

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Prepared by: The Finance Department of the Town of Warrenton, Virginia



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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

TOWN OF WARRENTON, VIRGINIA

DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

June 30, 2024

TOWN COUNCIL

H.E. Carter Nevill, Mayor James Hartman III, Vice Mayor

Paul Mooney, At Large Heather Sutphin, Ward 1 William Semple II, Ward 2 Brett Hamby, Ward 3 David McGuire, At Large Eric Gagnon, Ward 5

APPOINTED OFFICIALS

Frank Cassidy	
Martin Crim	
Stephen Clough	
Stephanie Miller	Finance Director
-	Parks & Recreation Director
Rob Walton	Community Development Director
Steven Friend	Public Works/Utilities Director
Timothy Carter	Chief of Police



The Town of Warrenton P.O. Box 341 Warrenton, VA 20188 P (540) 347-1101 F (540) 349-2414

December 2, 2024

To The Honorable Mayor, Members of Town Council And The Citizens of the Town of Warrenton

We are pleased to present the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) of the Town of Warrenton for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. The *Code of Virginia* requires that localities have their accounts and records audited annually as of June 30 by an independent certified public accountant, and that a detailed written report be presented to the local governing body within six months of the close of the fiscal year.

This report has been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). It consists of management's representations concerning the finances of the Town. Responsibility for the accuracy of the data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with management. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the data presented are accurate in all material respects and are reported in a manner that presents fairly the financial position and results of operations of the various funds of the Town. Disclosures have been included to enable the reader to gain the maximum understanding of the Town's financial affairs.

The Town's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to ensure that the assets of the Town are protected from loss, theft or misuse. It is further responsible to ensure that adequate accounting data are compiled to allow for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP. The internal control structure is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived.

The Town's financial statements have been audited by Brown, Edwards and Company, LLP, a firm of licensed certified public accountants. The audit was conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, are free of material misstatement. The independent audit involved examining on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by Town management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The independent auditors' report expresses an unmodified opinion on the fair presentation of the financial statements and is presented as the first part of the Financial Section of this report.



All the financial activities of the reporting entity are included within this report. The reporting entity is comprised solely of the primary government. Under GASB pronouncements, component units are legally separate entities for which the primary government is financially accountable. The Town of Warrenton does not have any component units.

PROFILE OF THE TOWN

The Town of Warrenton, which serves as the County Seat and is the largest town in Fauquier County, is located in the Upper Piedmont region of Virginia at the foot of the Blue Ridge mountains about 45 miles southwest of Washington, DC. The Town encompasses 4.25 square miles and has a population of 10,065. Settled in the late seventeenth century, the Town of Warrenton, then known as Courthouse Village, was formally incorporated in 1810. Since 1992, Warrenton has been considered part of the Washington-Baltimore Metropolitan Statistical Area. Warrenton is easily accessible via four U.S. primary routes – 17, 15, 29 and 211. These routes provide access to Interstates 66, 64, 95 and 81 which link Warrenton to major trade routes across the Nation.

The Town is organized under the Council-Manager form of government with an elected mayor and a seven-member Council. Five members are elected by ward and two are elected at large, with staggered four-year terms. The Council appoints a Town Manager who serves as the chief executive officer of the Town and is responsible to the Council for the proper administration of the Town government. The Town Manager performs the daily tasks required by the Town Council in accordance with the Town's Charter and oversees the activities of all Town departments and personnel.

The Town provides a wide range of municipal services including public safety, sanitation and recycling services, community development and planning, the construction and maintenance of highways, streets, and public works infrastructure, parks and recreation programs, and the provision of water and wastewater services. In addition, the Town contributes to cultural events, recreational activities and supports various health and welfare programs.

An annual budget is prepared for all funds, except the fiduciary funds, to include revenues, expenditures, transfers, and debt service. The Code of Virginia requires the Town Manager to submit a balanced budget to the Town Council no later than the first day of April each year. Each department prepares its own budget request for review and amendment by the Town Manager prior to inclusion in the Town's budget. After duly advertised public hearings are held, the Town adopts an annual budget by July 1 of each year as required by 15.2-2503, Code of Virginia of 1950, as amended.

When necessary, the Town Council approves amendments to the adopted budget in accordance with 15.2-2507, Code of Virginia of 1950, as amended. The Town Manager may transfer appropriations at the department appropriation level without approval from Town Council. Budgetary compliance is monitored and reported at the department level each month.

ECONOMIC CONDITION AND OUTLOOK

The Local Economy

The Northern Virginia region is highly competitive and influenced by changing economic forces. The region is home base for the federal government and related industries and many residents commute to work further north. Warrenton has historically remained on the fringe but continues to build on enhancing its gateway location to Shenandoah National Park, wine and horse country, and its recreational opportunities. The Town's guiding principles include a robust strategy for housing and employment coupled with proactive business retention and recruitment, all while maintaining a small-town character.

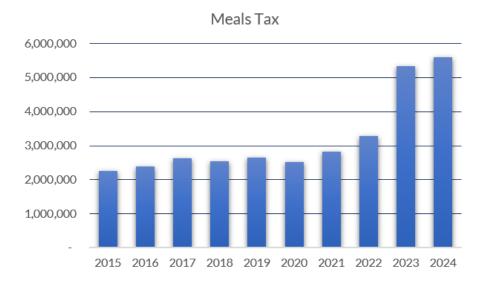
Warrenton continues to strive for inclusive and attainable housing for all ages, incomes, and needs that preserve established residential neighborhoods, while supporting infill development. Housing is not often seen as an economic driver, but it serves as a balance in the overall quality of life for Warrenton by catering to the needs of a diverse community. This seeks to include young families, professionals early in their careers, essential workforce (e.g., teachers and police officers), and retirees. This creates a diverse and circular housing need.

With a strategic transportation location, the Town enjoys two major retail economic corridors in a series of shopping centers along the by-pass and big box stores along the most southern point of Town. The shopping centers are focal points for revitalization. Allowing for mixed-use and multi-family development will transform aging commercial corridors into vibrant neighborhoods. This effort is creating the ability to significantly grow property tax revenue and particularly meals tax and sales tax to solidify stability of the commercial corridor for years to come. In addition to the major retail developments, the Town has provisions for health care services in Fauquier Hospital and the recent investments in enhanced offerings in the devoted cancer treatment center. Fauquier Hospital continues to add services to meet demands, as do other local providers demonstrating ongoing economic potential. This serves as an attractive feature for those looking to relocate to Warrenton.

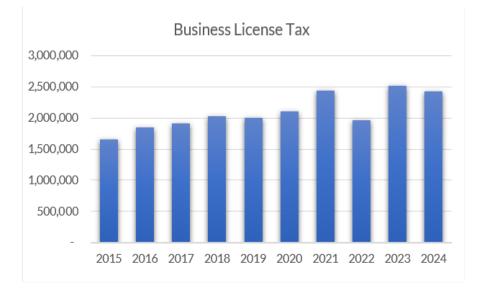
The Old Town Historic District is a mainstay of the Town and serves as an economic driver when considering the small land footprint compared to economic output. The popular Farmers Market is held just off of Main Street and serves to drive pedestrian traffic to local stores on the weekend. Weekend night-time street closures and monthly events held on Main Street also attract residents and visitors to the restaurants and stores in Old Town. A successful parklet program developed during the pandemic has been continued. Local restaurants enjoy the expanded outdoor seating, and it provides a vibrant addition to Main Street. Some side streets have also been closed intermittently to vehicular traffic to expand outdoor dining and pedestrian options.

Primary local revenue sources for the Town continue to be meals tax and business, professional, and occupational license (BPOL) tax. Meals tax accounted for 25.6% and BPOL accounted for 11.1% of general fund revenue for fiscal year 2024.

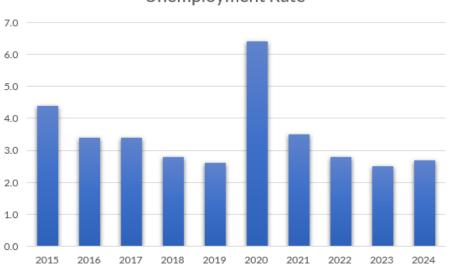
Over the past ten years, Meals Tax has risen by a total of 146.9% and has been the most consistent local tax source for the town. This total increase is distorted by the fact that the meals tax rate was raised from 4% to 6% effective July 1, 2023. Removing the impact of the tax rate increase, the 10-year increase is 64.6% and the average annual increase is 5.6%. The chart below shows actual receipts for the last 10 years.



Business license tax is based on prior calendar year gross receipts. This means that the amount collected for fiscal year 2024 reflects the performance of local businesses in calendar year 2023. Over the past ten years, business license tax revenue has grown by 46.8% with an average annual increase of 3.3%.



Unemployment rates are not available for the Town. The rate for Fauquier County as of June 2024 was 2.7 percent. This was a 0.2 percent increase from June of 2023. This compares favorably to the national unemployment rate of 4.1 percent for the same period.



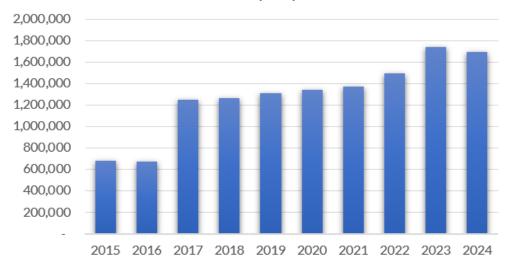
Unemployment Rate

The local real estate market has held steady despite continued high interest rates. The Greater Piedmont Realtors Association published the following statistics for Fauquier County for June 2024 compared to June 2023:

- Sales activity is up 1%
- Median sales price is up 6% to \$643,000.
- Days on the market is down 12% to 21 days.

Every four years, the County of Fauquier conducts a general real estate reassessment in accordance with Section 58.1-3252 of the Code of Virginia. The current assessments went into effect on January 1, 2022, and reflected an increase of approximately 22%. The next reassessment will be conducted during 2024 and 2025, with an effective date of January 1, 2026.

The amount collected for general property taxes, which includes real estate and personal property, has maintained a positive trend. In 2016, the real estate tax rate increased from \$0.015 to \$0.05 per \$100 of assessed value. The apparent increase during the current real estate reassessment cycle that began in 2022 is due to the rise in used car values that occurred during the pandemic. These values have declined since their peak in 2023 but have not returned to pre-pandemic levels.



General Property Taxes

Long-term Financial Planning

Town staff develops a six (6) year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) annually in conjunction with the budget cycle. The proposed projects are coordinated with available funding in the budget approval process. Projects are assembled based on staging and prospective implementation to maximize the effectiveness and coordination of the program.

The CIP is reviewed by the Planning Commission to determine that projects are consistent with the Town's long-range Comprehensive Plan. The Comprehensive Plan is a powerful tool to optimize the whole planning process. Its role in the CIP allows jurisdictions to be strategic in their programming, budgeting, and resource allocation. All CIP projects should be tied to a goal or implementation strategy in the Comprehensive Plan. This enables the Town to prioritize projects in view of the needs of the community, while remaining mindful of fiscal constraints related to debt service expenditures and available cash funding.

The Town updated the Comprehensive Plan on April 13, 2021. The updated plan, called Plan Warrenton 2040, ensures funding allocation is relevant to present goals and contemplates the life cycle costs of projects. It is financially prudent to ensure decision makers are aware of the financial commitment beyond the capital project. Life Cycle costs consider the impact of items like the estimated useful life of vehicles, buildings, equipment, and other capital investments. A fiscal impact model was developed in conjunction with Plan Warrenton 2040 so that the impact of new development or expansion can be quantified.

Relevant Financial Policies

The Town follows a formal Investment Policy that provides for the safeguarding of the Town's financial assets. The policy requires that all investments be in accordance with those authorized by the Code of Virginia. The Town updated the Investment Policy in 2016 to authorize additional investment options to attain higher earnings while preserving capital.

The Town maintains strict adherence to its Purchasing Policy, which is based on the Virginia Public Procurement Act, and relevant Federal purchasing guidelines. The most restrictive of these policies is applied when there is a conflict between the two. The Town also complies with formal policies regarding the capitalization and disposal of assets.

The Town follows an adopted Fund Balance Policy for the General Fund that sets an unassigned fund balance reserve requirement at 50% of the currently adopted budget expenditures. Additionally, it includes a provision that directs the allocation of surplus funds to a budget stabilization reserve and a capital reserve. This serves to guide the Town Council whenever there is a request to appropriate additional funds. The Water and Sewer Operating Fund maintains by policy a cash balance equivalent to 200 days of operating expenses.

Town staff has consolidated the approved financial policies listed above along with other policies in one document. The Comprehensive Financial Policies were adopted by the Town Council at the July 2021 meeting and will serve the Town by providing a sound basis for prudent financial decision-making. These policies are reviewed annually for updates. During the fiscal year 2025 budget process, the Town Council added a Capital Improvement Plan Policy, a Grant Application and Acceptance Policy, and a Tap Privilege Fee Assessment Policy.

Major Initiatives

The Town continues to focus on necessary capital investments that provide services to the community. The modernization of the Town's Water and Sewer utility system is a top priority, as some of the system's key infrastructure dates to the 1950's. Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds have been appropriated in the amount of \$5.4 million to support modernization of the primary clarifier. This project has been recently awarded for construction with an anticipated completion date of December 31, 2026. The 2025-2030 Capital Improvement Program estimates \$97.4 million for Water and Sewer projects. During fiscal year 2023, staff worked with the Town's financial advisors and NewGen Strategies & Solutions to update a multi-year rate model that seeks to balance cash funding with strategic issuance of debt to properly fund the program. The model recommended a rate increase of 25% for fiscal year 2024, which was adopted by Council with an effective date of July 1, 2023. In September 2022, the Town issued a \$5 million general obligation bond to provide additional funding for the projects.

Improving pedestrian safety and relieving traffic congestion continue to be top priorities for the Town, especially given development in neighboring Counties. The Virginia Department of Transportation has begun construction of the redesigned Broadview Avenue project, the Town's main commercial corridor. While this project will take two years to complete, we believe that this redesign will catalyze private reinvestment in the business properties along this important commercial corridor. In addition to ensuring that Town roads and streets are properly maintained, the impact of proposed developments on traffic is thoroughly analyzed prior to approval.

Public Safety is always a major focus of the Town government. The Town has twenty-eight sworn police officers. The Police Department is fully accredited by the Virginia Law Enforcement Professional Standard Commission. It received its initial accreditation in October 2007 and received its fourth award in October 2020. The department has completed its fifth reaccreditation audit and anticipates receiving the award again.

The Parks and Recreation Department operates the Warrenton Aquatic and Recreation Facility (WARF), a 59,738 square foot aquatic and fitness facility, along with six parks throughout town. The department has a multi-year plan to implement the Eva Walker Park Master Plan, which was adopted by the Town Council in 2021. Funding has been allocated to develop a Parks Master Plan that will address the other five parks in town.

IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW ACCOUNTING REQUIREMENTS

During Fiscal Year 2025, the Town will analyze the impact of the GASB Statement No. 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures*.

AWARDS

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the Town of Warrenton for its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. To be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe our current financial report continues to conform to the Certificate of Achievement program requirements, and we are submitting our ACFR for the current year to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to express our sincere appreciation to each member of the Finance Department for their efforts in making this report possible on a timely basis. We would also like to thank the Town Council for their leadership and support in planning and conducting the financial operation of the Town in a responsible and progressive manner. Finally, we commend the efforts of all Town departments and staff to make Warrenton a better place to live and work.

Respectfully submitted,

Frank Cassidy Town Manager

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Director of Finance



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

Town of Warrenton Virginia

For its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2023

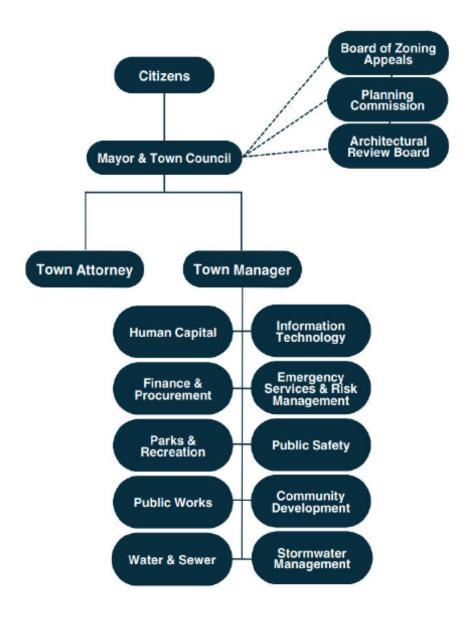
Christophen P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Departmental organization charts are provided in each budget section.



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FINANCIAL SECTION



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the businesstype activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Warrenton, Virginia (the "Town") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, 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 respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund 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, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and *Specifications for Audits of Counties, Cities, and Towns* issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Town of Warrenton, 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 these 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.

- Your Success is Our Focus -

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements (Continued)

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 the Town'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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 the Town'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'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.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

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

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 2, 2024 on our consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Brown, Edwards & Company, S. L. P.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Roanoke, Virginia December 2, 2024

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The management of the Town of Warrenton, Virginia presents the following discussion and analysis of the Town's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. This analysis is intended to be read in conjunction with the Letter of Transmittal in the Introductory Section of this report and the Financial Statements, Notes, and other required supplementary information, which follow this discussion and analysis.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) consists of four sections: Introductory, Financial, Statistical, and Compliance.

- The Introductory Section includes a listing of Principal Town Officials, the Letter of Transmittal, a copy of the Fiscal Year 2023 Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting from the Government Finance Officers Association, and the Town's organizational chart.
- The Financial Section includes the Independent Auditors' Report, Management's Discussion and Analysis, the basic financial statements, required supplementary information, other supplementary information, and supporting schedules.
- The Statistical Section provides selected financial and demographic data related to the Town presented on a multi-year basis.
- The Compliance Section includes the auditors' report on compliance and internal controls.

Financial Section Overview

Management's Discussion and Analysis serves as an introduction to the Financial Section of the ACFR. It is followed by four additional sections – the basic financial statements, required supplementary information, other supplementary information, and supporting schedules.

The basic financial statements are comprised of three components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements. The government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements present different views of the Town's financial activities. These differences are explained in more detail in the following sections.

Required supplementary information consists of this discussion and analysis and the Schedules of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios, Employer Pension Contributions, Employer's Share of Net OPEB Liability – VRS GLI, and Employer OPEB Contributions – VRS GLI.

Other supplementary information consists of combining schedules for Fiduciary and Agency Funds and the Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures – Budget and Actual – General Fund.

The supporting schedules provide detailed schedules of revenues and expenditures for governmental and proprietary funds.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (Exhibits 1 and 2) provide financial statement users with a general overview of Town finances. These statements report on the Town's net position and how the net position has changed during the fiscal year using accounting methods like those used in the private sector. The two financial statements that present this information are the statement of net position and the statement of activities.

The Statement of Net Position (Exhibit 1) presents all the Town's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position. The difference between assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources is reported as net position. Increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial condition of the Town is improving or deteriorating. Other non-financial factors will also need to be considered to determine the overall financial condition of the Town, such as changes in the Town's property tax base and the condition of Town facilities.

The Statement of Activities (Exhibit 2) utilizes the accrual basis of accounting to present information detailing how the government's net position changed during the fiscal year. The statement is focused on the gross and net cost of various government functions which are supported by general tax and other revenues. The statement of activities presents expenses before revenues, emphasizing that in government, revenues are generated for the express purpose of providing services.

Both government-wide financial statements are separated into governmental activities and business-type activities. Governmental activities are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues and include general government administration; public safety; public works; health and welfare; parks, recreation and cultural; and community development. Business-type activities recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges. The business-type activity of the Town is the Water and Sewer Fund.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements focus on individual parts of the Town government. A fund is a group of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. Fund accounting is used to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The Town's funds can be divided into three categories:

Governmental Funds - Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions, or • services, reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. Whereas the government-wide financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting, the governmental fund financial statements are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities. There are two governmental funds for the Town: the General Fund and the Perpetual Care Fund, which is a permanent fund established for the maintenance of the Warrenton Cemetery. The Town of Warrenton adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

- **Proprietary Funds** There are two types of proprietary funds: enterprise funds which are established to account for the delivery of goods and services to the general public and internal service funds which account for the delivery of goods and services to other departments or agencies of the government. Proprietary funds use the accrual basis of accounting, similar to private sector business. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The Town of Warrenton has two proprietary funds, the Water and Sewer Fund and the Stormwater Fund. The Water and Sewer Fund accounts for all revenues and expenses related to water production, billing, and sewage treatment. The Stormwater Fund accounts for the fees and expenses related to the management of the Town's designation as a small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4), in accordance with the requirements of the Virginia Stormwater Management Act.
- *Fiduciary Funds* Fiduciary funds account for assets held by the government as a trustee or agent for another organization or individual. The Town is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the funds are not available to support the Town's own activities.

FISCAL YEAR 2024 FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Net Position

The Town reported a positive net position at the close of the last two fiscal years. The unrestricted portion of this figure may be used to meet the Town's ongoing obligations to creditors and citizens.

	_	June 30, 2024	 June 30, 2023
Net Position	\$	78,989,099	\$ 75,123,838
Unrestricted		21,013,269	20,383,586

The Town's total net position increased \$3,865,261 in fiscal year 2024. The net investment in capital assets has increased by \$3,096,649 compared to fiscal year 2023. This reflects the Town's recent investments in capital and commitment to a long-term capital improvement plan to modernize the water and sewer utility system. Further detail on capital assets is available in Note 6. The unrestricted portion of net position increased by \$629,683. The \$1,611,800 increase in governmental activities unrestricted net position offset a decline of \$982,117 in unrestricted net position related to business-type activities.

Governmental activities increased net position by \$2,017,129. The largest component of increase in net position was in the unrestricted category. This primarily reflects the expenditure of Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (CSLFRF), which is recorded as deferred revenue until a qualifying expenditure is incurred. The Town received \$10.4 million in CSLFRF funding in fiscal year 2022. In fiscal year 2024, the Town spent \$2,234,352 for CSLFRF projects. Of that total, \$1,505,076 was transferred to the water and sewer fund for the payment for a deed of release of restrictive covenant related to the wastewater treatment facility.

Business-type activities increased net position by \$1,848,132. The largest component of increase in net position was the net investment in capital assets, which increased by \$2,082,499 compared to fiscal year 2023. Water and sewer rates were increased by 23% effective July 1, 2023, to partially cash-fund ongoing capital projects. While this resulted in increased revenues, the unrestricted balance declined by \$982,117 compared to fiscal year 2023, which reflects the decrease in cash as it was converted into capital investments.

Statement of Activities

Governmental revenues increased by \$2,172,523 compared to fiscal year 2023 and expenses increased by \$1,938,299. The bulk of the revenue increase is related to the increases in operating grants, which increased by \$2,402,181 compared to fiscal year 2023 due to CSLFRF spending. Other areas driving the increase in governmental revenues included the use of money and property, which rose by \$416,972 due to higher prevailing interest rates. Meals tax revenues increased by \$247,616 compared to fiscal year 2023.

On the expense side for governmental activities, general government administration is the primary driver of the \$1,938,299 increase compared to fiscal year 2023. Beginning with fiscal year 2024, the information technology function, which was previously reported as an internal service fund, has been moved into the general fund. This accounted for the bulk of the increase in this category. The health and welfare category increased due to a CSLFRF pass through grant to Fauquier Habitat for Humanity for a neighborhood revitalization project. As previously noted, CSLFRF funding in the amount of \$1,505,076 was also used to remove a restrictive covenant from the wastewater treatment facility. This amount was transferred to the water and sewer fund.

Revenues for business-type activities increased by \$2,446,074. Water and Sewer charges for services increased by 21.4%, which is in line with the 23% rate increase. Connection fees for Water and Sewer service increased by \$100,000. Expenses increased by \$485,029 compared to fiscal year 2023, primarily for Water and Sewer. The increase in Water and Sewer expenses is related to general increases due to personnel costs and inflation for items such as chemicals and increase in debt service related to a bond issuance in fiscal year 2023.

Fund Balance

Fund balance for governmental funds increased by \$1,506,833 for the fiscal year. Unassigned fund balance decreased by \$1,892,557 due to increases in the assigned fund balance for ongoing capital projects on June 30th. Unassigned fund balance represents 48.7% of total fund balance. Note 12 provides more details regarding the classification of fund balance.

	_	June 30, 2024	 June 30, 2023
Fund balance, ending	\$	19,816,311	\$ 18,309,478
Increase from prior year		1,506,833	2,092,824
Unassigned fund balance	\$	9,644,717	\$ 11,537,274
Percentage unassigned		48.7%	63.0%

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As previously noted, net position may serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial condition. For the Town of Warrenton, assets plus deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources by \$78,989,099 at June 30, 2024.

T.L. 1

											Table I
			Summary	ot N	et Position						
_	Governm	ental	activities	-	Busines	s-type	activities	-		Total	
	June 30,		June 30,		June 30,		June 30,		June 30,		June 30,
_	2024		2023	_	2024		2023	_	2024	_	2023
\$	27,845,360	\$	28,817,889	\$	12,535,681	\$	14,091,117	\$	40,381,041	\$	42,909,006
_	41,614,122		41,959,064	_	34,093,589		31,299,925	_	75,707,711	_	73,258,989
\$	69,459,482	\$	70,776,953	\$	46,629,270	\$	45,391,042	\$	116,088,752	\$	116,167,995
	- - - 	June 30, 2024 \$ 27,845,360 41,614,122	June 30, 2024 \$ 27,845,360 \$ 41,614,122 \$	Summary Governmental activities June 30, June 30, 2024 2023 \$ 27,845,360 \$ 28,817,889 41,614,122 41,959,064 \$ \$	Summary of N Governmental activities June 30, June 30, 2024 2023 \$ 27,845,360 \$ 28,817,889 \$ \$ 27,845,360 \$ 28,817,889 \$	June 30, 2024 June 30, 2023 June 30, 2024 \$ 27,845,360 \$ 28,817,889 \$ 12,535,681 \$ 41,614,122 41,959,064 34,093,589 \$ 34,093,589	Summary of Net Position Governmental activities Business-type June 30, June 30, June 30, 2024 2023 2024 \$ 27,845,360 \$ 28,817,889 \$ 12,535,681 \$ 41,614,122	Summary of Net Position Governmental activities Business-type activities June 30, June	Summary of Net Position Governmental activities Business-type activities June 30, June	Summary of Net Position Governmental activities Business-type activities June 30, June	Summary of Net Position Governmental activities Business-type activities Total June 30, June 30,

Deferred outflows of resources:

Deferred charge on refunding Pension-related deferred outflows OPEB-related deferred outflows Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 	244,936 708,966 88,902	\$ - \$	291,515 871,464 85,102	\$	281,800 25,393 307,193	\$	324,166 22,137 346,303	\$ \$	244,936 990,766 114,295 1,349,997	\$	291,515 1,195,630 107,239 1,594,384
	Ψ.	1,0 12,00 1		1,210,001	Ψ		Ŷ	2 10,200	Ŷ		Ŷ	1,001,001
Total assets and deferred												
outflows of resources	\$	70,502,286	\$	72,025,034	\$	46,936,463	\$	45,737,345	\$	117,438,749	\$	117,762,379
Liabilities:												
Long-term liabilities	\$	10,448,546	\$	10,879,994	\$	15,709,363	\$	16,368,247	\$	26,157,909	\$	27,248,241
Other liabilities	-	8,035,078		10,544,708		1,479,377		1,116,320		9,514,455		11,661,028
Total liabilities	\$	18,483,624	\$	21,424,702	\$	17,188,740	\$	17,484,567	\$	35,672,364	\$	38,909,269
Deferred inflows of resources:												
Property taxes	\$	670	\$	670	\$	-	\$	-	\$	670	\$	670
Pension-related deferred inflows		521,900		1,099,312		207,445		408,920		729,345		1,508,232
OPEB-related deferred inflows		46,937		68,324		13,407		17,773		60,344		86,097
Lease-related deferred inflows Total deferred inflows of	-	-		-		1,986,927		2,134,273		1,986,927		2,134,273
resources	\$	569,507	\$	1,168,306	\$	2,207,779	\$	2,560,966	\$	2,777,286	\$	3,729,272
Net position:												
Net investment in capital assets	\$	33,552,157	\$	33,258,007	\$	23,085,133	\$	20,282,634	\$	56,637,290	\$	53,540,641
Restricted	Ψ	1,040,379	Ψ	929,200	Ψ	298,161	Ψ	270,411	Ψ	1,338,540	Ψ	1,199,611
Unrestricted		16,856,619		15,244,819		4,156,650		5,138,767		21,013,269		20,383,586
Total net position	\$	51,449,155	\$	49,432,026	\$	27,539,944	\$	25,691,812	\$	78,989,099	\$	75,123,838
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources and												
net position	\$	70,502,286	\$	72,025,034	\$	46,936,463	\$	45,737,345	\$	117,438,749	\$	117,762,379

The Town's net position is divided into three categories: (1) net investment in capital assets; (2) restricted; and (3) unrestricted. At the end of the fiscal year, the Town reports positive balances in all three categories of net position.

Net Investment in Capital Assets: The net investment in capital assets represents the Town's total investment in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and outstanding debt obligations related to those assets. Debt incurred, but not yet expended for capital assets, is not included as a component of net investment in capital assets. Although the investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. The Town uses capital assets to provide services to citizens. For the Town, the net investment in capital assets (i.e., land, buildings, machinery, equipment, and infrastructure) as of June 30, 2024, is \$56,637,290 and represents 71.7% of total net position. This is an increase of \$3,096,649 compared to fiscal year 2023. In fiscal year 2024, the Town has several major capital projects underway to address deferred maintenance and other capital needs, particularly for the water and sewer enterprise fund.

Restricted Net Position: Restricted net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The restricted net position includes amounts reserved for perpetual care of the Warrenton Cemetery, which the Town maintains. The Town's restricted net position is \$1,338,540, or 1.7% of total net position.

Unrestricted Net Position: The remaining balance of unrestricted net position at June 30, 2024 is \$21,013,269, or 26.6% of total net position, and may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

Total Net Position: During fiscal year 2024, the total net position of the government increased by \$3,865,261 primarily due to investment in capital assets. Further details on capital assets may be found in Note 6.

CHANGE IN NET POSITION

Table 2 outlines the key elements of the change in net position for the reporting entity for the year ended June 30, 2024.

				Varrenton Net Position						
	Governme	enta	al activities		-tvn	e activities			Tota	al
	June 30, 2024		June 30, 2023	June 30, 2024	<u> </u>	June 30, 2023		June 30, 2024	1000	June 30, 2023
Revenues:										
Program revenues:										
Charges for services	\$ 1,350,439	\$	1,311,834	\$ 8,326,943	\$	6,890,549	\$	9,677,382	\$	8,202,38
Operating grants & contributions	4,423,996		2,021,815	-		-		4,423,996		2,021,81
Capital grants & contributions	86,000		4,500	-		-		86,000		4,50
General revenues:										
General property taxes	1,716,671		1,746,616	-		-		1,716,671		1,746,61
Other local taxes	11,756,635		11,581,881	-		-		11,756,635		11,581,88
Intergovernmental revenue, unrestricted	1,219,511		1,038,391	2,531		99,318		1,222,042		1,137,70
Use of money and property	905,093		488,121	702,981		561,677		1,608,074		1,049,79
Gain on sale of property	-		-	-		-		-		
Miscellaneous	429,751		283,266	-		-		429,751		283,26
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	-		1,239,149			-		-		1,239,14
Transfers in				965,163	-		•	965,163	· -	
Total revenues	\$ 21,888,096	\$	19,715,573	\$ 9,997,618	\$	7,551,544	\$	31,885,714	\$	27,267,11
Expenses:										
General government	\$ 3,310,650	\$	2,208,282	\$ -	\$	-	\$	3,310,650	\$	2,208,28
Public safety	4,463,997		4,945,463	-		-		4,463,997		4,945,46
Public works	6,457,419		6,589,800	-		-		6,457,419		6,589,80
Health and welfare	611,232		259,011	-		-		611,232		259,01
Parks, recreation and cultural	3,317,490		3,138,550	-		-		3,317,490		3,138,55
Community development	589,062		622,434	-		-		589,062		622,43
Water and Sewer	-		-	7,044,410		6,907,828		7,044,410		6,907,82
Stormwater	-		-	526,205		390,701		526,205		390,70
Interest on long-term debt Transfers out	155,954 965,163		169,128	578,871		365,928		734,825 965,163		535,05
Total expenses	\$ 19,870,967	\$	17,932,668	\$ 8,149,486	\$	7,664,457	\$	28,020,453	\$	25,597,12
Change in net position	\$ 2,017,129	\$	1,782,905	\$ 1,848,132	\$	(112,913)	\$	3,865,261	\$	1,669,99
Net position, beginning of year	49,432,026		47,649,121	25,691,812	-	25,804,725		75,123,838	· -	73,453,84
Net position, end of year	\$ 51,449,155	\$	49,432,026	\$ 27,539,944	\$	25,691,812	\$	78,989,099	\$	75,123,83

Governmental Activities: For the year ended June 30, 2024, Governmental activities increased net position by \$2,017,129. This is an increase of \$234,224 compared to fiscal year 2023. This year's improvement was driven by an increase in operating grant revenues.

Revenues increased by \$2,172,523 compared to fiscal year 2023. The largest increases were in operating grants, revenue from the use of money and property, meals tax, and intergovernmental revenue.

- Operating grants and contributions consist of funding from the Commonwealth in support of public safety and road maintenance activities and CSLFRF funding. This category increased by \$2,402,181 compared to fiscal year 2023.
- The use of money and property increased by \$416,972 due to increases in interest rates.
- Meals tax revenue, reported in Table 2 above in the other local taxes category, increased by \$247,616.
- Intergovernmental revenue increased by \$181,120.

Total expenses increased by \$1,938,299 due to increases in the general government administration and health and welfare functional categories.

- In fiscal year 2023, the town reported information technology as an internal service fund. For fiscal year 2024, the fund was dissolved, and information technology is now reported in the general government administration category.
- \$250,000 in CSLFRF funding was provided to Fauquier Habitat for Humanity for a neighborhood revitalization project.

Business-type Activities: Business-type activities increased net position by \$1,848,132. On the revenue side, charges for services increased by \$1,436,394, mostly due to a 23% increase in water and sewer rates. Transfers increased by \$965,163 for the transfer of CSLFRF funds used to pay for the removal of a restrictive covenant related to the wastewater treatment plant. Water and sewer expenses increased by \$136,582, which represents a 2% increase compared to the prior year. Stormwater management expenses increased by \$135,504 compared to fiscal year 2023 due to increases in personnel costs and survey services necessary for the town's MS4 permit renewal. Interest on long-term debt increased by \$212,943 due to the issuance of \$5 million in debt in September 2022 to support water and sewer capital projects.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE TOWN'S FUNDS

As mentioned earlier, the Town uses fund accounting to ensure compliance with finance-related legal requirements and to demonstrate accountability. The following highlights of the Town's funds are provided.

Governmental Funds: The focus of the Town's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of financial resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Town's financing requirements. Unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

At the end of the fiscal year, the Town's governmental funds reported ending fund balances of \$19,816,311, an increase of \$1,506,833 compared to the prior year. Approximately 48.7%, or \$9,644,717, of total fund balance is unassigned, which is available for spending at the government's discretion. The remainder of fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, or assigned to indicate that it is not available for new spending.

Proprietary Funds: The Town's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in greater detail. The Town reports two proprietary funds - the Water and Sewer Fund and the Stormwater Fund.

For the Water and Sewer Fund, total net position as of June 30, 2024, is \$26,669,123, an increase of \$1,664,072 compared to June 30, 2023. The net investment in capital assets is \$22,847,239, which reflects an increase of \$2,700,601. The Town has recently completed the engineering phase for several capital projects and has awarded contracts for construction. The largest of these is the primary clarifier and sludge pump station modernization project. This project totals \$16.0 million, is partially funded by CSLFRF, and has an anticipated completion date of December 31, 2026. The unrestricted net position of the Water and Sewer Fund at the end of the year was \$3,523,723, or 13.2%, of the fund's net position. This reflects a decrease in unrestricted net position from fiscal year 2023 of \$1,064,279, which is due to the increased efforts related to capital projects.

The Stormwater Fund reported net position of \$870,821 as of June 30, 2024, an increase of \$184,860 compared to fiscal year 2023. Unrestricted net position totals \$632,927 and represents 72.7%. This fund was established in fiscal year 2022.

Depreciation expense has historically had a large impact on the proprietary funds. Depreciation expense for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, was \$1,390,917 for the Water and Sewer Fund and \$5,895 for the Stormwater Fund. The activity of the water and sewer fund is capital intensive, requiring extensive ongoing annual maintenance expenses and a proactive capital improvement program.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The difference between the original budgeted appropriation and the final amended budgeted appropriation for the general fund was \$9,185,240, or 35.2%, of the total original budget. Final actual expenditures were \$19,392,167, or 45.0%, less than final amended appropriations. The two functional areas that realized the greatest variance with the budget were capital outlay and community development. For capital outlay, there were several multi-year projects that were unfinished at year-end and reappropriated in fiscal year 2025. The fiscal year 2024 budget was amended to appropriate \$912,390 for a Septic Remediation Grant to assist property owners with connecting to the town's water and sewer system. As of June 30, 2024, no expenditures had been incurred. The project funding was reappropriated in fiscal year 2025.

Final actual revenue was \$777,003 less than the final amended budget amounts. This was largely due to the budget for Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (CSLFRF). Some of the projects planned for these funds span multiple years, resulting in carryover appropriations. For local revenue sources, the largest negative variance was in the charges for services category, which represents parks and recreation user fees.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Capital assets

The Town's capital asset classes include land, utility plant in service, buildings, infrastructure, machinery and equipment, and construction in progress. The total value of capital assets reported for the entity was \$75,707,711, which is an increase of \$2,448,722 compared to fiscal year 2023. It should be noted that the totals reported in this section are net of accumulated depreciation but not of related debt, and as a result vary from the net investment in capital assets reported earlier in this discussion and analysis.

Capital assets for the Town's governmental activities as of June 30, 2024, total \$41,614,122 (net of accumulated depreciation). As noted in Table 3, the largest class of assets for governmental activities is buildings and improvements. This asset class includes the Warrenton Aquatic and Recreation Facility (WARF), Town Hall, the old Town Hall location, the old Visitor Center building, the Public Safety Facility, and the Public Works Facility. The total net decrease in governmental activities capital assets for the current fiscal year was \$344,942.

Depreciation and amortization expense charged for governmental activities for the period ended June 30, 2024, was \$2,629,611.

Capital asset additions during fiscal year 2024 for governmental activities totaled \$2,284,669. The following are some of the major additions in this category:

- Refuse truck replacement (funded by Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery funds) \$313,770
- > Public works paving, sidewalk replacement, and ADA handicap ramp projects \$619,793
- Public safety vehicle replacements \$181,636
- > Public works traffic signal and traffic calming replacements \$165,529

The Town's business-type activity capital assets total \$34,093,589 (net of accumulated depreciation) which reflects a net increase of \$2,793,664 from the prior year. The Water and Sewer fund completed several large projects and has several in process, which are included as construction in progress.

The largest class of assets for business-type activities is Utility plant in service, which includes the Water Treatment Plant, the Wastewater Treatment Plant, and the transmission and distribution lines for the system. Depreciation expense for business-type activities for the period ended June 30, 2024, was \$1,396,812.

For business-type activities, capital asset additions totaled \$4,224,599, including the following major items:

- Modernization upgrade of the gravity sludge thickener at the wastewater treatment plant \$570,115
- Rappahannock Street water line replacement \$575,638
- Release of restrictive covenant at the wastewater treatment plant (funded by Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery funds) - \$1,505,076

Some of the additions to construction in progress at June 30, 2024 include:

- Filter control valve replacement at water treatment plant \$245,819
- Primary Clarifier and Sludge Pump Station project (partially funded by Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery funds) - \$507,595

Table 3

Town of Warrenton Capital Assets (net of depreciation)													
		Governmental activities				Business-type activities				Total			
		June 30, 2024	_	June 30, 2023	_	June 30, 2024		June 30, 2023	_	June 30, 2024		June 30, 2023	
Land Construction in	\$	4,627,473	\$	4,627,473	\$	2,170,736	\$	665,660	\$	6,798,209	\$	5,293,133	
progress		227,667		64,317		1,962,097		861,960		2,189,764		926,277	
Utility plant in service Buildings and		-		-		28,201,430		27,892,751		28,201,430		27,892,751	
improvements		20,260,722		20,863,204		-		-		20,260,722		20,863,204	

Infrastructure	11,525,167	11,898,352	229,131	224,814	11,754,298	12,123,166
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles Right to use leased	4,890,906	4,393,542	1,530,195	1,654,740	6,421,101	6,048,282
asset	82,187	112,176	-		82,187	112,176
Total	\$ 41,614,122	\$ 41,959,064	\$ 34,093,589	\$ 31,299,925	\$ 75,707,711	\$ 73,258,989

Additional information on the Town's capital assets may be found in Note 6 of the financial statements.

Long-term Obligations

At the end of the fiscal year, the Town had \$24.4 million in outstanding obligations. This represents a decrease of \$1,390,849 from the prior year. Table 4 summarizes the outstanding obligations of the Town:

Tabla A

				Том	un o	f Warrenton					Table 4
				-	-	m Obligations					
	-	Governmental activities				Business	e activities	 Total			
	-	June 30, 2024	_	June 30, 2023	_	June 30, 2024		June 30, 2023	 June 30, 2024	-	June 30, 2023
General obligation bonds Premium on	\$	7,190,000	\$	7,690,000	\$	14,561,000	\$	15,301,000	\$ 21,751,000	\$	22,991,000
refunding		1,099,762		1,308,290		419,341		479,728	1,519,103		1,788,018
Capital lease		-		-		-		-	-		-
Net pension liability		-		-		-		-	-		-
Net OPEB liability		-		-		-		-	-		-
Lease liability Compensated		82,187		112,176		-		-	82,187		112,176
absences	-	784,751	_	672,729	_	250,077		214,044	 1,034,828	_	886,773
Total	\$	9,156,700	\$	9,783,195	\$	15,230,418	\$	15,994,772	\$ 24,387,118	\$	25,777,967

Additional information on the Town's long-term debt can be found in Note 7 of the financial statements. Details regarding the Town's net pension liability can be found in Note 7 and information on the net other postemployment benefits liability can be found in Note 8.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET AND RATES

Economic Factors

The following economic factors were considered in the preparation of the budget for Fiscal Year 2025:

- The Town monitors monthly receipts in the areas of Meals Tax, Lodging Tax, and Sales Tax to gauge the impact on our local economy. Several revenue categories continued positive upward trends in 2024 compared to fiscal year 2023:
 - \circ Meals tax revenue increased by \$416,810, or 8.1%.
 - Transient occupancy tax revenue increased by \$28,006, or 10.4%
 - Sales tax revenue increased by \$16,889, or 1.7%

• The unemployment rate for Fauquier County increased from 2.5% in June 2023 to 2.7% in June 2024. The national unemployment rate for the same period was 4.1%, and Virginia's unemployment rate was 2.7%. The per capita personal income rose from \$41,385 to \$43,459.

Fiscal Year 2025 Budget and Rates

- The Fiscal Year 2025 Adopted Budget did not include any increases in tax rates. The budget included a 25% increase in Water and Sewer rates based on a rate study update completed in 2023.
- The total appropriation for all funds is \$43,865,986, which is an increase of \$3,449,696, or 9%, from the Fiscal Year 2024 Adopted Budget.
- The adopted General Fund budget for fiscal year 2025 is \$22,028,893, a decrease of \$707,934, or -3%, from the adopted budget for fiscal year 2024. The change is largely driven by a \$0.8 million decrease in capital projects and capital asset replacements.
- The largest revenue categories for the general fund are the other local taxes category at 52%, which includes the Town's two largest revenue sources business license taxes and meals taxes; State revenue at 16%, which consists primarily of funding for the maintenance of Town streets and roads; and general property taxes at 7%. Charges for services account for 5% of general fund revenue and represent user fees for the Warrenton Aquatic and Recreation Facility (WARF).
- The Town received \$10.4 million in Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recover Funds (CSLFRF). The Fiscal Year 2025 Adopted Budget appropriates \$164,467 of those funds for park ADA improvements and administrative support for the funding. All funds have been obligated.
- There were no additional positions requested in the budget. The budget included a COLA of 3% effective July 1, 2024, and a merit increase based on performance evaluations of 0% 3% effective January 1, 2025. There was no increase in health insurance premiums.
- The largest functional expenditure areas for the general fund are general government at 20%, public works at 24%, and public safety at 16%.
- The fiscal year 2025 adopted budget for the general fund plans for the use of \$2,857,864 of fund balance. Fund balance is utilized to support capital expenditures. The use of fund balance for this purpose is in line with the Town Council's adopted fund balance policy.
- The Water and sewer capital program for FY 2025 totals \$12,529,550. Capital projects total \$11,693,550 and asset replacements total \$836,000.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide readers with a general overview of the Town of Warrenton's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Town of Warrenton, Finance Department, P.O. Box 341, Warrenton, Virginia 20188.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2024

	Governmental	Business-Type	
	Activities	Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	\$ 14,869,100	\$ 4,139,691	\$ 19,008,791
Cash and cash equivalent, restricted (Note 2)	7,545,208	4,633,508	12,178,716
Investments (Note 2)	3,841,532	-	3,841,532
Receivables, net (Note 3)	949,902	1,235,782	2,185,684
Due from other governmental units (Note 4)	383,537	-	383,537
Lease receivable (Note 5)	-	2,179,239	2,179,239
Inventories	170,357	347,461	517,818
Prepaids	85,724	-	85,724
Capital assets: (Note 6)			
Nondepreciable	4,855,140	4,132,833	8,987,973
Depreciable, net	36,758,982	29,960,756	66,719,738
Total assets	69,459,482	46,629,270	116,088,752
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred charge on refunding	244,936	-	244,936
Deferred outflows related to pensions (Note 8)	708,966	281,800	990,766
Deferred outflows related to other postemployment			
benefits (Note 9)	88,902	25,393	114,295
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,042,804	307,193	1,349,997
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	698,278	985,691	1,683,969
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	187,389	171,340	358,729
Customer deposits	-	117,739	117,739
Accrued interest payable	76,991	143,271	220,262
Unearned revenue	7,072,420	61,336	7,133,756
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year (Note 7)	1,218,443	973,765	2,192,208
Due in more than one year (Note 7)	7,938,257	14,256,653	22,194,910
Net pension liability (Note 8)	983,068	390,750	1,373,818
Net other postemployment benefit liability (Note 9)	308,778	88,195	396,973
Total liabilities	18,483,624	17,188,740	35,672,364
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Property taxes	670	-	670
Deferred inflows related to pensions (Note 8)	521,900	207,445	729,345
Deferred inflows related to other postemployment			
benefits (Note 9)	46,937	13,407	60,344
Deferred inflows related to leases (Note 5)		1,986,927	1,986,927
Total deferred inflows of resources	569,507	2,207,779	2,777,286
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	33,552,157	23,085,133	56,637,290
Restricted:			
Unspent maintenance funds	-	298,161	298,161
Capital outlay	348,194	-	348,194
Perpetual Care – nonexpendable	692,185	-	692,185
Unrestricted	16,856,619	4,156,650	21,013,269
Total net position	\$ 51,449,155	\$ 27,539,944	\$ 78,989,099
•			

EXHIBIT 2

TOWN OF WARRENTON, VIRGINIA

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Year Ended June 30, 2024

				Progr	am Revenues				Net (Expense) R	evenue	e and Changes ir	Net P	osition
										Primar	ry Government		
Functions/Programs	 Expenses		harges for Services	(Operating Grants and ontributions	G	Capital rants and ntributions	G	Governmental Activities		Business- Type Activities		Total
Primary Government: Governmental activities General government administration Public safety Public works Health and welfare Parks, recreation, and cultural Community development Interest on long-term debt	\$ 3,310,650 4,463,997 6,457,419 611,232 3,317,490 589,062 155,954	\$	254,298 76,662 1,019,479	\$	315,475 4,108,521	\$	55,238 30,762	\$	(3,056,352) (4,071,860) (2,293,660) (611,232) (2,267,249) (589,062) (155,954)			\$	(3,056,352) (4,071,860) (2,293,660) (611,232) (2,267,249) (589,062) (155,954)
Total governmental activities	 18,905,804		1,350,439		4,423,996		86,000		(13,045,369)				(13,045,369)
Business-type activities Water and sewer Stormwater	7,623,281 526,205		7,570,126 756,817		-		-				(53,155) 230,612		(53,155) 230,612
Total business-type activities	 8,149,486		8,326,943		-		-				177,457		177,457
Total primary government	\$ 27,055,290	\$	9,677,382	\$	4,423,996	\$	86,000		(13,045,369)		177,457		(12,867,912)
		Pro Sal Co Bu Me Ba Otl Interg Unres Misco Trans Total Chan	ral revenues: operty taxes les and use taxes nsumers' utility siness license ta eals taxes nk stock taxes ner local taxes governmental rev stricted revenues ellaneous sfers (Note 13) general revenue ge in net positio POSITION AT	taxes xes venue, u s from u ss n	se of money and	property	,		1,716,671 1,024,393 534,889 2,433,166 5,594,342 1,284,121 885,724 1,219,511 905,093 429,751 (965,163) 15,062,498 2,017,129 49,432,026		2,531 702,981 965,163 1,670,675 1,848,132 25,691,812		1,716,671 1,024,393 534,889 2,433,166 5,594,342 1,284,121 885,724 1,222,042 1,608,074 429,751 - - 16,733,173 3,865,261 75,123,838
			POSITION AT					¢		¢		¢	
		NET	PUSITION AT	JUNE	50			3	51,449,155	3	27,539,944	\$	78,989,099

BALANCE SHEET – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2024

	General Fund	Permanent Perpetual Care Fund	Total
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	\$ 14,176,915	\$ 692,185	\$ 14,869,100
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2) Cash and cash equivalents, restricted (Note 2)	7,545,208	\$ 092,183	7,545,208
Investments (Note 2)	3,841,532	-	3,841,532
Receivables, net (Note 3)	949,902	-	949,902
Due from other governmental units (Note 4)	383,537	-	383,537
Inventories Prepaids	170,357 85,724	-	170,357 85,724
Trepards	05,724		05,724
Total assets	\$ 27,153,175	\$ 692,185	\$ 27,845,360
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES LIABILITIES Accounts payable	\$ 698,278	\$ -	\$ 698,278
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	187,389	-	187,389
Unearned revenue	7,072,420		7,072,420
Total liabilities	7,958,087		7,958,087
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unavailable revenue	70,962		70,962
FUND BALANCES (Note 12)			
Nonspendable	256,081	692,185	948,266
Restricted	472,788	-	472,788
Committed	2,846,778	-	2,846,778
Assigned Unassigned	5,903,762 9,644,717	-	5,903,762 9,644,717
Chussighed	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Total fund balances	19,124,126	692,185	19,816,311
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	b	• • • • • • • • • •
resources, and fund balances	\$ 27,153,175	\$ 692,185	\$ 27,845,360

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2024

Ending fund balance – governmental fund		\$ 19,816,311
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. Governmental capital assets Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	\$ 93,791,551 (52,177,429)	41,614,122
Certain receivables are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.		70,292
Financial statement elements related to other postemployment benefits and pensions are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. Deferred outflows related to: Pensions Other postemployment benefits Deferred inflows related to: Pensions Other postemployment benefits Net pension liability Net other postemployment benefit liability	708,966 88,902 (521,900) (46,937) (983,068) (308,778)	(1,062,815)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. General obligation bonds, including unamortized premium Deferred charge on refunding Lease liabilities Accrued interest payable Compensated absences	(8,289,762) 244,936 (82,187) (76,991) (784,751)	 (8,988,755)
Total net position – governmental activities		\$ 51,449,155

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2024

	General Fund	Permanent Perpetual Care Fund	Total
REVENUES			
General property taxes	\$ 1,692,738	\$ -	\$ 1,692,738
Other local taxes	11,756,635	-	11,756,635
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses	254,298	-	254,298
Fines and forfeitures	76,662	-	76,662
Revenue from use of money and property	870,087	35,006	905,093
Charges for services	1,019,479	-	1,019,479
Miscellaneous	429,751	-	429,751
Intergovernmental			
Commonwealth	3,435,418	-	3,435,418
Federal	2,294,089	-	2,294,089
Total revenues	21,829,157	35,006	21,864,163
EXPENDITURES			
Current			
General government administration	3,346,907	-	3,346,907
Public safety	4,272,891	-	4,272,891
Public works	5,438,503	-	5,438,503
Health and welfare	611,232	-	611,232
Parks, recreation, and cultural	2,671,545	-	2,671,545
Community development	584,524	-	584,524
Capital outlay	1,612,338	-	1,612,338
Debt service			
Principal retirement	529,989	-	529,989
Interest and other fiscal charges	324,238		324,238
Total expenditures	19,392,167		19,392,167
Excess of revenues over expenditures	2,436,990	35,006	2,471,996
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers in (Note 13)	539,913	-	539,913
Transfers out (Note 13)	(1,505,076)		(1,505,076)
Total other financing uses	(965,163)		(965,163)
Net change in fund balance	1,471,827	35,006	1,506,833
FUND BALANCE AT JULY 1	17,652,299	657,179	18,309,478
FUND BALANCE AT JUNE 30	\$ 19,124,126	\$ 692,185	\$ 19,816,311

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Year Ended June 30, 2024

Net change in fund balance – total governmental fund		\$ 1,506,833
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures; however, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation and amortization expense.		
Capital outlay	\$ 2,284,669	
Depreciation and amortization expense	 (2,629,611)	
		(344,942)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		23,933
Governmental funds report employer contributions as expenditures. However, in the		
Statement of Activities the cost of pension benefits earned net of employee		
contributions is reported as pension expense. Employer pension contributions	607,257	
Pension benefit net of employer contributions	(387,154)	
r ension benefit net of employer contributions	 (507,151)	220,103
Governmental funds report employer other postemployment benefit contributions as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of these benefits earned, net of employee contributions, is reported as other postemployment benefit		,
expense. Employer life insurance contributions	32,744	
Life insurance expense	(7,793)	
	 (1,1)5)	24,951
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas their amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items. Details supporting this adjustment are as follows:		
Amortization of deferred amounts	(46,579)	
Amortization of premium Principal retired on general obligation bonds	208,528 500,000	
Principal retired on lease liabilities	29,989	
1	 	691,938
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. This adjustment combines the net changes of the following:		
Change in compensated absences	(112,022)	
Change in accrued interest payable	6,335	
		 (105,687)
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ 2,017,129
		 _

Variance with

TOWN OF WARRENTON, VIRGINIA

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – GENERAL FUND Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)		
REVENUES						
General property taxes	\$ 1,303,616	\$ 1,303,616	\$ 1,692,738	\$ 389,122		
Other local taxes	11,349,221	11,349,221	11,756,635	407,414		
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory	11,0 19,221	11,017,521	11,700,000	,		
licenses	288,064	288,064	254,298	(33,766)		
Fines and forfeitures	77,500	77,500	76,662	(838)		
Revenue from use of money and)	()		
property	500,000	500,000	870,087	370,087		
Charges for services	1,090,439	1,090,439	1,019,479	(70,960)		
Miscellaneous	221,634	454,134	429,751	(24,383)		
Intergovernmental	,	,	,			
Commonwealth	2,971,638	2,985,347	3,435,418	450,071		
Federal	3,329,910	4,557,839	2,294,089	(2,263,750)		
Total revenues	21,132,022	22,606,160	21,829,157	(777,003)		
EXPENDITURES						
Current						
General government administration	4,223,442	4,434,256	3,346,907	1,087,349		
Public safety	4,849,780	4,749,157	4,272,891	476,266		
Public works	5,768,341	6,170,143	5,438,503	731,640		
Health and welfare	361,232	611,232	611,232	-		
Parks, recreation, and cultural	4,150,753	2,748,056	2,671,545	76,511		
Community development	788,335	1,859,635	584,524	1,275,111		
Capital outlay	5,068,527	13,823,171	1,612,338	12,210,833		
Debt service						
Principal retirement	532,088	532,088	529,989	2,099		
Interest and other fiscal charges	324,238	324,238	324,238			
Total expenditures	26,066,736	35,251,976	19,392,167	15,859,809		
Excess (deficit) of revenues						
over (under) expenditures	(4,934,714)	(12,645,816)	2,436,990	15,082,806		
· · · ·	(.,, e .,, e .)	(;• •• ;• -•)	_,,,,,,	,,		
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfers in	-	-	539,913	539,913		
Transfers out	-		(1,505,076)	(1,505,076)		
Total other financing						
uses	<u> </u>		(965,163)	(965,163)		
Net change in fund balance	\$ (4,934,714)	\$ (12,645,816)	\$ 1,471,827	\$ 14,117,643		

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – PROPRIETARY FUNDS June 30, 2024

	Business-Ty	ype Activities - Enter	prise Funds
	Water and Sewer	Stormwater	Total
ASSETS CURRENT ASSETS		¢ (77.140	* 4120 (01
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2) Cash and cash equivalents, restricted (Note 2)	\$ 3,462,549 4,633,508	\$ 677,142	\$ 4,139,691 4,633,508
Receivables, net (Note 3)	1,209,833	25,949	1,235,782
Lease receivables (Note 5)	97,301	-	97,301
Inventories and other assets	347,461	-	347,461
Total current assets	9,750,652	703,091	10,453,743
NONCURRENT ASSETS Lease receivables (Note 5) Capital assets (Note 6)	2,081,938	-	2,081,938
Non-depreciable	4,096,815	36,018	4,132,833
Depreciable, net	29,731,625	229,131	29,960,756
Total noncurrent assets	35,910,378	265,149	36,175,527
Total assets	45,661,030	968,240	46,629,270
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred outflows related to pensions (Note 8)	253,850	27,950	281,800
Deferred outflows related to other postemployment benefits (Note 9)	22,656	2,737	25,393
Total deferred outflows of resources	276,506	30,687	307,193
LIABILITIES CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	955,104	30,587	985,691
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	162,370	8,970	171,340
Customer deposits	117,739	-	117,739
Accrued interest payable	143,271 10,961	-	143,271 10,961
Current portion of unearned revenue Long-term liabilities – due within one year (Note 7)	962,804	- 10,961	973,765
Total current liabilities	2,352,249	50,518	2,402,767
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES			
Unearned revenue – net of current portion	50,375	-	50,375
Net pension liability (Note 8)	351,994	38,756	390,750
Net other postemployment benefit liability (Note 9)	78,690	9,505	88,195
Long-term liabilities – due in more than one year (Note 7)	14,249,346	7,307	14,256,653
Total noncurrent liabilities	14,730,405	55,568	14,785,973
Total liabilities	17,082,654	106,086	17,188,740
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	10(070	20.575	207.445
Deferred inflows related to pensions (Note 8) Deferred inflows related to other postemployment benefits (Note 9)	186,870 11,962	20,575 1,445	207,445 13,407
Deferred inflows related to baller posteriprovinent benefits (Note 9) Deferred inflows related to leases (Note 5)	1,986,927	-	1,986,927
Total deferred inflows of resources	2,185,759	22,020	2,207,779
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	22,847,239	237,894	23,085,133
Restricted for maintenance	298,161	-	298,161
Unrestricted	3,523,723	632,927	4,156,650
Total net position	\$ 26,669,123	\$ 870,821	\$ 27,539,944

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION – PROPRIETARY FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Business-7	·ise Funds		
	Water and Sewer	Stormwater	Total	
OPERATING REVENUES				
Charges for services:				
Sale of water	\$ 3,087,392	\$-	\$ 3,087,392	
Sewer service charges	4,129,683	φ -	4,129,683	
Stormwater service charges	ч,127,005	755,932	755,932	
Connection fees	283,500	-	283,500	
Other fees	69,551	885	70,436	
Total operating revenues	7,570,126	756,817	8,326,943	
	,			
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Source of supply	1,183,975	-	1,183,975	
Transmission and distribution	816,665	-	816,665	
Meter reading	189,848	-	189,848	
Wastewater treatment operation	2,135,408	-	2,135,408	
Public utilities administration	1,180,797	520,310	1,701,107	
Maintenance and repairs	340,475	-	340,475	
Depreciation	1,390,917	5,895	1,396,812	
Total operating expenses	7,238,085	526,205	7,764,290	
Operating income	332,041	230,612	562,653	
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Federal grants	-	2,531	2,531	
Interest revenue	578,871	_,	578,871	
Lease revenue	124,110	-	124,110	
Interest expense	(385,196)		(385,196)	
Net non-operating revenues	317,785	2,531	320,316	
Income before transfers	649,826	233,143	882,969	
TRANSFERS IN (Note 13)	1,505,076	-	1,505,076	
TRANSFERS OUT (Note 13)	(490,830)	(49,083)	(539,913)	
Change in net position	1,664,072	184,060	1,848,132	
NET POSITION AT JULY 1	25,005,051	686,761	25,691,812	
NET POSITION AT JUNE 30	\$ 26,669,123	\$ 870,821	\$ 27,539,944	

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS – PROPRIETARY FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Business-Type Activities – Enterprise Funds			
	Water and		_	
	Sewer	Stormwater	Total	
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts from customers	\$ 7,330,825	\$ 765,474	\$ 8,096,299	
Payments to employees	(3,389,087)	(405,072)	(3,794,159)	
Payments to suppliers	(2,033,596)	(136,561)	(2,170,157)	
Other receipts	69,551	885	70,436	
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,977,693	224,726	2,202,419	
NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Federal grants	67,111	66,452	133,563	
Transfers from (to) other funds	1,014,246	(49,083)	965,163	
Net cash provided by noncapital and				
financing activities	1,081,357	17,369	1,098,726	
CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(4.000 (0.4)	(107,702)	(4.221.427)	
Purchase of capital assets	(4,223,634)	(107,793)	(4,331,427)	
Principal paid on debt Interest paid on capital debt	(740,000) (453,627)	-	(740,000) (453,627)	
interest part on capital debt	(433,027)		(433,027)	
Net cash used in capital and				
related financing activities	(5,417,261)	(107,793)	(5,525,054)	
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Interest revenue	578,871		578,871	
Net cash provided by investing activities	578,871		578,871	
Natingnoogo (doongoo) in coch and coch covivalants	(1,779,340)	134,302	(1,645,038)	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,779,340)	154,502	(1,045,058)	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS				
Beginning at July 1	9,875,397	542,840	10,418,237	
Ending at June 30	\$ 8,096,057	\$ 677,142	\$ 8,773,199	
RECONCILIATION TO EXHIBIT 8				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,462,549	\$ 677,142	\$ 4,139,691	
Cash and cash equivalent, restricted	4,633,508	-	4,633,508	
	¢ 2 006 057	\$ 677.142	¢ 9772100	
	\$ 8,096,057	\$ 677,142	\$ 8,773,199	

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS – PROPRIETARY FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2024

	B	usiness-Type	Act	ivities – Ent	erpi	rise Funds
	V	Vater and			-	
	Sewer		Ste	ormwater		Total
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	¢	222.041	¢	220 (12	¢	562 (52
Operating income Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	\$	332,041	\$	230,612	\$	562,653
Depreciation		1,390,917		5,895		1,396,812
Pension expense net of employer contribution Other postemployment benefit expense net		(47,002)		(14,571)		(61,573)
of employer contribution Change in assets and liabilities: (Increase) decrease in:		1,550		(1,238)		312
Accounts receivable		(170,897)		9,542		(161,355)
Inventories Increase (decrease) in:		(82,515)		-		(82,515)
Accounts payable		484,077		(3,175)		480,902
Accrued payroll and related liabilities		30,111		(108)		30,003
Customer deposits		9,032		-		9,032
Unearned revenue		(7,885)		-		(7,885)
Compensated absences		38,264		(2,231)		36,033
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	1,977,693	\$	224,726	\$	2,202,419
SCHEDULE OF NON-CASH CAPITAL ACTIVITIES Capital asset obtained through accounts payable	\$	274,871	\$	27,255	\$	302,126

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION – CUSTODIAL FUND June 30, 2024

	General Custodial Fund
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	\$ 438,530
LIABILITIES Accounts payable	1,202
NET POSITION Restricted for: Benefit of individuals	\$ 437,328

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION – CUSTODIAL FUND Year Ended June 30, 2024

	General Custodial Fund
ADDITIONS Contributions for the benefit of individuals	\$ 61,620
DEDUCTIONS Payments to benefit individuals	1,011
Increase in fiduciary net position	60,609
NET POSITION – beginning	376,719
NET POSITION – ending	\$ 437,328

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2024

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. The Financial Reporting Entity

The Town of Warrenton (the "Town") was established in 1810. It is a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia operating under the Council-Manager form of government. The Town Council consists of an elected Mayor and seven-member Council. The Town has no component units.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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 Town. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

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*.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual government funds and enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

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

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 funds financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2024

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

Property taxes, meals taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

The *general fund* is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The *perpetual care fund* which is used to account for funds received for the Town's cemetery. The interest income can be used to maintain the cemetery.

The Town reports the following major proprietary funds:

The *water and sewer fund* accounts for the financing of services to the general public where all or most of the operating expenses involved are intended to be recovered in the form of user charges. The water and sewer enterprise fund consists of the activities relating to providing water and sewer services to the Town's residents, businesses, and other organizations.

The *stormwater fund* accounts for the operations and maintenance of the storm sewer collection.

Additionally, the Town reports the following fund type:

The *fiduciary fund* accounts for assets held by the Town in a trustee capacity or as an agent or custodian for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, or other funds. The Town's custodial fund accounts for funds held for other entities.

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

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2024

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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 May 1st, the Town Manager submits to Town Council a proposed operating and capital budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1st. This budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. There is no legally adopted budget for the perpetual care fund.
- 2) Public hearings are conducted to obtain citizen comments.
- 3) Prior to July 1st, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an appropriations resolution. Town Council may, from time to time, amend the budget, providing for additional expenditures and the means for financing them.
- 4) The appropriations resolution places legal restrictions on expenditures at the department or category level. The appropriation for each department or category can be revised only by Town Council. The Town Manager is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts within departments.
- 5) Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year.
- 6) Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.
- 7) Appropriations lapse on June 30th for all Town funds, unless they are carried forward by a resolution of Town Council.
- 8) All budget data presented in the accompanying financial statements includes the original and revised budgets as of June 30th.

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as short-term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased. Certificates of deposit with a maturity greater than three months are considered investments.

F. Investments and Fair Measurement

Investments in the Virginia Investment Pool are invested in high-quality corporate and government securities and the Town's investment is reported at fair value using its net asset value per share in the pool.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2024

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

G. Inventories

Inventories are stated at cost (first-in, first-out) and are expensed when used. Inventories consist of parts and materials held for consumption, which are recorded as an expenditure or expense when used.

H. Prepaid Items

Prepaid items consist primarily of membership dues incurred for periods in a subsequent fiscal year. Prepaid items are accounted for using the consumption method. The payments are recorded as expenditures in the fiscal year related to the coverage period.

I. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets, are assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and a useful life of more than one year. Infrastructure assets capitalized have an original cost of \$25,000 or more. 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 costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

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

Buildings and improvements	50 years
Utility plant in service	50 years
Furniture, equipment, vehicles	5-10 years
Infrastructure	30-50 years

Lease assets are amortized over the shorter of the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset.

J. <u>Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts</u>

The Town calculates its allowance for uncollectible accounts using historical collection data and specific account analysis. The allowance is comprised of the following:

Real estate taxes – general fund	\$ 51,061
Personal property taxes – general fund	8,198
Water and sewer fund receivables – water and sewer fund	36,658
Stormwater receivables – stormwater fund	2,844
	\$ 98,761

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2024

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

K. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statements that present net position report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. These items represent a consumption of net assets that applies to future periods and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenses/expenditure) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statements that present financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. These items represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to future periods and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Town has the following items that qualify for reporting as deferred inflows or outflows:

- Deferred loss on refunding. A deferred loss on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. Due to the relationship with outstanding debt, these deferred outflows are included in the calculation of net position, net investment in capital assets.
- Differences between expected and actual experience for economic/demographic factors in the measurement of the total pension or OPEB liability. This difference will be recognized in pension or OPEB expense over the remaining service life of the employees subject to the plan, and may be reported as a deferred inflow or outflow as applicable.
- Changes in assumptions. This difference will be recognized in OPEB expense over the remaining service life of the employees subject to the plan, and may be reported as a deferred inflow or outflow as appropriate.
- Differences between projected and actual earnings on pension and OPEB plan investments. This difference will be recognized in pension or OPEB expense over a closed five-year period and may be reported as a deferred inflow or outflow as appropriate.
- Changes in proportionate share between measurement dates on OPEB liability. This difference will be recognized in OPEB expense over the remaining service life of the employees subject to the plan, and is reflected as a deferred inflow or outflow as appropriate.
- Contributions subsequent to the measurement date for pensions and other postemployment benefits (OPEB); this will be applied to the net pension or OPEB liability in the next fiscal year and is reflected as a deferred outflow.
- The governmental funds report unavailable revenue from delinquent property taxes not collected within 60 days of year end. These amounts are deferred and recognized in the period that the amounts become available.
- On the government-wide statements, amounts prepaid on the 2nd half installment of property taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized in the following period.
- Lease-related amounts are recognized at the inception of leases in which the Town is the lessor. The deferred inflow of resources is recorded in an amount equal to the corresponding lease receivable plus certain additional amounts received from the lessee at or before the commencement of the lease term that related to future periods, less any lease incentives paid to, or on behalf of, the lessee at or before the commencement of the lease term. The inflow of resources is recognized in a systematic and rational manner over the term of the lease.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2024

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

L. Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring all financial statement elements related to pension and OPEB plans, information about the fiduciary net position of the Town's Plans and the additions to/deductions from the Town's Plans net fiduciary position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by the VRS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

M. Compensated Absences

The Town has policies that allow for the accumulation and vesting of limited amounts of paid time off until termination or retirement. Amounts of such absences are accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds when the leave is due and payable.

N. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund type financial statements, *long-term debt* and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable fund-type statements of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

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

O. <u>Unearned/Unavailable Revenue</u>

In the statement of net position, unearned revenue arises when assets are received or recognized before revenue recognition criteria is satisfied and which consists of amounts received for maintaining the Warrenton Training Center in future years, as well as unspent and ARPA funding.

In the balance sheet of governmental funds, unearned/unavailable revenue arises when assets are recognized but are not available to finance expenditures of the current fiscal period or when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria is satisfied as described. Unearned/unavailable revenue consists of property taxes and ARPA funding.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2024

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

P. <u>Net Position/Fund Balance</u>

Net position in the government-wide and proprietary financial statements is classified as net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted. Restricted net position represents constraints on resources that are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or imposed by law through state statute. Net investment in capital assets represents capital assets net of debt related to it.

Fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which the Town is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the governmental fund.

The classifications are as follows:

- Nonspendable Amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash.
- **Restricted** 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** Amounts constrained to specific purposes by the Town, using its highest level of decision making authority; to be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purposes unless the same highest level of action is taken to remove or change the constraint.
- Assigned Amounts the Town intends to use for a specified purpose; intent can be expressed by the governing body or by an official or body to which the governing body delegates the authority.
- Unassigned Amounts that are available for any purpose; positive amounts are reported only in the general fund.

Council establishes fund balance commitments by passage of a resolution. This is typically done through adoption and amendment of the budget. Assigned fund balance is established by Council through adoption or amendment of the budget as intended for a specific purpose (such as the purchase of capital assets, construction, debt service, or for other purposes).

Q. <u>Restricted Resources</u>

The Town applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which either restricted or unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) amounts are available. Similarly, within unrestricted fund balance, committed amounts are reduced first followed by assigned, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2024

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

R. Minimum Fund Balance Policy

The General Fund unassigned fund balance is targeted at no less than 50% of the current annual operating expenditure budget.

S. Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the appropriation, is employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the governmental funds. Significant encumbrances as of June 30th total \$5,903,762 in the general fund.

T. Estimates

Management uses estimates and assumptions in preparing its financial statements. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent liabilities, and reported revenues, expenditures, and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Note 2. 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

Investment policy

Statutes authorize the Town to invest in obligations of the United States or agencies thereof; obligations of the Commonwealth of Virginia or political subdivisions thereof; obligations of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank); the Asian Development Bank; the African Development Bank; "prime quality" commercial paper and certain corporate notes; banker's acceptances; repurchase agreements; the Virginia Investment Pool (VIP); the Virginia State Non-Arbitrage Program (SNAP); and the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP). The VIP, LGIP, and SNAP are not registered with the SEC but are overseen by the Treasurer of Virginia and the State Treasury Board. The fair value of the Town's position in the pools is the same as the value of the pool shares and is reported within the guidelines of GASB Statement No. 79.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2024

Note 2. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Investments (Continued)

Investment policy (Continued)

As of June 30th, the Town had the following deposits and investments:

Туре		Fair Value	Credit Rating	Weighted Average Maturity*	Percent of Portfolio
Demand deposits LGIP	\$	8,710,870	N/A	N/A	24.56 %
SNAP		18,513,983 4,398,604	AAAm AAAm	0.86 1 day	52.20 12.40
Virginia Investment Pool		3,841,532	AAAm	1 day 1.78	12.40
Cash on hand		2,580	N/A	N/A	0.01
	\$	35,467,569			100.00%
*Average maturity in years					
Reconciliation of deposits and investments to Exhibit 1:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	19,008,791			
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted		12,178,716			
Investments	_	3,841,532			
Total Exhibit 1 deposits and investments		35,029,039			
Exhibit 11:					
Cash and cash equivalents		438,530			
Total Exhibit 11 deposits and investments		438,530			
Total Exhibits deposits and investments	\$	35,467,569			

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2024

Note 2. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Investments (Continued)

Credit risk

As required by state statute or by the Town, the policy requires that commercial paper must have a short-term debt rating of no less than "A-1" (or its equivalent) from at least two of the following; Moody's Investors Service, Standard & Poor's, and Fitch Investor's Service, provided that the issuing corporation has a net worth of \$50 million and its long-term debt is rated A or better by Moody's and Standard & Poor's. Bankers' acceptances and certificates of deposit maturing in less than one year must have a short-term debt rating of at least "A-1" by Standard & Poor's and "P-1" by Moody's Investor Service. Open-end investment funds must be registered under the Securities Act of the Commonwealth or the Federal Investment Company Act of 1940, provided that they invest only in securities approved for investment herein. Commonwealth of Virginia and Virginia Local Government Obligations secured by debt service reserve funds not subject to annual appropriation must be rated AA or higher by Moody's or Standard & Poor's. Repurchase agreements require that the counterparty be rated "A" or better by Moody's and Standard & Poor's.

Concentration of credit risk

Although the intent of the Policy is for the Town to diversify its investment portfolio to avoid incurring unreasonable risks regarding (i) security type, (ii) individual financial institution or issuing entity, and (iii) maturity, the Policy places no limit on the amount the Town may invest in any one issuer.

Interest rate risk

In accordance with its investment policy, the Town manages its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting its weighted-average maturity of its investment portfolio to less than five years.

Custodial credit risk

The policy requires that all investment securities purchased be held in safekeeping by a third party and evidenced by safekeeping receipts. As required by the *Code of Virginia*, all security holdings with maturities over 30 days may not be held in safekeeping with the "counterparty" to the investment transaction. As of June 30, investments are held in a bank's trust department in the Town's name.

Restricted cash and cash equivalents

The water and sewer fund has restricted cash that consists of \$359,497 to maintain water lines for the Warrenton Training Center and \$4,274,011 in unspent bond proceeds. Restricted cash in the general fund consists of \$124,594 in unspent bond proceeds, \$348,194 in funds designated for capital outlay and \$7,072,420 in grant restrictions.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2024

Note 3. Receivables

Receivables are as follows:

		General		Water and Sewer	Ste	ormwater	Total		
Receivables:	÷		÷		.		•		
Property taxes	\$	144,083	\$	-	\$	-	\$	144,083	
Other local taxes		798,869		-		-		798,869	
Accounts		66,209		1,246,491		28,793		1,341,493	
Gross receivables Less: allowance for		1,009,161		1,246,491		28,793		2,284,445	
uncollectibles		(59,259)		(36,658)		(2,844)		(98,761)	
Net receivables	\$	949,902	\$	1,209,833	\$	25,949	\$	2,185,684	

Note 4. Due from Other Governmental Units

Amounts due from other governmental units are as follows:

	Governmental Activities			
Commonwealth of Virginia:				
Sales tax	\$	176,528		
Communications tax		55,251		
Motor vehicle tax		26,681		
Other		125,077		
	\$	383,537		

Note 5. Lease Receivable

The water and sewer fund is the lessor of cell tower land usage for five-year terms through 2045. Monthly payments range from \$13,075 to \$20,679 through 2045, at which time the guaranteed residual value is due.

The lease receivable is due as follows:

Year Ending	 Principal	 Interest			
2025	\$ 97,301	\$ 67,950			
2026	105,710	64,732			
2027	114,560	61,241			
2028	123,872	57,461			
2029	96,472	53,722			
2030 and beyond	 1,641,324	 392,268			
	\$ 2,179,239	\$ 697,374			

Lease and interest revenue was \$90,348 and \$70,922, respectively, for 2024.

(Continued) 29

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2024

Note 6. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year was as follows:

Governmental Activities	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Capital assets, not depreciated: Land Construction in progress	\$ 4,627,473 64,317	\$ <u>-</u> 163,350	\$ - -	\$ 4,627,473 227,667
Total capital assets, not depreciated	4,691,790	163,350		4,855,140
Capital assets, depreciated and amortized:				
Buildings and improvements Infrastructure Furniture, equipment, and	32,731,839 43,056,423	189,515 718,201	(33,724)	32,887,630 43,774,624
vehicles Intangible right-to-use assets	11,824,516 141,227	1,213,603	(905,189)	12,132,930 141,227
Total capital assets, depreciated and				
amortized	87,754,005	2,121,319	(938,913)	88,936,411
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization for:				
Buildings and improvements	11,868,635	791,997	(33,724)	12,626,908
Infrastructure	31,158,071	1,091,386	-	32,249,457
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	7,430,974	716,239	(905,189)	7,242,024
Intangible right-to-use assets	29,051	29,989	-	59,040
Total accumulated, depreciation and				
amortization	50,486,731	2,629,611	(938,913)	52,177,429
Total capital assets, depreciated and amortized, net	37,267,274	(508,292)		36,758,982
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 41,959,064</u>	\$ (344,942)	<u>\$</u>	\$ 41,614,122

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2024

Note 6. Capital Assets (Continued)

Business-Type Activities	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Capital assets, not depreciated				
Land	\$ 665,660	\$ 1,505,076	\$ -	\$ 2,170,736
Construction in progress	861,960	1,134,260	(34,123)	1,962,097
Total capital assets, not				
depreciated	1,527,620	2,639,336	(34,123)	4,132,833
Infrastructure	225,588	10,212	-	235,800
Utility plant in service	59,204,056	1,423,241	-	60,627,297
Furniture, equipment, and				
vehicles	4,119,787	151,810	(102,378)	4,169,219
Total capital assets,				
depreciated	63,549,431	1,585,263	(102,378)	65,032,316
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Infrastructure	774	5,895	-	6,669
Utility plant in service	31,311,305	1,114,562	-	32,425,867
Furniture, equipment, and	0 465 0 45	076 055	(100.070)	2 (20 02 1
vehicles	2,465,047	276,355	(102,378)	2,639,024
Total accumulated				
depreciation	33,777,126	1,396,812	(102,378)	35,071,560
Total capital assets,				
depreciated, net	29,772,305	188,451	-	29,960,756
-				
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 31,299,925	\$ 2,827,787	\$ (34,123)	\$ 34,093,589

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

Governmental activities	
Public works	\$ 1,582,035
Public safety	194,670
Parks, recreation, and cultural	707,110
General government	129,065
Community development	 16,731
Total depreciation and amortization expense – governmental activities	\$ 2,629,611
Business-type activities	
Water and sewer	\$ 1,390,917
Stormwater	 5,895
Total depreciation and amortization expense – business-type activities	\$ 1,396,812

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2024

Note 7. Long-Term Liabilities

The following is a summary of changes in long-term liabilities for the year:

	Beginning Balance		Increases		Decreases		Ending Balance		Due Within One Year	
Governmental activities: General obligation bonds – direct borrowings Premium on refunding Lease liabilities Compensated absences	\$	7,690,000 1,308,290 112,176 672,729	\$	- - 482,278	\$	(500,000) (208,528) (29,989) (370,256)	\$	7,190,000 1,099,762 82,187 784,751	\$	525,000 191,636 30,956 470,851
	\$	9,783,195	\$	482,278	\$	(1,108,773)	\$	9,156,700	\$	1,218,443
Business-type activities: General obligation bonds – direct borrowings Premium on refunding Compensated absences	\$	15,301,000 479,728 214,044	\$	- 164,114	\$	(740,000) (60,387) (128,081)	\$	14,561,000 419,341 250,077	\$	767,000 56,718 150,047
	\$	15,994,772	\$	164,114	\$	(928,468)	\$	15,230,418	\$	973,765

For governmental activities, compensated absences, pension, and other post-employment benefits liabilities are liquidated by the general fund.

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

Governmental Activities								Business-Type Activities					
	0	General Obl	ligat	ion Bonds		Lease I	liabi	lities	General Obligation Bonds				
Fiscal Year		Principal		Interest	ŀ	Principal		Interest		Principal		Interest	
2025	\$	525,000	\$	297,972	\$	30,956	\$	2,179	\$	767,000	\$	428,999	
2026		560,000		270,169		26,340		1,247		790,000		403,510	
2027		585,000		240,828		24,891		398		816,000		377,130	
2028		615,000		210,078		-		-		845,000		349,773	
2029		650,000		177,663		-		-		869,000		321,497	
2030-2034		2,645,000		404,916		-		-		4,807,000		1,154,299	
2035-2039		1,325,000		100,347		-		-		5,014,000		419,339	
2040		285,000		3,027		-		-		653,000		8,403	
	\$	7,190,000	\$	1,705,000	\$	82,187	\$	3,824	\$ 1	4,561,000	\$	3,462,950	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2024

Note 7. Long-Term Liabilities (Continued)

Details of long-term indebtedness are as follows:

	Interest Rates	Date Issued	Final Maturity Date	Amount of Original Issue	overnmental Activities	B	usiness-Type Activities
General obligation bonds:							
Refunding Series 2021A	2.750%	6/8/2021	2/15/2038	\$ 7,100,000	\$ -	\$	6,084,000
Refunding Series 2021B	5.125%	11/1/2021	6/30/2040	12,695,000	7,190,000		3,565,000
Series 2022	2.900%	9/30/2022	10/1/2039	5,150,000	 _		4,912,000
					\$ 7,190,000	\$	14,561,000
Lease liabilities:							
Canon	3.180%	6/30/2022	5/1/2027	\$ 125,413	\$ 76,748	\$	-
Pitney Bowes	3.180%	6/30/2022	6/30/2025	15,814	 5,439		-
					\$ 82,187	\$	

During fiscal year 2022, the Town entered into two leases for office equipment at terms of 36 and 60 months. Minimum lease payments are \$1,387 a quarter and \$2,299 a month. For the purpose of discounting future payments, the Town imputed an interest rate ranging 3.18%. The value of the lease assets and related accumulated amortization as of year end are disclosed in Note 6.

Note 8. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Plan Description

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

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

- https://www.varetire.org/members/benefits/defined-benefit/plan1.asp,
- <u>https://www.varetire.org/members/benefits/defined-benefit/plan2.asp</u>,
- <u>https://www.varetirement.org/hybrid.html</u>.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2024

Note 8. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

As of the June 30, 2022 actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the pension plan:

	Members
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	108
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	25
Non-vested inactive members	52
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	54
Total inactive members	131
Active members	123
Total covered employees	362

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 Political Subdivision's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2024 was 10.54% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021.

This rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the Political Subdivision were \$848,599 and \$743,226 for the years ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023, respectively.

Net Pension Liability

The political subdivision's net pension liability is calculated separately for each employer and represents that particular employer's total pension liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, less than employer's fiduciary net position. For Political Subdivisions, the net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2023. The total pension liability to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2022 and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2024

Note 8. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability for General Employees and Public Safety Employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits in the Political Subdivision's Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022, 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, 2023.

Inflation	2.50%
General Employees – Salary increases, including inflation	3.50 - 5.35%
Public Safety Employees with hazardous duty benefits – Salary increases, including inflation	3.50 - 4.75%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Mortality rates: General employees -15 to 20% of deaths are assumed to be service related. Public Safety Employees -45% to 70% of deaths are assumed to be service related. Mortality is projected using the applicable RP-2010 Mortality Table with various set backs or set forwards for both males and females.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022 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, 2021. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

General Employees – Largest 10 – Non-Hazardous Duty and All Others (Non 10 Largest): Update mortality table; adjusted retirement rates to better fit experience; adjusted withdrawal rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service; no change to disability rates; no change to salary scale; no change to line of duty disability; and no change to discount rate.

Public Safety Employees – Largest 10 – Hazardous Duty and All Others (Non 10 Largest): Update mortality table; adjusted retirement rate to better fit experience and increased final retirement age to 70; decreased rates of withdrawal; no change to disability rates; no changes to salary scale; no change to line of duty disability; and no change to discount rate.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2024

Note 8. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

Asset Class (Strategy)	Target Allocation	Arithmetic Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return
Public equity	34.00 %	6.14 %	2.09 %
Fixed income	15.00	2.56	0.38
Credit strategies	14.00	5.60	0.78
Real assets	14.00	5.02	0.70
Private equity	16.00	9.17	1.47
MAPS – Multi-asset Public Strategies	4.00	4.50	0.18
PIP – Private Investment Partnership	2.00	7.18	0.14
Cash	1.00	1.20	0.01
Total	100.00 %		5.75 %
	Inflation		2.50
*Expected arithme	etic nominal return		8.25 %

* The above allocation provides for a one-year return of 8.25%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected rate of return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 7.14%, including expected inflation of 2.50%. On June 15, 2023, the VRS Board elected a long-term rate of 6.75% which is roughly at the 45th percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation at that time, providing a median return of 7.14%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2024

Note 8. Defined Benefit 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; Political Subdivisions were also provided with an opportunity to use an alternate employer contribution rate. For the year ended June 30, 2023, the alternate rate was the employer contribution rate used in the fiscal year 2012 or 100% of the actuarially determined employer contribution rate from the June 30, 2022, actuarial valuations, whichever was greater. From July 1, 2023 on, participating employers are assumed 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

	Increase (Decrease)					
	Total Pension Liability (a)		Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)		N	Net Pension Liability (a) – (b)
Balances at June 30, 2022	\$	33,677,891	\$	32,596,420	\$	1,081,471
Changes for the year:						
Service cost		771,729		-		771,729
Interest		2,260,268		-		2,260,268
Change in benefit terms		184,607		-		184,607
Differences between expected						
and actual experience		228,854		-		228,854
Contributions – employer		-		743,226		(743,226)
Contributions – employee		-		352,304		(352,304)
Net investment income (loss)		-		2,077,690		(2,077,690)
Benefit payments, including refunds						
of employee contributions		(1,928,346)		(1,928,346)		-
Administrative expenses		-		(20,946)		20,946
Other changes		-		837		(837)
Net changes		1,517,112		1,224,765		292,347
Balances at June 30, 2023	\$	35,195,003	\$	33,821,185	\$	1,373,818

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2024

Note 8. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

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

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

		1.00% Decrease (5.75%)	R	Current Discount ate (6.75%)	 1.00% Increase (7.75%)
Political Subdivision's net pension liability (asset)	<u>\$</u>	5,566,437	\$	1,373,818	\$ (2,170,849)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Political Subdivision recognized pension expense of \$487,091. At June 30, 2024, the political subdivision reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	142,167	\$	187,320	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		-		542,025	
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date		848,599		-	
Total	\$	990,766	\$	729,345	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2024

Note 8. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

<u>Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> <u>Related to Pensions</u> (Continued)

The \$848,599 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Political Subdivision's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Effect on Pension Expense
2025 2026 2027 2028	\$ (484,819) (591,293) 470,176 18,758
2029 2029 Thereafter	

Pension Plan Data

Information about the VRS Political Subdivision Retirement Plans is also available in the separately issued VRS 2023 Annual Report. A copy of the 2023 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at <u>http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2023-annual-report.pdf</u>, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

Payables to the Pension Plan

At June 30, 2024, \$107,531 was payable to the Virginia Retirement System for the legally required contributions related to June 2024 payroll.

Note 9. Other Postemployment Benefits Liability – Virginia Retirement System Plans

In addition to their participation in the pension plans offered through the VRS, the Town also participates in a cost-sharing multi-employer other postemployment benefit plan, described as follows:

Plan Descriptions

Group Life Insurance Program

All full-time teachers and employees of political subdivisions are automatically covered by the VRS Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program upon employment.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2024

Note 9. Other Postemployment Benefits Liability – Virginia Retirement System Plans (Continued)

Plan Descriptions (Continued)

Group Life Insurance Program (Continued)

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

Specific information for the GLI is available at <u>https://www.varetire.org/members/benefits/life-insurance/basic-group-life-insurance.asp</u>.

The GLI is administered by the VRS along with pensions and other OPEB plans, for public employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia. This Plan is considered a multiple-employer, cost-sharing plan.

Contributions

Contributions to the VRS OPEB programs were based on actuarially determined rates from actuarial valuations as of June 30, 2021. The actuarially determined rates were expected to finance the cost of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to fund any unfunded accrued liability. Specific details related to the contributions for the VRS OPEB programs are as follows:

Governed by:	Code of Virginia 51.1-506 and 51.1-508 and may
	be impacted as a result of funding provided to
	school divisions and governmental agencies by
	the Virginia General Assembly.
Total rate:	1.34% of covered employee compensation. Rate
	allocated 60/40; 0.80% employee and 0.54%
	employer. Employers may elect to pay all or part
	of the employee contribution.
June 30, 2024 Contribution	\$42,097
June 30, 2023 Contribution	\$37,932

Group Life Insurance Program

In June 2023, the Commonwealth made a special contribution of approximately \$10.1 million to the Group Life Insurance plan. This special payment was authorized by Chapter 2 of the Acts of Assembly of 2022, Special Session I, as amended by Chapter 769, 2023 Acts of Assembly Reconvened Session. The School Town's proportionate share is reflected in operating grants and contributions on Exhibit 2.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2024

Note 9. Other Postemployment Benefits Liability – Virginia Retirement System Plans (Continued)

<u>OPEB Liability, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources Related to</u> <u>OPEB</u>

The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2023 and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2022 and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023. The covered employer's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the covered employer's actuarially determined employer contributions for the year ended June 30, 2023 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers.

Group Life Insurance Program

June 30, 2024 proportionate share of liability	\$ 396,973
June 30, 2023 proportion	0.03310 %
June 30, 2022 proportion	0.03229 %
June 30, 2024 expense	\$ 24,981

Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the OPEB expense above was related to deferred amount from changes in proportion.

At June 30, 2024, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources.

Group Life Insurance Program

	0	Deferred utflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	39,648	\$	12,050
Change in assumptions		8,485		27,504
Net difference between projected and actual earnings				
on OPEB plan investments		-		15,953
Changes in proportion		24,065		4,837
Employer contributions subsequent to the				
measurement date		42,097		-
Total	\$	114,295	\$	60,344

The deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from the Town's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2024

Note 9. Other Postemployment Benefits Liability – Virginia Retirement System Plans (Continued)

OPEB Liability, OPEB Expense and Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources Related to **OPEB** (Continued)

Group Life Insurance Program

Year Ended June 30,	(R t	Addition eduction) o OPEB Expense
2025	\$	1,640
2026		(10,215)
2027		11,425
2028		3,398
2029		5,606
Thereafter		-

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The total OPEB liability was determined using the following assumptions based on an actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2022, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023:

Inflation	2.5%
 Salary increases, including inflation: Locality – general employees Locality – hazardous duty employees 	3.50 - 5.35% 3.50 - 4.75%
Healthcare cost trend rates:Under age 65Ages 65 and older	7.00 - 4.75% 5.25 - 4.75%
Investment rate of return, net of expenses, including inflation	GLI: 6.75%

Mortality rates used for the various VRS OPEB plans are the same as those used for the actuarial valuations of the VRS pension plans. The mortality rates are discussed in detail at Note 8.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2024

Note 9. Other Postemployment Benefits Liability – Virginia Retirement System Plans (Continued)

Net OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability represents each program's total OPEB liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, less the associated fiduciary net position. As of the measurement date of June 30, 2023, net OPEB liability amounts for the various VRS OPEB programs are as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	Group Life Insurance Program
Total OPEB liability	\$ 3,907,052
Plan fiduciary net position	2,707,739
Employers' net OPEB liability	1,199,313
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB liability	69.30 %

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

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

Group Life Insurance Program

The long-term expected rate of return on VRS investments was determined using the method described in Note 8.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the GLI OPEB 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 Guidance and the employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023, the rate contributed by the employer for the OPEB liability will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly which was 113% of the actuarially determined contribution rate for GLI and 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rate for all other OPEB plans. From July 1, 2023 on, participating employers are assumed to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution 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 OPEB liability.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2024

Note 9. Other Postemployment Benefits Liability – Virginia Retirement System Plans (Continued)

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

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

	1.00% Decrease (5.75%)			Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	 1.00% Increase (7.75%)	
GLI Net OPEB liability	\$	588,438	\$	396,973	\$ 242,172	

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Information about the various VRS OPEB plan fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued VRS 2022 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (Annual Report). A copy of the 2023 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at <u>http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/</u><u>Publications/2023-annual-report.pdf</u>, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

Payables to the OPEB Plan

At June 30, 2024, \$10,469 was payable to the Virginia Retirement System for the legally required contributions related to June 2024 payroll.

Note 10. Property Taxes

The town collects real property taxes semi-annually and personal property taxes annually. Assessments are the responsibility of Fauquier County, while billing and collection are the Town's responsibilities. Town Council adopts tax rates in April of each year as part of the budget process. Real property taxes are levied as of January 1st and July 1st and are due on June 15th and December 15th each year. Penalties accrue on unpaid balances at this date. Interest is charged on unpaid balances beginning December 16th and June 16th. Unpaid real property taxes constitute a lien against the property.

The effective tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the year ended June 30, 2024 were as follows:

Real estate	\$ 0.0401
Personal property	1.00

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2024

Note 11. Risk Management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters for which the Town carries commercial insurance. The Town also provides a risk management program for workers' compensation. Premiums are paid by the general fund and all other funds and are available to pay claims, claim reserves, and administrative costs of the program.

The Town is a member of the Virginia Risk Sharing Association ("Association" or "VRSA") for workers' compensation. This program is administered by a servicing contractor, which furnishes claims review and processing.

Each Association member jointly and severally agrees to assume, pay, and discharge any liability. The Town pays VRSA contributions and assessments based upon classification and rates into a designated cash reserve fund out of which expenses of the Association and claims and awards are to be paid. In the event of a loss deficit and depletion of all available excess insurance, the Association may assess all members in the proportion which the premium of each bears to the total premiums of all members in the year in which such deficit occurs. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance in any of the past three fiscal years.

The Town has a contingent liability to pay for two acres of donated land. The Town is currently in discussions with that entity to determine an acceptable price and has engaged the services of a land appraiser. As the value is not yet known, the asset and related liability has not been recorded. This amount would presumably be paid from utility department funds.

Note 12. Fund Balance

Fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the Town is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the governmental funds. The constraints placed on fund balances are presented below:

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	General Fund			Perpetual Care Fund	
Nonspendable:					
Inventories	\$	170,357	\$	-	
Prepaids		85,724		-	
Permanent fund principal		-		692,185	
Total nonspendable		256,081		692,185	
Restricted for:					
General government administration		7,994		-	
Public safety		82,175		-	
Public works		126,466		-	
Parks, recreation, and cultural		131,559		-	
Debt reserves		124,594		-	
Total restricted		472,788		-	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2024

Note 12. Fund Balance (Continued)

	General Fund	Perpetual Care Fund		
Committed to:				
General government administration	\$ 1,972,228	\$ -		
Public safety	37,096	-		
Public works	454	-		
Community development	837,000			
Total committed	2,846,778			
Assigned for:				
General government administration	915,497	-		
Public safety	69,412	-		
Public works	4,006,768	-		
Parks, recreation, and cultural	760,563	-		
Community development	151,522			
Total assigned	5,903,762			
Unassigned	9,644,717			
Total fund balance	\$ 19,124,126	\$ 692,185		

Note 13. Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers totaling \$1,505,076 from the general fund to water and sewer were to allocate ARPA funds to pay for a deed of release of a restrictive covenant on the wastewater treatment plant property.

Interfund transfers totaling \$490,830 and \$49,083 were transferred from the water and sewer and stormwater funds, respectively, to the general fund to cover motor pool and information technology support which are carried within the general fund.

Note 14. New Accounting Standards

In June 2022, the GASB issued **Statement No. 101**, *Compensated Absences*. This statement updates the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences and amends certain previously required disclosures. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2023.

In December 2023, the GASB issued **Statement No. 102**, *Certain Risk Disclosures*. This statement defines and requires governments to disclose the risks related to concentrations of inflows or outflows of resources. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2024.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2024

Note 14. New Accounting Standards (Continued)

In April 2024, the GASB issued **Statement No. 103**, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements*. This statement improves key components of the financial reporting model to enhance its effectiveness in providing information that is essential for decision making and assessing a government's accountability as well as addresses certain application issues. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2025.

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

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS June 30, 2024

					Plan	Year				
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total Pension Liability Service cost Interest on total pension liability	\$ 771,729 2,260,268	\$ 703,886 2,235,562	\$ 667,621 2,072,646	\$ 602,517 2,035,384	\$	\$ 609,378 1,928,572	\$ 626,535 1,867,389	\$ 549,156 1,757,379	\$ 554,234 1,735,822	\$ 547,287 1,655,265
Changes in benefit terms Difference between expected and actual experience Changes in assumptions Benefit payments, including refunds of	184,607 228,854 -	(667,626)	(256,376) 1,239,023	(343,660)	(197,736) 831,502	(257,353)	(115,353) (242,841)	546,204	(714,305)	- - -
employee contributions	(1,928,346)	(2,018,975)	(2,007,467)	(1,476,964)	(1,471,488)	(1,376,036)	(1,147,327)	(1,415,015)	(1,120,580)	(982,889)
Net change in total pension liability	1,517,112	252,847	1,715,447	817,277	1,748,711	904,561	988,403	1,437,724	455,171	1,219,663
Total pension liability – beginning	33,677,891	33,425,044	31,709,597	30,892,320	29,143,609	28,239,048	27,250,645	25,812,921	25,357,750	24,138,087
Total pension liability – ending	35,195,003	33,677,891	33,425,044	31,709,597	30,892,320	29,143,609	28,239,048	27,250,645	25,812,921	25,357,750
Plan Fiduciary Net Position Contributions – employer Contributions – employee Net investment income (loss) Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions Administrative expenses	743,226 352,304 2,077,690 (1,928,346) (20,946)	573,545 330,374 (17,340) (2,018,975) (21,207)	543,391 363,817 7,401,000 (2,007,467) (18,952)	595,698 303,368 525,712 (1,476,964) (17,954)	548,360 276,647 1,746,991 (1,471,488) (17,517)	624,250 288,459 1,846,307 (1,376,036) (16,001)	599,222 287,136 2,751,413 (1,147,327) (15,827)	674,647 272,659 387,291 (1,415,015) (14,267)	626,449 244,243 1,004,740 (1,120,580) (13,787)	613,537 241,581 3,009,233 (982,889) (16,182)
Other	837	766	693	(619)	(1,099)	(1,642)	(2,452)	(166)	(211)	159
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	1,224,765	(1,152,837)	6,282,482	(70,759)	1,081,894	1,365,337	2,472,165	(94,851)	740,854	2,865,439
Plan fiduciary net position – beginning	32,596,420	33,749,257	27,466,775	27,537,534	26,455,640	25,090,303	22,618,138	22,712,989	21,972,135	19,106,696
Plan fiduciary net position – ending	33,821,185	32,596,420	33,749,257	27,466,775	27,537,534	26,455,640	25,090,303	22,618,138	22,712,989	21,972,135
Net pension liability (asset) – ending	\$ 1,373,818	\$ 1,081,471	\$ (324,213)	\$ 4,242,822	\$ 3,354,786	\$ 2,687,969	\$ 3,148,745	\$ 4,632,507	\$ 3,099,932	\$ 3,385,615
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	96.10%	96.79%	100.97%	86.62%	89.14%	90.78%	88.85%	83.00%	87.99%	86.65%
Covered payroll	\$ 7,787,056	\$ 7,024,502	\$ 6,575,385	\$ 6,450,476	\$ 5,882,031	\$ 5,992,800	\$ 5,666,307	\$ 5,278,343	\$ 4,878,431	\$ 4,785,081
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	17.64%	15.40%	-4.93%	65.78%	57.03%	44.85%	55.57%	87.76%	63.54%	70.75%

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

The Notes to Required Supplementary Information are an integral part of this statement.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS June 30, 2024

Entity Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	R	ntractually Required ntribution	in R Con R	tributions Relation to tractually equired ntribution	to Illy Contribution I Deficiency Covered			Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	
2024	\$	848,599	\$	848,599	\$	-	\$	9,070,964	9.36 %
2023		743,226		743,226		-		7,787,056	9.54
2022		636,584		636,584		-		7,024,502	9.06
2021		595,096		595,096		-		6,575,385	9.05
2020		595,698		595,698		-		6,450,476	9.23
2019		548,360		548,360		-		5,882,031	9.32
2018		624,250		624,250		-		5,992,800	10.42
2017		599,222		599,222		-		5,666,307	10.58
2016		679,851		679,851		-		5,278,343	12.88
2015		628,342		628,342		-		4,878,431	12.88

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

The covered payroll amounts above are for the Town's fiscal year - i.e., the covered payroll on which required contributions were based for the same year.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER'S SHARE OF NET OPEB LIABILITY – VRS GLI June 30, 2024

Entity Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Employer's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability		Proportionate Share of the Employer's Net OPEB Covered		Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability
Virginia Retire	ement System – Gr	oup L	life Insuranc	e – G	eneral Emplo	yees	
2024	0.03 %	\$	396,973	\$	7,787,056	5.10 %	69.30 %
2023	0.03		388,803		7,024,502	5.53	67.21
2022	0.03		371,985		6,575,385	5.66	67.45
2021	0.03		523,681		6,450,476	8.12	52.64
2020	0.03		488,994		5,882,031	8.31	52.00
2019	0.03		478,000		5,992,800	7.98	51.22
2018	0.03		463,000		5,666,307	8.17	48.86

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Since 2018 was the first year for this presentation, no earlier data is available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

The covered payroll amounts above are for the measurement period, which is the twelve months prior to the entity's fiscal year.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS – VRS GLI June 30, 2024

Entity Fiscal Year Ended June 30, Virginia Retir	Ro Con	tractually equired tribution System – G	in R Con R Cor	tributions celation to tractually equired ntribution .ife Insurance	Defi (Ex	ibution ciency cess) eral Emple	 mployer's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2024	\$	42,097	\$	42,097	\$	-	\$ 9,070,964	0.46 %
2023		37,932		37,932		-	7,787,056	0.49
2022		35,624		35,624		-	7,024,502	0.51
2021		33,582		33,582		-	6,575,385	0.51
2020		30,628		30,628		-	6,450,476	0.47
2019		30,000		30,000		-	5,882,031	0.51
2018		31,120		31,120		-	5,992,800	0.52

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Since 2018 is the first year for this presentation, no earlier data is available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

The covered payroll amounts above are for the entity's fiscal year - i.e., the covered payroll on which required contributions were based for the same year.

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION June 30, 2024

Note 1. Changes of Benefit Terms

Pension

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

Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

Note 2. Changes of Assumptions

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022, 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, 2021. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

Largest 10 – Non-Hazardous Duty:

- Update mortality table to PUB2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020.
- Adjusted retirement rates to better fit experience for Plan 1; set separate rates based on experience for Plan2/Hybrid; changed final retirement age.
- Adjusted withdrawal rates to better fit experience at each age and service through 9 years of service.
- No change to disability rates.
- No change to salary scale.
- No change to line of duty rates.
- No change to discount rate.

Largest 10 – Hazardous Duty/Public Safety Employees:

- Update mortality table to PUB2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020.
- Adjusted retirement rates to better fit experience and changed final retirement age from 65 to 70.
- Decreased withdrawal rates.
- No change to disability rates.
- No change to salary scale.
- No change to line of duty rates.
- No change to discount rate.

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION June 30, 2024

Note 2. Changes of Assumptions (Continued)

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

- Update mortality table to PUB2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020.
- Adjusted retirement rates to better fit experience for Plan 1; set separate rates based on experience for Plan2/Hybrid; changed final retirement age.
- Adjusted withdrawal rates to better fit experience at each age and service through 9 years of service.
- No change to disability rates.
- No changes to salary scale.
- No change to line of duty rates.
- No change to discount rate.

All Others (Non 10 Largest) – Hazardous Duty/Public Safety Employees:

- Update mortality table to PUB2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020.
- Adjusted retirement rates to better fit experience and changed final retirement age from 65 to 70.
- Decreased withdrawal 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.
- No change to disability rates.
- No change to salary scale.
- No change to line of duty rates.
- No change to discount rate.

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OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – GENERAL FUND Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenue from local sources:				
General property taxes:				
Real property taxes	\$ 844,000	\$ 844,000	\$ 821,790	\$ (22,210)
Real and personal public service	φ 011,000	φ 011,000	φ 021,790	φ (22,210)
corporation taxes	15,000	15,000	14,918	(82)
Personal property taxes	417,616	417,616	812,981	395,365
Penalties	27,000	27,000	29,632	
	27,000	27,000		2,632
Interest		-	13,417	13,417
Total general property taxes	1,303,616	1,303,616	1,692,738	389,122
Other local taxes:				• 4 000
Local sales and use taxes	999,500	999,500	1,024,393	24,893
Consumers' utility taxes	490,020	490,020	534,889	44,869
Business license taxes	2,272,525	2,272,525	2,433,166	160,641
Consumption taxes	63,076	63,076	57,974	(5,102)
Motor vehicle licenses	236,100	236,100	225,927	(10,173)
Bank stock taxes	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,284,121	84,121
Hotel and motel room taxes	250,000	250,000	299,420	49,420
Restaurant food tax	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,594,342	94,342
Cigarette tax	338,000	338,000	302,403	(35,597)
Total other local taxes	11,349,221	11,349,221	11,756,635	407,414
Permits, privilege fees, and				
regulatory licenses:	200.064	200.064	254 209	(22.7(c))
Permits and other licenses	288,064	288,064	254,298	(33,766)
Fines and forfeitures:				
Court fines and forfeitures	77,500	77,500	76,662	(838)
Revenue from use of money:				
and property:				
Revenue from use of money	500,000	500,000	870,087	370,087
Charges for services:				
Warf – recreation	1,090,439	1,090,439	1,019,479	(70,960)
	1,000,100	1,090,109	1,019,179	(70,900)
Miscellaneous revenue:				
Miscellaneous	221,634	454,134	429,751	(24,383)
	221,001	13 1,13 1	127,731	(21,303)
Total revenue from				
local sources	14,830,474	15,062,974	16,099,650	1,036,676
	,,	,,,,,,,		_,,

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – GENERAL FUND Year Ended June 30, 2024

		ginal lget		Final Budget		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)			
Revenue from the Commonwealth:										
Non-categorical aid: Motor vehicle rental tax	\$	120 822	\$	120 822	\$	149,610	\$	10 797		
Rolling stock tax	Ф	129,823 77	Э	129,823 77	Э	149,610	Э	19,787 80		
Communications tax		384,622		384,622		351,252		(33,370)		
Personal property tax relief funds		718,492		718,492		718,492		-		
Total non-actoromical aid	1	222.014		1 222 014		1 210 511		(12,502)		
Total non-categorical aid	1,	233,014		1,233,014		1,219,511		(13,503)		
Categorical aid: Other categorical aid:										
Litter control grant		6,589		16,298		7,517		(8,781)		
DCJS grants for law enforcement		233,186		233,186		254,013		20,827		
Bluemont series grant		4,500		4,500		-		(4,500)		
Street and highway maintenance	1,	450,000		1,450,000		1,897,616		447,616		
State forfeiture proceeds		6,355		6,355		8,270		1,915		
Police department Fire program		- 37,994		4,000 37,994		3,210 45,281		(790) 7,287		
rite program		37,994		37,994		45,201		7,207		
Total categorical aid	1,	738,624		1,752,333		2,215,907		463,574		
Total revenue from the										
Commonwealth	2,	971,638		2,985,347		3,435,418		450,071		
Revenue from the Federal Government: Categorical aid:										
Department of justice grant		-		912,390		9,201		(903,189)		
CSLFRF funding	3,	269,910		3,550,449		2,240,342		(1,310,107)		
Other federal categorical aid		60,000		95,000		44,546		(50,454)		
Total revenue from the										
Federal Government	3,	329,910		4,557,839		2,294,089		(2,263,750)		
Other financing sources: Transfers in		-		_		539,913		539,913		
Total general fund	\$ 21,	132,022	\$	22,606,160	\$	22,369,070	\$	(237,090)		

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – GENERAL FUND Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)			
General government administration:							
Legislative	\$ 253,975	\$ 259,625	\$ 238,562	\$ 21,063			
Executive	¢ 255,575 277,947	278,474	235,551	42,923			
Legal services	267,500	267,500	369,970	(102,470)			
Finance	1,042,912	1,077,938	848,152	229,786			
Memberships and dues	8,625	9,098	9,313	(215)			
Health and welfare	2,367,008	2,367,563	1,638,291	729,272			
Electoral board	5,475	153,332	2,316	151,016			
Data processing		20,726	4,752	15,974			
Total general government							
administration	4,223,442	4,434,256	3,346,907	1,087,349			
Public safety:							
Department of police	3,721,543	3,598,327	3,332,723	265,604			
Fire and rescue services	-	-	45,281	(45,281)			
Bureau of building inspections	946,227	955,491	715,970	239,521			
Emergency services	182,010	195,339	178,917	16,422			
Total public safety	4,849,780	4,749,157	4,272,891	476,266			
Public works:							
Public works administration	580,386	578,186	475,485	102,701			
Bureau of street maintenance	1,532,395	1,549,228	1,133,267	415,961			
Arterial street maintenance	517,800	539,621	587,541	(47,920)			
Collector street maintenance	687,900	930,159	753,204	176,955			
Refuse collection	452,903	452,903	513,880	(60,977)			
Cemetery maintenance	7,500	-	-	-			
Recycling program	109,170	118,879	68,620	50,259			
Maintenance, buildings, and grounds	1,880,287	2,001,167	1,906,506	94,661			
Total public works	5,768,341	6,170,143	5,438,503	731,640			
Health and welfare:							
Welfare/social services	361,232	611,232	611,232				
Parks, recreation, and cultural:							
Aquatic center	1,616,565	1,905,092	1,939,178	(34,086)			
Parks	1,861,054	192,339	174,961	17,378			
Parks and recreation – administration	585,746	563,237	470,018	93,219			
Cultural enrichment	87,388	87,388	87,388				
Total parks, recreation,							
and cultural	4,150,753	2,748,056	2,671,545	76,511			

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – GENERAL FUND Year Ended June 30, 2024

	 Original Budget	 Final Budget	 Actual	F	ariance with inal Budget Positive (Negative)
Community development:					
Planning and zoning	\$ 527,700	\$ 1,556,650	\$ 456,226	\$	1,100,424
Visitor's center	75,088	75,088	27,485		47,603
Zoning appeals board	3,000	3,000	2,930		70
Economic development	174,453	216,803	92,413		124,390
Architectural review board	 8,094	 8,094	 5,470		2,624
Total community development	 788,335	 1,859,635	 584,524		1,275,111
Capital outlay:					
Capital outlay	 5,068,527	 13,823,171	 1,612,338		12,210,833
Debt service:					
Principal	532,088	532,088	529,989		2,099
Interest	 324,238	 324,238	 324,238		-
Total debt service	 856,326	 856,326	 854,227		2,099
Other financing uses:					
Transfers out	 -	 -	 1,505,076		(1,505,076)
Total general fund	\$ 26,066,736	\$ 35,251,976	\$ 20,897,243	\$	14,354,733

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STATISTICAL SECTION

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

<u>Contents</u>	<u>Table</u>
Financial Trends These tables contain trend information to help the reader understand how the Town's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	1-4
Revenue Capacity These tables contain information to help the reader assess the factors affecting the Town's ability to generate its property and sales taxes.	5-12
Debt Capacity These tables present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the Town's current levels of outstanding debt and the Town's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	13-16
Demographic and Economic Information These tables offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the Town's financial activities take place and to help make comparisons over time and with other governments.	17-18
Operating Information These schedules contain information about the Town's operations and resources to help the reader understand how the Town's financial information relates to the services it provides and the activities it performs.	19-21

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

NET POSITION BY COMPONENT LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (Accrual Basis of Accounting)

					Fisca	l Year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Governmental activities										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 42,200,589	\$ 40,859,457	\$ 39,510,889	\$ 38,788,308	\$ 38,111,853	\$ 37,683,553	\$ 35,719,844	\$ 34,401,208	\$ 33,258,007	\$ 33,552,157
Restricted	592,995	594,800	1,159,023	1,154,623	910,053	920,523	879,148	1,123,916	929,200	1,040,379
Unrestricted	9,734,918	9,737,204	9,348,761	9,197,065	9,902,354	9,920,549	11,139,602	12,123,997	15,244,819	16,856,619
Total governmental activities net position	\$ 52,528,502	\$ 51,191,461	\$ 50,018,673	\$ 49,139,996	\$ 48,924,260	\$ 48,524,625	\$ 47,738,594	\$ 47,649,121	\$ 49,432,026	\$ 51,449,155
Business-type activities										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 19,807,462	\$ 18,957,111	\$ 18,022,962	\$ 17,336,839	\$ 18,259,451	\$ 17,364,417	\$ 19,595,398	\$ 19,194,441	\$ 20,282,634	\$ 23,085,133
Restricted	-	-	157,747	174,636	205,247	222,456	234,421	331,724	270,411	298,161
Unrestricted	4,262,278	4,097,907	5,958,671	6,664,583	6,163,356	7,248,156	5,771,160	6,278,560	5,138,767	4,156,650
Total business-type activities net position	\$ 24,069,740	\$ 23,055,018	\$ 24,139,380	\$ 24,176,058	\$ 24,628,054	\$ 24,835,029	\$ 25,600,979	\$ 25,804,725	\$ 25,691,812	\$ 27,539,944
Primary government										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 62,008,051	\$ 59,816,568	\$ 57,533,851	\$ 56,125,147	\$ 56,371,304	\$ 55,047,970	\$ 55,315,242	\$ 53,595,649	\$ 53,540,641	\$ 56,637,290
Restricted	592,995	594,800	1,316,770	1,329,259	1,115,300	1,142,979	1,113,569	1,455,640	1,199,611	1,338,540
Unrestricted	13,997,196	13,835,111	15,307,432	15,861,648	16,065,710	17,168,705	16,910,762	18,402,557	20,383,586	21,013,269
Total primary government net position	\$ 76,598,242	\$ 74,246,479	\$ 74,158,053	\$ 73,316,054	\$ 73,552,314	\$ 73,359,654	\$ 73,339,573	\$ 73,453,846	\$ 75,123,838	\$ 78,989,099

Note: GASB Statements No. 68 and 75 were adopted in fiscal year 2015 and 2018, respectively. Prior years were not restated for the impact of these statements.

CHANGES IN NET POSITION LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (Accrual Basis of Accounting)

										Fisca	l Year	•								
		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024
Expenses Governmental activities:																				
General government Public safety Public works Health and welfare Parks, recreation, and cultural Community development Interest on long-term debt	\$	1,670,785 2,950,483 4,101,334 89,291 2,867,135 447,025 3,656	\$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,753,257\\ 3,612,887\\ 4,727,802\\ 120,505\\ 2,366,743\\ 638,788\\ 286,949\end{array}$	\$	1,065,479 4,118,389 5,062,855 117,164 3,155,724 803,021 269,932	\$	1,245,681 4,070,378 4,890,072 133,891 2,719,536 935,243 269,121	\$	1,373,604 3,754,801 5,925,684 161,934 2,782,463 995,959 264,935	\$	1,597,253 4,116,850 5,351,067 177,910 2,569,659 1,062,002 391,806	\$	1,860,468 4,683,874 5,058,972 183,565 2,502,658 923,715 337,397	\$	2,186,451 4,715,140 4,779,200 173,245 2,871,147 713,617 452,079	\$	2,208,282 4,945,463 6,589,800 259,011 3,138,550 622,434 169,128	\$	3,310,650 4,463,997 6,457,419 611,232 3,317,490 589,062 155,954
Total governmental activities expenses		12,129,709		13,506,931		14,592,564		14,263,922		15,259,380		15,266,547		15,550,649		15,890,879		17,932,668		18,905,804
Business-type activities: Water and sewer Stormwater		5,514,237		5,492,546		5,211,692		5,625,153		5,826,426		6,027,732		5,980,736 -		6,369,617 462,033		7,273,756 390,701		7,623,281 526,205
Total business-type activities expenses		5,514,237		5,492,546		5,211,692		5,625,153		5,826,426		6,027,732		5,980,736		6,831,650		7,664,457		8,149,486
Total primary government expenses	\$	17,643,946	\$	18,999,477	\$	19,804,256	\$	19,889,075	\$	21,085,806	\$	21,294,279	\$	21,531,385	\$	22,722,529	\$	25,597,125	\$	27,055,290
Program Revenues Governmental activities: Charges for services:																				
General government Public safety Parks, recreation, and cultural Operating grants and contributions Capital grants and contributions	\$	354,325 185,186 1,191,345 1,585,610 51,617	\$	292,415 128,499 1,137,892 1,693,950 136,235	\$	166,562 125,169 1,187,054 2,034,936 7,882	\$	170,336 166,622 1,229,165 1,649,969 109,830	\$	257,969 188,749 1,203,731 1,738,537 469,948	\$	226,685 155,478 871,183 2,024,402 42,637	\$	294,301 112,113 468,599 1,740,112	\$	207,878 76,229 1,075,663 1,759,873 285,212	\$	219,987 72,505 1,019,342 2,021,815 4,500	\$	254,298 76,662 1,019,479 4,423,996 86,000
Total governmental activities program revenues		3,368,083		3,388,991		3,521,603		3,325,922		3,858,934		3,320,385		2,615,125		3,404,855		3,338,149		5,860,435
Business-type activities: Charges for services: Water and sewer Stormwater Capital grants and contributions		3,588,448		3,948,790 - 363,519		5,652,278		5,485,203 - -		5,785,979 - -		5,887,602 -		6,512,552		5,970,588 774,127		6,236,259 654,290		7,570,126 756,817
Total business-type activities program revenues		3,763,798		4,312,309		5,652,278		5,485,203		5,785,979		5,887,602		6,512,552		6,744,715		6,890,549		8,326,943
Total primary government program revenues	¢	7,131,881	s	7,701,300	¢	9,173,881	•	8,811,125	¢	9,644,913	¢	9,207,987	¢	9,127,677	¢	10,149,570	¢	10,228,698	¢	14,187,378
rotar primary government program revenues	¢	/,131,081	Э	7,701,500	¢	9,1/3,061	э	0,011,125	Ф	9,044,913	\$	9,207,987	¢	9,127,077	\$	10,149,370	ð	10,228,098	¢	14,10/,3/0

CHANGES IN NET POSITION LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (Accrual Basis of Accounting)

										Fisca	l Yea	r								
		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024
Net (expense)/revenue																				
Governmental activities	\$	(8,761,626)	\$	(10,117,940)	\$	(11,070,961)	\$	(10,938,000)	\$	(11,400,446)	\$	(11,946,162)	\$	(12,935,524)	\$	(12,486,024)	\$	(14,594,519)	\$	(13,045,369)
Business-type activities		(1,750,439)		(1,180,237)		440,586		(139,950)		(40,447)		(140,130)		531,816		(86,935)		(773,908)		177,457
Total primary government net expense	\$	(10,512,065)	\$	(11,298,177)	\$	(10,630,375)	\$	(11,077,950)	\$	(11,440,893)	\$	(12,086,292)	\$	(12,403,708)	\$	(12,572,959)	\$	(15,368,427)	\$	(12,867,912)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position																				
Governmental activities:																				
Taxes																				
Property taxes	\$	678,228	\$	670,016	\$	1,234,762	\$	1,267,738	\$	1,302,786	\$	1,340,665	\$	1,373,058	\$	1,497,352	\$	1,746,616	\$	1,716,671
Sales and use taxes		595,653		673,700		732,197		709,036		709,173		781,649		925,159		978,837		1,018,823		1,024,393
Consumer's utility taxes		498,312		512,780		503,001		510,053		498,267		501,059		495,402		499,103		578,030		534,889
Business license taxes		1,656,923		1,851,067		1,918,233		2,026,990		1,998,815		2,103,568		2,438,043		1,964,786		2,511,960		2,433,166
Meals taxes		2,265,639		2,383,067		2,621,782		2,550,799		2,659,254		2,515,018		2,828,431		3,296,859		5,346,726		5,594,342
Bank stock taxes		581,150		521,997		690,566		849,887		932,498		830,298		1,292,086		1,330,962		1,248,013		1,284,121
Other local taxes		535,802		571,268		465,684		667,790		692,749		690,228		679,268		715,322		878,329		885,724
Intergovernmental revenue, unrestricted Unrestricted revenues (loss) from use of		-		-		-		-		-		602,073		594,955		547,734		1,038,391		1,219,511
money and property		21,392		46,417		96,515		137,843		348,274		329,960		25,995		(95,166)		488,121		905,093
Gain on sale of assets		-				-		-		105,508		52),700		23,775		175,275				-
Miscellaneous		110,473		207.646		346,308		367,596		635,866		574,273		264,835		238,715		283,266		429,751
Unrestricted grants and contributions		1,407,566		1,342,941		1,344,815		1,332,320		1,301,520		1,277,736		1,232,261		1,246,772		1,239,149		-
Transfers		-		-,,		(55,690)		-,		-				-,,,				-		(965,163)
						(-						-							(****)
Total governmental activities		8,351,138		8,780,899		9,898,173		10,420,052		11,184,710		11,546,527		12,149,493		12,396,551		16,377,424		15,062,498
Business-type activities:																				
Intergovernmental revenue, unrestricted Unrestricted revenues from use of		-		-		-		-		-		-		69,249		34,757		99,318		2,531
money and property		151,120		165,515		214,130		303,371		492,443		347,105		164,885		255,914		561,677		702,981
Miscellaneous		-		-		8,500		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Transfers		-		-		55,690		-		-		-		-		-		-		965,163
Total business-type activities		151,120		165,515		278,320		303,371		492,443		347,105		234,134		290,671		660,995		1,670,675
Total primary government	\$	8,502,258	\$	8,946,414	\$	10,176,493	\$	10,723,423	\$	11,677,153	\$	11,893,632	\$	12,383,627	\$	12,687,222	\$	17,038,419	\$	16,733,173
Change in Net Position																				
Governmental activities	\$	(410,488)	\$	(1,337,041)	\$	(1,172,788)	\$	(517,948)	\$	(215,736)	\$	(399,635)	\$	(786,031)	\$	(89,473)	\$	1,782,905	\$	2,017,129
Business-type activities	Ŷ	(1,599,319)	Ŷ	(1,014,722)	Ŷ	718,906	Ψ	163,421	¥	451,996	¥	206,975	¥	765,950	Ŷ	203,736	4	(112,913)	Ŷ	1,848,132
		(-,-,-,-1))					_		_							,				
Total primary government	\$	(2,009,807)	\$	(2,351,763)	\$	(453,882)	\$	(354,527)	\$	236,260	\$	(192,660)	\$	(20,081)	\$	114,263	\$	1,669,992	\$	3,865,261

FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

					Fisca	l Year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
General Fund Nonspendable Restricted Committed Assigned Unassigned	\$ 210,061 - 493,043 - 11,914,259	- 976,809 -	\$ 152,391 559,987 370,451 - 11,871,309	\$ 255,897 547,191 1,139,682 - 10,894,756	\$ 308,386 288,726 770,262 113,000 11,611,907	\$ 251,130 2,168,746 93,287 2,391,574 10,178,740	\$ 259,787 1,123,502 28,035 2,478,187 11,575,773	\$ 324,730 699,326 2,528,550 2,488,498 9,542,190	\$ 297,332 389,915 2,532,750 2,895,028 11,537,274	\$ 256,081 472,788 2,846,778 5,903,762 9,644,717
Total general fund	\$ 12,617,363			\$ 12,837,526	\$ 13,092,281	\$ 15,083,477	\$ 15,465,284	\$ 15,583,294	\$ 17,652,299	\$ 19,124,126
All other governmental funds Nonspendable, reported in: Permanent funds	\$ 592,995	\$ 592,995	\$ 599,036	\$ 607,432	\$ 621,327	\$ 630,894	\$ 631,809	\$ 633,360	\$ 657,179	\$ 692,185
Total all other governmental funds	\$ 592,995	\$ 592,995	\$ 599,036	\$ 607,432	\$ 621,327	\$ 630,894	\$ 631,809	\$ 633,360	\$ 657,179	\$ 692,185

CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

									Fiscal	l Year									
	2015		2016		2017		2018	_	2019		2020		2021	_	2022	_	2023		2024
Revenues																			
General property taxes	\$ 674,37	2 \$	677,081	\$	1,248,466	\$	1,261,220	\$	1,312,429	\$	1,342,789	\$	1,379,006	\$	1,461,261	\$	1,739,907	\$	1,692,738
Other local taxes	6,133,47	9	6,513,879		6,931,463		7,314,555		7,490,756		7,421,820		8,658,389		8,785,869		11,581,881		11,756,635
Permits, privilege fees, and																			
regulatory licenses	203,47	6	177,739		166,562		170,336		257,969		226,685		294,301		207,878		219,987		254,298
Fines and forfeitures	185,18	6	128,499		125,169		166,622		188,749		155,478		112,113		76,229		72,505		76,662
Revenue (loss) from use of money and property	21,39	2	46,417		96,515		137,843		348,274		329,960		25,995		(95,166)		488,121		905,093
Charges for services	1,342,19	4	1,252,568		1,187,054		1,229,165		1,203,731		871,183		468,599		1,075,663		1,019,342		1,019,479
Miscellaneous	110,47	3	207,646		346,308		367,596		1,060,766		887,871		264,835		238,715		283,266		429,751
Intergovernmental																			
Commonwealth	3,042,80	4	3,081,912		2,993,657		3,087,912		3,243,275		3,004,887		2,970,530		2,999,607		3,258,781		3,435,418
Federal	1,98	9	91,214		393,976		4,207		266,730		628,363		596,798		839,985		1,045,074		2,294,089
Total revenues	11,715,36	5	12,176,955		13,489,170		13,739,456		15,372,679		14,869,036		14,770,566	_	15,590,041		19,708,864		21,864,163
Expenditures																			
General government administration	1,625,56	4	1,782,114		957,937		1,242,131		1,292,870		1,346,561		1,543,266		1,716,121		2,168,979		3,346,907
Public safety	2,915,87	4	3,485,482		3,647,869		3,912,693		3,536,374		3,731,363		4,316,166		4,488,739		4,856,095		4,272,891
Public works	2,765,71	0	3,296,769		3,991,747		3,370,708		3,796,095		3,443,271		3,498,257		3,466,980		5,144,171		5,438,503
Health and welfare	89,29	1	120,505		117,164		133,891		161,934		177,910		183,554		173,361		259,011		611,232
Parks, recreation, and cultural	1,848,20	3	1,899,681		2,068,860		2,042,098		2,040,281		1,855,164		1,851,122		2,216,458		2,454,818		2,671,545
Community development	451,94	0	656,908		806,044		941,537		998,655		956,701		893,149		714,724		616,632		584,524
Capital outlay	238,83		606,109		951,293		1,862,979		2,560,188		4,639,737		1,134,734		2,124,098		1,231,327		1,612,338
Debt service	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		,		,														
Principal	594,67	9	521,158		448,000		489,537		527,040		541,350		692,349		623,050		535,434		529,989
Interest and other fiscal charges	222,39	0	203,958		188,590		178,807		190,592		198,125		275,247		606,120		349,573		324,238
Bond issuance costs	-		-		-		-		-		78,091		-		-		-		-
Total expenditures	10,752,48	7	12,572,684		13,177,504		14,174,381		15,104,029		16,968,273		14,387,844		16,129,651		17,616,040		19,392,167
Excess (deficit) of revenues over																			
(under) expenditures	962,87	8	(395,729)		311,666		(434,925)		268,650		(2,099,237)		382,722		(539,610)		2,092,824		2,471,996
Other financing sources (uses)		<u> </u>	(***;,=>)		,		((_,*,*,,_*,)		,,		(00),000)		_,.,_,		_,,,,,,
Transfers in																			539,913
Transfers out	-		-		(55,690)		-		-		-		-		-		-		,
Proceeds from issuance of debt	-		-		(33,090)		326,709		-		4,100,000		-		8,720,000		-		(1,505,076)
Issuance of lease	-		-		-		520,709		-		4,100,000		-		141,227		-		-
Payments to escrow agent	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		(10,097,000)		-		-
Premium on debt issuance	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		1,706,469		-		-
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-		-		-		-		-		-		-		1,700,409		-		-
•															100,475				
Total other financing					(55 (00)		226 700				4 100 000				(50.151				(0.65.1.60)
sources (uses)	- • 0(2.85		-	e	(55,690)	¢	326,709	e.	-	¢	4,100,000	¢	-	e	659,171	e		¢	(965,163)
Net change in fund balances	\$ 962,87	8 \$	(395,729)	\$	255,976	\$	(108,216)	\$	268,650	\$	2,000,763	\$	382,722	\$	119,561	\$	2,092,824	\$	1,506,833
Debt service as a percentage of		07	<pre>c 0.00</pre>		4.000		F 2001		5 0 7 0 /		5 500 f		7 0 50 1		0.4167		5 0 50 f		1.000
noncapital expenditures	8.43	%	6.04%		4.83%		5.38%	_	5.37%		5.72%		7.35%	=	8.41%	=	5.35%		4.99%
							62												

TABLE 5

TOWN OF WARRENTON, VIRGINIA

ASSESSED VALUE AND ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Calendar Year	Real Estate	 Personal Property	Iachinery and Tools	 Public Service	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Direct Tax Late (1)
2024	\$ 2,143,413,771	\$ 172,933,877	\$ 433,187	\$ 37,591,034	\$ 2,354,371,869	\$ 0.111
2023	2,142,329,566	189,785,413	533,190	31,026,875	2,363,675,044	0.117
2022	2,146,350,500	141,771,009	452,805	30,915,674	2,319,489,988	0.099
2021	1,735,031,400	119,184,134	511,075	30,341,699	1,885,068,308	0.110
2020	1,711,588,500	121,035,613	314,281	32,388,996	1,865,327,390	0.112
2019	1,704,181,500	112,782,292	358,690	30,080,458	1,847,402,940	0.108
2018	1,707,497,200	111,426,844	381,478	26,933,972	1,846,239,494	0.108
2017	1,555,378,500	111,836,351	350,166	26,222,252	1,693,787,269	0.114
2016	1,559,784,700	110,382,101	362,252	26,233,712	1,696,762,765	0.079
2015	1,548,458,500	110,060,306	379,240	26,169,523	1,685,067,569	0.080

(1) The total direct tax rate is calculated using the weighted-average method. Assessed value is 100% of actual value for all tax types.

Source: Commissioner of the Revenue.

PROPERTY TAX RATES (1) DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

										Overlappi	0	
Calendar Year	Real Estate		Direct Rates Personal Property		Machinery and Tools		Direct Tax Rate		County of Real Estate		Personal Property	
2024	\$	0.0401	\$	1.00	\$	1.00	\$	0.111	\$	0.943	\$	3.45
2023		0.0401		1.00		1.00		0.117		0.903		3.45
2022		0.0401		1.00		1.00		0.099		0.903		3.45
2021		0.0500		1.00		1.00		0.110		0.994		4.65
2020		0.0500		1.00		1.00		0.112		0.994		4.65
2019		0.0500		1.00		1.00		0.108		0.994		4.65
2018		0.0500		1.00		1.00		0.108		0.982		4.65
2017		0.0500		1.00		1.00		0.114		1.039		4.65
2016		0.0150		1.00		1.00		0.079		0.999		4.65
2015		0.0150		1.00		1.00		0.080		0.999		4.65

(1) Per \$100 of assessed value.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUES BY SOURCE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

						Transient					
Fiscal	Property	Sales	Utility	Franchise		Occupancy	Business	Motor Vehicle		Cigarette	
Year	Taxes	Taxes	Taxes	Taxes	Meals Taxes	Taxes	Licenses	Licenses	Other Taxes	Taxes	Total
2024	\$ 1,716,671	\$ 1,024,393	\$ 534,889	\$ 1,284,121	\$ 5,594,342	\$ 229,420	\$ 2,433,166	\$ 225,927	\$ 127,973	\$ 302,404	\$ 13,473,306
2023	1,746,616	1,018,823	578,030	1,248,013	5,346,726	270,943	2,511,960	224,882	67,514	314,990	13,328,497
2022	1,497,352	978,837	499,103	1,330,962	3,296,859	261,215	1,964,786	219,887	24,263	173,866	10,247,130
2021	1,379,006	925,159	495,402	1,292,086	2,828,431	197,050	2,438,043	239,788	61,994	180,436	10,037,395
2020	1,342,789	781,649	501,059	830,298	2,515,018	182,606	2,103,568	237,353	68,131	202,138	8,764,609
2019	1,312,429	709,173	498,267	932,498	2,659,254	220,994	1,998,815	216,600	70,212	184,943	8,803,185
2018	1,261,220	709,036	510,053	849,887	2,550,799	232,628	2,026,990	195,750	67,713	171,699	8,575,775
2017	1,248,466	732,197	503,001	690,566	2,621,782	232,629	1,918,233	4,479	69,787	158,789	8,179,929
2016	677,081	673,700	512,780	521,997	2,383,067	238,418	1,851,067	95,652	72,938	164,260	7,190,960
2015	678,228	595,653	498,312	581,150	2,265,639	190,005	1,656,923	102,855	72,152	170,790	6,811,707

(1) Includes general fund and special revenue funds.

TABLE 8

TOWN OF WARRENTON, VIRGINIA

MEALS TAX REVENUES LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year]]	Tax Rate	Gross Receipts		Meals Tax Revenue		
2024	\$	0.06	\$	93,239,033	\$	5,594,342	
2023		0.06		89,112,100		5,346,726	
2022		0.04		82,421,475		3,296,859	
2021		0.04		70,710,775		2,828,431	
2020		0.04		62,875,450		2,515,018	
2019		0.04		68,860,412		2,754,416	
2018		0.04		63,769,475		2,550,779	
2017		0.04		65,544,550		2,621,782	
2016		0.04		59,576,675		2,383,067	
2015		0.04		56,640,975		2,265,639	

Source: Town of Warrenton Department of Finance and Human Resources.

PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO

			2024			2015	
Taxpayer	Type Business	Total Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Assessed Value	Total Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Assessed Value
253 Veterans Drive Mob LLC	Medical Center	\$ 53,924,900	1	2.52 %	\$ 75,693,300	1	4.89 %
Warrenton Center LLC	Shopping Center	33,606,000	2	1.57	34,170,600	2	2.21
Amazon Data Services Inc	Data Services	31,282,500	3	1.46	-	-	-
Wal-Mart Real Estate Business Tr	Retail Store	16,220,200	4	0.76	16,309,000	3	1.05
Sreit Highland Warrenton LLC	Developer	15,708,700	5	0.73	-	-	-
Warrenton Development Company	Developer	14,991,400	6	0.70	16,580,300	5	1.07
Northrock Center LLC	Shopping Center	14,967,700	7	0.70	19,118,800	4	1.23
Hd Development of Maryland Inc	Retail Store	12,349,600	8	0.58	-	-	-
White Springs Va Landlord LLC	Senior Living Center	12,004,100	9	0.56	-	-	-
LBX Warrenton LLC (Sears in 2014)	Shopping Center	11,051,200	10	0.52	10,421,400	8	0.67
Warrenton Village LLC	Shopping Center	10,367,500	11	0.48	13,053,400	7	0.84
UVA Community Health Medical Group	Medical Center	9,853,400	12	0.46	-	-	-
360 Hospital Drive Propco LLC	Senior Living Center	9,311,700	13	0.43	9,834,500	10	0.64
Gatewat Warrenton HI LLC	Developer	8,792,600	14	0.41	10,374,672	9	0.67
Warrenton Manor Elderly Limited	Senior Living Center	8,660,000	15	0.40		-	-
		\$ 263,091,500		12.28 %	\$ 205,555,972		13.27 %

Source: Fauquier County Commissioner of the Revenue.

PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year	Total Tax Levy for Fiscal Year		Percentage of Levy Collected in Year of Levy	Collection Subseque Years		Total Collections to Date	Percentage of Total Collection to Date of Levy
2024	\$ 2,476,338	\$ 2,293,631	92.62 %	\$	- \$	2,293,631	92.62 %
2023	2,618,372	2,374,441	90.68	59,	542	2,433,983	92.96
2022	2,164,750	2,138,535	98.79	26,	215	2,164,750	100.00
2021	2,052,174	2,014,603	98.17	16,	742	2,031,345	98.99
2020	2,047,706	2,019,070	98.60	20,	210	2,039,280	99.59
2019	1,890,241	1,862,971	98.56	27,	108	1,890,079	99.99
2018	1,873,452	1,843,214	98.39	3,	959	1,847,173	98.60
2017	1,896,053	1,865,815	98.41	28,	220	1,894,035	99.89
2016	1,277,669	1,126,746	88.19	3,	359	1,130,105	88.45
2015	1,267,260	1,246,135	98.33	4,	523	1,250,658	98.69

Source: Town of Warrenton Department of Finance and Human Resources.

MEALS TAX RATES DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	Direct Rates Meals Tax	Overlapping Rates County of Fauquier (1) Meals Tax		
Fiscal Year	Percent of Gross	Percent of Gross		
2024	6.00 %	6.00 %		
2023	6.00	6.00		
2022	4.00	0.00		
2021	4.00	0.00		
2020	4.00	0.00		
2019	4.00	0.00		
2018	4.00	0.00		
2017	4.00	0.00		
2016	4.00	0.00		
2015	4.00	0.00		

Source: Town of Warrenton Department of Finance and Human Resources.

(1) Fauquier County does not have a meals tax.

PRINCIPAL MEALS TAXPAYERS CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO

	202	24	2015*				
		Percentage of		Percentage of			
	Total	Total	Total	Total			
Type of Establishment	Assessed Value	Assessed Value	Assessed Value	Assessed Value			
Fast Food Restaurants	\$ 49,491,277	53.08 %	\$ -	- %			
Sit-Down Restaurants	37,193,049	39.89	-	-			
Convenience Stores	6,554,707	7.03					
	\$ 93,239,033	100.00 %	\$ -	- %			

Source: Town of Warrenton Department of Finance and Human Resources.

* Data not available for fiscal year 2015.

RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

		Governmen	tal Activities		Business-Ty	pe Activities				
		General	Premium on		General	Premium on	Total	Percentage of		
Fiscal	Financed	Obligation	Bond	Lease	Obligation	Bond	Primary	Personal		
Year	Purchases	Bonds	Refunding	Liabilities	Bonds	Refunding	Government	Income (1)	Per Capita (1)	<u>)</u>
2024	\$-	\$ 7,190,000	\$ 1,099,762	\$ 82,187	\$ 14,561,000	\$ 419,341	\$ 23,352,290	5.26 %	\$ 2,287	
2023	-	7,690,000	1,308,290	112,176	15,301,000	479,728	24,891,194	5.90	2,441	
2022	31,383	8,165,000	1,532,885	141,227	10,583,000	543,546	20,997,041	5.39	2,077	
2021	99,433	10,097,000	-	-	11,353,000	-	21,549,433	5.79	2,143	
2020	165,782	10,723,000	-	-	11,686,000	-	22,574,782	5.68	2,243	
2019	231,132	7,099,000	-	-	12,007,000	-	19,337,132	5.03	1,946	
2018	295,172	7,562,000	-	-	12,180,000	-	20,037,172	5.39	2,029	
2017	-	8,020,000	-	-	5,020,000	-	13,040,000	3.31	1,322	
2016	-	8,468,000	-	-	5,020,000	-	13,488,000	3.34	1,363	
2015	90,158	8,899,000	-	-	-	-	8,989,158	2.27	907	

Note: Details regarding the Town's outstanding debt can be found in the Notes to Financial Statements.

(1) See the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics – Table 17.

TABLE 14

TOWN OF WARRENTON, VIRGINIA

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Ended Gross		Premium on Bond Refunding	Bo	Net nded Debt (3)	Ratio of Net General Obligation Debt to Assessed Value (2)	Net Bonded Debt Per Capita (1)	
2024	\$	21,751,000	\$ 1,519,103	\$	23,270,103	0.99 %	\$	2,279
2023		22,991,000	1,788,018		24,779,018	1.05		2,430
2022		18,748,000	2,076,431		20,824,431	0.90		2,060
2021		21,450,000	-		21,450,000	1.14		2,133
2020		22,409,000	-		22,409,000	1.20		2,226
2019		19,106,000	-		19,106,000	1.03		1,923
2018		19,742,000	-		19,742,000	1.07		1,999
2017		13,040,000	-		13,040,000	0.77		1,322
2016		13,488,000	-		13,488,000	0.79		1,363
2015		8,899,000	-		8,899,000	0.53		898

RATIO OF NET GENERAL BONDED DEBT TO ASSESSED VALUE AND NET BONDED DEBT PER CAPITA LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

(1) Population data can be found in the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics – Table 17.

(2) See the Schedule of Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property – Table 5.

(3) Includes all long-term general obligation bonded debt, excludes leases and compensated absences.

DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DEBT Year Ended June 30, 2024

Governmental Unit	Deb	t Outstanding	Estimated Percentage Applicable (1)	Estimated Share of Overlapping Debt	
Debt repaid with property taxes: Town of Warrenton Subtotal, overlapping debt	\$	94,184,035	12.9 %	\$	12,112,169
Town of Warrenton, direct debt					7,190,000
Total direct and overlapping debt				\$	19,302,169

Source: County of Fauquier June 30, 2023 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

Note: Overlapping governments are those that coincide, at least in part, with the geographic boundaries of the Town. This table estimates the portion of the outstanding debt of those overlapping governments that is borne by the residents and businesses of the Town. This process recognized that, when considering the Town's ability to issue and repay long-term debt, the entire debt burden borne by the residents and businesses should be taken into account. However, this does not imply that every taxpayer is a resident and, therefore, responsible for repaying the debt of each overlapping government.

(1) The percentage of overlapping debt applicable is estimated using taxable assessed property values. Applicable percentages were estimated by determining the portion of the Town's taxable assessed value that is within the County government's boundaries and dividing it by the County's total taxable assessed value.

\$ 18,307,558,688	Total real and personal property assessed value, Fauquier County Table 5-A
2,363,675,044	Total Taxable Assessed Value Table 5
12.9%	

LEGAL DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (Unaudited)

	Fiscal Year											
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
Debt limit	\$ 169,555,067	\$ 170,785,097	\$ 169,871,947	\$ 185,103,909	\$ 185,220,254	\$ 187,004,889	\$ 188,973,071	\$ 232,384,949	\$ 236,803,454	\$ 235,437,187		
Total net debt applicable to limit	8,899,000	13,488,000	13,040,000	20,037,172	19,337,132	22,574,782	21,549,433	20,997,041	24,891,194	23,352,290		
Legal debt margin	\$ 160,656,067	\$ 157,297,097	\$ 156,831,947	\$ 165,066,737	\$ 165,883,122	\$ 164,430,107	\$ 167,423,638	\$ 211,387,908	\$ 211,912,260	\$ 212,084,897		
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	5.25%	7.90%	7.68%	10.82%	10.44%	12.07%	11.40%	9.04%	10.51%	9.92%		
						Legal debt margin	calculation for fisca	al year 2024				
				Assessed value						\$ 2,354,371,869		
						Debt limit (10% of total assessed value) Net debt applicable to limit				\$ 235,437,187 23,352,290		
						Legal debt marg		\$ 212,084,897				

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Year	Population	Personal Income	Р	r Capita ersonal income	Median Age	School Enrollment	Unemployment Rate
2024	10,210	\$443,716,390	\$	43,459	39	1,938	2.7 %
2023	10,197	422,002,845		41,385	40	1,938	2.5
2022	10,109	389,631,187		38,543	39	1,950	2.8
2021	10,057	372,420,767		37,031	39	1,950	3.5
2020	10,065	397,134,705		39,457	39	1,960	6.4
2019	9,937	384,472,467		38,691	39	1,939	2.6
2018	9,875	371,882,625		37,659	40	2,053	2.8
2017	9,861	394,026,784		39,958	43	1,633	3.4
2016	9,897	403,781,098		40,798	41	1,560	3.4
2015	9,907	395,170,416		39,888	40	2,138	4.4

Source: Weldon Cooper Center, Virginia Employment Commission, US Census Bureau.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO

	Fiscal	Year 2024	Fiscal Year 2015		
Employer	Rank	Employees	Rank	Employees	
Fauquier County School Board	1	1,000 and over	1	1,000 and over	
County of Fauquier	2	1,000 and over	3	500 to 999	
Fauquier Health System	3	1,000 and over	2	1,000 and over	
Wal-Mart	4	250 to 499	4	250 to 499	
Town of Warrenton	5	250 to 499	5	100 to 249	
Blue Ridge Orthopedic	6	100 to 249			
Home Depot	7	100 to 249	8	100 to 249	
Appleton Campbell	8	100 to 249			
Harris Teeter	9	100 to 249			
Highland School	10	100 to 249			
The Fauquier Bank			6	100 to 249	
Oak Springs Nursing Home			7	100 to 249	
Food Lion			9	99 and under	
McDonald's			10	99 and under	

(1) The Town is prohibited from publishing the actual number of employees per the *Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficiency Act of 2002* – Title V of Public Law 107-347.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT TOWN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	Fiscal Year									
_	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 ⁽¹⁾	2023	2024
General and financial administration	6	6	6	7	8	8	8	11	10	11
Legislative	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Public safety										
Police department	25	26	28	23	23	27	28	29	29	29
Fire and rescue	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	_*	-	_*
Building inspections	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	7
Emergency services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Public works										
General maintenance	23	23	22	20	21	21	25	28	25	30
Administration	5	5	5	6	5	4	3	4	7	4
Culture and recreation	3	4	6	7	7	7	5	23	32	33
Planning and community development	4	5	6	6	9	9	6	3	4	4
Public Utilities										
Water	14	14	14	12	12	13	15	14	14	14
Wastewater	7	7	7	7	7	7	9	12	12	12
Administration	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	8	5	8
Stormwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4
Motor pool	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
Information technology		1	1	1	1	2	4	5	5	6
	101	105	110	105	109	114	119	151	157	166

Source: Department of Finance and Human Resources.

*During fiscal year 2022, the Fire and Rescue Function was transferred to the County. As such, the employee count related to the function is no longer reported herein. (1) Beginning with fiscal year 2022, this table reflects full-time equivalents. Prior years reflect only full-time employees.

OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

					Fiscal `	Year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Public safety:										
Police department:										
Physical arrests	295	194	164	320	307	232	239	218	252	201
Traffic violations	3,317	3,375	2,022	2,290	3,725	2,668	1,757	933	1,480	1,589
Fire and rescue:										
Number of calls answered	2,819	2,811	2,982	3,028	3,785	1,834	4,399	_*	-	_*
Building inspections:										
Permits issued	649	745	622	641	641	609	273	414	357	456
Public works:										
Refuse collected (tons/year)	3,822	361	3,709	3,616	3,754	3,796	3,895	3,973	3,653	3,602
Recycling (tons/year)	1,253	963	994	1,298	889	1,021	814	499	610	257
Community development:										
Planning:										
Zoning permits issued	180	174	202	187	241	263	127	233	269	286

Source: Individual Town departments.

*During fiscal year 2022, the Fire and Rescue Function was transferred to the County. As such, the operating indicator related to the function is no longer reported herein.

CAPITAL ASSET STATISTICS BY FUNCTION LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

					Fiscal `	Year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
General government:										
Administration buildings	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Public safety:										
Police:										
Stations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Patrol units	21	21	21	21	21	22	24	29	22	21
Fire stations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	_*	-	_*
Sanitation:										
Collection trucks	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Highway and streets:										
Streets (miles)	93.47	93.47	93.47	93.47	93.47	93.47	93.47	91.87	91.87	91.87
Streetlights	810	810	810	810	824	824	823	823	823	823
Traffic signals	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	10	10	10
Culture and recreation:										
Parks acreage	88.69	88.69	88.69	88.69	88.94	88.94	88.94	88.94	88.94	88.94
Parks	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	7	7	7
Water:										
Water mains (miles)	86.00	86.00	86.00	88.00	89.00	89.00	89.00	89.00	89.80	89.88
Fire hydrants	725	731	731	743.00	749.00	751.00	751	751	756	773.00
Sewer:										
Sanitary sewers	66.00	68.00	68.00	69.00	69.00	69.00	69.00	69.00	69.81	69.36
Storm sewers (miles)	15.44	38.00	39.70	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.70	41.30

Source: Individual Town departments.

*During fiscal year 2022, the Fire and Rescue Function was transferred to the County. As such, the capital asset statistic related to the function is no longer reported herein.

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COMPLIANCE SECTION

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS Year Ended June 30, 2024

Federal Grantor/Pass - Through Grantor/ Program or Cluster Title	Federal Assistance Listing Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Amounts Passed Thru to Sub-Recipients	Federal Expenditures	
Department of the Treasury: Direct Payments: COVID-19 – Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027	N/A	\$ 250,000	\$ 2,234,352	
Pass-Through Payments: Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services COVID-19 – Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Total Department of the Treasury	21.027	21.027	N/A	<u> </u>	
National Endowment for the Arts Pass-Through Payments: Virginia Commission for the Arts Creative communities Partnership Grant	45.024	N/A	N/A	4,500	
Environmental Protection Agency: Pass-Through Payments: State of Maryland Chesapeake Bay Program Total Expenditures of Federal Awards	66.466	N/A	N/A	2,531 \$ 2,296,620	

The accompanying notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are an integral part of this schedule.

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS June 30, 2024

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Schedule of Federal Expenditures includes the activity of all federally assisted programs for the Town of Warrenton, Virginia and is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting, as described in Note 1 to the Town's basic financial statements. All federal awards received directly from federal agencies, as well as federal awards passed through other government agencies, are included on this schedule.

De Minimis Indirect Cost Rate

The Town did not elect to utilize the 10 % de minimis indirect cost rate.

Subrecipient Monitoring

The Town provided \$250,000 to subrecipients during fiscal year 2024.

Outstanding Loan Balances

At June 30, 2024, the Town had no outstanding loan balances requiring continuing disclosure.



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

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

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *Specifications for Audits of Counties*, *Cities, and Towns* issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Warrenton, Virginia (the "Town"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 2, 2024.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

- Your Success is Our Focus -

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town's financial statements are free of 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 that are required to be reported under *Governmental Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

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

Brown, Edwards & Company, S. L. P.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Roanoke, Virginia December 2, 2024



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

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

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Town of Warrenton, Virginia's (the "Town") compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on the Town's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2024. The Town's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the Town, complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

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

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

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Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program (Continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

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

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

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

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

Report on Internal Control over Compliance (Continued)

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

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

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

Brown, Edwards & Company, S. L. P.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Roanoke, Virginia December 2, 2024

SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE MATTERS June 30, 2024

As more fully described in the Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we performed tests of the Town's compliance with certain provisions of the laws, regulations, contracts, and grants shown below.

STATE COMPLIANCE MATTERS

<u>Code of Virginia</u> Budget and Appropriation Laws Cash and Investment Laws Conflicts of Interest Act Local Retirement Systems Debt Provisions Procurement Laws Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act Highway Maintenance Fire Program Aid

FEDERAL COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Compliance Supplement for Single Audits of State and Local Governments

Provisions and conditions of agreements related to federal programs selected for testing.

LOCAL COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Town Charter

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS June 30, 2024

A. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

- 1. The auditor's report expresses an unmodified opinion on the financial statements.
- 2. No significant deficiencies and no material weaknesses relating to the audit of the financial statements were reported in the Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.
- 3. No instances of noncompliance material to the financial statements were disclosed.
- 4. No significant deficiencies and no material weaknesses relating to the audit of the major federal award programs were reported in the Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Program and on Internal Control over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance.
- 5. The auditor's report on compliance for the major federal award programs expresses an **unmodified opinion**.
- 6. The audit disclosed no audit findings relating to the major program.
- 7. The major program of the Town is:

Name of Program	Assistance Listing #
COVID-19 – Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027
8. The threshold for distinguishing Type A and B programs was \$750,000.	
9. The Town of Warrenton was determined to be a low-risk auditee.	

B. FINDINGS – FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT

None.

C. FINDINGS – COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

None.

D. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS - MAJOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS AUDIT

None.