,805	2,120,935	3,568,060	46,684,917	42,521	847,157,538	5.77%	847,157,538	100.00%	1.70
2016	738,808,300	67,632,225	1,910,545	2,732,370	39,927,467	29,593	851,040,500	0.46%	851,040,500	100.00%	1.70
2017	777,354,000	80,086,500	1,862,295	1,937,540	42,848,148	24,046	904,112,529	6.24%	904,112,529	100.00%	1.70
2018	791,683,200	81,053,135	1,614,000	2,425,790	42,294,461	5,728	919,076,314	1.66%	919,076,314	100.00%	1.70
2019	836,998,100	81,785,526	1,824,504	1,854,082	44,472,835	86,298	967,021,345	5.22%	967,021,345	100.00%	1.71
2020	853,601,025	82,532,613	1,757,594	2,177,239	41,359,721	91,979	981,520,171	1.50%	981,520,171	100.00%	1.71
2021	955,740,688	76,456,802	1,746,538	2,554,659	43,932,037	74,675	1,080,505,399	10.08%	1,080,505,399	100.00%	1.71

Notes:

(1) Real and personal property tax assessments are made by the Commissioner of the Revenue for the County of Hanover, Virginia for current use of the County and Town property. Real and personal property taxes of public service corporations are assessed by the State Corporation Commission.

(2) Town assesses taxes at 100% of total assessed value.

(3) Reassessments effective January 1, 2014 and 2018.

#### DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING PROPERTY TAX RATES Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

			Ι	Direct	Tax Rates -	ax Rates - Town Overlapping Tax Rates - County									Tax	Rates	- Tota	l Direct	and O	verlapp	oing R	ates											
								]	Fotal												Total												
Fiscal Year	R	eal	Person	nal	Mobile	Ma	chinery	Ε	Direct	F	leal	Per	sonal	Μ	obile	Ma	chinery	Me	rchants'	Ove	erlapping	I	Real	Pers	onal	Mo	obile	Machi	nery	Merc	hants'		
June 30,	Prop	perty	Prope	rty	Homes	and	ł Tools	]	Rate	Pro	perty	Pro	operty	H	omes	and	d Tools	C	Capital		Rate	Pro	operty	Prop	erty	Ho	omes	and T	ools	Cap	oital	Te	otal
2012	\$	0.09	\$ (	).77	\$ 0.07	\$	0.77	\$	1.70	\$	0.81	\$	3.57	\$	0.81	\$	3.57	\$	1.90	\$	10.66	\$	0.90	\$	4.34	\$	0.88	\$	4.34	\$	1.90	\$	12.36
2013		0.09	(	).77	0.07		0.77		1.70		0.81		3.57		0.81		3.57		1.90		10.66		0.90		4.34		0.88		4.34		1.90		12.36
2014		0.09	(	).77	0.07		0.77		1.70		0.81		3.57		0.81		3.57		1.90		10.66		0.90		4.34		0.88		4.34		1.90		12.36
2015		0.09	(	).77	0.07		0.77		1.70		0.81		3.57		0.81		3.57		1.90		10.66		0.90		4.34		0.88		4.34		1.90		12.36
2016		0.09	(	).77	0.07		0.77		1.70		0.81		3.57		0.81		3.57		1.90		10.66		0.90		4.34		0.88		4.34		1.90		12.36
2017		0.09	(	).77	0.07		0.77		1.70		0.81		3.57		0.81		3.57		1.90		10.66		0.90		4.34		0.88		4.34		1.90		12.36
2018		0.09	(	0.77	0.07		0.77		1.70		0.81		3.57		0.81		3.57		1.90		10.66		0.90		4.34		0.88		4.34		1.90		12.36
2019		0.10	(	).77	0.07		0.77		1.71		0.81		3.57		0.81		3.57		1.90		10.66		0.91		4.34		0.88		4.34		1.90		12.37
2020		0.10	(	).77	0.07		0.77		1.71		0.81		3.57		0.81		3.57		1.90		10.66		0.91		4.34		0.88		4.34		1.90		12.37
2021		0.10	(	).77	0.07		0.77		1.71		0.81		3.57		0.81		3.57		1.90		10.66		0.91		4.34		0.88		4.34		1.90		12.37

Notes:

(1) These rates are per \$100 of assessed value.

(2) The Commonwealth of Virginia has no limitations on local tax rates.

(3) Real property taxes are due annually by January 15 and become delinquent thereafter.

(4) No discounts are allowed for early payment.

(5) Residents of incorporated towns in the Commonwealth of Virginia are subject to real property and personal property taxes levied by the town and the county where they reside.

## OTHER TAX RATES Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

	Transient			
Fiscal Year June 30,	Occupancy	Meals	Cig	garette
2012	5%	5%	\$	0.19
2013	5%	5%		0.19
2014	7%	5%		0.22
2015	7%	5%		0.22
2016	7%	5%		0.22
2017	7%	5%		0.22
2018	7%	5%		0.22
2019	8%	6%		0.22
2020	8%	6%		0.22
2021	8%	6%		0.22

#### PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS Current Year and Nine Years Ago (Unaudited)

		Fisca	l Year June 3 2021	0,	Fiscal Year June 30, 2012							
Taxpayer	Type Business	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Town Taxable Assessed Value <sup>(1)</sup>		2011 Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Town Taxable Assessed Value <sup>(1)</sup>				
Virginia Electric & Power Company	Utility	\$ 18,292,366	1	1.69%	\$	12,410,772	2	1.74%				
CLF Ashland, LLC	Distribution Center	17,878,500	2	1.65%								
Ashland Town Square, LLC	Apartments	17,022,500	3	1.58%		12,270,000	3	1.72%				
Republic National Distribution	Commercial	16,413,400	4	1.52%								
Ashland Hanover LLC	Shopping Center	16,377,600	5	1.52%		15,223,500	1	2.14%				
Verizon Virginia, Inc.	Communication / Public Service	15,191,278	6	1.41%		8,011,752	6	1.13%				
Sedgefield Mobile Home Associates	Mobile Home Community	12,983,700	7	1.20%		9,054,100	5	1.27%				
Wal-Mart Real Estate Bus. Trust	Shopping Center	11,751,400	8	1.09%		9,710,800	4	1.36%				
Ashland Hi, LLC	Commercial	7,905,100	9	0.73%		6,948,500	8	0.98%				
Ashland Junction, LLC	Shopping Center	5,897,500	10	0.55%		7,025,200	7	0.99%				
Concrete Pipe and Products	Commercial	n/a				6,095,800	9	0.86%				
Shreej Swami Hospitality, LLC	Hotel	 n/a				5,557,000	10	0.78%				
Total		\$ 139,713,344		12.93%	\$	92,307,424		12.97%				

#### Notes:

Source: Commissioner of Revenue.

(1) Total real estate and public service corporation real estate assessments, as noted on Table 6, are \$999,672,725 in fiscal year 2021 and

\$756,505,039 in fiscal year 2012.

#### PRINCIPAL MEALS TAXPAYERS Current Year and Nine Years Ago (Unaudited)

	Fiscal Year						
	June 30	,					
	2021	2012					
Taxpayer	Rank	Rank					
Chick-Fil-A	1	-					
Starbucks	2	-					
Cracker Barrel	3	1					
McDonalds - 103 S. Carter Road	4	2					
Panera Bread	5	-					
McDonalds - 201 S. Washington Highway	6	3					
WAWA	7	-					
CookOut	8	-					
Applebee's	9	4					
Sports Page Grille	10	-					
Ponderosa	-	5					
Wendy's	-	6					
Hardee's	-	7					
Ruby Tuesday	-	8					
Ironhorse Restaurant	-	9					
KFC, Long John Silver's	-	10					
Total Meals Tax	\$ 2,764,822	\$ 1,824,826					

#### Notes:

(1) The Meals Tax Rate was 5% for fiscal year 2012 and 6% for fiscal year 2021.

(2) Per State code, meals tax remittances for individual businesses are protected information and, therefore, masked in this report.

## **REAL PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS** Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

					Total Collecti	ons to Date			
Fiscal Year June 30,	Taxes Levied		Amount	Percentage of Levy	Collections in Subsequent Years			Amount	Percentage of Levy
2012	\$	1,083,742	\$ 1,046,884	96.60%	\$	16.850	\$	1,063,734	98.15%
2013		1,102,865	1,040,735	94.37%		62,130		1,102,865	100.00%
2014		1,101,560	1,034,947	93.95%		34,100		1,069,047	97.05%
2015		1,234,382	1,124,746	91.12%		29,681		1,154,427	93.52%
2016		1,249,733	1,180,570	94.47%		-		1,180,570	94.47%
2017		1,481,259	1,374,986	92.83%		-		1,374,986	92.83%
2018		1,395,165	1,297,554	93.00%		47,871		1,345,425	96.43%
2019		1,630,369	1,484,512	91.05%		47,479		1,531,991	93.97%
2020		1,681,179	1,610,873	95.82%		62,146		1,673,019	99.51%
2021		1,759,207	1,451,151	82.49%		46,607		1,497,758	85.14%

Note:

(1) Source: Commissioner of Revenue.

## **RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE** Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

	Gov	ernmental					
	A	ctivities		Total	Percentage of		
	G	General		Primary	Per Capita	1	Net Debt
Fiscal Year June 30,	Obliga	<b>Obligation Bonds</b>		vernment	Personal Income	Per Capita	
2012	\$	39,958	\$	39,958	0.03%	\$	6
2013		-		-	0.00%		-
2014		-		-	0.00%		-
2015		-		-	0.00%		-
2016		-		-	0.00%		-
2017		-		-	0.00%		-
2018		-		-	0.00%		-
2019		8,433,000		8,433,000	4.18%		1,076
2020		8,345,000		8,345,000	4.06%		1,060
2021		7,956,000		7,956,000	3.87%		997

Notes:

(1) Details regarding the Town's outstanding debt may be found in the notes to the basic financial statements.

(2) Population and personal income data can be found in Table 17.

(3) There was no General Obligation Debt outstanding for fiscal years ended 2013 through 2018.

#### RATIOS OF NET GENERAL BONDED DEBT TO ASSESSED VALUE AND NET BONDED DEBT PER CAPITA Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

Fiscal Year June 30,	Bo	Gross nded Debt	ess: Debt f Hanover	Town Debt	Ratio of Net General Obligation Debt to Assessed Value	Bond	ross ed Debt Capita
2012	\$	205,000	\$ 165,042	\$ 39,958	0.00%	\$	23
2013		-	-	-	0.00%		-
2014		-	-	-	0.00%		-
2015		-	-	-	0.00%		-
2016		-	-	-	0.00%		-
2017		-	-	-	0.00%		-
2018		-	-	-	0.00%		-
2019		8,433,000	-	8,433,000	0.87%		1,076
2020		8,345,000	-	8,345,000	0.85%		1,060
2021		7,956,000	-	7,956,000	0.74%		997

Notes:

(1) Population and personal income data can be found in Table 17.

(2) See Table 6 for property value data.

(3) There was no General Obligation Debt outstanding for fiscal years ended 2013 through 2018.

Governmental Unit	(	Debt Outstanding	Estimated Percentage Applicable	Estimated Share of Overlapping Debt
County of Hanover, Virginia	\$	73,890,212	6.30%	\$ 4,655,083
Town Direct Debt				 7,956,000
Total direct and overlapping debt				\$ 12,611,083

Note:

(1) Overlapping debt is not bonded debt of the Town on either a direct or contingent basis, but represents the share of debt of overlapping governmental entities which the residents of the Town are obligated to pay through direct tax levies and charges for services of these respective governmental entities. The debt of County of Hanover, Virginia is a direct general obligation debt of the County which provides facilities that benefit all County residents including those of incorporated towns. The Town's portion of overlapping debt from the County is prorated based on the Town's relative share of assessed property values.

## LEGAL DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

		2012		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	_	2020		2021
Legal debt margin	\$	74,364,285	\$	73,971,979	\$ 74,285,432	\$ 77,539,922	\$ 77,873,577	\$ 82,020,215	\$ 83,397,766	\$ 85,360,103	\$	89,496,075	\$9	5,574,069
Total net debt applicable to limit		39,958		-	-	-	-	-	-	8,433,000		8,345,000		7,956,000
Available legal debt margin	\$	74,324,327	\$	73,971,979	\$ 74,285,432	\$ 77,539,922	\$ 77,873,577	\$ 82,020,215	\$ 83,397,766	\$ 76,927,103	\$	81,151,075	\$8	7,618,069
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit		0.05%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	9.88%		9.32%		8.32%
Legal debt margin calculation for fisca	al yea	ar 2021:												
Assessed value of real estate	\$	955,740,688	•											
Debt limit (10% of assessed value) Debt applicable to limit:	\$	95,574,069												
Net direct debt outstanding		7,956,000	•											
Available legal debt margin	\$	87,618,069	:											

Note:

(1) Section 15.1-176 of 1950 *Code of Virginia*, as amended, limits to 10% the assessed valuation of the real estate subject to taxation as the amount of debt which can be issued by the Town. Debt includes any bonds or other interest bearing obligations including existing indebtedness.

#### PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS <sup>(1)</sup> Current Year and Nine Years Ago (Unaudited)

			2020			2011	
				Percentage			Percentage
				of Total County			of Total County
Employer	Type of Business	Employees	Rank	Employment (2)	Employees	Rank	Employment (2)
Hanover County Schools	Education	2,523	1	4.4%	2,544	1	4.6%
Amazon Fulfillment Services	Administrative and Support Services	1,000 and over	2	3.5%		n/a	
Bon Secours Health Systems Inc.	Hospital / Medical Center	1,000 and over	3	3.5%	1,000 and over	2	3.6%
County of Hanover	Government	1,233	4	2.1%	1,107	3	2.0%
Tyson Farms	Food Manufacturing	500-999	5	1.3%	500-999	6	1.4%
Wal-Mart Stores	Retail	500-999	6	1.3%	250-499	9	0.7%
Owens & Minor Medical Inc.	Physicians Equip & Supls-Mfrs	500-999	7	1.3%		n/a	
Supervalu Distribution Center							
(2019) Richfood (2010)	Food Distributor	250-499	8	0.6%	500-999	7	1.4%
FedEx Ground	Couriers and Messengers	250-499	9	0.6%		n/a	
Food Lion	Food and Beverage Stores	250-499	10	0.6%		n/a	
	Motion Picture and Sound						
New Caps LLC	Recording Industries		n/a		500-999	4	1.4%
Randolph-Macon College	Education		n/a		500-999	5	1.4%
Kings Dominion	Entertainment		n/a		500-999	8	1.4%
	Professional, Scientific and						
Sales Mark	Technical Services		n/a		250-499	10	0.7%
				19.2%			18.6%
Total County Employment <sup>(3)</sup>		57,934		=	54,872		

Notes:

 Sources: County and Schools employment levels provided by the Hanover County Department of Finance and Management Services, Budget Division. Other data provided by the Virginia Employment Commission (VEC). Data unique to the Town is not available and as noted above, has been provided by the County of Hanover. The most recent year for which this data is available is 2020.

(2) Employment ranges for the private sector are as published by the VEC to ensure confidentiality. Percentages are based on the midpoint of the employment range.

(3) VEC Annual not Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force.

## **DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS** Last Ten Calendar Years (Unaudited)

	Per Capita						County of Hanover			
			ersonal		Personal	Median	School	Unemployment		
Year	Population <sup>(1)</sup>	In	Income <sup>(1)</sup>		Income <sup>(2)</sup>	Age <sup>(3)</sup>	Enrollment <sup>(4)</sup>	Rate <sup>(5)</sup>		
2012	7,225	\$	21,329	\$	154,102,025	33.5	19,170	5.6%		
2013	7,289		22,932		167,151,348	34.6	17,942	5.4%		
2014	7,287		23,301		169,794,387	35.9	17,952	5.0%		
2015	7,503		22,684		170,198,052	35.0	17,734	4.4%		
2016	7,503		23,273		174,617,319	34.8	17,776	3.4%		
2017	7,649		23,930		183,040,570	33.2	17,751	3.5%		
2018	7,796		25,718		200,497,528	32.8	17,671	2.9%		
2019	7,840		25,718		201,629,120	32.8	17,462	2.6%		
2020	7,875		26,080		205,380,000	32.8	17,273	3.1%		
2021	7,979		25,791		205,786,389	33.2	16,519	3.9%		

#### Notes:

- (1) United States Bureau of the Census.
- (2) Computation of per capita personal income multiplied by population.
- (3) County of Hanover's planning department.
- (4) Hanover County School Board.
- (5) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT TOWN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION / PROGRAMS Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

	Fiscal Year June 30,										
Function/Program	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
General government administration	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Public safety:											
Police department	27	27	27	28	28	28	28	28	27	27	
Public works:											
Maintenance	22	22	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	22	
Community development:											
Planning	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	
Total	60	60	61	62	63	63	63	63	62	58	

Note:

(1) Source: Individual Town departments.

## **OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION / PROGRAMS** Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

	Fiscal Year June 30,											
Function/Program	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
Public safety:												
Building inspections:												
Total building permits	127	103	96	133	171	134	161	125	120	149		

Note:

(1) Source: Individual Town departments.

## CAPITAL ASSET STATISTICS BY FUNCTION Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

	Fiscal Year June 30,												
Function/Program	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021			
General government:													
Vehicles	4	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2			
Public safety:													
Police department:													
Patrol units	25	28	30	29	25	28	28	28	27	29			
Other vehicles	4	6	7	8	10	11	11	9	7	7			
Public works:													
General maintenance:													
Trucks/vehicles	19	22	24	25	28	32	33	32	35	35			
Equipment	21	17	17	18	18	16	18	18	19	18			
Parks and recreation:													
Parks acreage	23.60	23.60	23.60	23.60	23.60	23.60	23.60	23.60	27.50	27.50			
Swimming pools	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			

#### Note:

(1) Source: Individual Town departments.

# **COMPLIANCE SECTION**

## SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS Year Ended June 30, 2021

Federal Grantor/ Pass - Through Grantor/ Program Title (Pass - Through Grantor's Number) / Cluster Title	Federal Assistance Listing Number	Pass-through Entity Identifying Number	Provided to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT:				
CDBG - Entitlement Grants Cluster				
Pass-through Payments: Virginia Department of Housing and community Development:				
Virginia Community Development Block Grant Program	14.218	Not Provided	\$ -	\$ 360,255
Total CDBG - Entitlement Grants Cluster				360,255
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development				360,255
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:				
Pass-through Payments:				
Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program	16.607		-	339
Total U.S. Department of Justice				339
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION:				
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster:				
Pass-through Payment:				
Virginia Department of Transportation:				
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster	20.205	Not Provided	-	492,211
Total Highway Planning and Construction Cluster				492,211
Highway Safety Cluster:				
Pass-through Payment:				
Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles:				
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600	Not Provided	-	5,564
Total Highway Safety Cluster				5,564
Total U.S. Department of Transportation				497,775
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY:				
Pass-through Payments:				
County of Hanover:				
COVID-19 Coronavirus Relief Fund	21.019	Not Provided	-	1,276,328
Total U.S. Department of the Treasury				1,276,328
NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES:				
Pass-through Payments:				
Virginia Commission for the Arts				
Promotion of the Arts Partnership Agreements	45.025	Not Provided	-	450
Total National Endowment for the Humanities				450
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards				\$ 2,135,147
Total Experiments of Fourtal Awarus				ψ 2,133,17/

#### NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS Year Ended June 30, 2021

#### Note 1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of the Town of Ashland, Virginia (Town) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2021. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Town, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net assets, or cash flows of the Town.

#### Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

#### Note 3. Indirect Cost Rate

The Town has elected to not use the 10 percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.



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

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of Council Town of Ashland, Virginia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *Specifications for Audits of Counties, Cities and Towns*, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, the aggregate discretely presented component unit and remaining fund information, and the budgetary comparison of the General Fund of the Town of Ashland, Virginia (Town), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 28, 2021.

#### **Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

#### **Purpose of this Report**

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

PBMares, LLP

Harrisonburg, Virginia October 28, 2021



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

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of Council Town of Ashland, Virginia

#### **Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program**

We have audited the Town of Ashland, Virginia's (Town) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on the Town's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2021. The Town's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

#### Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal program.

#### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for the Town's major federal program based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Town's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for the major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Town's compliance.

#### **Opinion on Each Major Federal Program**

In our opinion, the Town complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2021.

#### **Report on Internal Control over Compliance**

Management of the Town is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the Town's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on the major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for the major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control over compliance.

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

#### **Purpose of this Report**

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

PBMares, LLP

Harrisonburg, Virginia October 28, 2021

## SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS Year Ended June 30, 2021

#### Section I. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

#### Financial Statements

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

Internal control over financial reporting: Material weaknesses identified? Significant deficiencies identified?	Yes	$\frac{\sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{1}}$ No $\sqrt{1}$ None Reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	Yes	No
Federal Awards		
Internal control over major program: Material weaknesses identified? Significant deficiencies identified?	Yes	$\sqrt{100000000000000000000000000000000000$
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major federal	program: Unmo	odified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with section 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	Yes	No
Identification of major program:		
Federal Assistance Listing Number 21.019		of Federal Program or Cluster 9 Coronavirus Relief Fund
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B	programs	\$750,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	Yes	√_ No

Section II. FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

None.

Section III. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None.

#### TOWN OF ASHLAND, VIRGINIA SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS Year Ended June 30, 2021

The prior year single audit disclosed no findings in the Schedule of Findings and Questions Costs and no uncorrected or unresolved findings exist from prior audit's Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings.