

TOWN OF HURT, VIRGINIA
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

TOWN OF HURT, VIRGINIA
FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

TOWN OF HURT, VIRGINIA

TOWN COUNCIL

Gary Poindexter, Mayor
Steve Watson, Vice-Mayor
Randy Doss
Donney Johnson
Lorraine "Rainy" Clay
Shirley Barksdale-Hill
Collin Adams

OTHER OFFICIALS

Susan Frazier.....Town Treasurer/Clerk

FINANCIAL SECTION



Independent Auditors' Report

**To the Members of Council
Town of Hurt, Virginia
Hurt, Virginia**

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Hurt, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Hurt, Virginia'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.

Auditors' 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 and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. 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 auditors' 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.

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, and each major fund of the Town of Hurt, Virginia, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison information and schedules related to pension and OPEB funding on pages 55 and 56-64, respectively, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance. The budgetary comparison information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

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

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Hurt, Virginia's basic financial statements. The introductory section, supporting schedules, and other statistical information are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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 to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supporting schedules are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Supplementary and Other Information (Continued)

The introductory section and other statistical information 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 5, 2019, on our consideration of the Town of Hurt, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of Town of Hurt, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town of Hurt, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robinson, James, Cox Associates".

Blacksburg, Virginia
December 5, 2019

Basic Financial Statements

Town of Hurt, Virginia
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2019

	Primary Government		
	Governmental	Business-type	Total
	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Activities</u>	
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 18,697	\$ 9,794	\$ 28,491
Investments	208,884	292,473	501,357
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):			
Taxes receivable	223,391	-	223,391
Accounts receivable	11,385	56,936	68,321
Internal balances	191,698	(191,698)	-
Intergovernmental receivable	29,802	2,101	31,903
Prepaid items	4,784	-	4,784
Inventories - land held for resale	236,900	-	236,900
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):			
Land	30,000	-	30,000
Buildings	5,058	-	5,058
Improvements other than buildings	526	-	526
Machinery and equipment	100,430	-	100,430
Lines and infrastructure	-	1,595,837	1,595,837
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,061,555</u>	<u>\$ 1,765,443</u>	<u>\$ 2,826,998</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension related items	\$ 32,001	\$ 32,150	\$ 64,151
OPEB related items	10,645	433	11,078
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 42,646</u>	<u>\$ 32,583</u>	<u>\$ 75,229</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	\$ 6,999	\$ 10,971	\$ 17,970
Accrued wages	2,344	788	3,132
Customers' deposits	-	10,983	10,983
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	3,362	2,183	5,545
Due in more than one year	295,170	77,703	372,873
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 307,875</u>	<u>\$ 102,628</u>	<u>\$ 410,503</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension related items	\$ 28,475	\$ 684	\$ 29,159
OPEB related items	6,762	238	7,000
Deferred revenue - property taxes	208,265	-	208,265
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 243,502</u>	<u>\$ 922</u>	<u>\$ 244,424</u>
NET POSITION			
Investment in capital assets	\$ 136,014	\$ 1,595,837	\$ 1,731,851
Restricted:			
Forfeited asset funds	25,631	-	25,631
Unrestricted	391,179	98,639	489,818
Total net position	<u>\$ 552,824</u>	<u>\$ 1,694,476</u>	<u>\$ 2,247,300</u>

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

Town of Hurt, Virginia
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating		Governmental Activities	Primary Government		Total
			Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions		Business-type Activities		
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:								
Governmental activities:								
General government administration	\$ 109,779	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (109,779)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (109,779)
Public safety	194,228	6,475	43,476	-	(144,277)	-	-	(144,277)
Public works	95,477	-	-	25,000	(70,477)	-	-	(70,477)
Community development	15,772	-	-	-	(15,772)	-	-	(15,772)
Total governmental activities	\$ 415,256	\$ 6,475	\$ 43,476	\$ 25,000	\$ (340,305)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (340,305)
Business-type activities:								
Water and Sewer	\$ 367,794	\$ 245,756	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (122,038)	\$ -	\$ (122,038)
Total primary government	\$ 783,050	\$ 252,231	\$ 43,476	\$ 25,000	\$ (340,305)	\$ (122,038)	\$ -	\$ (462,343)
General revenues:					\$ 118,022	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 118,022
General property taxes								
Other local taxes:								
Local sales and use taxes					26,647	-	-	26,647
Consumers' utility taxes					24,507	-	-	24,507
Business license taxes					46,259	-	-	46,259
Restaurant food taxes					38,091	-	-	38,091
Motor vehicle licenses					29,310	-	-	29,310
Consumption taxes					3,833	-	-	3,833
Unrestricted revenues from use of money and property					24,299	6,848	-	31,147
Miscellaneous					33,425	12,784	-	46,209
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs					63,126	-	-	63,126
Total general revenues					\$ 407,519	\$ 19,632	\$ -	\$ 427,151
Change in net position					\$ 67,214	\$ (102,406)	\$ -	\$ (35,192)
Net position - beginning					485,610	1,796,882	-	2,282,492
Net position - ending					\$ 552,824	\$ 1,694,476	\$ -	\$ 2,247,300

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

Town of Hurt, Virginia
Balance Sheet
Governmental Fund
June 30, 2019

	<u>General</u>
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 18,697
Investments	208,884
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):	
Taxes receivable	223,391
Accounts receivable	11,385
Due from other funds	191,698
Intergovernmental receivable	29,802
Prepaid items	4,784
Inventories - land held for resale	236,900
Total assets	<u>\$ 925,541</u>
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	\$ 6,999
Accrued wages	2,344
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 9,343</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	<u>\$ 225,912</u>
FUND BALANCE	
Nonspendable:	
Land held for resale	\$ 236,900
Prepaid items	4,784
Restricted:	
Forfeited asset funds	25,631
Unassigned	422,971
Total fund balance	<u>\$ 690,286</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balance	<u>\$ 925,541</u>

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

Town of Hurt, Virginia
 Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Fund
 To the Statement of Net Position
 June 30, 2019

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Total fund balance per Exhibit 3 - Balance Sheet - Governmental Fund	\$	690,286
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Land	\$	30,000
Buildings		5,058
Improvements other than buildings		526
Machinery and equipment		100,430
		136,014
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as a deferred inflow of resources in the funds.		
Unavailable revenue - property taxes		17,647
Deferred outflows of resources are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
OPEB related items	\$	10,645
Pension related items		32,001
		42,646
Long-term liabilities, including compensated absences, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Compensated absences	\$	(1,816)
Net OPEB liabilities		(58,384)
Net pension liability		(238,332)
		(298,532)
Deferred inflows of resources are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
OPEB related items	\$	(6,762)
Pension related items		(28,475)
		(35,237)
Net position of governmental activities	\$	552,824

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

Town of Hurt, Virginia
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Governmental Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	<u>General</u>
REVENUES	
General property taxes	\$ 122,669
Other local taxes	168,647
Fines and forfeitures	6,475
Revenue from the use of money and property	24,299
Miscellaneous	33,425
Intergovernmental:	
Commonwealth	106,602
Federal	25,000
Total revenues	\$ 487,117
 EXPENDITURES	
Current:	
General government administration	\$ 112,594
Public safety	305,065
Public works	95,343
Community development	15,772
Total expenditures	\$ 528,774
 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	 \$ (41,657)
 Net change in fund balance	 \$ (41,657)
Fund balance - beginning	731,943
Fund balance - ending	\$ 690,286

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

Town of Hurt, Virginia
 Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues,
 Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Fund
 To the Statement of Activities
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Net change in fund balance - total governmental fund	\$	(41,657)
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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. This is the amount by which the capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.

Capital outlays	\$ 93,764	
Depreciation expense	<u>(2,683)</u>	91,081

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.

Increase (decrease) in unavailable revenue - property taxes		(4,647)
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Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.

Change in compensated absences	\$ 1,337	
Change in net pension liability and related items	21,834	
Change in net OPEB liabilities and related items	<u>(734)</u>	22,437

Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	<u>67,214</u>
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The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Town of Hurt, Virginia
Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Fund
June 30, 2019

	<u>Water & Sewer Fund</u>
ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,794
Investments	292,473
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for uncollectibles	56,936
Intergovernmental receivable	2,101
Total current assets	<u>\$ 361,304</u>
Noncurrent assets:	
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	
Lines and infrastructure	\$ 1,595,837
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,957,141</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension related items	\$ 32,150
OPEB related items	433
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 32,583</u>
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	\$ 10,971
Accrued wages	788
Due to General fund	191,698
Compensated absences - current portion	2,183
Customer deposits payable	10,983
Total current liabilities	<u>\$ 216,623</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Compensated absences - net of current portion	\$ 728
Net pension liability	74,359
Net OPEB liability	2,616
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>\$ 77,703</u>
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 294,326</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension related items	\$ 684
OPEB related items	238
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 922</u>
NET POSITION	
Investment in capital assets	\$ 1,595,837
Unrestricted	98,639
Total net position	<u>\$ 1,694,476</u>

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

Town of Hurt, Virginia
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
Proprietary Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	<u>Water & Sewer Fund</u>
OPERATING REVENUES	
Charges for services:	
Water revenues	\$ 239,897
Sewer revenues	5,859
Miscellaneous revenue	12,784
Total operating revenues	<u>\$ 258,540</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Salaries and fringes	\$ 70,228
Utilities	9,688
Purchase of water and sewer	117,667
Supplies, maintenance and repairs	77,659
Office expense	1,421
Insurance	1,731
Service agreements	1,360
Miscellaneous	2,487
Depreciation	85,553
Total operating expenses	<u>\$ 367,794</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>\$ (109,254)</u>
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	
Investment income	<u>\$ 6,848</u>
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>\$ 6,848</u>
Change in net position	\$ (102,406)
Total net position - beginning	1,796,882
Total net position - ending	<u><u>\$ 1,694,476</u></u>

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

Town of Hurt, Virginia
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	<u>Water & Sewer Fund</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 249,653
Payments to suppliers	(217,207)
Payments to and for employees	(58,735)
Payments for interfund services used	136,115
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	<u>\$ 109,826</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Interest income	\$ 6,848
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	<u>\$ 6,848</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 116,674
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning (includes investments of \$155,636)	185,593
Cash and cash equivalents - ending (includes investments of \$292,473)	<u>\$ 302,267</u>
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:	
Operating income (loss)	<u>\$ (109,254)</u>
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:	
Depreciation expense	\$ 85,553
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(8,588)
Increase (decrease) in net OPEB liability	869
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability	34,246
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources	(24,794)
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of resources	(2,136)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid items	433
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits	(299)
Increase (decrease) in operating accounts payable	(5,627)
Increase (decrease) in accrued wages	397
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences	2,911
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds	136,115
Total adjustments	<u>\$ 219,080</u>
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	<u>\$ 109,826</u>

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

TOWN OF HURT, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

The financial statements of the Town of Hurt, Virginia (Town) conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to governmental units promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the Town are discussed below.

A. Financial Reporting Entity:

The Town of Hurt, Virginia (government) is a municipal corporation governed by an elected seven-member Town Council. The accompanying financial statements present the government. Related organizations, if any, are described below.

Blended Component Units - None

Discretely Presented Component Units - None

Related Organizations - None

Jointly Governed Organizations - The Town along with the Town of Altavista, County of Pittsylvania, and City of Danville are part of the jointly governed organization Staunton River Regional Industrial Facility Authority (SRIFA).

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

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*.

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 and fiduciary 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.

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

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

Property 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. Accordingly, real and personal property taxes are recorded as revenues and receivables when billed, net of allowances for un-collectible amounts. Property taxes not collected within 60 days after year-end are reflected as unavailable revenue.

Sales and utility taxes, which are collected by the state or utilities and subsequently remitted to the Town, are recognized as revenues and receivables upon collection by the state or utility, which is generally in the month preceding receipt by the Town.

Licenses, permits, fines and rents are recorded as revenues when received. Intergovernmental revenues, consisting primarily of federal, state and other grants for the purpose of funding specific expenditures, are recognized when earned or at the time of the specific expenditure. Revenues from general-purpose grants are recognized in the period to which the grant applies. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when the government receives cash.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation: (continued)

The Town reports the following major governmental fund:

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

The Town reports the following major proprietary fund:

The Town operates a water and sewer system. The collection of these fees and related costs are accounted for in the *water and sewer fund*.

As a general rule the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are other charges between the government's water and sewer function 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.

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

Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *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 Town's enterprise fund are charges to customers for sales and services. The Town also recognizes as operating revenue the portion of tap fees intended to recover the cost of connecting new customers to the system. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expense, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

D. Assets, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, liabilities, and net position/fund balance:

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Town's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

D. Assets, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, liabilities, and net position/fund balance:
(continued)

2. Investments

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

3. Property Taxes

Property is assessed at its value on January 1. Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. Real estate taxes are payable on December 5th. Personal property taxes are due and collectible annually on December 5th. The Town bills and collects its own property taxes.

4. Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts

The Town calculates its allowance for uncollectible accounts using historical collection data and, in certain cases, specific account analysis. The allowance amounted to approximately \$16,458 for property taxes and \$24,652 for water and sewer receivables at June 30, 2019.

5. Use of Estimates

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

6. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items) are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Town as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation.

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

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

D. Assets, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, liabilities, and net position/fund balance:
 (continued)

6. Capital Assets (continued)

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed. No interest was capitalized during the current or previous year.

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

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	50
Improvements other than buildings	20-40
Lines and infrastructure	20-40
Machinery and equipment	5-15

7. Compensated Absences

Vested or accumulated vacation leave that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources is reported as an expenditure and a fund liability of the governmental fund that will pay it. No liability is recorded for non-vesting accumulating rights to receive sick pay benefits. However, a liability is recognized for that portion of accumulating sick leave benefits that it is estimated will be taken as "terminal leave" prior to retirement. The Town accrues salary-related payments associated with the payment of compensated absences. All vacation, sick, and holiday pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements.

8. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

D. Assets, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, liabilities, and net position/fund balance:
(continued)

8. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources (continued)

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Town has two types of deferred inflows of resources. Under a modified accrual basis of accounting, unavailable revenue representing property taxes receivable is reported in the governmental funds balance sheet. This amount is comprised of uncollected property taxes due prior to June 30 and is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amount becomes available. Under the accrual basis, amounts prepaid on future tax bills are reported as deferred inflow of resources. In addition, certain items related to the measurement of the net pension liability and net OPEB liabilities are reported as deferred inflows of resources. For more detailed information on these items, reference the related notes.

9. Pensions

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

10. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net VRS related OPEB liabilities, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the VRS GLI and LODA OPEB Plans and the additions to/deductions from the VRS OPEB Plans' net fiduciary position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by VRS. In addition, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

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Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

D. Assets, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, liabilities, and net position/fund balance:
(continued)

11. Fund Balance

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

- Nonspendable fund balance - amounts that are not in spendable form (such as inventory and prepaids) or are required to be maintained intact (corpus of a permanent fund);
- Restricted fund balance - amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation;
- Committed fund balance - amounts constrained to specific purposes by a government itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority; to be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government takes the same highest level action to remove or change the constraint;
- Assigned fund balance - amounts a government intends to use for a specific purpose; intent can be expressed by the governing body or by an official or body to which the governing body delegates the authority;
- Unassigned fund balance - amounts that are available for any purpose; positive amounts are only reported in the general fund.

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

Town Council establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by passage of an ordinance. This is typically done through adoption and amendment of the budget. A fund balance commitment is further indicated in the budget document as a designation or commitment of the fund (such as for special incentives). Assigned fund balance is established by Town Council through adoption or amendment of the budget as intended for specific purpose (such as the purchase of capital assets, construction, debt service, or for other purposes).

12. Net Position

Net position is the difference between (a) assets and deferred outflows of resources and (b) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets represents capital assets, less accumulated depreciation, less any outstanding debt related to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt are also included in this component of net position.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

D. Assets, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, liabilities, and net position/fund balance:
(continued)

13. Net Position Flow Assumption

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

Note 2 - Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability:

A. Budgetary information:

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

1. Prior to June 1, the Mayor submits to Town Council a proposed operating and capital budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The operating and capital budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. The General Fund has a legally adopted budget.
2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain citizen comments.
3. Prior to June 30, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an Appropriations Resolution.
4. The Appropriations Resolution places legal restrictions on expenditures at the fund level. Only Town Council can revise the appropriation for the General Fund. Town Council is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts within general government departments.
5. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund.
6. All budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).
7. Appropriations lapse on June 30 for all Town units. No supplemental appropriations were necessary during this fiscal year.
8. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to commit that portion of the applicable appropriations, is not part of the Town's accounting system.

TOWN OF HURT, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
JUNE 30, 2019

Note 2 - Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability: (Continued)

B. Excess of expenditures over appropriations:

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Public Safety function had expenditures in excess of appropriations.

C. Deficit fund equity:

At June 30, 2019, there were no funds with deficit fund equity.

Note 3 - Deposits and Investments:

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

Investments: Statutes authorize local governments and other public bodies to invest in obligations of the United States or agencies thereof, obligations of the Commonwealth of Virginia or political subdivisions thereof, obligations of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, "prime quality" commercial paper and certain corporate notes, banker's acceptances, repurchase agreements, and the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP).

Custodial Credit Risk: Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Town will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Town's investments at June 30, 2019 were held in the Town's name by the Town's custodial bank.

Credit Risk of Debt Securities: The Town has not adopted an investment policy for credit risk.

The Town's rated debt investments as of June 30, 2019 were rated by Standard and Poor's and the rating below are presented using the Standard and Poor's rating scale.

Town's Rated Debt Investments' Values	
<u>Rated Debt Investments</u>	<u>Fair Quality Ratings</u>
	<u>AAAm</u>
Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP)	\$ 501,357

TOWN OF HURT, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 JUNE 30, 2019

Note 3 - Deposits and Investments: (Continued)

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

Interest Rate Risk:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Investment Maturities (in years)</u>	
	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Less 1 yr</u>
Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP)	\$ 501,357	\$ 501,357

Note 4 - Intergovernmental Receivables:

The following amounts represent receivables from other governments at year-end:

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-type Activities</u>
<u>Pittsylvania County Service Authority</u>		
Service Agreement	\$ -	\$ 2,101
<u>Commonwealth of Virginia:</u>		
Communications tax	3,217	-
Categorical aid	1,585	
<u>Federal Government:</u>		
Categorical aid	25,000	-
Total	<u>\$ 29,802</u>	<u>\$ 2,101</u>

Note 5 - Interfund Obligations:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Due To</u>	<u>Due From</u>
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 191,698
Water & Sewer Fund	191,698	-
Total	<u>\$ 191,698</u>	<u>\$ 191,698</u>

The Town uses the General Fund to pay all salaries and benefits. All credit card collections are processed through the General Fund and collections related to the Water and Sewer Fund are owed to the Water and Sewer Fund. This balance represents the net accumulation of those transactions.

TOWN OF HURT, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 JUNE 30, 2019

Note 6 - Inventory - Land Held for Resale:

The Town purchased and developed land for the Key Industrial Park. The costs of the Park included development fees of \$305,113 between 1992 and 2007. The land is approximately 105 acres and has an assessed value of \$236,900. In accordance with generally accepted accounting standards, the land has been recorded as inventory - land held for resale at the lower of cost or market value.

Note 7 - Long-Term Obligations:

Governmental Activities Obligations:

The following is a summary of long-term obligation transactions of the Town for the year ended June 30, 2019:

	<u>Balance July 1, 2018</u>	<u>Increases/ Issuances</u>	<u>Decreases/ Retirements</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2019</u>
Compensated absences	\$ 3,153	\$ 1,028	\$ (2,365)	\$ 1,816
Net pension liability	272,026	63,516	(97,210)	238,332
Net OPEB liabilities	51,253	17,729	(10,598)	58,384
Total	<u>\$ 326,432</u>	<u>\$ 82,273</u>	<u>\$ (110,173)</u>	<u>\$ 298,532</u>

Details of long-term obligations:

	<u>Total Amount</u>	<u>Amount Due Within One Year</u>
<u>Other Obligations:</u>		
Compensated absences	\$ 1,816	\$ 1,362
Net pension liability	238,332	-
Net OPEB liabilities	58,384	2,000
Total Other Obligations	<u>\$ 298,532</u>	<u>\$ 3,362</u>
Total Long-term Obligations	<u>\$ 298,532</u>	<u>\$ 3,362</u>

Business-type Activities Obligations:

The following is a summary of long-term obligations transactions of the Enterprise Fund for the year ended June 30, 2019.

	<u>Balance July 1, 2018</u>	<u>Increases/ Issuances</u>	<u>Decreases/ Retirements</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2019</u>
Compensated absences	\$ -	\$ 2,911	\$ -	\$ 2,911
Net pension liability	40,113	53,931	(19,685)	74,359
Net OPEB liabilities	1,747	1,582	(713)	2,616
Total	<u>\$ 41,860</u>	<u>\$ 58,424</u>	<u>\$ (20,398)</u>	<u>\$ 79,886</u>

Note 7 - Long-Term Obligations: (Continued)

Business-type Activities Obligations: (Continued)

Details of long-term obligations:

	Total Amount	Amount Due Within One Year
<u>Other Obligations:</u>		
Compensated absences	\$ 2,911	\$ 2,183
Net pension liability	74,359	-
Net OPEB liabilities	2,616	-
Total Other Obligations	\$ 79,886	\$ 2,183
Total Long-term Obligations	\$ 79,886	\$ 2,183

Note 8 - Pension Plan:

Plan Description

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

Benefit Structures

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

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

Note 8 - Pension Plan: (Continued)

Benefit Structures (Continued)

- b. Employees hired on or after July 1, 2010, or their membership date is before July 1, 2010, and they were not vested as of January 1, 2013 are covered under Plan 2, a defined benefit plan. Non-hazardous duty employees are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at their normal social security retirement age with at least 5 years of creditable service or when the sum of their age and service equals 90. Non-hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 60 with at least 5 years of creditable service. Hazardous duty employees are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at age 60 with at least 5 years of creditable service or age 50 with at least 25 years of creditable service. Hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 50 with at least 5 years of creditable service.

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

Average Final Compensation and Service Retirement Multiplier

The VRS defined benefit is a lifetime monthly benefit based on a retirement multiplier as a percentage of the employee's average final compensation multiplied by the employee's total creditable service. Under Plan 1, average final compensation is the average of the employee's 36 consecutive months of highest compensation and the multiplier is 1.7% for non-hazardous duty employees and 1.85% for sheriffs and regional jail superintendents. Under Plan 2, average final compensation is the average of the employee's 60 consecutive months of highest compensation and the retirement multiplier is 1.65% for non-hazardous duty employees and 1.85% for sheriffs and regional jail superintendents. Under the Hybrid Plan, average final compensation is the average of the employee's 60 consecutive months of highest compensation and the multiplier is 1.00%. For members who opted into the Hybrid Retirement Plan from Plan 1 or Plan 2, the applicable multipliers for those plans will be used to calculate the retirement benefit for service credited in those plans.

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

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

TOWN OF HURT, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
JUNE 30, 2019

Note 8 - Pension Plan: (Continued)

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

As of the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the pension plan:

	<u>Number</u>
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	8
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	3
Non-vested inactive members	1
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	<u>8</u>
Total inactive members	12
Active members	<u>4</u>
Total covered employees	<u><u>24</u></u>

Contributions

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

The Town's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2019 was 21.67% 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 Town were \$39,707 and \$30,191 for the years ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively.

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability (NPL) is calculated separately for each employer and represents that particular employer's total pension liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, less that employer's fiduciary net position. For the Town, the net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2017, rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2018.

Note 8 - Pension Plan: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - General Employees

The total pension liability for General Employees in the Town’s Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017, 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, 2018.

Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases, including inflation	3.5% - 5.35%
Investment rate of return	7.0%, net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation*

* Administrative expenses as a percent of the market value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 7.0%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 7.0% 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 7.0% to simplify preparation of pension liabilities.

Mortality rates:

Largest 10 - Non-Hazardous Duty: 20% of deaths are assumed to be service related

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 95% of rates; females 105% of rates.

Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 3 years; females 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years, 110% of rates; females 125% of rates.

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

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 95% of rates; females 105% of rates.

Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 3 years; females 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90.

TOWN OF HURT, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 JUNE 30, 2019

Note 8 - Pension Plan: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - General Employees (Continued)

Mortality rates: (Continued)

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years, 110% of rates; females 125% of rates.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Largest 10 - Non-Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Lowered rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 20%

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

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Lowered rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 15%

Note 8 - Pension Plan: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - Public Safety Employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits

The total pension liability for Public Safety employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits in the Town’s Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017, 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, 2018.

Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases, including inflation	3.5% - 4.75%
Investment rate of return	7.0%, net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation*

* Administrative expenses as a percent of the market value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 7.0%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 7.0% 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 7.0% to simplify preparation of pension liabilities.

Mortality rates:

Largest 10 - Hazardous Duty: 70% of deaths are assumed to be service related

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 90% of rates; females set forward 1 year.

Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 1 year, 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set forward 3 years.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years; unisex using 100% male.

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

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 90% of rates; females set forward 1 year.

Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 1 year, 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set forward 3 years.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 JUNE 30, 2019

Note 8 - Pension Plan: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - Public Safety Employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits (Continued)

Mortality rates: (Continued)

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years; unisex using 100% male.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Largest 10 - Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience
Disability Rates	Increased rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 60% to 70%

All Others (Non 10 Largest) - Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates, and lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Decreased rate from 60% to 45%

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Note 8 - 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:

<u>Asset Class (Strategy)</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Arithmetic Long-term Expected Rate of Return</u>	<u>Weighted Average Long-term Expected Rate of Return</u>
Public Equity	40.00%	4.54%	1.82%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.69%	0.10%
Credit Strategies	15.00%	3.96%	0.59%
Real Assets	15.00%	5.76%	0.86%
Private Equity	15.00%	9.53%	1.43%
Total	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>4.80%</u>
		Inflation	<u>2.50%</u>
		*Expected arithmetic nominal return	<u>7.30%</u>

*The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.30%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 6.83%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that System member contributions will be made per the VRS Statutes and the employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Consistent with the phased-in funding provided by the General Assembly for state and teacher employer contributions; the Town was also provided with an opportunity to use an alternative employer contribution rate. For the year ended June 30, 2018, the alternate rate was the employer contribution rate used in FY2012 or 90% of the actuarially determined employer contribution rate from the June 30, 2015 actuarial valuations, whichever was greater. From July 1, 2018 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.

TOWN OF HURT, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
JUNE 30, 2019

Note 8 - Pension Plan: (Continued)

Discount Rate (Continued)

Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Changes in Net Pension Liability

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2017	\$ 937,079	\$ 624,940	\$ 312,139
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	\$ 17,702	\$ -	\$ 17,702
Interest	63,888	-	63,888
Differences between expected and actual experience	1,305	-	1,305
Contributions - employer	-	30,191	(30,191)
Contributions - employee	-	6,703	(6,703)
Net investment income	-	45,887	(45,887)
Benefit payments, including refunds	(48,795)	(48,795)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(397)	397
Other changes	-	(41)	41
Net changes	\$ 34,100	\$ 33,548	\$ 552
Balances at June 30, 2018	\$ 971,179	\$ 658,488	\$ 312,691

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

The following presents the net pension liability of the Town using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the Town's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00%) or one percentage point higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

	Rate		
	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
Town's Net Pension Liability	\$ 430,182	\$ 312,691	\$ 214,713

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 JUNE 30, 2019

Note 8 - Pension Plan: (Continued)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Town recognized pension expense of \$25,436. At June 30, 2019, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 435	\$ -
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	5,150
Change in proportionate share	24,009	24,009
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>39,707</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 64,151</u>	<u>\$ 29,159</u>

\$39,707 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Town’s contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense in future reporting periods as follows:

<u>Year Ended June 30</u>	
2020	\$ 2,737
2021	(437)
2022	(6,502)
2023	(513)
2024	-
Thereafter	-

Pension Plan Data

Information about the VRS Political Subdivision Retirement Plan is also available in the separately issued VRS 2018 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). A copy of the 2018 VRS CAFR may be downloaded from the VRS website at <http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2018-annual-report.pdf>, or by writing to the System’s Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA 23218-2500.

Note 9- Line of Duty Act (LODA) Program (OPEB Plan):

Plan Description

The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Line of Duty Act Program (LODA) was established pursuant to §9.1-400 et seq. of the Code of Virginia, as amended, and which provides the authority under which benefit terms are established or may be amended. The LODA Program provides death and health insurance benefits to eligible state employees and local government employees, including volunteers, who die or become disabled as a result of the performance of their duties as a public safety officer. In addition, health insurance benefits are provided to eligible survivors and family members. As required by statute, the Virginia Retirement System (the System) is responsible for managing the assets of the program. Participating employers made contributions to the program beginning in FY 2012. The employer contributions are determined by the System's actuary using anticipated program costs and the number of covered individuals associated with all participating employers.

The specific information for the LODA Program OPEB, including eligibility, coverage and benefits is described below:

Eligible Employees

All paid employees and volunteers in hazardous duty positions in Virginia localities and hazardous duty employees who are covered under the Virginia Retirement System (VRS), the State Police Officers' Retirement System (SPORS), or the Virginia Law Officers' Retirement System (VaLORS) are automatically covered by the Line of Duty Act Program (LODA). As required by statute, the Virginia Retirement System (the System) is responsible for managing the assets of the program.

Benefit Amounts

The LODA program death benefit is a one-time payment made to the beneficiary or beneficiaries of a covered individual. Amounts vary as follows: \$100,000 when a death occurs as the direct or proximate result of performing duty as of January 1, 2006, or after; \$25,000 when the cause of death is attributed to one of the applicable presumptions and occurred earlier than five years after the retirement date; or an additional \$20,000 benefit is payable when certain members of the National Guard and U.S. military reserves are killed in action in any armed conflict on or after October 7, 2001.

The LODA program also provides health insurance benefits. Prior to July 1, 2017, these benefits were managed through the various employer plans and maintained the benefits that existed prior to the employee's death or disability. These premiums were reimbursed to the employer by the LODA program. Beginning July 1, 2017, the health insurance benefits are managed through the Virginia Department of Human Resource Management (DHRM). The health benefits are modeled after the State Employee Health Benefits Program plans and provide consistent, premium-free continued health plan coverage for LODA-eligible disabled individuals, survivors and family members. Individuals receiving the health insurance benefits must continue to meet eligibility requirements as defined by LODA.

Note 9- Line of Duty Act (LODA) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Contributions

The contribution requirements for the LODA Program are governed by §9.1-400.1 of the Code of Virginia, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to state agencies by the Virginia General Assembly. Each employer's contractually required employer contribution rate for the LODA Program for the year ended June 30, 2019 was \$705.77 per covered full-time-equivalent employee. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017 and represents the pay-as-you-go funding rate and not the full actuarial cost of the benefits under the program. The actuarially determined pay-as-you-go rate was expected to finance the costs and related expenses of benefits payable during the year. Contributions to the LODA from the entity were \$2,117 and \$1,702 for the years ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively.

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

At June 30, 2019, the entity reported a liability of \$50,000 for its proportionate share of the Net LODA OPEB Liability. The Net LODA OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2018 and the total LODA OPEB liability used to calculate the Net LODA OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The entity's proportion of the Net LODA OPEB Liability was based on the entity's actuarially determined pay-as-you-go employer contributions to the LODA OPEB plan for the year ended June 30, 2018 relative to the total of the actuarially determined pay-as-you-go employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2018, the entity's proportion was 0.01599% as compared to 0.01578% at June 30, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the entity recognized LODA OPEB expense \$5,000. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the LODA OPEB expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion.

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TOWN OF HURT, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 JUNE 30, 2019

Note 9- Line of Duty Act (LODA) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

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

At June 30, 2019, the entity reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the LODA OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 7,000	\$ -
Change in assumptions	-	6,000
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>2,117</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 9,117</u>	<u>\$ 6,000</u>

\$2,117 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the LODA OPEB resulting from the entity's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net LODA OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the LODA OPEB will be recognized in LODA OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

<u>Year Ended June 30</u>	
2020	\$ -
2021	-
2022	-
2023	-
2024	-
Thereafter	1,000

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 JUNE 30, 2019

Note 9- Line of Duty Act (LODA) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total LODA OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017, 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, 2018. Mortality rates included herein are for relevant employer groups. Information for other groups can be referenced in the VRS CAFR.

Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases, including inflation:	
General state employees	3.50%-5.35%
SPORS employees	3.50%-4.75%
VaLORS employees	3.50%-4.75%
Locality employees	3.50%-4.75%
Medical cost trend rates assumption:	
Under age 65	7.75%-5.00%
Ages 65 and older	5.75%-5.00%
Year of ultimate trend rate	Fiscal year ended 2024
Investment rate of return	3.89%, net of OPEB plan investment expenses, including inflation*

*Administrative expenses as a percent of the market value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 3.89%. However, since the difference was minimal, a more conservative 3.89% investment return assumption has been used. Since LODA is funded on a current-disbursement basis, the assumed annual rate of return of 3.89% was used since it approximates the risk-free rate of return.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 JUNE 30, 2019

Note 9- Line of Duty Act (LODA) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions: (Continued)

Mortality Rates - Largest Ten Locality Employers with Public Safety Employees

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates to 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 90% of rates; females set forward 1 year.

Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 1 year with 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set forward 3 years.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Life Mortality Table projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years; unisex using 100% male.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Increased disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 60% to 70%

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 JUNE 30, 2019

Note 9- Line of Duty Act (LODA) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions: (Continued)

Mortality Rates - Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers with Public Safety Employees

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates to 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 90% of rates; females set forward 1 year.

Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 1 year with 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set forward 3 years.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Life Mortality Table projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years; unisex using 100% male.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates and lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Decreased rate from 60% to 45%

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TOWN OF HURT, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
JUNE 30, 2019

Note 9- Line of Duty Act (LODA) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Net LODA OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability (NOL) for the LODA Program represents the program's total OPEB liability determined, less the associated fiduciary net position. As of the measurement date of June 30, 2018, NOL amounts for the LODA Program are as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	<u>LODA Program</u>
Total LODA OPEB Liability	\$ 315,395
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	1,889
Employers' Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	<u>\$ 313,506</u>
 Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total LODA OPEB Liability	 0.60%

The total LODA OPEB liability is calculated by the System's actuary, and each plan's fiduciary net position is reported in the System's financial statements. The net OPEB liability is disclosed in the System's notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information.

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on LODA OPEB Program's investments was set at 3.89% for this valuation. Since LODA is funded on a current-disbursement basis, it is not able to use the VRS Pooled Investments 7.00% assumption. Instead, the assumed annual rate of return of 3.89% was used since it approximates the risk-free rate of return. This Single Equivalent Interest Rate (SEIR) is the applicable municipal bond index rate based on the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index as of the measurement date of June 30, 2018.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total LODA OPEB liability was 3.89%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made per the VRS Statutes and that they will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy and at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees. Through the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the rate contributed by participating employers to the LODA OPEB Program will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 JUNE 30, 2019

Note 9- Line of Duty Act (LODA) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

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

The following presents the covered employer's proportionate share of the net LODA OPEB liability using the discount rate of 3.89%, as well as what the covered employer's proportionate share of the net LODA OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (2.89%) or one percentage point higher (4.89%) than the current rate:

	Discount Rate		
	1% Decrease (2.89%)	Current (3.89%)	1% Increase (4.89%)
Town's proportionate share of the total LODA Net OPEB Liability	\$ 58,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 45,000

Sensitivity of the Covered Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net LODA OPEB Liability to Changes in the Health Care Trend Rate

Because the LODA Program contains a provision for the payment of health insurance premiums, the liabilities are also impacted by the health care trend rates. The following presents the covered employer's proportionate share of the net LODA OPEB liability using the health care trend rate of 7.75% decreasing to 5.00%, as well as what the covered employer's proportionate share of the net LODA OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a health care trend rate that is one percentage point lower (6.75% decreasing to 4.00%) or one percentage point higher (8.75% decreasing to 6.00%) than the current rate:

	Health Care Trend Rates		
	1% Decrease (6.75% decreasing to 4.00%)	Current (7.75% decreasing to 5.00%)	1% Increase (8.75% decreasing to 6.00%)
Town's proportionate share of the total LODA Net OPEB Liability	\$ 43,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 60,000

LODA OPEB Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the LODA Program Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2018 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). A copy of the 2018 VRS CAFR may be downloaded from the VRS website at <http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2018-annual-report.pdf>, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

Note 10-Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program (OPEB Plan):

Plan Description

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

In addition to the Basic GLI benefit, members are also eligible to elect additional coverage for themselves as well as a spouse or dependent children through the Optional GLI 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.

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

Eligible Employees

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

Benefit Amounts

The GLI Program is a defined benefit plan with several components. The natural death benefit is equal to the employee's covered compensation rounded to the next highest thousand and then doubled. The accidental death benefit is double the natural death benefit. In addition to basic natural and accidental death benefits, the program provides additional benefits provided under specific circumstances that include the following: accidental dismemberment benefit, safety belt benefit, repatriation benefit, felonious assault benefit, and accelerated death benefit option. The benefit amounts are subject to a reduction factor. The benefit amount reduces by 25% on January 1 following one calendar year of separation. The benefit amount reduces by an additional 25% on each subsequent January 1 until it reaches 25% of its original value. For covered members with at least 30 years of creditable service, the minimum benefit payable was set at \$8,000 by statute. The amount is increased annually based on the VRS Plan 2 cost-of-living adjustment and was increased to \$8,279 effective July 1, 2018.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 JUNE 30, 2019

Note 10-Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Contributions

The contribution requirements for the GLI Program are governed by §51.1-506 and §51.1-508 of the Code of Virginia, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to state agencies and school divisions by the Virginia General Assembly. The total rate for the GLI Program was 1.31% of covered employee compensation. This was allocated into an employee and an employer component using a 60/40 split. The employee component was 0.79% (1.31% x 60%) and the employer component was 0.52% (1.31% x 40%). Employers may elect to pay all or part of the employee contribution; however, the employer must pay all of the employer contribution. Each employer's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2019 was 0.52% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017. The actuarially determined rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits payable during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the Group Life Insurance Program from the entity were \$961 and \$732 for the years ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively.

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

At June 30, 2019, the entity reported a liability of \$11,000 for its proportionate share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability. The Net GLI OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2018 and the total GLI OPEB liability used to calculate the Net GLI OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The covered employer's proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability was based on the covered employer's actuarially determined employer contributions to the GLI Program for the year ended June 30, 2018 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2018, the participating employer's proportion was 0.00074% as compared to 0.00077% at June 30, 2017.

At June 30, 2019, the employer reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	961	-
Total	<u>\$ 1,961</u>	<u>\$ 1,000</u>

\$961 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB resulting from the employer's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net GLI OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020.

Note 10-Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total GLI OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017, 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, 2018. The assumptions include several employer groups as noted below. Mortality rates included herein are for relevant employer groups. Information for other groups can be referenced in the VRS CAFR.

Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases, including inflation:	
General state employees	3.5%-5.35%
Teachers	3.5%-5.95%
SPORS employees	3.5%-4.75%
VaLORS employees	3.5%-4.75%
JRS employees	4.5%
Locality - General employees	3.5%-5.35%
Locality - Hazardous Duty employees	3.5%-4.75%
Investment rate of return	7.0%, net of investment expenses, including inflation*

*Administrative expenses as a percent of the market value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 7.0%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 7.0% 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 7.0% to simplify preparation of OPEB liabilities.

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Note 10 - Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions: (Continued)

Mortality Rates - Largest Ten Locality Employers - General Employees

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates to 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 95% of rates; females 105% of rates.

Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 3 years; females 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years, 110% of rates; females 125% of rates.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages and extended final retirement age from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Lowered disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 20%

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

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates to 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 95% of rates; females 105% of rates.

Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 3 years; females 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years, 110% of rates; females 125% of rates.

Note 10 - Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions: (Continued)

Mortality Rates - Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - General Employees (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages and extended final retirement age from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Lowered disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 15%

Mortality Rates - Largest Ten Locality Employers - Hazardous Duty Employees

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates to 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 90% of rates; females set forward 1 year.

Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 1 year with 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set forward 3 years.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years; unisex using 100% male.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Increased disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 60% to 70%

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 JUNE 30, 2019

Note 10 - Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions: (Continued)

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

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates to 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 90% of rates; females set forward 1 year.

Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 1 year with 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set forward 3 years.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years; unisex using 100% male.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates and lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Decreased rate from 60% to 45%

Net GLI OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability (NOL) for the GLI Program represents the program’s total OPEB liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, less the associated fiduciary net position. As of the measurement date of June 30, 2018, NOL amounts for the GLI Program are as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	GLI OPEB Program
Total GLI OPEB Liability	\$ 3,113,508
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	1,594,773
Employers' Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset)	<u>\$ 1,518,735</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total GLI OPEB Liability	51.22%

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 JUNE 30, 2019

Note 10 - Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Net GLI OPEB Liability (Continued)

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

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

<u>Asset Class (Strategy)</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Arithmetic Long-term Expected Rate of Return</u>	<u>Weighted Average Long-term Expected Rate of Return</u>
Public Equity	40.00%	4.54%	1.82%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.69%	0.10%
Credit Strategies	15.00%	3.96%	0.59%
Real Assets	15.00%	5.76%	0.86%
Private Equity	15.00%	9.53%	1.43%
Total	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>4.80%</u>
		Inflation	<u>2.50%</u>
		*Expected arithmetic nominal return	<u>7.30%</u>

*The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.30%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 6.83%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 JUNE 30, 2019

Note 10 - Group Life Insurance (GLI) Program (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total GLI OPEB liability was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that member contributions will be made per the VRS guidance and the employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Through the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the rate contributed by the entity for the GLI OPEB will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly which was 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rate. From July 1, 2018 on, employers are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the GLI OPEB's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of eligible employees. Therefore the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total GLI OPEB liability.

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

The following presents the employer's proportionate share of the net GLI OPEB liability using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the employer's proportionate share of the net GLI OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00%) or one percentage point higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

	Rate		
	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
Town's proportionate share of the GLI Program Net OPEB Liability	\$ 14,000	\$ 11,000	\$ 8,000

GLI Program Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the GLI Program's Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2018 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). A copy of the 2018 VRS CAFR may be downloaded from the VRS website at <http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2018-annual-report.pdf>, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

Note 11 - OPEB Summary:

	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows	Net OPEB Liability	OPEB Expense
VRS OPEB Plan:				
Line of Duty Act Program (Note 9)	\$ 9,117	\$ 6,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 5,000
Group Life Insurance Program (Note 10)	1,961	1,000	11,000	-
Totals	<u>\$ 11,078</u>	<u>\$ 7,000</u>	<u>\$ 61,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,000</u>

TOWN OF HURT, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 JUNE 30, 2019

Note 12 - Capital Assets:

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2019 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 30,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,000
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	\$ 37,548	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 37,548
Machinery and equipment	124,921	93,764	-	218,685
Improvements other than buildings	49,888	-	-	49,888
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>\$ 212,357</u>	<u>\$ 93,764</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 306,121</u>
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	\$ (31,580)	\$ (910)	\$ -	\$ (32,490)
Machinery and equipment	(117,009)	(1,246)	-	(118,255)
Improvements other than buildings	(48,835)	(527)	-	(49,362)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>\$ (197,424)</u>	<u>\$ (2,683)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (200,107)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>\$ 14,933</u>	<u>\$ 91,081</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 106,014</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 44,933</u>	<u>\$ 91,081</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 136,014</u>

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

Governmental activities:	
General government administration	\$ 2,549
Public works	<u>134</u>
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	<u>\$ 2,683</u>

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TOWN OF HURT, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 JUNE 30, 2019

Note 12 - Capital Assets: (Continued)

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Business-type Activities:				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Lines and infrastructure	\$ 3,442,116	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,442,116
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>\$ 3,442,116</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,442,116</u>
Accumulated depreciation:				
Lines and infrastructure	\$ (1,760,726)	\$ (85,553)	\$ -	\$ (1,846,279)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>\$ (1,760,726)</u>	<u>\$ (85,553)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (1,846,279)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>\$ 1,681,390</u>	<u>\$ (85,553)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,595,837</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 1,681,390</u>	<u>\$ (85,553)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,595,837</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the business-type activities as follows:

Business-type activities:	
Water and sewer	\$ <u>85,553</u>

Note 13 - Risk Management:

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. The Town participates with other localities in a public entity risk pool for their coverage of general liability, property, crime, machinery and auto insurance with the Virginia Municipal Liability Pool. Each member of this risk pool jointly and severally agrees to assume, pay and discharge any liability. The Town pays the Virginia Municipal Group contributions and assessments which are deposited into a designated cash reserve fund out of which expenses of the pool, claims and awards are to be paid. In the event of a loss, deficit, or depletion of all available resources, the pool may assess all members in the proportion to which the premium of each bears to the total premiums of all members in the year in which such deficit occurs. The Town continues to carry commercial insurance for all other risks of loss. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

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TOWN OF HURT, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
 JUNE 30, 2019

Note 14 - Deferred/Unavailable Revenue:

Deferred/unavailable revenue represents amounts for which asset recognition criteria have been met, but for which revenue recognition criteria have not been met. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, such amounts are measurable, but not available. Under the accrual basis, assessments for future periods are deferred. Deferred/unavailable revenue is comprised of the following:

	Government-wide Statements	Balance Sheet
	Governmental Activities	Governmental Funds
Unavailable property tax revenue representing uncollected property tax billings that are not available for the funding of current expenditures.	\$ -	\$ 17,647
Prepaid taxes	3,931	3,931
Tax assessments due after June 30	204,334	204,334
	<u>208,265</u>	<u>225,912</u>
Total deferred/unavailable revenue	\$ <u>208,265</u>	\$ <u>225,912</u>

Note 15 - Litigation:

As of June 30, 2019, there were no matters of litigation involving the Town which would materially affect the Town's financial position should a court decision on pending matters not be favorable.

Note 16 - Upcoming Pronouncements:

Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018.

Statement No. 87, *Leases*, requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019.

Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred Before the End of a Construction Period*, provides guidance for reporting capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and simplifies accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
JUNE 30, 2019

Note 16 - Upcoming Pronouncements: (Continued)

Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests - An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61*, provides guidance for reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and for reporting financial statement information for certain component units. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018.

Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*, provides a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminates diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Town of Hurt, Virginia
General Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
General property taxes	\$ 133,920	\$ 133,920	\$ 122,669	\$ (11,251)
Other local taxes	166,035	166,035	168,647	2,612
Fines and forfeitures	4,500	4,500	6,475	1,975
Revenue from the use of money and property	19,407	19,407	24,299	4,892
Miscellaneous	3,275	3,275	33,425	30,150
Intergovernmental:				
Commonwealth	107,288	107,288	106,602	(686)
Federal	-	-	25,000	25,000
Total revenues	\$ 434,425	\$ 434,425	\$ 487,117	\$ 52,692
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government administration	\$ 112,606	\$ 112,606	\$ 112,594	\$ 12
Public safety	212,810	212,810	305,065	(92,255)
Public works	96,409	96,409	95,343	1,066
Community development	18,600	18,600	15,772	2,828
Total expenditures	\$ 440,425	\$ 440,425	\$ 528,774	\$ (88,349)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$ (6,000)	\$ (6,000)	\$ (41,657)	\$ (35,657)
Net change in fund balance	\$ (6,000)	\$ (6,000)	\$ (41,657)	\$ (35,657)
Fund balance - beginning	6,000	6,000	731,943	725,943
Fund balance - ending	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 690,286	\$ 690,286

Town of Hurt, Virginia
 Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios
 For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2014 through June 30, 2018

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total pension liability					
Service cost	\$ 17,702	\$ 15,485	\$ 17,633	\$ 17,324	\$ 16,498
Interest	63,888	62,617	61,456	59,274	57,618
Differences between expected and actual experience	1,305	(25,641)	(7,271)	5,806	-
Changes in assumptions	-	19,530	-	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(48,795)	(58,885)	(51,563)	(50,907)	(50,032)
Net change in total pension liability	\$ 34,100	\$ 13,106	\$ 20,255	\$ 31,497	\$ 24,084
Total pension liability - beginning	<u>937,079</u>	<u>923,973</u>	<u>903,718</u>	<u>872,221</u>	<u>848,137</u>
Total pension liability - ending (a)	<u>\$ 971,179</u>	<u>\$ 937,079</u>	<u>\$ 923,973</u>	<u>\$ 903,718</u>	<u>\$ 872,221</u>
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions - employer	\$ 30,191	\$ 30,504	\$ 29,355	\$ 31,455	\$ 34,583
Contributions - employee	6,703	6,787	6,259	6,679	9,770
Net investment income	45,887	69,590	9,951	25,824	78,172
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(48,795)	(58,885)	(51,563)	(50,907)	(50,032)
Administrative expense	(397)	(416)	(367)	(360)	(423)
Other	(41)	(61)	(4)	(6)	4
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	\$ 33,548	\$ 47,519	\$ (6,369)	\$ 12,685	\$ 72,074
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	<u>624,940</u>	<u>577,421</u>	<u>583,790</u>	<u>571,105</u>	<u>499,031</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>\$ 658,488</u>	<u>\$ 624,940</u>	<u>\$ 577,421</u>	<u>\$ 583,790</u>	<u>\$ 571,105</u>
Town's net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 312,691	\$ 312,139	\$ 346,552	\$ 319,928	\$ 301,116
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	67.80%	66.69%	62.49%	64.60%	65.48%
Covered payroll	\$ 140,819	\$ 142,439	\$ 122,183	\$ 133,574	\$ 133,574
Town's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	222.05%	219.14%	283.63%	239.51%	225.43%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Information prior to the 2014 valuation is not available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

Town of Hurt, Virginia
 Schedule of Employer Contributions
 Pension Plan
 For the Years Ended June 30, 2010 through June 30, 2019

Date	Contractually Required Contribution (1)	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution (2)	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)
2019	\$ 39,707	\$ 39,707	-	\$ 184,818	21.48%
2018	30,191	30,191	-	140,819	21.44%
2017	30,504	30,504	-	142,439	21.42%
2016	28,496	28,496	-	122,183	23.32%
2015	32,261	32,261	-	133,574	24.15%
2014	34,115	34,115	-	133,574	25.54%
2013	32,481	32,481	-	127,177	25.54%
2012	30,676	30,676	-	119,036	25.77%
2011	29,437	29,437	-	114,229	25.77%
2010	21,796	21,796	-	82,987	26.26%

Town of Hurt, Virginia
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
Pension Plan
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

Changes of assumptions - The following changes in actuarial assumptions were made effective June 30, 2016 based on the most recent experience study of the System for the four-year period ending June 30, 2016:

Largest 10 - Non-Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Lowered rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 20%

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

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Lowered rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 15%

Largest 10 - Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience
Disability Rates	Increased rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 60% to 70%

All Others (Non 10 Largest) - Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates, and lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Decreased rate from 60% to 45%

Town of Hurt, Virginia
 Schedule of Employer's Share of Net LODA OPEB Liability
 Line of Duty Act (LODA) Program
 For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2018 and 2017

Date (1)	Employer's Proportion of the Net LODA OPEB Liability (Asset) (2)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net LODA OPEB Liability (Asset) (3)	Covered- Employee Payroll* (4)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net LODA OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll (3)/(4) (5)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total LODA OPEB Liability (6)
2018	0.01599% \$	50,000 \$	89,638	55.78%	0.60%
2017	0.01578%	41,000	80,401	50.99%	1.30%

* The contributions for the Line of Duty Act Program are based on the number of participants in the Program using a per capita-based contribution versus a payroll-based contribution. Therefore, covered-employee payroll is the relevant measurement, which is the total payroll of employees in the OPEB plan.

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Since 2018 is the first year for this presentation, only one year of data is available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

Town of Hurt, Virginia
 Schedule of Employer Contributions
 Line of Duty Act (LODA) Program
 For the Years Ended June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2019

Date	Contractually Required Contribution (1)	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution (2)	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)	Covered- Employee Payroll* (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered - Employee Payroll (5)
2019	\$ 2,117	\$ 2,117	\$ -	\$ 111,648	1.90%
2018	1,702	1,702	-	89,638	1.90%
2017	1,702	1,702	-	80,401	2.12%

* The contributions for the Line of Duty Act Program are based on the number of participants in the Program using a per capita-based contribution versus a payroll-based contribution. Therefore, covered-employee payroll is the relevant measurement, which is the total payroll of employees in the OPEB plan.

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Since 2018 is the first year for this presentation, only three years of data are available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

Town of Hurt, Virginia
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
Line of Duty Act (LODA) Program
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

Changes of assumptions - The following changes in actuarial assumptions were made effective June 30, 2016 based on the most recent experience study of the System for the four-year period ending June 30, 2016:

Employees in the Largest Ten Locality Employers with Public Safety Employees

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Increased disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 60% to 70%

Employees in the Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers with Public Safety Employees

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates and lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Decreased rate from 60% to 45%

Town of Hurt, Virginia
 Schedule of Town's Share of Net OPEB Liability
 Group Life Insurance Program
 For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2018 and 2017

Date (1)	Employer's Proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) (2)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) (3)	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (3)/(4) (5)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total GLI OPEB Liability (6)
2018	0.000740% \$	11,000 \$	140,819	7.81%	51.22%
2017	0.000770%	12,000	142,439	8.42%	48.86%

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

Town of Hurt, Virginia
 Schedule of Employer Contributions
 Group Life Insurance Program
 For the Years Ended June 30, 2010 through June 30, 2019

Date	Contractually Required Contribution (1)	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution (2)	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)
2019	\$ 961	\$ 961	\$ -	\$ 184,818	0.52%
2018	732	732	-	140,819	0.52%
2017	742	742	-	142,439	0.52%
2016	648	648	-	122,183	0.53%
2015	708	708	-	133,574	0.53%
2014	708	708	-	133,574	0.53%
2013	674	674	-	127,177	0.53%
2012	524	524	-	119,036	0.44%
2011	503	503	-	114,229	0.44%
2010	402	402	-	82,987	0.48%

Town of Hurt, Virginia
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
Group Life Insurance Program
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

Changes of assumptions - The following changes in actuarial assumptions were made effective June 30, 2016 based on the most recent experience study of the System for the four-year period ending June 30, 2016:

Largest Ten Locality Employers - General Employees

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages and extended final retirement age from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Lowered disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 20%

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - General Employees

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages and extended final retirement age from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Lowered disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 15%

Largest Ten Locality Employers - Hazardous Duty Employees

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Increased disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 60% to 70%

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - Hazardous Duty Employees

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates and lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Decreased rate from 60% to 45%

Other Supplementary Information

Town of Hurt, Virginia
 Schedule of Revenues - Budget and Actual
 Governmental Fund
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

<u>Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source</u>	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</u>
General Fund:				
Revenue from local sources:				
General property taxes:				
Real property taxes	\$ 97,933	\$ 97,933	\$ 103,600	\$ 5,667
Personal property taxes	35,537	35,537	19,069	(16,468)
Penalties	100	100	-	(100)
Interest	350	350	-	(350)
Total general property taxes	<u>\$ 133,920</u>	<u>\$ 133,920</u>	<u>\$ 122,669</u>	<u>\$ (11,251)</u>
Other local taxes:				
Local sales and use tax	\$ 24,800	\$ 24,800	\$ 26,647	\$ 1,847
Consumers' utility tax	27,364	27,364	24,507	(2,857)
Consumption taxes	3,891	3,891	3,833	(58)
Business license tax	44,000	44,000	46,259	2,259
Motor vehicle licenses	28,680	28,680	29,310	630
Restaurant food taxes	37,300	37,300	38,091	791
Total other local taxes	<u>\$ 166,035</u>	<u>\$ 166,035</u>	<u>\$ 168,647</u>	<u>\$ 2,612</u>
Fines and forfeitures:				
Court fines and forfeitures	\$ 4,500	\$ 4,500	\$ 6,475	\$ 1,975
Revenue from use of money and property:				
Revenue from use of money	\$ 4,227	\$ 4,227	\$ 6,526	\$ 2,299
Revenue from use of property	15,180	15,180	17,773	2,593
Total revenue from use of money and property	<u>\$ 19,407</u>	<u>\$ 19,407</u>	<u>\$ 24,299</u>	<u>\$ 4,892</u>
Miscellaneous:				
Miscellaneous	\$ 3,275	\$ 3,275	\$ 33,425	\$ 30,150
Total revenue from local sources	<u>\$ 327,137</u>	<u>\$ 327,137</u>	<u>\$ 355,515</u>	<u>\$ 28,378</u>
Intergovernmental:				
Revenue from the Commonwealth:				
Noncategorical aid:				
Rolling stock tax	\$ 8,500	\$ 8,500	\$ 8,258	\$ (242)
Communications tax	22,345	22,345	20,193	(2,152)
Personal property tax relief act funds	34,675	34,675	34,675	-
Total noncategorical aid	<u>\$ 65,520</u>	<u>\$ 65,520</u>	<u>\$ 63,126</u>	<u>\$ (2,394)</u>
Categorical aid:				
Other categorical aid:				
Local law enforcement grants	\$ 30,568	\$ 30,568	\$ 31,891	\$ 1,323
Litter control grant	1,200	1,200	1,585	385
Fire program funds	10,000	10,000	10,000	-
Total other categorical aid	<u>\$ 41,768</u>	<u>\$ 41,768</u>	<u>\$ 43,476</u>	<u>\$ 1,708</u>
Total revenue from the Commonwealth	<u>\$ 107,288</u>	<u>\$ 107,288</u>	<u>\$ 106,602</u>	<u>\$ (686)</u>

Town of Hurt, Virginia
 Schedule of Revenues - Budget and Actual
 Governmental Fund
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

<u>Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source</u>	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</u>
General Fund: (Continued)				
Intergovernmental: (Continued)				
Revenue from the federal government:				
Categorical aid:				
USDA Rural Development - police car grant	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
Total revenue from the federal government	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
Total General Fund	\$ 434,425	\$ 434,425	\$ 487,117	\$ 52,692

Town of Hurt, Virginia
 Schedule of Expenditures - Budget and Actual
 Governmental Fund
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

<u>Fund, Function, Sub-Function and Department</u>	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</u>
General Fund:				
General government administration:				
Legislative:				
Town Council	\$ 2,400	\$ 2,400	\$ 2,375	\$ 25
General and financial administration:				
Administrative	\$ 79,520	\$ 79,520	\$ 83,073	\$ (3,553)
Information Technology	19,686	19,686	16,896	2,790
Legal Services	11,000	11,000	10,250	750
Total general and financial administration	<u>\$ 110,206</u>	<u>\$ 110,206</u>	<u>\$ 110,219</u>	<u>\$ (13)</u>
Total general government administration	<u>\$ 112,606</u>	<u>\$ 112,606</u>	<u>\$ 112,594</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>
Public safety:				
Law enforcement and traffic control:				
Police Department	\$ 182,810	\$ 182,810	\$ 275,065	\$ (92,255)
Fire and rescue services:				
Volunteer Fire Department	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ -
Total public safety	<u>\$ 212,810</u>	<u>\$ 212,810</u>	<u>\$ 305,065</u>	<u>\$ (92,255)</u>
Public works:				
Sanitation and waste removal:				
Refuse collection and disposal	\$ 48,819	\$ 48,819	\$ 49,210	\$ (391)
Maintenance of highways, streets, bridges and sidewalks:				
Street Maintenance	\$ 47,590	\$ 47,590	\$ 46,133	\$ 1,457
Total public works	<u>\$ 96,409</u>	<u>\$ 96,409</u>	<u>\$ 95,343</u>	<u>\$ 1,066</u>
Community development:				
Planning and community development:				
Community and Economic Development	\$ 18,600	\$ 18,600	\$ 15,772	\$ 2,828
Total General Fund	<u><u>\$ 440,425</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 440,425</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 528,774</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (88,349)</u></u>

Other Statistical Information

Table 1

Town of Hurt, Virginia
Government-Wide Expenses by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	General Government Administration	Public Safety	Public Works	Community Development	Water and Sewer	Total
2018-19	\$ 109,779	\$ 194,228	\$ 95,477	\$ 15,772	\$ 367,794	\$ 783,050
2017-18	138,254	171,055	88,007	6,934	301,021	705,271
2016-17	137,861	136,656	95,330	30,636	282,190	682,673
2015-16	122,880	138,849	59,821	16,941	301,077	639,568
2014-15	132,786	145,680	62,756	22,250	302,198	665,670
2013-14 (1)	120,210	180,736	58,095	27,755	278,497	665,293
2012-13	109,059	147,127	69,331	19,359	262,975	607,851
2011-12	118,275	169,716	60,376	11,497	217,641	577,505
2010-11	115,131	150,772	54,297	39,060	229,165	588,425
2009-10	122,135	120,849	86,684	20,606	222,769	573,043

(1) Does not include the special item impairment loss of \$132,703 in the Water and Sewer Fund.

Table 2

Town of Hurt, Virginia
Government-Wide Revenues
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	PROGRAM REVENUES			GENERAL REVENUES							Total
	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	General Property Taxes	Other Local Taxes	Revenue from the Use of Money and Property	Miscellaneous	Grants and Contributions Not Restricted to Specific Programs			
2018-19	\$ 252,231	\$ 43,476	\$ 25,000	\$ 118,022	\$ 168,647	\$ 31,147	\$ 46,209	\$ 63,126	\$ 747,858		
2017-18	227,605	51,439	-	133,899	130,320	20,103	23,030	64,657	651,053		
2016-17	230,255	43,489	-	112,538	139,236	17,516	132,017	65,477	740,528		
2015-16	239,346	29,716	71,022	91,029	115,191	14,981	2,794	66,975	631,054		
2014-15	223,440	40,775	-	120,031	131,194	20,485	6,133	67,629	609,687		
2013-14	219,382	41,276	170,577	124,615	100,110	9,531	1,251	70,425	737,167		
2012-13	196,681	38,919	758,585	122,427	104,683	9,023	5,004	68,184	1,303,506		
2011-12	213,723	38,549	314,713	118,793	104,779	8,289	3,401	66,701	868,948		
2010-11 (1)	180,086	39,781	20,961	129,570	101,163	9,250	1,006	67,566	549,383		
2009-10	183,330	40,226	-	125,089	122,563	9,827	35,972	34,675	551,682		

(1) In 2011, communications tax was reclassified from other local tax to grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs.

Table 3

Town of Hurt, Virginia
General Governmental Expenditures by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	General Government Administration	Public Safety	Public Works	Community Development	Capital Projects	Total
2018-19	\$ 112,594	\$ 305,065	\$ 95,343	\$ 15,772	\$ -	\$ 528,774
2017-18	136,201	174,834	90,250	6,934	-	408,219
2016-17	167,976	134,561	94,334	30,636	-	427,507
2015-16	156,641	133,131	59,688	16,941	-	366,401
2014-15	171,893	139,769	62,623	22,250	-	396,535
2013-14	161,764	167,361	57,962	27,755	-	414,842
2012-13	138,678	129,297	69,198	19,359	-	356,532
2011-12	164,442	183,714	60,243	11,497	-	419,896
2010-11	143,423	137,920	54,164	24,300	-	359,807
2009-10	110,463	106,113	86,684	20,606	29,974	353,840

Town of Hurt, Virginia
General Governmental Revenues by Source
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	General Property Taxes	Other Local Taxes (1)	Permits, Privilege Fees, Regulatory Licenses	Fines and Forfeitures	Revenue from the Use of Money and Property			Recovered Costs	Inter-governmental (1)	Total
					Property	Miscellaneous	Inter-governmental (1)			
2018-19	\$ 122,669	\$ 168,647	\$ -	\$ 6,475	\$ 24,299	\$ 33,425	\$ -	\$ 131,602	\$ 487,117	
2017-18	125,342	130,320	-	6,716	17,649	9,702	-	116,096	405,825	
2016-17	122,718	139,236	-	2,917	16,276	131,842	33,995	108,966	555,950	
2015-16	127,030	115,191	-	5,296	14,523	2,604	37,578	96,691	398,913	
2014-15	119,426	131,194	-	9,825	20,333	6,022	38,923	108,404	434,127	
2013-14	115,223	100,110	-	15,163	9,449	1,251	32,973	111,701	385,870	
2012-13	113,454	104,683	-	14,578	8,853	5,004	31,056	126,896	404,524	
2011-12	112,786	104,779	-	9,788	8,121	3,401	47,603	107,569	394,047	
2010-11 (1)	125,172	101,163	-	4,401	9,010	1,006	35,569	107,596	383,917	
2009-10	125,089	95,877	22,799	3,887	9,612	37,736	-	74,901	369,901	

(1) In 2011, communications tax was reclassified from other local tax to intergovernmental revenue.

Table 5

Town of Hurt, Virginia
Property Tax Levies and Collections
Last Ten Fiscal Years (3)

Fiscal Year	Total Tax Levy (1)	Current Tax Collections (1,2)	Percent of Levy Collected	Delinquent Tax Collections (1)	Total Tax Collections	Percent of		Outstanding Delinquent Taxes	Percent of Delinquent Taxes to Tax Levy
						Total Tax Collections to Tax Levy	Total Tax Collections		
2018-19	\$ 162,346	\$ 149,358	92.00%	7,986	\$ 157,344	96.92%	\$ 35,516	21.88%	
2017-18	161,917	153,853	95.02%	6,164	160,017	98.83%	40,681	25.12%	
2016-17	161,116	144,211	89.51%	13,182	157,393	97.69%	40,370	25.06%	
2015-16	157,110	148,869	94.75%	12,836	161,705	102.92%	48,457	30.84%	
2014-15	158,243	148,018	93.54%	5,042	153,060	96.72%	78,300	49.48%	
2013-14	152,656	146,384	95.89%	3,502	149,886	98.19%	83,941	54.99%	
2012-13	147,844	141,714	95.85%	6,014	147,728	99.92%	69,471	46.99%	
2011-12	145,362	144,010	99.07%	3,014	147,024	101.14%	55,059	37.88%	
2010-11	159,445	156,820	98.35%	2,308	159,128	99.80%	61,345	38.47%	

(1) Exclusive of penalties and interest. Includes amounts remitted under the State's personal property tax relief program.

(2) Includes personal property tax relief paid by the Commonwealth of Virginia.

(3) Only nine years available.

Table 6

Town of Hurt, Virginia
Assessed Value of Taxable Property
Last Ten Fiscal Years (4)

Fiscal Year	Real Estate (1)	Personal Property and Mobile Homes (3)	Public Utility (2)		Total
			Real Estate	Personal Property	
2018-19	\$ 69,307,400	\$ 2,318,900	\$ 7,437,861	\$ 15,148	\$ 79,079,309
2017-18	65,313,100	2,306,660	7,121,956	14,995	74,756,711
2016-17	65,035,800	2,282,940	7,383,356	15,317	74,717,413
2015-16	64,152,300	2,171,610	7,077,646	17,708	73,419,264
2014-15	64,065,800	2,310,290	7,067,210	17,681	73,460,981
2013-14	62,245,600	2,497,770	5,941,953	13,598	70,698,921
2012-13	63,106,500	2,271,430	5,686,082	13,408	71,077,420
2011-12	62,245,600	2,497,770	5,941,953	13,598	70,698,921
2010-11	62,498,400	2,662,170	7,669,176	13,081	72,842,827

(1) Real estate is assessed at 100% of fair market value.

(2) Assessed values are established by the State Corporation Commission.

(3) Personal property and mobile homes are assessed at 100% of fair market value as of January 1, 2010.

(4) Only nine years available.

Table 7

Town of Hurt, Virginia
Property Tax Rates (1)
Last Ten Fiscal Years (2)

Fiscal Year	Real Estate	Mobile Homes	Personal Property
2018-19	\$ 0.141	\$ 0.141	\$ 2.500
2017-18	0.150	0.150	2.500
2016-17	0.150	0.150	2.500
2015-16	0.150	0.150	2.500
2014-15	0.150	0.150	2.500
2013-14	0.140	0.140	2.500
2012-13	0.140	0.140	2.500
2011-12	0.140	0.140	2.500
2010-11	0.140	0.140	2.500

(1) Per \$100 of assessed value.

(2) Only nine years available.

Table 8

Town of Hurt, Virginia
Ratio of Net General Bonded Debt to
Assessed Value and Net Bonded Debt Per Capita
Last Ten Fiscal Years (1)

Fiscal Year	Population (2)	Assessed Value (in thousands) (3)	Net Bonded Debt	Ratio of Net Bonded Debt to Assessed Value	Net Bonded Debt per Capita
2018-19	1,304	\$ 69,307	\$ -	0.00%	\$ -
2017-18	1,304	65,313	-	0.00%	-
2016-17	1,304	65,036	-	0.00%	-
2015-16	1,304	64,152	-	0.00%	-
2014-15	1,304	64,066	-	0.00%	-
2013-14	1,304	62,246	-	0.00%	-
2012-13	1,304	63,107	-	0.00%	-
2011-12	1,304	62,246	-	0.00%	-
2010-11	1,304	62,498	-	0.00%	-

(1) Information has only been available for nine years.

(2) Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service at the University of Virginia.

(3) Real property assessed at 100% of fair market value.

Table 9

Town of Hurt, Virginia
Computation of Legal Debt Margin
June 30, 2019

Assessed valuations:	
Assessed value of real estate	<u>\$ 69,307,400</u>
Legal debt margin	
Debt limitation - 10 percent of total assessed value	\$ 6,930,740
Total debt applicable to limitation	<u>-</u>
Legal debt margin	<u>\$ 6,930,740</u>

COMPLIANCE SECTION



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

To the Members of Council
Town of Hurt, Virginia
Hurt, Virginia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of Town of Hurt, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Town of Hurt, Virginia's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 5, 2019.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying scheduling of findings and responses, as items 2019-001 and 2019-002, that we consider to be material weaknesses.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Town of Hurt, Virginia's Response to Findings

Town of Hurt, Virginia's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. Town of Hurt, Virginia's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

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



Blacksburg, Virginia
December 5, 2019

Town of Hurt, Virginia

**Schedule of Findings and Responses
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

Section I - Summary of Auditors' Results**Financial Statements**

Type of auditors' report issued:	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weakness(es) identified?	Yes
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	None reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	No

Section II - Financial Statement Findings**2019-001**

Criteria:	Per AU-C Section 265, identification of a material adjustment to the financial statements that was not detected by the entity's internal controls indicates that a material weakness may exist.
Condition:	The Town's financial statements required material adjustments by the Auditor to ensure such statements complied with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.
Cause of Condition:	The Town has historically relied on the auditors for assistance in preparing the financial statements and related adjustments.
Effect of Condition:	There is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected by the Town's internal controls over financial reporting.
Recommendation:	Management should continue to work towards making all necessary entries and adjustments.
Management's Response:	The Town Treasurer will work with the auditors to learn how to make the necessary entries to be able to provide an adjusted trial balance at the time of the audit.

Town of Hurt, Virginia

Schedule of Findings and Responses (Continued)
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Section II - Financial Statement Findings (Continued)

2019-002

Criteria:	A key concept of internal controls is the segregation of duties. No one employee should have access to both accounting records and related assets.
Condition:	The Town does not have a proper segregation of duties over the payroll, accounts payable, and billing and collection functions.
Cause of Condition:	The Town lacks the funding to fully support a completely segregated finance department.
Effect of Condition:	There is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected by the Town's internal controls over financial reporting.
Recommendation:	Management should further try to segregate duties amongst current staff to help alleviate risk created by improper segregation of duties.
Management's Response:	Management acknowledges that internal controls over the billing and collection function as well as the accounts payable and payroll functions lack proper segregation of duties; however, to alleviate the condition would require additional staff.

Section III - Status of Prior Audit Findings

Findings 2018-001 and 2018-002 have been repeated in the current year as 2019-001 and 2019-002, respectively.