Scottsville
VIRGINIA

Financial Report
Year Ended June 30, 2022

TOWN OF SCOTTSVILLE, VIRGINIA

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

TOWN OF SCOTTSVILLE, VIRGINIA

DIRECTORY OF OFFICIALS

COUNCIL

Ron Smith, Mayor

Aileen Morse	Dan Gritsko
Alex Bessette	Meredith Hynes
Bill Hyson	Edward Payne

Matthew Lawless	Town Administrator
James M. Bowling, IV	Town Attorney
Javier Raudales	Town Clerk
Greg Jenkins	Police Chief

TOWN OF SCOTTSVILLE, VIRGINIA

FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Honorable Members of the Town Council
Town of Scottsville, Virginia

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Town of Scottsville, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of Town of Scottsville, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Town of Scottsville, Virginia's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Town of Scottsville, Virginia's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Town of Scottsville, Virginia's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Required Supplementary Information: (Continued)

Management has omitted management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing 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. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 17, 2023, on our consideration of Town of Scottsville, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of Town of Scottsville, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Town of Scottsville, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Robinson, Farmer, Cox, Associates

Charlottesville, Virginia
May 17, 2023

Basic Financial Statements

Government-wide Financial Statements

Statement of Net Position
As of June 30, 2022

		Primary Government Governmental Activities
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	49,402
Investments		437,859
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles)		64,636
Net pension asset		67,272
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):		
Land		278,515
Buildings and land improvements		813,561
Roads and sidewalks		644,977
Police equipment		49,938
Furniture and equipment		4,148
Total assets	$	2,410,308
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
OPEB related items	$	3,899
Pension related items		27,460
Total deferred outflows of resources	$	31,359
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	$	6,577
Accrued liabilities		19,981
Long-term liabilities:		
Compensated absences		8,190
Net OPEB liability		9,896
Total liabilities	$	44,644
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
OPEB related items	$	5,856
Pension related items		82,480
Total deferred inflows of resources	$	88,336
NET POSITION		
Investment in capital assets	$	1,791,139
Unrestricted		517,548
Total net position	$	2,308,687

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

Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
					Primary Government
Functions/Programs	**Expenses**	**Charges for Services**	**Operating Grants and Contributions**	**Capital Grants and Contributions**	**Governmental Activities**
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:					
Governmental activities:					
General government administration	$ 680,329	$ 109,279	$ -	$ -	$ (571,050)
Public safety	340,564	3,646	18,829	-	(318,089)
Public works	160,452	-	-	-	(160,452)
Community development	88,674	-	10,750	-	(77,924)
Total governmental activities	$ 1,270,018	$ 112,925	$ 29,579	$ -	$ (1,127,514)
Total primary government	$ 1,270,018	$ 112,925	$ 29,579	$ -	$ (1,127,514)

General revenues:	
Other local taxes:	
Local sales and use tax	$ 50,876
Consumers' utility tax	25,428
Restaurant food tax	173,672
Tobacco tax	68,400
Other local taxes	67,150
Unrestricted revenues from use of money and property	32,331
Miscellaneous	10,468
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	492,670
Total general revenues	$ 920,995
Change in net position	$ (206,519)
Net position - beginning	2,515,206
Net position - ending	$ 2,308,687

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

Fund Financial Statements

Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
As of June 30, 2022

		General
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	49,402
Investments		437,859
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles)		64,636
Total assets	$	551,897
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	$	6,577
Accrued liabilities		19,981
Total liabilities	$	26,558
FUND BALANCES		
Unassigned	$	525,339
Total fund balances	$	525,339
Total liabilities and fund balances	$	551,897

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

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

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:				
Total fund balances per Exhibit 3 - Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds			$	525,339
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those assets consist of:				
Land	$	278,515		
Buildings		813,561		
Roads and sidewalks		644,977		
Police equipment		49,938		
Furniture and equipment		4,148		1,791,139
The net pension asset is not a financial resource and, therefore, is not reported in the funds.				67,272
Deferred outflows of resources are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.				
OPEB related items	$	3,899		
Pension related items		27,460		31,359
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.				
Compensated absences	$	(8,190)		
Net OPEB liability		(9,896)		(18,086)
Deferred inflows of resources are not due and payable in the current-period expenditures and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.				
OPEB related items	$	(5,856)		
Pension related items		(82,480)		(88,336)
Net position of governmental activities			$	2,308,687

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

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

		General
REVENUES		
Other local taxes	$	385,526
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses		109,279
Fines and forfeitures		3,646
Revenue from the use of money and property		32,331
Donations		2,325
Miscellaneous		8,143
Intergovernmental:		
Commonwealth		190,368
Federal		331,881
Total revenues	$	1,063,499
EXPENDITURES		
Current:		
General government administration:		
Administrative	$	344,651
Tourism		64,924
Municipal building		10,016
Town planning		77,374
Public safety:		
Police department		351,865
Public works:		
Flood control		22,563
Street department		94,238
Community development:		
Community development		59,122
Capital outlay		151,801
Total expenditures	$	1,176,554
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	$	(113,055)
Fund balances - beginning		638,394
Fund balances - ending	$	525,339

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

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

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		$ (113,055)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. Details supporting this adjustment are as follows:		
Depreciation expense	$ (235,678)	
Capital asset additions	68,905	(166,773)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Change in OPEB related items	$ 1,266	
Change in pension related items	72,043	73,309
Change in net position of governmental activities		$ (206,519)

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

NOTE 1—NATURE OF OPERATIONS:

The Town of Scottsville, Virginia, previously known as Scott's Landing, became the county seat of the newly formed Albemarle County in 1744. In 1765, the county seat was changed to Charlottesville. In 1818, the Virginia General Assembly incorporated the Town as the Town of Scottsville. On January 1, 1994, the Town territory was expanded from 105 to 961 acres, growing thereby in population from approximately 200 to 500 persons. The Town is governed by a mayor and six-member Town Council, all of whom serve as elected officials without compensation.

NOTE 2—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

A. Financial Reporting Entity

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

Individual Component Unit Disclosures

The Town has no component units.

Related Organizations

The Town has no related organizations.

Jointly Governed Organizations

The Town has no jointly governed organizations.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

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

NOTE 2—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements: (Continued)

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

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

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

Budgetary comparison schedules - Demonstrating compliance with the adopted budget is an important component of a government's accountability to the public. Many citizens participate in one way or another in the process of establishing the annual operating budgets of state and local governments and have a keen interest in following the actual financial progress of their governments over the course of the year. Many governments revise their original budgets over the course of the year for a variety of reasons. Governments provide budgetary comparison information in their annual reports, including the original budget and a comparison of final budget and actual results.

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

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

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

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

NOTE 2—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

1. Governmental Funds account for the expendable financial resources, other than those accounted for in Proprietary and Trust Funds. The Governmental Fund measurement focus is on determination of financial position and changes in financial position, rather than upon net income determination. The individual Governmental Funds are:

   a. General Fund

      The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Town. This fund is used to account for and report all financial resources except those required to be accounted for and reported in another fund. Revenues are derived primarily from property and other local taxes, state and federal distributions, licenses, permits, charges for services, and interest income. The General Fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

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

1. Prior to March 30, the Town Administrator 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.

NOTE 2—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting: (Continued)

2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain citizen comments.

3. Prior to June 30, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an Appropriations Resolution.

4. The Appropriations Resolution places legal restrictions on expenditures at the fund level. The appropriation for each fund can be revised only by the Town Council.

5. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund.

6. All budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

7. Appropriations lapse on June 30 for all Town units.

8. All budgetary data presented in the accompanying financial statements is as amended and approved by Town Council.

9. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to commit that portion of the applicable appropriations, is not part of the Town's accounting system.

10. Expenditures exceeded appropriations in the following functions of the General Fund: Administrative ($9,181), Tourism ($37,724), Town Planning ($69,374), Police Department ($91,445), Street Department ($21,694), Community Development ($18,322). These departments exceeded appropriations due to the lack of additional appropriations throughout the year.

E. Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e. the current portion of interfund loans).

All trade receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. The Town calculates its allowance for uncollectible accounts using historical collection data and, in certain cases, specific account analysis. As of June 30, 2022, the allowance amounted to $0.

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

NOTE 2—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

G. Investments

Money market investments, participating interest-earning investment contracts (repurchase agreements) that have a remaining maturity at time of purchase of one year or less, nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts (nonnegotiable certificates of deposit (CDs)) and external investment pools are measured at amortized cost. All other investments are reported at fair value.

H. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant and equipment, infrastructure, and road systems, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Town as land, buildings, infrastructure, vehicles, and equipment with an initial individual cost of more than $3,000 (amount not rounded) 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.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the asset's life are not capitalized.

Depreciation for capital assets is computed over the following estimated useful lives using the straight line method.

Buildings	20 - 50 Years
Machinery and equipment	5 - 10 Years
Improvements	10 - 20 Years
Other infrastructure	10 - 50 Years

I. Compensated Absences

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. 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 it is estimated will be taken as "terminal leave" prior to retirement.

J. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental and business-type activities. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued and premiums on 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.

NOTE 2—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

K. Fund Balance

The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints placed on the purposes for which resources can be used:

- Nonspendable fund balance – amounts that are not in spendable form (such as inventory and prepaids) or are required to be maintained intact (corpus of a permanent fund);

- Restricted fund balance – amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation;

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

- Assigned fund balance – amounts a government intends to use for a specific purpose; intent can be expressed by the governing body or by an official or body to which the governing body delegates the authority;

- Unassigned fund balance – amounts that are available for any purpose; positive amounts are only reported in 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.

Town Council establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by passage of a resolution. This is typically done through adoption and amendment of the budget. A fund balance commitment, which does not lapse at year end, is further indicated in the budget document as a designation or commitment of the fund (such as for special incentives). Assigned fund balance is established by Town Council through adoption or amendment of the budget as intended for specific purpose (such as the purchase of capital assets, construction, debt service, or for other purposes).

In the general fund, the Town strives to maintain an unassigned fund balance to be used for unanticipated emergencies of approximately 20% of the actual GAAP basis expenditures and other financing sources and uses.

L. Use of Estimates

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

NOTE 2—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

M. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position includes a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Town only has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. It is comprised of certain items related to pension and OPEB. For more detailed information on these items, reference the related notes.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position includes a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Town has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. Certain items related to pension and OPEB liability are reported as deferred inflows of resources. For more detailed information on these items, reference the related notes.

N. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors represent costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and fund financial statements. The cost of prepaid items is recorded as expenditures/expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

O. Net Position

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

- Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization and reduced by outstanding balances of bonds, notes, and other debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt are included in this component of net position.

- Restricted net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. Assets are reported as restricted when constraints are placed on asset use either by external parties or by law through constitutional provision or enabling legislation.

- Unrestricted net position is the net amount of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that does not meet the definition of the two preceding categories.

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

NOTE 2—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

P. Pensions

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

Q. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

Group Life Insurance

For purposes of measuring the net GLI Program 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 Program OPEB and the additions to/deductions from the VRS GLI OPEB's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by VRS. In addition, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

NOTE 3—DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS:

Deposits

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

Investments

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

NOTE 3—DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS: (CONTINUED)

Custodial Credit Risk (Investments)

The Town's investments at June 30, 2022 were held in the Town's name by the Town's custodial banks.

Credit Risk of Debt Securities

The Town's rated debt investments as of June 30, 2022 were rated by Standard & Poor's and/or an equivalent national rating organization and the ratings are presented below using the Standard & Poor's rating scale.

Rated Debt Investments' Values

Rated Debt Investments	Fair Quality Ratings
	AAAm
Local Government Investment Pool	$ 437,859

Interest Rate Risk

The Town invests funds in low risk investments back by U.S. government agencies.

All Town investments must be in securities maturing within five years.

Investment Maturities (in years)

Investment Type	Value	Less Than 1 Year
Local Government Investment Pool	$ 437,859	$ 437,859

External Investment Pool

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

NOTE 4—CAPITAL ASSETS:

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2022 was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2021	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2022
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 278,515	$ -	$ -	$ 278,515
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	$ 278,515	$ -	$ -	$ 278,515
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	$ 3,700,779	$ 15,665	$ -	$ 3,716,444
Levee and improvements	940,550	-	-	940,550
Roads and sidewalks	1,164,619	-	-	1,164,619
Police equipment	189,330	48,055	-	237,385
Equipment	8,377	5,185	-	13,562
Plans and maps	29,794	-	-	29,794
Total capital assets being depreciated	$ 6,033,449	$ 68,905	$ -	$ 6,102,354
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	$ 2,749,442	$ 167,245	$ -	$ 2,916,687
Levee and improvements	940,550	-	-	940,550
Roads and sidewalks	461,560	58,082	-	519,642
Police equipment	181,342	6,105	-	187,447
Equipment	7,468	1,946	-	9,414
Plans and maps	13,690	2,300	-	15,990
Total accumulated depreciation	$ 4,354,052	$ 235,678	$ -	$ 4,589,730
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	$ 1,679,397	$ (166,773)	$ -	$ 1,512,624
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 1,957,912	$ (166,773)	$ -	$ 1,791,139

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the Town as follows:

Governmental activities:	
General government administration	$ 169,191
Public safety	6,453
Public works	57,734
Community development	2,300
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	$ 235,678

NOTE 5—LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS:

Governmental Activities:

Changes in Long-term Obligations:

The following is a summary of long-term obligation transactions of the Town for the year ended June 30, 2022:

	Balance July 1, 2021	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2022
Net pension liability	$ 54,665	$ 76,211	$ 130,876	$ -
Net OPEB liability	15,187	4,975	10,266	9,896
Compensated absences	8,190	-	-	8,190
Total	$ 78,042	$ 81,186	$ 141,142	$ 18,086

NOTE 6—COMPENSATED ABSENCES:

The Town has accrued liabilities arising from compensated absences.

Town employees earn annual leave at various rates. No benefits or pay is received for unused sick leave upon termination. Accumulated vacation and banked holidays are paid upon termination up to a maximum of 320 hours.

NOTE 7—PENSION PLAN:

Plan Description

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

NOTE 7—PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Benefit Structures

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

a. Employees with a membership date before July 1, 2010, vested as of January 1, 2013, and have not taken a refund, are covered under Plan 1, a defined benefit plan. Non-hazardous duty employees are eligible for an unreduced retirement benefit beginning at age 65 with at least 5 years of service credit or age 50 with at least 30 years of service credit. Non-hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 55 with at least 5 years of service credit or age 50 with at least 10 years of service credit. Hazardous duty employees (law enforcement officers, firefighters, and sheriffs) are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at age 60 with at least 5 years of service credit or age 50 with at least 25 years of service credit. Hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 50 with at least 5 years of service credit.

b. Employees with a membership date from July 1, 2010 to December 31, 2013, that have not taken a refund or employees with a membership date prior to July 1, 2010 and not vested before January 1, 2013, are covered under Plan 2, a defined benefit plan. Non-hazardous duty employees are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at their normal social security retirement age with at least 5 years of service credit or when the sum of their age plus service equals 90. Non-hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 60 with at least 5 years of service credit. Hazardous duty employees are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at age 60 with at least 5 years of service credit or age 50 with at least 25 years of service credit. Hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 50 with at least 5 years of service credit.

c. Non-hazardous duty employees with a membership date on or after January 1, 2014 are covered by the Hybrid Plan combining the features of a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. Plan 1 and Plan 2 members also had the option of opting into this plan during the election window held January 1 – April 30, 2014 with an effective date of July 1, 2014. Employees covered by this plan are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at their normal social security retirement age with at least 5 years of service credit, or when the sum of their age plus service equal 90. Employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 60 with at least 5 years of service credit. For the defined contribution component, members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.

Average Final Compensation and Service Retirement Multiplier

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

NOTE 7—PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

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

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

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

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

	Number
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	5
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	2
Non-vested inactive members	1
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	4
Total inactive members	7
Active members	4
Total covered employees	16

Contributions

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

The Town's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2022 was 11.04% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019.

This rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the Town were $23,297 and $18,226 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively.

NOTE 7—PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Net Pension Asset

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

Actuarial Assumptions – General Employees

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

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

Mortality rates:

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

Pre-Retirement:

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

Post-Retirement:

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

Post-Disablement:

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

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

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

Mortality Improvement:

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

NOTE 7—PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions – General Employees: (Continued)

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

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

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

Actuarial Assumptions – Public Safety Employees

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

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

NOTE 7—PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions – Public Safety Employees: (Continued)

Mortality rates:

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

Pre-Retirement:

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

Post-Retirement:

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

Post-Disablement:

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

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

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

Mortality Improvement:

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

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

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

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

NOTE 7—PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

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

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

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

NOTE 7—PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Discount Rate

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

Changes in Net Pension Liability (Asset)

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (Asset) (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2020	$ 547,560	$ 492,895	$ 54,665
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	$ 23,252	$ -	$ 23,252
Interest	35,944	-	35,944
Change in assumptions	16,685	-	16,685
Differences between expected and actual experience	(36,849)	-	(36,849)
Contributions - employer	-	18,074	(18,074)
Contributions - employee	-	8,391	(8,391)
Net investment income	-	134,821	(134,821)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(30,098)	(30,098)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(330)	330
Other changes	-	13	(13)
Net changes	$ 8,934	$ 130,871	$ (121,937)
Balances at June 30, 2021	$ 556,494	$ 623,766	$ (67,272)

NOTE 7—PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) 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 one percentage point lower (5.75%) or one percentage point higher (7.75%) than the current rate:

	Rate		
	(5.75%)	(6.75%)	(7.75%)
Town			
Net Pension Liability	$ 11,515	$ (67,272)	$ (129,337)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Town recognized pension expense of ($48,898). At June 30, 2022, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 118	$ 15,323
Change in assumptions	4,045	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	67,157
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	23,297	-
Total	$ 27,460	$ 82,480

$23,297 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 ended June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense in future reporting periods as follows:

Year ended June 30	
2023	$ (26,904)
2024	(15,405)
2025	(15,672)
2026	(20,336)
Thereafter	-

NOTE 7—PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Pension Plan Data

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

NOTE 8—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN):

Plan Description

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

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

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

Eligible Employees

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

Benefit Amounts

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

NOTE 8—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Contributions

The contribution requirements for the GLI Plan are governed by §51.1-506 and §51.1-508 of the Code of Virginia, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to state agencies and school divisions by the Virginia General Assembly. The total rate for the GLI Plan was 1.34% of covered employee compensation. This was allocated into an employee and an employer component using a 60/40 split. The employee component was 0.80% (1.34% x 60%) and the employer component was 0.54% (1.34% x 40%). Employers may elect to pay all or part of the employee contribution; however, the employer must pay all of the employer contribution. Each employer's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2022 was 0.54% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019. The actuarially determined rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits payable during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the GLI Plan from the entity were $1,228 and $947 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively.

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

At June 30, 2022, the entity reported a liability of $9,896 for its proportionate share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability. The Net GLI OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2021 and the total GLI OPEB liability used to calculate the Net GLI OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2020, and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021. The covered employer's proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability was based on the covered employer's actuarially determined employer contributions to the GLI Plan for the year ended June 30, 2021 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2021, the participating employer's proportion was .00080% as compared to .00090% at June 30, 2020.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the participating employer recognized GLI OPEB expense of ($33). Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the GLI OPEB expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion.

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 1,129	$ 75
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on GLI OPEB program investments	-	2,362
Change in assumptions	546	1,354
Changes in proportionate share	996	2,065
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,228	-
Total	$ 3,899	$ 5,856

NOTE 8—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

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

$1,228 was reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB resulting from the employer's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net GLI OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB will be recognized in the GLI OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

Year Ended June 30		
2023	$	(926)
2024		(816)
2025		(463)
2026		(718)
2027		(262)
Thereafter		-

Actuarial Assumptions

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

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

NOTE 8—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions: (Continued)

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

Pre-Retirement:
Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Employee Rates projected generationally; males set forward 2 years; 105% of rates for females set forward 3 years

Post-Retirement:
Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Healthy Retiree Rates projected generationally; 95% of rates for males set forward 2 years; 95% of rates for females set forward 1 year

Post-Disablement:
Pub-2010 Amount Weighted General Disabled Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males set forward 3 years; 110% of rates for females set forward 2 years

Beneficiaries and Survivors:
Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Contingent Annuitant Rates projected generationally

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

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

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

NOTE 8—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions: (Continued)

Mortality Rates – Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers – Hazardous Duty Employees

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 8—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

NET GLI OPEB Liability

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

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

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

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

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

NOTE 8—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return: (Continued)

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

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

Discount Rate

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

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

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

	Rate		
	1% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount (6.75%)	1% Increase (7.75%)
Town's proportionate share of the Group Life Insurance Program Net OPEB Liability	$ 14,459	$ 9,896	$ 6,212

GLI Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

NOTE 9—RISK MANAGEMENT:

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Town joined together with other local governments in Virginia to form the Virginia Municipal Group Self Insurance Association, a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for participating local governments. The Town pays an annual premium to the association for its workers' compensation insurance coverage. 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 loss, including general liability and employee health and accident insurance. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 10—LITIGATION:

At June 30, 2022, there were no matters of litigation involving the Town which would materially affect the Town's financial position should any court decisions on pending matters not be favorable to such entities.

NOTE 11—UPCOMING PRONOUNCEMENTS:

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

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

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

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

NOTE 12—COVID-19 PANDEMIC FUNDING AND SUBSEQUENT EVENT:

The COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on operations continues to evolve. Federal relief has been received through various programs. Management believes the Town is taking appropriate actions to mitigate the negative impact. The extent to which COVID-19 may impact operations in subsequent years remains uncertain, and management is unable to estimate the effects on future results of operations, financial condition, or liquidity for fiscal year 2023.

ARPA Funding

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

On July 6, 2021, the Town received $258,758 its share of the first half of the CSLFRF funds. As a condition of receiving CSLFRF funds, any funds unobligated by December 31, 2024, and unexpended by December 31, 2026, will be returned to the federal government.

Required Supplementary Information

Note to Required Supplementary Information:

The presented budget was prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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

	General Fund			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
REVENUES				
Other local taxes/revenues	$ 337,400	$ 337,400	$ 385,526	$ 48,126
Permits, fees, and regulatory licenses	101,000	101,000	109,279	8,279
Fines and forfeitures	10,000	10,000	3,646	(6,354)
Revenues from use of money and property	23,800	23,800	32,331	8,531
Donations	-	-	2,325	2,325
Miscellaneous	17,000	17,000	8,143	(8,857)
Intergovernmental:				
Commonwealth	257,800	257,800	190,368	(67,432)
Federal	257,858	257,858	331,881	74,023
Total revenues	$ 1,004,858	$ 1,004,858	$ 1,063,499	$ 58,641
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government administration:				
Administrative	$ 335,470	$ 335,470	$ 344,651	$ (9,181)
Tourism	27,200	27,200	64,924	(37,724)
Municipal building	16,300	16,300	10,016	6,284
Town planning	8,000	8,000	77,374	(69,374)
Public safety:				
Police department	260,420	260,420	351,865	(91,445)
Public works:				
Flood control	26,785	26,785	22,563	4,222
Street department	72,544	72,544	94,238	(21,694)
Community development:				
Community development	40,800	40,800	59,122	(18,322)
Capital projects	217,339	217,339	151,801	65,538
Total expenditures	$ 1,004,858	$ 1,004,858	$ 1,176,554	$ (171,696)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	$ -	$ -	$ (113,055)	$ (113,055)
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	-	-	638,394	638,394
Fund Balance at End of Year	$ -	$ -	$ 525,339	$ 525,339

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

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total pension liability								
Service cost	$ 23,252	$ 25,599	$ 14,968	$ 22,186	$ 29,259	$ 28,061	$ 25,742	$ 24,036
Interest	35,944	39,096	36,577	34,424	32,103	25,147	23,057	20,636
Changes in assumptions	16,685	-	18,703	-	(12,563)	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	(36,849)	(81,558)	15,648	2,878	6,475	61,241	(4,511)	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(30,098)	(29,563)	(28,888)	(28,576)	(15,655)	(14,480)	(14,385)	(5,796)
Net change in total pension liability	$ 8,934	$ (46,426)	$ 57,008	$ 30,912	$ 39,619	$ 99,969	$ 29,903	$ 38,876
Total pension liability - beginning	547,560	593,986	536,978	506,066	466,447	366,478	336,575	297,699
Total pension liability - ending (a)	$ 556,494	$ 547,560	$ 593,986	$ 536,978	$ 506,066	$ 466,447	$ 366,478	$ 336,575
Plan fiduciary net position								
Contributions - employer	$ 18,074	$ 24,397	$ 22,370	$ 19,148	$ 24,081	$ 21,924	$ 21,234	$ 13,135
Contributions - employee	8,391	8,940	8,115	7,604	9,564	9,744	9,437	8,875
Net investment income	134,821	9,211	30,114	31,025	44,990	6,423	14,340	40,293
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(30,098)	(29,563)	(28,888)	(28,576)	(15,655)	(14,480)	(14,385)	(5,796)
Administrative expense	(330)	(303)	(286)	(264)	(237)	(194)	(177)	(201)
Other	13	(11)	(19)	(28)	(41)	(3)	(2)	2
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	$ 130,871	$ 12,671	$ 31,406	$ 28,909	$ 62,702	$ 23,414	$ 30,447	$ 56,308
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	492,895	480,224	448,818	419,909	357,207	333,793	303,346	247,038
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	$ 623,766	$ 492,895	$ 480,224	$ 448,818	$ 419,909	$ 357,207	$ 333,793	$ 303,346
Town's net pension liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	$ (67,272)	$ 54,665	$ 113,762	$ 88,160	$ 86,157	$ 109,240	$ 32,685	$ 33,229
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	112.09%	90.02%	80.85%	83.58%	82.98%	76.58%	91.08%	90.13%
Covered payroll	$ 175,452	$ 186,795	$ 170,309	$ 152,087	$ 191,271	$ 194,877	$ 188,744	$ 177,507
Town's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	-38.34%	29.26%	66.80%	57.97%	45.04%	56.06%	17.32%	18.72%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Since 2015 is the first year for this presentation, no other data is available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

Schedule of Employer Contributions - Pension Plan
For the Years Ended June 30, 2013 through June 30, 2022

Date	Contractually Required Contribution (1)*	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution (2)*	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)
2022	$ 23,297	$ 23,297	$ -	$ 227,396	10.25%
2021	18,226	18,226	-	175,452	10.39%
2020	24,396	24,396	-	186,795	13.06%
2019	22,370	22,370	-	170,309	13.13%
2018	19,148	19,148	-	152,087	12.59%
2017	24,081	24,081	-	191,271	12.59%
2016	21,924	21,924	-	194,877	11.25%
2015	21,234	21,234	-	188,744	11.25%
2014	13,136	13,136	-	177,507	7.40%
2013	10,810	10,810	-	146,079	7.40%

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Date	Employer's Proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability	Employer's Covered Payroll	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (3)/(4)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total GLI OPEB Liability
2021	0.00080%	$ 9,896	$ 175,452	5.64%	67.45%
2020	0.00090%	15,187	186,795	8.13%	52.64%
2019	0.00087%	14,157	170,309	8.31%	52.00%
2018	0.00080%	12,000	152,087	7.89%	51.22%
2017	0.00104%	16,000	191,346	8.36%	48.86%

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

Schedule of Employer Contributions
Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan
For the Years Ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2022

Date	Contractually Required Contribution	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Employer's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll
2022	$ 1,228	$ 1,228	$ -	$ 227,396	0.54%
2021	947	947	-	175,452	0.54%
2020	971	971	-	186,795	0.52%
2019	886	886	-	170,309	0.52%
2018	791	791	-	152,087	0.52%
2017	995	995	-	191,346	0.52%
2016	935	935	-	194,877	0.48%
2015	906	906	-	188,744	0.48%
2014	852	852	-	177,507	0.48%
2013	701	701	-	146,079	0.48%

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

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

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

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - General Employees

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

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - Hazardous Duty Employees

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

Compliance

ROBINSON, FARMER, COX ASSOCIATES, PLLC

Certified Public Accountants

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

To the Honorable Members of the Town Council
Town of Scottsville, Virginia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Town of Scottsville, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Town of Scottsville, Virginia's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated May 17, 2023.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Robinson, Farmer, Cox, Associates

Charlottesville, Virginia
May 17, 2023