

FINANCIAL REPORT
JUNE 30, 2020



# TOWN OF APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA FINANCIAL REPORT

June 30, 2020

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### **INTRODUCTORY SECTION**

## TOWN OF APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

June 30, 2020

#### **TOWN COUNCIL**

Paul D. Harvey, Mayor Claudia G. Puckette Steven T. Conner Timothy W. Garrett Mary Lou Spiggle Jonathan Garrett James Boyce

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY BOARD

Dr. Jeffrey Garrett, Chairman
Mary Lou Spiggle, Vice-Chairman
Kenny Gobble
Tom Utz
Christopher Simpson
C. Lewis McDearmon, Jr.
Claudie G. Puckette

#### APPOINTED OFFICIALS

Gary Shanaberger	Town Manager
	Town Attorney
Kim Ray	Treasurer
Roxanne Casto	Town Clerk

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

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

### FINANCIAL SECTION



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Members of Town Council Town of Appomattox, Virginia

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Appomattox, Virginia (the "Town"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *Specifications for Audits of Authorities, Boards, and Commissions*, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

#### **Report on the Financial Statements (Continued)**

#### **Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and aggregate remaining fund information of the Town as of June 30, 2020, 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.

#### **Change in Accounting Principle**

As described in Note 20 to the financial statements, the Town adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pensions* in 2020. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

#### **Other Matters**

#### Required Supplementary Information

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

Management has omitted a management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

#### Other 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, other supplementary information, supporting schedules, and other information, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

#### **Other Matters (Continued)**

Other Information (Continued)

The combining statements, the financial statements of the discretely presented component unit, and the supporting schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or 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 combining statements, the financial statements of the discretely presented component unit, and supporting schedules are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory and other information sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 3, 2020 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.

**CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS** 

Brown, Edwards Kompany, S. S. P.

Lynchburg, Virginia December 3, 2020

### BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2020

		Primary Government		Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Economic Development Authority
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2) Receivables, net (Note 3) Due from other governments (Note 6) Internal balances (Note 5) Inventories Net pension asset (Note 11) Capital assets (Note 8)	\$ 3,885,050 164,012 38,500 866,319 - 9,194	\$ 2,391,747 182,981 1,409,383 (866,319) 140,539 3,862	\$ 6,276,797 346,993 1,447,883 - 140,539 13,056	\$ 81,083 - - - - -
Nondepreciable Depreciable, net	168,626 1,406,910	358,456 8,992,970	527,082 10,399,880	<u> </u>
Total assets	6,538,611	12,613,619	19,152,230	81,083
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b> Pension-related deferred outflows (Note 11) Other postemployment benefits-related deferred outflows (Note 12)	136,671 52,273	57,407 12,005	194,078 64,278	-
Total deferred outflows of resources <b>LIABILITIES</b>	188,944	69,412	258,356	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Accrued payroll and related liabilities Accrued interest payable Customer security deposits Line of credit payable (Note 9) Long-term liabilities (Note 10) Net other post-employment benefits	152,023 21,012 - - -	74,952 4,501 6,031 37,920 608,981	226,975 25,513 6,031 37,920 608,981	- - - -
liability (Note 12)  Due within one year (Note 10)  Due in more than one year (Note 10)	52,047 18,429 43,508	11,953 202,598 325,306	64,000 221,027 368,814	- - -
Total liabilities	287,019	1,272,242	1,559,261	-
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Pension-related deferred inflows (Note 11) OPEB-related deferred inflows (Note 12) Unearned revenue (Note 4)	25,587 3,253	10,748 747 893,200	36,335 4,000 893,200	
` /	29.940			
Total deferred inflows of resources	28,840	904,695	933,535	
NET POSITION  Net investment in capital assets  Restricted for:	1,557,876	8,828,534	10,386,410	-
Pension Unrestricted	9,194 4,844,626	3,862 1,673,698	13,056 6,518,324	81,083
Total net position	\$ 6,411,696	\$ 10,506,094	\$ 16,917,790	\$ 81,083

#### STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Year Ended June 30, 2020

			Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position											
										]	Prima	ry Government			Com	Component Unit	
Functions/Programs		Expenses		Charges for Services		Operating Grants and Contributions		Capital Grants and Contributions		<b>Governmental</b> T		Business- Type Activities	Type		Economic Development Authority		
Primary Government Governmental activities General government administration	\$	555,242	\$	-	\$	-	\$	_	\$	(555,242)	\$	-	\$	(555,242)	\$	-	
Public safety		138,149		- 15 125		56,052		- 220 222		(82,097)		-		(82,097)		-	
Public works Community development		1,562,345 175,895		15,125		-		229,232		(1,317,988) (175,895)		-		(1,317,988) (175,895)		-	
Interest on long-term debt		670		-		-		-		(670)		-		(670)		-	
Total governmental activities		2,432,301		15,125		56,052		229,232		(2,131,892)		-		(2,131,892)		-	
Business-type activities Water Sewer		557,319 883,563		407,261 843,465		30,737				-		(119,321) (40,098)		(119,321) (40,098)		- -	
Total business-type activities		1,440,882		1,250,726		30,737		-		-		(159,419)		(159,419)		-	
Total primary government	\$	3,873,183	\$	1,265,851	\$	86,789	\$	229,232		(2,131,892)		(159,419)		(2,291,311)		-	
Component Unit Economic Development Authority	\$	83,994	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-		-		-				(83,994)	
				ral revenues:						293,819				293,819			
				eals taxes						1,162,514		-		1,162,514		-	
				les and use taxes						84,145		<u>-</u>		84,145		-	
			Ba	nk stock taxes						177,013		-		177,013		-	
			Bu	siness license tax	tes					196,861		-		196,861		-	
			•	garette taxes						153,750		-		153,750		-	
				her local taxes						113,022		-		113,022		-	
				ergovernmental r o specific progra		ot restricted				48,279				48,279			
				o specific progra wn contribution	IIIS					40,279		-		40,279		26,101	
				estment earnings	3					24,139		9,699		33,838		124	
			Otl	_						45,819		144,014		189,833		_	
			Tra	ansfers						(7,949)		7,949				-	
			Total	general revenues	S					2,291,412		161,662		2,453,074		26,225	
			Chan	ge in net position	1					159,520		2,243		161,763		(57,769)	
			NET	POSITION AT	JULY 1					6,252,176		10,503,851		16,756,027		138,852	
			NET	POSITION AT	JUNE 3	0			\$	6,411,696	\$	10,506,094	\$	16,917,790	\$	81,083	

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

#### BALANCE SHEET – GOVERNMENTAL FUND June 30, 2020

	Ge	neral Fund
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Receivables, net Due from other governments Due from other funds	\$	3,821,275 164,012 38,500 904,737
Total assets	\$	4,928,524
LIABILITIES Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Accrued payroll and related liabilities	\$	150,357 21,012
Total liabilities		171,369
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Unavailable revenue		10,867
FUND BALANCE (Note 16) Committed Unassigned		360,758 4,385,530
Total fund balance		4,746,288
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balance	\$	4,928,524

## RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2020

Ending fund balance – governmental fund		\$ 4,746,288
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
*	675,285 099,749)	1,575,536
Certain receivables are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the fund.		10,867
Other postemployment benefits Deferred inflows of resources related to pension Pensions Other postemployment benefits Net pension asset	136,671 52,273 (25,587) (3,253) 9,194 (52,047)	117,251
•	264,800 241,109)	,
	(17,660) (44,277)	23,691 (61,937)
Total net position – governmental activities		\$ 6,411,696

## STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – GOVERNMENTAL FUND Year Ended June 30, 2020

	General Fund
REVENUES General property taxes (Note 13) Other local taxes Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses Revenue from use of money and property Other Intergovernmental	\$ 289,278 1,887,305 15,125 24,139 45,819 333,563
Total revenues	2,595,229
EXPENDITURES  Current  General government administration  Public safety  Public works  Community development  Debt service  Principal retirement  Interest and other fiscal charges	725,900 138,149 1,397,296 153,804 2,220 670
Total expenditures	2,418,039
Excess of revenues over expenditures	177,190
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Transfers out	(212,556)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(212,556)
Net change in fund balance	(35,366)
FUND BALANCE AT JULY 1	4,781,654
FUND BALANCE AT JUNE 30	\$ 4,746,288

## RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Year Ended June 30, 2020

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:  Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures; however, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.  Capital outlays  Depreciation expense  Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the fund.  Unavailable revenue  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.  Employer pension contributions  Governmental funds report employer other postemployment benefits contributions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as other postemployment benefits contributions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions  Governmental funds report employer other postemployment benefits contributions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions  Governmental funds report employer other postemployment benefits contributions  The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, notes payable) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has an effect on net position.  Principal repayments on general obligation bond  Long-term compensated absences are reported in the statement of activities, but they do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore are not recorded as expenditures in governmental funds.  Transfers into internal service fund reported with governmental activities.  Change in net position	Net change in fund balance – governmental fund		\$ (35,366)
statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.  Capital outlays  Depreciation expense  Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the fund.  Unavailable revenue  4,541  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.  Employer pension contributions  Pension expense  Governmental funds report employer other postemployment benefits contributions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as other postemployment benefits contributions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as other postemployment benefits contributions is reported as other postemployment benefits contributions  Cher postemployment benefits contributions  The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, notes payable) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has an effect on net position.  Principal repayments on general obligation bond  Long-term compensated absences are reported in the statement of activities, but they do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore are not recorded as expenditures in governmental funds.  Transfers into internal service fund reported with governmental activities.  204,607  The net loss (excluding transfers) of the internal service fund is reported with governmental activities.			
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the fund.  Unavailable revenue  4,541  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.  Employer pension contributions  Pension expense  Governmental funds report employer other postemployment benefits contributions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as other postemployment benefits expense.  Employer other postemployment benefits contributions  Other postemployment benefits expense  Employer other postemployment benefits contributions  Other postemployment benefits expense  The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, notes payable) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has an effect on net position.  Principal repayments on general obligation bond  2,220  Long-term compensated absences are reported in the statement of activities, but they do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore are not recorded as expenditures in governmental funds.  (12,443)  Transfers into internal service fund reported with governmental activities.  204,607  The net loss (excluding transfers) of the internal service fund is reported with governmental activities.	statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.  Capital outlays	\$	
However, in the statement of activities the cost of pension benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as pension expense.  Employer pension contributions  Pension expense  (32,630)  Pension expense  (6,665)  Governmental funds report employer other postemployment benefits contributions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as other postemployment benefits expense.  Employer other postemployment benefits contributions  Other postemployment benefits expense  Employer other postemployment benefits contributions  Other postemployment benefits expense  The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, notes payable) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has an effect on net position.  Principal repayments on general obligation bond  2,220  Long-term compensated absences are reported in the statement of activities, but they do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore are not recorded as expenditures in governmental funds.  Transfers into internal service fund reported with governmental activities.  The net loss (excluding transfers) of the internal service fund is reported with governmental activities.  (92,932)	resources are not reported as revenues in the fund.		
Pension expense (6,665)  Governmental funds report employer other postemployment benefits contributions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as other postemployment benefits expense.  Employer other postemployment benefits contributions Other postemployment benefits expense  The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, notes payable) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has an effect on net position.  Principal repayments on general obligation bond  2,220  Long-term compensated absences are reported in the statement of activities, but they do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore are not recorded as expenditures in governmental funds.  (12,443)  Transfers into internal service fund reported with governmental activities.  204,607  The net loss (excluding transfers) of the internal service fund is reported with governmental activities.	However, in the statement of activities the cost of pension benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as pension expense.	(22, (23)	
Governmental funds report employer other postemployment benefits contributions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as other postemployment benefits expense.  Employer other postemployment benefits contributions  Other postemployment benefits expense  Employer other postemployment benefits contributions  Other postemployment benefits expense  (3,479)  Other postemployment benefits expense  The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, notes payable) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has an effect on net position.  Principal repayments on general obligation bond  2,220  Long-term compensated absences are reported in the statement of activities, but they do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore are not recorded as expenditures in governmental funds.  (12,443)  Transfers into internal service fund reported with governmental activities.  204,607  The net loss (excluding transfers) of the internal service fund is reported with governmental activities.			
Governmental funds report employer other postemployment benefits contributions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as other postemployment benefits expense.  Employer other postemployment benefits contributions Other postemployment benefits expense  Employer other postemployment benefits contributions Other postemployment benefits expense  (3,479)  The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, notes payable) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has an effect on net position.  Principal repayments on general obligation bond  2,220  Long-term compensated absences are reported in the statement of activities, but they do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore are not recorded as expenditures in governmental funds.  (12,443)  Transfers into internal service fund reported with governmental activities.  204,607  The net loss (excluding transfers) of the internal service fund is reported with governmental activities.	Pension expense	 (6,663)	(39 295)
Employer other postemployment benefits contributions Other postemployment benefits expense  (3,479) Other postemployment benefits expense  (3,027)  The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, notes payable) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has an effect on net position.  Principal repayments on general obligation bond  2,220  Long-term compensated absences are reported in the statement of activities, but they do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore are not recorded as expenditures in governmental funds.  (12,443)  Transfers into internal service fund reported with governmental activities.  204,607  The net loss (excluding transfers) of the internal service fund is reported with governmental activities.  (92,932)	contributions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as other		(37,273)
Other postemployment benefits expense 452  The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, notes payable) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has an effect on net position.  Principal repayments on general obligation bond 2,220  Long-term compensated absences are reported in the statement of activities, but they do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore are not recorded as expenditures in governmental funds. (12,443)  Transfers into internal service fund reported with governmental activities. 204,607  The net loss (excluding transfers) of the internal service fund is reported with governmental activities. (92,932)		(3,479)	
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, notes payable) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has an effect on net position.  Principal repayments on general obligation bond  2,220  Long-term compensated absences are reported in the statement of activities, but they do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore are not recorded as expenditures in governmental funds.  (12,443)  Transfers into internal service fund reported with governmental activities.  204,607  The net loss (excluding transfers) of the internal service fund is reported with governmental activities.  (92,932)		452	
Principal repayments on general obligation bond 2,220  Long-term compensated absences are reported in the statement of activities, but they do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore are not recorded as expenditures in governmental funds. (12,443)  Transfers into internal service fund reported with governmental activities. 204,607  The net loss (excluding transfers) of the internal service fund is reported with governmental activities. (92,932)	financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has an effect on net		(3,027)
but they do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore are not recorded as expenditures in governmental funds.  Transfers into internal service fund reported with governmental activities.  204,607  The net loss (excluding transfers) of the internal service fund is reported with governmental activities.  (92,932)	•		2,220
The net loss (excluding transfers) of the internal service fund is reported with governmental activities.  (92,932)	but they do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore are		(12,443)
governmental activities. (92,932)	Transfers into internal service fund reported with governmental activities.		204,607
Change in net position of governmental activities \$ 159,520			 (92,932)
	Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ 159,520

## STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – GENERAL FUND Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)		
REVENUES						
General property taxes	\$ 254,000	\$ 254,000	\$ 289,278	\$ 35,278		
Other local taxes	1,573,500	1,573,500	1,887,305	313,805		
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory						
licenses	1,000	1,000	15,125	14,125		
Revenue from use of money and	18,000	10,000	24.120	6 120		
property Other	1,900	18,000 1,900	24,139 45,819	6,139 43,919		
Intergovernmental	86,809	1,044,576	333,563	(711,013)		
mergovernmentar		1,011,370	333,303	(/11,013)		
Total revenues	1,935,209	2,892,976	2,595,229	(297,747)		
EXPENDITURES Current						
General government administration	657,670	756,465	725,900	30,565		
Public safety	135,644	135,644	138,149	(2,505)		
Public works	1,732,281	2,690,048	1,397,296	1,292,752		
Community development	136,700	160,765	153,804	6,961		
Capital outlay Debt service	5,000	5,000	-	5,000		
Principal retirement	2,221	2,221	2,220	1		
Interest and other fiscal charges	670	670	670	-		
C	2 (70 196	2.750.912	2 419 020	1 222 774		
Total expenditures	2,670,186	3,750,813	2,418,039	1,332,774		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues						
over expenditures	(734,977)	(857,837)	177,190	1,035,027		
•						
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES						
(USES)	(70.042)	(121.077)	(212.556)	(00, (00)		
Transfers out	(78,942)	(121,867)	(212,556)	(90,689)		
Total other financing sources (uses)	(78,942)	(121,867)	(212,556)	(90,689)		
<b>`</b>						
Net change in fund balance	\$ (813,919)	\$ (979,704)	\$ (35,366)	\$ 944,338		

## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – PROPRIETARY FUNDS June 30, 2020

Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds

	Water	Sewer	Total	Internal Service Fund
ASSETS CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents Receivable, net Due from other governments	\$ 1,788,379 51,744	\$ 603,368 131,237 1,409,383	\$ 2,391,747 182,981 1,409,383	\$ 63,775
Inventories	126,819	13,720	140,539	
Total current assets	1,966,942	2,157,708	4,124,650	63,775
NONCURRENT ASSETS Net pension asset Capital assets, net	1,271 1,573,894	2,591 7,777,532	3,862 9,351,426	<u>-</u> 241,109
Total noncurrent assets	1,575,165	7,780,123	9,355,288	241,109
Total assets	3,542,107	9,937,831	13,479,938	304,884
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF	3,342,107	7,737,031	13,477,730	304,004
RESOURCES Pension-related deferred outflows	18,896	38,511	57,407	-
Other postemployment benefits related deferred outflows	4,838	7,167	12,005	-
	23,734	45,678	69,412	
LIABILITIES CURRENT LIABILITIES Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Accrued payroll and related liabilities	43,854 2,148	31,098	74,952	1,666
Accrued payroll and related liabilities Accrued interest payable Customer security deposits Due to other funds	2,148 2,344 37,920	2,353 3,687 - 866,319	4,501 6,031 37,920 866,319	- - - 38,418
Line of credit payable Current portion of long-term debt Current portion of compensated absences	- 17,061 691	608,981 184,075 771	608,981 201,136 1,462	- - -
Total current liabilities	104,018	1,697,284	1,801,302	40,084
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES  Net other postemployment benefits liability  Long-term debt  Compensated absences	4,817 97,611 1,169	7,136 224,145 2,381	11,953 321,756 3,550	- - -
Total noncurrent liabilities	103,597	233,662	337,259	
Total liabilities	207,615	1,930,946	2,138,561	40,084
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Pension-related deferred inflows Other postemployment benefits related	3,538	7,210	10,748	-
deferred outflows Unearned revenue	301 893,200	446	747 893,200	
Total deferred inflows of resources	897,039	7,656	904,695	
NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets	1,459,222	7,369,312	8,828,534	241,109
Pension Unrestricted	1,271 1,000,694	2,591 673,004	3,862 1,673,698	23,691
Total net position	\$ 2,461,187	\$ 8,044,907	\$ 10,506,094	\$ 264,800

## STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION – PROPRIETARY FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds

	-	T41		
	Water	Sewer	Total	Internal Service Fund
OPERATING REVENUES Charges for services Other	\$ 407,261 45,732	\$ 843,465 86,218	\$ 1,250,726 131,950	\$ - -
Total operating revenues	452,993	929,683	1,382,676	
OPERATING EXPENSES Salaries Fringe benefits Maintenance Utilities Materials and supplies Sample testing Professional services Other Purchased water Depreciation	77,888 33,480 123,180 9,572 21,666 6,451 34,102 5,335 143,886 97,144	104,563 41,586 83,275 55,447 150,192 20,774 42,877 7,415	182,451 75,066 206,455 65,019 171,858 27,225 76,979 12,750 143,886 454,836	38,122 - - - - - 54,810
Total operating expenses	552,704	863,821	1,416,525	92,932
Operating income (loss)  NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES) Interest income Interest expense Rent income	(99,711) 4,892 (4,615)	4,807 (19,742)	9,699 (24,357)	(92,932)
Net nonoperating revenues (expenses)  Income (loss) before contributions and transfers	42,801 43,078 (56,633)	(14,935)	28,143 (5,706)	(92,932)
Transfers in Transfers out	16,464 (19,649)	26,461 (15,327)	42,925 (34,976)	204,607
Change in net position	(59,818)	62,061	2,243	111,675
NET POSITION AT JULY 1	2,521,005	7,982,846	10,503,851	153,125
NET POSITION AT JUNE 30	\$ 2,461,187	\$ 8,044,907	\$ 10,506,094	\$ 264,800

#### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS – PROPRIETARY FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds

		Enterprise Funds		
	Water	Sewer	Total	Internal Service Fund
OPERATING ACTIVITIES Receipts from customers Payments to suppliers Payments to and for employees Other receipts	\$ 396,153 (357,790) (111,951) 52,255	\$ 810,848 (381,276) (150,221) 86,218	\$ 1,207,001 (739,066) (262,172) 138,473	\$ - (38,317) - -
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(21,333)	365,569	344,236	(38,317)
NON-CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIE Transfers from other funds Transfers to other funds	16,464 (19,649)	26,461 (15,327)	42,925 (34,976)	204,607
Net cash provided by (used in) non-capital financing activities	(3,185)	11,134	7,949	204,607
CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES Acquisition and construction of capital assets Borrowings on line of credit Principal paid on debt Interest paid on debt	(64,418) - (16,433) (4,957)	(183,767) 608,981 (183,090) (20,266)	(248,185) 608,981 (199,523) (25,223)	(107,609) - - -
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	(85,808)	221,858	136,050	(107,609)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES Water tower rent Interest received	22,501 4,892	4,807	22,501 9,699	<u>-</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities	27,393	4,807	32,200	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(82,933)	603,368	520,435	58,681
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS Beginning of year	1,871,312		1,871,312	5,094
Ending of year	\$ 1,788,379	\$ 603,368	\$ 2,391,747	\$ 63,775

(Continued)

#### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS – PROPRIETARY FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds

		Water	Sewer			Total	Internal Service Fund	
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING IN TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IT		IE (LOSS)						
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		(00 =11)		o		(22.040)		(0.0.0.0.)
Operating income (loss)	\$	(99,711)	\$	65,862	\$	(33,849)	\$	(92,932)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income								
(loss) to net cash provided by (used in)								
operating activities:		05.144		255 (22		151006		<b>5</b> 4.010
Depreciation		97,144		357,692		454,836		54,810
Pension expense net of employer		2.424		4.065		0.200		
contribution		3,424		4,965		8,389		-
Other postemployment benefit expense		200		41.5		605		
net of employer contribution		280		415		695		-
Change in certain assets and liabilities:								
(Increase) decrease in:		(4.020)		(22 (17)		(27, 527)		
Accounts receivable		(4,920)		(32,617)		(37,537)		-
Inventory		(29,134)		1,083		(28,051)		-
Increase (decrease) in:		15 210		(24.297)		(0.069)		(105)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		15,219		(24,287)		(9,068)		(195)
Compensated absences		(3,970)		(7,544)		(11,514)		-
Customer security deposits		335				335		
Net cash provided by (used in)								
operating activities	\$	(21,333)	\$	365,569	\$	344,236	\$	(38,317)
operating activities	φ	(21,333)	Φ	303,309	φ	344,230	Ф	(36,317)
NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS								
Capital asset construction financed by								
accounts payable	\$	1,771	\$	5,326	\$	7,097	\$	_
Pay as 12		-,,,,	Ψ	2,220		,,0,,	*	

## STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION – FIDUCIARY FUNDS June 30, 2020

	Age	ncy Funds
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents	\$	26,938
LIABILITIES Amounts held for others	\$	26,938

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

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

#### A. The Financial Reporting Entity

The Town of Appomattox (the "Town") was incorporated in 1925. 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 six other Council Members. The Town is part of Appomattox County and has taxing powers subject to statewide restrictions and tax limits.

The Town provides a full range of municipal services including police, refuse collection, public improvements, planning and zoning, general administrative services, fire, recreation, and water and sewer services. Fire and first aid services are supplemented by volunteer departments. Police services are provided through an agreement with the County of Appomattox.

#### Discretely presented component unit

A component unit is an entity that is legally separate from the government, but for which the government is financially accountable, or whose relationship with the government is such that exclusion would cause the government's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The Economic Development Authority of the Town of Appomattox, Virginia (the "EDA") was created to promote industry and develop trade by encouraging enterprises to locate and remain in the Town. The EDA is governed by a seven member Board of Directors appointed by Town Council and the Town is financially accountable for the EDA. The Town provides personnel assistance for some administrative and operational functions to the EDA at no charge. The EDA does not prepare separate financial statements.

The Town has no related or jointly governed organizations.

#### B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the Town. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

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

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

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

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

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

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources* measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Town considers revenues to be available if they are 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.

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

The Town reports the following major governmental fund:

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

The Town reports the following major proprietary funds:

The water and sewer 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 water enterprise fund consists of the activities relating to providing water services to the Town's residents, businesses, and other organizations. The sewer enterprise fund consists of the activities relating to providing sewer services to the Town's residents, businesses, and other organizations.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

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

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

Fiduciary funds account for assets held by the Town in a trustee capacity or as an agent or custodian for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, or other funds. These funds include Agency Funds. Agency Funds utilize the accrual basis of accounting. Fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide financial statements. The Town's Agency Funds include amounts held for others in a fiduciary capacity, which includes the Abbitt Memorial Park, the Tree Board, and the ROSE Project.

The internal service fund accounts for goods or services provided by one department or other departments of the Town that benefit multiple funds. The Town's internal service fund accounts for vehicles that are shared across multiple departments for Town operations. The internal service fund is included in the governmental activities for government-wide reporting purposes. The excess revenue or expenses is allocated to the appropriate functional activity.

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

Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *nonoperating* items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the water and sewer enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales and services. 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 nonoperating revenues and expenses.

#### D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

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

- 1) Prior to June 1, the Town Manager submits to Town 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 budget is 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.
- 4) The Appropriations Ordinance places legal restrictions on expenditures at the department level. The appropriation for each department can be revised only by Town Council.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

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

#### D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting (Continued)

- 5) Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year.
- 6) Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.
- 7) Appropriations lapse on June 30 for all Town departments.
- 8) All budget data presented in the accompanying financial statements includes the original and revised budgets as of June 30.

#### E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

#### F. Inventories

Inventories in the proprietary funds consist primarily of parts held for repairs or construction and are valued using the average cost method.

#### G. Prepaids

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, are reported as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount at the time of purchase and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which the services are consumed.

#### H. Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts

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

Real estate taxes	\$ 23,975
Personal property taxes	25,839
Meals taxes	7,137
Community Development Block Grant	
Program loans receivable	307,356
Water fund receivables	9,589
Sewer fund receivables	 22,374
	\$ 396,270

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

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

#### I. Capital Assets

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

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

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Property, plant, and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings and improvements 10-40 years
Machinery and equipment 5-10 years
Utility plant in service 20-40 years

#### J. Compensated Absences

The Town allows 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 when the leave is due and payable.

#### K. Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring all financial statement elements related to pension and OPEB plans, information about the fiduciary net position of the Town's Plans and the additions to/deductions from the Town's Plan's net fiduciary 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.

#### L. <u>Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources</u>

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 position that applies to future periods and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Town has the following items that qualify for reporting in this category:

• Contributions subsequent to the measurement date for pensions and OPEB are always a deferred outflow; this will be applied to the net pension or OPEB liability in the next fiscal year.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

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

#### L. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources (Continued)

- Differences between expected and actual experience for economic/demographic factors in the measurement of the total pension or OPEB liability. This difference will be recognized in pension or OPEB expense over the expected average remaining service life of all employees provided with benefits in the plan and may be reported as a deferred inflow or outflow as appropriate.
- Change in assumptions on pension and OPEB plans. This difference will be recognized in pension or OPEB expense over the expected average remaining service life of all employees provided with benefits in the plan.

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

- One item occurs only under the modified accrual basis of accounting. The item, unavailable revenue, is reported in the governmental fund balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenue from delinquent property taxes not collected within 45 days of year end.
- Rent revenues in the water fund that will be earned in future periods and fund future years.
- Difference between projected and actual earnings on pension and OPEB plan investments. This difference will be recognized in pension or OPEB expense over the closed five year period and may be reported as a deferred outflow or inflow as appropriate.
- Change in assumptions on pension and OPEB plans. This difference will be recognized in pension or OPEB expense over the expected average remaining service life of all employees provided with benefits in the plan.
- Changes in proportionate share that will be recognized in the pension or OPEB expense over the average expected remaining service lives of all employees provided with benefits. This may be reported as a deferred outflow or a deferred inflow as appropriate.

#### M. Net Position

Net position in government-wide and proprietary financial statements is classified as net investment in capital assets; restricted; and unrestricted. Restricted net position represent constraints on resources that are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through state statute. The Town's restricted net position at June 30, 2020 consists of the net pension asset. Net investment in capital assets represents capital assets, less accumulated depreciation and any outstanding debt related to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

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

#### N. Fund Balances

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

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. It also includes the long-term amount of interfund loans.
- **Restricted** Amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation.
- Committed Amounts constrained to specific purposes by the Town, using its highest level of decision making authority; to be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purposes unless the same highest level of action is taken to remove or change the constraint.
- Assigned Amounts the Town intends to use for a specified purpose; intent can be
  expressed by the governing body or by the Town Manager, who has been designated this
  authority.
- Unassigned Amounts that are available for any purpose; positive amounts are reported only in the general fund.

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

#### O. Restricted Amounts

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.

#### P. Minimum Fund Balance Policy

Governmental funds of the Town do not have specified fund balance targets. Recommended levels of committed and/or assigned fund balance will be determined on a case by case basis, based on the needs of each fund and as recommended by officials and approved by Council.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

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

#### Q. Estimates

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

#### Note 2. Deposits and Investments

#### **Deposits**

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

#### **Investments**

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

The Town had no investments at June 30, 2020.

At June 30, the deposit and investment balances are as follows:

	I	Fair Value
Deposits:		
Demand deposits	\$	4,026,543
Certificates of deposit		2,331,137
Cash on hand		200
	_	
Total deposits and investments	\$	6,357,880
Deposits and investments are presented on the statement of net position as follows:		
Cash and cash equivalents – primary government	\$	6,276,797
Cash and cash equivalents – component unit		81,083
Total deposits and investments	\$	6,357,880

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

#### Note 3. Receivables

Receivables are as follows:

	Governmental Activities		siness-Type Activities	Total		
Receivables						
Taxes	\$	179,972	\$ _	\$	179,972	
Accounts		348,347	 214,944		563,291	
Gross receivables		528,319	214,944		743,263	
Less: allowance for uncollectibles		364,307	 31,963		396,270	
Net receivables	\$	164,012	\$ 182,981	\$	346,993	

#### Note 4. Sale of Future Rent Revenues

During the year ended June 30, 2014, the Town entered into an agreement with AP Wireless I, LLC, under which the Town assigned its rights and title to future rent revenues under existing lease agreements with five cell phone service providers for fifty years (ending June 30, 2064). The Town received total payments of \$1,015,000.

The total proceeds have been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources in the Town's business-type activities and water fund, along with receivables for the amounts to be collected in future fiscal years. The proceeds will be recognized as revenues over the fifty year life of the agreement.

The Town assigned approximately \$1,421,000 of future rents based on the existing lease agreements with terms ending from 2020 to 2039. Four of the five leases have increases tied to the consumer price index, which for purposes of this calculation has been assumed to increase 3% annually. These rent revenues assigned constitute all of the Town's rental revenues related to water tower sites. The estimated present value of the rent revenues under the existing leases, assuming a 4% interest rate and even collections over 25 years, is approximately \$893,000. No assumptions were made regarding future renewals.

Under the terms of the assignment agreement, AP Wireless can negotiate renewals with the existing companies. Renewals cannot be longer than the term of the assignment agreement. Should AP Wireless negotiate a renewal rate that is higher than the current inflationary rates built into the existing leases, the Town would be eligible to receive excess rents under a formula detailed in the assignment agreement. However, absent excess rents as described, the Town is not entitled to additional funds when existing leases are renewed. Additionally, under the terms of the agreement, the Town can obtain new customers/tenants on the properties and would be entitled to all of the revenues from those leases.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

#### Note 5. Interfund Receivables and Payables

The \$866,319 due from the sewer fund to the general fund represents cash provided to cover operations and costs for preliminary studies of sewer line leaks and capital expenditures for the sewer fund I&I project. The Town has been approved for both loan and grant funding from Rural Development, however, the Town has not received any of those funds as of year-end. The Town anticipates receiving funding in fiscal year 2021. The sewer fund will repay the Town at that time.

Additionally, the general fund provided funding to the internal service fund for a vehicle purchase. This \$38,418 will be repaid in 2021 when funds are available to do so.

#### Note 6. Due from Other Governments

Amounts due from other governmental units in governmental activities mainly consists of \$15,725 due from County of Appomattox for sales tax and \$18,796 due from the Commonwealth of Virginia for a downtown revitalization grant.

Amounts due from other governmental units in the business-type activities are related to the USDA – Rural Development grant for sewer revitalization. The Town expects to receive reimbursement for all their expenditures related to this revitalization project from both awarded grants and loans. Current year expenditures totaled approximately \$119,000, for which the Town expects full reimbursement.

#### Note 7. Transfers

Interfund transfers consist of the following:

	 Transfers In	 Transfers Out	ity-Wide Only ransfer	Net Transfers
Governmental Funds: General Fund Internal Service Fund	\$ 204,607	\$ (212,556)	\$ - -	\$ (212,556) 204,607
	\$ 204,607	\$ (212,556)	\$ -	\$ (7,949)
Enterprise Funds: Water Fund Sewer Fund	\$ 16,464 26,461	\$ (19,649) (15,327)	\$ - -	\$ (3,185) 11,134
	\$ 42,925	\$ (34,976)	\$ -	\$ 7,949

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund where statute or budget requires collection to the fund that statute or budget requires expenditure and (2) fund each fund's share of the internal service fund. The net transfers of the governmental funds are equivalent to the net transfers of the enterprise funds.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

Note 8. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year was as follows:

Governmental Activities	Beginning Balance	Increases/ Transfers	Decreases/ Transfers	Ending Balance	
Capital assets, not depreciated					
Land	\$ 107,173	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 107,173	
Construction in progress	30,883	122,970	92,400	61,453	
Total capital assets,					
not depreciated	138,056	122,970	92,400	168,626	
Buildings and improvements	1,483,378	-	-	1,483,378	
Machinery and equipment	937,830	309,910	224,459	1,023,281	
Total capital assets,					
depreciated	2,421,208	309,910	224,459	2,506,659	
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings and improvements	454,709	70,443	-	525,152	
Machinery and equipment	713,033	86,023	224,459	574,597	
Total accumulated,					
depreciation	1,167,742	156,466	224,459	1,099,749	
Total capital assets,	1 252 466	152 444		1 406 010	
depreciated, net	1,253,466	153,444	<u> </u>	1,406,910	
Governmental activities capital					
assets, net	\$ 1,391,522	\$ 276,414	\$ 92,400	\$ 1,575,536	

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

#### Note 8. Capital Assets (Continued)

Business-Type Activities	Beginning Balance	Increases/ Decrease Transfers Transfe		Ending Balance
Capital assets, not depreciated Land Construction in progress	\$ 64,710 1,820,490	\$ - 169,910	\$ - 1,696,654	\$ 64,710 293,746
Total capital assets, not depreciated	1,885,200	169,910	1,696,654	358,456
Utility plant in service Machinery and equipment	16,366,357 189,975	1,714,554 12,122	24,525 20,700	18,056,386 181,397
Total capital assets, depreciated	16,556,332	1,726,676	45,225	18,237,783
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Utility plant in service Machinery and equipment	8,704,993 130,209	443,145 11,691	24,525 20,700	9,123,613 121,200
Total accumulated depreciation	8,835,202	454,836	45,225	9,244,813
Total capital assets, depreciated, net	7,721,130	1,271,840	-	8,992,970
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 9,606,330	\$ 1,441,750	\$ 1,696,654	\$ 9,351,426

Depreciation expense, not including \$54,810 reported in the internal service funds, was charged to functions/programs as follows:

Governmental activities	
Public works	\$ 47,291
General government	32,274
Community development	 22,091
Total depreciation expense – governmental activities	\$ 101,656
Business-type activities	
Water	\$ 97,144
Sewer	357,692
Total depreciation expense – business-type activities	\$ 454,836

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

#### Note 9. Line of Credit

The Town entered into a \$2,500,000 line of credit with a local financial institution to aid in cash flows until such time the Town receives funds from permanent financing with the United States Department of Agriculture, Rural Development Agency. The line matures on August 27, 2020. The line had an interest rate of 2.25% at June 30, 2020. The outstanding balance at June 30, 2020 was \$608,981.

#### Note 10. Long-Term Liabilities

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

-	Beginning Balance	_ <u>I</u>	ncreases	_I	Decreases		Ending Balance	ue Within One Year
Governmental activities:								
General obligation bond	\$ 19,880	\$	-	\$	2,220	\$	17,660	\$ 2,306
Compensated absences	31,834	. <u></u>	12,443		-		44,277	 16,123
:	\$ 51,714	\$	12,443	\$	2,220	\$	61,937	\$ 18,429
Business-type activities:								
General obligation bond	\$ 722,415	\$	-	\$	199,523	\$	522,892	\$ 201,136
Compensated absences	16,526		-		11,514	· <u> </u>	5,012	 1,462
<u> </u>	\$ 738,941	\$	-	\$	211,037	\$	527,904	\$ 202,598

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

		Governmental Activities General Obligation Bond				Business-Type Activities General Obligation Bond			
Fiscal Year		rincipal		nterest	]	Principal		Interest	
2021	\$	2,306	\$	630	\$	201,136	\$	11,068	
2022		2,578		535		123,970		9,392	
2023		2,677		436		47,044		7,652	
2024		2,780		333		48,850		5,846	
2025		2,887		226		50,726		3,971	
2026	-	4,432		116		51,166		2,023	
	\$	17,660	\$	2,276	\$	522,892	\$	39,952	

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

#### **Note 10.** Long-Term Liabilities (Continued)

Details of long-term indebtedness are as follows:

	Interest Rates	Date Issued	Final Maturity Date	Amount of riginal Issue	G	overnmental Activities	siness-Type Activities
General obligation bonds: SunTrust	3.84%	12-10	12-25	\$ 650,000	\$	17,660	\$ 286,896
Virginia Resources Authority	0.00%	06-03	06-22	\$ 3,203,000	\$		\$ 235,996

#### Note 11. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

#### **Plan Description**

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

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

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

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

#### Note 11. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

#### **Employees Covered by Benefit Terms**

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

	Members
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	10
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	2
Non-vested inactive members	5
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	6
Total inactive members	13
Active members	18
Total covered employees	41

#### **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, 2020 was 6% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017.

This rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the political subdivision were \$46,337 and \$44,899 for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

#### **Net Pension Liability**

The net pension liability is calculated separately for each employer and represents that particular employer's total pension liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, less that employer's fiduciary net position. For political subdivisions, the net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2018 rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2019.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

#### Note 11. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

#### **Actuarial Assumptions**

The total pension liability for General Employees in the Political Subdivision's Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2019.

Inflation 2.50%

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\*

\* Administrative expenses as a percent of the market value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 6.75%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 6.75% investment return assumption provided a projected plan net position that exceeded the projected benefit payments, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was assumed to be 6.75% to simplify preparation of pension liabilities.

Mortality rates: General employees – 15 to 20% of deaths are assumed to be service related. Public Safety Employees – 45% to 70% of deaths are assumed to be service related. Mortality is projected using the applicable RP-2014 Mortality Table Projected to 2020 with various set backs or set forwards for both males and females.

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

General Employees – Largest 10 – Non-Hazardous Duty and All Others (Non 10 Largest): Update mortality table; lowered retirement rates at older ages, changed final retirement from 70 to 75; adjusted withdrawal rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service; lowered disability rates, no change to salary scale, increased rate of line of duty disability from 14% to 20% (Largest 10) or 15% (All Others), and decreased discount rate from 7.00% to 6.75%.

Public Safety Employees – Largest 10 – Hazardous Duty and All Others (Non 10 Largest): Update mortality table; lowered retirement rate at older ages; adjusted rates of withdrawal and disability to better fit experience; changes to line of duty rates, no changes to salary scale, and decreased discount rate from 7.00% to 6.75%.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

#### Note 11. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

#### **Long-Term Expected Rate of Return**

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

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

<sup>\*</sup> The above allocation provides for a one-year return of 7.63%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected rate of return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 7.11%, including expected inflation of 2.5%. The VRS Board elected a long-term rate of 6.75% which is roughly at the 40<sup>th</sup> percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund allocation.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

#### **Note 11.** Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

#### **Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that System member contributions will be made per the VRS Statutes and the employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Consistent with the phased-in funding provided by the General Assembly for state and teacher employer contributions, political subdivisions were also provided with an opportunity to use an alternate employer contribution rate. For the year ended June 30, 2019, the alternate rate was the employer contribution rate used in the fiscal year 2012 or 100% of the actuarially determined employer contribution rate from the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuations, whichever is greater. From July 1, 2019 on, participating employers are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

#### **Changes in Net Pension Liability (Asset)**

	Increase (Decrease)					
		Total Pension Liability (a)		Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)		Net Pension Liability (Asset) (a) – (b)
Balances at June 30, 2018	\$	2,352,068	\$	2,514,963	\$	(162,895)
Changes for the year:						
Service cost		77,132		-		77,132
Interest		162,156		-		162,156
Differences between expected						
and actual experience		74,409		-		74,409
Assumption changes		86,696		-		86,696
Contributions – employer		-		44,899		(44,899)
Contributions – employee		-		37,370		(37,370)
Net investment income		-		170,017		(170,017)
Benefit payments, including refunds						
of employee contributions		(71,118)		(71,118)		-
Administrative expenses		-		(1,624)		1,624
Other changes				(108)		108
Net changes		329,275		179,436		149,839
Balances at June 30, 2019	\$	2,681,343	\$	2,694,399	\$	(13,056)

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

#### Note 11. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

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

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

	<u> </u>	1.00% Decrease (5.75%)	1	Current Discount te (6.75%)	 1.00% Increase (7.75%)
Political subdivision's net pension liability (asset)	<u>\$</u>	384,372	\$	(13,056)	\$ (327,271)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the political subdivision recognized pension expense of \$92,154. At June 30, 2020, the political subdivision reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Outflows of I	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	83,980	\$	-
Change in assumptions		63,761		13,012
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		-		23,323
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date		46,337		
Total	\$	194,078	\$	36,335

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

#### Note 11. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

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

The \$46,337 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Political Subdivision's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the year ended June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Increase to Pension Expense				
2021	\$	53,881			
2022		23,678			
2023		32,575			
2024		1,272			
2025		´-			
Thereafter		_			

#### **Pension Plan Data**

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

#### Payables to the Pension Plan

At June 30, 2020, \$8,184 was payable to the Virginia Retirement System for the legally required contributions related to June 2020 payroll.

#### Note 12. Other Postemployment Benefits Liability – Virginia Retirement System Plans

In addition to their participation in the pension plans offered through the Virginia Retirement System (VRS), the Town also participates in various cost-sharing and agent multi-employer other postemployment benefit plans, described as follows.

#### **Plan Descriptions**

#### Group Life Insurance Program

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

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

#### Note 12. Other Postemployment Benefits Liability – Virginia Retirement System Plans (Continued)

#### **Plan Descriptions** (Continued)

**Group Life Insurance Program** (Continued)

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

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

#### **Contributions**

Contributions to the VRS OPEB programs were based on actuarially determined rates from actuarial valuations as of June 30, 2017. The actuarially determined rates were expected to finance the cost of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to fund any unfunded accrued liability. Specific details related to the contributions for the VRS OPEB programs are as follows:

#### Group Life Insurance Program

Governed by: Code of Virginia 51.1-506 and 51.1-508 and may

be impacted as a result of funding provided to

school divisions and governmental agencies by

the Virginia General Assembly.

Total rate: 1.31% of covered employee compensation. Rate

allocated 60/40; 0.79% employee and 0.52% employer. Employers may elect to pay all or part

of the employee contribution.

June 30, 2020 Contribution \$4,278

June 30, 2019 Contribution \$3,999

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

#### Note 12. Other Postemployment Benefits Liability – Virginia Retirement System Plans (Continued)

## OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense and Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB liabilities were measured as of June 30, 2019 and the total OPEB liabilities used to calculate the net OPEB liabilities were determined by actuarial valuations as of that date. The covered employer's proportion of the net OPEB liabilities, were based on the covered employer's actuarially determined employer contributions for the year ended June 30, 2019 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers.

#### Group Life Insurance Program

June 30, 2020 proportionate share of liability	\$ 64,000
June 30, 2019 proportion	0.00392%
June 30, 2018 proportion	0.00000%
June 30, 2020 expense	\$ 11,000

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, 2020, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources.

#### Group Life Insurance Program

	Οι	Deferred of the sources of the sourc	Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	4,000	\$	1,000	
Change in assumptions		4,000		2,000	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings					
on OPEB plan investments		-		1,000	
Changes in proportion		52,000		-	
Employer contributions subsequent to the					
measurement date		4,278		-	
Total	\$	64,278	\$	4,000	

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

#### Note 12. Other Postemployment Benefits Liability – Virginia Retirement System Plans (Continued)

## OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense and Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources Related to OPEB (Continued)

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 year ended June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense in future periods as follows:

#### Group Life Insurance Program

Year Ending June 30,	Increase to OPEB Expense				
2021	\$	10,000			
2022		10,000			
2023		11,000			
2024		11,000			
2025		11,000			
Thereafter		3,000			

#### **Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs**

The total OPEB liability was determined using the following assumptions based on an actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2018, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2019:

Inflation	2.5%
<ul> <li>Salary increases, including inflation:</li> <li>Locality – general employees</li> <li>Locality – hazardous duty employees</li> </ul>	3.5 - 5.35% 3.5 - 4.75%
Healthcare cost trend rates:  • Under age 65  • Ages 65 and older	7.25 - 4.75% 5.50 - 4.75%
Investment rate of return, net of expenses, including inflation*	GLI: 6.75%

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

#### Note 12. Other Postemployment Benefits Liability – Virginia Retirement System Plans (Continued)

#### **Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs** (Continued)

\* Administrative expenses as a percent of the market value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed percent above. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative investment return assumption provided a projected plan net position that exceeded the projected benefit payments, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was assumed to be the percent noted above to simplify preparation of OPEB liabilities.

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 11.

#### **Net OPEB Liabilities**

The net OPEB liabilities 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, 2019, net OPEB liability amounts for the various VRS OPEB programs are as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	 Group Life Insurance Program
Total OPEB liability Plan fiduciary net position Employers' net OPEB liability (asset) Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB liability	\$ 3,390,238 1,762,972 1,627,266 52.00%

C---- T :C-

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 as described in Note 11.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

#### Note 12. Other Postemployment Benefits Liability – Virginia Retirement System Plans (Continued)

#### **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, 2019, the rate contributed by the employer for the OPEB liability will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly. From July 1, 2019 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.

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

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

			C	Current		
	-	1.00%	D	iscount	1	1.00%
	Decrease (5.75%)		Rate (6.75%)		Increase (7.75%)	
GLI Net OPEB liability	\$	84,000	\$	64,000	\$	48,000

#### **OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position**

Information about the various VRS OPEB plan fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued VRS 2019 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). A copy of the 2019 VRS CAFR may be downloaded from the VRS website at <a href="http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2019-annual-report.pdf">http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2019-annual-report.pdf</a>, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

#### **Note 13.** Property Taxes

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

Property taxes are levied annually on assessed values as of January 1 and are due by October 1 each year. Personal property taxes do not create a lien on property.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

#### **Note 13.** Property Taxes (Continued)

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, 2020 were as follows:

Real estate	\$ 0.12
Personal property	0.55
Machinery and tools	0.55

#### **Note 14.** Service Contracts

#### Water purchase agreement

The Town entered into an agreement with the County of Appomattox, Virginia whereby the Town will purchase all water to supply the Town's customers from the County through the Concord-Appomattox 460 Waterline. The County agrees to provide the Town up to 250,000 gallons of water per day, with additional available provided the County has capacity. The contract further provides that all County residents who are customers of the Town's water system now and in the future will receive services at the same rate the Town charges in-Town customers. The provisional rate charged to the Town each fiscal year is based on the estimated usage for the year. The Town is billed monthly for usage. Annually, subsequent to year end, usage will be analyzed, the average daily usage will be determined, and any necessary true-up of billings will be made at that time. This true-up adjustment is not estimable and is therefore accounted for in the year it is charged to the Town. The initial term of this agreement is January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2030, with automatic ten year renewals thereafter, unless either party provides notice of intent to terminate at least two years prior to any expiration.

#### Waterline maintenance agreement

The Town entered into an agreement with the County of Appomattox, Virginia, whereby the Town will provide the County maintenance and administrative services related to the operation and upkeep of the Concord-Appomattox 460 Waterline. The County pays for labor at actual rates based on wages of those Town employees used for the work. The County also pays for equipment usage at rates as set forth by the Virginia Department of Transportation's highway maintenance program, as well as cost for all supplies and materials. In addition to maintenance and upkeep, the Town will read all meters and complete all billings each month, collect payments from County customers and remit those collections to the County. For this service, the County will pay the Town \$500 monthly, which is negotiable annually. The Town will also administer the County's Cross Connection Control program and will be paid \$100 monthly by the County for this work. That \$100 is also negotiable annually. The initial term of this agreement was January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2016, with automatic five year renewals thereafter, unless either party provides notice of intent to terminate at least six months prior to any expiration. The Town received \$30,737 from the County under this agreement for the year ended June 30, 2020.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

#### Note 15. Risk Management

The Town is insured for workers' compensation, general liability, and other risks.

Workers' Compensation Insurance is provided through the Virginia Municipal League. During the year ended June 30, 2020, total premiums paid were \$20,646. 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.

General liability and other insurance is provided through policies with the Virginia Municipal League. General liability and business automobile coverage have a \$1,000,000 limit per occurrence. Boiler and machinery has a \$3,000,000 limit. Property insurance is covered per statement of values and is approximately \$8,400,000. Police professional liability and public officials' liability insurance with a \$1,000,000 limit are covered through a policy with the Commonwealth of Virginia. Total premiums paid for the year ended June 30, 2020 were \$869.

There were no significant reductions in insurance coverages from the prior year and no settlements that exceeded the amount of insurance coverage during the last three fiscal years.

#### Note 16. Fund Balances

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

	<b>General</b>
Committed for: Public safety Public works Other capital projects	\$ 59,944 300,000 814
Total committed	360,758
Unassigned	4,385,530
Total fund balances	\$ 4,746,288

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

#### **Note 17.** Performance Incentives/Tax Abatements

The Town and EDA are parties to an incentive agreement with an existing company for expansion in the Town. Incentives under this agreement related to tax rebates based on the real and tangible business property added to the Town's tax rolls. Amounts under these incentives are not due until taxes are paid by the company and refunds are requested. Accordingly, there are no amounts accrued in the financial statements at year end for outstanding incentive agreements.

The agreement is for a period of four years with the fourth year abatement totaling \$26,101 during fiscal year 2020.

#### Note 18. Commitments and Contingencies

Under the terms of federal and state grants, periodic audits are required and certain costs may be questioned as not being appropriate expenditures under the terms of the grants. Such audits could lead to reimbursement to the grantor agencies. Town management believes disallowances, if any, would not be material to the financial position of the Town.

The Town has entered into various construction contracts and projects at year-end. Future amounts due under these agreements are approximately \$1,100,000 at year-end.

In December 2019, the Town entered into an agreement to lease, and eventually purchase, the Concord-Appomattox 460 waterline. The current water purchase and maintenance agreements discussed in Note 14 remain in effect at June 30, 2020. Currently, the Town anticipates the purchase of the waterline will take place subsequent to December 31, 2030.

#### Note 19. COVID-19 Impact

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization ("WHO") announced a global health emergency because of a new strain of coronavirus (the "COVID-19 outbreak") and the risks to the international community as the virus spreads globally beyond its point of origin. In March 2020, the WHO classified the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic, based on the rapid increase in exposure globally.

The Town's operations are heavily dependent on the ability to raise taxes, assess fees, and access the capital markets. Additionally, access to grants and contracts from federal and state governments may decrease or may not be available depending on appropriations. The outbreak will have a continued material adverse impact on economic and market conditions, triggering a period of global economic slowdown. This situation has depressed the tax bases and other areas in which the Town received revenue during fiscal year 2020. As such, the Town's financial condition and liquidity may be negatively impacted for fiscal year 2021.

The full impact of the COVID-19 outbreak continues to evolve as of the date of this report. As such, it is uncertain as to the full magnitude the pandemic will have on the Town's financial condition, liquidity, and future results of operations. Management is actively monitoring the impact of the global situation on its financial condition, liquidity, operations, suppliers, industry, and workforce. Given the daily evolution of the COVID-19 outbreak and the global responses to curb its spread, the Town is not able to estimate the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak on its results of operations, financial condition, or liquidity for fiscal year 2021.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

#### Note 20. Adoption of New Standard

In the current year, the Town adopted GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. This adoption is to account for the Town's new participation in the Virginia Retirement System group info program and is not a change from prior accounting standards followed. As a result, there are no changes to prior financial statements.

#### Note 21. New Accounting Standards

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued the following Statements which are not yet effective. The effective dates below are updated based on **Statement No. 95**, Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In January 2017, the GASB issued **Statement No. 84**, *Fiduciary Activities*. This Statement establishes standards of accounting and financial reporting for fiduciary activities. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019.

In June 2017, The GASB issued **Statement No. 87**, *Leases*. This Statement establishes standards of accounting and financial reporting for leases by lessees and lessors. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021.

In August 2018, the GASB issued **Statement No. 90**, *Majority Equity Interests, an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61*. This Statement improves the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and improves the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. It defines a majority equity interest and specifies that a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization should be reported as an investment if a government's holding of the equity interest meets the definition of an investment. A majority equity interest that meets the definition of an investment should be measured using the equity method, unless it is held by a special-purpose government engaged only in fiduciary activities, a fiduciary fund, or an endowment (including permanent and term endowments) or permanent fund. Those governments and funds should measure the majority equity interest at fair value.

For all other holdings of a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization, a government should report the legally separate organization as a component unit, and the government or fund that holds the equity interest should report an asset related to the majority equity interest using the equity method. This Statement establishes that ownership of a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization results in the government being financially accountable for the legally separate organization and, therefore, the government should report that organization as a component unit.

This Statement also requires that a component unit in which a government has a 100 percent equity interest account for its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources at acquisition value at the date the government acquired a 100 percent equity interest in the component unit. Transactions presented in flows statements of the component unit in that circumstance should include only transactions that occurred subsequent to the acquisition.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2020

#### **Note 21.** New Accounting Standards (Continued)

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The requirements should be applied retroactively, except for the provisions related to (1) reporting a majority equity interest in a component unit and (2) reporting a component unit if the government acquires a 100 percent equity interest. Those provisions should be applied on a prospective basis.

In May 2019, the GASB issued **Statement No. 91**, *Conduit Debt Obligations*. This Statement provides a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminates diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021.

In January 2020, the GASB issued **Statement No. 92**, *Omnibus*. This Statement enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting and improves the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. Certain requirements of this Statement are effective immediately and others for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021.

In March 2020, the GASB issued **Statement No. 93**, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*. This Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an IBOR. The removal of LIBOR as an appropriate benchmark interest rate is effective for reporting periods ending after December 31, 2022. All other requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021.

In March 2020, the GASB issued **Statement No. 94**, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*. This Statement improves financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs). The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022.

In May 2020, the GASB issued **Statement No. 96**, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements. This Statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022.

In June 2020, the GASB issued **Statement No. 97**, Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans – an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a Supersession of GASB Statement No. 32. This Statement provides a more consistent financial reporting of defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution OPEB plans, and other employee benefit plans, while mitigating the costs associated with reporting those plans. Certain requirements of this Statement are effective immediately and others for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021.

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

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# REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION – SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION ASSET AND RELATED RATIOS June 30, 2020

	Plan Year									
		2019		2018		2017		2016	2015	2014
Total Pension Liability										
Service cost	\$	77,132	\$	49,858	\$	67,024	\$	61,255	\$ 53,578	\$ 45,979
Interest on total pension liability		162,156		152,432		140,760		131,061	121,582	114,928
Difference between expected and										
actual experience		74,409		8,011		74,216		20,799	31,720	-
Changes in assumptions		86,696		-		(42,148)		-	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of										
employee contributions		(71,118)		(71,663)		(74,563)		(74,555)	(68,380)	(63,319)
Net change in total pension										
liability		329,275		138,638		165,289		138,560	138,500	97,588
Total pension liability –										
beginning		2,352,068		2,213,430		2,048,141		1,909,581	1,771,081	1,673,493
Total pension liability –										
ending		2,681,343		2,352,068		2,213,430		2,048,141	1,909,581	1,771,081
Plan Fiduciary Net Position										
Contributions – employer		44,899		43,920		34,348		33,126	32,855	32,161
Contributions – employee		37,370		36,665		28,588		48,924	27,379	23,339
Net investment income		170,017		173,363		255,629		37,234	90,217	269,487
Benefit payments, including refunds of										
employee contributions		(71,118)		(71,663)		(74,563)		(74,555)	(68,380)	(63,319)
Administrative expenses		(1,624)		(1,459)		(1,458)		(1,259)	(1,226)	(1,444)
Other		(108)		(156)		(228)		(15)	 (19)	 14
Net change in plan fiduciary										
net position		179,436		180,670		242,316		43,455	80,826	260,238
Plan fiduciary net position –										
beginning		2,514,963		2,334,293		2,091,977		2,048,522	1,967,696	 1,707,458
Plan fiduciary net position –										
ending		2,694,399		2,514,963		2,334,293		2,091,977	2,048,522	1,967,696
Net pension asset – ending	\$	(13,056)	\$	(162,895)	\$	(120,863)	\$	(43,836)	\$ (138,941)	\$ (196,615)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage										
of total pension liability		100%		107%		105%		102%	 107%	111%
Covered employee payroll	\$	757,569	\$	755,882	\$	597,359	\$	553,179	\$ 547,579	\$ 497,801
Net pension asset as a percentage of										
covered employee payroll		-2%		-22%		-20%		-8%	 -25%	 -39%

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

## REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION – SCHEDULE OF PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS June 30, 2020

Town Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	R	tractually equired atribution	Re Con R	ributions in clation to tractually equired ntribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)		(	nployer's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		
2020	\$	46,337	\$	46,337	\$	_	\$	822,462	5.63 %		
2019		44,899		44,899		-		757,569	5.93		
2018		43,920		43,920		-		755,882	5.81		
2017		34,852		34,852		-		597,359	5.83		
2016		33,127		33,127		-		553,179	5.99		
2015		32,855		32,855		-		547,579	6.00		

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

## REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER'S SHARE OF NET OPEB LIABILITY – VRS

Entity Fiscal Year Ended	Employer's Proportion of the Net OPEB	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB	Employer's Covered	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total
June 30,	Liability	Liability	Payroll	Payroll	<b>OPEB Liability</b>
Virginia Retire	ment System – Gro 0.00392 %	oup Life Insurance \$ 64,000	\$ 757,569	8.45 %	52.00 %

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Since 2020 is the first year for this presentation, no earlier data is available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

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

## REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS – VRS

Entity Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	· ·		Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	(	nployer's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
Virginia Retire 2020	ment System – Gro \$ 4,278	oup Life Insurance \$ 4,278	\$ -	\$	822,462	0.52 %

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Since 2020 is the first year for this presentation, no earlier data is available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

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

## NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION June 30, 2020

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

#### Largest 10 – Non-Hazardous Duty:

- Update mortality table to RP-2014 projected to 2020
- Lowered rates at older ages and extended final retirement age from 70 to 75
- Update withdrawal rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
- Lowered rates of disability retirement
- No changes to salary rates
- Increase Line of Duty Disability rates from 14% to 20%
- Decrease discount rate from 7.00% to 6.75%
- Applicable to: Pension and GLI OPEB

#### Largest 10 – Hazardous Duty/Public Safety Employees:

- Update mortality table to RP-2014 projected to 2020
- Lowered rates of retirement at older ages
- Update withdrawal rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
- Increased disability rates
- No changes to salary rates
- Increased Line of Duty Disability rates from 60% to 70%
- Decreased discount rate from 7.00% to 6.75%
- Applicable to: Pension and GLI OPEB

## NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION June 30, 2020

#### Note 2. Changes of Assumptions (Continued)

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

- Update mortality table to RP-2014 projected to 2020
- Lowered rates of retirement at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
- Update withdrawal rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
- Lowered disability rates
- No changes to salary rates
- Increased Line of Duty Disability rate from 14% to 15%
- Decreased discount rate from 7.00% to 6.75%
- Applicable to: Pension and GLI OPEB

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

- Update mortality table to RP-2014 projected to 2020
- Increased retirement rate at age 50 and lowered rates at older ages
- Update withdrawal rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
- Update disability rates to better fit experience
- No changes to salary rates
- Lowered Line of Duty Disability rate from 60% to 45%
- Decreased discount rate from 7.00% to 6.75%
- Applicable to: Pension and GLI OPEB

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## OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

## COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION – AGENCY FUNDS June 30, 2020

	Abbitt Memorial Park		Tree Board		ROSE Project	Total		
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,381	\$	408	\$ 25,149	\$	26,938	
LIABILITIES Amounts held for others	\$	1,381	\$	408	\$ 25,149	\$	26,938	

## COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES – AGENCY FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Salance y 1, 2019	Add	itions	De	letions	alance e 30, 2020
Abbitt Memorial Park Fund Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,379	\$	2	\$	-	\$ 1,381
Liabilities Amounts held for others	\$ 1,379	\$	2	\$		\$ 1,381
Tree Board Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 408	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 408
Liabilities Amounts held for others	\$ 408	\$		\$	-	\$ 408
ROSE Project						
Assets Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 28,374	\$	25	\$	3,250	\$ 25,149
Liabilities Amounts held for others	\$ 28,374	\$	25	\$	3,250	\$ 25,149
Total All Agency Funds Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 30,161	\$	27	\$	3,250	\$ 26,938
Liabilities Amounts held for others	\$ 30,161	\$	27	\$	3,250	\$ 26,938

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### DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNIT – APPOMATTOX ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

# DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNIT – APPOMATTOX ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – PROPRIETARY FUND June 30, 2020

	Enterprise Fund
ASSETS CURRENT ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 81,083
Total assets	81,083
NET POSITION Unrestricted	81,083
Total net position	\$ 81,083

# DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNIT – APPOMATTOX ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION – PROPRIETARY FUND June 30, 2020

	Enterprise Fund
OPERATING EXPENSES Incentive grants Business license stimulus refunds Other operating expenses	\$ 41,101 42,857 36
Total operating expenses	83,994
Operating loss	(83,994)
NONOPERATING REVENUES Contributions from Town of Appomattox Interest income	26,101 124
Total nonoperating revenues	26,225
Change in net position	(57,769)
NET POSITION JULY 1	138,852
NET POSITION JUNE 30	\$ 81,083

# DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNIT – APPOMATTOX ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS – PROPRIETARY FUND Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Enterprise Fund	
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Incentive payments	\$ (41,101)	
Business license stimulus refunds	(42,857)	
Other operating expenses	(36)	
Net cash used in operating activities	(83,994)	
NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Contributions from Town of Appomattox	26,101	
Interest income	124	
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	26,225	
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(57,769)	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Beginning at July 1	138,852	
Ending at June 30	\$ 81,083	

### **SUPPORTING SCHEDULES**

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – GOVERNMENTAL FUND Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenue from local sources:				
General property taxes:				
Real property taxes	\$ 162,000	\$ 162,000	\$ 187,496	\$ 25,496
Personal property taxes	87,000	87,000	88,851	1,851
Penalties and interest	5,000	5,000	12,931	7,931
Total general property taxes	254,000	254,000	289,278	35,278
Other local taxes:				
Local sales and use taxes	70,000	70,000	84,145	14,145
Consumption taxes	7,000	7,000	6,011	(989)
Communications sales and use taxes	11,000	11,000	5,828	(5,172)
Business license taxes	150,000	150,000	196,861	46,861
Motor vehicle licenses	25,000	25,000	31,330	6,330
Bank stock taxes	130,000	130,000	177,013	47,013
Lodging taxes	70,000	70,000	69,853	(147)
Restaurant food tax	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,162,514	162,514
Mobile home tilting taxes	500	500	-	(500)
Cigarette tax	110,000	110,000	153,750	43,750
Total other local taxes	1,573,500	1,573,500	1,887,305	313,805
Permits, privilege fees, and				
regulatory licenses:				
Permits and other licenses	1,000	1,000	15,125	14,125
Revenue from use of money and property:				
Revenue from use of money	9,000	9,000	14,971	5,971
Revenue from use of property	9,000	9,000	9,168	168
Total revenue from use of				
money and property	18,000	18,000	24,139	6,139
Miscellaneous revenue:				
Miscellaneous	1,900	1,900	45,819	43,919
Total revenue from				
local sources	1,848,400	1,848,400	2,261,666	413,266

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – GOVERNMENTAL FUND Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Original Budget			Final Budget	Actual		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
Revenue from the Commonwealth:									
Non-categorical aid: Auto rental taxes and fees	\$	5,000	\$	5,000	\$	4,377	\$	(622)	
Personal property tax relief funds	<u> </u>	23,107	<u> </u>	23,107	•	23,106	<u> </u>	(623) (1)	
Total non-categorical aid		28,107		28,107		27,483		(624)	
Categorical aid:									
Other grants		-		700,000		2,000		(698,000)	
Fire programs		10,000		10,000		10,000		-	
DCJS grants for law enforcement		44,322		44,322		46,052		1,730	
Total categorical aid		54,322		754,322		58,052		(696,270)	
Total revenue from the									
Commonwealth		82,429		782,429		85,535		(696,894)	
Revenue from the Federal Government: Categorical aid:									
Community development		4.200		262 147		215 702		(46.254)	
block grants		4,380		262,147		215,793		(46,354)	
Downtown revitalization grant		<u>-</u>				32,235		32,235	
Total categorical aid		4,380		262,147		248,028		(14,119)	
Total revenue from the									
Federal Government		4,380		262,147		248,028		(14,119)	
Total governmental fund	\$	1,935,209	\$	2,892,976	\$	2,595,229	\$	(297,747)	

## SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – GOVERNMENTAL FUND Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Original Budget			Final Budget		Actual	Fin: P	iance with al Budget Positive (egative)
General government administration:								
Legislative: Town council	\$	51,500	\$	94,957	\$	86,873	\$	8,084
General and financial administration:								
Town manager and financial								
administration		488,170		543,508		534,734		8,774
Legal services		40,000		40,000		61,129		(21,129)
Other professional services		78,000		78,000		43,164		34,836
Total general and financial		50 5 <b>1 =</b> 0		554 <b>-</b> 00		<b></b>		
administration		606,170		661,508		639,027		22,481
Total general government								
administration		657,670		756,465		725,900		30,565
administration		037,070		730,103		723,500		30,303
Public safety:								
Law enforcement and traffic control:								
Police department		94,644		94,644		98,504		(3,860)
Fire and rescue services:								
Fire department		41,000		41,000		39,645		1,355
Total public safety		135,644		135,644		138,149		(2,505)
Total public salety	-	133,044		133,044		130,147		(2,303)
Public works: Maintenance of highways, streets,								
bridges, and sidewalks:								
Street maintenance		857,560		857,560		718,400		139,160
Sanitation and waste removal:		115 000		115 000		120.605		(5 (05)
Refuse collection and disposal		115,000		115,000		120,605		(5,605)
Maintenance of general buildings, grounds, and equipment:								
Town shop		33,250		33,250		22,239		11,011
Town office		27,100		27,100		22,347		4,753
Other properties		699,371		1,657,138		513,705		1,143,433
1 1				, ,				, -,
Total maintenance of general								
buildings, grounds, and								
equipment		759,721		1,717,488		558,291		1,159,197
Total public works		1,732,281		2,690,048		1,397,296		1,292,752

## SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – GOVERNMENTAL FUND Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Original Budget			Final Budget		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
Community development: Planning and community development: Tourism	\$	103,200	\$	118,265	\$	91,245	\$	27,020	
Zoning	Ψ	22,000	Ψ	22,000	Ψ	15,431	Ψ	6,569	
Civic organization contributions		11,500		20,500		21,027		(527)	
Contribution to EDA		-		-		26,101		(26,101)	
Total community development		136,700		160,765		153,804		6,961	
Capital outlay:									
Capital outlay		5,000		5,000				5,000	
Debt service:									
Principal retirement		2,221		2,221		2,220		1	
Interest and fiscal charges		670		670		670		-	
Total debt service		2,891		2,891		2,890		1	
Total governmental fund	\$	2,670,186	\$	3,750,813	\$	2,418,039	\$	1,332,774	

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### OTHER INFORMATION

#### GOVERNMENT-WIDE REVENUES – Last Ten Fiscal Years UNAUDITED

Fiscal Years Ended June 30,	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	s and Grants and		General Property Taxes	Other Local Taxes	In	restricted vestment Carnings	Mis	cellaneous	Cont Not I to	ants and tributions Restricted Specific ograms	Totals
2020	\$ 1,265,851	\$ 86,789	\$ 229,232	\$	293,819	\$ 1,887,305	\$	33,838	\$	189,833	\$	48,279	\$ 4,034,946
2019	1,267,548	96,383	103,311		264,865	1,871,916		30,269		205,282		31,013	3,870,587
2018	1,254,666	106,066	1,768,778		264,996	1,842,902		30,464		162,328		34,333	5,464,533
2017	1,238,338	99,175	267,630		278,958	1,838,414		27,172		143,812		31,242	3,924,741
2016	1,204,922	97,043	-		279,971	1,630,607		24,996		199,848		32,253	3,469,640
2015	1,186,135	130,403	96,340		300,218	1,564,129		24,771		154,574		26,618	3,483,188
2014	1,122,979	101,768	-		277,135	1,245,677		24,941		198,712		27,167	2,998,379
2013	972,681	49,408	-		299,191	932,892		24,230		298,651		28,158	2,605,211
2012	1,002,443	49,408	47,114		311,373	892,403		29,666		193,272		26,100	2,551,779
2011	1,037,886	52,633	419,211		306,429	855,880		28,830		232,491		26,255	2,959,615

#### TABLE 2

#### GOVERNMENT-WIDE EXPENSES BY FUNCTION – Last Ten Fiscal Years UNAUDITED

Fiscal Years Ended June 30,	Go	General overnment ninistration	Public Safety		Public Works		ommunity velopment	on- tmental	Lo	erest on ng-Term Debt	E	Enterprise Funds	 Totals
2020	\$	555,242	\$ 138,149	\$	1,562,345	\$	175,895	\$ -	\$	670	\$	1,440,882	\$ 3,873,183
2019		584,089	143,074		965,792		152,316	-		752		1,449,404	3,295,427
2018		554,814	130,692		1,333,019		131,022	-		759		1,382,800	3,533,106
2017		433,305	129,267		1,165,383		131,832	-		907		1,348,455	3,209,149
2016		387,692	72,776		706,056		72,738	-		979		1,439,273	2,679,514
2015		383,457	85,359		684,119		387,049	-		1,051		1,452,390	2,993,425
2014		396,479	107,189		621,139		72,904	-		1,120		1,381,016	2,579,847
2013		333,298	55,902		597,701		94,030	-		2,997		1,534,198	2,618,126
2012		317,829	199,149		487,529		97,023	-		3,973		1,481,671	2,587,174
2011		390,828	77,912		484,136		162,748	-		3,324		1,386,590	2,505,538

#### GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL REVENUES BY SOURCE – Last Ten Fiscal Years UNAUDITED

Fiscal Years Ended June 30,	General Other d Property Local Taxes Taxes		Property Local Taxes Taxes		Local and Regulatory		Investment Earnings		Charges for Services		Gov	Inter- vernmental	Other	R	Recovered Costs	 Totals
2020	\$	289,278	\$	1,887,305	\$	15,125	\$	24,139	\$	-	\$	333,563	\$ 45,819	\$	-	\$ 2,595,229
2019		276,737		1,871,916		1,900		22,244		-		188,648	61,695		-	2,423,140
2018		269,896		1,842,902		750		22,481		-		456,468	28,165		-	2,620,662
2017		265,408		1,838,414		2,325		19,440		-		351,613	12,554		-	2,489,754
2016		285,858		1,630,607		725		18,275		-		81,661	56,739		-	2,073,865
2015		290,028		1,564,129		1,575		17,037		-		105,026	21,986		-	1,999,781
2014		290,328		1,245,677		2,340		15,987		-		86,575	19,343		-	1,660,250
2013		303,632		932,892		725		13,698		4,303		69,566	11,767		-	1,336,583
2012		325,681		892,403		1,565		16,948		12,622		75,508	7,879		-	1,332,606
2011		301,404		855,880		5,675		15,538		16,194		78,888	24,707		-	1,298,286

**TABLE 4** 

#### GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION –

#### Last Ten Fiscal Years (1) UNAUDITED

Fiscal Years Ended June 30,	Go	General overnment ninistration	Public Safety	Public Works	ommunity velopment	Debt Service	Capi	tal Outlay	Totals
2020	\$	725,900	\$ 138,149	\$ 1,397,296	\$ 153,804	\$ 2,890	\$	-	\$ 2,418,039
2019		593,501	143,074	925,053	130,225	2,890		-	1,794,743
2018		528,445	130,692	1,377,913	113,204	2,890		-	2,153,144
2017		420,056	129,267	1,210,430	102,519	2,890		-	1,865,162
2016		364,635	72,776	987,729	66,586	2,890		-	1,494,616
2015		380,617	85,359	704,390	383,759	2,890		(252)	1,556,763
2014		395,081	107,189	726,401	70,863	2,890		1,845	1,304,269
2013		335,104	55,902	809,842	91,988	83,406		13,784	1,390,026
2012		343,408	199,149	579,310	101,415	26,812		4,965	1,255,059
2011		404,446	77,912	498,145	208,594	23,144		291	1,212,532

<sup>(1)</sup> Excludes capital projects/outlay expenditures

#### PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS – Last Ten Fiscal Years UNAUDITED

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	 xes Levied for the iscal Year	Current Tax ollections	Percer of Lo	0	inquent Tax llections	Co	Total Tax ollections		ntage Levy	De	tstanding linquent Taxes	Percent Delinque Taxes t Levy	ent o
2020	\$ 288,806	\$ 273,066	94	1.55 %	\$ 3,282	\$	276,348	9	5.69 %	\$	64,396	22.3	0 %
2019	283,601	273,495	96	5.44	5,835		279,330	9	8.49		89,782	31.6	6
2018	282,045	267,660	94	1.90	10,266		277,926	ç	8.54		96,775	34.3	1
2017	292,680	267,385	91	.36	4,596		271,981	9	2.93		87,132	29.7	7
2016	284,968	243,379	85	5.41	46,447		289,826	10	1.70		75,834	26.6	1
2015	295,543	241,668	81	.77	52,911		294,579	9	9.67		101,461	34.3	3
2014	294,551	278,835	94	1.66	16,129		294,964	10	0.14		124,330	42.2	1
2013	305,787	287,010	93	3.86	33,504		320,514	10	4.82		78,746	25.7	5
2012	343,989	321,908	93	3.58	22,936		344,844	10	0.25		86,530	25.1	5
2011	332,882	291,946	87	7.70	27,240		319,186	9	5.89		90,266	27.1	2

**Source:** Tax Records of the Town.

Note: Collections exclude penalties and interest and include PPTRA from the Commonwealth.

## ASSESSED VALUE AND ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY – Last Ten Fiscal Years UNAUDITED

					Public 1	Utilities	Total
Fiscal Year	Real Estate	Personal Property	Machinery and Tools	Mobile Homes	Real Estate	Personal Property	Assessed Value
2020	\$ 150,889,500	\$ 17,913,329	\$ 413,561	\$ 683,163	\$ 5,062,517	\$ 35,957	\$ 174,998,027
2019	148,956,400	17,491,567	401,801	658,329	4,670,068	35,957	172,214,122
2018	146,653,200	17,842,282	246,659	629,653	4,808,743	35,957	170,216,494
2017	146,028,900	19,694,582	390,960	620,110	5,488,043	35,957	172,258,552
2016	141,805,800	19,168,920	447,546	620,210	5,100,751	35,957	167,179,184
2015	140,101,700	19,007,260	316,436	656,436	4,790,974	35,957	164,908,763
2014	146,645,100	19,571,634	171,532	706,780	4,915,597	35,957	172,046,600
2013	146,133,000	20,765,428	142,600	586,560	4,795,866	35,957	172,459,411
2012	142,742,800	19,689,002	8,802,900	580,100	3,737,510	35,957	175,588,269
2011	139,049,400	16,484,732	9,313,336	635,448	3,753,824	35,957	169,272,697

**Note**: Real estate is assessed at 100% of fair market value.

#### TABLE 7

#### TOWN OF APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA

#### PROPERTY TAX RATES – Last Ten Fiscal Years UNAUDITED

												Public	Utilities	S
 Fiscal Year	Real Estate		Personal Property			chinery d Tools		Mobile Homes	]	Real Estate		Personal Property		
2020	\$	0.12	\$	0.55	\$	0.55	\$	0.12	\$	0.12	\$	0.55		
2019		0.12		0.55		0.55		0.12		0.12		0.55		
2018		0.12		0.55		0.55		0.12		0.12		0.55		
2017		0.12		0.55		0.55		0.12		0.12		0.55		
2016		0.12		0.55		0.55		0.12		0.12		0.55		
2015		0.13		0.55		0.55		0.13		0.13		0.55		
2014		0.13		0.55		0.55		0.13		0.13		0.55		
2013		0.13		0.55		0.55		0.13		0.13		0.55		
2012		0.13		0.55		0.55		0.13		0.13		0.55		
2011		0.13		0.55		0.55		0.13		0.13		0.55		

#### COMPUTATION OF LEGAL DEBT MARGIN June 30, 2020 UNAUDITED

Assessed value of real estate, January 1, 2019		\$ 150,889,500
Legal debt limit, (10% of assessed value) Total bonded debt	\$ 540,552	15,088,950
10.001.0001.000	 2.10,222	540,552
Legal debt margin		\$ 14,548,398

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### **COMPLIANCE SECTION**



# 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

Honorable Members of Town Council Town of Appomattox, 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 Authorities*, *Boards, and Commissions*, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information, of the Town of Appomattox, Virginia (the "Town"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 3, 2020.

#### **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 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.

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 have not been identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies.

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. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2010-001 to be a material weakness.

#### **Internal Control over Financial Reporting (Continued)**

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. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2016-002 to be a significant deficiency.

#### **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 an instance of noncompliance or other matters that is required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards and which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as Item 2020-001.

#### **Town's Response to Findings**

The Town's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The Town's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

#### **Purpose of This Report**

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

**CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS** 

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

Lynchburg, Virginia December 3, 2020

#### SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE MATTERS June 30, 2020

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 Virginia Retirement System Procurement Laws

#### **LOCAL COMPLIANCE MATTERS**

Town Charter

#### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES June 30, 2020

#### A. FINDINGS - FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT

#### 2010-001: Segregation of Duties (Material Weakness)

Condition:

A fundamental concept of internal controls is the separation of duties so that no one employee has access to both physical assets and the related accounting records, or to all phases of a transaction. A lack of segregation of duties exists in several functions related to accounts payable and cash disbursements; general ledger functions, bank account access and reconciliations; payroll processing, inventory ordering, receiving, and monitoring; billings and accounts receivable. Fully eliminating some of these control deficiencies may not be possible without additional personnel.

Recommendation:

Steps should be taken to eliminate the performance of conflicting duties where possible.

Management's Response:

We are currently as segregated as staffing allows and continue to apply segregation of duties as much as possible with limited staffing.

#### 2016-002: Auditor Adjustments and Financial Statement Close (Significant Deficiency)

Condition:

As part of our audit, we posted journal entries deemed significant to the financial statements to enable them to be presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. We posted corrections to taxes receivable, sewer grant receivable, meals tax receivables, and miscellaneous accounts receivable.

Recommendation:

Management should take steps to ensure that all balances are reconciled and all transactions are properly recorded and reflected in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Management's Response:

Financial information was partially converted prior to year end (accounts payable only) into the new software. Originally, we followed the suggestion of the software company to convert all financial information as of June 1. After speaking with the consultant, we decided to close Logics as a complete year. However, the accounts payable remained in the new software separated from all other applications. This made it challenging with year end reports and reconciliation between the two systems. Instead, we completed the conversion in sixty days to bring the financial information back together as quickly as possible. I do not foresee this occurring again as we have completed the conversion by July 30, within sixty days.

#### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES June 30, 2020

#### B. FINDINGS - COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

#### 2020-001: Budget Appropriations

Condition:

Expenditures exceeded budgeted appropriations in the public safety function for the year ended June 30, 2020.

Recommendation:

Steps should be taken to ensure that excess expenditures over budgeted appropriations are approved by Town Council and the budget amended accordingly.

Management's Response:

Management will take steps to ensure budget amendments happen timely in the future.