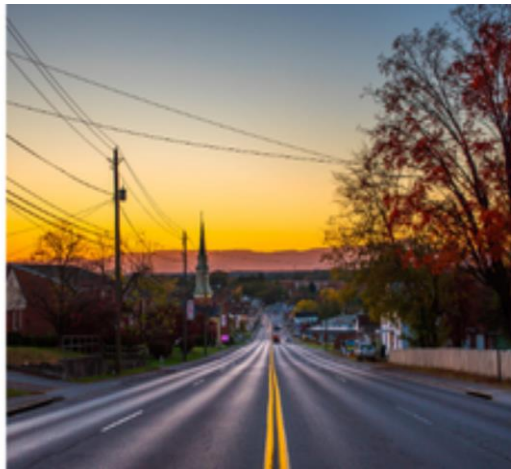


THE TOWN OF
VINTON
V I R G I N I A



Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

Town of Vinton, Virginia

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Introductory Section





Town of Vinton

311 S. Pollard Street
Vinton, VA 24179
Phone (540) 983-0608
Fax (540) 985-3105

March 26, 2025

To the Honorable Mayor, Members of Town Council, and Citizens of the Town of Vinton, Virginia

We are pleased to present the Town of Vinton, Virginia (the Town) Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (Annual Report) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, in accordance with Section 15.1-167 of the 1950 *Code of Virginia*, (1950 as amended). The *Code* requires that the Town issues an annual report on its financial accounts and records. In addition, the report must be audited. The report was prepared by the Treasurer's Office and audited independently by the accounting firm Brown Edwards & Company, L.L.P.

The Town is required to undergo an annual single audit in conformity with provisions of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards and the independent auditor's reports on internal controls and compliance with applicable laws and regulations are included in the Compliance section of this report.

Responsibility for both the accuracy of the data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the Town's management. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the various funds of the Town. All disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the Town's financial activities have been included.

The Reporting Entity and Services Provided

The financial reporting entity includes all of the funds of the primary government of the Town of Vinton, as legally defined. The reporting entity does not include legally separate entities (component units) for which a primary government is financially accountable because there are no such component units within the Town. The Town jointly operates the Roanoke Valley Resource Authority and the Regional Center for Animal Care and Protection through membership on the multi-jurisdictional boards.

The Town of Vinton provides a full range of municipal services. These services include police protection, refuse and recycling functions, general public improvements, street and right-of-way maintenance, recreational and cultural activities, and planning and zoning. The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality reported statewide recycling rates for calendar year 2023. The Town of Vinton's rate was 59.5%, which was among the higher rates of localities less than 100,000 population voluntarily reporting.

Local Economic Condition and Outlook

The Town of Vinton is located at the southern end of the Shenandoah Valley, in the southwestern region of Virginia. Vinton is a part of the Roanoke Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes the Cities of Roanoke and Salem and the Counties of Roanoke, Botetourt, and Craig. The Town is a compact, urban area of 3.2 square miles located within eastern Roanoke County and shares a common border with the City of Roanoke. It is approximately 170 miles west of Richmond, Virginia, the State capital. The Town is a major gateway to the recreational attractions of Smith Mountain Lake and the Blue Ridge Parkway. Approximately 78.8% of the total land within the Town is developed; 50.6% for residential use, 13.8% for commercial or industrial development (within the Town industrial park and at various other locations) and 14.4% for public facility development.

The location of the Town provides quick and easy access from neighboring jurisdictions via US Interstates 81 and 581, U.S. Routes 460 and 220, and Virginia Routes 24 and 634. This also provides an opportunity for citizens to be able to drive to a community college, two private colleges, and two public universities in less than one hour. The Town's location also means that its economy is impacted by the economic conditions of its neighbors, and by decisions made by these larger neighboring jurisdictions.

Since the Town of Vinton is highly concerned with providing a positive atmosphere and quality of life for its citizens, it has taken an active role in various regional authorities and activities. The Town participates in economic development by being a member of the Roanoke Regional Partnership and working closely with Roanoke County on development opportunities and promoting a shared industrial park. The Town also partners with community groups to hold two major festivals and several smaller community events throughout the year. In 2021-2023, the Town also partnered with the Vinton Area Chamber of Commerce for economic development and business retention, recruitment, and promotion.

The Town also participates in the Greenway Commission, the purpose of which is to identify possible greenway locations in the Roanoke Valley area. Through this, the Town is building a greenway that will connect the downtown business district with Roanoke City's greenway system. This will allow for an individual to travel from Vinton to Salem on the greenway system. Vinton has also partnered with the Roanoke-Alleghany Regional Commission to promote a Blueways Trail on the Roanoke River.

Vinton has maintained stable property tax rates over the years while providing high-quality municipal services and responsive government. The combined real estate and personal property tax collections for the fiscal year 2023 generated approximately \$1.0 million or 9.2% of total revenue in the general fund.

The Town maintains a diversified revenue stream with the top local revenues being Sales Tax, Meals Tax, Business License, Communications Sales & Use Tax, and Pari-mutuel Tax. There have been no tax rate changes in these categories in fiscal year 2023.

The nearby educational institutions allow opportunities for Town citizens to receive higher education and technical training. Expansion of industry, tourist facilities, and conference centers in the region continue to enhance the reputation of the Town as a highly desirable residential area.

Long-Term Financial Planning

Council members and staff worked together to develop strategies to achieve the three goals in the Strategic Plan for the future of the Town of Vinton, which strategies will be reevaluated during future Council Retreats. Town staff will also work with the Council to review the strategies to be addressed in upcoming budgets.

Long-Term Financial Planning (Continued)

- Aggressively pursue economic development opportunities to enhance local retail and dining options
- Encourage home ownership, housing rehabilitation, and the creation of new, high-quality, and affordable housing stock
- Continue to make Vinton a safe and secure community through community policing and engaging residents
- Continue to enhance the condition and appearance of the Town's public infrastructure and amenities
- Maintain a structurally balanced budget with regular, recurring revenues that are sufficient to sustain service levels and maintain public facilities
- Utilize available technology within municipal offices to improve efficient service delivery
- Conduct thorough organizational efficiency reviews in municipal offices and implement changes based on results

Major Initiatives

The Town continues to focus revitalization efforts to facilitate housing rehabilitation, improve the community's walkability, enhance our transportation corridors, and encourage the redevelopment of targeted underutilized commercial properties.

Housing: The Town continues to seek opportunities for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) submittals to the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) to implement Comprehensive Neighborhood Housing and Community Infrastructure Rehabilitation Programs within historical neighborhoods with predominantly aging housing stock. If awarded one of these DHCD grants, a primary goal will also include these funds being utilized as a match for a pending Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) application that involves the acquisition and removal of flood-prone properties in the Cleveland neighborhood.

Transportation: The Town continues to partner with the Greater Roanoke Transportation Corporation (GRTC) to maintain and enhance public transit routes within the Town to key commercial, public services, and residential activity centers, such as Lake Drive Plaza, Washington Avenue, and South Pollard Street. In addition, the Town has been awarded over \$3M in transportation-related grants from the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) to enhance walkability by adding signalized pedestrian crosswalks at the key intersections of South Pollard Street and Washington Avenue and Hardy and Vinyard Roads; and by also the continued development of our sidewalk and greenway connectivity with the Glade Creek Greenway Phase II and developing bike/ped accommodations along Walnut Avenue. The Town of Vinton has received confirmation of VDOT SMART SCALE funding for Phase III of the Walnut Avenue Corridor Improvements Project in the amount of \$7.4 million, which will complete the final gap of improving the entire Walnut Avenue corridor with bicycle and pedestrian accommodations from West Lee Avenue to the western town limits.

Commercial: The Town has received \$500,000 from the Virginia Brownfields Restoration and Economic Redevelopment Assistance Fund (VABF) and the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to conduct a Structural Study at Gish Mill and survey and engineering work at the McClung Industrial Property. In addition, the Town has begun with the assessment of the environmental conditions at other "brownfield" sites throughout the community for future targeted redevelopment.

Major Initiatives (Continued)

In partnership with Roanoke County, Vinton has realized immense success with this “redevelopment” strategy. The Town of Vinton is actively recruiting a hotel to diversify the tax base and provide lodging options for visitors in the immediate area and region. The Town is also revitalizing the downtown area through recruitment, public-private partnerships, and the expanded Downtown Facade Improvement Program. New businesses such as Pok-E-Joe’s and Pollard 107 South have increased visitation and placemaking in the Town, specifically downtown Vinton proper. The Town proactively engages in redevelopment projects to make the highest and best use of challenged, blighted, and vacant properties, such as the Cleveland Mart Redevelopment Project, which is revitalizing a vacant commercial space in an urban neighborhood into a mixed-use space with 1,000 square feet of commercial space and seven new residential apartments.

Accounting System and Budgetary Controls

The Town’s accounting records for governmental fund-type operations are maintained on a modified accrual basis with revenues being recorded when available and measurable, and expenditures being recorded when services or goods are received, and fund liabilities are incurred. Accounting records for proprietary fund types are maintained on the accrual basis with revenues and expenses being recorded when earned or incurred.

In developing or modifying the Town’s accounting system, consideration is given to the adequacy of internal controls. Internal controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding: (a) the safeguarding of assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and (b) the reliability of financial records for preparing financial statements and maintaining accountability for assets.

The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: (a) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived, and (b) the evaluation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management. All internal control evaluations occur within the above framework. The Town’s internal controls adequately safeguard assets and provide reasonable assurance of proper recording of financial transactions.

Budgetary control is maintained at the department or function level by the adoption of an annual, accrual plus encumbrances basis budget for both the General and Enterprise Funds. The budgetary controls are designed to ensure compliance with legal restrictions on expenditures as established by the Town Council. Only the Council can revise appropriations. Year-end outstanding encumbrances are reported as a reserve of fund balance and re-appropriated in the subsequent year for General Funds.

Cash Management

The Town uses a pooled cash concept to allow greater investment flexibility and consequently a better return on investments. Cash from all funds is pooled for investment purposes in the Commonwealth of Virginia’s Local Government Investment Pool, Virginia Municipal League VIP Funds, Money Market Accounts, Checking Account and Certificates of Deposit. The Town’s checking account is an interest-bearing public fund demand deposit account.

Risk Management

The Town’s various property and liability insurance coverage is provided by the Virginia Risk Sharing Association. The annual insurance costs are allocated to specific departments and funds based on assigned equipment, number of personnel, building usage, and other equitable cost estimates.

Independent Audit

Virginia law requires that the financial statements of the Town be audited by a Certified Public Accountant (or alternatively, by the Auditor of Public Accounts) selected by the Town Council. Brown, Edwards & Company, L.L.P., has performed an annual audit of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. Their audit was conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and *Specifications for Audit of Counties, Cities, and Towns*, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The auditor's report, which includes their opinion on the financial statements of the Town, is contained in this report on page one of the Financial Section. Other auditor's reports are included in the Compliance Section.

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

Certificate of Achievement

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial reporting to the Town for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. The Certificate of Achievement is a national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparing government financial reports.

To be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a governmental unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, the contents of which must conform to program standards. The Annual Report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for one year only. The Town of Vinton has received a Certificate of Achievement award in 1995 through 2021.

Acknowledgments

The preparation of this report was made possible through the diligent effort of the Treasurer's Office/Finance Department with the support of all departments and staff. We would like to express our appreciation to the members of the Town Council for their support in the preparation of the Town of Vinton's comprehensive annual financial report and to the Town's independent auditing firm, Brown, Edwards & Company, L.L.P. for their cooperation and input in this work.

Respectfully submitted,



Richard W. Peters, Jr.
Town Manager



Andrew C. Keen
Finance Director/Treasurer

Town of Vinton, Virginia

**Directory of Principal Officials
June 30, 2023**

Town Council

Bradley E. Grose, Mayor
Michael W. Stovall, Vice Mayor
Keith N. Liles
Laurie Mullins
Sabrina M. McCarty

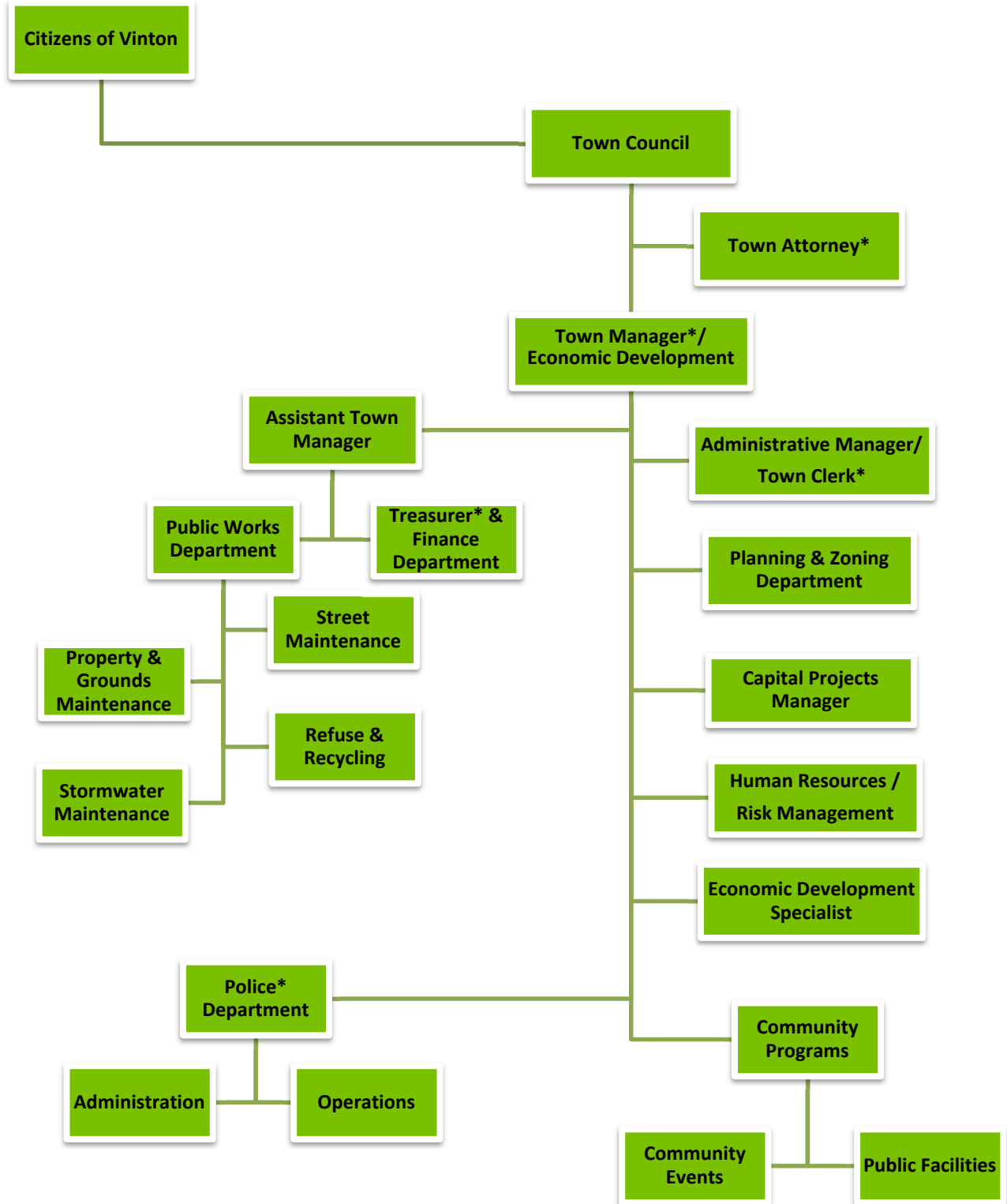
Appointed Officials

Richard PetersTown Manager
Andrew Keen..... Finance Director
Fabricio Drumond Chief of Police

Independent Auditors

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

Organizational Chart



*Town Attorney, Town Manager, Town Clerk, Treasurer and Police Chief are positions within the department appointed by Town Council.

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Financial Section



Independent Auditor's Report

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

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Vinton, Virginia (the "Town"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, 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, and each major fund of the Town, as of June 30, 2023, 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 and 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 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.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 21 to the financial statements, the Town transferred its water and sewer system to Western Virginia Water Authority ("WVWA") on July 1, 2022. Our opinion is not modified with respect to that matter.

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; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



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.



Required Supplementary Information


Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, and 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's basic financial statements. The introductory section and statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 *U.S. Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance), 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. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is 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 March 26, 2025, on our consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Roanoke, Virginia
March 26, 2025

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the Town of Vinton, Virginia (the "Town"), we offer readers of the Town's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the town's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal, which can be found on pages i through v of this report.

Financial Highlights

- The total assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Town exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$28,956,759 (net position). Of this amount, \$12,396,248 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the Town's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The Town's total net position increased by \$5,504,581 (23.47%) over the prior year. This increase is primarily due to total expenses of \$16,738,097 being less than total revenues of \$22,242,678. Another factor is the transfer of the Water System assets, which decreased total current and other assets by \$1,919,255 (4.55%). This resulted in a decrease in total capital asset values of \$4,816,416, with a decrease of 4.55% in total assets.

On the other hand, the Town's long-term liabilities also decreased by \$1,934,000 (21.82%) due to transferring all debt associated with the Water System.

Deferred Outflows decreased by \$358,160 (36.60%), and Deferred Inflows decreased by \$1,989,737 (48.25%) primarily due to the net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments.

The final result of all these effects is a 23.47% increase in net position.

- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town's governmental funds reported an ending fund balance of \$11,316,383, an increase of \$3,946,417 compared with the prior year. This is mostly due to an increase of \$773,373 (13.99%) in cash from interest earnings and a decrease of \$2,886,954 (68.75%) in total liabilities.
 - The general fund accounted for \$6,603,402 of the ending fund balance in the governmental funds, with an unassigned fund balance of \$6,216,070. Approximately 94.13% of the ending general fund balance is available for spending at the Town's discretion (unassigned fund balance) and represents 78.53% of the general fund's expenditures, excluding transfers to other funds.
 - The capital fund had an ending committed fund balance of \$4,628,403. This is primarily due to unfinished projects during the fiscal year. The funds are anticipated to be used in the following years to complete budgeted capital projects.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

Overview of the Financial Statements (Continued)

Government-Wide Financial Statements – The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Town’s finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents information on all of the Town’s assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference between the four reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Town is improving or deteriorating.

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

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Town that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the Town include general government, public safety, public works, community development, parks, recreation, and cultural. The business-type activity of the Town is the water and sewer department and the stormwater functions.

Fund Financial Statements – A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Town, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the Town can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary funds.

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

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, comparing the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements is useful. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government’s near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental funds’ balance sheet and the governmental funds’ statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

The Town adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund and capital fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Proprietary Funds – The Town maintains one type of proprietary fund. *Enterprise funds* are used to report the same functions presented as *business-type activities* in government-wide financial statements. The Town uses an enterprise fund to account for its Water and Sewer Department and Stormwater functions.

Overview of the Financial Statements (Continued)

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The financial statements for proprietary funds provide separate information for the Water and Sewer Department and Stormwater functions.

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

Other Information – In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain *required supplementary information* concerning the Town’s funding progress for the defined benefit pension plan.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve as a useful indicator of a government’s financial position over time. In the case of the Town, the net position was \$28,956,759 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

The largest portion of the Town’s net position (56.04%) reflects its net investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, infrastructure, machinery, and equipment, less any related debt used to acquire those still outstanding assets). The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending. Although the Town’s net investment in its 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's Net Position					
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Current and other assets	\$ 13,746,773	\$ 13,604,317	\$ 10,008,586	\$ 7,253,881	\$ 23,755,359	\$ 20,858,198
Capital assets	13,041,020	10,380,978	3,421,918	10,898,376	16,462,938	21,279,354
Total assets	26,787,793	23,985,295	13,430,504	18,152,257	40,218,297	42,137,552
Deferred outflows of resources	516,694	692,235	37,510	286,256	554,204	978,491
Current and other liabilities	1,740,137	4,941,615	1,013,130	1,736,038	2,753,267	6,677,653
Long-term liabilities	1,635,634	1,945,265	5,292,987	6,917,356	6,928,621	8,862,621
Total liabilities	3,375,771	6,886,880	6,306,117	8,653,394	9,681,888	15,540,274
Deferred inflows of resources	2,054,975	3,378,721	78,879	744,870	2,133,854	4,123,591
Net position						
Net investment in capital assets	11,568,061	8,516,026	4,696,174	5,992,839	16,264,235	14,508,865
Restricted	296,276	905,697	-	206,089	296,276	1,111,786
Unrestricted	10,009,404	4,990,206	2,386,844	2,841,321	12,396,248	7,831,527
Total net position	\$ 21,873,741	\$ 14,411,929	\$ 7,083,018	\$ 9,040,249	\$ 28,956,759	\$ 23,452,178

An *unrestricted net position* of \$12,396,248 may be used to meet the Town’s ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis (Continued)

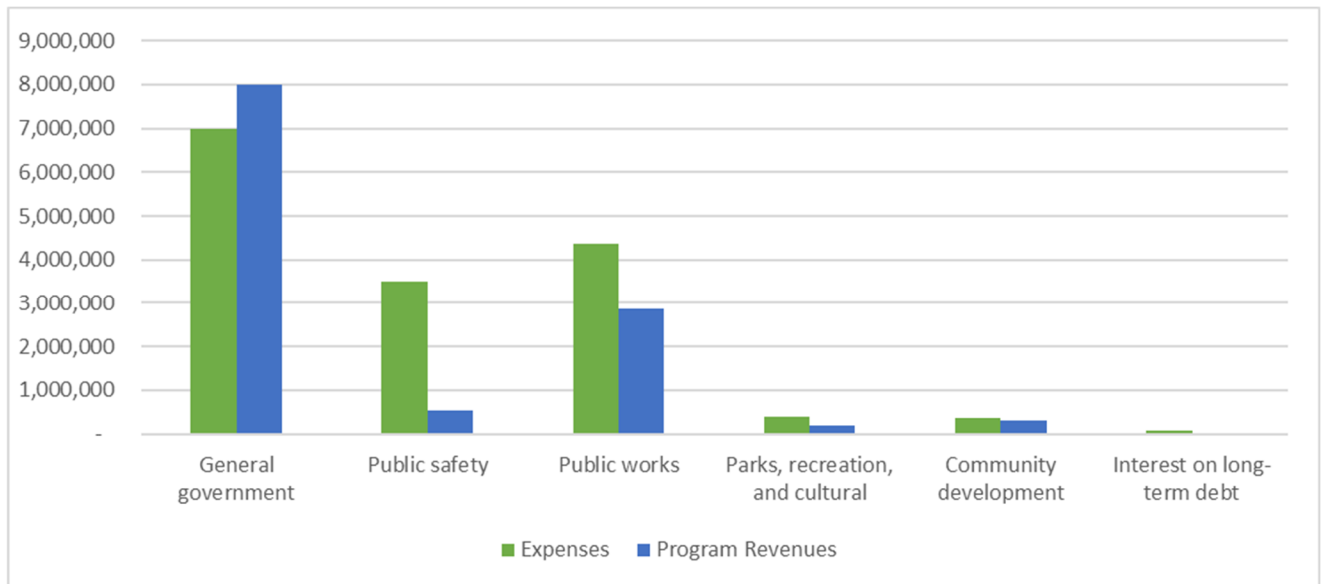
At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town can report positive balances in all three categories of net position, both for the government and its separate governmental and business-type activities. The same situation held true for the prior fiscal year.

Governmental activities – Governmental activities increased the Town's net position by \$7,461,812. For the most part, revenues closely paralleled inflation and conditions represented in the economy and growth in the demand for services. Revenues from operating grants and contributions, various taxes, and capital grants and contributions increased over the prior year. Investment earnings also increased because the Town's investments and bond proceeds were invested in higher yields.

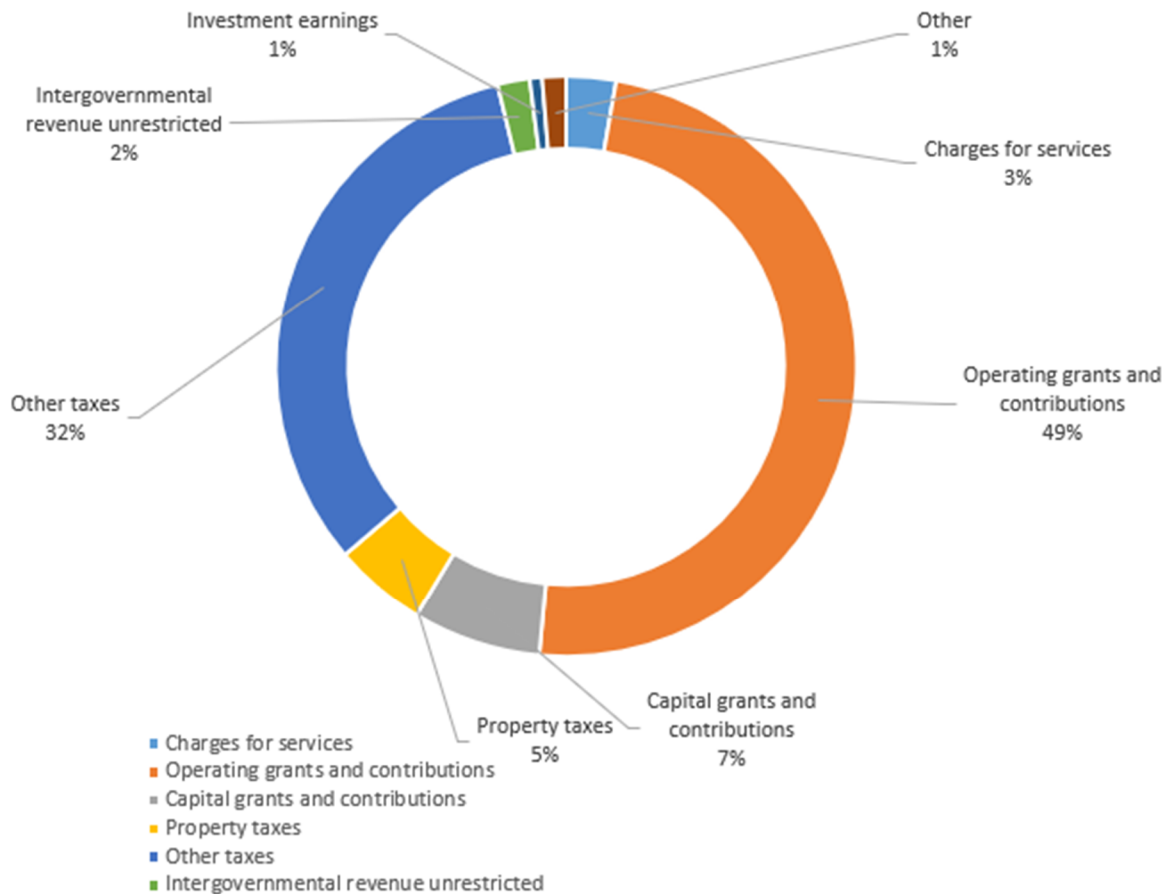
The Town's Changes in Net Position						
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Revenues						
Program revenues						
Charges for services	\$ 569,071	\$ 488,927	\$ 313	\$ 4,027,673	\$ 569,384	\$ 4,516,600
Operating grants and contributions	10,038,351	2,262,924	-	-	10,038,351	2,262,924
Capital grants and contributions	1,471,284	395,574	-	-	1,471,284	395,574
General revenues						
Property taxes	1,063,416	839,021	-	-	1,063,416	839,021
Other taxes	6,677,449	6,136,436	-	-	6,677,449	6,136,436
Intergovernmental revenue	369,934	344,058	-	-	369,934	344,058
Investment earnings	140,557	10,804	77,618	11,559	218,175	22,363
Other	272,970	231,014	1,561,715	494,659	1,834,685	725,673
Total revenues	<u>20,603,032</u>	<u>10,708,758</u>	<u>1,639,646</u>	<u>4,533,891</u>	<u>22,242,678</u>	<u>15,242,649</u>
Expenses						
General government administration	6,978,501	1,838,254	-	-	6,978,501	1,838,254
Public safety	3,508,454	2,701,937	-	-	3,508,454	2,701,937
Public works	4,362,400	1,793,344	-	-	4,362,400	1,793,344
Parks, recreation, and cultural	405,648	481,002	-	-	405,648	481,002
Community development	365,135	646,588	-	-	365,135	646,588
Interest on long-term debt	84,322	104,711	-	-	84,322	104,711
Water and sewer	-	-	441,828	3,493,083	441,828	3,493,083
Stormwater management	-	-	591,809	320,668	591,809	320,668
Total expenses	<u>15,704,460</u>	<u>7,565,836</u>	<u>1,033,637</u>	<u>3,813,751</u>	<u>16,738,097</u>	<u>11,379,587</u>
Excess of Revenues over expenditures	4,898,572	3,142,922	606,009	720,140	5,504,581	3,863,062
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Transfers in (out)	2,563,240	(595,938)	(2,563,240)	595,938	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>2,563,240</u>	<u>(595,938)</u>	<u>(2,563,240)</u>	<u>595,938</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Change in net position	7,461,812	2,546,984	(1,957,231)	1,316,078	5,504,581	3,863,062
Net position – July 1, restated	14,411,929	11,864,945	9,040,249	7,724,171	23,452,178	19,589,116
Net position – June 30	<u>\$ 21,873,741</u>	<u>\$ 14,411,929</u>	<u>\$ 7,083,018</u>	<u>\$ 9,040,249</u>	<u>\$ 28,956,759</u>	<u>\$ 23,452,178</u>

Government-Wide Financial Analysis (Continued)

Expenses and Program Revenues – Governmental Activities



Revenues by Source – Governmental Activities



Government-Wide Financial Analysis (Continued)

Business-type activities—Business-type activities decreased the Town's net position by \$1,957,231. This is primarily due to all assets and liabilities transferred to Western Virginia Water Authority on July 1, 2023, resulting in decreased assets and loans.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

Governmental funds – The Town's governmental funds focus on information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of *spendable* resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Town's financing requirements. In particular, *unassigned fund balance* may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the Town's governmental funds reported an ending fund balance of \$11,316,383, an increase of \$3,946,417 compared with the prior year. This is due to an increase in unassigned funds of \$773,373 and a decrease in total liabilities of \$2,886,954.

The general fund's balance increased by \$637,623 (11%) during the current fiscal year. This increase is primarily due to revenues exceeding original budget projections.

The capital fund balance is used to account for the construction of major capital projects or the purchase of major equipment. At the end of the current fiscal year, the capital fund increased by \$3,229,173, for a balance of \$4,628,403 of committed funds to various projects. Those projects include street maintenance of Mountain View Rd., Traffic signals, a Hotel Development project, an update to the Vinton War Memorial, and the redevelopment of Gish Mill.

The fund balance of the grant fund accounts is revenue resources restricted to expenditures for specific purposes. At the end of the current fiscal year, the grant fund's unassigned fund balance increased by \$162,983 due to projects extending into the next fiscal year.

Proprietary funds – The Town's proprietary fund provides the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

The unrestricted net position of the Water and Sewer Department at the end of the year amounted to \$2,468,639. The unrestricted net position of the Stormwater Management Department at the end of the year reflected a negative balance of \$81,795. This situation indicates the need for additional support from the general fund in the upcoming fiscal year. Factors concerning the finances of this fund have already been addressed in the discussion of the Town's business-type activities.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Differences between the original budget and the final amended budget for revenues were \$257,565 less than expected, primarily due to funding delays in reimbursements for grant projects.

The difference between the original budget and the final amended budget for expenditures was \$2,925,242, primarily due to Administrative Salary expenditures being transferred to the grant fund for reimbursement from the CARES Act funding.

Multiple variances between the final budget and the actual results for the year can be briefly summarized as follows:

- There was a positive variance in real property taxes and a 3.58% collection over the budgeted amount. The real property tax rate did not change from \$0.07 per \$100 of assessed value. The assessment value of used vehicles increased; therefore, our billed amount increased. In addition, the state-issued stimulus funds increase our chances of recovery for past-due collections.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights (Continued)

- There was a positive variance of other local taxes of \$298,030 or 4.68% more than the budgeted amount collected. Several key economic revenues, such as inflation, outperformed expectations, such as Meals Tax, Sales Tax, Business License Tax, and Pari-mutuel Tax.
- The Town experienced a positive variance in the Charges for Services category of \$49,897 or 29.85% more than the budgeted amount collected. This is primarily due to more events hosted by the War Memorial.
- There was a negative variance in other revenues and \$801,806 (76.04%) of the budgeted. This was due to reclassifying reimbursement funds to the proprietary funds for debit payments to align with established accounting standards.
- All expenditures by budget functions have favorable variances. The salary savings with the reimbursement from the CARES Act allowed the Town to reduce expenditures across all departments. This helps with the shortfall in revenue from the Water System and other revenues.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets – The Town’s investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2023, amounts to \$16,462,938 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and systems, improvements, infrastructure, machinery, and equipment. Due to the transfer of assets to the Western Virginia Water Authority on July 1, 2023, the total decrease in the Town’s investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year was 12.10% (a 35.84% decrease for governmental activities and a 21.64% decrease for business-type activities). Additional information on the Town’s capital assets can be found in Note 5 of this report.

The Town’s Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)						
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Land	\$ 1,823,532	\$ 1,823,532	\$ 80,752	\$ 80,752	\$ 1,904,284	\$ 1,904,284
Buildings and systems	4,304,802	4,223,577	331,569	7,643,590	4,636,371	11,867,167
Infrastructure	2,334,315	1,997,976	-	-	2,334,315	1,997,976
Improvements other than buildings	-	-	-	1,632,882	-	1,632,882
Machinery and equipment	1,862,662	1,700,994	327,800	1,008,645	2,190,462	2,709,639
Construction in progress	2,715,709	634,899	2,681,797	532,507	5,397,506	1,167,406
Total	\$ 13,041,020	\$ 10,380,978	\$ 3,421,918	\$ 10,898,376	\$ 16,462,938	\$ 21,279,354

Long-term debt—At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town's total debt outstanding was \$1,499,724, minus compensated absences. Of this amount, \$524,248 is related to operating leases, and the remainder is general obligation bonds.

The Town’s Outstanding Debt General Obligation and Capital Leases						
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
General obligation bonds	\$ 975,476	\$ 1,324,208	\$ -	\$ 6,358,791	\$ 975,476	\$ 7,682,999
Revenue bonds	-	-	-	1,157,000	-	1,157,000
Other obligations	-	-	-	358,141	-	358,141
Operating Leases	524,248	584,067	-	-	524,248	584,067
Total	\$ 1,499,724	\$ 1,908,275	\$ -	\$ 7,873,932	\$ 1,499,724	\$ 9,782,207

Capital Asset and Debt Administration (Continued)

The Town's total debt decreased by \$8,282,483, or 84.67%, during the fiscal year. This decrease is due to the debt being transferred to the Western Virginia Water Authority following the service transfer on July 1, 2023.

Additional information on the Town's long-term debt can be found in Note 6 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

During the current year, the Town experienced a growth in local revenue pari-mutuel tax (off-track betting revenue), which has quickly become a top revenue source in the general fund along with prepared food and beverage tax and state sales tax collections. The Town has previously had limited funding for capital items due to low or negative revenue growth from the previous decade (2010-2019) and has used these new and improved revenue sources to improve and replace capital items vital to the Town's services.

- The unemployment rate for Roanoke County (no statistics are available for the Town individually) as of June 30, 2023, is 2.70%, which has remained steady over the last year. This is on par with the state's average unemployment rate as of June 30, 2023, of 2.60% and lower than the national average rate of 3.60%.
- The occupancy rate of the Town's central business district has remained at 90% for the past six years.
- Inflationary trends in the region compare favorably to national indices.
- No real property tax increase for calendar year 2023, but an overall increase in reassessment for real estate values increased the tax levy.

During the current fiscal year, the general fund's unassigned fund balance increased by \$610,390. The general fund remains strong, with an ending unassigned fund balance of \$6,216,070. This available fund balance is intended to be used for future one-time needs of the Town and as working capital during months of low cash collection volume.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Finance Department/Treasurer's Office, Town of Vinton, 311 S. Pollard Street, Vinton, Virginia 24179. www.vintonva.gov



Basic Financial Statements

Town of Vinton, Virginia

Exhibit 1

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2023

			Totals	
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	2023	Restated (For Comparison Only) 2022
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	\$ 11,796,050	\$ 593,165	\$ 12,389,215	\$ 14,962,067
Receivables, net (Note 3)	678,733	-	678,733	628,800
Due from other governmental units within one year (Notes 4 & 21)	715,294	2,300,915	3,016,209	951,085
Inventories	-	20,569	20,569	60,077
Land held for resale	495,239	-	495,239	495,239
Prepays	20,419	269	20,688	12,111
Loans receivable	14,503	-	14,503	21,646
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted (Note 2)	26,535	370,534	397,069	2,915,160
Net pension asset (Notes 8 & 11)	-	-	-	812,013
Due from other governmental units in more than one year (Note 21)	-	6,723,134	6,723,134	-
Capital assets: (Note 5)				
Nondepreciable	4,539,241	2,762,549	7,301,790	3,071,690
Depreciable, net	8,501,779	659,369	9,161,148	18,207,664
Total assets	26,787,793	13,430,504	40,218,297	42,137,552
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred charge on refunding	26,765	-	26,765	123,185
Deferred outflows related to pensions (Notes 8 & 11)	433,671	34,151	467,822	793,053
Deferred outflows related to other postemployment benefits (Notes 9, 10, & 11)	56,258	3,359	59,617	62,253
Total deferred outflows of resources	516,694	37,510	554,204	978,491
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	695,489	190,047	885,536	853,968
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	138,536	9,020	147,556	206,511
Accrued interest payable	5,277	-	5,277	53,081
Due to other governmental units within one year (Note 21)	-	800,915	800,915	-
Unearned revenue	34,754	-	34,754	3,791,901
Long-term liabilities due within one year (Note 6)	846,608	11,987	858,595	1,772,192
Net other postemployment benefit liability due within one year (Note 9, 10, & 11)	19,473	1,161	20,634	-
Noncurrent liabilities due in more than one year:				
Due to other governmental units in more than one year (Note 21)	-	5,223,134	5,223,134	-
Net pension liability (Notes 8 & 11)	56,387	4,440	60,827	-
Net other postemployment benefit liability (Notes 9, 10, & 11)	327,483	31,296	358,779	373,163
Long-term liabilities due in more than one year (Note 6)	1,251,764	34,117	1,285,881	8,489,458
Total liabilities	3,375,771	6,306,117	9,681,888	15,540,274
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Property taxes collected in advance	985,397	-	985,397	936,222
Deferred inflows related to pensions (Notes 8 & 11)	788,762	62,114	850,876	2,813,940
Deferred inflow related to other postemployment benefits (Notes 9, 10, & 11)	280,816	16,765	297,581	373,429
Total deferred inflows of resources	2,054,975	78,879	2,133,854	4,123,591
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	11,568,061	4,696,174	16,264,235	14,508,865
Restricted for:				
Public safety	296,276	-	296,276	299,773
Pensions	-	-	-	812,013
Unrestricted	10,009,404	2,386,844	12,396,248	7,831,527
Total net position	\$ 21,873,741	\$ 7,083,018	\$ 28,956,759	\$ 23,452,178

The Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

Town of Vinton, Virginia

Exhibit 2

Statement of Activities

Year Ended June 30, 2023

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Totals	
							2023	Restated (For Comparison Only) 2022
Governmental activities								
General government administration	\$ 6,978,501	\$ 33,781	\$ 7,961,098	\$ -	\$ 1,016,378		\$ 1,016,378	\$ (1,177,392)
Public safety	3,508,454	91,775	403,137	47,024	(2,966,518)		(2,966,518)	(2,134,515)
Public works	4,362,400	238,435	1,483,805	1,157,286	(1,482,874)		(1,482,874)	(275,596)
Planning and zoning	-	-	155,262	-	155,262		155,262	4,062
Parks, recreation, and cultural	405,648	199,166	-	-	(206,482)		(206,482)	(337,249)
Community development	365,135	5,914	35,049	266,974	(57,198)		(57,198)	(393,010)
Interest on long-term debt	84,322	-	-	-	(84,322)		(84,322)	(104,711)
Total governmental activities	15,704,460	569,071	10,038,351	1,471,284	(3,625,754)		(3,625,754)	(4,418,411)
Business-type activities								
Water and sewer	441,828	313	-	-	-	\$ (441,515)	(441,515)	534,590
Stormwater management	591,809	-	-	-	-	(591,809)	(591,809)	(320,668)
Total business-type activities	1,033,637	313	-	-	-	(1,033,324)	(1,033,324)	213,922
Total	<u>\$ 16,738,097</u>	<u>\$ 569,384</u>	<u>\$ 10,038,351</u>	<u>\$ 1,471,284</u>	<u>(3,625,754)</u>	<u>(1,033,324)</u>	<u>(4,659,078)</u>	<u>(4,204,489)</u>
General revenues								
Property taxes (Note 15)					1,063,416	-	1,063,416	839,021
Sales tax					1,442,370	-	1,442,370	1,331,193
Meals tax					1,780,218	-	1,780,218	1,668,087
Utilities tax					676,157	-	676,157	697,847
Pari-mutuel tax					1,320,376	-	1,320,376	1,023,595
Business license tax					752,151	-	752,151	785,146
Bank stock tax					319,130	-	319,130	276,548
Cigarette tax					185,245	-	185,245	145,951
Vehicle license fee					175,950	-	175,950	178,600
Other local taxes					25,852	-	25,852	29,469
Intergovernmental revenue not program specific					369,934	-	369,934	344,058
Unrestricted investment earnings					140,557	27,591	168,148	12,305
Restricted investment earnings					-	50,027	50,027	10,058
Rebates					248,177	-	248,177	214,416
Other					24,793	1,561,715	1,586,508	511,257
Transfers (Note 18)					2,563,240	(2,563,240)	-	-
Total general revenues					11,087,566	(923,907)	10,163,659	8,067,551
Change in net position					7,461,812	(1,957,231)	5,504,581	3,863,062
NET POSITION AT JULY 1, RESTATED					14,411,929	9,040,249	23,452,178	19,589,116
NET POSITION AT JUNE 30					<u>\$ 21,873,741</u>	<u>\$ 7,083,018</u>	<u>\$ 28,956,759</u>	<u>\$ 23,452,178</u>

The Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

Town of Vinton, Virginia

Exhibit 3

Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2023

	2023				2022
	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Grant Fund	Total Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
					(For Comparison Only)
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,531,988	\$ 4,820,695	\$ 443,367	\$ 11,796,050	\$ 11,394,559
Receivables, net	678,733	-	-	678,733	594,643
Due from other governmental units	353,001	-	362,293	715,294	454,876
Due from other funds	443,331	-	-	443,331	-
Inventories	-	-	-	-	47
Land held for resale	495,239	-	-	495,239	495,239
Prepays	20,419	-	-	20,419	10,848
Loans receivable	14,503	-	-	14,503	21,646
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted	26,535	-	-	26,535	26,535
Total assets	<u>\$ 8,563,749</u>	<u>\$ 4,820,695</u>	<u>\$ 805,660</u>	<u>\$ 14,190,104</u>	<u>\$ 12,998,393</u>
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 240,153	\$ 192,292	\$ 263,044	\$ 695,489	\$ 244,013
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	138,495	-	41	138,536	163,150
Due to other funds	-	-	443,331	443,331	-
Unearned revenue	20,088	-	14,666	34,754	3,791,901
Total liabilities	<u>398,736</u>	<u>192,292</u>	<u>721,082</u>	<u>1,312,110</u>	<u>4,199,064</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Property taxes collected in advance	985,397	-	-	985,397	936,222
Unavailable revenue	576,214	-	-	576,214	493,141
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>1,561,611</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,561,611</u>	<u>1,429,363</u>
FUND BALANCES (Note 19)					
Nonspendable	42,180	-	-	42,180	110,230
Restricted	296,276	-	-	296,276	299,773
Committed	-	4,628,403	-	4,628,403	1,399,230
Assigned	48,876	-	-	48,876	33,458
Unassigned	6,216,070	-	84,578	6,300,648	5,527,275
Total fund balances	<u>6,603,402</u>	<u>4,628,403</u>	<u>84,578</u>	<u>11,316,383</u>	<u>7,369,966</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	<u>\$ 8,563,749</u>	<u>\$ 4,820,695</u>	<u>\$ 805,660</u>	<u>\$ 14,190,104</u>	<u>\$ 12,998,393</u>

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2023

	Governmental Funds	
		(For Comparison Only)
	2023	2022
Total Fund Balances – Governmental Fund	\$ 11,316,383	\$ 7,369,966
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	\$ 25,345,562	
Less: accumulated depreciation	<u>(12,304,542)</u>	
	13,041,020	10,380,978
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.	576,214	493,141
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	433,671	
Other postemployment benefits	56,258	
Deferred inflows related to:		
Pensions	(788,762)	
Other postemployment benefits	(280,816)	
Net pension liability	(56,387)	
Net other postemployment benefits liability	<u>(346,956)</u>	
	(982,992)	(1,524,434)
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 deferred amounts	(948,711)	
Operating lease obligations	(524,248)	
Accrued interest payable	(5,277)	
Compensated absences	<u>(598,648)</u>	
	(2,076,884)	(2,307,722)
Total Net Position – Governmental Activities	\$ 21,873,741	\$ 14,411,929

Town of Vinton, Virginia

Exhibit 5

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	2023			2022
	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Grant Fund	Total Governmental Funds
				(For Comparison Only)
REVENUES				
General property taxes	\$ 1,004,407	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,004,407
Other local taxes	6,659,996	-	-	6,659,996
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses	5,915	-	-	5,915
Fines and forfeitures	71,949	-	-	71,949
Revenues from use of money and property	111,538	54,661	-	166,199
Charges for services	217,040	-	-	217,040
Other	252,646	-	-	252,646
Recovered costs	306,276	-	-	306,276
Non-categorical aid	443,549	-	7,963,758	8,407,307
Categorical aid	1,797,855	-	1,630,370	3,428,225
Total revenues	10,871,171	54,661	9,594,128	20,519,960
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government administration	1,065,589	-	3,387,133	4,452,722
Public safety	2,375,779	-	47,249	2,423,028
Public works	1,517,483	436,147	-	1,953,630
Parks, recreation, and cultural	429,158	-	-	429,158
Community development	246,370	-	323,745	570,115
Capital projects	1,560,245	1,454,682	5,826,245	8,841,172
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	650,011	-	-	650,011
Interest and fiscal charges	70,710	-	-	70,710
Total expenditures	7,915,345	1,890,829	9,584,372	19,390,546
Excess (deficit) of revenues over (under) expenditures	2,955,826	(1,836,168)	9,756	1,129,414
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Issuance of leases	253,763	-	-	253,763
Transfers in	1,824,292	5,065,341	1,894,156	8,783,789
Transfers out	(4,396,258)	-	(1,824,291)	(6,220,549)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(2,318,203)	5,065,341	69,865	2,817,003
Net change in fund balance	637,623	3,229,173	79,621	3,946,417
FUND BALANCE AT JULY 1	5,965,779	1,399,230	4,957	7,369,966
FUND BALANCE AT JUNE 30	\$ 6,603,402	\$ 4,628,403	\$ 84,578	\$ 11,316,383
				\$ 7,369,966

**Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
of the Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities**
Year Ended June 30, 2023

		Governmental Funds	
		(For Comparison Only)	
		2023	2022
Net change in fund balance governmental fund		\$ 3,946,417	\$ 1,446,853
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:			
The net effect of the change in accrued interest expense is not reflected in the fund statements.		2,946	-
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures; however, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay \$3,435,130 exceeded depreciation \$1,028,849 and the value of the right-of-use lease asset addition in the current period \$241,460.		2,660,042	631,949
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		83,073	65,420
Governmental funds report employer pension contributions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of pension benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as pension expense.		490,584	508,443
Employer pension contributions	\$ 376,021		
Pension expense	<u>(866,605)</u>		
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 other postemployment benefit contributions	\$19,014		
Other postemployment benefits expense	<u>(69,872)</u>		
		50,858	41,256
The issuance of long-term debt 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 has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of those differences.		391,993	(3,293)
Some items 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. These activities consist of a increase in compensated absences.		(164,101)	(143,644)
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ 7,461,812	\$ 2,546,984

Town of Vinton, Virginia

Exhibit 7

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – General Fund Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
General property taxes	\$ 969,707	\$ 969,707	\$ 1,004,407	\$ 34,700
Other local taxes	5,679,703	6,361,966	6,659,996	298,030
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses	4,962	4,962	5,915	953
Fines and forfeitures	54,255	54,255	71,949	17,694
Revenues from use of money and property	75,372	91,612	111,538	19,926
Charges for services	127,143	167,143	217,040	49,897
Other	1,054,302	1,054,452	252,646	(801,806)
Recovered costs	253,063	396,451	306,276	(90,175)
Non-categorical aid	423,143	423,143	443,549	20,406
Categorical aid	1,605,045	1,605,045	1,797,855	192,810
Total revenues	10,246,695	11,128,736	10,871,171	(257,565)
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government administration	2,023,754	2,249,551	1,065,589	1,183,962
Public safety	2,878,337	2,815,279	2,375,779	439,500
Public works	1,793,600	1,828,962	1,517,483	311,479
Parks, recreation, and cultural	598,113	603,313	429,158	174,155
Community development	770,173	770,673	246,370	524,303
Capital projects	421,049	1,538,095	1,306,482	231,613
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	1,040,733	650,011	650,011	-
Interest and fiscal charges	130,940	130,940	70,710	60,230
Total expenditures	9,656,699	10,586,824	7,661,582	2,925,242
OTHER FINANCING USES				
Transfer in	-	1,824,292	1,824,292	-
Transfers out	(589,996)	(2,671,101)	(4,396,258)	(1,725,157)
Total other financing uses	(589,996)	(846,809)	(2,571,966)	(1,725,157)
Net change in fund balance	\$ -	\$ (304,897)	\$ 637,623	\$ 942,520

Town of Vinton, Virginia

Exhibit 8

Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2023

	Business-Type Activities – Enterprise Funds			
	2023			2022
				Total Enterprise
	Water and Sewer	Stormwater Management	Total Enterprise	Restated (For Comparison Only)
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 533,925	\$ 59,240	\$ 593,165	\$ 3,567,508
Receivables, net	-	-	-	34,157
Due from other governmental units (Note 4)	2,300,915	-	2,300,915	496,209
Inventories	-	20,569	20,569	60,030
Prepays	269	-	269	1,263
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted	370,534	-	370,534	2,888,625
Total current assets	3,205,643	79,809	3,285,452	7,047,792
Noncurrent assets:				
Net pension asset (Notes 8 & 11)	-	-	-	206,089
Due from other governmental units (Note 4)	6,723,134	-	6,723,134	-
Capital assets:				
Nondepreciable	2,233,884	528,665	2,762,549	613,259
Depreciable, net	350,387	308,982	659,369	10,285,117
Total noncurrent assets	9,307,405	837,647	10,145,052	11,104,465
Total assets	12,513,048	917,456	13,430,504	18,152,257
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred charge on refunding	-	-	-	79,862
Deferred outflows related to pensions (Notes 8 & 11)	-	34,151	34,151	201,277
Deferred outflows related to other postemployment benefits (Notes 9, 10, & 11)	-	3,359	3,359	5,117
Total deferred outflows of resources	-	37,510	37,510	286,256
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	159,636	30,411	190,047	609,955
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	2,197	6,823	9,020	43,361
Accrued interest payable	-	-	-	44,858
Due to other governmental units within one year (Note 21)	800,915	-	800,915	-
Net other postemployment benefit liability due within one year (Notes 9, 10, & 11)	-	1,161	1,161	-
Current portion of noncurrent liabilities (Note 6)	-	11,987	11,987	1,037,864
Total current liabilities	962,748	50,382	1,013,130	1,736,038
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due to other governmental units in more than one year (Note 21)	5,223,134	-	5,223,134	-
Net pension liability (Notes 8 & 11)	-	4,440	4,440	-
Net other postemployment benefit liability (Notes 9, 10, & 11)	-	31,296	31,296	36,392
Due in more than one year (Note 6)	-	34,117	34,117	6,880,964
Total noncurrent liabilities	5,223,134	69,853	5,292,987	6,917,356
Total liabilities	6,185,882	120,235	6,306,117	8,653,394
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred inflows related to pensions (Notes 8 & 11)	-	62,114	62,114	714,178
Deferred inflows related to other postemployment benefits (Notes 9, 10, & 11)	-	16,765	16,765	30,692
Total deferred inflows of resources	-	78,879	78,879	744,870
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	3,858,527	837,647	4,696,174	5,992,839
Restricted for:				
Pensions	-	-	-	206,089
Unrestricted	2,468,639	(81,795)	2,386,844	2,841,321
Total net position	\$ 6,327,166	\$ 755,852	\$ 7,083,018	\$ 9,040,249

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Business-Type Activities – Enterprise Fund			
	2023			2022
				Restated (For Comparison Only)
	Water and Sewer	Stormwater Management	Total Enterprise	Total Enterprise
OPERATING REVENUES				
Water service charges and fees	\$ 313	\$ -	\$ 313	\$ 1,755,652
Sewer service charges and fees	-	-	-	2,220,592
Water/sewer penalties	-	-	-	51,429
Other revenue	107,439	246,560	353,999	494,659
Total operating revenues	107,752	246,560	354,312	4,522,332
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Salaries	-	270,614	270,614	1,048,162
Fringe benefits	12,066	95,517	107,583	220,163
Contractual services	-	14,001	14,001	94,517
Maintenance	2,000	11,738	13,738	47,952
Rent, utilities, and insurance	1,175	810	1,985	339,534
Materials and supplies	1,772	105,601	107,373	121,982
Equipment repairs and rentals	-	-	-	40,643
Sewage treatment	-	-	-	436,687
Purchase of water	-	-	-	152,301
Other	146,158	44,809	190,967	277,094
Depreciation	187,106	48,719	235,825	858,836
Total operating expenses	350,277	591,809	942,086	3,637,871
Operating income (loss)	(242,525)	(345,249)	(587,774)	884,461
NON-OPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSE)				
Interest income	75,061	2,557	77,618	11,559
Interest expense	(91,551)	-	(91,551)	(168,998)
Transfer of operations to WVWA (Note 21)	1,207,716	-	1,207,716	(6,882)
Net non-operating revenue (expense)	1,191,226	2,557	1,193,783	(164,321)
Income (loss) before transfers	948,701	(342,692)	606,009	720,140
TRANSFERS IN (OUT)	(2,984,236)	420,996	(2,563,240)	595,938
Change in net position	(2,035,535)	78,304	(1,957,231)	1,316,078
NET POSITION AT JULY 1, RESTATED (Note 20)	8,362,701	677,548	9,040,249	7,724,171
NET POSITION AT JUNE 30	\$ 6,327,166	\$ 755,852	\$ 7,083,018	\$ 9,040,249

Town of Vinton, Virginia

Exhibit 10

Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Business-Type Activities – Enterprise Fund			
	2023			2022
	Water and Sewer	Stormwater Management	Total Enterprise	Total Enterprise
				Restated (For Comparison Only)
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts from (payments to) customers	\$ (110,869)	\$ -	\$ (110,869)	\$ 4,228,524
Receipts from other sources	107,439	246,560	353,999	494,659
Payments to suppliers	(426,156)	(210,532)	(636,688)	(1,658,385)
Payments to employees	(389,856)	(312,807)	(702,663)	(1,482,673)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(819,442)	(276,779)	(1,096,221)	1,582,125
NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Transfers from (to) other funds	(2,984,236)	420,996	(2,563,240)	595,938
Transfers of operations to WVWA	1,336,519	-	1,336,519	-
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities	(1,647,717)	420,996	(1,226,721)	595,938
CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Purchases of capital assets	(1,955,045)	(543,518)	(2,498,563)	(1,570,637)
Principal paid on long-term liabilities	(692,000)	-	(692,000)	(1,455,583)
Debt issuance costs	-	-	-	359
Interest paid	(56,547)	-	(56,547)	(141,931)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(2,703,592)	(543,518)	(3,247,110)	(3,167,792)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Interest received on investments	75,061	2,557.00	77,618	11,559
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(5,095,690)	(396,744)	(5,492,434)	(978,170)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS				
Beginning at July 1	6,000,149	455,984	6,456,133	7,434,303
Ending at June 30	<u>\$ 904,459</u>	<u>\$ 59,240</u>	<u>\$ 963,699</u>	<u>\$ 6,456,133</u>
RECONCILIATION TO EXHIBIT 8				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 533,925	\$ 59,240	\$ 593,165	\$ 3,567,508
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted	370,534	-	370,534	2,888,625
	<u>\$ 904,459</u>	<u>\$ 59,240</u>	<u>\$ 963,699</u>	<u>\$ 6,456,133</u>
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities				
Operating income (loss)	\$ (242,525)	\$ (345,249)	\$ (587,774)	\$ 884,461
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:				
Depreciation	187,106	48,719	235,825	858,836
Pension benefit net of employer contributions	(249,028)	(25,381)	(274,409)	(173,695)
Other postemployment benefit (expense) net of employer contributions	(52,832)	36,728	(16,104)	(13,344)
Change in certain assets and liabilities:				
(Increase) decrease in:				
Receivables, net	34,157	-	34,157	246,051
Inventories	58,441	(18,980)	39,461	10,285
Prepays	993	1.00	994	611
Increase (decrease) in:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(480,643)	(14,594)	(495,237)	(158,571)
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	(34,095)	(246)	(34,341)	(21,993)
Customer security deposits	-	-	-	(45,200)
Compensated absences	(41,016)	42,223	1,207	(5,316)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>\$ (819,442)</u>	<u>\$ (276,779)</u>	<u>\$ (1,096,221)</u>	<u>\$ 1,582,125</u>
NON-CASH CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Capital asset purchases included in accounts payable	<u>\$ 75,329</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 75,329</u>	<u>\$ 622,685</u>
Transfer of operations to WVWA	<u>\$ 1,207,716</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,207,716</u>	<u>\$ (6,882)</u>

Town of Vinton, Virginia
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. The Financial Reporting Entity

The Town of Vinton (the “Town”) was established in 1884. It is a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia operating under the Council-Manager form of government. The Town Council consists of a mayor and four other council members. The Town is part of Roanoke County and has taxing powers subject to state-wide restrictions and tax limits.

Vinton provides a full range of municipal services including police, refuse collection, recycling, public improvements, planning and zoning, general administrative services, recreation, and water and sewer services.

Jointly Governed Organizations

Roanoke Valley Resource Authority

The Town of Vinton, Roanoke County, and the City of Roanoke jointly participate in the Roanoke Valley Resource Authority, which operates a regional solid waste disposal system that includes a sanitary landfill, waste collection, and transfer station. The Authority is governed by a board composed of seven members appointed by the governing bodies of participating jurisdictions. Town Council appoints one member. The Town has control over the budget and financing of the Authority only to the extent of representation by the board member appointed. The participating localities are each responsible for their pro-rata share, based on population, of any year-end operating deficit. For the current year, the Town remitted \$216,251 to the Authority for services. A separate financial statement can be obtained from the Roanoke Valley Resource Authority, 110 Hollins Road, NE, Roanoke, Virginia 24012.

Roanoke Valley Regional Pound Facility

The Counties of Roanoke and Botetourt, the City of Roanoke, the Town of Vinton, and the Roanoke Valley Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Inc. formed the Advisory Board of the Roanoke Valley Regional Pound Facility to construct and operate a regional pound facility. The Board is composed of nine members. Each locality’s financial obligation is based on the number of animals caged per day at the facility. The County of Roanoke assumed responsibility for the Town’s percentage of the costs as part of the new memorandum of understanding with the County of Roanoke that went into effect on July 1, 2019. A separate financial statement can be obtained from the Roanoke Valley Regional Pound Facility, 1510 Baldwin Avenue, Roanoke, Virginia 24012.

Roanoke County Emergency Communications Center

The Town participates in an intergovernmental agreement with the County of Roanoke for the operation of a E-911 dispatch center. All personnel of the Center are employees of Roanoke County. The Director of Communications & Information Technology in coordination with the Emergency Communications Center Advisory Board is responsible for oversight of the Center. The Assistant Director for Communications and Information Technology is responsible for the day-to-day operational management of the Center. The Town and County of Roanoke contribute to the operational cost of the Center based on the pro rata share of call volume. The Town’s share of the operating cost was \$150,000 in the current year. Separate financial statements are not available.

Town of Vinton, Virginia
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

Western Virginia Regional Industrial Facility Authority

The Town of Vinton, County of Botetourt, County of Franklin, County of Roanoke, City of Salem, and the City of Roanoke jointly participate in the Western Virginia Regional Industrial Facility Authority, which functions to enhance the economic base for members by developing, owning, and operating facilities on a cooperative basis. The Authority is governed by a board composed of twelve members appointed by the governing bodies of participating jurisdictions. Town Council appoints two members. There were no associated costs to members for participation in the Authority in the current year. A separate financial statement can be obtained from the Western Virginia Regional Industrial Facility Authority care of Roanoke Regional Partnership, 111 Franklin Road, SE, Roanoke, Virginia 24011.

B. Individual Component Unit Disclosures

As required by generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), these financial statements present the Town as the primary government. A *component unit* is an entity for which the primary government is considered to be financially accountable. There are no component units within this reporting entity.

C. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of changes in net position) report information on all of the activities of the Town. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Interfund services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation. *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 is 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 the governmental fund and proprietary funds.

D. 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 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 collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Town considers revenue as available if it is collected within 45 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.

Town of Vinton, Virginia

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

Property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and 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 Town.

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

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

The *capital projects fund* is used to account for financial resources, which have been segregated for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

The *grant fund* is a special revenue fund that is used to report specific revenue sources that are limited to being used for a specific purpose.

The Town reports the following major proprietary funds:

The *enterprise funds* account 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, or where management has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for management control, accountability, or other purposes. The enterprise funds consist of the activities relating to water and sewer services and stormwater management.

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include (1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, (2) operating grants and contributions, and (3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *non-operating* 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 enterprise fund are charges to customers for sales and services. The stormwater management fund has not begun to collect dedicated utility fees. Operating expenses for enterprise funds 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 non-operating revenues and expenses.

E. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

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

- 1) Prior to June 30, the Town Manager submits to Council a proposed operating and capital budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. This budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- 2) Public hearings are conducted to obtain citizen comments.
- 3) Prior to June 30, the budgets for the general and enterprise funds are legally enacted through passage of an appropriations ordinance. Town Council may, from time to time, amend the budget providing for additional expenditures and the means for financing them. Town Council approved additional general fund appropriations of approximately \$3,184,000 during the fiscal year ended June 30, primarily for capital projects deferred from the prior year and additional operating expenditures.

Town of Vinton, Virginia
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

- 4) The appropriations ordinance places legal restrictions on expenditures at the department or function level. Management can over-expend at the line item level without approval of Town Council. The appropriation for each department or function can be revised only by Town Council. The Town Manager is authorized to transfer budget amounts within departments. All budget data presented in Exhibit 7 is at the legal level of budgetary control.
- 5) Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the general and enterprise funds.
- 6) Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles GAAP.
- 7) Appropriations lapse on June 30.
- 8) All budget data presented in the accompanying financial statements are revised as of June 30.

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as short-term, highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased.

G. Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts

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

H. Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost. Inventories are accounted for under the consumption method, where inventories are recorded as expenditures when consumed, rather than when purchased.

I. Prepaid Items

Governmental fund prepaid items consist primarily of health insurance premium payments 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.

Proprietary fund prepaid items consist primarily of inventory purchased before year-end but not received and on hand until after the year-end. Prepaid items are accounted for using the consumption method. The costs of these items are expensed in the subsequent fiscal year when they are actually consumed or used.

J. Land Held for Resale

Land held for resale represents a property that was purchased by the Town for the purposes of economic development. The Town intends to sell the property as soon as possible and thus it will not be placed into service to benefit the Town.

K. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment, and infrastructure, and right-of-use assets derived from leases acquired subsequent to July 1, 2001, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. *Capital assets* are defined by the Town as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$10,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets, donated works of art and similar items, and capital assets received in a service concession arrangement are recorded at acquisition value.

Town of Vinton, Virginia
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Leased assets are amortized over the shorter of the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset. In leases where a purchase option is reasonably certain of being exercised, the asset is amortized over the useful life, unless the underlying asset is nondepreciable, in which the leased asset is not amortized.

Property, plant, and equipment and infrastructure are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings and improvements	10-40 years
Machinery and equipment	3-10 years
Utility plant	20-40 years
Public domain infrastructure	25-40 years
Sewage treatment contract	30 years

L. Leases

The Town recognizes right-of-use assets and related liabilities for long-term leases exceeding 12 months.

At the commencement of a lease, the Town initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is measured initially as the amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying assets, but if the lease contains a purchase option the Town is reasonably certain to exercise, the lease asset is amortized over the useful life of the underlying asset.

M. 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 (expense) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statements that present financial position report a separate section for deferred inflows or 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.

N. Compensated Absences

The Town has policies, which allow for the accumulation and vesting of limited amounts of vacation and sick leave 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 only when the leave is due and payable.

O. Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring all financial statement elements relating 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 plan's net fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by the Virginia Retirement System (VRS). For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Town of Vinton, Virginia
Notes to Financial Statements
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P. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, *long-term debt* and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund-type statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as expenses.

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

Q. Fund Balances

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

Council establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by passage of an ordinance or resolution. This is typically done through adoption and amendment of the budget. The degree of difficulty to remove an ordinance is greater than a resolution; therefore, an ordinance is the most binding. Assigned fund balance is established by Council, the Town Manager, or the Director of Finance through adoption or amendment of the budget as intended for specific purpose (such as the purchase of capital assets, debt service, or for other purposes).

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.

Minimum Fund Balance Policy

The Town strives to maintain a General Fund reserve equal to four months of discretionary General Fund revenues.

Town of Vinton, Virginia
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

R. 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 and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

S. Comparative Information

The basic financial statements include certain prior year summarized comparative information in total but not at the level of detail required for a presentation in conformity with GAAP. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the government's financial statements for the prior year from which the summarized information was derived.

T. Reclassifications

Certain amounts in the prior-year comparison information have been reclassified for comparative purposes to conform with the presentation in the current-year financial statements.

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, and bankers' acceptances, repurchase agreements, and the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP). Pursuant to Section 2.1-234.7 *Code of Virginia*, the Treasury Board of the Commonwealth sponsors the LGIP and has delegated certain functions to the State Treasurer. The LGIP reports to the Treasury Board at their regulatory scheduled monthly meetings and the fair value of the position in LGIP is the same as the value of the pool shares (i.e., the LGIP maintains a stable net asset value of \$1 per share). The investment policy (the "Policy") specifies that no investment may have a maturity greater than one year from the date of purchase.

Credit Risk

As required by state statute, the Policy requires that "prime quality" commercial paper, with a maturity of 270 days or less, of issuing corporations organized under the laws of the United States, or of any state thereof including paper issued by banks and bank holding companies has received at least two of the following ratings: (i) at least prime 1 by Moody's

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Investors Service, Inc.; (ii) at least A1 by Standard & Poor's; or (iii) at least F1 by Fitch Ratings, Inc. provided that at the time of the any such investment has a net worth of at least \$50 million, the net income of the issuing corporation, or its guarantor, has averaged \$3 million per year for the previous five years, and all existing senior bonded indebtedness of the issuer, or its guarantor, has received at least two of the following ratings: (i) at lease A by Moody's Investors Service, Inc.; (ii) at least A by Standard & Poor's, or (iii) at least A by Fitch Ratings, Inc.

The Policy also requires that negotiable certificates of deposit and negotiable bank deposit notes of domestic banks and domestic offices of foreign banks with maturities not exceeding one year, have received at least two of the following ratings: (i) at least A-1 by Standard & Poor's; (ii) at least P-1 by Moody's Service; or (iii) at least at least F1 by Fitch Ratings. For maturities exceeding one year and not exceeding five years, have received at least two of the following ratings: (i) at least AA by Standard & Poor's, (ii) at least Aa by Moody's Investors Service, or (iii) at least AA by Fitch Ratings.

The Town has invested bond proceeds subject to rebate of arbitrage earnings in the Virginia State Non-Arbitrage Program (SNAP). SNAP is designed to assist local governments in complying with the arbitrage rebate requirements of the Tax Reform Act of 1986. These programs provide comprehensive investment management, accounting, and arbitrage rebate calculation services for proceeds of general obligation and revenue tax-exempt financing of Virginia local governments. The SNAP has been assigned an "AAAm" rating by Standard & Poor's. The maturity of the SNAP is less than one year.

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

As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates, the Town's investment policy specifies that no investment may have a maturity greater than two years from the date of purchase, and the average maturity of the portfolio must not exceed one year.

Custodial Credit Risk

The Policy requires that all investment securities shall 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, the Town's deposit and investment balances were as follows:

Deposits	
Demand deposits	\$ 12,382,428
Cash on hand	909
	<hr/> 12,383,337
Investments (Fair Value) (Level 1 Inputs)	
LGIP	21,875
VML VIP Liquidity Pool	10,590
SNAP	370,482
	<hr/> \$ 12,786,284
Total deposits and investments	

Town of Vinton, Virginia
Notes to Financial Statements
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Exhibit 1 total deposits and investments is composed as follows:

Cash and investments	\$ 12,389,215
Restricted cash	397,069
Total deposits and investments	\$ 12,786,284

Restricted cash and cash equivalents consist of \$370,482 in unspent bond proceeds, \$25,209 of evidence found, and \$1,378 of flex benefit spending that can only be used for specific purposes.

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

Note 3 – Receivables

Receivables consist of the following:

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Receivables			
Tax	\$ 679,983	\$ -	\$ 679,983
Accounts	246,665	285,716	532,381
Gross receivables	926,648	285,716	1,212,364
Less allowance for uncollectibles	(247,915)	(285,716)	(533,631)
Receivables, net	\$ 678,733	\$ -	\$ 678,733

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

	Unavailable	Unearned
Second Half property taxes billed in advance	\$ -	\$ 985,397
Delinquent property taxes receivable	342,611	-
Vehicle license fee	73,284	-
Sales and communication taxes	144,114	-
Deposits on facility use	-	20,088
Other	16,205	-
	\$ 576,214	\$ 1,005,485

The Grant Fund reported unearned revenue of \$14,666 in connection with the Coronavirus State and Local Recovery Funds related costs.

Town of Vinton, Virginia
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June 30, 2023

Note 4 – Due from Other Governmental Units

A summary of funds due from other governmental units was as follows:

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
Commonwealth of Virginia		
Communication taxes	\$ 37,446	\$ -
Rolling stock tax	8,934	-
ARBOR day grant	3,720	-
VML risk management grant	4,500	-
DMV overtime grant	3,211	-
Miscellaneous non-categorical aid	165	-
	<u>57,976</u>	<u>-</u>
Federal Government		
Grants	<u>350,862</u>	<u>-</u>
County of Roanoke		
Local sales taxes	243,959	-
Other	62,497	-
	<u>306,456</u>	<u>-</u>
Western Virginia Water Authority (See Note 21)	-	9,024,249
	<u>\$ 715,294</u>	<u>\$ 9,024,049</u>

Note 5 – Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year was as follows:

Governmental Activities	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Capital assets, not depreciated				
Land	\$ 1,823,532	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,823,532
Construction in progress	634,899	2,958,636	(877,826)	2,715,709
Total capital assets, not depreciated	<u>2,458,431</u>	<u>2,958,636</u>	<u>(877,826)</u>	<u>4,539,241</u>
Capital assets, depreciated				
Buildings and improvements	10,098,282	403,624	(2,413)	10,499,493
Machinery and equipment	4,213,452	413,467	(156,592)	4,470,327
Infrastructure	4,208,420	537,228	-	4,745,648
Lease asset – equipment	837,090	253,763	-	1,090,853
Total capital assets, depreciated	<u>19,357,244</u>	<u>1,608,082</u>	<u>(159,005)</u>	<u>20,806,321</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(5,874,705)	(322,087)	2,101	(6,194,691)
Machinery and equipment	(3,095,515)	(191,886)	156,904	(3,130,497)
Infrastructure	(2,210,444)	(200,889)	-	(2,411,333)
Lease asset – equipment	(254,034)	(313,987)	-	(568,021)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(11,434,698)</u>	<u>(1,028,849)</u>	<u>159,005</u>	<u>(12,304,542)</u>
Total capital assets, depreciated, net	<u>7,922,546</u>	<u>579,233</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,501,779</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 10,380,977</u>	<u>\$ 3,537,869</u>	<u>\$ (877,826)</u>	<u>\$ 13,041,020</u>

Town of Vinton, Virginia
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Business-type Activities	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Capital assets, not depreciated				
Land	\$ 80,752	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 80,752
Construction in progress	532,507	2,149,290	-	2,681,797
Total capital assets, not depreciated	613,259	2,149,290	-	2,762,549
Capital assets, depreciated				
Utility plant	21,562,309	18,585	(19,951,422)	1,629,472
Sewage treatment contract	4,066,884	-	(4,066,884)	-
Machinery and equipment	2,469,783	593,991	(1,870,252)	1,193,522
Total capital assets, depreciated	28,098,976	612,576	(25,888,558)	2,822,994
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Utility plant	(13,918,719)	(107,461)	12,728,277	(1,297,903)
Sewage treatment contract	(2,434,002)	(12,501)	2,446,503	-
Machinery and equipment	(1,461,138)	(115,863)	711,279	(865,722)
Total accumulated depreciation	(17,813,859)	(235,825)	15,886,059	(2,163,625)
Total capital assets. Depreciated, net	10,285,117	376,751	(10,002,499)	659,369
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 10,898,376</u>	<u>\$ 2,526,041</u>	<u>\$(10,002,499)</u>	<u>\$ 3,421,918</u>

Depreciation and amortization expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental activities	
General government administration	\$ 409,637
Public safety	223,613
Public works	395,599
	<u>\$ 1,028,849</u>
Business-type activities	
Water and sewer	\$ 187,106
Stormwater management	48,719
	<u>\$ 235,825</u>

Construction Commitments

The Town has a \$1,781,000 construction commitment for the Walnut Avenue Bike and Pedestrian construction project, a \$761,000 construction commitment for phase two of the Glade Creek Greenway construction project, a \$1,081,000 construction commitment for the Walnut Avenue and Lee Street construction project, a \$275,000 construction commitment for the Department of Health remodeling construction project, a \$404,000 construction commitment for the Gus Nicks Boulevard Pedestrian construction project, a \$400,000 construction commitment for the Walnut Avenue Parking Lot construction project, a \$265,000 construction commitment for the Traffic Signal Replacement construction project, a \$481,000 construction commitment for the Hardy Road Pedestrian Crosswalk construction project, a \$250,000 construction commitment for the Multi-Generational Park construction project, a \$100,000 construction commitment for the East Cleveland Avenue Redevelopment construction project, a \$1,674,000 construction commitment for the Third Street Lift Station, and a \$570,000 construction commitment for the Woodland Pipeline Stream Restoration as of June 30, 2023.

Town of Vinton, Virginia
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

Note 6 – Long-Term Liabilities

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

Governmental Activities	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
General obligation bonds	\$ 1,324,208	\$ -	\$ (348,732)	\$ 975,476	\$ 360,578
Operating leases	584,067	241,460	(301,279)	524,248	288,476
Compensated absences	434,547	307,502	(143,401)	598,648	197,554
	<u>\$ 2,342,822</u>	<u>\$ 548,962</u>	<u>\$ (793,412)</u>	<u>\$ 2,098,372</u>	<u>\$ 846,608</u>

Business-type Activities	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
General obligation bonds*	\$ 6,358,791	\$ -	\$ (6,358,791)	\$ -	\$ -
Revenue bond*	1,157,000	-	(1,157,000)	-	-
Obligation payable – WVWA*	358,141	-	(358,141)	-	-
Compensated absences	44,896	12,881	(11,673)	46,104	11,987
	<u>\$ 7,918,828</u>	<u>\$ 12,881</u>	<u>\$ (7,885,605)</u>	<u>\$ 46,104</u>	<u>\$ 11,987</u>

* Loans were transferred to Western Virginia Water Authority on July 1, 2022. However, the Town is still making debt service payments for three loans that are reimbursed by Western Virginia Water Authority as of July 1, 2022. The Town has booked a \$6 million Due from WVWA for these loan payments. See Note 21 for more information.

Governmental activities' compensated absences, pension liabilities, and other postemployment liabilities are generally liquidated by the general fund.

Year Ending June 30,	Governmental Activities			
	General Obligation Bonds		Operating Leases	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2024	\$ 360,578	\$ 16,020	\$ 288,476	\$ 15,756
2025	360,898	8,816	125,347	10,130
2026	127,000	4,048	53,241	7,760
2027	127,000	1,638	41,901	6,771
2028	-	-	15,283	2,931
	<u>\$ 975,476</u>	<u>\$ 30,522</u>	<u>\$ 524,248</u>	<u>\$ 43,348</u>

The revenue bond has been issued in accordance with the terms of an indenture agreement with the Virginia Municipal League/Virginia Association of Counties. The indenture agreement requires the Town to pledge its Water and Sewer Fund Revenues as collateral for the revenue bond and to maintain revenues in the Water and Sewer Fund equal to at least 1.20 of all debt service payments, which exclude any refunded principal payments. The pledged revenue coverage ratio for the year ended June 30, 2023, was 1.47. Statistical Section Table 9 presents the pledged revenue coverage ratio.

The Town entered into an agreement with the County of Roanoke in July 2019 that transferred the remaining debt payments associated with the Vinton Fire Station #2 and the Vinton Rescue Squad #2. The County makes semi-annual payments directly to the Town for the governmental activities' general obligation bonds.

Town of Vinton, Virginia
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Details of long-term indebtedness are as follows:

	<u>Interest Rates</u>	<u>Date Issued</u>	<u>Final Maturity Date</u>	<u>Amount of Original Issue</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
<u>General Obligation Bonds</u>					
Virginia Association of Counties					
G.O. Refunding Bonds	2.05%	05/25/16	02/01/27	\$ 702,000	\$ 291,000
Carter Bank and Trust					
G.O. Refunding Bonds	2.05%	06/27/13	11/01/24	2,228,409	470,476
Zions Bancorporation					
G.O. Refunding Bonds	1.66%	04/22/21	03/01/33	1,546,000	214,000
					<u>\$ 975,476</u>
<u>Operating Leases</u>					
Enterprise Fleet Vehicles	Various	Various	Various	\$ 573,782	\$ 478,518
Copiers	3.50%	07/01/21	10/31/24	40,687	16,797
Storage Building	3.50%	07/01/21	06/30/25	56,076	28,933
					<u>\$ 524,248</u>

Note 7 – Performance Agreements

The Town has committed funds for several performance agreements with local businesses to encourage redevelopment and economic growth in the Town. In exchange, the Town will provide funding equal to annual meals tax generated by the business or make annual payments as performance benchmarks are met, depending on the agreement. The expected maturity of the total payouts is June 30, 2034. As of June 30, 2023, the amount earned is \$590,342 and the amount unearned is \$4,921,893.

Note 8 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Plan Description

All full-time, salaried permanent employees of the Town of Vinton, (the “Political Subdivision”) are automatically covered by the VRS Retirement Plan upon employment. This multi-employer cost-sharing 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>
- <https://www.varetire.org/members/benefits/defined-benefit/plan2.asp>
- <https://www.varetirement.org/hybrid.html>

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Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

As of the June 30, 2021 actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the pension plan:

	Numbers
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	88
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	20
Non-vested inactive members	44
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	63
Total inactive members	127
Active members	61
Total covered employees	276

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, 2023, was 10.90% 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 \$405,632 and \$385,361 for the years ended June 30, 2023, and June 30, 2022, 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 that employer's fiduciary net position. For political subdivisions, the net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2021 rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2022.

Town of Vinton, Virginia

Notes to Financial Statements

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Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability for General Employees and Public Safety with Hazardous Duty Benefits in the Political Subdivision's Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021, 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, 2022.

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 Pub-2010 Mortality Table with various setbacks or set forwards for both males and females.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2021 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

General Employees – Largest 10 – Non-Hazardous Duty and All Others (Non 10 Largest): Update mortality table; adjusted retirement rates; 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 to withdrawal; no change to disability rates; no changes to salary scale; no change to line of duty disability; and no change to discount rate.

Town of Vinton, Virginia
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Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension System investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension System investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing 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%	5.71%	1.94%
Fixed Income	15.00	2.04	0.31
Credit Strategies	14.00	4.78	0.67
Real Assets	14.00	4.47	0.63
Private Equity	14.00	9.73	1.36
MAPS – Multi-Asset Public Strategies	6.00	3.73	0.22
PIP – Private Investment Partnership	3.00	6.55	0.20
Total	100.00%		5.33%
		Inflation	2.50%
		*Expected arithmetic nominal return	7.83%

- * The above allocation provides for a one-year return of 7.83%. 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 6.72%, including expected inflation of 2.5%. On October 10, 2019, the VRS Board elected a long-term rate of 6.75%, which is roughly at the 40th percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation at that time, providing a median return of 7.11%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability (asset) 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 FY 2012 or 100% of the actuarially determined employer contribution rate from the June 30, 2021 actuarial valuations, whichever was greater. From July 1, 2022 on, participating employers are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all

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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)	Net Pension Liability (Asset) (a)-(b)
Balance at June 30, 2021	\$ 20,523,665	\$ 21,335,678	\$ (812,013)
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	334,132	-	334,132
Interest	1,366,120	-	1,366,120
Changes of assumptions	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(315,901)	-	(315,901)
Contributions – employer	-	385,433	(385,433)
Contributions – employee	-	152,049	(152,049)
Net investment income	-	(13,038)	13,038
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,237,974)	(1,237,974)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(13,416)	13,416
Other changes	-	483	(483)
Net changes	146,377	(726,463)	(872,840)
Balance at June 30, 2022	<u>\$ 20,670,042</u>	<u>\$ 20,609,215</u>	<u>\$ 60,827</u>

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 was 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%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1.00% Increase (7.75%)
Political subdivision's net pension liability (asset)	<u>\$ 2,632,615</u>	<u>\$ 60,827</u>	<u>\$ (2,054,024)</u>

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

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the political subdivision recognized pension benefit of \$(359,288). At June 30, 2023, 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	\$ -	\$ 220,084
Change in assumptions	62,190	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	630,792
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	405,632	-
Total	<u><u>\$ 467,822</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 850,876</u></u>

The \$405,632 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 (Asset) in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024. 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 Ended June 30,	Increase (Reduction) to Pension Expense
2024	\$ (400,035)
2025	(253,011)
2026	(421,462)
2027	285,822
2028	-
Thereafter	-

Pension Plan Data

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

Note 9 – Other Postemployment Benefits Liability – Local Plan

Plan Description and Benefits Provided

The Town provides postemployment medical and dental benefits to its eligible retirees and their dependents through a single-employer defined benefit plan. At retirement, retirees under the age of 65 may participate in one of the Town's health and dental plans and may continue coverage under these plans until age 65 or becoming eligible for Medicare, whichever comes first. The Town contributes \$200 per month towards this coverage with the retiree paying the remainder

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of the premium. Medicare-eligible retirees may participate in the Medicare supplement only and pay 100% of the Medicare supplement premium. The retirees receive an implicit benefit from participating in the Town's health and dental plans through lower insurance rates created by the blending of the retirees with active employee's rates. The Town Council may change, add, or delete benefits (including contributions required of retired employees) as deemed appropriate.

Participants are eligible for the Plan at age 55 if they have completed 25 years of service. Retiring employees must have been active employees when they retire.

The Plan does not provide audited financial statements.

Funding Policy

The Town currently funds postemployment benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis. The Town does not intend to establish a trust to pre-fund this liability.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

As of the July 1, 2023 actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the Plan:

	Number
Inactive employees or beneficiaries	2
Active plan members	64
	66

Total OPEB Liability

The Town's total OPEB liability of \$198,799 was measured as of June 30, 2023, and was determined based on an actuarial valuation performed as of July 1, 2023.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

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

Inflation	3.00%
Discount rate	4.13%
Salary increases, including inflation	3.00%
Healthcare cost trend rates	5.00% for all future years
Retirees' share of benefit-related costs	\$-0-

Mortality rates: PUB 2010 General (M/F) with MP 2021 projection.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2023 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022.

Changes in assumptions and other inputs reflect plan changes, effect of economic/demographic gains or losses, and effect of assumptions changes or inputs.

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Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

Balance at June 30, 2022	\$ 207,371
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	15,565
Interest	8,059
Difference between expected and actual experience	(10,467)
Assumption or other input changes	(1,094)
Benefit payments	(20,635)
Net changes	(8,572)
Balance at June 30, 2023	<u><u>\$ 198,799</u></u>

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

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Town, as well as what the Town's total OPEB liability would be if it was calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (3.13%) or one-percentage-point higher (5.13%) than the current discount rate:

	1.00% Decrease (3.13%)	Current Discount Rate (4.13%)	1.00% Increase (5.13%)
Total OPEB liability	<u><u>\$ 230,589</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 198,799</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 171,402</u></u>

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Town, as well as what the Town's total OPEB liability would be if it was calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are one-percentage-point lower (4.0%) or one-percentage-point higher (6.0%) than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	1.00% Decrease (4.00%)	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (5.00%)	1.00% Increase (6.00%)
Total OPEB liability	<u><u>\$ 168,509</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 198,799</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 235,881</u></u>

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the Town recognized OPEB benefit of \$(19,837). At June 30, 2023, the political subdivision reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 98,919
Change in assumptions	7,564	119,322
Total	<u><u>\$ 7,564</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 218,241</u></u>

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The \$-0- reported as 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 OPEB Liability in the year ended June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Reduction to OPEB Expense
2024	\$ (43,461)
2025	(43,461)
2026	(43,697)
2027	(35,186)
2028	(14,530)
Thereafter	(30,342)

Note 10 – Other Postemployment Benefits Liability – Virginia Retirement System Plan

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

Plan Description

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.

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 <https://www.varetire.org/members/benefits/life-insurance/basic-group-life-insurance.asp>

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.

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Contributions

Contributions to the VRS OPEB program 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 program are as follows:

Group Life Insurance Program

Governed by:	<i>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.</i>
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, 2023 Contribution	\$20,149
June 30, 2022 Contribution	\$17,620

In June 2022, the Commonwealth made a special contribution of approximately \$30.4 million to the Group Life Insurance plan. This special payment was authorized by a Budget Amendment included in Chapter 1 of the 2022 Appropriation Act.

OPEB Liability, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2021, and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2022. 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, 2022, relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers.

Group Life Insurance Program

June 30, 2023 proportionate share of Liability	\$180,614
June 30, 2022 proportion	0.01580%
June 30, 2021 proportion	0.01424%
June 30, 2023 benefit	\$ (6,342)

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, 2023, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources.

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Group Life Insurance Program

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 14,302	\$ 7,246
Change in assumptions	6,737	17,593
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	11,286
Changes in proportion	10,865	43,215
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	20,149	-
Total	\$ 52,053	\$ 79,340

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, 2024. 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:

Group Life Insurance Program

Year Ended June 30,	Increase (Reduction) to OPEB Expense
2024	\$ (13,058)
2025	(14,892)
2026	(18,824)
2027	(1,075)
2028	413
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, 2021, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2022:

Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases, including inflation:	
• Locality – general employees	3.5 – 5.35%
• Locality – hazardous duty employees	3.5 – 4.75%
Healthcare cost trend rates:	
• Under age 65	7.00– 4.75%
• Ages 65 and older	5.375 – 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.

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Net OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability represent 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, 2022, net OPEB liability amounts for the VRS OPEB program is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	Group Life Insurance Program
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 3,672,085
Plan fiduciary net position	2,467,989
Employer's net OPEB liability	1,204,096
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB liability	67.21%

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

The long-term expected rate of return on VRS investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of OPEB 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 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, 2022, the rate contributed by the employer for the OPEB liabilities will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly. From July 1, 2020, on, participating employers are assumed to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plans' 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 OPEB liability.

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

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

	1.00% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount Rate (6.75%)	1.00% Increase (7.75%)
GLI Net OPEB liability	<u>\$ 262,815</u>	<u>\$ 180,614</u>	<u>\$ 114,185</u>

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

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Note 11 – Summary of Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits Elements

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total Primary Government
Net pension liability			
VRS	\$ 56,387	\$ 4,440	\$ 60,827
Total net pension liability	<u><u>\$ 56,387</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,440</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 60,827</u></u>
Net OPEB liability			
Local plan	\$ 176,517	\$ 22,282	\$ 198,799
VRS GLI	170,439	10,175	180,614
Total net OPEB liability	<u><u>\$ 346,956</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 32,457</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 379,413</u></u>
Deferred outflows of resources – pensions			
Changes of assumptions			
VRS	\$ 57,650	\$ 4,540	\$ 62,190
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date			
VRS	376,021	29,611	405,632
Total deferred outflows of resources – pensions	<u><u>\$ 433,671</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 34,151</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 467,822</u></u>
Deferred outflows of resources – OPEB			
Differences between expected and actual experience			
VRS GLI	\$ 13,496	\$ 806	\$ 14,302
Changes of assumptions			
Local plan	7,138	426	7,564
VRS GLI	6,357	380	6,737
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date			
VRS GLI	19,014	1,135	20,149
Changes in proportional share			
VRS GLI	10,253	612	10,865
Total deferred outflows of resources – OPEB	<u><u>\$ 56,258</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,359</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 59,617</u></u>
Deferred inflows of resources – pension			
Difference between expected and actual experience			
VRS	\$ 204,018	\$ 16,066	\$ 220,084
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on investments			
VRS	584,744	46,048	630,792
Total deferred inflows of resources – pensions	<u><u>\$ 788,762</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 62,114</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 850,876</u></u>

Town of Vinton, Virginia
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	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total Primary Government
Deferred inflows of resources – OPEB			
Difference between expected and actual experience			
Local plan	\$ 93,346	\$ 5,573	\$ 98,919
VRS GLI	6,838	408	7,246
Change in assumptions			
Local plan	112,600	6,722	119,322
VRS GLI	16,602	991	17,593
Change in proportionate share			
VRS GLI	40,780	2,435	43,215
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on investments			
VRS GLI	10,650	636	11,286
	<u>\$ 280,816</u>	<u>\$ 16,765</u>	<u>\$ 297,581</u>

Note 12 – Summary of Pension and Other Postemployment Benefit Expenses/Expenditures

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total Primary Government
Pension benefit			
VRS	\$ (333,060)	\$ (26,228)	\$ (359,288)
Total pension benefit	<u>\$ (333,060)</u>	<u>\$ (26,228)</u>	<u>\$ (359,288)</u>
OPEB benefit			
Local plan	\$ (18,719)	\$ (1,118)	\$ (19,837)
VRS GLI	(5,985)	(357)	(6,342)
Total OPEB benefit	<u>\$ (24,704)</u>	<u>\$ (1,475)</u>	<u>\$ (26,179)</u>

Note 13 – Deferred Compensation Plan

Plan Description

The Town offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with *Internal Revenue Code* Section 457. The plan, available to all employees, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or qualifying hardship. The Town makes a matching contribution up to the equivalent of \$10 per month per employee.

All amounts of compensation deferred under the plan, all property and rights purchased with these amounts, and all income attributable to those amounts, property, or rights are held in trust by a third party for the exclusive benefit of participants and their beneficiaries. For 2023, the Town's matching contributions totaled \$9,206.

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Note 14 – Service Contracts

Sewage Treatment

The Town is party to an agreement, dated November 1, 2003, with the Western Virginia Water Authority for the Authority to provide the transportation and treatment of waste at a specified rate to be adjusted annually on July 1, based on the actual operating and maintenance costs for the previous year. The 30-year agreement provides for a surcharge in the event waste content or volume exceeds certain limits or the cost is less than the amount paid by users. All sewage treatment handled by the Town was transferred to the Western Virginia Water Authority on July 1, 2022.

Water Purchases/Sales

Effective June 1, 2005, the Town agreed to purchase water from the Western Virginia Water Authority at a bulk rate, which is determined by a mutually agreed-upon formula. The water is designated for an industrial user who pays the Town an agreed upon rate. This is a 30-year agreement and will expire in 2035. All water services handled by the Town were transferred to the Western Virginia Water Authority on July 1, 2022.

Note 15 – Property Taxes

The major sources of property taxes are real estate and personal property taxes. The assessments are the responsibility of the County of Roanoke, while billing and collection functions are the Town's responsibilities.

Property taxes are levied annually in April on assessed values as of January 1. Personal property transactions during the year are taxed on a prorated basis. Real estate tax is payable in two equal installments on or before June 5 and December 5, and personal property tax is due on or before May 31, or within 30 days subsequent to assessment. Personal property taxes do not create a lien on property.

The annual assessment for real estate is based on 100% of the assessed fair market value. A penalty of 10% of the unpaid tax is due for late payment. Interest is accrued at 10% for the initial year of delinquency, and thereafter at the maximum annual rate authorized by the *Internal Revenue Code* Section 6621(b). The effective tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the year ended June 30 were as follows:

Real estate	\$	0.07
Personal property	\$	1.00
Machinery and tools	\$	1.00

Note 16 – Risk Management

The Town is insured for workers' compensation, general liability, health, and other risks. The risk management programs are as follows:

Workers' Compensation

Workers' compensation insurance is provided through the Virginia Municipal League. During 2022-2023, total premiums paid were approximately \$89,000. Benefits are those afforded through Commonwealth of Virginia as outlined in the *Code of Virginia* Section 65.2-100; premiums are based upon covered payroll, job rates, and claims experience.

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General Liability

The Town provides general liability and other insurance through policies with Virginia Municipal Self-Insurance Association. During 2022-2023, total premiums paid were approximately \$24,000. General liability and business automobiles have a \$1,000,000 limit per occurrence. Boiler and machinery coverage and property insurance have a \$6,000,000 limit per accident. The Town maintains an additional \$4,000,000 per occurrence umbrella policy over all forms of liability insurance. Police professional liability and public officials' liability insurance with a \$1,000,000 limit are covered through a policy with the Commonwealth of Virginia.

There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year and no settlements that exceeded the amount of insurance coverage.

Healthcare

The Town provides healthcare coverage for employees through a policy with Anthem Blue Cross Blue Shield. The Town contributes the required premium amount for single coverage for each employee. Dependents of employees are also covered by the policy provided they pay the additional premium to the Town. During 2022-2023, total premiums paid were approximately \$426,000.

Note 17 – Commitments and Contingencies

Special Purpose Grants

Special purpose grants are subject to audit to determine compliance with their requirements. Town management believes that required refunds, if any, will be immaterial.

Landfill Closure and Post-Closure Costs

As discussed in Note 1, the Town participates in the Roanoke Valley Resource Authority. The Authority currently has responsibility for closure and post-closure care related to the new Smith Gap landfill, the transfer station, and an old landfill site.

Closure and post-closure care requirements are mandated under the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) rule, *Solid Waste Disposal Facility Criteria*, and are subject to periodic revisions by the EPA. The current estimate of remaining closure and post-closure care costs, assuming full utilization of the sites, is approximately \$15.6 million. The participating localities have contributed their pro-rata shares to fund the closure and post-closure care costs.

Roanoke County Service Agreement – Vinton Business Center

Effective July 1, 2019, the Town of Vinton and Roanoke County entered into a service agreement that formalized revenues and services shared by the local governments. The agreement also mentions the continuation of the Vinton Business Center, previously MacDonald Farm, that was previously in a gain-sharing agreement that ended in 2019. The Town and County jointly share revenues generated by this project. The Town and County must also jointly agree before any future improvements are made to the property or before portions of the property are sold. No major improvements commenced during the current year.

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Note 18 – Interfund Activity

The primary purpose of the \$420,996 transfer from the general fund to the stormwater management fund was to cover obligations of stormwater fund. The primary purpose of the \$2,081,152 transfer from the general fund and \$2,984,236 transfer from the water and sewer fund to the capital projects fund was to cover capital outlays for the capital projects fund. The primary purpose of the \$1,894,156 transfer from the general fund to the grant fund was to cover obligations of the grant fund. The primary purpose of the \$1,824,291 transfer from the grant fund to the general fund was to cover salaries.

Note 19 – Fund Balances

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 general fund, capital projects fund, and grant fund. The constraints placed on the funds are presented below:

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Grant Fund
Nonspendable:			
Prepays	\$ 20,419	\$ -	\$ -
CDBG revolving loan	-	-	-
Vinyard Flower Fund	21,761	-	-
Total nonspendable	<u>42,180</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Restricted for:			
Public safety	296,276	-	-
Committed:			
General government administration	-	4,628,403	-
Total committed	<u>-</u>	<u>4,628,403</u>	<u>-</u>
Assigned:			
General government administration	9,210	-	-
Health and welfare	20,623	-	-
Capital outlay	19,043	-	-
Total assigned	<u>48,876</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Unassigned	6,216,070	-	84,578
Total fund balance	<u><u>\$ 6,603,402</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,628,403</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 84,578</u></u>

The Stormwater Management Fund was created in 2017 and has carried a negative fund balance since inception until transfers in 2021 were made to cover this deficit. It is used to track costs related to stormwater and is currently funded by transfers from the General Fund and Water and Sewer Fund. Staff is working with Town council to move towards a fee to sustain the fund.

Note 20 – Restatement of Beginning Net Position

The Town corrected an item related to an overstatement of revenue in the Water and Sewer Fund related to the transfer to the Western Virginia Water Authority as discussed in Note 21.

Town of Vinton, Virginia

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

The following is a summary of the restatement to net position:

	Water and Sewer
Net position/fund balance July 1, 2022, as previously reported	\$ 8,557,146
Correct revenue overstatement	(194,445)
Net position/fund balance July 1, 2022, as restated	<u><u>\$ 8,362,701</u></u>

Note 21 – Transfer to Western Virginia Water Authority

On July 1, 2022, the Town transferred its water and sewer system to Western Virginia Water Authority (“WVWA”). This transfer included (1) billing responsibilities, (2) four employees that were involved with the Town’s water and sewer operations, and (3) financing agreements and revenue bonds and the then-existing revenue pledged liabilities and obligations of Vinton relating to the system. WVWA will pay the Town a total purchase price of \$3,000,000 over three years beginning in July 2023 to be paid in full no later than July 15, 2025. The Town recorded a receivable of \$3,000,000 in 2023.

Accounts Receivable

With regard to customer billing, WVWA had the right to receive all payments for services furnished by the system collected on or after July 1, 2022, including payments from consumption incurred after June 20, 2022, and billed after July 1, 2022. The Town reserved all water and sewer service receivables as of June 30, 2023.

Inventory and Capital Assets

Inventory, as well as the majority of the depreciable and nondepreciable capital assets (with exception of significant equipment, motorized equipment, and vehicles), transferred to WVWA. The remaining depreciable assets will be transferred to the general or stormwater fund in FY24. The remaining land will be transferred to WVWA in FY25. The remaining construction in progress related to the 3rd street lift station project will be leased to WVWA once completed.

The Town also provided WVWA with \$5,700,000 of American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding for water and wastewater-related capital improvements within the Vinton/East Roanoke County Utility Service Area in fiscal year 2023.

Sewage Treatment Contract

Through its participation in an agreement with four other localities for the expansion of the regional sewage treatment plant and interceptors, the Town has contractual rights to predetermined capacity in both the plant and interceptors through 2034. On July 1, 2022, the capacity in both the plant and interceptors transferred to WVWA.

The plant upgraded its Tinker Creek Interceptor in 2015 to reduce inflow and infiltration, as well as mitigate overflow. Modifications costing approximately \$5 million were completed. The Town’s share was approximately 5.5% or \$294,000, which was funded with an obligation payable to the Western Virginia Water Authority. On July 1, 2022, this loan, along with several others shown below, was transferred to the Western Virginia Water Authority.

The Western Virginia Water Authority began upgrades to its main digester plant in 2021 to improve operations and ensure continuity of services. The Town’s share was approximately 5.5% or \$710,808. The Town issued debt in 2022 for \$710,000.

Town of Vinton, Virginia
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

It received \$324,000 of the funds and the Western Virginia Water Authority received the remainder. On July 1, 2022, this loan, along with several others shown below, was transferred to the Western Virginia Water Authority.

The Town is required to contribute \$66,000 annually to a capital reserve fund for ongoing maintenance of the system. The Town has made the annual required contribution since the formation of the Authority in 2005. On July 1, 2022, this annual contribution was discontinued as part of the transfer to the Western Virginia Water Authority.

Long-Term Debt

With regard to long-term debt, WVWA will reimburse the Town for approximately \$6,800,000 in general obligation and revenue bond debt service payments by March 1, 2033. WVWA reimbursed the Town for approximately \$510,000 in general obligation and \$180,000 in revenue bond debt service payments in FY23. The Town reported a receivable and payable of approximately \$6,000,000 as of June 30, 2023. The following debt are under this arrangement:

	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Date Issued</u>	<u>Final Maturity Date</u>	<u>Amount of Debt Outstanding</u>
<u>General Obligation Bonds</u>				
Zions Bancorporation				
G.O. Capital Improvement Bonds	1.66%	04/22/21	03/01/33	\$ 3,592,000
G.O. Refunding Bonds	1.66%	04/22/21	03/01/33	1,035,000
<u>Revenue Bond</u>				
Virginia Association of Counties				
Revenue Water and Sewer Bonds	2.05%	05/25/16	08/01/27	976,000
				<u><u>\$ 5,603,000</u></u>

The Town transferred the following debt to WVWA on July 1, 2022:

	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Date Issued</u>	<u>Final Maturity Date</u>	<u>Amount of Debt Outstanding</u>
<u>General Obligation Bonds</u>				
Virginia Revolving Loan Fund				
G.O. Water and Sewer Bonds	2003	07/24/03	07/01/24	\$ 207,551
G.O. Water and Sewer Bonds	2004	10/01/04	10/01/26	704,733
G.O. Water and Sewer Bonds	2006	01/12/06	03/01/26	308,507
<u>Obligations Payable</u>				
WVWA – Tinker Creek	2015	03/01/15	09/01/32	189,947
WVWA – Electrical Upgrade	2021	07/01/21	06/01/41	168,194
				<u><u>\$ 1,578,932</u></u>

Town of Vinton, Virginia
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

Loss on Operations

Assets and liabilities transferred to WVWA were as follows:

Due from WVWA within one year	\$ 2,300,915
Due from WVWA in more than one year	6,723,134
Capital assets	(10,060,940)
Interest	95,445
Pension and OPEB	299,282
Due to WVWA within one year	(800,915)
Due to WVWA in more than one year	(5,223,134)
Short-term debt	1,026,191
Long-term debt	6,847,741
Total	<u><u>\$ 1,207,719</u></u>

Note 22 – 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.

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

Town of Vinton, Virginia

Exhibit 11

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios
June 30, 2023

	Plan Year								
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total Pension Liability									
Service cost	\$ 334,132	\$ 404,359	\$ 406,156	\$ 468,134	\$ 478,932	\$ 443,567	\$ 426,921	\$ 450,265	\$ 430,229
Interest on total pension liability	1,366,120	1,314,789	1,313,647	1,285,883	1,218,558	1,197,526	1,167,910	1,112,256	1,065,284
Difference between expected and actual experience	(315,901)	(791,541)	(477,134)	(51,996)	361,554	(356,343)	(201,924)	139,140	-
Changes in assumptions	-	753,194	-	565,700	-	8,604	-	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,237,974)	(1,270,991)	(1,180,514)	(1,171,567)	(1,022,942)	(962,861)	(976,757)	(836,477)	(812,476)
Net change in total pension liability	146,377	409,810	62,155	1,096,154	1,036,102	330,493	416,150	865,184	683,037
Total pension liability - beginning	20,523,665	20,113,855	20,051,700	18,955,546	17,919,444	17,588,951	17,172,801	16,307,617	15,624,580
Total pension liability - ending	20,670,042	20,523,665	20,113,855	20,051,700	18,955,546	17,919,444	17,588,951	17,172,801	16,307,617
Plan Fiduciary Net Position									
Contributions - employer	385,432	348,537	350,377	413,427	401,879	393,323	405,320	413,851	307,429
Contributions - employee	152,049	137,919	147,474	173,246	181,566	177,392	164,126	181,194	184,601
Net investment income	(13,038)	4,687,089	336,025	1,133,463	1,210,341	1,821,216	257,935	673,666	2,045,884
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,237,974)	(1,270,991)	(1,180,514)	(1,171,567)	(1,022,942)	(962,861)	(976,757)	(836,477)	(812,476)
Administrative expenses	(13,416)	(12,105)	(11,803)	(11,552)	(10,609)	(10,681)	(9,605)	(9,337)	(11,195)
Other	484	439	(393)	(711)	(1,071)	(1,613)	(111)	(144)	108
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	(726,463)	3,890,888	(358,834)	536,306	759,164	1,416,776	(159,092)	422,753	1,714,351
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	21,335,678	17,444,790	17,803,624	17,267,318	16,508,154	15,091,378	15,250,470	14,827,717	13,113,366
Plan fiduciary net position - ending	20,609,215	21,335,678	17,444,790	17,803,624	17,267,318	16,508,154	15,091,378	15,250,470	14,827,717
Net pension liability (asset) - ending	\$ 60,827	\$ (812,013)	\$ 2,669,065	\$ 2,248,076	\$ 1,688,228	\$ 1,411,290	\$ 2,497,573	\$ 1,922,331	\$ 1,479,900
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	100%	104%	87%	89%	91%	92%	86%	89%	91%
Covered payroll	\$ 3,262,752	\$ 2,959,006	\$ 3,129,677	\$ 3,634,236	\$ 3,762,660	\$ 3,664,576	\$ 3,289,982	\$ 3,353,343	\$ 3,699,186
Net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	2%	-27%	85%	62%	45%	39%	76%	57%	40%

The Plan years above are reported in the entity's financial statements in the fiscal year following the Plan year – i.e., plan year 2022 information was presented in the entity's fiscal year 2023 financial report.

This schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Since fiscal year 2015 (Plan year 2014) was the first year for this presentation, no earlier data is available. Additional years will be included as they become available.

Town of Vinton, Virginia

Exhibit 12

Required Supplemental Information Schedule of Pension Contributions June 30, 2023

Entity Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Actuarially Determined Contribution	Contributions in Relation to Actuarially Determined Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
Primary Government					
2023	\$ 405,632	\$ 405,632	\$ -	\$ 3,721,390	10.90%
2022	385,361	385,361	-	3,262,752	11.81%
2021	365,876	365,876	-	2,959,006	12.36%
2020	365,794	365,794	-	3,129,677	11.69%
2019	424,410	424,410	-	3,634,236	11.68%
2018	411,289	411,289	-	3,762,660	10.93%
2017	400,540	400,540	-	3,664,576	10.93%
2016	407,958	407,958	-	3,289,982	12.40%
2015	415,814	415,814	-	3,353,343	12.40%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Since 2015 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 Town's fiscal year – i.e., the covered payroll on which required contributions were based for the same year.

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios – Local Plan
June 30, 2023

	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2018
	Local Plan	Local Plan	Local Plan	Local Plan	Local Plan	Local Plan
Total OPEB Liability						
Service cost	\$ 15,565	\$ 23,000	\$ 37,413	\$ 35,863	\$ 47,628	\$ 49,307
Interest on total OPEB liability	8,059	6,647	7,195	18,608	18,664	15,730
Economic/demographic gains	-	-	-	(171,794)	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	(10,467)	(9,083)	-	-	-	-
Changes in assumptions	(1,094)	(110,123)	1,261	(56,902)	20,076	(17,718)
Benefit payments	(20,635)	(21,635)	(30,810)	(35,806)	(14,834)	(10,820)
Net change in total OPEB liability	(8,572)	(111,194)	15,059	(210,031)	71,534	36,499
Total OPEB liability - beginning	207,371	318,565	303,506	513,537	442,003	405,504
Total OPEB liability - ending	198,799	207,371	318,565	303,506	513,537	442,003
Plan Fiduciary Net Position						
Contributions - employer	20,635	21,635	30,810	35,806	14,834	10,820
Benefit payments	(20,635)	(21,635)	(30,810)	(35,806)	(14,834)	(10,820)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plan fiduciary net position - ending	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net OPEB liability - ending	\$ 198,799	\$ 207,371	\$ 318,565	\$ 303,506	\$ 513,537	\$ 442,003
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB liability	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Covered - employee payroll	\$ 4,341,358	\$ 3,659,423	\$ 3,103,615	\$ 2,896,572	\$ 3,831,682	\$ 3,831,682
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	4.58%	5.67%	10.26%	10.48%	13.40%	11.54%

This schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Since fiscal year 2018 is the first year for this presentation, no earlier data is available. Additional years will be included as they become available.

There are no assets accumulated in a trust to pay related benefits for the OPEB local plan.

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Employer's Share of New OPEB Liability – VRS GLI
June 30, 2023

Entity Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Employer's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	Covered Payroll	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability
Virginia Retirement System - Group Life Insurance - General Employees					
2023	0.01580%	\$ 180,614	\$ 3,262,752	5.54%	67.21%
2022	0.01424%	165,792	2,959,006	5.60%	67.45%
2021	0.01519%	253,496	3,129,677	8.10%	52.64%
2020	0.01850%	301,000	3,634,236	8.28%	52.00%
2019	0.01983%	301,000	3,762,660	8.00%	51.22%
2018	0.01989%	299,000	3,664,576	8.16%	48.86%

This 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 amount above is for the measurement period, which is the twelve months prior to the entity's fiscal year.

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of OPEB Contributions – VRS GLI
 June 30, 2023

Entity Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Contractually Required Contribution	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Employer's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
Virginia Retirement System - Group Life Insurance - General Employees					
2023	\$ 20,149	\$ 20,149	\$ -	\$ 3,721,390	0.54%
2022	17,620	17,620	-	3,262,752	0.54%
2021	15,876	15,876	-	2,959,006	0.54%
2020	18,325	18,325	-	3,129,677	0.59%
2019	18,863	18,863	-	3,634,236	0.52%
2018	19,610	19,610	-	3,762,660	0.52%

This 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 amount above is for the entity's fiscal year - i.e., the covered payroll on which required contributions were based for the same year.

Town of Vinton, Virginia
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
June 30, 2023

Note 1 – Changes of Benefit Terms

Pension

There have been no actuarially material changes to the Virginia Retirement System (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, 2021 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016, through June 30, 2020, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

Largest 10 – Non-Hazardous Duty:

- Update mortality table to PUB2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Scape 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 from 75 to 80 for all.
- 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.

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 Scape 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 from 75 to 80 for all.
- 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.

Town of Vinton, Virginia
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
June 30, 2023

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 Scape 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.

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 Scape 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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Statistical Section

This part of the Town of Vinton 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	1-4
These tables contain trend information to help the reader understand how the Town's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	
Revenue Capacity.....	5-6
These tables contain information to help the reader assess the factors affecting the Town's ability to generate its property and sales taxes, as well as customer rates for its water and sewer operations.	
Debt Capacity	7-9
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.	
Demographic and Economic Information	10-12
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.	
Operating Information.....	13-14
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 the Town provides and the activities it performs.	

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports for the relevant year.

The Town implemented GASB Statement 68 and restated beginning net position for 2015. The restatement is not included in the prior year data.

The Town implemented GASB Statement 75 and restated beginning net position for 2018. The restatement is not included in the prior year data.

Town of Vinton, Virginia

Table 1

Net Position by Component

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(accrual basis of accounting)

	2023	2022 ¹	2021	2020	2019 ¹	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Governmental activities										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 11,568,061	\$ 8,516,026	\$ 7,899,269	\$ 6,634,748	\$ 6,747,977	\$ 6,548,322	\$ 6,638,792	\$ 6,225,603	\$ 5,929,925	\$ 5,427,254
Restricted	296,276	905,697	406,739	74,711	180,691	206,673	132,387	209,649	235,246	190,161
Unrestricted	10,009,404	4,990,206	3,558,937	2,849,241	1,248,869	673,717	770,368	801,646	499,226	2,291,758
Total governmental activities net position	<u>\$ 21,873,741</u>	<u>\$ 14,411,929</u>	<u>\$ 11,864,945</u>	<u>\$ 9,558,700</u>	<u>\$ 8,177,537</u>	<u>\$ 7,428,712</u>	<u>\$ 7,541,547</u>	<u>\$ 7,236,898</u>	<u>\$ 6,664,397</u>	<u>\$ 7,909,173</u>
Business-type activities										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 4,696,174	\$ 5,992,839	\$ 4,818,286	\$ 4,424,574	\$ 5,051,330	\$ 4,760,652	\$ 4,862,273	\$ 4,880,340	\$ 5,184,003	\$ 4,834,097
Restricted	-	206,089	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted	2,386,844	2,841,321	2,905,885	2,364,985	1,606,517	1,823,180	1,504,611	1,035,813	117,415	410,722
Total business-type activities net position	<u>\$ 7,083,018</u>	<u>\$ 9,040,249</u>	<u>\$ 7,724,171</u>	<u>\$ 6,789,559</u>	<u>\$ 6,657,847</u>	<u>\$ 6,583,832</u>	<u>\$ 6,366,884</u>	<u>\$ 5,916,153</u>	<u>\$ 5,301,418</u>	<u>\$ 5,244,819</u>
Primary government										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 16,264,235	\$ 14,508,865	\$ 12,717,555	\$ 11,059,322	\$ 11,799,307	\$ 11,308,974	\$ 11,501,065	\$ 11,105,943	\$ 11,113,928	\$ 10,261,351
Restricted	296,276	1,111,786	406,739	74,711	180,691	206,673	132,387	209,649	235,246	190,161
Unrestricted	12,396,248	7,831,527	6,464,822	5,214,226	2,855,386	2,496,897	2,274,979	1,837,459	616,641	2,702,480
Total primary government net position	<u>\$ 28,956,759</u>	<u>\$ 23,452,178</u>	<u>\$ 19,589,116</u>	<u>\$ 16,348,259</u>	<u>\$ 14,835,384</u>	<u>\$ 14,012,544</u>	<u>\$ 13,908,431</u>	<u>\$ 13,153,051</u>	<u>\$ 11,965,815</u>	<u>\$ 13,153,992</u>

¹ Restated

Town of Vinton, Virginia

Table 2

Change in Net Position by Component
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

	2023	2022 ¹	2021 ²	2020	2019 ¹	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Expenses										
Governmental activities										
General government	\$ 6,978,501	\$ 1,838,254	\$ 2,679,302	\$ 1,391,690	\$ 1,049,355	\$ 962,685	\$ 992,699	\$ 1,001,560	\$ 927,954	\$ 962,341
Public safety	3,508,454	2,701,937	2,303,536	2,941,870	3,566,718	3,686,891	3,926,763	3,340,624	3,418,566	3,339,148
Public works	4,362,400	1,793,344	2,077,098	1,748,237	1,890,909	1,893,248	2,011,469	2,026,305	2,021,994	1,993,713
Parks, recreation, and cultural	405,648	481,002	444,103	477,604	539,309	517,122	591,208	591,342	621,897	635,252
Community development	365,135	646,588	298,949	679,173	461,068	416,637	479,973	447,908	427,409	575,557
Interest on long-term debt	84,322	104,711	68,126	76,732	92,062	94,963	106,756	126,164	193,242	200,584
Total governmental activities	15,704,460	7,565,836	7,871,114	7,315,306	7,599,421	7,571,546	8,108,868	7,533,903	7,611,062	7,706,595
Business-type activities										
Water and sewer	441,828	3,493,083	3,674,669	3,488,665	3,535,493	3,279,827	3,088,256	3,103,779	2,994,485	3,174,896
Stormwater management	591,809	320,668	399,797	364,142	337,655	253,188	419,957	-	-	-
Total business-type activities expense	1,033,637	3,813,751	4,074,466	3,852,807	3,873,148	3,533,015	3,508,213	3,103,779	2,994,485	3,174,896
Total primary government expenses	<u>\$ 16,738,097</u>	<u>\$ 11,379,587</u>	<u>\$ 11,945,580</u>	<u>\$ 11,168,113</u>	<u>\$ 11,472,569</u>	<u>\$ 11,104,561</u>	<u>\$ 11,617,081</u>	<u>\$ 10,637,682</u>	<u>\$ 10,605,547</u>	<u>\$ 10,881,491</u>
Program Revenues										
Governmental activities										
Charges for services										
Public safety	\$ 91,775	\$ 91,340	\$ 73,441	\$ 125,573	\$ 127,096	\$ 93,599	\$ 118,454	\$ 63,735	\$ 72,356	\$ 88,364
Public works	238,435	124,755	125,833	72,594	84,876	110,167	110,145	110,099	110,295	110,425
Other activities	238,861	272,832	177,063	221,880	489,012	506,160	540,600	559,171	570,459	554,666
Operating grants and contributions	10,038,351	2,262,924	1,742,419	1,966,475	1,531,540	1,539,975	1,666,789	1,389,380	1,426,127	1,382,744
Capital grants and contributions	1,471,284	395,574	624,924	309,973	72,006	84,184	408,362	317,643	384,074	114,966
Total governmental activities program revenues	12,078,706	3,147,425	2,743,680	2,696,495	2,304,530	2,334,085	2,844,350	2,440,028	2,563,311	2,251,165
Business-type activities										
Charges for services										
Water and sewer	313	4,027,673	3,782,766	3,423,342	3,386,429	3,354,057	3,398,582	3,437,535	3,195,850	3,002,970
Capital grants and contributions	-	-	364,920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total business-type activities program revenues	313	4,027,673	4,147,686	3,423,342	3,386,429	3,354,057	3,398,582	3,437,535	3,195,850	3,002,970
Total primary government program revenues	<u>\$ 12,079,019</u>	<u>\$ 7,175,098</u>	<u>\$ 6,891,366</u>	<u>\$ 6,119,837</u>	<u>\$ 5,690,959</u>	<u>\$ 5,688,142</u>	<u>\$ 6,242,932</u>	<u>\$ 5,877,563</u>	<u>\$ 5,759,161</u>	<u>\$ 5,254,135</u>
Net (expense) revenue										
Governmental activities	\$ (3,625,754)	\$ (4,418,411)	\$ (5,127,434)	\$ (4,618,811)	\$ (5,294,891)	\$ (5,237,461)	\$ (5,264,518)	\$ (5,093,875)	\$ (5,047,751)	\$ (5,455,430)
Business-type activities	(1,033,324)	213,922	73,220	(429,465)	(486,719)	(178,958)	(109,631)	333,756	201,365	(171,926)
Total primary government net expense	<u>\$ (4,659,078)</u>	<u>\$ (4,204,489)</u>	<u>\$ (5,054,214)</u>	<u>\$ (5,048,276)</u>	<u>\$ (5,781,610)</u>	<u>\$ (5,416,419)</u>	<u>\$ (5,374,149)</u>	<u>\$ (4,760,119)</u>	<u>\$ (4,846,386)</u>	<u>\$ (5,627,356)</u>

Town of Vinton, Virginia
Change in Net Position by Component
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

Table 2

	2023	2022 ¹	2021 ²	2020	2019 ¹	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position										
Governmental activities:										
Taxes										
Property taxes	\$ 1,063,416	\$ 839,021	\$ 759,771	\$ 749,564	\$ 726,573	\$ 684,319	\$ 697,622	\$ 640,391	\$ 539,764	\$ 448,349
Sales tax	1,442,370	1,331,193	1,236,214	1,153,748	1,469,693	1,370,590	1,436,325	1,348,456	1,320,700	1,287,437
Meals tax	1,780,218	1,668,087	1,417,813	1,289,457	1,078,908	966,053	953,721	955,488	912,713	900,591
Utilities tax	676,157	697,847	689,181	718,109	735,791	756,225	755,985	767,736	782,869	787,097
Pari-mutuel tax	1,320,376	1,023,595	643,785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business license tax	752,151	785,146	672,841	638,888	586,739	482,003	500,713	508,747	489,749	517,111
Bank stock tax	319,130	276,548	226,925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cigarette tax	185,245	145,951	145,993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle license fee	175,950	178,600	187,918	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other taxes	25,852	29,469	44,584	1,033,340	667,667	616,344	585,378	576,896	561,080	628,177
Intergovernmental revenue not program restricted	369,934	344,058	1,702,176	134,486	812,923	770,645	773,690	744,247	768,956	756,199
Restricted intergovernmental revenue	-	-	-	383,932	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment earnings not restricted	140,557	10,804	21,792	42,406	50,854	25,780	19,406	17,709	15,438	14,540
Restricted investment earnings	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	60,746	59,628
Gain on disposal of property	-	-	-	-	16,580	-	-	-	7,444	6,516
Rebates	248,177	214,416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	24,793	16,598	94,426	37,669	69,900	57,781	66,305	106,706	27,002	21,752
Transfers	2,563,240	(595,938)	(409,740)	(181,628)	(171,912)	(140,298)	(219,978)	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	11,087,566	6,965,395	7,433,679	5,999,974	6,043,716	5,589,442	5,569,167	5,666,376	5,486,461	5,427,397
Business-type activities:										
Investment earnings not restricted	27,591	1,501	4,355	8,271	9,009	7,627	2,172	989	-	7
Restricted investment earnings	50,027	10,058	757	-	-	525	94	329	1,353	5,301
Other	1,561,715	494,659	446,540	371,278	379,813	299,102	338,118	279,661	250,562	255,135
Transfers	(2,563,240)	595,938	409,740	181,628	171,912	140,298	219,978	-	-	-
Total business-type activities	(923,907)	1,102,156	861,392	561,177	560,734	447,552	560,362	280,979	251,915	260,443
Total primary government	<u>\$ 10,163,659</u>	<u>\$ 8,067,551</u>	<u>\$ 8,295,071</u>	<u>\$ 6,561,151</u>	<u>\$ 6,604,450</u>	<u>\$ 6,036,994</u>	<u>\$ 6,129,529</u>	<u>\$ 5,947,355</u>	<u>\$ 5,738,376</u>	<u>\$ 5,687,840</u>
Changes in Net Position										
Governmental activities	\$ 7,461,812	\$ 2,546,984	\$ 2,306,245	\$ 1,381,163	\$ 748,825	\$ 351,981	\$ 304,649	\$ 572,501	\$ 438,710	\$ (28,033)
Business-type activities	(1,957,231)	1,316,078	934,612	131,712	74,015	268,594	450,731	614,735	453,280	88,517
Total primary government	<u>\$ 5,504,581</u>	<u>\$ 3,863,062</u>	<u>\$ 3,240,857</u>	<u>\$ 1,512,875</u>	<u>\$ 822,840</u>	<u>\$ 620,575</u>	<u>\$ 755,380</u>	<u>\$ 1,187,236</u>	<u>\$ 891,990</u>	<u>\$ 60,484</u>

Note: Water and sewer charges for service is the Town's most significant source of own-source revenue.

¹ Restated

² Pari-mutuel tax, bank stock tax, cigarette tax, and vehicle license tax separately presented from other local taxes started in 2021. Prior years are not restated.

Town of Vinton, Virginia

Table 3

Fund Balances – Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019¹	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
General Fund										
Nonspendable	\$ 42,180	\$ 31,825	\$ 599,269	\$ 655,751	\$ 323,947	\$ 103,927	\$ 89,382	\$ 62,048	\$ 59,817	\$ 60,358
Restricted	296,276	294,816	406,739	74,711	180,691	206,673	132,387	209,649	235,246	190,161
Committed	-	-	-	30,000	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-
Assigned	48,876	33,458	85,776	3,583	38,621	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	6,216,070	5,605,680	3,465,134	3,668,974	2,945,887	2,881,906	2,578,193	2,607,524	2,361,436	2,919,657
Total general fund	\$ 6,603,402	\$ 5,965,779	\$ 4,556,918	\$ 4,433,019	\$ 3,519,146	\$ 3,222,506	\$ 2,799,962	\$ 2,879,221	\$ 2,656,499	\$ 3,170,176
Grant Fund										
Nonspendable	\$ 84,578	\$ 78,405	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Restricted	-	4,957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	-	(78,405)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	\$ 84,578	\$ 4,957	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Capital Projects Fund										
Committed	\$ 4,628,403	\$ 1,399,230	\$ 1,366,195	\$ 397,271	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

¹ Restated

Town of Vinton, Virginia

Table 4

Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds

Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019¹	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Revenues										
Taxes	\$ 7,664,403	\$ 6,919,631	\$ 5,995,664	\$ 5,606,084	\$ 5,246,337	\$ 4,868,746	\$ 4,904,946	\$ 4,845,354	\$ 4,469,823	\$ 4,562,633
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses	5,915	5,430	5,490	4,592	6,408	8,955	8,712	9,788	12,403	9,085
Fines and forfeitures	71,949	61,990	52,305	54,486	60,652	71,210	75,085	51,631	56,503	75,059
Revenue from use of money and property	166,199	128,192	139,588	159,655	169,995	148,433	136,695	141,889	197,241	198,625
Charges for services	217,040	162,636	69,391	115,380	382,806	377,369	418,042	452,903	438,558	407,900
Other	252,646	129,411	131,824	134,151	136,351	137,547	150,967	138,589	129,124	149,957
Intergovernmental	12,141,808	3,236,048	4,163,472	2,826,727	2,481,996	2,444,777	2,965,777	2,612,197	2,411,620	2,243,120
Total revenues	<u>20,519,960</u>	<u>10,643,338</u>	<u>10,557,734</u>	<u>8,901,075</u>	<u>8,484,545</u>	<u>8,057,037</u>	<u>8,660,224</u>	<u>8,252,351</u>	<u>7,715,272</u>	<u>7,646,379</u>
Expenditures										
General government	4,452,722	1,405,913	2,474,141	835,575	711,058	695,683	650,824	710,412	668,082	645,071
Public safety	2,423,028	2,590,719	2,155,855	2,821,897	3,577,731	3,703,343	3,649,236	3,304,624	3,313,099	3,201,533
Public works	1,953,630	1,407,027	1,395,665	1,377,264	1,485,888	1,775,465	1,749,305	1,942,260	1,918,439	1,795,602
Parks, recreation, and cultural	429,158	507,955	500,690	457,443	515,693	533,892	570,065	594,550	617,934	620,636
Community development	570,115	701,681	571,140	871,782	458,435	485,624	889,397	687,006	604,476	468,678
Capital projects	8,841,172	1,062,053	1,450,148	533,151	948,721	37,880	463,945	437,389	551,936	140,478
Debt service:										
Principal retirement	650,011	836,347	452,490	446,651	414,532	436,700	535,374	404,038	379,843	372,923
Interest and fiscal charges	70,710	88,852	62,640	64,540	77,568	83,210	91,789	115,486	182,584	186,377
Bond issuance costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,920	-	-
Total expenditures	<u>19,390,546</u>	<u>8,600,547</u>	<u>9,062,769</u>	<u>7,408,303</u>	<u>8,189,626</u>	<u>7,751,797</u>	<u>8,599,935</u>	<u>8,211,685</u>	<u>8,236,393</u>	<u>7,431,298</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>1,129,414</u>	<u>2,042,791</u>	<u>1,494,965</u>	<u>1,492,772</u>	<u>294,919</u>	<u>305,240</u>	<u>60,289</u>	<u>40,666</u>	<u>(521,121)</u>	<u>215,081</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)										
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	-	321,000	-	157,053	-	-	702,000	-	-
Payments to refunded bond escrow agent	-	-	(313,402)	-	-	-	-	(686,080)	-	-
Proceeds from capital lease	-	-	-	-	-	257,602	-	136,599	-	-
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	-	-	-	16,580	-	80,430	29,537	7,444	6,516
Issuance of leases	253,763									
Transfers out	2,563,240	(595,938)	(409,740)	(181,628)	(171,912)	(140,298)	(219,978)	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>2,817,003</u>	<u>(595,938)</u>	<u>(402,142)</u>	<u>(181,628)</u>	<u>1,721</u>	<u>117,304</u>	<u>(139,548)</u>	<u>182,056</u>	<u>7,444</u>	<u>6,516</u>
Net change in fund balances	<u>\$ 3,946,417</u>	<u>\$ 1,446,853</u>	<u>\$ 1,092,823</u>	<u>\$ 1,311,144</u>	<u>\$ 296,640</u>	<u>\$ 422,544</u>	<u>\$ (79,259)</u>	<u>\$ 222,722</u>	<u>\$ (513,677)</u>	<u>\$ 221,597</u>
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	<u>4.52%</u>	<u>11.89%</u>	<u>6.83%</u>	<u>7.29%</u>	<u>6.33%</u>	<u>6.82%</u>	<u>7.92%</u>	<u>6.90%</u>	<u>7.50%</u>	<u>7.58%</u>

Note: Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures excludes ROU asset addition.

¹ Restated

Town of Vinton, Virginia

Table 5

Assessed Value and Actual Value of Taxable Property Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Real Estate	Personal Property	Machinery and Tools	Public Service Corporation	Mobile Homes	Total Assessed Value	Total Direct Tax Rate	Actual Taxable Value	Value as a Percentage of Assessed Value
2023	\$ 646,322,600	\$ 73,233,622	\$ 9,931,560	\$ 17,995,002	\$ 37,520	\$ 747,520,304	0.07	\$ 747,520,304	100%
2022	578,435,500	79,841,683	10,268,160	21,680,500	25,640	690,251,483	0.07	690,251,483	100
2021	532,984,500	55,680,797	8,592,840	20,746,790	31,140	618,036,067	0.07	618,036,067	100
2020	508,108,700	52,015,192	7,308,830	18,865,440	26,500	586,324,662	0.07	586,324,662	100
2019	488,906,400	50,021,021	9,451,620	18,380,300	33,600	566,792,941	0.07	566,792,941	100
2018	477,273,000	45,927,462	8,177,340	17,911,880	52,550	549,342,232	0.07	549,342,232	100
2017	467,013,600	45,889,795	7,448,120	17,210,450	40,250	537,602,215	0.07	537,602,215	100
2016	461,728,300	45,958,231	7,146,010	17,038,560	38,300	531,909,401	0.07	531,909,401	100
2015	458,804,800	45,024,930	6,934,930	17,364,350	42,930	528,171,940	0.06	528,171,940	100
2014	455,632,200	45,223,230	6,882,820	13,713,107	45,720	521,497,077	0.06	521,497,077	100

Note: Assessed value equals actual value. Property is assessed at full market value and is reassessed every year.

Town of Vinton, Virginia
Property Tax Levies and Collections
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

Table 6

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Taxes Levied for the Fiscal Year		Collected within the		Collections in Subsequent Years	Total Collections to Date				
			Fiscal Year of the Levy			Amount	Percentage of Levy			
			Amount	Percentage of Levy						
2023	\$	1,281,459	\$	1,108,075	86.47%	\$	-	\$	1,108,075	86.47%
2022		1,303,409		940,080	72.12		47,883		987,963	75.80
2021		978,698		886,202	90.55		30,996		917,198	93.72
2020		948,341		875,175	92.28		26,942		902,117	95.13
2019		936,327		842,667	90.00		21,006		863,673	92.24
2018		874,622		823,616	94.17		14,960		838,576	95.88
2017		859,822		826,673	96.14		20,321		846,994	98.51
2016		853,737		785,340	91.99		13,902		799,242	93.62
2015		736,979		650,501	88.27		13,365		663,866	90.08
2014		645,360		610,294	94.57		12,010		622,304	96.43

Source: Detailed Town property tax records.

Note: The Town increased the real estate tax rate from \$0.03 to \$0.07 in 2015

Town of Vinton, Virginia

Table 7

Legal Debt Margin Information

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Debt limit	\$ 74,752,030	\$ 69,025,148	\$ 61,803,607	\$ 58,632,466	\$ 56,679,294	\$ 54,934,223	\$ 53,760,222	\$ 53,190,940	\$ 52,817,194	\$ 52,149,708
Total net debt applicable to limit	975,476	7,682,999	8,849,714	5,080,683	5,765,236	6,407,378	7,094,822	7,757,263	8,344,738	8,959,814
Legal debt margin	<u><u>\$ 73,776,554</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 61,342,149</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 52,953,893</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 53,551,783</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 50,914,058</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 48,526,845</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 46,665,400</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 45,433,677</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 44,472,456</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 43,189,894</u></u>
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	1.30%	11.13%	14.32%	8.67%	10.17%	11.66%	13.20%	14.58%	15.80%	17.18%

Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal Year 2023

Assessed value	<u><u>\$ 747,520,304</u></u>
Debt limit (10% of assessed value)	\$ 74,752,030
Less debt applicable to limit:	
General obligation bonds	<u>975,476</u>
Legal debt margin	<u><u>\$ 73,776,554</u></u>

Note: Assessed value of property can be found in Table 5. Town has no overlapping debt related to governmental activities.

Town of Vinton, Virginia

Table 8

Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities					Business Type Activities				
	General Obligation Bonds ¹	Financing Leases	Operating Leases	Obligations Payable	Total	General Obligation Bonds ¹	Revenue Bonds ¹	Obligations Payable	Financing Leases	Total
2023 ²	\$ 975,476	\$ -	\$ 524,248	\$ -	\$ 1,499,724	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2022	1,324,208	-	584,067	-	1,908,275	6,358,791	1,157,000	358,141	-	7,873,932
2021	1,670,595	239,046	-	11,200	1,920,841	7,179,119	1,338,000	379,277	433,119	9,329,515
2020	2,000,040	296,746	-	75,352	2,372,138	3,095,449	1,513,000	221,589	558,344	5,388,382
2019	2,328,839	352,931	-	139,296	2,821,066	3,453,480	1,687,000	236,861	666,344	6,043,685
2018	2,637,173	240,612	-	203,036	3,080,821	3,789,564	1,852,617	252,532	498,198	6,392,911
2017	2,940,783	54,837	-	266,576	3,262,196	4,175,676	2,015,327	266,363	-	6,457,366
2016	3,242,029	230,969	-	327,424	3,800,422	4,539,723	2,184,037	280,605	-	7,004,365
2015	3,488,651	159,415	-	385,080	4,033,146	4,892,861	2,150,851	294,516	-	7,338,228
2014	3,724,405	209,262	-	442,548	4,376,215	5,235,409	2,274,519	-	-	7,509,928

Fiscal Year	Total Primary Government ¹	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Net General Bonded Debt to Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property	Population	Bonded Debt Per Capita	Per Capita Personal Income	Net General Bonded Debt Per Capita to Per Capita Personal Income
2023	\$ 975,476	\$ 747,520,304	0.75%	8,046	\$ 121	\$ 59,109	1.18%
2022	7,682,999	690,251,483	1.15	8,021	958	57,434	1.67
2021	8,849,714	618,036,067	1.43	8,104	1,092	53,489	2.04
2020	5,095,489	586,324,662	0.87	8,104	629	52,248	1.20
2019	5,782,319	566,792,941	1.02	8,096	714	49,860	1.43
2018	6,426,737	549,342,232	1.17	8,065	797	48,384	1.65
2017	7,116,459	537,602,215	1.32	8,185	869	48,047	1.81
2016	7,781,752	531,909,401	1.46	8,231	945	45,577	2.07
2015	8,381,512	528,171,940	1.59	8,151	1,028	43,418	2.37
2014	8,959,814	521,497,077	1.72	8,151	1,099	42,288	2.60

Note: Assessed value of property can be found in Table 5.

Note: Population and personal income can be found in Table 10.

¹ Includes bond premiums

² Long-term debt for water and sewer fund was transferred to WVWA on 7/1/222.

Town of Vinton, Virginia

Table 9

Pledged Revenue Coverage Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Gross Revenue ⁽⁴⁾	Less: Operating Expenses ⁽¹⁾	Net Available Revenue	Debt Service		Coverage
				Principal ⁽²⁾	Interest	
2023 ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 971,963	\$ (130,918)	\$ 1,102,881	\$ 692,000	\$ 56,546	1.47
2022 ⁽³⁾	4,533,891	2,502,644	2,031,247	1,277,109	140,991	1.43
2021	4,599,338	2,592,707	2,006,631	652,440	138,916	2.54
2020	3,802,891	2,545,966	1,256,925	623,670	149,189	1.63
2019 ⁽³⁾	3,775,230	2,495,711	1,279,519	591,312	178,562	1.66
2018	3,661,311	2,344,160	1,317,151	595,555	166,641	1.73
2017	3,738,966	2,182,323	1,556,643	543,289	181,582	2.15
2016	3,718,514	2,241,937	1,476,577	487,049	311,245	1.85
2015	3,447,765	2,115,736	1,332,029	462,548	257,957	1.85
2014	3,263,413	2,261,529	1,001,884	504,718	256,920	1.32

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

(1) Excluding depreciation, interest, and amortization

(2) Excluding refunded principal payments

(3) Restated

(4) Gross revenue includes all revenues of the water and sewer fund except capital contributions

(5) Gross revenue includes all revenues of the water and sewer fund and debt reimbursement payments from the Western Virginia Water Authority.

Town of Vinton, Virginia

Table 10

Demographic Statistics

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Ended	Population (1)	Total Personal Income (2)	Per Capita Personal Income (2)	Public School Roanoke CO Enrollment (3)	Public Town of Vinton Enrollment (3)	Unemployment Rate (4)
2023	8,046	\$ 7,237,160,000	\$ 59,109	13,819	827	3.00%
2022	8,021	7,004,787,000	57,434	13,819	899	3.00
2021	8,104	6,391,212,000	53,489	13,692	923	3.60
2020	8,104	6,254,966,000	52,248	13,999	948	8.10
2019	8,096	5,962,802,000	49,860	14,121	972	2.90
2018	8,065	5,786,000,000	48,384	14,155	926	3.40
2017	8,185	5,780,000,000	48,047	14,235	965	3.70
2016	8,231	5,435,865,000	45,577	14,135	910	3.70
2015	8,151	5,159,100,000	43,418	14,384	948	4.50
2014	8,151	4,984,547,000	42,288	14,333	965	5.50

Sources:

(1) From U.S. Census Bureau link at www.rvarc.org/demographics

(2) Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income from the U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis. Latest information available as of 2018 at <https://apps.bea.gov/regional/bearfacts/>

(3) Virginia Department of Education - Membership Reporting
http://www.doe.virginia.gov/statistics_reports/enrollment/index.shtml

(4) Virginia Employment Commission www.bls.gov/regions/mid-atlantic/virginia.htm#eag

Town of Vinton, Virginia

Table 11

Principal Employers Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Employer	Fiscal Year 2023			Fiscal Year 2014		
	Employees	Rank	Ownership	Employees	Rank	Ownership
Berkshire	230	1	Private	234	3	Private
Kroger	189	2	Private	149	2	Private
Precision Fabrics Group, Inc.	189	3	Private	194	1	Private
Roanoke County Schools (Vinton)	135	4	Local Govt.	141	4	Local Govt.
Rosie's Gaming Emporium	108	5	Private	-	-	-
Aramark Uniform Services	97	6	Private	63	6	Private
McDonalds	90	7	Private	90	5	Private
Town of Vinton	75	8	Local Govt.	84	7	Local Govt.
Penalty Box Partners (Lancerlot)	73	9	Private	51	8	Private
Magnets USA	55	10	Private	-	-	-
Famous Anthony's	-	-	-	44	9	Private
Super Dollar	-	-	-	32	10	Private
	1,241		15.86%	1,082		13.20%

Source: Employer Business Application or HR Contact

Town of Vinton, Virginia

Table 12

Full-Time Equivalent Town Government Employees by Function/Program Last Ten Fiscal Years

<u>Function/Program</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
General government										
Management services	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Finance	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6
Planning	4	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
Police										
Officers	22	26	22	22	23	23	24	22	22	24
Civilians	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Fire										
Firefighters and officers	-	-	-	-	11	11	12	10	11	10
Other public works	25	22	21	26	30	34	33	29	31	32
Parks, recreation, and cultural	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
Total	68	67	60	65	81	84	86	78	81	84

Source: Town of Vinton HR Department

Note: As of July 1, 2019, all firefighters and emergency responders are employees of Roanoke County.

Town of Vinton, Virginia

Table 13

Operating Indicators by Function/Program
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function/Program	2023 (2)	2022	2021	2020	2019 (1)	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
General government										
Fleet equipment	133	139	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133
Pieces of equipment maintained	133	139	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133
Public safety:										
Police										
Arrests	420	372	398	781	947	1,034	594	722	507	578
Parking violations	15	23	24	45	30	40	58	133	52	64
Traffic violations	1,915	1,447	1,395	1928	1,735	2,449	2,021	1,187	1,143	1,603
EMS										
Emergency responses	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,248	2,607	2,637	2,656	2,615	2,735
Fire										
Emergency responses	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	305	830	501	774	278	623
Public works										
Refuse collection										
Refuse collected (tons per day)	13.12	13.67	13.20	12.88	12.39	11.80	12.21	11.92	12.55	12.78
Recyclables collected (tons per day)	0.28	0.33	0.32	0.3	0.35	0.45	1	0.54	0.65	0.70
Other public works										
Street resurfacing (miles)	10	3.81	3.20	3.33	2.71	2.50	2	2.03	-	1.30
Parks, recreation, and cultural										
Parks and recreation - attendees										
Vinton Dogwood Festival (4-day)	6,900	5,000	7,500	Cancelled	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
4th of July	6,000	6,000	6,000	Cancelled	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Vinton Fall Festival (Co-Sponsor Chamber of Commerce)	4,900	5,500	3,500	2,000	3,500	6,000	6,000	9,000	9,000	6,000
Water										
Number of customer accounts	-	5,137	5,187	5,155	5,136	5,115	5,120	5,093	5,074	5,085
Miles of distribution lines	-	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Volume pumped (million gallons per day average)	-	1.06	1.07	1.05	2	1	1	1.27	1.23	1.14
Sewer										
Number of customer accounts	-	4,753	4,764	4,728	4,710	4,691	4,686	4,658	4,639	4,642
Miles of collection lines	-	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Waste/Water treated (million gallons per day)	-	1.52	1.81	1.41	1.02	1.32	1.32	1.40	1.19	0.92

N/A - Not available.

Refuse collected (tons per day) - based on 260 collection days per year.

Recyclables collected (tons per day) - based on 130 collection days per year.

Source: Various Town of Vinton Departments

(1) As of July 1, 2019, all firefighters and emergency responders are employees of Roanoke County.

(2) As of July 1, 2022, water and sewer operations are handled by the Western Virginia Water Authority.

Town of Vinton, Virginia

Table 14

Capital Asset and Infrastructure Statistics by Function/Program
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function/Program	2023 (1)	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Public safety										
Law enforcement vehicles	26	27	27	26	24	27	27	25	26	25
Fire stations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Public works										
Primary streets (lane miles)	21.62	21.62	21.62	21.62	21.62	21.62	21.62	21.62	21.62	21.62
Secondary streets (lane miles)	66.32	66.32	66.32	66.32	66.32	66.32	66.32	66.32	66.32	66.32
Streetlights	513	513	513	505	505	505	505	503	502	500
Parks, recreation, and cultural										
Community centers										
Vinton Senior Program (No. of Events/Attendance)	278/5560	398/4236	186/1850	428/6330	428/6283	356/5822	285/4370	252/4166	240/3990	223/3,965
Charles R. Hill Center (Rentals)	262	312	205	292	298	303	316	283	291	289
Vinton War Memorial	358	297	196	258	240	250	276	273	235	282
Parks/athletic fields										
Greenway (3/4 Mile) Cinder Surface	25,000	25,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
War Memorial Playground	4,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Vinton Municipal Pool	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	7,977	7,977	8,458
Water and sewer										
Water mains (miles)	-	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Sanitary sewers (miles)	-	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Stormwater										
Storm sewers (miles)	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Signalized street intersections										
Traffic signals (each)	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11

Source: Various Town of Vinton Departments

(1) As of July 1, 2019, all firefighters and emergency responders are employees of Roanoke County.

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Compliance Section



Town of Vinton, Virginia
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

Federal Grantor/Pass - Through Grantor/ Program or Cluster Title	Assistance Listing Number	Pass-through Entity Identifying Number	Amounts Passed Through to Sub-recipients	Federal Expenditures
Department of Justice:				
Pass-Through Payments:				
Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services				
Local Law Enforcement Block Grant FFY 18	16.738	21-U10099LO18		\$ 10,170
COVID-19 Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding Grant	16.034	10602		450
Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program	16.607	N/A		1,220
Total Department of Justice				11,840
Department of Transportation:				
Pass-Through Payments:				
Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles				
Highway Safety Cluster				
National Priority Safety Programs FY20	20.616	N/A		19,899
Virginia Department of Transportation				
Highway Planning and Construction				
Walnut Avenue Bike/Pedestrian - 5th St to Town West	20.205	UPC 111649		911,072
Walnut Avenue Bike/Pedestrian - Lee Avenue to 1st St	20.205	UPC 113565		256,575
Glade Creek Greenway Phase 2B	20.205	UPC 109611		20,702
Gus Nicks Blvd Pedestrian/Bicycle Crossing	20.205	UPC 119911		57,838
Hardy Road/Dillon Woods Crosswalk	20.205	UPC 113322		109,450
Total Department of Transportation				1,375,536
Department of the Treasury:				
Direct Payments:				
COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund	21.027	N/A	5,700,000	7,956,483
Total Department of the Treasury				7,956,483
Environmental Protection Agency				
Direct Payments:				
EPA Brownfield Site Assessment	66.818	FAIN # 96368301		46,005
Total Environmental Protection Agency				46,005
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards				\$ 9,389,864

NOTE 1 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION:

The accompanying Schedule of Federal Expenditures includes the activity of all federally assisted programs of the Town of Vinton, 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.

NOTE 2 - DE MINIMIS INDIRECT COST RATE:

The entity did not elect to use the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate.

NOTE 3 - OUTSTANDING LOAN BALANCES:

At June 30, 2023, the Town had no outstanding loan balances requiring continuing disclosure.

NOTE 4 - SUBRECIPIENTS EXPENDITURE:

\$5.7M of the COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds passed through the Town to Western Virginia Water Authority.

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 the Town Council
Town of Vinton, 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, and each major fund of the Town of Vinton, Virginia (the "Town"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 26, 2025.

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 designing the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the 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 and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. **We identified certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as items 2023-001 and 2023-002, that we consider to be material weaknesses.**



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 *Government Auditing Standards*.**

Town's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards require the auditor to perform limited procedures on the Town's responses to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. The Town's responses were not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the responses.

Purpose of this Report

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



CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Roanoke, Virginia
March 26, 2025

Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Program and on Internal Control over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

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

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Town of Vinton, Virginia's (the "Town") compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Town's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2023. 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 each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2023.

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.



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

Other Matters

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed one instance of noncompliance, which is required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance and which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items 2023-003. Our opinion on each major federal program is not modified with respect to these matters.

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the Town's responses to the noncompliance findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The Town's responses were not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the responses.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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 and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we did identify certain deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. *A material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. *A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance 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. We consider the deficiency in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as Item 2023-004 to be a significant deficiency.

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.

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the Town's response to the internal control over compliance findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The Town's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion the response.

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, L.L.P.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Roanoke, Virginia
March 26, 2025

Town of Vinton, Virginia

Summary of Compliance Matters

June 30, 2023

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 laws, regulations, contracts, and grants shown below.

State Compliance Matters

Code of Virginia:

- Budget and Appropriation Laws
- Cash and Investment Laws
- Conflicts of Interest Act
- Debt Provisions
- Local Retirement Systems
- Procurement Laws
- Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act

State Agency Requirements:

- Highway Maintenance Funds
- Stormwater Utility Program
- Fire Programs Aid to Localities

Local Compliance Matters

Town Charter

Federal Compliance Matters

Compliance Supplement for Single Audits of State and Local Governments

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

Town of Vinton, Virginia
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
June 30, 2023

A – Summary of Auditor’s Results

1. The auditor’s report expresses an **unmodified opinion** on the financial statements.
2. **Two material weaknesses and no significant deficiencies** 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. **One significant deficiency and no material weaknesses** relating to the audit of the major federal award programs was 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 **one audit finding** relating to the major programs.
7. The programs tested as major were:

Name of Program	Assistance Listing Number
COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund	21.027
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205

8. The threshold for distinguishing Type A and B programs was **\$750,000**.
9. The Town was **not** determined to be a **low-risk auditee**.

B – Findings – Financial Statement Audit

2023-001: *Audit Adjustments (Material Weakness)*

Condition

During the audit, we noted that several year-end audit adjustments were required to ensure that the financials were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The adjustments were related to debt, accounts receivable, and capital assets.

Criteria

Audit adjustments were required to correct balances in order for the financial statements to be presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Cause

With regard to governmental activity long-term debt, it appears that the roll forward was not reviewed before year-end entries were made, resulting in additional adjustment to long-term debt balances. With regard to business-type activities long-term debt, principal payments were recorded as an expense rather than a reduction to long-term debt, resulting in additional adjustments to these accounts. With regard to governmental activities and business-type activities accrued interest, amortization schedules were not reviewed before entries were made, resulting in additional adjustments to these accounts. With regard to governmental activities and business-type activities capital assets, roll forwards and depreciation schedules were not reviewed before entries were made, resulting in additional adjustments. With regard to governmental activities receivables and deferred revenue was not correctly captured and recorded at year-end.

Town of Vinton, Virginia
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
June 30, 2023

Effect

There is an increased risk of financial statements misstatement.

Recommendation

We recommend establishing procedures in which qualified supervisors are reviewing year-end work papers that feed into the final general ledger and focusing on the accuracy of year-end balances.

View of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Action

We agree with the findings and we're working to establish a year-end review procedure.

2023-002: Segregation of Duties (Material Weakness)

Condition

A fundamental concept of internal controls is the separation of duties. No one employee should have access to both physical assets and the related accounting records, or to all phases of a transaction. A proper segregation of duties has not been established in functions related to accounts payable, accounts receivable, cash disbursements, and information technology.

Criteria

- Mail should be opened by an employee not responsible for accounting, such as the Town Clerk. Cash receipts could be recorded and the deposit prepared by this person. The cash receipts journal, supplemented by remittance advice, could be forwarded to the accounting staff for postings to the general ledger and detail customer accounts.
- Customer complaints, returned checks, disputed items, and other such matters should be investigated by someone who is independent of preparing daily cash receipts and preparing deposits.
- Checks and remittance advice should be placed into envelopes and mailed by someone with no other accounting responsibilities.
- Water and sewer billing should be independent of the accounts receivable function.

Cause

The size of the Town's accounting staff prohibits complete adherence to segregation of duties.

Effect

Internal controls are designed to safeguard assets and detect losses from employee dishonesty or error.

Recommendation

Steps should be taken to eliminate performance of conflicting duties where possible or to implement effective compensating controls.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Action

We agree with the findings and we're working towards reducing the conflicting duties.

Town of Vinton, Virginia
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
June 30, 2023

C – Findings And Questioned Costs – Major Federal Award Program Audit

2023-003: COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund – AL# 21.027, Highway Planning and Construction – AL# 20.205, Late Filing of Data Collection Form

Condition

The Town did not submit the data collection form for the year ended June 30, 2023 timely.

Criteria

For June 30, 2023, year-end audits, under the requirements in the Uniform Guidance and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), all entities are required to submit the annual data collection form with the Federal Audit Clearinghouse the earlier of either 30 days after the issuance of the entity's annual audit or nine months after the entity's fiscal year end.

Cause

Management did not complete and certify their portion of the form before the deadline. Form cannot be completed before audit is issued.

Effect

The entity's form was submitted to the Federal Audit Clearinghouse late, delaying completion of all annual audit requirements for the Town.

Recommendation

Management should take steps to ensure that the form is filed timely.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Action

We agree with the finding and will ensure the reports are filed in a timely manner.

2023-004: Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (Significant Deficiency)

Condition

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA) was prepared without supervisor review, resulting in several auditor corrections.

Criteria

Segregation of duties and review procedures should be applied to federal award workpapers.

Cause

The Town has not designed effective internal controls with regard to federal awards.

Town of Vinton, Virginia
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
June 30, 2023

Effect

Risk that the Town's information in the SEFA is not accurate, complete, or appropriately presented in accordance with Uniform Guidance.

Recommendation

Management should establish and implement internal controls with regard to federal awards.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Action

We agree with the finding and we're working towards developing a written policy.

D – Finding – Commonwealth of Virginia

None.

Town of Vinton, Virginia
Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings
Year Ended June 30, 2023

A – Finding – Financial Statement Audit

2022-001: *Audit Adjustments (Material Weakness)*

Condition

During the audit, we noted that several year-end audit adjustments were required to ensure that the financials were prepared in accordance with accounting principles general accepted in the United States of America. The adjustments were related to debt, accounts receivable, and capital assets.

Current Status

Condition still present for long-term debt, accrued interest, capital assets, and receivables. See item 2023-001 in the schedule of findings and questioned costs.

2022-002: *Segregation of Duties (Material Weakness)*

Condition

A *fundamental* concept of internal controls is the separation of duties. No one employee should have access to both physical assets and the related accounting records, or to all phases of a transaction. A proper segregation of duties has not been established in functions related to accounts payable, accounts receivable, cash disbursements, and information technology.

Current Status

Condition still present for accounts payable functions, accounts receivable, cash disbursements, and information technology. See item 2023-002 in the schedule of findings and questioned costs.

B – Finding – Major Federal Award Program Audit

2022-003: *Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund – AL# 21.027, Late Filling of Data Collection Form*

Condition

For June 30, 2022 year-end audits, under the requirements in the Uniform Guidance and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), all entities are required to submit the annual data collection form with the Federal Audit Clearinghouse the earlier of either 30 days after the issuance of the entity's annual audit or twelve months after the entity's fiscal year end (June 30th for the Town of Vinton plus a three-month extension).

Current Status

Condition still present. See item 2023-003 in schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Town of Vinton, Virginia
Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings
Year Ended June 30, 2023

2022-004: Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (Significant Deficiency)

Condition

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA) was prepared without supervisor review, resulting in several auditor corrections.

Current Status

Condition still present. See item 2023-004 in schedule of findings and questioned costs.