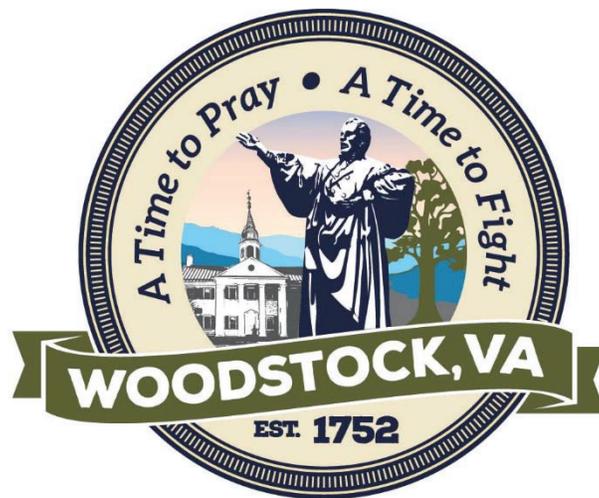


TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA
COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT



FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Prepared by:

Amy R. Dill, Director of Finance

**TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA
 COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

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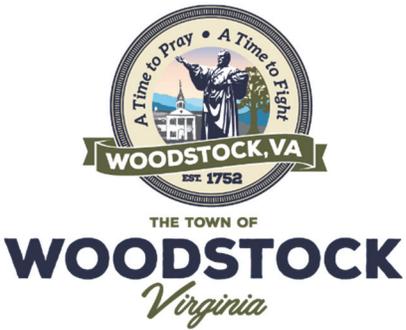
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INTRODUCTORY SECTION



November 30, 2019

To the Honorable Mayor, Members of the Town Council, and Citizens of the Town of Woodstock:

We are pleased to present the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the Town of Woodstock, Virginia (Town) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the management of the Town. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the various funds and account groups of the Town. All disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the Town's financial activities have been included.

We have prepared this report in accordance with the following standards:

- Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), which are uniform minimum standards and guidelines for financial accounting and reporting;
- Governmental accounting and financial reporting statements, interpretations, and technical bulletins issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB); and
- Uniform financial reporting standards for counties, cities, and towns issued by the Commonwealth of Virginia's Auditor of Public Accounts (APA).

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

Profile of the Town

The Town is nestled along the North Fork of the Shenandoah River between the Massanutten and Alleghany mountain ranges. The Town is located within the County of Shenandoah and is approximately 90 miles outside the nation's capital of Washington, D.C. The Town covers approximately 3.8 square miles with elevations ranging from 800 feet to 950 feet above sea level.

The Town was established by charter in March of 1761 as part of what was then Frederick County. The Town was originally formed by a land grant from Lord Fairfax and founded as Muellerstadt (Miller Town) in 1752 after its founder, Jacob Miller. The Town's charter was sponsored by George Washington in Virginia's House of Burgesses. The Town has been the county seat of Shenandoah County since the County's formation in 1772.

The Town is the home of the Revolutionary War icon, Reverend John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg, who delivered his famous sermon at his church located in the heart of the Town. At the conclusion of his sermon, he flung aside his clerical robe to reveal a soldier's uniform and proclaimed that "there is a time to preach and a time to fight and now is the time to fight." With that declaration, he then called for volunteers to join the 8th Virginia Regiment under his command.

Today, the Town continues to serve as the center of government and commerce for the County of Shenandoah. One of the County's courthouses, which was designed by Thomas Jefferson and built in 1795, is located in Main Street of Woodstock and is the oldest courthouse still in use west of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Overview of the Town Government

Policy-making and legislative authority are vested in the Town Council, consisting of a mayor and six council members, all elected on a non-partisan, at-large basis. The Council appoints the town manager, town attorney, town clerk, treasurer, and chief of police. The town manager in turn appoints the heads of the Town's various departments. Council members serve four-year terms on a staggered election cycle with three members on one and four members on the other.

The Town Council in its legislative role adopts all ordinances and resolutions and establishes the general policies of the Town. The Council also sets the tax rate and adopts the budget.

The Town provides a full range of services to its constituents including police protection; maintenance of streets and bridges; refuse collection; water and sewer services; community development; and parks, recreational and cultural activities.

Financial Information

The management of the Town is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls designed to ensure that the assets of the Town are protected from loss, theft, or misuse. In developing and evaluating the Town's accounting system, consideration is given to the adequacy of internal accounting controls. Internal controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding (1) the safeguarding of assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposition; and (2) the reliability of financial records from preparing financial statements and maintaining accountability for assets. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that (1) the cost of control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived; and (2) the evaluation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

Budgetary Compliance and Control

The Town's budget is prepared on the basis of funds, which are fiscal and accounting entities with self-balancing sets of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein. The funds are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, and limitations.

The types of funds used by the Town include governmental funds (e.g., General Fund) and proprietary funds (e.g., Public Utilities Fund). All funds are subject to appropriation by the Town Council. The Town maintains budgetary controls, which are designed to monitor compliance with expenditure limitations set forth in annual budget appropriations approved by the Town Council. The legal level of budgetary control (i.e., the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is at the function level within an individual fund. The Director of Finance, with the approval of the Town Manager and department head(s), is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between departments within the same fund; however, any revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the Town Council.

As demonstrated by the statements and schedules included in the financial section of this report, the Town continues to meet its responsibility for sound financial management.

Economic Conditions and Outlook

While the Town concluded fiscal year 2019 in stable financial condition, it continues to be faced with concerns about future economic growth, especially related to commercial and residential development. Town management has continued its efforts to closely monitor its revenue collections and reduce spending as necessary. Cost reduction measures employed over the last several fiscal years have allowed the Town to once again conclude the fiscal year under budget without jeopardizing the quality level of services provided to Town citizenry.

Unemployment for Shenandoah County, the County in which the Town lies, has dropped from 3.2 percent for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 to 2.6 percent for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. Given current economic forecasts, we anticipate sustained level or downward trends in unemployment rates in the current and next fiscal year. Nonetheless, the Town anticipates future budgetary challenges, particularly related to federal and state funding to local governments. The Town continues to develop strategies to cope with potential state budget reductions intended to shift more costs to local governments (e.g., unfunded mandates). These fiscal concerns have been prudently reflected through the Town's budgetary conservatism. Operating department costs have been restructured to achieve efficiencies and cost savings without significantly impacting the quality level of services that the Town provides to its citizens.

However, in spite of the budgetary challenges that the Town faces, the economic outlook for the Town is reasonably strong as signs of positive economic vitality continue to emerge. Several of the Town's larger local consumption taxes including sales, meals, and transient occupancy taxes have experienced increases as the local economy expands. In addition, the Town has continued to build its General Fund balance as an additional hedge against future economic downturns. The unassigned fund balance now represents 47 percent of the budgeted general fund expenditures for FY 2019. Sustaining this prudent level of unassigned fund balance will allow the Town to maintain its comparably low property tax rates without reducing the high quality of programs and services it offers its citizens. Although this will be impacted to a small degree from the important use for necessary capital projects, the Town continues to monitor the fund with the continued implementation of its Capital Improvement Plan.

Major Initiatives in Fiscal Year 2019

Through these relatively slow and uncertain economic times, the Town has continued to improve its capacity to provide quality services to its citizens through various initiatives that help enhance human resources, community engagement, awareness, and overall beautification. The following paragraphs highlight some of the major initiatives that the Town initiated during fiscal year 2019.

Continued Investment in Human Resources – A Competitive Municipal Employer

The FY 2019 Budget included a 2 percent pay increase in July 2018 for all General Fund employees. This increase is based on the Consumer Price Index for cost of living pay increases, which rose by 2 percent. In addition, we saw a 16 percent increase in health insurance premiums. The increase constitutes an approximately 5 percent increase over a three-year time period, which appears to be somewhat average as compared to the market. There were several decreases in the past few years, and an 11 percent decrease in premiums from Fiscal Year 2017 to Fiscal Year 2018. We were disappointed by the increase, however, were planning for it and continue to be a competitive employer in terms of total compensation (health insurance benefits, educational pay, and wages). We see the inclusion of a strong total compensation package among the highest recruitment and retention efforts.

Changes to the personnel complement included a commitment to staff the Police Department to minimum levels. Early expenditure projections and close attention to performance measures directed funding allocation toward the creation of two additional police patrol positions (\$45,505 beginning salary for each position plus benefits commensurate with a full-time employee for a total of \$140,758 budgeted). In addition, one full-time Fleet Mechanic position was proposed in the Public Works Department in order to bolster the Town's fleet maintenance division and performance. The salary plus benefits is budgeted at \$65,000 and will further professionalize the fleet division by completing more work in-house, and requiring and maintaining important Automotive Service Excellence (ASE) certifications.

In an effort to continue our commitment to economic development (including tourism, small business development, enhancement design projects, and marketing), the part-time Director of Marketing & Events position was moved to full-time status. This position was benchmarked with like positions across municipalities and receives an annual salary of \$61,200 including benefits, totaling \$94,884.

Two years ago, a focus group of staff convened to study performance metrics as well as degree, licensure, and certification pay. Our previous Personnel Handbook provided a stipend for higher education, as well as water and wastewater operator licensure. We recognize that there are degrees, licensure, and certifications for every department and position therein and that employees showing significant initiative shall be rewarded with commensurate pay. Therefore, small salary modifications for degrees, licensure, and certifications continued to be planned for and made within the Fiscal Year 2019 budget. The future cost to the fund will be based on the budget justification within individual department requests and will be accounted for within the employee salary sections. This budgetary action supports our commitment and goal to be the most competitive employer in our region, and allows us to rise to challenge of potentially losing employees as the unemployment trajectory continues to decline since the recession period.

Employees classified within the Public Utilities Fund were provided the same 2 percent increase in pay as exhibited for employees in the General Fund. In addition, we continued the Degrees, Licensure, & Certification Schedule for employees in the Public Utilities Fund. Small salary modifications for degrees, licensure, and certifications continued to be planned for and made within the Fiscal Year 2019 budget. The amount is much less for the Public Utilities Fund due to the fact that operators have been immediately compensated for licensure upon successful completion of their licensure exams in the past.

We will continue to be challenged by the knowledge gap experienced within workforces across the Nation, as we will see experienced, licensed operators in the public utilities field begin to retire. In the upcoming fiscal years we will expect several new operators to progress through their operator licensure in order to attain a Class I Operator's License. In addition, we are partnering with the Massanutten Regional Governor's School to host students for mentorships in the water and wastewater fields. We are attempting to strike interest in the professionalized career field of water and wastewater. In conclusion, there were no changes to the personnel complement in Fiscal Year 2019.

Investment in Technical Competence & Professionalism – Setting the Standard for Local Government Performance

Exceeding the standards as a small locality include our commitment to retaining Virginia Law Enforcement Professional Standards Commission (VALEPSC) Accreditation of our Police Department and the attainment of American Public Works Association (APWA) Accreditation of our Public Works Department. The end of Fiscal Year 2018 saw the award of our law enforcement accreditation, which represented a significant accomplishment and commitment of human and financial resources by our law enforcement agency and entire organization. Currently our Public Works Department is 70 percent complete with APWA proofs of compliance and we are setting the goal to accomplish a mock and final review this fiscal year. Accreditation is not simply an item to check off of our Strategic Plan objectives list; it represents a sustained commitment to best management practices by our organization.

Commitment to Economic Development through Enhancement of our Physical Environment – A Great Place to do Business and A Beautiful Place to Live & Work

There was a \$26,000 reduction in the Enhancement Program materials and supplies line item and a \$3,000 enhancement of the service contracts line item for photography and videography services for the creation of marketing materials, advertisement of a new public art program (Woodstock *Artstock*), and for event entertainment. In addition, the Economic Development Authority (EDA) budget was allocated \$20,000 for the Woodstock Enhancement Program budget for the Façade RENEW Program in order to continue the physical enhancement of downtown buildings in the business district. There have been thousands of dollars of private funds leveraged to-date based on the small investment made into this program. The operating budget will continue to support the completion of wayfinding signage, parking signage, pedestrian maps, and branding materials.

The Town's staff invested significant time and resources into the development of a seven-year Capital Improvement Plan to supplement its strategic plan. This plan provides a comprehensive structure to finance needed capital improvements both with leveraged debt financing and "pay-as-you-go" funding options. During Fiscal Year 2019 the following capital investments were initiated or completed:

<i>Project</i>	<i>Budget Estimate</i>
W.O. Riley Park Pool Renovations	\$ 60,000
Municipal Office Server	\$ 7,898
Downtown Parking Lot Project	\$ 1,394,816
Fleet Equipment Replacement	\$ 271,539
Police Department Interview Room	\$ 10,188
Police In Car Camera System	\$ 16,782
Digital Evidence Collection Software	\$ 18,199
Police Simunition Training System	\$ 7,208
<i>Program Total</i>	<i>\$1,963,132</i>

Please note that due to some delays not in the Town’s control, the downtown parking lot project was initiated in Fiscal Year 2017, reprogrammed to Fiscal Year 2018, and the majority was completed in Fiscal Year 2019.

Additionally, the Town intends to continue implementation of that CIP in the coming year with the following investments:

<i>Project</i>	<i>Budget Estimate</i>
Bike & Pedestrian System Enhancements	\$1,000,000
Public Art Installation	\$ 20,000
Wayfinding Signage	\$ 150,000
PD PW Fleet & Equipment Replacement Plan	\$ 192,745
I-81 Bridge Waterline Replacement	\$ 450,000
PUF Fleet & Equipment Replacement Plan	\$ 25,000
<i>Program Total</i>	<i>\$1,837,745</i>

Other Information

Independent Audit

The Commonwealth of Virginia requires an annual audit by independent certified public accountants. Robinson, Farmer, Cox Associates performed the audit for fiscal year ending June 30, 2019. In addition to meeting the requirements set forth in state statutes, the audit was also designed to meet the requirements of the federal Single Audit Act of 1984 and the related requirements of the Uniform Guidance. The auditors’ reports are included in the financial section and compliance section of this report.

Awards

The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the Town for its comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. This was the eleventh consecutive year that the Town has received this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, the government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized CAFR. The report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current CAFR continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program’s requirements and thus we are submitting our CAFR for the current year to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

Acknowledgements

The preparation of the comprehensive annual financial report on a timely basis was made possible by the dedicated services of the Finance Department staff along with the efforts of the administration and other Town departments.

In closing, without the leadership, support, and responsible and progressive financial management of the Mayor and Town Council, preparation of this report would not have been possible.

Respectfully submitted,



Angela K. Clem
Town Manager



Amy R. Dill
Director of Finance



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting

Presented to

**Town of Woodstock
Virginia**

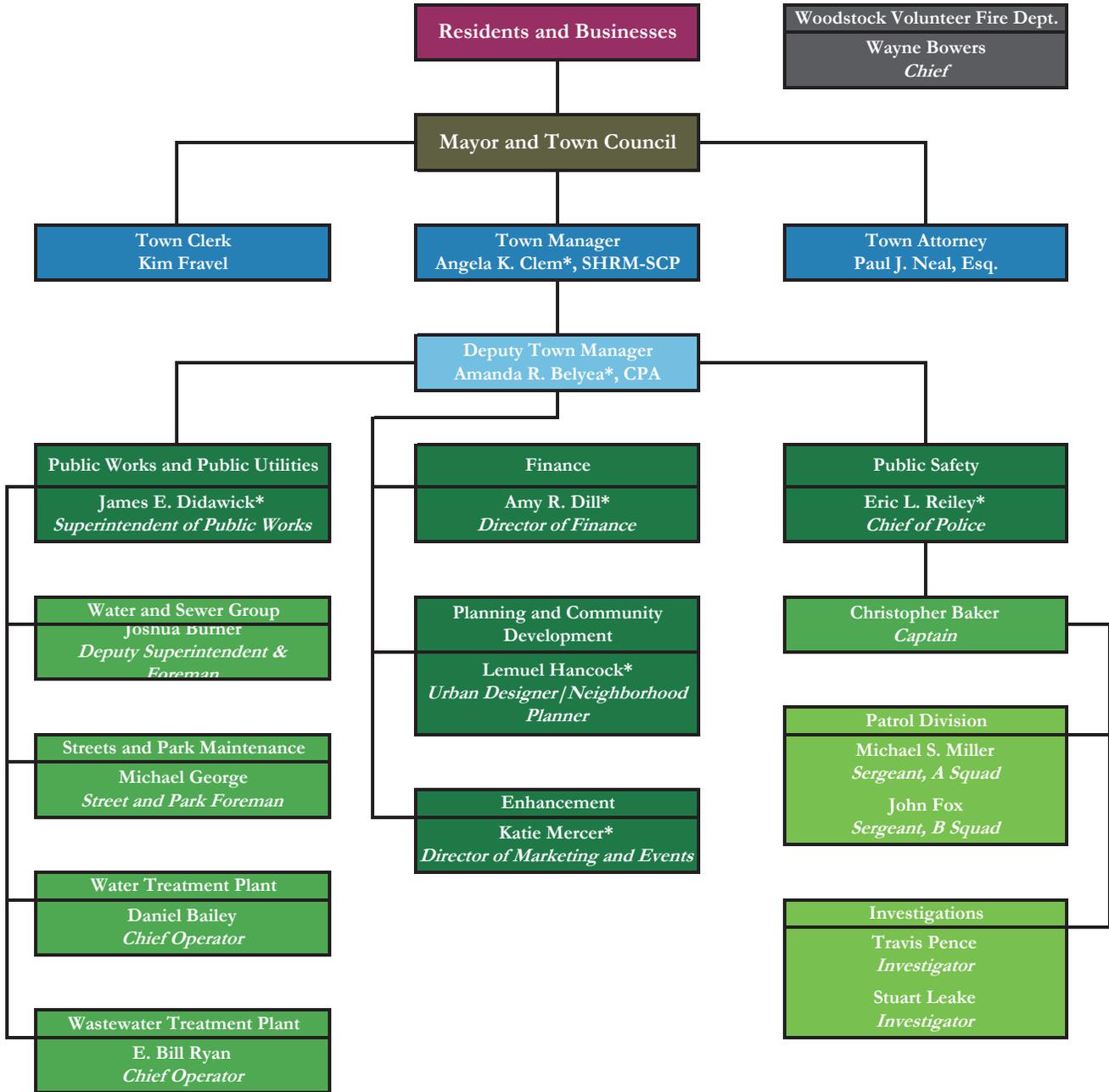
For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2018

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO

Town of Woodstock Organization Chart



* Town Manager's Management Team Member

Town of Woodstock, Virginia

Principal Town Officials

TOWN COUNCIL

Jeremy McCleary, Mayor

Jacqueline Lambert, Vice-Mayor

A. Paje Cross

Alicia Gutshall

Frank Haun

Steve Heishman

Michael Funkhouser

TOWN MANAGER

Angela K. Clem

DEPUTY TOWN MANAGER

Aaron Grisdale

TOWN ATTORNEY

Paul J. Neal, Jr.

OFFICIALS

Director of Finance
Treasurer
Chief of Police
Superintendent of Public Works
Urban Designer | Neighborhood Planner
Enhancement Coordinator

Amy R. Dill
De Ebersole
Eric L. Reiley
James E. Didawick
Lemuel R. Hancock
Katie Mercer

FINANCIAL SECTION



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

**THE HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL
TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, 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 Woodstock, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

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; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *Specifications for Audits of Counties, Cities, and Towns*, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia. 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 Woodstock, 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.

Change in Accounting Principle

As described in Note 2 to the financial statements, in 2019, the Town adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement No. 88 *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, and schedules related to pension funding and OPEB funding, on pages 14-24, 92, and 93-106, 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.

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Woodstock, Virginia's basic financial statements. The introductory section, other supplementary information, and statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The other supplementary information and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. 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 financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the other supplementary information and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

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

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 30, 2019, on our consideration of the Town of Woodstock, 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 to solely describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Woodstock, 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 Woodstock, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Robinson, Farrow, Cox Associates

Staunton, Virginia
November 30, 2019

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town of Woodstock, Virginia (the Town) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. The MD&A also includes a comparative analysis for the prior fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

Financial Highlights

Government-wide Financial Statements

The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Town exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at June 30, 2019 by \$31,969,325, which equals the total net position of the Town. Of this amount, \$1,724,137 is unrestricted and may be used to meet the Town's future obligations to citizens and creditors. Of the \$1,724,137 unrestricted net position, \$906,168 is related to governmental activities. The \$817,969 remaining balance of unrestricted net position is related to business-type activities, which includes the Town's enterprise fund, the Public Utilities Fund.

For fiscal year 2019, taxes and other revenues of the Town's governmental activities amounted to \$5,969,236. Expenses amounted to \$5,669,775.

For fiscal year 2019, revenues of the Town's business-type activities were \$4,223,926. Expenses amounted to \$3,754,904.

The Town's total long-term debt decreased by \$528,036, from \$20,177,185 as of June 30, 2018 to \$19,649,149 as of June 30, 2019. During fiscal year 2017, the Town issued one General Obligation Bond in the aggregate amount of \$3,126,800, but only \$258,200 was drawn down in fiscal year 2017 and \$2,714,555 was drawn in fiscal year 2018. The balance of \$154,045 was processed in July 2018.

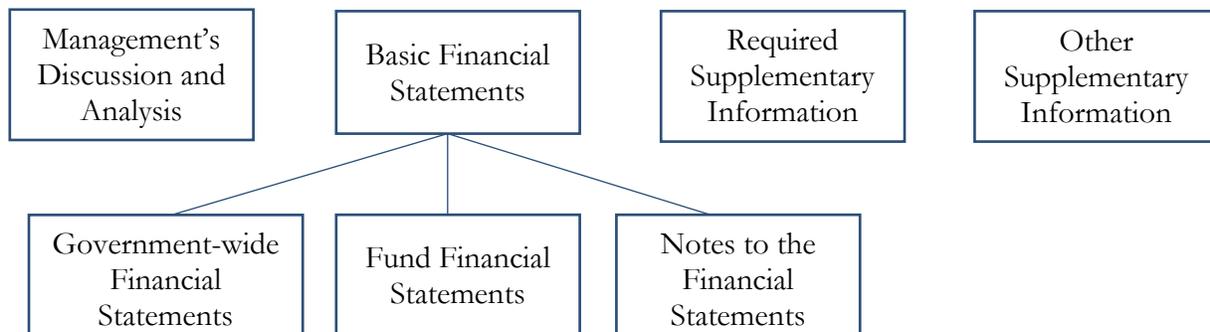
Fund Financial Statements

The total fund balances of the General Fund increased \$6,986 from \$3,804,168 at June 30, 2018 to \$3,811,154 at June 30, 2019. The General Fund had no non-spendable fund balance, committed fund balances of \$347,000, assigned fund balance of \$824,745 and unassigned fund balance of \$2,639,409. Unassigned fund balance for the General Fund represented 38 percent of total General Fund expenditures at June 30, 2019.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town's basic financial statements. These statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. In addition to the basic financial statements, this report contains required supplementary information and other supplementary information.

Components of the Financial Report



Local government accounting and financial reporting originally focused on funds that were designed to enhance and demonstrate fiscal accountability. Now to be accompanied by government-wide financial statements, the objective of operational accountability will also be met. These objectives will provide financial statement users with both justifications from the government that public monies have been used to comply with public decisions and as to whether operating objectives have been met efficiently and effectively and can continue to be met in the future.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements provide financial statement users with a general overview of the Town's finances. The statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the Town's financial status. Two financial statements are used to present this information: 1) the statement of net position, and 2) the statement of activities. These statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by private-sector companies.

The statement of net position presents all of the Town's assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Town is improving or deteriorating. Other non-financial factors also need to be considered to determine the overall financial position of the Town.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the Town's net position changed during the fiscal year. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both government-wide financial statements separate governmental activities and business-type activities of the Town. Governmental activities are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues. They include general government administration; public safety; public works; and community development. Business-type activities recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges. The business-type activities of the Town include the public utilities fund.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 25-26 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund statements present only the Town's major, or significant, funds. A fund is a group of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. Fund accounting is used to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The Town's funds can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary funds.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions, or services, reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. Whereas the government-wide financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting, the governmental fund financial statements are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The focus of modified accrual reporting is on near-term inflows and outflows of financial resources and the balance of financial resources variable at the end of the fiscal year. Since the governmental funds focus is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, a reconciliation between the two methods is provided on the exhibits following the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance.

The Town maintains one governmental fund. Information is presented in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the General Fund.

The governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 27-30 of this report.

The Town adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for the General Fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget on page 92 of this report.

Proprietary Funds

The Town only maintains one type of proprietary fund, which is an enterprise fund. Enterprise funds account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises in which costs are recovered primarily through user charges. The fund financial statements report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements and provide both long- and short-term financial information. Additionally, the fund financial statements provide further information, such as cash flows, for the Town's enterprise fund. The Town uses the enterprise fund to account for its public utilities operations.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 31-33 of this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is needed to fully understand the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 34-91 of this report.

Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the Town's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension and other post-employment benefits to its employees as well as the budgetary comparison schedule for the General Fund.

Required supplementary information can be found on pages 92-106 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As previously noted, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. For the Town, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$31,969,325 at June 30, 2019.

The Town's net position is divided into three categories: (1) net investment in capital assets; (2) restricted; and (3) unrestricted.

The Town implemented the financial reporting provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct Borrowing and Direct Placements* during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. The implementation of these standards resulted in no restatement of the beginning net asset balances. Additional information on the adoption of this standards can be found in Note 2 of the financial statements.

The table on the following page represents a summary of the net position of the Town at June 30, 2019 and 2018.

Summary Statement of Net Position

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>
Current and other assets	\$ 4,683,000	\$ 4,737,819	\$ 2,421,762	\$ 2,922,064	\$ 7,104,762	\$ 7,659,883
Capital assets	12,948,013	12,138,309	36,827,953	37,624,533	49,775,966	49,762,842
Total assets	\$ 17,631,013	\$ 16,876,128	\$ 39,249,715	\$ 40,546,597	\$ 56,880,728	\$ 57,422,725
Deferred charge on refunding	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 118,371	\$ 132,029	\$ 118,371	\$ 132,029
Pension related items	319,393	327,341	116,926	148,731	436,319	476,072
OPEB related items	117,562	24,730	28,485	7,379	146,047	32,109
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 436,955	\$ 352,071	\$ 263,782	\$ 288,139	\$ 700,737	\$ 640,210
Current and other liabilities	\$ 102,899	\$ 204,857	\$ 231,000	\$ 497,235	\$ 333,899	\$ 702,092
Long-term liabilities	4,550,691	3,677,372	19,254,397	20,689,079	23,805,088	24,366,451
Total liabilities	\$ 4,653,590	\$ 3,882,229	\$ 19,485,397	\$ 21,186,314	\$ 24,138,987	\$ 25,068,543
Deferred revenue-property taxes	\$ 618,804	\$ 598,387	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 618,804	\$ 598,387
Pension related items	511,802	785,634	265,919	357,107	777,721	1,142,741
OPEB related items	65,584	43,222	11,044	9,200	76,628	52,422
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 1,196,190	\$ 1,427,243	\$ 276,963	\$ 366,307	\$ 1,473,153	\$ 1,793,550
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 11,312,020	\$ 11,348,292	\$ 18,933,168	\$ 18,202,945	\$ 30,245,188	\$ 29,551,237
Unrestricted	906,168	570,435	817,969	1,079,170	1,724,137	1,649,605
Total net position	\$ 12,218,188	\$ 11,918,727	\$ 19,751,137	\$ 19,282,115	\$ 31,969,325	\$ 31,200,842

The Town's combined net position totaled \$31,969,325 at June 30, 2019. Approximately 94.6 percent of this represents the Town's investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, and machinery and equipment) less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; thus, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Town's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate liabilities.

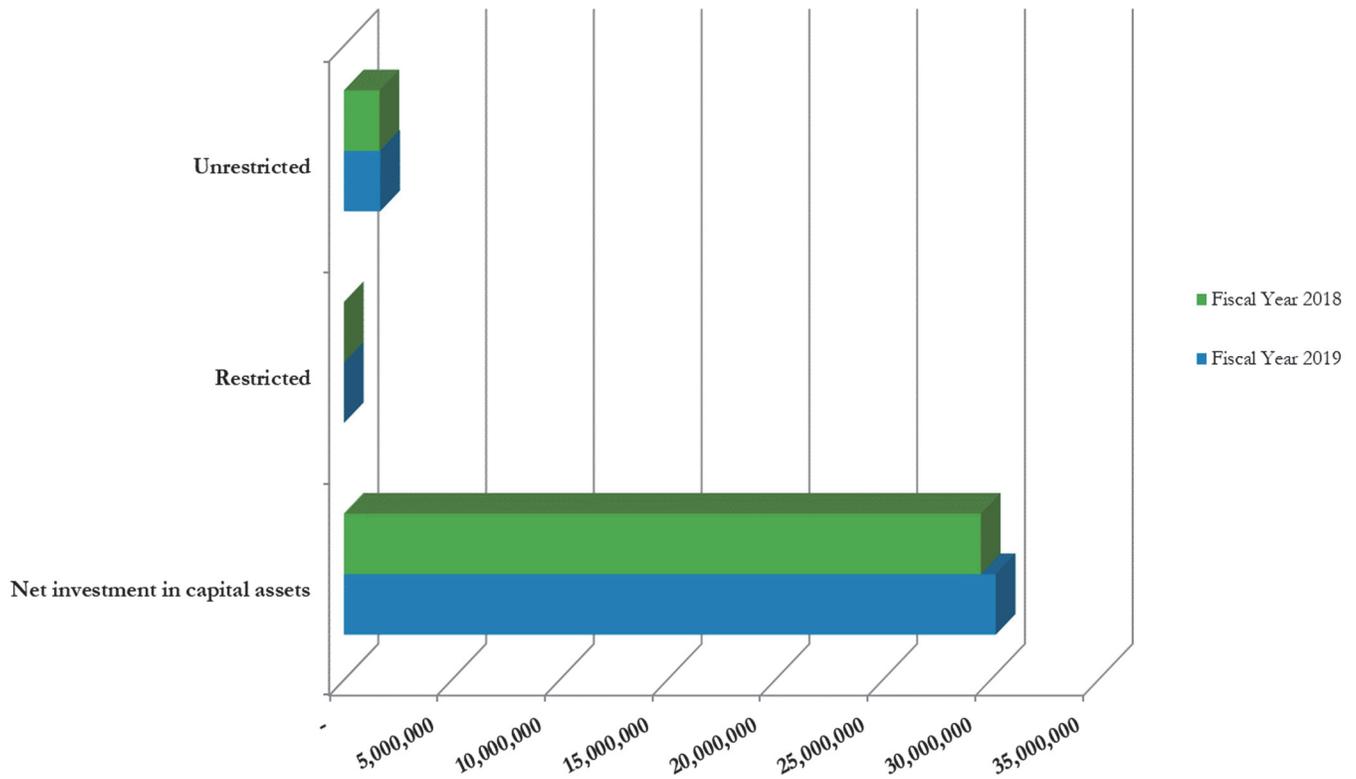
The remaining balance of \$1,724,137, representing 5.4 percent of total net position, is unrestricted and may be used to meet the Town's ongoing obligations to its citizens and creditors.

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

During the current fiscal year, the Town's net position increased by \$768,483 or 2.5 percent. This increase primarily represents the degree to which increases in ongoing revenues have outstripped similar increases in ongoing expenses.

The chart on the next page illustrates the Town's net position as of June 30, 2018 and 2019.

Town of Woodstock Net Position June 30, 2018 and 2019



The table on the following page represents a summary of the changes in net position at June 30, 2019 and 2018.

Summary of Changes in Net position

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Revenues						
<i>Program revenues</i>						
Charges for services	\$ 324,996	\$ 300,960	\$ 3,937,341	\$ 3,972,177	\$ 4,262,337	\$ 4,273,137
Operating grants and contributions	143,313	127,589	-	-	143,313	127,589
Capital grants and contributions	830,651	806,564	201,200	38,149	1,031,851	844,713
<i>General revenues</i>						
Property taxes	1,221,621	1,190,301	-	-	1,221,621	1,190,301
Other taxes and fees	3,201,303	2,982,362	-	-	3,201,303	2,982,362
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	129,433	138,890	-	-	129,433	138,890
Unrestricted investment earnings	61,481	44,496	67,385	47,572	128,866	92,068
Other	56,438	46,177	18,000	-	74,438	46,177
Total revenues	\$ 5,969,236	\$ 5,637,339	\$ 4,223,926	\$ 4,057,898	\$ 10,193,162	\$ 9,695,237
Expenses						
General government						
administration	\$ 855,065	\$ 898,863	-	-	\$ 855,065	\$ 898,863
Public safety	1,952,734	1,740,419	-	-	1,952,734	1,740,419
Public works	1,975,588	1,745,372	-	-	1,975,588	1,745,372
Parks and recreation	381,941	397,348	-	-	381,941	397,348
Community development	463,547	452,489	-	-	463,547	452,489
Interest on long-term debt	40,900	21,289	-	-	40,900	21,289
Public utilities	-	-	3,754,904	3,450,871	3,754,904	3,450,871
Total expenses	\$ 5,669,775	\$ 5,255,780	\$ 3,754,904	\$ 3,450,871	\$ 9,424,679	\$ 8,706,651
Change in net position	\$ 299,461	\$ 381,559	\$ 469,022	\$ 607,027	\$ 768,483	\$ 988,586
Net position, beginning	11,918,727	11,537,168	19,282,115	18,675,088	31,200,842	30,212,256
Net position, ending	\$ 12,218,188	\$ 11,918,727	\$ 19,751,137	\$ 19,282,115	\$ 31,969,325	\$ 31,200,842

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities increased the Town's net position by \$272,283, which was primarily due to an increase in revenues from local consumer based taxes (ie meals, transient occupancy, sales taxes).

Operating grants and contributions and capital grants and contributions amounted to \$143,313 and \$830,651, respectively, from State and Federal government and other funding.

The Town's single largest revenue source is Other Taxes and Fees (local sales tax, meals tax, lodging tax, etc.), which increased 7.3% from fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2019.

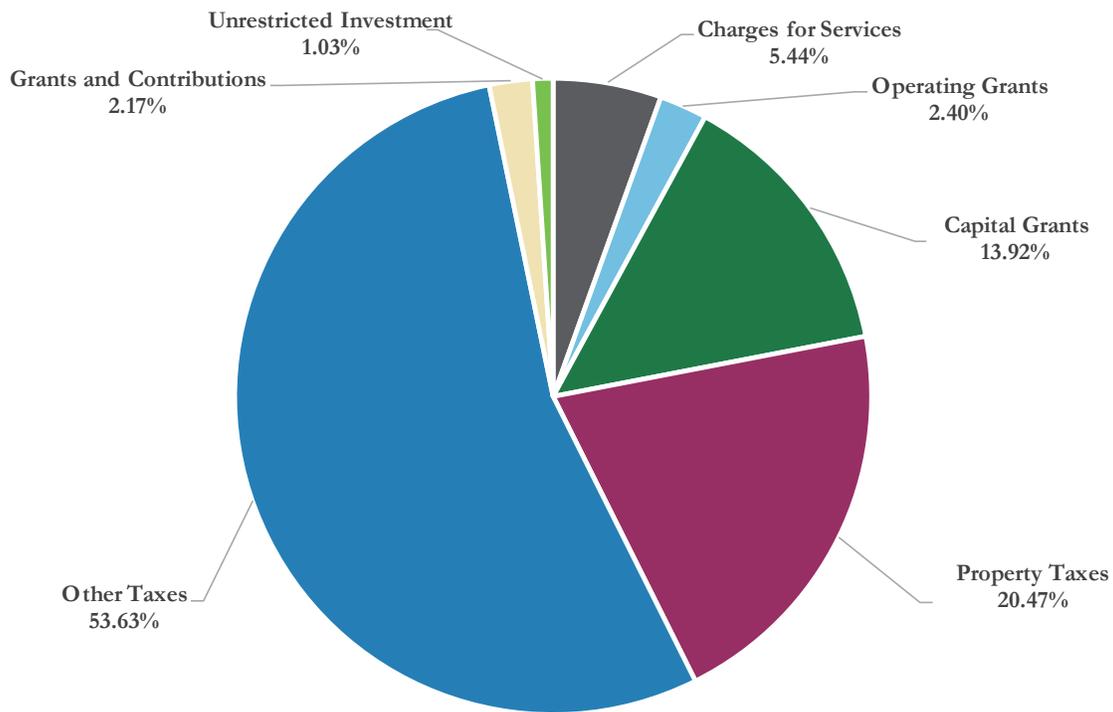
The Town's real estate property tax assessments for fiscal year 2019 were \$525,656,480. The Town's real estate tax rate in 2019 was \$0.16 per \$100 of assessed value, unchanged from 2018. The Town's personal property tax assessments for the year were \$48,381,490. The Town's personal property tax rate was \$0.90 per \$100 of assessed value for both the 2018 and 2019 tax years. The Town's machinery and tools tax assessments for the year were \$265,406. The Town's machinery and tools tax rate was \$0.90 per \$100 of assessed value for both the 2018 and 2019 tax years. Under the provisions of the Personal Property Tax Relief Act (PPTRA), the State's share of local personal property tax remained at \$106,753.

Other local taxes were \$3,201,303 for the year, increasing 7.3 percent from fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2019. Other local taxes consist of the town share of county sales taxes, in addition to meals taxes, transient occupancy taxes, bank franchise taxes, utility taxes, cigarette taxes, licenses and fees and other taxes. The increase in other local taxes is not due from any significant change in the individual tax rates but mostly to growth in the meals and transient occupancy tax collections.

Other revenues increased from \$46,177 in fiscal year 2018 to \$56,438 in 2019.

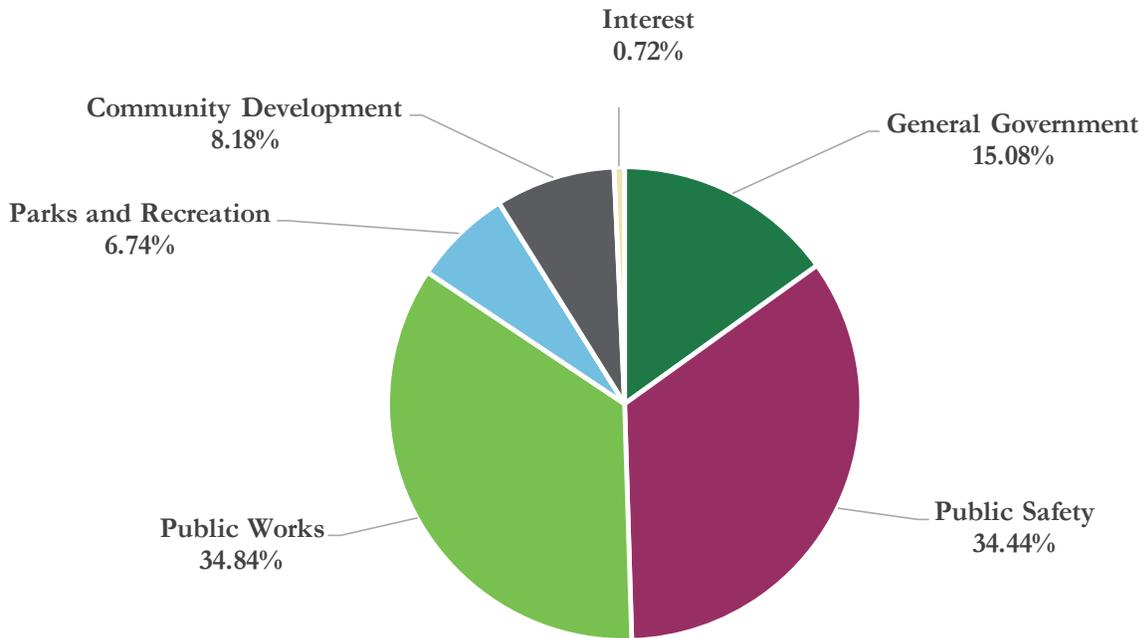
The chart below illustrates the revenues by source for the Town's governmental activities for fiscal year 2019.

Revenues by Source – Governmental Activities



For fiscal year 2019, expenses for governmental activities totaled \$5,669,775, which increased \$413,995 or 7.9 percent from fiscal year 2018. This increase is largely attributable to the implementation of GASB 75 and the related changes in the actuarially determined OPEB and pension liabilities during fiscal year 2019. The chart below illustrates the expenses by function for the Town's governmental activities for fiscal year 2019.

Expenses by Function – Governmental Activities



Business-type Activities

The Town's business-type activities are comprised of enterprise funds for public utilities operations. Net position of these business-type activities increased by \$469,022 in fiscal year 2019.

Revenues for the business-type activities totaled \$4,223,926 almost all of which is from charges for services.

Revenue from charges for services decreased by 0.9 percent from fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2019. This decrease in revenue is attributable to reduced water and sewer consumption in 2019.

Capital grants and contributions amounted to \$201,200 in fiscal year 2019.

The Public Utilities Fund expenses increased \$304,033 (8.8%) from fiscal year 2018 to fiscal year 2019.

Financial Analysis of the Town's Funds

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

Governmental Funds

The focus of the Town's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Town's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the Town's net resources available for discretionary use as they represent the portion of fund balance which has not yet been limited for a particular purpose by either an external party, the Town itself, or the Finance Director, who has been delegated authority to assign resources for particular purposes by the Town's Council.

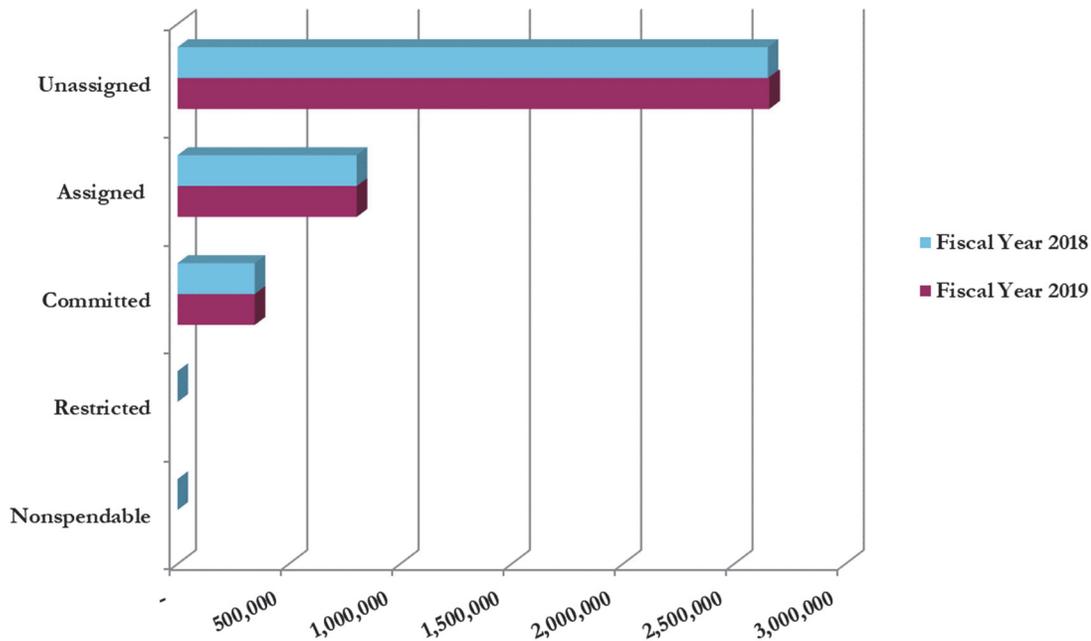
At the end of fiscal year 2019, the Town’s governmental funds reported ending fund balances of \$3,811,154. Of this amount, \$347,000 was committed for fire and rescue, \$824,745 was assigned for appropriation of fund balance in the subsequent year’s budget, and the remaining \$2,639,409 or 70% of the total fund balance, was unassigned and available for spending at the Town’s discretion.

As a measure of the general fund liquidity, it may be useful to compare unassigned fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 34 percent of the total general fund expenditures planned in the FY 2019 budget.

The total fund balance of the Town’s General Fund increased by \$6,986 or .2 percent during fiscal year 2019. This slight increase is the net result of increased expenditures in comparison to actual revenues collected, as well as increased financing from other sources for projects prioritized by Town Council.

The chart below illustrates the components of fund balance for the Town’s General Fund.

**General Fund
Components of Fund Balance
June 30, 2018 and 2019**



Proprietary Funds

The Town’s proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements but in more detail. The Town maintains only one proprietary fund, the Public Utilities Fund. As of June 30, 2019, unrestricted net position of the Public Utilities Fund totaled \$817,969.

Other factors concerning these funds have already been addressed in the discussion of the Town’s government-wide financial analysis of business-type activities.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The Town made no budgetary amendments to the total appropriations of the General Fund during fiscal year 2019 as illustrated in Exhibit 10 on page 92.

Fiscal year 2019 actual revenues were \$52,289 less than the fiscal year 2019 final budgeted revenues. Fiscal year 2019 actual expenditures were \$1,139,543 less than the fiscal year 2019 final budgeted expenditures. Reasons for these variances are briefly summarized as follows:

- Other local taxes were \$53,240 less than the final budgeted revenues due to slight budget overestimations in the business activity based taxes (cigarette taxes, meals taxes, local sales tax, etc.). In addition, property taxes fell below the budget estimate by \$36,448.
- Operating expenditures overall were \$1,139,543 less than the final budgeted expenditures largely due to the delays in the capital investment plan parking lot project, which was finally completed in fiscal year 2020.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The Town's investment in capital assets as of June 30, 2019 for its governmental and business-type activities was \$49,775,966, net of depreciation, as reflected in the schedule below.

Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation

	Governmental		Business-type		Total	
	Activities		Activities			
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Land	\$ 1,320,305	\$ 1,320,305	\$ 171,915	\$ 171,915	\$ 1,492,220	\$ 1,492,220
Buildings and improvements	4,914,531	4,830,068	40,150,018	36,467,803	45,064,549	41,297,871
Infrastructure	12,138,364	12,138,364	8,369,305	8,369,305	20,507,669	20,507,669
Machinery and equipment	2,093,801	1,891,447	697,480	554,103	2,791,281	2,445,550
Construction in progress	1,301,894	362,976	188,905	3,816,910	1,490,799	4,179,886
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(8,820,882)</u>	<u>(8,404,851)</u>	<u>(12,749,670)</u>	<u>(11,755,503)</u>	<u>(21,570,552)</u>	<u>(20,160,354)</u>
Total net capital assets	\$ <u>12,948,013</u>	\$ <u>12,138,309</u>	\$ <u>36,827,953</u>	\$ <u>37,624,533</u>	\$ <u>49,775,966</u>	\$ <u>49,762,842</u>

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

- The Town purchased two new police vehicles; a new public works dump truck, snow plow, wood chipper, and asphalt roller; a hydraulic lift; a new server for the Town office; investigative software; and funded several improvement projects as part of its Capital Improvements Plan.
- In addition, the Town continued work on the Bicycle/Pedestrian trail system.
- The Town substantially completed work on the downtown parking center with the majority of construction completed this fiscal year, leaving a small minority of work to be completed in fiscal year 2020.

Additional information on the Town's capital assets may be found in the notes to the financial statements, Note 9-Capital Assets on pages 46-48.

Long-term Obligations

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the Town had the following outstanding obligations:

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
General obligation bonds	\$ 1,487,592	\$ 743,551	\$ 17,793,641	\$ 19,159,312	\$ 19,281,233	\$ 19,902,863
Original issue premium	-	-	219,515	239,183	219,515	239,183
Capital leases	148,401	35,139	-	-	148,401	35,139
Compensated absences	260,796	227,164	152,469	161,220	413,265	388,384
Net pension liability	1,621,446	1,658,876	661,637	754,738	2,283,083	2,413,614
Net OPEB liabilities	1,032,456	1,012,642	427,135	374,626	1,459,591	1,387,268
Total long-term obligations	\$ 4,550,691	\$ 3,677,372	\$ 19,254,397	\$ 20,689,079	\$ 23,805,088	\$ 24,366,451

Additional information on the Town's long-term obligations can be found in the notes to the financial statements, Note 10-Long-term Obligations on pages 48-51.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

- Growth in the Town is expected to improve slowly but steadily, which will help offset the reduction in general property taxes as a result of the lower values in the general county-wide reassessment.
- Earnings on idle cash should increase with the adoption of the Town's new investment procedures especially as interest rates are projected to increase.
- It is expected that the Commonwealth of Virginia may continue to decrease funding to localities, including law enforcement assistance and other grants, particularly given the impact of federal government budgetary cuts to the Commonwealth. However, federal and state funding reductions should not have a substantial impact on the Town's budget.
- In response to the prevalence of upcoming capital investments in the Public Utilities Fund, a small water rate adjustment was adopted in the fiscal year 2020 budget in an effort to build a reserve for capital. The water rate adjustment is exhibited below.

Rate Structure	Current Rate	Proposed Rate	Change
Minimum <2,500 Gallons	\$26.90	\$28.40	\$1.50
Next 47,500 Gallons	\$9.39	\$9.49	\$0.10
Next 50,000 Gallons	\$8.98	\$9.08	\$0.10
Over 100,000	\$8.52	\$8.62	\$0.10

- On the expenditure side there was no increase for health insurance premiums. However, the Town has averaged a five percent increase in health insurance premiums in the last four years.
- All of these factors were considered in preparing the Town's budget for fiscal year 2020.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide readers with a general overview of the Town of Woodstock's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Director of Finance, Town of Woodstock, Virginia, 135 North Main Street, Woodstock, Virginia 22664.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2019

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,626,383	\$ 1,723,184	\$ 5,349,567
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:			
Taxes	754,307	-	754,307
Accounts	218,638	339,202	557,840
Unbilled and other	-	251,321	251,321
Intergovernmental receivables	67,947	-	67,947
Restricted assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	15,725	108,055	123,780
Capital assets, not depreciable:			
Land	1,320,305	171,915	1,492,220
Construction in progress	1,301,894	188,905	1,490,799
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation:			
Buildings	331,166	30,040,196	30,371,362
Improvements other than buildings	2,366,690	1,126,582	3,493,272
Machinery and equipment	793,089	227,987	1,021,076
Infrastructure	6,834,869	5,072,368	11,907,237
Total assets	\$ 17,631,013	\$ 39,249,715	\$ 56,880,728
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred charge on refunding	\$ -	\$ 118,371	\$ 118,371
Pension related items	319,393	116,926	436,319
OPEB related items	117,562	28,485	146,047
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 436,955	\$ 263,782	\$ 700,737
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 77,021	\$ 77,053	\$ 154,074
Accrued interest payable	1,437	45,892	47,329
Unearned revenue	8,716	-	8,716
Customers' deposits	-	108,055	108,055
Performance deposits	15,725	-	15,725
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Portion due and payable within one year:			
General obligation bonds, net of original issue premium	128,390	351,219	479,609
Revenue bonds	-	392,375	392,375
Capital leases	27,997	-	27,997
Compensated absences	15,648	9,148	24,796
Portion due and payable after one year:			
General obligation bonds, net of original issue premium	1,359,202	6,980,693	8,339,895
Revenue bonds	-	10,288,869	10,288,869
Capital leases	120,404	-	120,404
Net OPEB liabilities	1,032,456	427,135	1,459,591
Net pension liability	1,621,446	661,637	2,283,083
Compensated absences	245,148	143,321	388,469
Total liabilities	\$ 4,653,590	\$ 19,485,397	\$ 24,138,987
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred revenue-property taxes	\$ 618,804	\$ -	\$ 618,804
Pension related items	511,802	265,919	777,721
OPEB related items	65,584	11,044	76,628
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 1,196,190	\$ 276,963	\$ 1,473,153
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 11,312,020	\$ 18,933,168	\$ 30,245,188
Unrestricted	906,168	817,969	1,724,137
Total net position	\$ 12,218,188	\$ 19,751,137	\$ 31,969,325

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

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	Capital	Primary Government		Total
			Grants and Contributions	Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT							
Governmental Activities							
General government administration	\$ 855,065	\$ 2,525	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (852,540)	\$ -	\$ (852,540)
Public safety	1,952,734	24,047	133,313	-	(1,795,374)	-	(1,795,374)
Public works	1,975,588	191,391	-	830,651	(953,546)	-	(953,546)
Parks and recreation	381,941	96,174	-	-	(285,767)	-	(285,767)
Community development	463,547	10,859	10,000	-	(442,688)	-	(442,688)
Interest on long-term debt	40,900	-	-	-	(40,900)	-	(40,900)
Total governmental activities	\$ 5,669,775	\$ 324,996	\$ 143,313	\$ 830,651	\$ (4,370,815)	\$ -	\$ (4,370,815)
Business-type Activities							
Water & Sewer	\$ 3,754,904	\$ 3,937,341	\$ -	\$ 201,200	\$ -	\$ 383,637	\$ 383,637
Total primary government	\$ 9,424,679	\$ 4,262,337	\$ 143,313	\$ 1,031,851	\$ (4,370,815)	\$ 383,637	\$ (3,987,178)
General revenues							
General property taxes					\$ 1,221,621	\$ -	\$ 1,221,621
Other local taxes:							
Local sales and use					264,256	-	264,256
Consumers' utility					92,364	-	92,364
Bank franchise					224,417	-	224,417
Meals					1,505,256	-	1,505,256
Transient occupancy					292,863	-	292,863
Cigarette					188,589	-	188,589
Vehicle license					108,012	-	108,012
Business license					415,868	-	415,868
Other local taxes					109,678	-	109,678
Unrestricted revenues from use of money and property					61,481	67,385	128,866
Miscellaneous					56,438	18,000	74,438
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs					129,433	-	129,433
Total general revenues					\$ 4,670,276	\$ 85,385	\$ 4,755,661
Change in net position					\$ 299,461	\$ 469,022	\$ 768,483
Net position, beginning of year					11,918,727	19,282,115	31,200,842
Net position, end of year					\$ 12,218,188	\$ 19,751,137	\$ 31,969,325

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

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Balance Sheet
 Governmental Fund
 June 30, 2019

	<u>General Fund</u>
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,626,383
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):	
Property taxes	754,307
Accounts	218,638
Intergovernmental receivables	67,947
Restricted assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	15,725
Total assets	<u>\$ 4,683,000</u>
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 77,021
Performance deposits	15,725
Unearned revenue	8,716
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 101,462</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Unavailable revenue-property taxes	\$ 770,384
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 770,384</u>
FUND BALANCES	
Committed:	
Woodstock Volunteer Fire Department	\$ 297,000
Woodstock Volunteer Rescue Squad	50,000
Assigned:	
Subsequent year's budget: appropriation of fund balance	824,745
Unassigned	
Total fund balances	<u>\$ 3,811,154</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	<u>\$ 4,683,000</u>

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

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		\$	3,811,154
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, and therefore are not reported in the funds.			
Land	\$	1,320,305	
Construction in progress		1,301,894	
Buildings		331,166	
Improvements other than buildings		2,366,690	
Machinery and equipment		793,089	
Infrastructure		<u>6,834,869</u>	12,948,013
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures, and therefore are reported as unavailable revenues in the funds.			
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	\$	<u>151,580</u>	151,580
Deferred outflows of resources are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.			
Pension related items	\$	319,393	
OPEB related items		<u>117,562</u>	436,955
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period, and therefore are not reported in the funds.			
Compensated absences	\$	(260,796)	
General obligation bonds, net of original issue premium		(1,487,592)	
Capital leases		(148,401)	
Accrued interest payable		(1,437)	
Net pension liability		(1,621,446)	
Net OPEB liabilities		<u>(1,032,456)</u>	(4,552,128)
Deferred inflows of resources are not due and payable in the current-period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.			
Pension related items	\$	(511,802)	
OPEB related items		<u>(65,584)</u>	(577,386)
Net position of governmental activities			<u>\$ 12,218,188</u>

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

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

	<u>General Fund</u>
REVENUES	
General property taxes	\$ 1,202,552
Other local taxes	2,785,435
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses	415,868
Fines and forfeitures	24,047
Revenue from the use of money and property	61,481
Charges for services	300,949
Miscellaneous	56,438
Intergovernmental:	
Commonwealth	1,098,482
Federal	4,915
Total revenues	<u>\$ 5,950,167</u>
EXPENDITURES	
Current:	
General government administration	\$ 911,213
Public safety	2,047,714
Public works	1,760,035
Parks and recreation	278,536
Community development	407,786
Capital projects	1,353,633
Debt service:	
Principal retirement	165,545
Interest and other fiscal charges	41,567
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 6,966,029</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>\$ (1,015,862)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	
Issuance of general obligation bonds	\$ 874,447
Capital leases	148,401
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>\$ 1,022,848</u>
Net change in fund balance	\$ 6,986
Fund balance - beginning	3,804,168
Fund balance - ending	<u><u>\$ 3,811,154</u></u>

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

Reconciliation of 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	\$	6,986
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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 capital outlays exceeded depreciation expense in the current period.

Capital outlay	\$	1,347,225	
Depreciation expense		<u>(536,179)</u>	811,046

The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position.	\$	<u>(1,342)</u>	(1,342)
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Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.

Property taxes	\$	<u>19,069</u>	19,069
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The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds and leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.

Issuance of general obligation bonds	\$	(874,447)	
Capital lease proceeds		(148,401)	
Principal repayments		<u>165,545</u>	(857,303)

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 accrued interest	\$	667	
Change in compensated absences		(33,632)	
Pension expense		303,314	
OPEB expense		<u>50,656</u>	<u>321,005</u>

Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	<u><u>299,461</u></u>
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The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Net Position
 Proprietary Fund
 June 30, 2019

	Enterprise Fund Public Utilities
ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,723,184
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for uncollectibles	339,202
Unbilled and other receivables	112,991
Miscellaneous receivables	138,330
Total current assets	<u>\$ 2,313,707</u>
Noncurrent assets:	
Restricted assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 108,055
Total restricted assets	<u>\$ 108,055</u>
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):	
Land	\$ 171,915
Construction in progress	188,905
Buildings	30,040,196
Improvements other than buildings	1,126,582
Machinery and equipment	227,987
Infrastructure	5,072,368
Total capital assets	<u>\$ 36,827,953</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>\$ 36,936,008</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 39,249,715</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred charge on refunding	\$ 118,371
Pension related items	116,926
OPEB related items	28,485
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 263,782</u>
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 77,053
Accrued interest payable	45,892
Customers' deposits	108,055
General obligation bonds, net of original issue premium	351,219
Revenue bonds	392,375
Compensated absences	9,148
Total current liabilities	<u>\$ 983,742</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:	
General obligation bonds, net of original issue premium	\$ 6,980,693
Revenue bonds	10,288,869
Net OPEB liabilities	427,135
Net pension liability	661,637
Compensated absences	143,321
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>\$ 18,501,655</u>
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 19,485,397</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension related items	\$ 265,919
OPEB related items	11,044
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 276,963</u>
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 18,933,168
Unrestricted	817,969
Total net position	<u>\$ 19,751,137</u>

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

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

	<u>Enterprise Fund Public Utilities</u>
OPERATING REVENUES	
Charges for services	\$ 3,937,341
Total operating revenues	<u>\$ 3,937,341</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Water treatment facility	\$ 760,157
Water transmission and distribution	300,499
Wastewater treatment facility	1,119,095
Sanitary sewer maintenance	246,366
Non-departmental	49,283
Depreciation	1,028,353
Total operating expenses	<u>\$ 3,503,753</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>\$ 433,588</u>
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	
Availability fees	\$ 201,200
Interest revenue	67,385
Interest expense	(251,151)
Gain on disposal of capital assets	18,000
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>\$ 35,434</u>
Change in net position	\$ 469,022
Total net position - beginning	19,282,115
Total net position - ending	<u><u>\$ 19,751,137</u></u>

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

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

	<u>Enterprise Fund Public Utilities</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 3,795,138
Payments to suppliers	(1,306,748)
Payments to employees	(1,384,499)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	<u>\$ 1,103,891</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	\$ (386,894)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	18,000
Proceeds from indebtedness	154,045
Principal paid on bonds	(1,519,716)
Interest payments	(283,241)
Availability fees	201,200
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities	<u>\$ (1,816,606)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Interest received	\$ 67,385
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	<u>\$ 67,385</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (645,330)
Cash and cash equivalents, including restricted - beginning	2,476,569
Cash and cash equivalents, including restricted - ending	<u>\$ 1,831,239</u>
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:	
Operating income (loss)	\$ 433,588
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:	
Depreciation expense	\$ 1,028,353
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(7,417)
(Increase) decrease in unbilled and other receivables	(137,611)
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources	24,357
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(101,517)
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits	2,825
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of resources	(89,344)
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences payable	(8,751)
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability	(93,101)
Increase (decrease) in net OPEB liabilities	52,509
Total adjustments	<u>\$ 670,303</u>
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	<u>\$ 1,103,891</u>

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

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The financial statements of the Town of Woodstock, Virginia (the Town) conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to governmental units promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

A. Financial reporting entity

The Town is a municipal corporation governed by an elected mayor and six-member Council, who are elected at large for staggered four-year terms. The accompanying financial statements present the Town and its component units, entities for which the Town is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the Town's operations. Thus, blended component units are appropriately presented as funds of the Town. Each discretely presented component unit is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the Town.

Blended component units – There were no blended component units for the Town for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Discretely presented component units – There were no discretely presented component units for the Town for the year ended June 30, 2019.

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 the activities of the primary government and its component units. *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 to external customers for support.

The Statement of Net Position is designed to display financial position of the primary government (governmental and business-type activities) and its discretely presented component units. Governments will report all capital assets in the government-wide Statement of Net Position and will report depreciation expenses – 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*.

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

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 1—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

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 uncollectible amounts. Sales and utility taxes, which are collected by the state or utility 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 cash is received by the government.

The government reports the following major governmental fund:

The *general fund* is the Town's primary operating fund. It accounts for and reports all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for and reported in another fund. Revenues are derived primarily from property and other local taxes, state and federal distributions, licenses, permits, charges for service, and interest income.

The government reports the following major proprietary fund:

The *public utilities fund* accounts for the activities of the Town's water and sewer system. The Town's public utilities fund operates the wastewater treatment plant, sewage pumping stations and collection systems, the water treatment plant, and the water distribution system.

As a general rule the effect of inter-fund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are other charges between the government's public utility fund 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.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 1—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

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

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes. Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *non-operating* items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the public utilities fund are charges to customers for sales and services. 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 non-operating revenues and expenses.

D. Assets, liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, 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.

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. Receivables and payables

Activity between funds that is representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year is referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of inter-fund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the noncurrent portion of inter-fund loans). Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

4. Property taxes

Property taxes are levied as of January 1 and attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. All real and personal property is assessed by the County of Shenandoah Commissioner of Revenue. General real property assessments occur every four years. The Town collects real and personal property taxes semi-annually. Real property and personal property taxes are due and collectible twice a year, on June 5 and December 5. A penalty of 10 percent is assessed after the applicable due date. Interest at a monthly rate of 1 percent is charged on delinquent balances beginning July 1 and January 1. The Town bills and collects its own property taxes.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 1—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

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

5. *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 \$71,530 at June 30, 2019 and is comprised of property taxes \$43,086, accounts and water and sewer accounts receivable \$28,444.

6. *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.

7. *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 government 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 are not capitalized.

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 and infrastructure of the Town are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	50
Building improvements	15-25
Improvements other than buildings	15-20
Infrastructure	75
Vehicles	5-15
Machinery and equipment	5-10

Infrastructure acquired prior to 1980 is reported in the financial statements.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 1—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

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

8. Compensated absences

Per the Town's personnel policies, employees can accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick leave benefits. Vested or accumulated vacation and sick leave that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources is reported as an expenditure and a fund liability of the governmental fund that will pay it. Amounts of vested or accumulated vacation and sick leave that are not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. 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 is estimated will be taken as "terminal leave" at retirement. The Town accrues salary-related payments associated with the payment of compensated absences.

9. Long-term obligations

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

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses.

10. Fund balance

The following classifications of fund balance 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 (i.e., inventory and prepaid assets) or are required to be maintained intact legally or contractually (i.e., corpus of a permanent fund);
- Restricted fund balance – amounts constrained to specific purposes by external parties (i.e., 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 (e.g., Town Council); 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.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 1—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

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

10. Fund balance (continued)

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.

The Town establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by formal action of the Town Council; the formal action required to commit fund balance is by resolution, prior to the end of the fiscal year. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the resolution remains in place until a similar action is taken to remove or revise the limitation. The Town Council has by resolution delegated authority to assign fund balance for a specific purpose to the Town's Finance Director. The Town Council may also assign fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment.

11. 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.

12. Net position flow assumption

Sometimes the Town will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g. restricted bond and grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted – net position and unrestricted – net position in the 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.

13. Restricted assets

Assets of the Town's governmental activities have been restricted for the payment of performance deposits in the amount of \$15,725. Assets of the Town's public utilities enterprise fund have been restricted for the payment of customer deposits in the amount of \$108,055.

14. Prepaid items

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

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 1—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

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

15. 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) until then. The Town has multiple items that qualify for reporting in this category. One item is the deferred charge on refunding, the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The deferred charge on refunding as of June 30, 2019 amounted to \$118,371. The other items are comprised of certain items related to the measurement of the net pension and net OPEB liabilities and contributions to the pension and OPEB plans made during the current year and subsequent to the net pension and OPEB liabilities measurement date. For more detailed information on these items, reference the pension and OPEB notes.

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 multiple items that qualify for reporting in this category. 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, 2nd half installments levied during the fiscal year but due after June 30th, and amounts prepaid on the 2nd half installments and is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amount becomes available. Under the accrual basis, 2nd half installments levied during the fiscal year but due after June 30th and amounts prepaid on the 2nd half installments are reported as deferred inflows of resources. In addition, certain items related to the measurement of the net pension and net OPEB liabilities are reported as deferred inflows of resources. For more detailed information on this item, reference the pension and OPEB notes.

E. 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.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 1—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

F. 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, HIC 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.

NOTE 2—ADOPTION OF ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES:

The Town implemented the financial reporting provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements* during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. This Statement clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. It also requires that additional essential information related to debt be disclosed in the notes to financial statements. No restatement was required as a result of this implementation.

NOTE 3—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 February 1, a budget kick-off meeting is held and budget preparation packets are distributed by the Director of Finance to all department heads to assist in submittal of requested operating and capital departmental budgets for the upcoming fiscal year commencing July 1. Upon receipt of departmental budgetary information, the Director of Finance prepares a proposed draft version of the operating and capital budget and presents it to the Town Manager. Meetings with the Town Manager, Director of Finance, and department heads are held as necessary.
2. Prior to March 31, a proposed draft version of the operating and capital budget is presented to the Finance Committee. Budgetary work sessions are held by the Finance Committee during the month of March.
3. Prior to April 15, a proposed draft version of the operating and capital budget is presented to the Town Council. Budgetary work sessions are held by the Town Council during the month of April.
4. Prior to the May Town Council meeting, a public hearing is conducted to receive citizen comments on the proposed draft operating and capital budget.
5. Prior to June 30, the operating and capital budget is legally enacted through passage of an appropriations resolution by the Town Council. All proposed rates, licenses, fees and footnotes are attached to the adopted budget.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 3—STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY: (CONTINUED)

A. Budgetary information (continued)

6. The legal level of budgetary control (i.e., the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is at the function level within an individual fund. The Director of Finance, with the approval of the Town Manager and department head(s), is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between departments within the same fund; however, any revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the Town Council.
7. Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).
8. Appropriations lapse on June 30, for all Town funds, unless they are carried forward by a resolution of Town Council.

B. Excess of expenditures over appropriations

For the year ended June 30, 2019, there were no funds with expenditures exceeding appropriations.

C. Deficit fund equity

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

NOTE 4—DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS:

Deposits:

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

Investments:

Statutes authorize the Town to invest in obligations of the United States or agencies thereof, obligations of the Commonwealth of Virginia or political subdivisions thereof, obligations of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), Asian Development Bank, the African Development bank, commercial paper rated A-1 by Standard and Poor's Corporation or P-1 by Moody's Commercial Paper Record, banker's acceptances, repurchase agreements, and the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP).

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 4—DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS: (CONTINUED)

Credit Risk of Debt Securities

The Town of Woodstock, Virginia may invest any and all funds belonging to it or in its control in the following:

1. U.S. Treasury Bills, Notes, Bonds and other direct obligations of the United States Government.
2. Repurchase agreements executed through Federal Reserve Member Banks or Primary Dealers in U.S. Government securities, and collateralized by Treasury or Agency obligations the market value of which is at least 102% of the purchase price of the repo.
3. Obligations of the Commonwealth of Virginia and of its local governments and public bodies, provided such obligations have a debt rating of at least “AA” or equivalent by Moody’s and/or Standard & Poor’s.
4. Obligations of Agencies of the Federal Government including but not limited to the Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal National Mortgage Association, Government National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation. 50%
5. U.S. dollar denominated corporate notes or bonds with a rating in the "AAA" or "AA" categories by Moody's and Standard & Poor's at time of purchase. 25%
6. Local Government Investment Pools (LGIP), either administered by the Commonwealth of Virginia or through joint powers statutes and other intergovernmental agreement legislation, including the Commonwealth of Virginia LGIP and the Virginia Investment Pool Trust Fund (VIP). Investments in this class may comprise up to 100% of the Town’s portfolio.
7. U.S. dollar denominated Commercial Paper issued by an entity incorporated in the U.S. and rated by at least A-1 by Standard & Poor's Corp. and P-1 by Moody's Investors Service. Not more than 35% of the total funds available for investment may be invested in commercial paper, and not more than 5% in the obligations of any one issuer.
8. Certificates of deposit or other deposits of national banks located within the Commonwealth and state-chartered banks under Commonwealth supervision provided such deposits are insured or collateralized as provided by the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act.

Town's Rated Debt Investments' Values

Rated Debt Investments	Fair Quality Ratings	
	AAAm	AA+f/S1
VIP 1-3 Year High Quality Bond Fund	\$ -	\$ 160,112
VIP Stable NAV Liquidity Pool	1,031,954	-
Total	\$ 1,031,954	\$ 160,112
Investments measured at NAV:		
VIP 1-3 Year High Quality Bond Fund	\$ 160,112	
VIP Stable NAV Liquidity Pool	1,031,954	
Total investments measured at NAV	\$ 1,192,066	

There are no redemption restrictions associated with these investments.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 4—DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS: (CONTINUED)

Interest Rate Risk

VIP 1-3 Year High Quality Bond Fund –The dollar weighted average days to maturity (WAM) of the pool at June 30, 2019, is 1.73 years (622 days). Next interest rate reset dates for floating rate securities are used in the calculation of the WAM. The weighted average life (WAL) of the pool at June 30, 2019, is 1.74 years (626 days).

VIP Stable NAV Liquidity Pool –The dollar weighted average days to maturity (WAM) of the pool at June 30, 2019, is 43 days. Next interest rate reset dates for floating rate securities are used in the calculation of the WAM. The weighted average life (WAL) of the pool at June 30, 2019, is 57 days.

NOTE 5—RECEIVABLES:

Receivables as of June 30, 2019 for the Town’s individual major funds, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Public Utilities Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Receivables:			
Property taxes	\$ 797,393	\$ -	\$ 797,393
Accounts	218,638	367,646	586,284
Unbilled and other	-	251,321	251,321
Gross receivables	\$ 1,016,031	\$ 618,967	\$ 1,634,998
Less: allowance for uncollectibles	(43,086)	(28,444)	(71,530)
Net receivables	\$ 972,945	\$ 590,523	\$ 1,563,468

NOTE 6—INTERGOVERNMENTAL RECEIVABLES:

The following amounts represent receivables from other governments as of June 30, 2019:

	<u>General Fund</u>
Commonwealth of Virginia:	
Rolling Stock tax	\$ 4,362
Rental tax	2,778
Sales tax	47,133
Communications tax	12,729
	<u>\$ 67,002</u>
Federal Government:	
Ground Transportation Safety	945
Total	\$ 67,947

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 7—UNEARNED REVENUE:

Unearned 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. Unearned revenue totaling \$8,716 is comprised of the following:

- A. Police Seizures – Funds received as a result of police search and seizure that are awaiting court action totaled \$8,716 at June 30, 2019.

NOTE 8—DEFERRED/UNAVAILABLE REVENUE PROPERTY TAXES:

Deferred and unavailable revenue represents amounts for which asset recognition criteria have been met, but for which revenue recognition criteria have not been met. Deferred and unavailable revenue in the government-wide and fund financial statements totaling \$618,804 and \$770,384 respectively is comprised of the following:

- A. Prepaid Property Taxes – Property taxes due subsequent to June 30, 2019, but paid in advance by the taxpayers totaled \$41,500 in the general fund at June 30, 2019.
- B. Unbilled Property Taxes – Property taxes for the second half of 2019 that had not been billed as of June 30, 2019 amounted to \$577,304.
- C. Unavailable Property Taxes – Uncollected tax billings not available for funding of current expenditures totaled \$151,580 at June 30, 2019.

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TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 9—CAPITAL ASSETS:

The following is a summary of the capital assets activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019:

Governmental Activities:

	Balance July 1, 2018	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2019
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 1,320,305	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,320,305
Construction in progress	362,976	938,918	-	1,301,894
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>\$ 1,683,281</u>	<u>\$ 938,918</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,622,199</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	\$ 691,013	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 691,013
Improvements other than buildings	4,139,055	84,463	-	4,223,518
Infrastructure	12,138,364	-	-	12,138,364
Machinery and equipment	1,891,447	323,844	(121,490)	2,093,801
Total depreciable capital assets	<u>\$ 18,859,879</u>	<u>\$ 408,307</u>	<u>\$ (121,490)</u>	<u>\$ 19,146,696</u>
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	\$ (346,513)	\$ (13,334)	\$ -	\$ (359,847)
Improvements other than buildings	(1,664,593)	(192,235)	-	(1,856,828)
Infrastructure	(5,132,258)	(171,237)	-	(5,303,495)
Machinery and equipment	(1,261,487)	(159,373)	120,148	(1,300,712)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>\$ (8,404,851)</u>	<u>\$ (536,179)</u>	<u>\$ 120,148</u>	<u>\$ (8,820,882)</u>
Total depreciable capital assets, net	<u>\$ 10,455,028</u>	<u>\$ (127,872)</u>	<u>\$ (1,342)</u>	<u>\$ 10,325,814</u>
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 12,138,309</u>	<u>\$ 811,046</u>	<u>\$ (1,342)</u>	<u>\$ 12,948,013</u>

Depreciation expense was allocated to the functions/programs as follows:

General government administration	\$ 16,234
Public safety	57,040
Public works	276,662
Parks and recreation	109,938
Community development	76,305
Total depreciation expense	<u>\$ 536,179</u>

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 9—CAPITAL ASSETS: (CONTINUED)

Business-type Activities:

	Balance July 1, 2018	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2019
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 171,915	\$ -	\$ -	171,915
Construction in progress	3,816,910	44,868	(3,672,873)	188,905
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>\$ 3,988,825</u>	<u>\$ 44,868</u>	<u>\$ (3,672,873)</u>	<u>\$ 360,820</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	\$ 33,891,070	\$ 3,672,872	\$ -	\$ 37,563,942
Improvements other than buildings	2,576,733	9,343	-	2,586,076
Infrastructure	8,369,305	-	-	8,369,305
Machinery and equipment	554,103	177,563	(34,186)	697,480
Total depreciable capital assets	<u>\$ 45,391,211</u>	<u>\$ 3,859,778</u>	<u>\$ (34,186)</u>	<u>\$ 49,216,803</u>
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	\$ (6,772,468)	\$ (751,278)	\$ -	\$ (7,523,746)
Improvements other than buildings	(1,330,039)	(129,455)	-	(1,459,494)
Infrastructure	(3,185,346)	(111,591)	-	(3,296,937)
Machinery and equipment	(467,650)	(36,029)	34,186	(469,493)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>\$ (11,755,503)</u>	<u>\$ (1,028,353)</u>	<u>\$ 34,186</u>	<u>\$ (12,749,670)</u>
Total depreciable capital assets, net	<u>\$ 33,635,708</u>	<u>\$ 2,831,425</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 36,467,133</u>
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 37,624,533</u>	<u>\$ 2,876,293</u>	<u>\$ (3,672,873)</u>	<u>\$ 36,827,953</u>

The Town has entered into a lease agreement for financing the acquisition of a dump truck. This lease is being treated as a capital lease. The assets acquired through capital leases are as follows:

Asset:	Governmental Activities
Machinery and equipment	\$ 148,401
Accumulated depreciation	(18,550)
Total	<u>\$ 129,851</u>

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 9—CAPITAL ASSETS: (CONTINUED)

The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of these minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2019, were as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Governmental Activities
2020	\$ 32,330
2021	32,330
2022	32,330
2023	32,330
2024	32,330
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 161,650
Less: amount representing interest	(13,249)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$ 148,401

NOTE 10—LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS:

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

	Balance Payable July 1, 2018	Issuances Increases	Retirements Decreases	Balance Payable June 30, 2019	Amount Due Within One Year
Primary Government:					
Governmental Activities					
Direct borrowings and placements:					
General obligation bonds	\$ 743,551	\$ 874,447	\$ (130,406)	\$ 1,487,592	\$ 128,390
Total direct borrowings and placements	\$ 743,551	\$ 874,447	\$ (130,406)	\$ 1,487,592	\$ 128,390
Other liabilities:					
Capital lease obligations	35,139	148,401	(35,139)	148,401	27,997
Compensated absences	227,164	101,781	(68,149)	260,796	15,648
Net pension liability	1,658,876	695,058	(732,488)	1,621,446	-
Net OPEB liabilities	1,012,642	189,987	(170,173)	1,032,456	-
Total governmental activities	\$ 3,677,372	\$ 2,009,674	\$ (1,136,355)	\$ 4,550,691	\$ 172,035
Business-type Activities					
Direct borrowings and placements:					
General obligation bonds	\$ 7,300,944	\$ 154,045	\$ (342,592)	\$ 7,112,397	\$ 331,551
Premium on bond issue	239,183	-	(19,668)	219,515	19,668
Revenue Bonds	11,858,368	-	(1,177,124)	10,681,244	392,375
Total direct borrowings and placements	\$ 19,398,495	\$ 154,045	\$ (1,539,384)	\$ 18,013,156	\$ 743,594
Other liabilities:					
Compensated absences	161,220	39,615	(48,366)	152,469	9,148
Net pension liability	754,738	729,095	(822,196)	661,637	-
Net OPEB liabilities	374,626	92,180	(39,671)	427,135	-
Total business-type activities	\$ 20,689,079	\$ 1,014,935	\$ (2,449,617)	\$ 19,254,397	\$ 752,742
Total primary government	\$ 24,366,451	\$ 3,024,609	\$ (3,585,972)	\$ 23,805,088	\$ 924,777

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 10—LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS: (CONTINUED)

For governmental and business-type activities, compensated absences, pension and OPEB liabilities are liquidated by the General and Public Utilities Funds, respectively.

Annual requirements to amortize long-term obligations and related interest are as follows:

Governmental Activities Long-term Obligations						
Year Ending June 30,	Direct Borrowings and Placements		Other Liabilities		Total	
	General Obligation Bonds		Capital Leases		Principal	Interest
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest		
2020	\$ 128,390	\$ 35,994	\$ 27,997	\$ 4,333	\$ 156,387	\$ 40,327
2021	127,635	32,636	28,814	3,516	156,449	36,152
2022	114,517	29,924	29,656	2,674	144,173	32,598
2023	117,145	27,296	30,522	1,808	147,667	29,104
2024	119,848	24,593	31,412	917	151,260	25,510
2025-2029	880,057	118,675	-	-	880,057	118,675
Total	\$ 1,487,592	\$ 269,118	\$ 148,401	\$ 13,248	\$ 1,635,993	\$ 282,366

Business-type Activities Long-term Obligations						
Year Ending June 30,	Direct Borrowings and Placements				Total	
	General Obligation Bonds		Revenue Bonds		Principal	Interest
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest		
2020	\$ 331,551	\$ 243,213	\$ 392,375	-	\$ 723,926	\$ 243,213
2021	339,636	230,756	784,750	-	1,124,386	230,756
2022	198,124	216,747	784,750	-	982,874	216,747
2023	207,019	209,136	784,750	-	991,769	209,136
2024	221,045	201,010	784,750	-	1,005,795	201,010
2025-2029	1,215,888	872,215	3,809,710	-	5,025,598	872,215
2030-2034	1,434,016	630,196	2,783,459	-	4,217,475	630,196
2035-2039	1,565,215	350,807	556,700	-	2,121,915	350,807
2040-2044	1,045,755	137,489	-	-	1,045,755	137,489
2045-2048	554,148	28,415	-	-	554,148	28,415
Total	\$ 7,112,397	\$ 3,119,984	\$ 10,681,244	\$ -	\$ 17,793,641	\$ 3,119,984

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 10—LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS: (CONTINUED)

Details of long-term obligations:

Governmental Activities:

General obligation bonds:

Series 1991 R-1, R-2, \$534,000, issued September 24, 1991, payable in monthly installments of \$1,952, through September 24, 2020, with interest at 5.0%	\$ 35,585
Series 2013, \$1,000,000, issued March 29, 2013, payable in monthly installments of \$6,556, through April 1, 2028, with interest at 2.26%	634,396
Series 2018A, \$650,000, issued May 30, 2018, payable in monthly installments of \$3,530, through May 28, 2038, with interest at 2.75%	615,237
Series 2018B, \$325,000, issued May 30, 2018, payable in monthly installments of \$1,950, through May 28, 2038, with interest at 3.875%, \$224,647 advanced and \$202,374 outstanding at year end	<u>202,374</u>
Subtotal general obligation bonds	\$ <u>1,487,592</u>

Capital leases:

Capital lease for a public works dump truck dated April 4, 2019, payable in five annual installments of \$32,330 through April 4, 2024 with interest at 2.92%	\$ <u>148,401</u>
Compensated absences	\$ <u>260,796</u>
Net pension liability	\$ <u>1,621,446</u>
Net OPEB liabilities	\$ <u>1,032,456</u>
Total governmental activities long-term obligations	\$ <u>4,550,691</u>

The Town's outstanding notes from direct borrowings and direct placements related to governmental activities of \$1,487,592 contain a provision that in an event of default, outstanding amounts become immediately due if the Town is unable to make payment.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 10—LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS: (CONTINUED)

Business-type Activities:

General obligation bonds:

Series 1991 R-1, \$534,000, issued September 24, 1991, payable in monthly installments of \$1,952, through September 24, 2020, with interest at 5.0%	\$ 16,560
Series 2003, \$2,286,000, issued September 25, 2003, payable in monthly installments of \$9,922, through September 25, 2043, with interest at 4.25%	1,781,966
Series 2006, \$1,500,000, issued June 26, 2006, payable in annual installments of \$138,330 through June 27, 2021, with interest at 4.36%	259,563
Series 2011B, \$855,000, issued November 16, 2011, payable in variable annual installments, beginning November 1, 2012 through November 1, 2020, with variable interest rates	20,000
Series 2014, \$2,005,000 issued November 19, 2014, payable in variable semi-annual installments beginning April 1, 2015 through October 1, 2037 with variable interest rates	1,945,000
Series 2017, \$3,126,800 Water Treatment Plant Project, issued March 14, 2017, payable in semi-annual installments beginning September 1, 2018 through March 1, 2048 with interest at 2.25%.	3,089,308
Subtotal general obligation bonds	\$ <u>7,112,397</u>

Revenue Bonds:

Series 2006, \$4,561,156, issued September 27, 2006, payable in semi-annual installments of \$114,029, beginning January 1, 2009 through July 1, 2028, bearing no interest	\$ 2,052,520
Series 2007, \$13,917,296, issued November 9, 2007, payable in semi-annual installments of \$278,346 beginning July 1, 2010 through January 1, 2035, bearing no interest	8,628,724
Subtotal revenue bonds	\$ <u>10,681,244</u>
Unamortized premium on general obligation bonds	\$ <u>219,515</u>
Compensated absences	\$ <u>152,469</u>
Net pension liability	\$ <u>661,637</u>
Net OPEB liabilities	\$ <u>427,135</u>
Total business-type activities long-term obligations	\$ <u><u>19,254,397</u></u>

The Town's outstanding notes from direct borrowings and direct placements related to business-type activities in the amount \$18,013,156, contain a provision that in an event of default, outstanding amounts become immediately due if the Town is unable to make payment.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 11—PENSION PLANS:

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.
- 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.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 11—PENSION PLANS: (CONTINUED)

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

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.

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	36
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	8
Non-vested inactive members	4
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	<u>19</u>
Total inactive members	67
Active members	<u>54</u>
Total covered employees	<u><u>121</u></u>

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 11—PENSION PLANS: (CONTINUED)

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 13.6% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017.

This rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the Town were \$383,806 and \$448,671 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. The Town's 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, and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2018.

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 expense, including inflation*

* Administrative expenses as a percent of the market value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment 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.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 11—PENSION PLANS: (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions – General Employees (Continued)

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 age 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.

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%

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 11—PENSION PLANS: (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions – General Employees (Continued)

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%

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.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 11—PENSION PLANS: (CONTINUED)

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.

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%

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 11—PENSION PLANS: (CONTINUED)

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

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%

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 2.5%.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 11—PENSION PLANS: (CONTINUED)

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 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 FY 2012 or 90% of the actuarially determined employer contribution rate from the June 30, 2015 actuarial valuations, whichever was greater. Through the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the rate contributed by the employer for the Town Retirement Plan will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly. 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. 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	\$ 12,114,445	\$ 9,700,831	\$ 2,413,614
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	\$ 328,583	\$ -	\$ 328,583
Interest	827,807	-	827,807
Differences between expected and actual experience	8,915	-	8,915
Contributions - employer	-	448,671	(448,671)
Contributions - employee	-	133,931	(133,931)
Net investment income	-	719,972	(719,972)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(577,252)	(577,252)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(6,091)	6,091
Other changes	-	(647)	647
Net changes	\$ 588,053	\$ 718,584	\$ (130,531)
Balances at June 30, 2018	\$ 12,702,498	\$ 10,419,415	\$ 2,283,083

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 11—PENSION PLANS: (CONTINUED)

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	Current Discount	1% Increase
	(6.00%)	(7.00%)	(8.00%)
Town Net Pension Liability	\$ 3,997,026	\$ 2,283,083	\$ 873,857

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Town recognized pension expense of \$(71,991). At June 30, 2019, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 18,600	\$ 614,773
Change in assumptions	-	42,598
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	86,437
Change in proportionate share	33,913	33,913
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	383,806	-
Total	\$ 436,319	\$ 777,721

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 11—PENSION PLANS: (CONTINUED)

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

\$383,806 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	\$	(298,826)
2021		(321,544)
2022		(96,971)
2023		(7,867)
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 12—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.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 12—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PROGRAM (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

The specific information for GLI Program 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 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. This amount is increased annually based on the VRS Plan 2 cost-of-living adjustment and was increased to \$8,279 effective July 1, 2018.

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 GLI Program from the entity were \$15,249 and \$14,436 for the years ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 12—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PROGRAM (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

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

At June 30, 2019, the entity reported a liability of \$222,000 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 0.01460% as compared to 0.01406% at June 30, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the participating employer recognized GLI OPEB expense of \$3,000. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the GLI OPEB expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion.

At June 30, 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	\$ 11,000	\$ 4,000
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on GLI OPEB program investments	-	7,000
Change in assumptions	-	9,000
Changes in proportion	8,000	-
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>15,249</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 34,249</u>	<u>\$ 20,000</u>

\$15,249 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. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB will be recognized in the GLI OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

<u>Year Ended June 30</u>	
2020	\$ (2,000)
2021	(2,000)
2022	(2,000)
2023	-
2024	2,000
Thereafter	3,000

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 12—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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TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 12—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%

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 12—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PROGRAM (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

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.

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.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 12—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PROGRAM (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Mortality Rates – Largest Ten Locality Employers – Hazardous Duty 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
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%

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.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 12—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PROGRAM (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2016 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	Increase 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	Increased disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased 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 is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

		Group Life Insurance 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%

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.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 12—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PROGRAM (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

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	100.00%		4.80%
		Inflation	2.50%
		*Expected arithmetic nominal return	7.30%

*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 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.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 12—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PROGRAM (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

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	Current Discount	1% Increase
	(6.00%)	(7.00%)	(8.00%)
Town's proportionate share of the Group Life Insurance Program Net OPEB Liability	\$ 290,000	\$ 222,000	\$ 166,000

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.

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TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 13—LINE OF DUTY ACT (LODA) PROGRAM:

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. 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.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 13—LINE OF DUTY ACT (LODA) PROGRAM: (CONTINUED)

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

\$11,292 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	(4,000)

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. 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	3.50%-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%
Investment rate of return	3.56%, 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.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 13—LINE OF DUTY ACT (LODA) PROGRAM: (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Mortality rates – General State Employees

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates to 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set back 1 year, 85% of rates; females set back 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; females set back 1 year with 1.5% increase compounded from ages 70 to 85.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Life Mortality Table projected with scale BB to 2020; males 115% of rates; females 130% 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 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	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 25%

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.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 13—LINE OF DUTY ACT (LODA) PROGRAM: (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Mortality Rates – Largest Ten Locality Employers with Public Safety 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
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%

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%

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 13—LINE OF DUTY ACT (LODA) PROGRAM: (CONTINUED)

Net LODA OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability (NOL) for the LODA 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 LODA Program is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	<u>LODA Program</u>
Total LODA OPEB Liability	\$ 315,395
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	<u>1,889</u>
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 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 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 published monthly by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System 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.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 13—LINE OF DUTY ACT (LODA) PROGRAM: (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	\$ 287,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 221,000

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	\$ 213,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 296,000

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.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)**

**NOTE 14—MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND PRESCRIPTION INSURANCE – PAY AS YOU GO
(OPEB PLAN):**

Plan Description

In addition to the pension and other benefits described in Notes 11-13, the Town administers a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan, the Town of Woodstock OPEB Plan. The plan provides post-employment health care benefits to all eligible permanent employees who meet the requirements under the Town’s pension plans. The plan does not issue a publicly available financial report.

Benefits Provided

Post-employment benefits are provided to eligible retirees include Medical, Dental, and Prescription insurance. The benefits that are provided for active employees are the same for eligible retirees, spouses and dependents of eligible retirees. All permanent employees of the Town who meet eligibility requirements of the pension plan are eligible to receive post-employment health care benefits.

Plan Membership

At July 1, 2018 (the measurement date), the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Total active employees with coverage	53
Total retirees with coverage	<u>5</u>
Total	<u><u>58</u></u>

Contributions

The board does not pre-fund benefits; therefore, no assets are accumulated in a trust fund. The current funding policy is to pay benefits directly from general assets on a pay-as-you-go basis. The funding requirements are established and may be amended by the Town Council. The amount paid by the Town for OPEB as the benefits came due during the year ended June 30, 2019 was \$37,700.

Total OPEB Liability

The Town’s total OPEB liability was measured as of July 1, 2018. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 14—MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND PRESCRIPTION INSURANCE – PAY AS YOU GO
(OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified.

Salary Increases	2.50% increases annually
Discount Rate	3.62%
Investment Rate of Return	Not applicable

Mortality rates for Active employees and healthy retirees were based on a RP-2014 Mortality Table, fully generational with base year 2006, projected using two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2018.

The date of the most recent actuarial experience study for which significant assumptions were based is not available.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used when OPEB plan investments are insufficient to pay for future benefit payments has been set equal to 3.62% and represents the Municipal GO AA 20-year yield curve rate as of June 30, 2018.

Changes in Total OPEB Liability

	<u>Total OPEB Liability</u>	
Balances at June 30, 2017	\$	897,300
Changes for the year:		
Service cost		32,700
Interest		32,400
Difference between expected and actual experience		20,000
Changes in assumptions		(14,000)
Benefit payments		(37,700)
Net changes		<u>33,400</u>
Balances at June 30, 2018	\$	<u><u>930,700</u></u>

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

The following amounts present the total OPEB liability of the Town, as well as what the total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (2.62%) or one percentage point higher (4.62%) than the current discount rate:

			<u>Rate</u>		
<u>1% Decrease</u>		<u>Current Discount</u>		<u>1% Increase</u>	
<u>(2.62%)</u>		<u>Rate (3.62%)</u>		<u>(4.62%)</u>	
\$	1,036,800	\$	930,700	\$	837,200

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 14—MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND PRESCRIPTION INSURANCE – PAY AS YOU GO
(OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

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

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Town, as well as what the total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower (15.3%) or one percentage point higher (17.3%) than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

Rates		
1% Decrease (15.3% decreasing to 4.00%)	Healthcare Cost Trend (16.3% decreasing to 5.00%)	1% Increase (17.3% decreasing to 6.00%)
\$ 815,700	\$ 930,700	\$ 1,067,800

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

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Town recognized OPEB expense in the amount of \$65,900. At June 30, 2019, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to Pay as You Go OPEB plan are as follows:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 17,400	\$ -
Changes in assumptions	-	12,200
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	37,700	-
Total	<u>\$ 55,100</u>	<u>\$ 12,200</u>

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the OPEB Plan will be recognized in OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	
2020	\$ 800
2021	800
2022	800
2023	800
2024	800
Thereafter	1,200

Additional disclosures on changes in net OPEB liability and related ratios can be found in the required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 15—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PROGRAM:

Plan Description

The Political Subdivision Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program was established pursuant to §51.1-1400 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 participating political subdivisions are automatically covered by the VRS Political Subdivision HIC Program upon employment. This is an agent multiple-employer plan administered by the Virginia Retirement System (the System), along with pension and other OPEB plans, for public employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Members earn one month of service credit toward the benefit for each month they are employed and for which their employer pays contributions to VRS. The HIC is a tax-free reimbursement in an amount set by the General Assembly for each year of service credit against qualified health insurance premiums retirees pay for single coverage, excluding any portion covering the spouse or dependents. The credit cannot exceed the amount of the premiums and ends upon the retiree's death.

The specific information about the Political Subdivision HIC Program OPEB, including eligibility, coverage and benefits is described below:

Eligible Employees

The Political Subdivision Retiree HIC Program was established July 1, 1993 for retired political subdivision employees of employers who elect the benefit and retire with at least 15 years of service credit. Eligible employees include full-time permanent salaried employees of the participating political subdivision who are covered under the VRS pension plan. These employees are enrolled automatically upon employment.

Benefit Amounts

The Political Subdivision Retiree HIC Program is a defined benefit plan that provides a credit toward the cost of health insurance coverage for retired political subdivision employees of participating employers. For employees who retire, the monthly benefit is \$1.50 per year of service per month with a maximum benefit of \$45.00 per month. For employees who retire on disability or go on long-term disability under the Virginia Local Disability Program (VLDP), the monthly benefit is \$45.00 per month.

HIC Program Notes

The monthly HIC benefit cannot exceed the individual premium amount. There is no HIC for premiums paid and qualified under LODA; however, the employee may receive the credit for premiums paid for other qualified health plans. Employees who retire after being on long-term disability under VLDP must have at least 15 years of service credit to qualify for the HIC as a retiree.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 15—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PROGRAM: (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 HIC OPEB plan:

	<u>Number</u>
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	<u>17</u>
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	<u>1</u>
Total inactive members	<u>1</u>
Active members	<u>54</u>
Total covered employees	<u><u>72</u></u>

Contributions

The contribution requirements for active employees is governed by §51.1-1402(E) 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. The Town contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2019 was .29% 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 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 from the Town to the HIC Program were \$8,504 and \$9,162 for the years ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively.

Net HIC OPEB Liability

The Town net HIC OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2018. The total HIC OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2017, using updated actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2018.

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TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 15—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PROGRAM: (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total HIC 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.

Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases, including inflation:	
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 the OPEB liabilities.

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 Life Mortality Table 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%

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 15—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PROGRAM: (CONTINUED)

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

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 15—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PROGRAM: (CONTINUED)

Mortality Rates – Largest Ten Locality Employers – Hazardous Duty 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
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%

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 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%

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 15—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PROGRAM: (CONTINUED)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

Asset Class (Strategy)	Target Allocation	Arithmetic Long-term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-term Expected Rate of Return
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	100.00%		4.80%
		Inflation	2.50%
	*Expected arithmetic nominal return		7.30%

*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 HIC OPEB liability was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy 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 HIC 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 HIC 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 HIC OPEB liability.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 15—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PROGRAM: (CONTINUED)

Changes in Net HIC OPEB Liability

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total HIC OPEB Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net HIC OPEB Liability (Asset) (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2017	\$ 122,248	\$ 65,280	\$ 56,968
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	\$ 4,019	\$ -	\$ 4,019
Interest	8,234	-	8,234
Differences between expected and actual experience	1,053	-	-
Contributions - employer	-	9,161	(9,161)
Net investment income	-	4,663	(4,663)
Benefit payments	(9,250)	(9,250)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(111)	111
Other changes	-	(330)	330
Net changes	\$ 4,056	\$ 4,133	\$ (77)
Balances at June 30, 2018	\$ 126,304	\$ 69,413	\$ 56,891

Sensitivity of the Town's HIC Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the Town's HIC Program net HIC OPEB liability using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the Town's net HIC 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 Net HIC OPEB Liability	\$ 70,088	\$ 56,891	\$ 45,662

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 15—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PROGRAM: (CONTINUED)

Health Insurance Credit Program OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to HIC Program OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Town recognized HIC Program OPEB expense of \$7,188. At June 30, 2019, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Town's HIC Credit Program from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 902	\$ -
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on HIC OPEB plan investments	-	1,687
Change in assumptions	-	2,741
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>8,504</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 9,406</u>	<u>\$ 4,428</u>

\$8,504 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the HIC OPEB resulting from the Town's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net HIC 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 HIC OPEB will be recognized in the HIC OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

<u>Year Ended June 30,</u>	
2020	\$ (955)
2021	(955)
2022	(953)
2023	(424)
2024	(386)
Thereafter	147

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)**

NOTE 15—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PROGRAM: (CONTINUED)

HIC Program Plan Data

Information about the VRS Political Subdivision HIC Program 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 16—SUMMARY OF OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLANS:

The following is a summary of the Town’s OPEB plans as of June 30, 2019:

	Primary Government			
	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows	Net OPEB Liabilities	OPEB Expense
VRS OPEB Plans:				
Group Life Insurance Program (Note 12)	\$ 34,249	\$ 20,000	\$ 222,000	\$ 3,000
Line Of Duty Act (Note 13)	47,292	40,000	250,000	19,000
Pay As You Go Stand-Alone Plan (Note 14)	55,100	12,200	930,700	65,900
Health Insurance Credit Program (Note 15)	9,406	4,428	56,891	7,188
Totals	<u>\$ 146,047</u>	<u>\$ 76,628</u>	<u>\$ 1,459,591</u>	<u>\$ 95,088</u>

NOTE 17—PROPERTY, LIABILITY AND FIDELITY BONDS:

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

NOTE 18—RISK MANAGEMENT:

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

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 18—RISK MANAGEMENT: (CONTINUED)

The Town is a member of the VMLIP for workers' compensation. This program provides claims management and risk management services.

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

NOTE 19—CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:

The Town receives grant funds, principally from the federal government, for construction and various other programs. Certain expenditures of these funds are subject to audit by the grantor, and the Town is contingently liable to refund amounts in excess of allowable expenditures. In the opinion of the Town management, no material refunds will be required as a result of expenditures disallowed by grantors.

The Town is responsible for the refunding of arbitrage interest incurred on the unexpended proceeds of certain bond issues. The amount of this arbitrage, if any, is estimated to be immaterial.

NOTE 20—LITIGATION:

At June 30, 2019, there were no matters of litigation involving the Town or which would materially affect the Town's financial position should any court decisions on pending matters not be favorable to such entities.

NOTE 21—UPCOMING PRONOUNCEMENTS:

Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. The focus of the criteria generally is on (1) whether a government is controlling the assets of the fiduciary activity and (2) the beneficiaries with whom a fiduciary relationship exists. Separate criteria are included to identify fiduciary component units and postemployment benefit arrangements that are fiduciary activities. This Statement describes four fiduciary funds that should be reported, if applicable: (1) pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, (2) investment trust funds, (3) private-purpose trust funds, and (4) custodial funds. This Statement also provides for recognition of a liability to the beneficiaries in a fiduciary fund when an event has occurred that compels the government to disburse fiduciary resources. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019.

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 21—UPCOMING PRONOUNCEMENTS: (CONTINUED)

Statement No. 87, *Leases*, increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring 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. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. 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*, enhances the relevance and comparability of information about 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. Such interest cost includes all interest that previously was accounted for in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs 5-22 of Statement No. 62, *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements*, which are superseded by this Statement. This Statement requires that interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. As a result, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period will not be included in the historical cost of a capital asset reported in a business-type activity or enterprise fund. This Statement also reiterates that in financial statements prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period should be recognized as an expenditure on a basis consistent with governmental fund accounting principles. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019.

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

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Note to Required Supplementary Information

Presented budgets were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

General Fund

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

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
REVENUES				
General property taxes	\$ 1,239,000	\$ 1,239,000	\$ 1,202,552	\$ (36,448)
Other local taxes	2,838,675	2,838,675	2,785,435	(53,240)
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses	410,600	410,600	415,868	5,268
Fines and forfeitures	32,730	32,730	24,047	(8,683)
Revenue from the use of money and property	38,500	38,500	61,481	22,981
Charges for services	278,350	288,350	300,949	12,599
Miscellaneous	24,300	60,336	56,438	(3,898)
Intergovernmental:				
Commonwealth	1,086,993	1,086,993	1,098,482	11,489
Federal	7,272	7,272	4,915	(2,357)
Total revenues	<u>\$ 5,956,420</u>	<u>\$ 6,002,456</u>	<u>\$ 5,950,167</u>	<u>\$ (52,289)</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government administration	\$ 931,799	\$ 931,799	\$ 911,213	\$ 20,586
Public safety	2,395,875	2,395,875	2,047,714	348,161
Public works	1,845,797	1,862,062	1,760,035	102,027
Parks and recreation	274,207	281,207	278,536	2,671
Community development	408,551	418,551	407,786	10,765
Capital projects	1,963,132	2,038,878	1,353,633	685,245
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	141,320	141,320	165,545	(24,225)
Interest and other fiscal charges	35,880	35,880	41,567	(5,687)
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 7,996,561</u>	<u>\$ 8,105,572</u>	<u>\$ 6,966,029</u>	<u>\$ 1,139,543</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>\$ (2,040,141)</u>	<u>\$ (2,103,116)</u>	<u>\$ (1,015,862)</u>	<u>\$ 1,087,254</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Issuance of general obligation bonds	\$ 1,079,455	\$ 1,079,455	\$ 874,447	\$ (205,008)
Capital leases	-	-	148,401	148,401
Transfers out	(96,525)	(50,000)	-	50,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>\$ 982,930</u>	<u>\$ 1,029,455</u>	<u>\$ 1,022,848</u>	<u>\$ (6,607)</u>
Net change in fund balance	\$ (1,057,211)	\$ (1,073,661)	\$ 6,986	\$ 1,080,647
Fund balance - beginning	1,057,211	1,073,661	3,804,168	2,730,507
Fund balance - ending	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,811,154</u>	<u>\$ 3,811,154</u>

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

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

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Total pension liability					
Service cost	\$ 328,583	\$ 317,355	\$ 299,879	\$ 293,925	\$ 299,492
Interest	827,807	869,508	845,739	806,204	774,415
Changes of assumptions	-	(85,198)	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	8,915	(1,105,150)	(198,402)	74,108	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(577,252)	(607,225)	(608,106)	(610,782)	(628,765)
Net change in total pension liability	\$ 588,053	\$ (610,710)	\$ 339,110	\$ 563,455	\$ 445,142
Total pension liability - beginning	12,114,445	12,725,155	12,386,045	11,822,590	11,377,448
Total pension liability - ending (a)	<u>\$ 12,702,498</u>	<u>\$ 12,114,445</u>	<u>\$ 12,725,155</u>	<u>\$ 12,386,045</u>	<u>\$ 11,822,590</u>
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions - employer	\$ 448,671	\$ 420,921	\$ 440,978	\$ 421,342	\$ 400,904
Contributions - employee	133,931	129,078	122,720	118,138	117,378
Net investment income	719,972	1,061,616	151,347	380,711	1,140,528
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(577,252)	(607,225)	(608,106)	(610,782)	(628,765)
Administrative expense	(6,091)	(6,065)	(5,309)	(5,205)	(6,176)
Other	(647)	(948)	(64)	(80)	60
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	\$ 718,584	\$ 997,377	\$ 101,566	\$ 304,124	\$ 1,023,929
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	9,700,831	8,703,454	8,601,888	8,297,764	7,273,835
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>\$ 10,419,415</u>	<u>\$ 9,700,831</u>	<u>\$ 8,703,454</u>	<u>\$ 8,601,888</u>	<u>\$ 8,297,764</u>
Town's net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 2,283,083	\$ 2,413,614	\$ 4,021,701	\$ 3,784,157	\$ 3,524,826
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	82.03%	80.08%	68.40%	69.45%	70.19%
Covered payroll	\$ 2,836,627	\$ 2,592,656	\$ 2,515,114	\$ 2,388,249	\$ 2,341,201
Town's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	80.49%	93.09%	159.90%	158.45%	150.56%

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.

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

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contractually Required Contribution (1)</u>	<u>Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution (2)</u>	<u>Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)</u>	<u>Employer's Covered Payroll (4)</u>	<u>Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)</u>
2019	\$ 383,806	\$ 383,806	\$ -	\$ 2,932,490	13.09%
2018	448,671	448,671	-	2,836,627	15.82%
2017	426,996	426,996	-	2,592,656	16.47%
2016	440,978	440,978	-	2,515,114	17.53%
2015	421,342	421,342	-	2,388,249	17.64%
2014	400,904	400,904	-	2,341,201	17.12%
2013	390,331	390,331	-	2,302,840	16.95%
2012	272,143	272,143	-	2,207,162	12.33%
2011	281,333	281,333	-	2,281,696	12.33%
2010	280,197	280,197	-	2,327,215	12.04%

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. The 2014 valuation includes Hybrid Retirement Plan members for the first time. The hybrid plan applies to most new employees hired on or after January 1, 2014 and not covered by enhanced hazardous duty benefits. Because this is a fairly new benefit and the number of participants was relatively small, the impact on the liabilities as of the measurement date of June 30, 2017 are not material.

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%

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) – 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%

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%

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 (2)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (3)	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (3)/(4) (5)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total GLI OPEB Liability (6)
2018	0.01460%	\$ 222,000	\$ 2,776,212	8.00%	51.22%
2017	0.01406%	\$ 212,000	\$ 2,592,656	8.18%	48.86%

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

Schedule of Employer Contributions
 Group Life Insurance 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	\$ 15,249	\$ 15,249	\$ -	\$ 2,932,490	0.52%
2018	14,436	14,436	-	2,776,212	0.52%
2017	13,484	13,484	-	2,592,656	0.52%
2016	12,078	12,078	-	2,515,114	0.48%
2015	11,476	11,476	-	2,388,249	0.48%
2014	27,860	27,860	-	2,341,201	1.19%
2013	27,404	27,404	-	2,302,840	1.19%
2012	6,180	6,180	-	2,207,162	0.28%
2011	6,389	6,389	-	2,281,696	0.28%
2010	18,385	18,385	-	2,327,215	0.79%

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%

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	0.07991%	\$ 250,000	\$ 1,062,120	23.54%	0.60%
2017	0.08417%	\$ 221,000	\$ 1,027,905	21.50%	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 the employees in the OPEB plan. However, when volunteers and part-time employees make up a significant percentage of the employer's members in the plan, the employer may determine that covered-employee payroll is misleading and, therefore, not applicable for disclosure.

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Since 2017 is the first year for this presentation, only two years of data are available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

Schedule of Employer Contributions
 Line of Duty Act (LODA) Program
 For the Years Ended June 30, 2018 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	\$ 11,292	\$ 20,342	\$ (9,050)	1,181,244	1.72%
2018	8,511	8,511	-	1,062,120	0.80%

* 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. However, when volunteers and part-time employees make up a significant percentage of the employer's members in the plan, the employer may determine that covered-employee payroll is misleading and, therefore, not applicable for disclosure.

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Since 2017 is the first year for this presentation, only two years of data are available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

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%

Schedule of Changes in the Town's Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
 Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program
 For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2018 and 2017

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Total HIC OPEB Liability		
Service cost	\$ 4,019	\$ 4,180
Interest	8,234	8,178
Differences between expected and actual experience	1,053	-
Changes in assumptions	-	(3,843)
Benefit payments	(9,250)	(6,189)
Net change in total HIC OPEB liability	<u>\$ 4,056</u>	<u>\$ 2,326</u>
Total HIC OPEB Liability - beginning	<u>122,248</u>	<u>119,922</u>
Total HIC OPEB Liability - ending (a)	<u><u>\$ 126,304</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 122,248</u></u>
Plan fiduciary net position		
Contributions - employer	\$ 9,161	\$ 8,556
Net investment income	4,663	6,674
Benefit payments	(9,250)	(6,189)
Administrative expense	(111)	(112)
Other	(330)	330
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	<u>\$ 4,133</u>	<u>\$ 9,259</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	<u>65,280</u>	<u>56,021</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u><u>\$ 69,413</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 65,280</u></u>
Town's net HIC OPEB liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 56,891	\$ 56,968
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total HIC OPEB liability	54.96%	53.40%
Covered payroll	\$ 2,776,212	\$ 2,592,656
Town's net HIC OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	2.05%	2.20%

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

Schedule of Employer Contributions
 Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Program
 For the Years Ended June 30, 2010 through June 30, 2019

Date	Contributions in Relation to			Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)
	Contractually Required Contribution (1)	Contractually Required Contribution (2)	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)		
2019	\$ 8,504	\$ 8,504	\$ -	\$ 2,932,490	0.29%
2018	9,162	9,162	-	2,776,212	0.33%
2017	8,558	8,558	-	2,592,656	0.33%
2016	8,052	8,052	-	2,515,114	0.32%
2015	7,646	7,646	-	2,388,249	0.32%
2014	7,492	7,492	-	2,341,201	0.32%
2013	7,369	7,369	-	2,302,840	0.32%
2012	6,621	6,621	-	2,207,162	0.30%
2011	6,845	6,845	-	2,281,696	0.30%
2010	10,472	10,472	-	2,327,215	0.45%

Notes to Required Supplementary Information
 Health Insurance Credit (HIC) 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%

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios
 For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2018

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Total OPEB liability		
Service cost	\$ 32,700	\$ 31,900
Interest	32,400	31,200
Changes in assumptions	(14,000)	-
Changes in plan	20,000	-
Benefit payments	<u>(37,700)</u>	<u>(17,500)</u>
Net change in total OPEB liability	\$ 33,400	\$ 45,600
Total OPEB liability - beginning	<u>897,300</u>	<u>851,700</u>
Total OPEB liability - ending	<u>\$ 930,700</u>	<u>\$ 897,300</u>
Covered payroll	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
Town's total OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	N/A	N/A

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be included as they become available.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Town OPEB
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Valuation Date: 7/1/2017
 Measurement Date: 7/1/2018

No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GASB 75 to pay related benefits.

Methods and assumptions used to determine OPEB liability:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry age normal level % of salary
Discount Rate	3.62% as of June 30, 2018
Inflation	2.50% per year as of June 30, 2018
Healthcare Trend Rate	The healthcare trend rate assumption starts at 16.3% in 2019, gradually decreasing 0.50% per year to an ultimate rate of 5.00%
Salary Increase Rates	2.5% annually
Retirement Age	The average age at retirement is 62
Mortality Rates	The mortality rates for active and healthy retirees was calculated using the RP-2014 Total Dataset Mortality Table, fully generational with base year 2006, projected using two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2018.

OTHER SUPPORTING INFORMATION

SUPPORTING SCHEDULE

Computation of Legal Debt Margin
June 30, 2019

Total Assessed Value of Real Estate	\$	<u>525,656,480</u>
Legal Debt Margin: (10% of assessed value of real estate)	\$	52,565,648
Less: Gross Indebtedness		<u>(1,487,592)</u>
Legal Margin for Creation of Additional Debt	\$	<u>51,078,056</u>

Excludes enterprise fund indebtedness, notes payable and capital lease obligations.

STATISTICAL SECTION

Statistical Section

This part of the Town of Woodstock's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the Town's overall financial health. This information has not been audited by the independent auditors.

<u>Contents</u>	<u>Tables</u>
Financial Trends	1-4
These tables contain trend information to help the reader understand how the Town's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	
Revenue Capacity	5-9
These tables contain information to help the reader assess the Town's most significant local revenue source, property taxes.	
Debt Capacity	10-13
These tables present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the Town's current levels of outstanding debt and the Town's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	
Demographic and Economic Information	14-15
These tables offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the Town's financial activities take place.	
Operating Information	16-18
These tables contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the Town's financial report relates to the services the Town provides and the activities it performs.	

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

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

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

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>
Governmental activities			
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 11,988,383	\$ 11,767,180	\$ 11,564,646
Restricted	-	-	-
Unrestricted	<u>1,839,493</u>	<u>2,397,512</u>	<u>2,916,634</u>
Total governmental activities net position	<u>\$ 13,827,876</u>	<u>\$ 14,164,692</u>	<u>\$ 14,481,280</u>
Business-type activities			
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 15,531,479	\$ 16,255,641	\$ 16,390,921
Unrestricted	<u>1,222,630</u>	<u>1,424,895</u>	<u>1,471,213</u>
Total business-type activities net position	<u>\$ 16,754,109</u>	<u>\$ 17,680,536</u>	<u>\$ 17,862,134</u>
Primary government			
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 27,519,862	\$ 28,022,821	\$ 27,955,567
Restricted	-	-	-
Unrestricted	<u>3,062,123</u>	<u>3,822,407</u>	<u>4,387,847</u>
Total primary government net position	<u>\$ 30,581,985</u>	<u>\$ 31,845,228</u>	<u>\$ 32,343,414</u>

Table 1

							Fiscal Year						
2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
\$	11,379,865	\$	11,787,556	\$	11,612,015	\$	11,437,805	\$	11,306,301	\$	11,348,292	\$	11,312,020
	7,604		-		-		-		-		-		-
	<u>2,774,479</u>		<u>2,456,615</u>		<u>267,970</u>		<u>561,357</u>		<u>230,867</u>		<u>570,435</u>		<u>906,168</u>
\$	<u><u>14,161,948</u></u>	\$	<u><u>14,244,171</u></u>	\$	<u><u>11,879,985</u></u>	\$	<u><u>11,999,162</u></u>	\$	<u><u>11,537,168</u></u>	\$	<u><u>11,918,727</u></u>	\$	<u><u>12,218,188</u></u>
\$	16,722,638	\$	17,013,876	\$	17,282,819	\$	17,835,299	\$	17,625,943	\$	18,202,945	\$	18,933,168
	<u>1,679,715</u>		<u>1,551,902</u>		<u>417,561</u>		<u>499,066</u>		<u>1,049,145</u>		<u>1,079,170</u>		<u>817,969</u>
\$	<u><u>18,402,353</u></u>	\$	<u><u>18,565,778</u></u>	\$	<u><u>17,700,380</u></u>	\$	<u><u>18,334,365</u></u>	\$	<u><u>18,675,088</u></u>	\$	<u><u>19,282,115</u></u>	\$	<u><u>19,751,137</u></u>
\$	28,102,503	\$	28,801,432	\$	28,894,834	\$	29,273,104	\$	28,932,244	\$	29,551,237	\$	30,245,188
	7,604		-		-		-		-		-		-
	<u>4,454,194</u>		<u>4,008,517</u>		<u>685,531</u>		<u>1,060,423</u>		<u>1,280,012</u>		<u>1,649,605</u>		<u>1,724,137</u>
\$	<u><u>32,564,301</u></u>	\$	<u><u>32,809,949</u></u>	\$	<u><u>29,580,365</u></u>	\$	<u><u>30,333,527</u></u>	\$	<u><u>30,212,256</u></u>	\$	<u><u>31,200,842</u></u>	\$	<u><u>31,969,325</u></u>

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

Changes in Net Position
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
 (accrual basis of accounting)

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>
Expenses			
Governmental activities:			
General government administration	\$ 537,743	\$ 732,891	\$ 701,454
Public safety	1,463,009	1,352,205	1,458,135
Public works	1,611,231	1,567,676	1,588,522
Parks and recreation	229,804	256,685	268,582
Community development	283,696	262,583	311,986
Interest on long-term debt	11,668	8,925	10,075
Total governmental activities expenses	<u>\$ 4,137,151</u>	<u>\$ 4,180,965</u>	<u>\$ 4,338,754</u>
Business-type activities:			
Water and sewer	\$ 3,025,061	\$ 3,173,607	\$ 3,539,931
Recreation	-	-	-
Total business-type activities expenses	<u>\$ 3,025,061</u>	<u>\$ 3,173,607</u>	<u>\$ 3,539,931</u>
Total primary government expenses	<u>\$ 7,162,212</u>	<u>\$ 7,354,572</u>	<u>\$ 7,878,685</u>
Program Revenues			
Governmental activities:			
Charges for services:			
General government administration	\$ 25,650	\$ 31,161	\$ 13,490
Public safety	40,930	38,766	44,209
Public works	165,537	166,982	169,697
Parks and recreation	43,113	52,393	56,899
Community development	-	-	-
Operating grants and contributions:			
Public safety	135,004	126,503	126,259
Public works	13,847	-	50,483
Parks and recreation	-	-	-
Community development	-	750	-
Capital grants and contributions:			
Public works	606,267	636,447	667,173
Parks and recreation	5,178	9,136	71,386
Community development	70,049	-	-
Total governmental activities program revenues	<u>\$ 1,105,575</u>	<u>\$ 1,062,138</u>	<u>\$ 1,199,596</u>
Business-type activities:			
Charges for services:			
Water and sewer	\$ 2,815,129	\$ 3,191,737	\$ 3,160,050
Recreation	-	-	-
Operating grants and contributions:			
Capital grants and contributions:			
Water and sewer	2,726,391	891,093	501,146
Total business-type activities program revenues	<u>\$ 5,541,520</u>	<u>\$ 4,082,830</u>	<u>\$ 3,661,196</u>
Total primary government program revenues	<u>\$ 6,647,095</u>	<u>\$ 5,144,968</u>	<u>\$ 4,860,792</u>
Net (expense)/revenue			
Governmental activities	\$ (3,031,576)	\$ (3,118,827)	\$ (3,139,158)
Business-type activities	<u>2,516,459</u>	<u>909,223</u>	<u>121,265</u>
Total primary government net (expense) revenue	<u>\$ (515,117)</u>	<u>\$ (2,209,604)</u>	<u>\$ (3,017,893)</u>

Table 2

		Fiscal Year											
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019					
\$	843,966	\$	828,451	\$	783,174	\$	815,926	\$	855,522	\$	898,863	\$	855,065
	1,739,156		1,878,638		1,597,406		1,737,572		1,777,730		1,794,419		1,952,734
	1,545,390		1,724,374		1,760,414		1,805,168		1,752,264		1,745,372		1,975,588
	240,960		223,802		350,601		368,217		345,730		397,348		381,941
	318,861		331,185		628,977		393,317		420,727		398,489		463,547
	14,290		32,203		28,648		24,942		26,076		21,289		40,900
\$	<u>4,702,623</u>	\$	<u>5,018,653</u>	\$	<u>5,149,220</u>	\$	<u>5,145,142</u>	\$	<u>5,178,049</u>	\$	<u>5,255,780</u>	\$	<u>5,669,775</u>
\$	3,431,982	\$	3,500,570	\$	3,498,131	\$	3,542,094	\$	3,610,056	\$	3,450,871	\$	3,754,904
	-		-		-		-		-		-		-
\$	<u>3,431,982</u>	\$	<u>3,500,570</u>	\$	<u>3,498,131</u>	\$	<u>3,542,094</u>	\$	<u>3,610,056</u>	\$	<u>3,450,871</u>	\$	<u>3,754,904</u>
\$	<u>8,134,605</u>	\$	<u>8,519,223</u>	\$	<u>8,647,351</u>	\$	<u>8,687,236</u>	\$	<u>8,788,105</u>	\$	<u>8,706,651</u>	\$	<u>9,424,679</u>
\$	11,640	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,525
	34,551		101,910		38,963		29,491		38,080		32,424		24,047
	171,530		171,920		173,031		188,517		183,770		186,011		191,391
	50,670		57,652		64,818		89,591		88,900		82,290		96,174
	-		-		-		-		1,078		235		10,859
	121,228		135,933		167,613		125,783		139,156		127,589		133,313
	8,500		-		-		-		-		-		-
	-		-		-		-		18,076		-		-
	750		750		-		-		-		-		10,000
	578,173		806,634		724,039		769,760		793,286		806,564		830,651
	-		-		-		-		-		-		-
	-		-		-		-		-		-		-
\$	<u>977,042</u>	\$	<u>1,274,799</u>	\$	<u>1,168,464</u>	\$	<u>1,203,142</u>	\$	<u>1,262,346</u>	\$	<u>1,235,113</u>	\$	<u>1,298,960</u>
\$	3,429,399	\$	3,456,904	\$	3,710,805	\$	4,168,585	\$	4,203,321	\$	3,972,177	\$	3,937,341
	-		-		-		-		-		-		-
	192,580		153,116		109,344		-		-		38,149		201,200
\$	<u>3,621,979</u>	\$	<u>3,610,020</u>	\$	<u>3,820,149</u>	\$	<u>4,168,585</u>	\$	<u>4,203,321</u>	\$	<u>4,010,326</u>	\$	<u>4,138,541</u>
\$	<u>4,599,021</u>	\$	<u>4,884,819</u>	\$	<u>4,988,613</u>	\$	<u>5,371,727</u>	\$	<u>5,465,667</u>	\$	<u>5,245,439</u>	\$	<u>5,437,501</u>
\$	(3,725,581)	\$	(3,743,854)	\$	(3,980,756)	\$	(3,942,000)	\$	(3,915,703)	\$	(4,020,667)	\$	(4,370,815)
	189,997		109,450		322,018		626,491		593,265		559,455		383,637
\$	<u>(3,535,584)</u>	\$	<u>(3,634,404)</u>	\$	<u>(3,658,738)</u>	\$	<u>(3,315,509)</u>	\$	<u>(3,322,438)</u>	\$	<u>(3,461,212)</u>	\$	<u>(3,987,178)</u>

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

Changes in Net Position
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
 (accrual basis of accounting)

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position			
Governmental activities:			
Taxes:			
Property taxes	\$ 1,081,463	\$ 1,069,706	\$ 1,069,173
Other local taxes:			
Vehicle license	97,503	95,332	92,933
Local sales and use	180,407	189,043	196,487
Consumers' utility	84,408	86,170	87,174
Telecommunications	98,442	97,955	95,963
Bank franchise	175,542	185,327	158,354
Meals	887,187	914,462	981,733
Transient occupancy	143,360	176,252	185,699
Business license	342,759	335,139	338,655
Other local taxes	137,308	122,606	140,291
Unrestricted revenues from use of money and property	23,683	18,866	20,844
Miscellaneous	15,724	53,236	86,755
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	111,491	111,549	111,685
Transfers	1,588,292	-	(110,000)
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 4,967,569</u>	<u>\$ 3,455,643</u>	<u>\$ 3,455,746</u>
Business-type activities:			
Unrestricted revenues from use of money and property	\$ 22,529	\$ 17,204	\$ 18,665
Miscellaneous	-	-	-
Transfers	(1,588,292)	-	110,000
Total business-type activities	<u>\$ (1,565,763)</u>	<u>\$ 17,204</u>	<u>\$ 128,665</u>
Change in Net Position			
Governmental activities	\$ 1,935,993	\$ 336,816	\$ 316,588
Business-type activities	<u>950,696</u>	<u>926,427</u>	<u>249,930</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 2,886,689</u>	<u>\$ 1,263,243</u>	<u>\$ 566,518</u>

Table 2

		Fiscal Year											
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019					
\$	1,112,158	\$	1,108,023	\$	1,141,181	\$	1,100,172	\$	1,205,600	\$	1,190,301	\$	1,221,621
	101,392		92,464		95,050		109,344		97,868		109,825		108,012
	225,920		224,692		229,086		229,866		251,070		259,834		264,256
	89,017		89,167		89,274		88,905		89,709		92,759		92,364
	96,217		94,581		93,755		93,755		93,755		93,755		93,755
	151,641		199,737		260,735		192,317		215,177		234,729		224,417
	1,010,919		1,005,123		1,102,304		1,168,010		1,205,408		1,258,989		1,505,256
	202,993		210,788		230,062		261,139		280,467		287,647		292,863
	351,892		368,553		372,770		396,644		395,688		418,271		415,868
	301,822		280,230		256,589		351,160		344,422		320,308		298,267
	14,734		6,203		6,478		10,997		21,881		44,496		61,481
	23,012		34,220		90,694		4,375		14,635		46,177		56,438
	112,208		112,296		160,880		54,493		61,468		45,135		35,678
	(387,676)		-		-		-		-		-		-
\$	<u>3,406,249</u>	\$	<u>3,826,077</u>	\$	<u>4,128,858</u>	\$	<u>4,061,177</u>	\$	<u>4,277,148</u>	\$	<u>4,402,226</u>	\$	<u>4,670,276</u>
\$	12,546	\$	3,975	\$	3,006	\$	7,494	\$	18,364	\$	47,572	\$	67,385
	-		-		-		-		-		-		18,000
	<u>387,676</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
\$	<u>400,222</u>	\$	<u>3,975</u>	\$	<u>3,006</u>	\$	<u>7,494</u>	\$	<u>18,364</u>	\$	<u>47,572</u>	\$	<u>85,385</u>
\$	(319,332)	\$	82,223	\$	148,102	\$	119,177	\$	361,445	\$	381,559	\$	299,461
	<u>590,219</u>		<u>113,425</u>		<u>325,024</u>		<u>633,985</u>		<u>611,629</u>		<u>607,027</u>		<u>469,022</u>
\$	<u>270,887</u>	\$	<u>195,648</u>	\$	<u>473,126</u>	\$	<u>753,162</u>	\$	<u>973,074</u>	\$	<u>988,586</u>	\$	<u>768,483</u>

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

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

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>
General Fund						
Reserved	\$ 15,725	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Unreserved	1,916,903	-	-	-	-	-
Nonspendable	-	41,165	48,654	23,319	23,211	24,368
Restricted	-	-	-	998,500	143,093	-
Committed	-	375,000	420,000	265,000	220,000	95,000
Assigned	-	110,000	387,676	649,000	75,000	227,000
Unassigned	-	1,977,281	2,127,394	1,936,390	2,257,949	2,487,868
Total general fund	<u>\$ 1,932,628</u>	<u>\$ 2,503,446</u>	<u>\$ 2,983,724</u>	<u>\$ 3,872,209</u>	<u>\$ 2,719,253</u>	<u>\$ 2,834,236</u>
Total governmental funds	<u>\$ 1,932,628</u>	<u>\$ 2,503,446</u>	<u>\$ 2,983,724</u>	<u>\$ 3,872,209</u>	<u>\$ 2,719,253</u>	<u>\$ 2,834,236</u>

Note: The Town implemented GASB Statement 54 beginning with fiscal year 2011-see Note 1 in the Notes to Basic Financial Statements section of the report.

Table 3

Fiscal Year				
	2016	2017	2018	2019
\$	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	12,779	8,000	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	173,500	227,000	347,000	347,000
	114,983	520,444	805,211	824,745
	2,829,484	2,896,813	2,651,957	2,639,409
\$	<u>3,130,746</u>	<u>3,652,257</u>	<u>3,804,168</u>	<u>3,811,154</u>
\$	<u>3,130,746</u>	<u>3,652,257</u>	<u>3,804,168</u>	<u>3,811,154</u>

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

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

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>
Revenues			
General property taxes	\$ 1,072,371	\$ 1,067,235	\$ 1,062,487
Other local taxes	1,808,073	1,863,818	1,934,808
Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses	368,409	366,300	352,145
Fines and forfeitures	40,930	38,766	44,209
Revenue from the use of money and property	23,683	18,866	20,844
Charges for service	208,649	219,375	226,596
Miscellaneous	15,724	53,236	62,254
Intergovernmental:			
Commonwealth	922,673	862,786	904,391
Federal	19,163	21,596	86,894
Total revenues	<u>\$ 4,479,675</u>	<u>\$ 4,511,978</u>	<u>\$ 4,694,628</u>
Expenditures			
General government administration	\$ 521,139	\$ 711,620	\$ 684,415
Public safety	1,432,595	1,352,755	1,411,996
Public works	1,375,118	1,338,803	1,375,285
Parks and recreation	190,834	214,514	222,624
Community development	210,846	187,965	237,368
Capital projects	218,784	145,713	145,422
Debt service:			
Principal	116,812	44,289	41,667
Interest and other fiscal charges	11,668	8,925	10,074
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 4,077,796</u>	<u>\$ 4,004,584</u>	<u>\$ 4,128,851</u>
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>\$ 401,879</u>	<u>\$ 507,394</u>	<u>\$ 565,777</u>
Other financing sources (uses)			
Transfers in	\$ 35,947	\$ -	\$ -
Transfers out	-	-	(110,000)
Sale of equipment	-	-	24,501
Issuance of general obligation bonds	-	-	-
Proceeds from indebtedness	25,715	63,424	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>\$ 61,662</u>	<u>\$ 63,424</u>	<u>\$ (85,499)</u>
Net change in fund balances	<u>\$ 463,541</u>	<u>\$ 570,818</u>	<u>\$ 480,278</u>
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	3.33%	1.38%	1.30%

Table 4

		Fiscal Year											
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019					
\$	1,110,457	\$	1,124,109	\$	1,113,136	\$	1,124,215	\$	1,196,076	\$	1,213,779	\$	1,202,552
	2,180,418		2,196,782		2,356,856		2,400,741		2,484,121		2,564,091		2,785,435
	363,532		368,553		372,770		396,644		395,688		418,271		415,868
	34,551		101,910		38,963		29,491		38,080		32,424		24,047
	14,734		6,203		6,478		10,997		21,881		44,496		61,481
	222,200		229,572		237,849		278,108		273,748		268,536		300,949
	23,012		34,220		90,694		4,375		18,543		46,177		56,438
	813,057		1,045,007		1,043,814		1,033,283		1,093,765		1,070,207		1,098,482
	7,803		10,605		8,717		10,508		11,976		2,836		4,915
\$	<u>4,769,764</u>	\$	<u>5,116,961</u>	\$	<u>5,269,277</u>	\$	<u>5,288,362</u>	\$	<u>5,533,878</u>	\$	<u>5,660,817</u>	\$	<u>5,950,167</u>
\$	822,722	\$	840,874	\$	780,676	\$	806,820	\$	825,857	\$	881,687	\$	911,213
	1,688,741		1,819,715		1,556,530		1,679,597		1,697,088		1,840,184		2,047,714
	1,312,920		1,630,325		1,550,568		1,579,628		1,539,431		1,552,386		1,760,035
	198,497		181,503		233,824		258,965		233,425		284,084		278,536
	243,763		255,927		480,153		321,670		343,876		362,992		407,786
	162,105		1,590,497		418,211		210,840		235,778		453,441		1,353,633
	52,431		91,432		105,563		108,477		110,560		112,226		165,545
	12,424		29,830		28,769		25,855		26,352		22,106		41,567
\$	<u>4,493,603</u>	\$	<u>6,440,103</u>	\$	<u>5,154,294</u>	\$	<u>4,991,852</u>	\$	<u>5,012,367</u>	\$	<u>5,509,106</u>	\$	<u>6,966,029</u>
\$	<u>276,161</u>	\$	<u>(1,323,142)</u>	\$	<u>114,983</u>	\$	<u>296,510</u>	\$	<u>521,511</u>	\$	<u>151,711</u>	\$	<u>(1,015,862)</u>
\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
	(387,676)		-		-		-		-		-		-
	-		-		-		-		-		-		-
	-		-		-		-		-		200		874,447
	1,000,000		170,186		-		-		-		-		148,401
\$	<u>612,324</u>	\$	<u>170,186</u>	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	<u>200</u>	\$	<u>1,022,848</u>
\$	<u>888,485</u>	\$	<u>(1,152,956)</u>	\$	<u>114,983</u>	\$	<u>296,510</u>	\$	<u>521,511</u>	\$	<u>151,911</u>	\$	<u>6,986</u>
	1.50%		2.58%		2.84%		2.81%		2.90%		2.66%		3.69%

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

General Governmental Tax Revenues by Source
 Last Ten Fiscal Years
 (modified accrual basis of accounting)

Fiscal Year	Property Tax	Local Sales and Use Tax	Consumer Utility Tax	Tele-communications Tax	Bank Franchise Tax	Cigarette Tax
2019	\$ 1,202,552	\$ 264,256	\$ 92,364	\$ 79,754	\$ 224,417	\$ 188,589
2018	1,213,779	259,834	92,759	85,969	234,729	195,905
2017	1,196,076	251,070	89,709	89,557	215,177	216,375
2016	1,124,215	229,866	88,905	90,979	192,317	225,623
2015	1,113,136	229,086	89,274	93,755	260,735	214,232
2014	1,124,109	224,692	89,167	94,581	94,581	239,386
2013	1,110,457	225,920	89,017	96,217	151,641	257,619
2012	1,062,487	196,487	87,174	95,963	158,354	105,627
2011	1,067,235	189,043	86,170	97,955	185,237	89,186
2010	1,072,371	180,407	84,408	98,442	175,542	98,658

Table 5

<u>Meals Tax</u>	<u>Transient Occupancy Tax</u>	<u>Public Right- of-Way Fees</u>	<u>Motor Vehicle Licenses</u>	<u>Business & Occupational Licenses</u>
\$ 1,505,256	\$ 292,863	\$ 22,875	\$ 108,012	\$ 415,868
1,258,989	287,647	25,579	109,825	418,271
1,205,408	280,467	27,692	97,868	395,688
1,172,210	261,139	30,357	109,344	396,644
1,102,304	230,062	31,550	95,050	372,770
1,005,123	210,788	30,183	98,909	368,553
1,010,919	202,993	29,265	101,888	350,986
981,733	185,699	27,274	89,107	337,505
914,462	176,252	25,663	92,003	333,448
887,187	143,360	30,647	101,420	341,657

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

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

Fiscal Year	Real Estate	Personal Property	Mobile Homes	Machinery and Tools	Public Service Corporations	
					Real Estate	Personal Property
2019	\$ 525,656,480	\$ 48,381,490	\$ 6,750	\$ 265,406	\$ 15,551,050	\$ 44,286
2018	524,379,160	48,187,634	11,500	232,963	14,367,050	44,286
2017	526,242,600	44,698,629	-	153,814	13,896,337	51,595
2016	519,325,520	44,850,619	1,500	187,731	14,160,740	63,473
2015	556,191,000	41,734,212	25,922	227,267	13,921,681	26,357
2014	553,348,600	39,522,456	19,550	222,993	15,230,369	32,912
2013	548,482,400	38,631,400	8,800	251,540	14,446,771	30,343
2012	543,301,050	37,898,588	8,800	225,921	13,444,742	30,019
2011	540,494,350	37,205,546	10,650	253,815	14,594,334	12,611
2010	524,933,000	38,463,158	14,244	312,677	11,372,398	-

Note: Real and personal property tax assessments are made by the Commissioner of Revenue for the County of Shenandoah, Virginia. Real and personal property taxes of public service corporations are assessed by the State Corporation Commission.

Table 6

	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Estimated Actual Taxable Value	Assessed Value as a Percentage of Actual Value	Total Direct Rate
\$	589,905,462	\$ 589,905,462	100%	2.12
	587,222,593	587,222,593	100%	2.12
	585,042,975	585,042,975	100%	2.12
	578,589,583	578,589,583	100%	1.80
	612,126,439	612,126,439	100%	2.10
	608,376,880	608,376,880	100%	2.10
	601,851,253	601,851,253	100%	2.10
	594,909,120	594,909,120	100%	2.10
	592,571,306	592,571,306	100%	2.10
	575,095,477	575,095,477	100%	1.80

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

Property Tax Rates (1)
 Direct and Overlapping Governments
 Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Years	Direct Rates				Overlapping Rates County of Shenandoah, Virginia			
	Real Estate	Personal Property	Mobile Homes	Machinery and Tools	Real Estate	Personal Property	Mobile Homes	Machinery and Tools
2019	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.64	\$ 3.90	\$ 0.64	\$ 3.15
2018	0.16	0.90	0.16	0.90	0.64	3.90	0.64	3.15
2017	0.16	0.90	0.16	0.90	0.60	3.60	0.60	3.15
2016	0.15/0.16	0.90	0.15/0.16	0.90	0.57	3.50	0.57	3.15
2015	0.15	0.90	0.15	0.90	0.57	3.50	0.57	3.15
2014	0.15	0.90	0.15	0.90	0.57	3.50	0.57	3.15
2013	0.15	0.90	0.15	0.90	0.51/0.54	3.50	0.51/0.54	3.15
2012	0.15	0.90	0.15	0.90	0.47/0.51	3.15	0.47/0.51	3.15
2011	0.15	0.90	0.15	0.90	0.47	3.15	0.47	3.15
2010	0.16/0.15	0.90	0.16/0.15	0.90	0.47	3.15	0.47	3.15

(1) Per \$100 of assessed value

Table 7

Combined Rates				
	<u>Real Estate</u>	<u>Personal Property</u>	<u>Mobile Homes</u>	<u>Machinery and Tools</u>
\$	0.80	\$ 4.80	\$ 0.80	\$ 4.05
	0.80	4.80	0.80	4.05
	0.76	4.50	0.76	4.05
	0.72	4.40	0.72	4.05
	0.72	4.40	0.72	4.05
	0.72	4.40	0.72	4.05
	0.66/0.69	4.40	0.66/0.69	4.05
	0.62/0.66	4.05	0.62/0.66	4.05
	0.62	4.05	0.62	4.05
	0.63/0.62	4.05	0.63/0.62	4.05

Principal Property Taxpayers
Current Year and the Period Nine Years Prior

Taxpayer	Type Business	Fiscal Year 2019	
		Assessed Valuation	% of Total Assessed Valuation
Lowe's Home Center LLC	Retail Store	\$ 9,308,000	1.78%
Wal-Mart	Retail Store	8,673,100	1.65%
Shenandoah Investors LLC	Shopping Center	6,673,100	1.27%
Shree Ganesh Hospitality	Hotel	6,435,700	1.23%
LH & H LLC	Hotel	5,986,300	1.14%
Shenandoah Enterprises I	Housing Development	4,689,200	0.89%
Walter Enterprises	Shopping Center	4,111,200	0.78%
Funkhouser H N and Co Inc	Commercial Development	3,935,500	0.75%
Valley Vista Apartments LLC	Housing Development	3,128,100	0.60%
Woodstock Village Limited	Housing Development	2,978,000	0.57%
		<u>\$ 55,918,200</u>	<u>10.66%</u>

Taxpayer	Type Business	Fiscal Year 2010	
		Assessed Valuation	% of Total Assessed Valuation
Lowe's Home Center LLC	Retail Store	\$ 9,499,400	1.87%
Wal-Mart	Retail Store	9,269,000	1.83%
Frech Brothers LLC	Investment Properties	9,125,100	1.80%
Spectrum 1 Woodstock LLC	Shopping Center	6,804,900	1.34%
Shree Ganesh Hospitality	Hotel	6,017,100	1.19%
LH & H LLC	Hotel	6,014,300	1.19%
Interstate Investment Property LLC	Commercial Development	5,610,300	1.11%
HCP Virginia, Inc.	Assisted Living	5,283,100	1.04%
Walter Enterprises	Shopping Center	5,184,000	1.02%
Toothman Investments	Housing Development	5,176,200	1.02%
		<u>\$ 67,983,400</u>	<u>13.41%</u>

Source: Assessed values per the Commissioner of Revenue for the County of Shenandoah, Virginia

Property Tax Levies and Collections
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Tax Year	Total Tax Levy for Fiscal Year (1)	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		Collections in Subsequent Years	Total Collections to Date	
		Amount	Percentage of Levy		Amount	Percentage of Levy
2019	\$ 1,198,286	\$ 1,164,901	97.21%	\$ -	\$ 1,164,901	97.21%
2018	1,175,477	1,145,659	97.46%	6,349	1,152,008	98.00%
2017	1,245,620	1,212,997	97.38%	22,721	1,235,718	99.21%
2016	1,230,559	1,164,789	94.66%	60,222	1,225,011	99.55%
2015	1,254,585	1,160,332	92.49%	89,105	1,249,437	99.59%
2014	1,189,142	1,097,131	92.26%	86,791	1,183,922	99.56%
2013	1,186,626	1,135,380	95.68%	48,297	1,183,677	99.75%
2012	1,172,960	1,112,675	94.86%	57,514	1,170,189	99.76%
2011	1,167,708	1,112,614	95.28%	53,203	1,165,817	99.84%
2010	1,176,238	1,122,088	95.40%	52,242	1,174,330	99.84%

Source: Department of Finance

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities			Business-type Activities		
	General Obligation Bonds	Notes Payable	Capital Leases	General Obligation Bonds	Revenue Bonds	Capital Leases
2019	\$ 1,487,592	\$ -	\$ 148,401	\$ 7,331,912	\$ 10,681,244	\$ -
2018	743,551	-	35,139	7,540,127	11,858,368	-
2017	820,998	-	69,718	5,185,723	12,643,118	-
2016	897,530	-	103,746	5,451,947	13,035,493	-
2015	972,522	-	137,232	5,935,841	13,820,242	-
2014	1,045,134	-	170,183	6,175,143	14,604,992	-
2013	1,114,682	11,937	9,935	6,620,727	15,389,742	-
2012	137,123	23,476	28,386	7,052,048	16,174,491	-
2011	149,811	34,615	46,226	7,377,507	16,959,241	-
2010	179,166	-	32,352	7,760,161	17,600,851	3,871

Note: Details regarding the Town's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

(1) See the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics - Table 14

Table 10

	Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income (1)	Per Capita (1)
\$	19,649,149	1.14%	\$ 3,770
	20,177,185	1.17%	3,871
	18,719,557	1.10%	3,616
	19,488,716	1.18%	3,770
	20,865,837	1.28%	4,048
	21,995,452	1.41%	4,290
	23,147,023	1.49%	4,513
	23,415,524	1.60%	4,595
	24,567,400	1.77%	4,820
	25,576,401	1.87%	5,018

Ratio of Net General Bonded Debt to
Assessed Value and Net Bonded Debt Per Capita
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Gross Bonded Debt	Less: Amounts Reserved for Debt Service	Net Bonded Debt (3)	Ratio of Net General Obligation Debt to Assessed Value (2)	Net Bonded Debt per Capita (1)
2019	\$ 19,500,748	\$ -	\$ 19,500,748	3.31%	\$ 3,742
2018	20,142,046	-	20,142,046	3.43%	3,865
2017	18,649,839	-	18,649,839	3.19%	3,602
2016	19,384,970	-	19,384,970	3.35%	3,750
2015	20,728,605	-	20,728,605	3.39%	4,021
2014	21,825,269	-	21,825,269	3.59%	4,257
2013	23,125,151	-	23,125,151	3.84%	4,509
2012	23,363,662	-	23,363,662	3.93%	4,585
2011	24,486,559	-	24,486,559	4.13%	4,804
2010	25,540,178	-	25,540,178	4.44%	5,011

(1) Population data can be found in the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics - Table 14

(2) See the Schedule of Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property - Table 6

(3) Includes all long-term general obligation debt. Excludes notes payable, capital leases and compensated absences.

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TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

Legal Debt Margin Information
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>
Assessed Valuations			
Assessed value of taxed real property	\$ 524,933,000	\$ 540,494,350	\$ 543,301,050
Legal debt margin			
Debt limit - 10 percent of total assessed value	\$ 52,493,300	\$ 54,049,435	\$ 54,330,105
Debt applicable to limitation:			
Total bonded debt	\$ 25,540,178	\$ 24,486,559	\$ 23,363,662
Less: Business-type activities bonds	(25,361,012)	(24,336,748)	(23,226,539)
Total amount of debt applicable to debt limitation	\$ 179,166	\$ 149,811	\$ 137,123
Legal debt margin	<u>\$ 52,314,134</u>	<u>\$ 53,899,624</u>	<u>\$ 54,192,982</u>
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	0.34%	0.28%	0.25%

Table 12

Fiscal Year						
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
\$ 548,482,400	\$ 553,348,600	\$ 556,191,000	\$ 519,325,520	\$ 526,242,600	\$ 524,379,160	\$ 525,656,480
\$ 54,848,240	\$ 55,334,860	\$ 55,619,100	\$ 51,932,552	\$ 52,624,260	\$ 52,437,916	\$ 52,565,648
\$ 23,125,151	\$ 21,825,269	\$ 20,728,605	\$ 19,384,970	\$ 18,649,839	\$ 20,142,046	\$ 19,500,748
(22,010,469)	(20,780,135)	(19,756,083)	(18,487,440)	(17,828,841)	(19,398,495)	(18,013,156)
\$ 1,114,682	\$ 1,045,134	\$ 972,522	\$ 897,530	\$ 820,998	\$ 743,551	\$ 1,487,592
\$ 53,733,558	\$ 54,289,726	\$ 54,646,578	\$ 51,035,022	\$ 51,803,262	\$ 51,694,365	\$ 51,078,056
2.03%	1.89%	1.75%	1.73%	1.56%	1.42%	2.83%

Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt
June 30, 2019

<u>Governmental Unit</u>	<u>Debt Outstanding</u>	<u>Estimated Percentage</u>	<u>Amount applicable to Primary Government</u>
County of Shenandoah, Virginia	\$ 47,661,746	11.79%	\$ 5,620,172
Town of Woodstock, Virginia direct debt			<u>1,635,993</u>
Total direct and overlapping debt			<u><u>\$ 7,256,165</u></u>

Sources: Outstanding debt and applicable percentages provided by the County of Shenandoah, Virginia

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

Demographic and Economic Statistics
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Population (1)	Personal Income (000's) (2)	Per Capita Personal Income (3)	Unemployment Rate (4)
2019	5,245	\$ 1,974,201	\$ 45,387	2.60%
2018	5,212	1,724,404	39,940	3.32%
2017	5,177	1,696,997	39,291	3.60%
2016	5,170	1,647,658	37,896	3.60%
2015	5,155	1,630,305	36,627	4.99%
2014	5,127	1,565,050	35,016	5.90%
2013	5,129	1,550,472	35,016	6.20%
2012	5,096	1,464,248	35,016	6.60%
2011	5,097	1,390,234	31,909	7.30%
2010	5,097	1,366,727	31,917	8.60%

(1) The 2014 population value is from the US Census Bureau. Other population numbers came from the University of Virginia - Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service.

(2) This information is not maintained for the towns in Virginia. The amounts used here are for the County of Shenandoah, Virginia, which the Town lies within. Information provided came from the US. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Personal Income in Shenandoah County, VA [PI51171], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/PI51171>, October 4, 2016.

(3) This information is not maintained for the towns in Virginia. The amounts used here are for the County of Shenandoah, Virginia, which the Town lies within. Information provided came from the US. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Per Capita Personal Income in Shenandoah County, VA [PCPI51171], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/PCPI51171>, October 4, 2016.

(4) Unemployment rate is for the County of Shenandoah, Virginia, which the Town lies within. Information provided came from the Virginia Employment Commission.

Data that is unavailable for a more recent year is noted as the prior year's amount.

Principal Employers
Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Employer	Fiscal Year 2019		Fiscal Year 2010	
	Employees	Rank	Employees	Rank
Shenandoah County School Board	1000+	1	1000+	1
County of Shenandoah	250 to 499	2	250 to 499	2
Valley Health System	250 to 499	3	250 to 499	3
Wal-Mart	100 to 249	4	250 to 499	4
Food Lion	100 to 249	5	-	-
Lowe's Home Centers, Inc.	100 to 249	6	100 to 249	5
Cracker Barrel Old Country Store	100 to 249	7	50 to 99	6
Skyline Terrace Nursing Home	100 to 249	8	50 to 99	7
McDonald's	50 to 99	9	-	-
U.S. Postal Service	50 to 99	10	-	-
First Bank	50 to 99	11	-	-
Town of Woodstock	50 to 99	12	50 to 99	9
Woodstock Facility Operations (formally Tandem Healthcare)	50 to 99	13	-	-
Shenandoah County Department of Social Services	50 to 99	14	50 to 99	10
Assisting Angels Home Care LLC	50 to 99	15	-	-
Pollywog Place LLC	20 to 49	16	-	-
Regulus Group, LLC	50 to 99	17	-	-
Massanutten Military Academy	50 to 99	18	50 to 99	8

Source: Virginia Employment Commission

Note: The percentage of each employer to the total employment is not available at this time.

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TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

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

Function	Fiscal Year				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
General government					
General administration	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Financial administration	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0
Planning Office					
Public safety					
Sworn Officers	16.0	16.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Administrative	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Public works	10.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	9.5
Community development	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Parks and recreation	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Water and sewer	19.0	20.0	20.0	19.0	18.0
Totals	<u>54.0</u>	<u>55.0</u>	<u>54.0</u>	<u>51.0</u>	<u>52.5</u>

Source: Department of Finance

Table 16

Fiscal Year					
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
15.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	18.0
1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
10.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	12.0
1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
53.0	55.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	59.0

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

Operating Indicators by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function	Fiscal Year				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Public safety					
Police department					
Number of miles patrolled	113,767	98,218	97,613	103,903	70,318
Number of complaints investigated	3,882	3,464	3,094	3,198	4,305
Number of vehicle accidents investigated	172	141	127	158	170
Number of parking tickets issued	196	154	255	192	165
Number of traffic summons (adult)	749	878	698	946	683
Number of traffic summons (juvenile)	48	35	34	18	8
Number of criminal arrests (adult)	296	260	251	244	360
Number of criminal arrests (juvenile)	133	96	98	25	31
Public works					
Streets					
Streets resurfaced (miles per year)	1	3	2	0	1
Refuse					
Refuse collected (tons per year)	1,596	1,430	1,395	1,373	1,363
Recycling					
Recycling collected (tons per year)	**	**	**	68	137
Community development					
Planning and zoning					
Zoning permits issued	112	89	78	96	94
Water					
Number of water main break repairs	11	5	10	9	13
Average daily finished water production (mgd)	0.6687	0.5841	0.6300	0.8355	0.6045
Sewer					
Number of sewer line repairs	21	1	1	2	4
Average daily effluent wastewater treatment (mgd)	0.4481	0.4380	0.5706	0.5408	0.4800

**The Town began its curbside recycling program on July 1, 2011.

Source: Town individual departments

Note: All statistical data is based on the previous calendar year of the fiscal year indicated.

Table 17

Fiscal Year					
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
73,827	64,736	69,992	97,265	115,421	126,000
7,746	8,293	8,035	9,453	8,429	8,552
191	154	177	168	160	126
101	96	82	77	100	46
789	584	618	713	419	539
15	14	13	12	7	7
278	279	383	560	520	341
12	20	13	82	98	27
1	1	1	1.24	1.00	1.50
1,357	1,760	1,222	1,760	1,165	1,161
130	165	177	181	185	189
80	87	105	75	73	72
13	9	9	10	11	12
0.5670	0.5600	0.5760	0.6480	0.6770	0.6060
6	7	2	2	1	1
0.6194	0.5661	0.6153	0.4094	0.7781	0.8235

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA

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

Function/Program	Fiscal Year				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Public safety					
Police department					
Stations	1	1	1	1	1
Law enforcement vehicles	12	12	12	12	12
Public works					
Streets department					
Number of streets	49	49	49	49	49
Number of street lights	401	432	432	432	433
Parks and recreation					
Number of parks	3	3	3	3	3
Number of swimming pools	1	1	1	1	1
Number of picnic shelters	4	4	4	4	5
Number of tennis courts	6	6	6	6	6
Water					
Miles of water distribution lines	50	51	51	51	51
Number of fire hydrants	280	310	311	313	314
Storage capacity (mg)	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
Sewer					
Miles of sanitary sewer lines	32	33	33	33	33
Number of sewer lift/pumping stations	6	6	6	6	6

Information is not available prior to fiscal year 2006; it is the goal of the Town to achieve ten fiscal years of this information in the future.

* Information is not available.

Source: Town individual departments

Table 18

Fiscal Year					
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	1	1	1	1	1
12	12	12	12	12	12
51	51	51	51	51	51
435	435	435	435	435	435
3	3	3	3	3	3
1	1	1	1	1	1
5	5	5	6	6	6
6	6	6	6	6	6
51	51	51	51	51	51
314	315	315	315	315	315
2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
33	33	33	33	33	33
6	6	6	6	6	6

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

**THE HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL
TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA**

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *Specifications for Audits of Counties, Cities, and Towns*, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund of the Town of Woodstock, 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 Woodstock, Virginia's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 30, 2019.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Town of Woodstock, 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 the Town of Woodstock, Virginia's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Woodstock, Virginia's internal control.

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town of Woodstock, 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*.

Purpose of this Report

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

Robinson, Farmer, Cox Associates

Staunton, Virginia
November 30, 2019



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON
INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE**

**THE HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL
TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA**

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Town of Woodstock, Virginia's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of Town of Woodstock, Virginia's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019. Town of Woodstock, Virginia's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of Town of Woodstock, Virginia's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about Town of Woodstock, Virginia's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of Town of Woodstock, Virginia's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Town of Woodstock, Virginia complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Management of Town of Woodstock, Virginia is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered Town of Woodstock, Virginia's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Town of Woodstock, Virginia's internal control over compliance.

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

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

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

Robinson, Farmer, Cox Associates

Staunton, Virginia
November 30, 2019

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Federal Grantor/State Pass - Through Grantor/ Program Title (Pass - Through Grantor's Number)	Federal Catalog Number	Pass- through Entity Identifying Number	Total Federal Expenditures
<u>Department of Agriculture</u>			
Direct Payments:			
Community Facilities Loans and Grants Cluster:			
Community Facilities Loans and Grants	10.766	Not available	\$ <u>874,447</u>
<u>Department of Transportation</u>			
Pass-through Payments:			
Department of Vehicles:			
Highway Safety Cluster:			
State and Community Highway Safety	20.601	SC-2017-57204	\$ <u>2,915</u>
<u>Department of Homeland Security</u>			
Direct Payments			
U.S. Secret Service Task Force	97.000	n/a	\$ <u>2,000</u>
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$ <u><u>879,362</u></u>

Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the Schedule) includes the federal grant activity of the Town of Woodstock, Virginia under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2019. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of the Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Town of Woodstock, Virginia, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the Town of Woodstock, Virginia.

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- (1) Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.
- (2) Town of Woodstock, Virginia has elected not to use the 10 percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.
- (3) Pass-through entity identifying numbers are presented where available.

NOTE C - Matching Costs

Matching costs, the nonfederal share of certain program costs, are not included in the Schedule.

NOTE D - Loans

Town of Woodstock, Virginia had federal loans in the amount of \$874,447 presented in the above Schedule.

NOTE E - Subrecipients

No awards were passed through to subrecipients.

NOTE F - RELATIONSHIP TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Federal expenditures, revenues, and capital contributions are reported in the Town's basic financial statements as follows:

Intergovernmental federal revenues per the basic financial statements:

Governmental Activities:	\$	4,915
Reconciling items:		
Loan proceeds community facilities loans and grants		874,447
Total primary government	\$	<u>879,362</u>
Total expenditures of federal awards per the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	\$	<u><u>879,362</u></u>

Town of Woodstock, Virginia
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
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 x no

- Significant deficiency(ies) identified? yes x none reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? yes x no

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:

- Material weakness(es) identified? yes x no

- Significant deficiency(ies) identified? yes x none reported

Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs: unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported
in accordance with 2 CFR section 200.516(a)? yes x no

Identification of major programs:

<i>CFDA Numbers</i>	<i>Name of Federal Program or Cluster</i>
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10.766 Community Facilities Loans and Grants Cluster
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Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs: \$750,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? yes x no

Section II-Financial Statement Findings

None

Section III-Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None

Section IV-Summary of Prior Year Findings

There were no prior year findings.