

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

November 6, 2019

**The Honorable Mayor, Members of Town Council
And the Citizens of Bedford, Virginia:**

We are pleased to present to you the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the Town of Bedford for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. This report is submitted in accordance with Section 15.1-167 of the *Code of Virginia* and with Section 30 of the Charter of the Town of Bedford, both of which require an annual independent audit and report of financial activity of the Town. The independent certified public accounting firm of Brown, Edwards & Company, L.L.P., has audited the financial statements and supplemental schedules contained herein. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the Town. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed information is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the various funds of the Town. All disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the Town's financial activities have been included.

The Reporting Entity and Services Provided

For financial reporting purposes, in accordance with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) criteria, the Town of Bedford includes funds, agencies, boards, commissions and authorities that were controlled by or were financially dependent upon the Town within the reporting period. Control by or financial dependence was determined on the basis of obligation of the Town to finance deficits, guarantee debt, select the governing authority, approve the budget, have authority to make a public levy, and to have ownership of assets. The Town of Bedford provides an extensive range of services for its citizens including general administration, public safety, public works, planning, zoning, economic and community development, code enforcement, and cemetery management. The Town also provides and maintains electrical utilities, and handles solid waste disposal for the benefit of its citizens.

Organization of Government

The Town of Liberty was established in October 1782. In September 1968, the Town of Liberty adopted a city charter and became the City of Bedford. In April 2013, the City of Bedford reverted to the Town of Bedford and adopted its present Town Charter. The Town is organized under a Council-Manager form of government with a seven member Town Council as the governing body. The Town Council is popularly elected and the Mayor is selected by Town Council from its membership. Council is responsible for adopting an annual budget, passing ordinances, establishing policies, appointing committees, and appointing the Town Manager, Town Attorney and Town Clerk. The Town Manager is responsible for carrying out the policies and ordinances of the Town Council, for the day-to-day operations of the Town, and for appointing Town department heads.

(Continued)

The Honorable Mayor, Members of Town Council
and the Citizens of Bedford, Virginia
November 6, 2019

Economic Condition and Outlook

The Town of Bedford is located in the west-central portion of Virginia, midway between the cities of Lynchburg to the east and Roanoke to the west. The Town is within the physical boundaries of Bedford County and serves as the County seat for administrative and judicial affairs. This strategic location between two urban centers and surrounded by Bedford County allows the Town to serve as a regional employment and commercial center, while preserving its small town atmosphere and enjoying the markets and services of larger cities.

Bedford enjoys a diversified economy primarily comprised of manufacturing, services, and retail trade. Bedford's industrial base includes major employers involved in furniture manufacturing, lithographed labels, plastics, weaving, polyurethane products, steel abrasives, closed-cell rubber products and steel cutting dies. Since the independent City of Bedford was changed to town status and was added to Bedford County, town demographics and economic statistics are now reported in conjunction with Bedford County. Town Council's commitment to economic development and diversification positioned the Town well for expansion when the overall economic climate improves. Bedford also enjoys a healthy mix in real estate values with approximately 62 percent coming from residential property, while approximately 38 percent is commercial and industrial.

The Town of Bedford has enjoyed a relatively stable economic status as a result of several factors. The Town was one of the first in the Commonwealth to be selected as a Virginia Main Street City in 1985, and its commitment to downtown revitalization has resulted in millions of dollars being invested in ongoing renovation and rehabilitation projects in the Historic Centertown area. Bedford's downtown continues to experience a higher than normal vacancy rate due to several issues such as the shifting economy, however, there has been renewed interest in that area by several new start-up businesses. A significant downtown improvement program is currently underway and business owners continue to reinvest in their facilities. In addition, there has been a revitalization effort in the Town's vacant industrial properties introducing new residential and commercial opportunities.

The 100-acre business park located in the Town that was developed through collaboration between the Town and Bedford County -- The Bedford Center for Business -- continues to be a successful economic development attraction and provides opportunities to compete for industrial relocations and expansions. This premier GigaPark resides in a Virginia Enterprise Zone designated location and houses a 50,000 square foot building currently occupied by two tenants under long-term leases -- East Coast Fabricators/Rhino Coat, a manufacturer specializing in metal fabrication and finishing, and the Bedford Campus of Central Virginia Community College. In addition, A Schulman, Inc., a developer, manufacturer and distributor of thermoplastic materials, operates in a 37,000 sq. ft. facility in the Bedford Center for Business. The Mid-Atlantic Broadband Cooperative, in conjunction with the Virginia Tobacco Commission and U.S. Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration, provides reasonably low-cost access to high-speed broadband from facilities in the park.

The Town of Bedford continues to maintain a Virginia Enterprise Zone designation, which provides State and local incentives for investment in Centertown, the older manufacturing buildings as well as the Bedford Center for Business. The State recently approved a significant expansion of the area for the Zone to include additional commercial and industrial areas. State Enterprise Zone grants provide money as a reward for physical improvements to property; and in the case of manufacturing, grants for job creation above four (4) employees. Local incentives are designed to reward both new and existing industries.

(Continued)

The Honorable Mayor, Members of Town Council
and the Citizens of Bedford, Virginia
November 6, 2019

Tourism continues to grow in the Town and surrounding area. The shared tourism effort with Bedford County stands as a testimonial to the benefits of localities working together. The Welcome Center, at the intersection of Route 122 and US Highway 460, is a credit to the Bedford community, a beacon for travelers, and cost Bedford residents a fraction of its price tag thanks to Town/County joint participation and significant federal transportation funding.

Major Initiatives and Accomplishments

As of June 30, 2019, the Town had several major initiatives accomplished which will serve as the building blocks for continued growth and prosperity within the community. These initiatives include:

- **Vacant Bedford Middle School Property.** Staff spent considerable time managing the abandonment of the former Bedford Middle School property in conjunction with Bedford County Public Schools. The two parties reached a financial settlement on fixed assets inclusive of materials, furniture, and fixtures that were removed by the school system to be utilized in the newly constructed building. Town staff subsequently took measures to minimize the operating and “carrying” costs associated with maintaining the vacant campus.
- **Bedford Middle School Redevelopment.** After a process involving several months of soliciting and vetting proposals, the Town Council and the Town Economic Development Authority (EDA) entered into a performance agreement with Waukeshaw Development Company outlining the proposed redevelopment of the former Bedford Middle School property. Highlights of the proposal include a boutique hotel and market-rate apartments on the site.
- **Special Events.** Over the course of last year the Town has observed an increase in both the number and scale of special events involving Town personnel and Town-owned facilities. In response, Town Council adopted a Facility Use Policy in October in order to provide guidance to event sponsors and to identify and manage the Town’s direct costs related to these activities.
- **Residential Development.** The Town witnessed an increased level of new residential construction during the fiscal year. In addition to work on Phase II of the Governor’s Hill neighborhood, the Town issued several permits for individual infill residential projects in various locations.
- **Stormwater Management.** Town personnel continued with several stormwater remediation construction projects according to a project schedule adopted by Town Council.
- **Sidewalk Construction.** Town personnel continued with several projects related to construction of new sidewalks and the repair and maintenance of existing facilities according to a project schedule adopted by Town Council.
- **Passenger Rail.** Largely as a result of activities led by the Bedford Franklin Regional Rail Initiative, the Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation (DRPT) announced its intent to fund further study of a possible passenger rail stop within the Town of Bedford. DRPT also announced its intent to initiate bus service from Bedford to the Lynchburg Amtrak station which will be included as a formal part of the Amtrak passenger system.

(Continued)

The Honorable Mayor, Members of Town Council
and the Citizens of Bedford, Virginia
November 6, 2019

- **Central Business District.** Town staff observed a significant reduction in the vacancy rate of buildings located within the Centertown area (which functions as the community's central business district).
- **Renovation of Low Income Housing.** New ownership of Pinecrest Apartments advised the Town that they have received a grant for renovation of that facility. Work commenced during the fiscal year.
- **Crosswalk Improvements.** The Town initiated a program of upgrades to various pedestrian crosswalks in Town with the intent of improving safe interactions between pedestrians and motorists. This included improved marking and installation of lighted signage adjacent to targeted crosswalk facilities.
- **Municipal Building Improvements.** During the course of the fiscal year, the Town undertook improvements to the Municipal Building. These were both aesthetic in nature (reactivation of the fountain feature in the front plaza of the building) and operational (replacement of the aging HVAC system – most components of which were original to the opening of the building itself in the late 1960's).
- **Electric Department Capital Projects.** During the fiscal year, the Town undertook several capital projects related to improving the reliability and efficiency of its electric utility operations. These included replacement of a 69KV transmission loop within Town and replacement of physical turbine components of the Snowden hydroelectric generation facility.
- **Potential Hotel Development.** Construction of a boutique hotel is a condition of the performance agreement executed for the redevelopment of the former Bedford Middle School property. In addition, the Town continues to work with developers who have expressed interest in constructing a "business class" hotel facility on targeted sites within Town.
- **Building Official Position.** During the fiscal year Town Council exercised its prerogative to reassume responsibility for building code administration and enforcement from Bedford County. A Building Official was hired and began work in October. The Town saw an immediate increase in revenues from associated permit and administrative fees as a result.
- **Weather Impacts.** The area experienced a record level of rainfall during the fiscal year. This resulted in failure of some street facilities and the need for immediate repair on a random basis.
- **Expiration of Purchase Power Contracts.** The Town has been party to a number of multi-year contracts for the purchase of electric power that are reaching their maturity. One in particular was an agreement with Holcomb Rock/Coleman Falls related to purchase of power generated at their local hydroelectric facility. Council gave notice of its intent to allow this contract to expire, which will have the effect of eliminating an expenditure that totaled approximately \$950,000 over the course of the fiscal year.
- **Potential Highway Improvements.** Town Council requested the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) to study potential improvements to the intersection of Highway 122 and Highway 221 (Independence Boulevard and Forest Road – commonly referred to as "the forks"). The focus of the study will be the feasibility of replacing the current intersection with a roundabout.

(Continued)

The Honorable Mayor, Members of Town Council
and the Citizens of Bedford, Virginia
November 6, 2019

- **D-Day Memorial Anniversary.** The National D-Day Memorial Foundation commemorated the 75th anniversary of invasion with weeklong observances including a major event on June 6, 2019 which was attended by Vice President Michael Pence as well as approximately 15,000 visitors to the memorial site.
- **McGee Street Bridge.** The Town received notice of structural deficiencies to a bridge spanning the railroad and connecting McGee Street to Orange Street. The deficiencies required the Town to close the bridge to traffic. In response, the Town will petition VDOT to replace the bridge under its State of Good Repair grant program. If successful, the repair should be complete by November 2020.
- **Landfill Closure.** The Town continues to pursue closure of its operating landfill facility at 856 Orange Street in cooperation with the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).
- **Business Retention and Expansion Program.** This program is the backbone for outreach and assistance to existing businesses. Annual meetings with businesses and more informal check-in meetings were held with the goal of providing continued open communication to anticipate needs for growth and/or change that may affect the employment base. Pairing new business recruitment with efforts to match potential building owners with properties that need to be redeveloped is a key action to rejuvenate the economic environment. Another vital element to development is reuse of brownfield sites where the Town must be able to assist owners with redevelopment since undeveloped raw land is limited within Town limits. The Town, in cooperation with service provider Shentel, continued to provide a free, public “wireless hotspot” in Centertown Plaza similar to facilities at the Bedford Welcome Center. Helping businesses find affordable, properly-sized internet for operations will be an on-going effort. The Town also remains an active regional partner in many programs such as participation in regional marketing and economic development initiatives, as well as provision of police and emergency services. In addition, the Town continues to participate in cooperative services such as the Central Virginia Planning District Commission, the Blue Ridge Power Agency, and the Municipal Electric Power Association of Virginia.

Financial Information

During the reporting period, the Town of Bedford managed its financial affairs using Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and maintained its accounting records on a modified accrual basis. The Town’s enterprise funds are reported on the full accrual basis, under which revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when incurred. Additional information can be found in Note 1 of this report.

During the reporting period, Town management was responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to ensure that the assets of the Town are protected from loss, theft or misuse and to ensure that adequate accounting data are compiled to allow for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. The internal control structure is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived; and (2) the evaluation of costs and benefits require estimates and judgments by management. In addition, the Town maintained budgetary controls during the reporting period. The controls in place ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the annual appropriated budget approved by Town Council. Additional information can be found in Note 1 of this report.

(Continued)

The Honorable Mayor, Members of Town Council
and the Citizens of Bedford, Virginia
November 6, 2019

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

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

Cash Management

During the year, cash was invested in certain U.S. Government Agency Securities, prime quality issues of commercial paper, as well as the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP). On June 13, 2017, Town Council re-adopted the Investment Policy that governs the specific criteria for all investments handled by the Town.

There were no other policies that significantly impacted the current year financial statements for the Town.

Other Information

Independent Audit. Virginia Law and the Charter of the Town of Bedford require that the financial statements of the Town be audited by a Certified Public Accountant. Brown, Edwards, & Company, L.L.P., has performed an annual audit of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The auditor's report is included in the Financial Section of this report. The auditor's report as required by Government Auditing Standards is found in the Compliance Section of this report.

Certificate of Achievement. The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the Town of Bedford for its comprehensive annual financial report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. This was the eighteenth consecutive year that the government has achieved this prestigious award. The Certificate of Achievement is a prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government financial reports. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a governmental unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Comprehensive Annual Financial Report whose contents conform to program standards. Such reports 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 comprehensive annual financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

The Honorable Mayor, Members of Town Council
and the Citizens of Bedford, Virginia
November 6, 2019

Acknowledgements. The preparation of this report is a very intensive project, and could not have been accomplished without the assistance and dedication of the Finance Department staff and other personnel from various departments, who assisted in the preparation. The Mayor and Town Council continue to be very supportive of our efforts to produce the best financial reports possible for our citizens. We appreciate your support in granting us the time and funding to generate this document, and allowing us to submit it to the GFOA for consideration. Lastly, we would like to express our appreciation to our independent auditing firm, Brown, Edwards & Company, L.L.P., for their cooperation and assistance in these efforts.

Respectfully Submitted,



Bart F. Warner
Town Manager



Sonia Jammes
Assistant Town Manager/Director of
Finance



Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting**

Presented to

**Town of Bedford
Virginia**

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2018

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO

DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS
June 30, 2019

MEMBERS OF TOWN COUNCIL



Steve Rush, Mayor
Term Expires: December 31, 2022
Phone: (540) 587-6001
Email: srush@bedfordva.gov



Tim Black, Vice Mayor
Term Expires: December 31, 2020
Phone: (540) 587-6001
Email: tblack@bedfordva.gov



Bob Wandrei, Councilman
Term Expires: December 31, 2022
Phone: (540) 587-6001
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Stacey Hailey, Councilman
Term Expires: December 31, 2020
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Bryan Schley, Councilman
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Bruce Johannessen, Councilman
Term Expires: December 31, 2020
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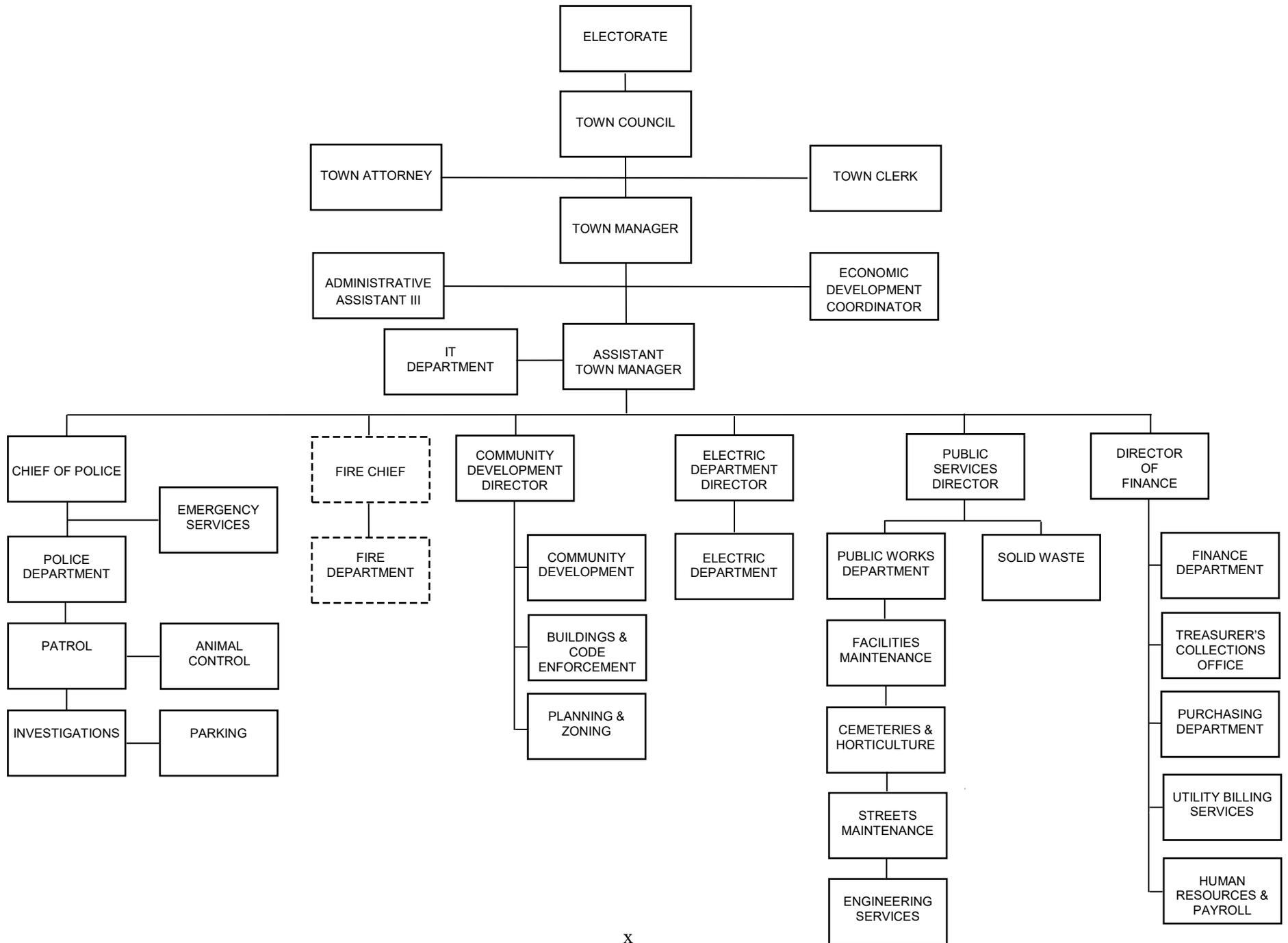
Darren Shoen, Councilman
Term Expires: December 31, 2022
Phone: (540) 587-6001
Email: dshoen@bedfordva.gov

OTHER OFFICIALS

Barrett "Bart" Warner
Sonia Jammes
Susan Roberts
Debra Anderson
William Berry, IV
Todd Foreman
D.W. Lawhorne
John Wagner
Brad Creasy
Mary Zirkle
Gary McIver

Town Manager
Assistant Town Manager/Director of Finance
Assistant Director of Finance
Town Clerk
Town Attorney
Chief of Police
Director of Public Services
General Manager - Electric Department
Fire Chief
Economic Development Coordinator
Building Official

TOWN OF BEDFORD ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



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FINANCIAL SECTION



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, and each major fund of the Town of Bedford, Virginia (the "Town") 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *Specifications for Audits of 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 auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Your Success is Our Focus

Report on the Financial Statements (Continued)

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, and each major fund of the Town of Bedford, Virginia, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the general fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and other required supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, 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.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements. The introductory section, discretely presented component units combining financial statements, and statistical section, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The discretely presented component units combining financial statements are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the discretely presented component units combining financial 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 6, 2019 on our consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Roanoke, Virginia
November 6, 2019

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the Town of Bedford, Virginia (the "Town"), we offer readers this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018. Please consider the information presented here in conjunction with information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal found on pages i through vii.

Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of the Town exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows at the close of current fiscal year by \$36,128,894 (net position). Of this amount, \$8,987,295 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the Town's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The Town's total net position increased by \$2,988,811 which is primarily attributable to the operations of the enterprise funds.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town's governmental fund reported an ending fund balance of \$7,045,421, a decrease of \$354,095 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 37% of this total amount, \$2,601,164 is available for spending at the Town's discretion (unassigned fund balance).
- The Town's total debt decreased by \$2,081,020 or 12.7% during the current fiscal year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

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

The statement of net position presents information on all of the Town's assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows, 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.

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

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Town that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities include general government, judicial administration, public safety, public works, and cultural and community development. The business-type activities are the solid waste and electric funds.

The Town uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

(Continued)

Overview of the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

Governmental Fund – 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 a government’s net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

The Town maintains one individual 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, which is considered to be a major fund.

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

Fund balances are the differences between assets and liabilities in a governmental fund.

- Nonspendable fund balance includes amounts that are not in spendable form, or amounts that are required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted fund balance includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by external providers, such as grantors or bondholders, as well as amounts that are restricted through enabling legislation.
- Committed fund balance includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes that are determined by a formal action of the government’s highest level of decision making authority.
- Assigned fund balance applies to amounts that are intended for specific purposes as expressed by the governing body or authorized official and applies to remaining resources in any governmental funds other than the general fund.
- Unassigned fund balance includes all amounts not contained in other classifications for the general fund, and deficit fund balances in any other governmental funds.

At June 30, 2019, the Town’s governmental fund reported an ending fund balance of \$7,045,421, a decrease of \$354,095 in comparison with the prior year. Of that amount, \$898,214 was nonspendable, \$3,361,644 was restricted, \$184,398 was assigned, and \$2,601,165 was unassigned.

As a measure of the general fund’s liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 27.4% of total general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 74.3% of that same amount.

Proprietary Funds – Proprietary funds are used to report the same functions presented as *business-type activities* in the government-wide financial statements. The Town uses enterprise funds to account for its solid waste and electric operations.

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

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

(Continued)

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Town, assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$36,128,894 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

A portion of the Town's net position (63.2%) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, equipment, and infrastructure); less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, 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 these liabilities. The restricted balance (11.9%) represents 2010 GO Bond funds, cemetery perpetual care funds, and other grant funds. The remaining balance of *unrestricted net assets* (24.9%) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

	The Town's Net Position					
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Current and other assets	\$ 11,795,613	\$ 12,981,833	\$ 19,762,767	\$ 18,164,601	\$31,558,380	\$31,146,434
Capital assets	13,836,026	14,013,896	18,820,550	18,758,966	32,656,576	32,772,862
Total assets	<u>25,631,639</u>	<u>26,995,729</u>	<u>38,583,317</u>	<u>36,923,567</u>	<u>64,214,956</u>	<u>63,919,296</u>
Deferred outflow of resources	486,800	535,612	809,325	920,039	1,296,125	1,455,651
Long-term liabilities	7,191,722	8,069,490	13,197,534	14,386,200	20,389,256	22,455,690
Net pension liability and OPEB	3,986,033	4,153,460	2,583,881	2,824,361	6,569,914	6,977,821
Other liabilities	308,299	513,153	1,808,543	1,938,810	2,116,842	2,451,984
Total liabilities	<u>11,486,054</u>	<u>12,736,103</u>	<u>17,589,958</u>	<u>19,149,371</u>	<u>29,076,012</u>	<u>31,885,474</u>
Deferred inflows of resources	185,589	207,852	120,586	141,538	306,175	349,390
Net position						
Net investment in capital assets	13,176,562	13,341,012	9,648,633	7,815,407	22,825,195	21,156,419
Restricted	3,361,644	4,416,957	954,760	-	4,316,404	4,416,957
Unrestricted	(2,091,410)	(3,170,583)	11,078,705	10,737,290	8,987,295	7,566,707
Total net position	<u>\$ 14,446,796</u>	<u>\$ 14,587,386</u>	<u>\$ 21,682,098</u>	<u>\$ 18,552,697</u>	<u>\$ 36,128,894</u>	<u>\$ 33,140,083</u>

(Continued)

As noted, net position and assets by category may serve over time as a useful indicator of government's financial position. In the case of the Town, as of June 30, 2019, assets exceeded liabilities by \$36,128,894 in Governmental Activities and Business-type Activities.

The Town's net position for total government increased by \$2,988,811 or 9.0%, during the current fiscal year. The main contributing factor of this positive position was the Town's Business-type Activities finished with a 16.9% increase in their net position over the previous year. In addition, the Town had a savings in business-type expenses of 10.3% for the year. The Town continued its current initiative towards lean decision making for all of the Town's funds – including General Fund, Electric Fund, and Solid Waste Fund – in an effort to be good stewards of public resources and to put the Town in the best financial position possible.

Governmental Activities – Governmental activities decreased the Town's net position by \$140,590 or 1.0% of the total growth. This fund experienced a decrease in General Revenues and Special Items of 5.1% primarily attributable to a flat trend in revenues due to equalizing the real estate tax rate to offset 2019 property reassessments and keep all other taxes level. In addition, it experienced other revenue loss associated with special items such as ending lease agreements. In addition, total expenses for governmental activities rose by 8.2% mainly attributed to some unbudgeted infrastructure repairs and increased levels of service costs for Public Safety, Public Works, and Community Development. Overall total liabilities decreased by 9.8% and assets decreased by 5.1%. There was an enterprise fund transfer of \$500,000 executed in this fiscal year.

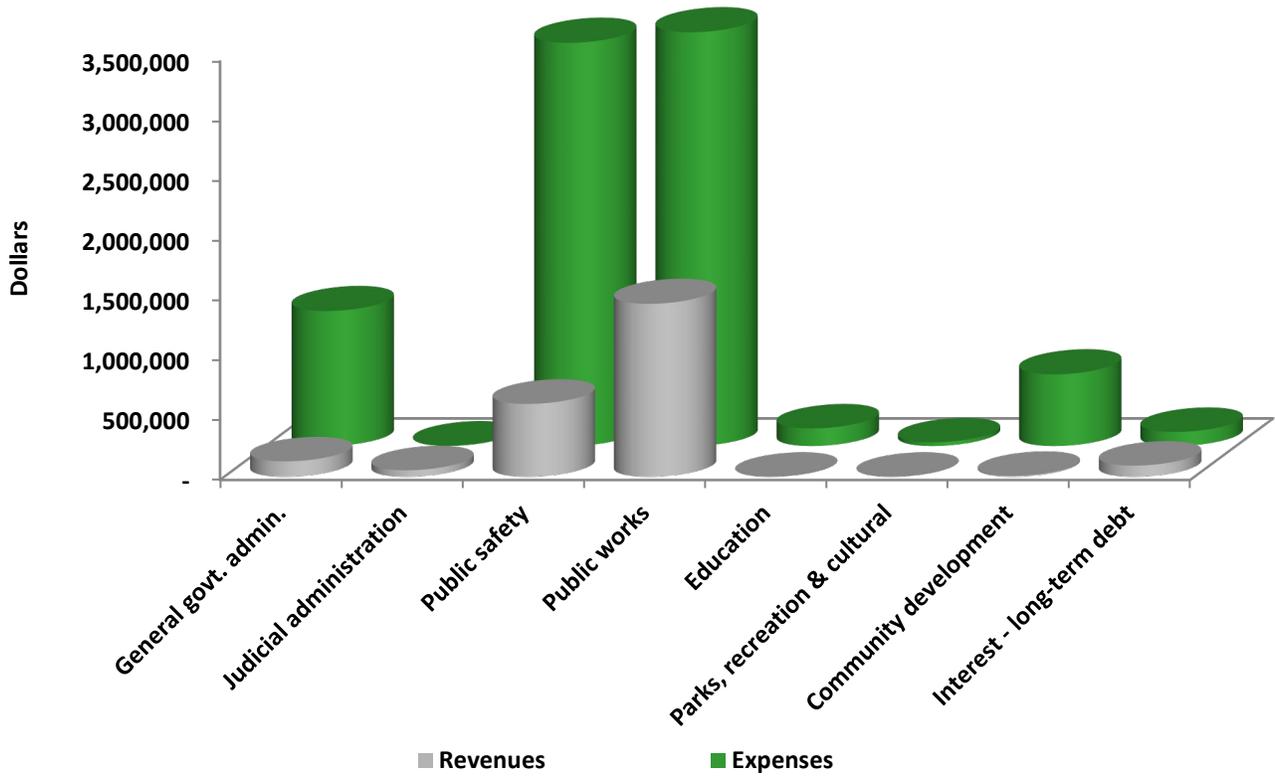
Business-type Activities – Business-type activities increased the Town's net position by \$3,129,401 or 16.9% of the total growth. This was a 92.8% increase over the prior year change in net position. There was a decrease in Charges for Services for the Town's enterprise funds by 3.9% with a corresponding decrease in total expenditures by 10.3%. The decrease in expenses was partially attributed to incomplete capital improvement infrastructure projects due to the timing associated with construction of the projects. There was an increase in unrestricted earnings of 3.2% which may be used for ongoing obligations and infrastructure.

The Town's Changes in Net Position

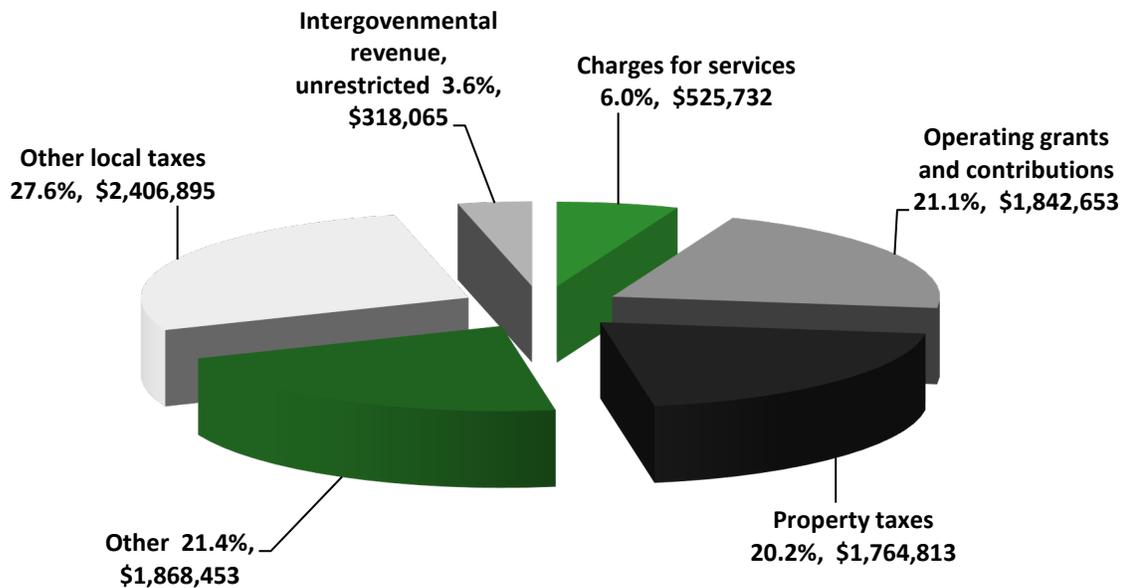
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenues						
Program revenues						
Charges for services	\$ 525,732	\$ 391,026	\$ 24,503,404	\$ 25,487,401	\$ 25,029,136	\$ 25,878,427
Operating grants and contributions	1,842,653	1,818,526	-	-	1,842,653	1,818,526
General revenues						
Property taxes	1,764,813	1,748,579	-	-	1,764,813	1,748,579
Other taxes	2,406,895	2,380,335	-	-	2,406,895	2,380,335
Intergovernmental revenue unrestricted	318,065	319,104	-	-	318,065	319,104
Investment earnings	229,714	141,944	456,952	407,564	686,666	549,508
Other	154,721	850,057	-	-	154,721	850,057
County reversion payments	750,000	750,000	-	-	750,000	750,000
Gain from sale of capital assets	4,814	11,587	-	-	4,814	11,587
Total revenues	7,997,407	8,411,158	24,960,356	25,894,965	32,957,763	34,306,123
Expenses						
General government	1,135,012	945,588	-	-	1,135,012	945,588
Judicial administration	4,131	3,841	-	-	4,131	3,841
Public safety	3,365,556	3,162,010	-	-	3,365,556	3,162,010
Public works	3,452,637	3,494,753	-	-	3,452,637	3,494,753
Education	149,905	32,528	-	-	149,905	32,528
Parks, recreation, and cultural	31,229	32,597	-	-	31,229	32,597
Community development	608,541	395,555	-	-	608,541	395,555
Interest on long-term debt	120,190	127,830	-	-	120,190	127,830
Solid waste	-	-	1,024,063	1,299,612	1,024,063	1,299,612
Electric	-	-	20,306,892	22,472,385	20,306,892	22,472,385
Total expenses	8,867,201	8,194,702	21,330,955	23,771,997	30,198,156	31,966,699
Excess before transfers	(869,794)	216,456	3,629,401	2,122,968	2,759,607	2,339,424
Transfers	500,000	500,000	(500,000)	(500,000)	-	-
Annexation of state roads	229,204	-	-	-	229,204	-
Change in net position	(140,590)	716,456	3,129,401	1,622,968	2,988,811	2,339,424
Net position – July 1	14,587,386	13,870,930	18,552,697	16,929,729	33,140,083	30,800,659
Net position – June 30	<u>\$ 14,446,796</u>	<u>\$ 14,587,386</u>	<u>\$ 21,682,098</u>	<u>\$ 18,552,697</u>	<u>\$ 36,128,894</u>	<u>\$ 33,140,083</u>

(Continued)

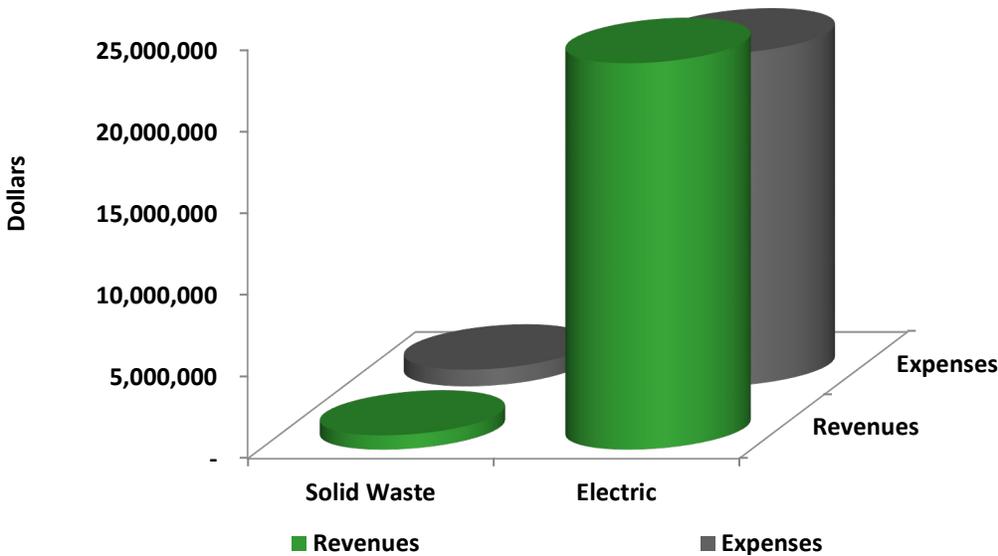
Expenses and Program Revenues – Governmental Activities



Revenues by Source – Governmental Activities



Expenses and Program Revenues – Business-type Activities



Financial Analysis of the Government’s Funds

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

Governmental Fund – The focus of the Town’s *governmental fund* 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, *unreserved fund balance* may serve as a useful measure of a government’s net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the Town’s governmental fund reported an ending fund balance of \$7,045,421, a decrease of \$354,095 in comparison with the prior year. The primary factors contributing to this fund balance decrease were a reduction in other revenues associated with lease agreements and unbudgeted infrastructure repair expenses. Approximately 36.9% of this total amount – that is, \$2,601,164 constitutes *unassigned fund balance*, which is available for spending at the Town’s discretion. Approximately 2.6%, \$184,398 constitutes *assigned fund balance*, which the government intends to use for specific purposes. Approximately 47.7%, \$3,361,645 constitutes *restricted fund balance* which has been constrained with provisions.

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

Unrestricted net position of the solid waste fund had a deficit of \$(3,479,453); and the unrestricted net position for the electric fund amounted to \$14,558,158. The total fiscal year increase in net position for enterprise funds was \$3,129,401, an increase of \$1,506,433 over prior year. Other factors concerning the finances of these funds have already been addressed in the discussion of the Town’s business-type activities.

(Continued)

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Differences between the original budget and the final amended budget amounted to \$1,250,671. Highlights include the following:

- \$416,851 was re-appropriated for Community and Economic Development projects.
- \$724,943 was re-appropriated for paving and various highway maintenance projects.
- \$65,922 was re-appropriated for incomplete I.T. infrastructure projects.
- \$42,955 was re-appropriated for Public Safety initiatives.

Differences between the final amended budget and actual results amounted to \$1,326,418. Highlights are as follows:

- \$1,259,108 less expended in budgeted and re-appropriated Public Works funds due to timing associated with incomplete projects.
- \$247,818 less expended than budgeted in Community Development due to re-appropriating budgets for three Community Development projects: Economic Development Fund, Community Development Fund, and Enterprise Zone Maintenance which resulted in a positive variance of funding for projects that were not completed during the current fiscal year.
- \$(149,078) more was expended than budgeted in Public Safety due to operational costs for Police service.
- \$(77,415) more was expended than budget in Education due to maintenance and operations associated with the Bedford Middle School Campus.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets – The Town’s investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2019, amounts to \$32,656,576 (net of accumulated depreciation). This includes land, buildings and system improvements, and machinery, equipment, and infrastructure. The total decrease in the investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year was -0.4% (a -1.3% decrease for governmental activities and a 0.3% increase for business-type activities). The Town’s investment in capital assets is summarized as follows:

	The Town’s Capital Assets					
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Land	\$ 1,877,702	\$ 1,877,702	\$ 710,517	\$ 710,517	\$ 2,588,219	\$ 2,588,219
Buildings and improvements	7,936,649	7,773,582	14,800,237	14,800,237	22,736,886	22,573,819
Distribution and transmission systems	-	-	17,513,970	17,457,282	17,513,970	17,457,282
Landfill development costs	-	-	3,315,945	3,315,945	3,315,945	3,315,945
Machinery and equipment	10,773,447	10,493,944	8,220,625	7,558,755	18,994,072	18,052,699
Infrastructure	14,860,092	14,592,473	-	-	14,860,092	14,592,473
Construction in progress	343,611	80,292	801,822	466,291	1,145,433	546,583
Less accumulated depreciation	(21,955,475)	(20,804,097)	(26,542,566)	(25,550,061)	(48,498,041)	(46,354,158)
Total	\$ 13,836,026	\$ 14,013,896	\$ 18,820,550	\$ 18,758,966	\$ 32,656,576	\$ 32,772,862

Additional information on the Town’s capital assets can be found in Note 7 of this report.

(Continued)

Long-term Debt and Liabilities – At June 30, 2019, the Town had total debt and liabilities outstanding of \$20,389,256. Of this amount, \$12,347,807 comprises debt backed by the full faith and credit of the government.

**The Town’s Outstanding Debt and Liabilities
General Obligation Bonds, Capital Leases, and Liabilities**

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
General obligation bonds	\$ 4,669,259	\$ 5,471,966	\$ 7,678,548	\$ 8,771,861	\$ 12,347,807	\$ 14,243,827
Revenue bonds	-	-	1,210,000	1,335,000	1,210,000	1,335,000
Payable to AMP:						
Contract	-	-	776,697	836,697	776,697	836,697
Promissory note	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bond anticipation notes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compensated absences	222,463	197,524	140,718	131,500	363,181	329,024
Landfill liability:						
Closed landfill	2,300,000	2,400,000	-	-	2,300,000	2,400,000
Region 2000	-	-	48,616	44,657	48,616	44,657
Transfer station	-	-	24,710	24,167	24,710	24,167
Active landfill	-	-	3,318,245	3,242,318	3,318,245	3,242,318
Total	\$ 7,191,722	\$ 8,069,490	\$ 13,197,534	\$ 14,386,200	\$ 20,389,256	\$ 22,455,690

The Town’s total debt decreased by \$2,081,020 or 12.7% during the current fiscal year due to regular debt payments and debt savings as a result of the prior year General Obligation Bond Series 2017 A & B Refunding.

The Town maintains an AAA rating (insured) from Standard & Poor’s and an A3 rating from Moody’s for its outstanding general obligation debt.

Additional information on the Town’s long-term debt can be found in Note 8 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year’s Budgets and Rates

- As with other American Municipal Power members, the Town will continue its participation in projects designed to provide diversity in our wholesale power portfolio. At present, approximately 8% of the Town’s electricity is from renewable sources such as, a hydro-electric generation facility and a solar power generation facility, with the goal of increasing that to 15%. The Town has also addressed other revenue sources such as pole attachment agreements and right-of-way fees to ensure that competitiveness and maximization of revenues in these areas. The Town will also continue to focus on providing exemplary customer service and reliability for our customers by upgrading and building new distribution line circuits.
- The Town continues to analyze its financial situation and implement the necessary measures to maintain and expand adequate levels of fund balance to mitigate risks, provide a back-up plan for revenue shortfalls, and ensure that appropriate amounts are available for emergencies. However, maintaining financial stability with ever-challenging State mandates and reduced State funding of required services is perhaps the greatest short-term threat to the financial stability of the Town. A primary area feeling the effects of these challenges is Public Safety which continues to be challenged by unfunded mandates enacted into Virginia state code. One example is the regulation that requires all law enforcement agencies to provide transportation for mental health cases where an emergency custody order (§37.2-808 *Code of Virginia*) or temporary detention order (§37.2-809 *Code of Virginia*) is issued. The handling of these calls is placing extra demand on law enforcement officers in terms of providing dedicated transportation and patrol officer time from normal shift duties as evidenced by Public Safety overspending their fiscal year 2019 allocated budget by \$149,078.

(Continued)

- Because the Town is a service organization, a major portion of the operating budget is allocated to employee compensation and fringe benefits. Maintaining these items at a current market rate in an effort to continue to attract and maintain a strong workforce continues to present a challenge.
- The Town continues to make strides to combat an aging infrastructure in our enterprise funds as well as general fund. Capital improvements have been overlooked in an effort to shore up core services for a number of years and infrastructure is at an age where it must be addressed in the short-term. Total expenses for Governmental Activities rose by 8.2% in fiscal year 2019 partly attributed to some unforeseen and unbudgeted infrastructure repairs. Capital outlay expense has been redirected to provide more efficient services, as well as maintain and enhance hydro generation operations, system extensions, and circuit reliability maintenance as part of the electric utility operation. An apparent increase in energy and energy transmission costs is expected to continue to be passed through the energy market to distributors. This makes it imperative that the Town continue to evaluate all options in energy production in order to stabilize costs for our customers.
- The Town is continuing to proceed with closure of its current active landfill facility as it is nearing capacity. This will carry with it significant closure and post-closure costs. In accordance with federal and state laws the Town is required to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions for thirty years once capacity is reached and a final cover is placed on the landfill. In addition, the Town continues to meet DEQ testing and monitoring requirements on its current closed landfill with additional expenses resulting from those standards.
- The Town continues to explore the feasibility of a passenger rail stop within Town limits. The Town is working with the Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation (DRPT) on a study to determine the need for the proposed rail stop. The Bedford-Franklin Regional Rail Initiative continues to develop what is needed in order to have a successful outcome to bringing an economically-viable public transit option to town.
- The Town continues to focus on areas where physical improvements should be made related to pedestrian safety and to promote accessibility at a level defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act. A project for revitalization in the Bridge Street area was begun in 2017 and will continue into the future as a way to improve the economic climate in the town through physical improvements throughout the central business district.
- Economic Development continues to be a top priority for Town Council as evidenced by the designation of one-half cent of meals tax revenue generated being earmarked for economic development initiatives only. Town Council continues to collaborate with the Bedford County Economic Development Authority and the Town of Bedford Economic Development Authority (EDA) to attract new economic development opportunities through various block grants and performance-based incentive programs administered through the Economic Development Coordinator. In addition, Council continues to have a major focus on community planning and the level of service required for accommodating growth and providing resources for a sustainable future.
- The Town continues to march toward the future incorporation of areas adjacent to Town Corporate limits in the next phase of the Voluntary Settlement Agreement. The Town will expand by approximately four square miles and will need to provide citizens in those areas the enhanced level of services that are currently provided to existing Town residents. This will have significant budget and economic impacts on the Town's funding streams.

(Continued)

- The Town continues to maintain a standard of excellence in providing fiduciary responsibility by ensuring that financial resources are collected, safe-guarded, maximized and dispersed in a fiscally judicious manner. We provide optimal services to a wide range of constituents in a transparent and professional way that meets the expectations of those we serve. One way that we measure our standard of excellence is by the awards that we receive. Last fiscal year the Town was awarded the Distinguished Budget Presentation by the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA). In order to receive this award, a governmental entity must publish a document that meets guidelines established by the National Advisory Council on State and Local Budgeting and the GFOA's best practices on budgeting as a policy document, as an operations guide, as a financial plan, and as a communication device. The Town will continue to heighten standards that will ensure that the locality is marked for excellence by achieving future award recognitions.

All of these factors will continue to be an economic consideration in the Town's future budgeting processes.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Finance Department, Town of Bedford, 215 East Main Street, Bedford, Virginia 24523.

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**BASIC FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS**

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2019

	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	\$ 2,676,524	\$ 13,262,345	\$ 15,938,869	\$ 176,620
Investments (Note 2)	782,692	-	782,692	-
Receivables, net (Note 3)	975,509	2,486,104	3,461,613	-
Internal balances (Note 4)	5,246	(5,246)	-	-
Due from component unit	190,768	-	190,768	-
Due from other governmental units (Note 5)	86,237	-	86,237	-
Inventories	-	943,535	943,535	-
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted (Note 2)	3,361,644	954,760	4,316,404	-
BRWA debt service receivable (Note 6)	3,716,993	-	3,716,993	-
Net investment in direct financing lease (Note 18)	-	2,121,269	2,121,269	-
Capital assets: (Note 7)				
Nondepreciable	2,221,313	1,512,339	3,733,652	-
Depreciable, net	11,614,713	17,308,211	28,922,924	-
Total assets	<u>25,631,639</u>	<u>38,583,317</u>	<u>64,214,956</u>	<u>176,620</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred outflows related to pensions (Notes 11 and 14)	452,685	294,204	746,889	-
Deferred outflows related to other postemployment benefits (Notes 12, 13, and 14)	34,115	21,793	55,908	-
Deferred charge on refunding	-	493,328	493,328	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>486,800</u>	<u>809,325</u>	<u>1,296,125</u>	<u>-</u>
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	100,548	1,272,242	1,372,790	1,432
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	165,439	90,113	255,552	-
Accrued interest payable	42,312	85,534	127,846	-
Customer security deposits	-	360,654	360,654	-
Due to primary government	-	-	-	190,768
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Net pension liability (Notes 11 and 14)	3,667,803	2,383,712	6,051,515	-
Net other postemployment benefit liability (Notes 12, 13, and 14)	318,230	200,169	518,399	-
Due within one year (Note 8)	1,080,676	1,469,558	2,550,234	-
Due in more than one year (Note 8)	6,111,046	11,727,976	17,839,022	-
Total liabilities	<u>11,486,054</u>	<u>17,589,958</u>	<u>29,076,012</u>	<u>192,200</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred inflows related to pensions (Notes 11 and 14)	164,150	106,682	270,832	-
Deferred inflows related to other postemployment benefits (Notes 12, 13, and 14)	21,439	13,904	35,343	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>185,589</u>	<u>120,586</u>	<u>306,175</u>	<u>-</u>
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	13,176,562	9,648,633	22,825,195	-
Restricted for:				
Other grants	130,766	-	130,766	-
Debt collateral	3,159,620	91,179	3,250,799	-
2010 GO Bond restriction	71,258	-	71,258	-
Landfill	-	502,927	502,927	-
Utility deposits	-	360,654	360,654	-
Unrestricted	(2,091,410)	11,078,705	8,987,295	(15,580)
Total net position	<u>\$ 14,446,796</u>	<u>\$ 21,682,098</u>	<u>\$ 36,128,894</u>	<u>\$ (15,580)</u>

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

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

**BALANCE SHEET –
GOVERNMENTAL FUND
June 30, 2019**

	General
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	\$ 2,676,524
Investments (Note 2)	782,692
Receivables, net (Note 3)	975,509
Due from other funds (Note 4)	5,246
Due from component unit	190,768
Due from other governmental units (Note 5)	86,237
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted (Note 2)	3,361,644
BRWA debt service receivable (Note 6)	3,716,993
	\$ 11,795,613
 LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCE	
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 100,548
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	165,439
	265,987
 DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Unavailable revenue (Note 3)	4,484,205
 FUND BALANCE (Note 10)	
Nonspendable	898,214
Restricted	3,361,644
Assigned	184,398
Unassigned	2,601,165
	7,045,421
 Total liabilities	 265,987
 Total fund balance	 7,045,421
 Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balance	 \$ 11,795,613

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

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

**RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2019**

Total Fund Balance – Governmental Fund	\$ 7,045,421
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	
Nondepreciable capital assets	\$ 2,221,313
Depreciable capital assets, net	<u>11,614,713</u>
	13,836,026
Certain receivables are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.	
	4,484,205
Financial statement elements related to other postemployment benefits and pensions are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	
Deferred outflows related to:	
Pensions	452,685
Other postemployment benefits	<u>34,115</u>
	486,800
Deferred inflows related to:	
Pensions	(164,150)
Other postemployment benefits	<u>(21,439)</u>
	(185,589)
Net pension liability	(3,667,803)
Net other postemployment benefits liability	(318,230)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	
General obligation bonds	(4,669,259)
Accrued interest payable	(42,312)
Compensated absences	(222,463)
Landfill postclosure liability	<u>(2,300,000)</u>
	<u>(7,234,034)</u>
Total Net Position – Governmental Activities	<u><u>\$ 14,446,796</u></u>

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

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCE – GOVERNMENTAL FUND
Year Ended June 30, 2019**

	General
REVENUES	
General property taxes	\$ 1,747,136
Other local taxes	2,406,895
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses	31,062
Fines and forfeitures	55,232
Investment earnings	229,714
Charges for services	131,331
County reversion payments (Note 22)	750,000
Other	154,721
Intergovernmental	2,065,501
BRWA debt service payments (Note 6)	746,231
Recovered costs	308,107
Total revenues	8,625,930
EXPENDITURES	
Current	
General government administration	1,060,469
Judicial administration	4,200
Public safety	3,071,027
Public works	3,767,930
Education	152,415
Parks, recreation, and cultural	31,752
Community development	468,083
Debt service	
Principal retirement	802,707
Interest and fiscal charges	126,256
Total expenditures	9,484,839
Deficiency of revenues over expenditures	(858,909)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	4,814
Transfers in	500,000
Total other financing sources	504,814
Net change in fund balance	(354,095)
FUND BALANCE AT JULY 1	7,399,516
FUND BALANCE AT JUNE 30	\$ 7,045,421

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

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

**RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended June 30, 2019**

Net Change in Fund Balance – Governmental Fund	\$	(354,095)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures; however, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.		
Capital outlays	\$ 754,884	
Depreciation expense	<u>(1,161,958)</u>	(407,074)
Governmental funds do not report contributions of capital assets that will be used in operations because they are not relevant to the assessment of near-term liquidity.		
Road annexation		229,204
Governmental funds report debt service amounts received from BRWA as revenue, while this represents repayment of principal of the long-term receivable in governmental activities.		
		(651,014)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
		17,677
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provides current financial resources while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction has an effect on net position.		
Principal repayments and other long-term debt reductions:		
General obligation bonds	802,707	
Landfill postclosure (net change)	<u>100,000</u>	902,707
Governmental funds report employer pension contributions as expenditures. However in the Statement of Activities, the cost of pension benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as pension expense.		
Pension contributions	451,760	
Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions	<u>(290,112)</u>	161,648
Governmental funds report employer other postemployment benefit contributions as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of these benefits earned, net of employee contributions, is reported as other postemployment benefit expense.		
Employer other postemployment benefit contributions	13,082	
Other postemployment benefit expense	<u>(33,852)</u>	(20,770)
Governmental funds report the effect of discounts and premiums when debt is first issued; whereas, these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. Interest is recognized as an expenditure in the governmental funds when it is due. In the Statement of Activities, interest expense is recognized as it accrues, regardless of when it is due. The net effect of those differences is as follows:		
Interest expense	<u>6,066</u>	6,066
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.		
		<u>(24,939)</u>
Change in Net Position – Governmental Activities	\$	<u><u>(140,590)</u></u>

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

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE –
BUDGET AND ACTUAL – GENERAL FUND
Year Ended June 30, 2019**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
General property taxes	\$ 1,672,157	\$ 1,672,157	\$ 1,747,136	\$ 74,979
Other local taxes	2,283,475	2,283,475	2,406,895	123,420
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses	8,450	8,450	31,062	22,612
Fines and forfeitures	55,000	55,000	55,232	232
Investment earnings	76,000	76,000	229,714	153,714
Charges for services	89,250	89,250	131,331	42,081
Other	790,201	790,201	904,721	114,520
Intergovernmental	3,133,954	3,562,689	2,065,501	(1,497,188)
BRWA debt service payments	746,231	746,231	746,231	-
Recovered costs	195,468	195,468	308,107	112,639
	<u>9,050,186</u>	<u>9,478,921</u>	<u>8,625,930</u>	<u>(852,991)</u>
Total revenues				
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
General government administration	1,039,195	1,105,117	1,060,469	44,648
Judicial administration	4,200	4,200	4,200	-
Public safety	2,878,994	2,921,949	3,071,027	(149,078)
Public works	4,302,095	5,027,038	3,767,930	1,259,108
Education	75,000	75,000	152,415	(77,415)
Parks, recreation, and cultural	33,050	33,050	31,752	1,298
Community development	299,050	715,901	468,083	247,818
Debt service				
Principal retirement	802,710	802,710	802,707	3
Interest and fiscal charges	126,292	126,292	126,256	36
	<u>9,560,586</u>	<u>10,811,257</u>	<u>9,484,839</u>	<u>1,326,418</u>
Total expenditures				
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	<u>(510,400)</u>	<u>(1,332,336)</u>	<u>(858,909)</u>	<u>473,427</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	10,400	10,400	4,814	(5,586)
Transfers in	500,000	500,000	500,000	-
	<u>510,400</u>	<u>510,400</u>	<u>504,814</u>	<u>(5,586)</u>
Total other financing sources				
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (821,936)</u>	<u>\$ (354,095)</u>	<u>\$ 467,841</u>

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

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION –
PROPRIETARY FUNDS

June 30, 2019

	Business-Type Activities – Enterprise Funds		
	Solid Waste	Electric	Total
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	\$ 149,597	\$ 13,112,748	\$ 13,262,345
Receivables, net (Note 3)	122,806	2,363,298	2,486,104
Inventories	-	943,535	943,535
Total current assets	272,403	16,419,581	16,691,984
NONCURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted (Note 2)	502,927	451,833	954,760
Net investment in direct financing lease (Note 18)	-	2,121,269	2,121,269
Capital assets: (Note 7)			
Nondepreciable	506,831	1,005,508	1,512,339
Depreciable, net	762,062	16,546,149	17,308,211
Total noncurrent assets	1,771,820	20,124,759	21,896,579
Total assets	2,044,223	36,544,340	38,588,563
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred outflows related to pensions (Notes 11 and 14)	36,604	257,600	294,204
Deferred outflows related to other postemployment benefits (Notes 12, 13, and 14)	2,833	18,960	21,793
Deferred charges on refunding	-	493,328	493,328
Total deferred outflows of resources	39,437	769,888	809,325
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	21,664	1,250,578	1,272,242
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	11,802	78,311	90,113
Accrued interest payable	4,417	81,117	85,534
Due to other funds (Note 4)	5,246	-	5,246
Customer security deposits	-	360,654	360,654
Noncurrent liabilities due within one year (Note 8)	82,444	1,387,114	1,469,558
Total current liabilities	125,573	3,157,774	3,283,347
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES			
Net pension liability (Notes 11 and 14)	296,575	2,087,137	2,383,712
Net other postemployment benefit liability (Notes 12, 13, and 14)	26,356	173,813	200,169
Due in more than one year (Note 8)	3,805,273	7,922,703	11,727,976
Total noncurrent liabilities	4,128,204	10,183,653	14,311,857
Total liabilities	4,253,777	13,341,427	17,595,204
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred inflows related to pensions (Notes 11 and 14)	13,273	93,409	106,682
Deferred inflows related to other postemployment benefits (Notes 12, 13, and 14)	1,785	12,119	13,904
Total deferred inflows of resources	15,058	105,528	120,586
NET POSITION (DEFICIT)			
Net investment in capital assets	791,351	8,857,282	9,648,633
Restricted for:			
Debt collateral	-	91,179	91,179
Landfill	502,927	-	502,927
Utility deposits	-	360,654	360,654
Unrestricted	(3,479,453)	14,558,158	11,078,705
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (2,185,175)	\$ 23,867,273	\$ 21,682,098

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

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION –
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
Year Ended June 30, 2019**

	Business-Type Activities – Enterprise Funds		
	Solid Waste	Electric	Total
OPERATING REVENUES			
Charges for services	\$ 879,479	\$ 23,623,925	\$ 24,503,404
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Refuse collection	229,986	-	229,986
Refuse disposal	375,330	-	375,330
Transmission and distribution	-	1,286,696	1,286,696
Power generation	-	273,650	273,650
Purchased power	-	15,833,753	15,833,753
Meter reading	-	56,635	56,635
Landfill closure and postclosure care	88,550	-	88,550
Administration	157,641	1,392,057	1,549,698
Maintenance and repair	-	228,705	228,705
Depreciation	160,978	899,373	1,060,351
Total operating expenses	1,012,485	19,970,869	20,983,354
Operating income (loss)	(133,006)	3,653,056	3,520,050
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)			
Interest income	7,474	449,478	456,952
Interest expense	(11,578)	(336,023)	(347,601)
Net nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(4,104)	113,455	109,351
Income (loss) before transfers	(137,110)	3,766,511	3,629,401
TRANSFERS OUT (Note 4)	-	(500,000)	(500,000)
Change in net position	(137,110)	3,266,511	3,129,401
NET POSITION (DEFICIT) AT JULY 1	(2,048,065)	20,600,762	18,552,697
NET POSITION (DEFICIT) AT JUNE 30	\$ (2,185,175)	\$ 23,867,273	\$ 21,682,098

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

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS – PROPRIETARY FUNDS
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Business-Type Activities – Enterprise Funds		
	Solid Waste	Electric	Total
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from customers	\$ 868,793	\$ 23,851,254	\$ 24,720,047
Payments to suppliers	(429,252)	(17,131,001)	(17,560,253)
Payments to employees	(310,914)	(2,290,473)	(2,601,387)
Net cash provided by operating activities	128,627	4,429,780	4,558,407
NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Interfund borrowing	(518,831)	18,931	(499,900)
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities	(518,831)	18,931	(499,900)
CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of capital assets	(8,476)	(1,113,459)	(1,121,935)
Principal paid on capital debt	(61,309)	(1,217,004)	(1,278,313)
Interest paid on capital debt	(13,059)	(298,916)	(311,975)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(82,844)	(2,629,379)	(2,712,223)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received	7,474	449,478	456,952
Net cash provided by investing activities	7,474	449,478	456,952
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(465,574)	2,268,810	1,803,236
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Beginning at July 1	1,118,198	11,295,771	12,413,969
Ending at June 30	\$ 652,624	\$ 13,564,581	\$ 14,217,205
RECONCILIATION TO EXHIBIT 8			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 149,597	\$ 13,112,748	\$ 13,262,345
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted	502,927	451,833	954,760
	\$ 652,524	\$ 13,564,581	\$ 14,217,105

(Continued)

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

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS – PROPRIETARY FUNDS
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Business-Type Activities – Enterprise Funds		
	Solid Waste	Electric	Total
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating income (loss)	\$ (133,006)	\$ 3,653,056	\$ 3,520,050
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	160,978	899,373	1,060,351
Landfill closure and postclosure care	80,429	-	80,429
Pension expense net of employer contributions	11,969	(232,188)	(220,219)
Other postemployment benefit expense net of employer contributions	3,399	4,436	7,835
Change in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in:			
Receivables, net	(10,686)	161,072	150,386
Net investment in direct financing lease	-	61,584	61,584
Inventories	-	(7,000)	(7,000)
(Decrease) increase in:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	10,759	(121,326)	(110,567)
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	3,366	(1,699)	1,667
Customer security deposits	-	4,673	4,673
Compensated absences	1,419	7,799	9,218
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 128,627</u>	<u>\$ 4,429,780</u>	<u>\$ 4,558,407</u>

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

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. The Financial Reporting Entity

The Town of Bedford, Virginia (the “Town”) was originally incorporated as a city in 1968. Effective July 1, 2013, the City reverted to town status, as more fully described in Note 22. The Town operates a Council-Manager form of government and provides municipal services to its residents. The financial statements of the reporting entity include only those of the Town (the primary government).

Discretely presented component units

Town of Bedford Redevelopment and Housing Authority

Under the *Code of Virginia*, the Commonwealth of Virginia created in each town and county a redevelopment and housing authority which is a separate political subdivision of the Commonwealth. In 1970, Town Council activated the Town of Bedford Redevelopment and Housing Authority (the “Authority”). The Authority owns and operates federal and state-assisted housing projects for low-income families and administers urban development projects. Commissioners of the Authority are appointed by Town Council; however, the Town is not financially accountable for the Authority.

Industrial Development Authority of the Town of Bedford

In 1970 Town Council created the Industrial Development Authority of the Town of Bedford (the “IDA”). The IDA was established to promote industry and develop trade within the Town. The IDA is governed by a board of seven directors appointed by Town Council; however, the Town is not financially accountable for the IDA.

The following entities are excluded from the accompanying financial statements:

Jointly Governed organizations

Region 2000 Services Authority

During 2008, the Town, in conjunction with the Counties of Campbell, Nelson, and Appomattox, and the City of Lynchburg, created the Region 2000 Services Authority (the “Region 2000”). In 2013, the Town requested their agreement with the Authority be terminated as the Town now has full access to Bedford County’s landfill. The Authority agreed to release the Town. The Town will continue to be responsible for the closure and post-closure cost previously incurred at the Authority, which is recorded in the long-term liabilities of the solid waste fund.

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

A. The Financial Reporting Entity (Continued)

Related organizations

Other Boards and Commissions

Town Council appoints certain members of various boards and commissions' governing bodies as provided under state and local laws and ordinances. However, the boards and commissions are advisory in nature and the Town is not financially accountable for these organizations.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

The statement of 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 enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

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

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*, as are the proprietary fund 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.

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Town considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 45 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Intergovernmental revenues, consisting principally of categorical aid from federal and state agencies, are recognized when earned or at the time of the specific expenditure. Sales, communication sales and use, and public utility taxes, which are collected by the Commonwealth of Virginia and public utilities, respectively, and subsequently remitted to the Town, are recognized as revenues and receivables when measurable and available.

The Town reports the following major governmental fund:

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

The Town reports the following major proprietary funds:

The *solid waste fund* accounts for solid waste operations.

The *electric fund* accounts for electric distribution operations.

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

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

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Following are the procedures used to establish the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- 1) Prior to May 1, the Town Manager submits to Town Council a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- 2) Public hearings are conducted to obtain citizen comments.
- 3) Prior to June 30, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an appropriations resolution. The appropriations ordinance places legal restrictions on expenditures at the fund level.
- 4) The Town Manager is authorized to transfer budget amounts between departments within any fund; however, any revisions that alter the total budget amounts and/or appropriations of any fund must be approved by Town Council. Town Council approved additional appropriations of approximately \$1,300,000 during the current fiscal year primarily for unanticipated expenditures in general governmental administration, public works, public safety, and potential grant expenditures in community development.
- 5) Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device for all funds.
- 6) The budget for the general fund is adopted on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Appropriations lapse on June 30 for all Town funds except for carry-forward requests approved by Council.

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Town considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

F. Investments and Fair Value Measurement

Investments are stated at fair value.

The Town categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset and are described as follows.

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets;
- Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs;
- Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

G. Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts

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

H. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Inventories consist of electric department parts and materials held for consumption, which are expensed when used.

I. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant and equipment, and infrastructure assets, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. *Capital assets* are defined by the Town as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of three years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. Donated capital assets, donated works of art and similar items, and capital assets received in a service concession arrangement are reported at acquisition value rather than fair value.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

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

Buildings and improvements	30-40 years
Machinery and equipment	5-10 years
Distribution and transmission systems	40-50 years
Infrastructure	40-50 years

Certain capital assets used specifically in landfill operations are depreciated based on the percentage of capacity used.

Infrastructure assets include roads, bridges, underground pipe (other than related to utilities), traffic signals, etc.

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

J. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statements that presents net position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. These items represent a consumption of net position that applies to future periods and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. The Town has the following items that qualify for reporting in this category:

- Deferred loss on refunding. A deferred loss on refunding is a deferred outflow which results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.
- Contributions subsequent to the measurement date for pensions and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) are always a deferred outflow; this will be applied to the net pension or OPEB liability in the next fiscal year.
- Differences between expected and actual experience for economic/demographic factors in the measurement of the total pension or OPEB liability. This difference will be recognized in pension or OPEB expense over the closed five year period and may be reported as a deferred inflow or outflow as appropriate.
- Changes in actuarial assumptions that will be recognized in the pension and OPEB expenses over the closed five year period.
- Changes in proportionate share between measurement dates on OPEB liability. This difference will be recognized in OPEB expense over the remaining service life of the employees subject to the plan.

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

- The governmental fund reports unavailable revenue from property taxes and other receivables, such as Bedford Regional Water Authority (BRWA) receivable, not collected within 45 days of year end and property taxes levied to fund future years.
- Differences between expected and actual experience for economic/demographic factors in the measurement of the total pension or OPEB liability. This difference will be recognized in pension or OPEB expense over the closed five year period and may be reported as a deferred inflow or outflow as appropriate.
- Difference between projected and actual earnings on pension and OPEB plan investments. This difference will be recognized in pension or OPEB expense over the closed five year period and may be reported as a deferred outflow or inflow as appropriate.
- Changes in actuarial assumptions that will be recognized in the pension and OPEB expenses over the closed five year period.

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

K. Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

L. Compensated Absences

Town employees accumulate vacation time depending upon their length of service. Outstanding vacation time up to 30 days is payable upon termination of employment. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in the governmental fund only when the amounts are due and payable. Management believes the long-term portion of compensated absences is immaterial.

M. Long-Term Obligations

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

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

N. Net Position/Fund Balance

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

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

N. Net Position/Fund Balance (Continued)

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

- **Nonspendable** – Amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The “not in spendable form” criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash.
- **Restricted** – Amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation.
- **Committed** – Amounts constrained to specific purposes by the Town using its highest level of decision making authority; to be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purposes unless the same level of action is taken to remove or change the constraint.
- **Assigned** – Amounts that are constrained by the Town’s intent to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed. Fund balance may be assigned either through the encumbrance process as a result of normal purchasing activity (which includes the issuance of a purchase order), or by the Town Manager or his designee.
- **Unassigned** – Amounts that are available for any purpose; positive amounts are reported only in the general fund.

O. Restricted Amounts

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

P. Minimum Fund Balance Policy

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

Q. Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the appropriation, is employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the governmental funds. Significant encumbrances as of June 30 totaled \$184,398 in the general fund.

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

R. Estimates

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

Note 2. Deposits and Investments

Deposits

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

Investments

Investment policy

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

Pursuant to Sec. 2.1-234.7 of the *Code of Virginia*, the Treasury Board of the Commonwealth sponsors the LGIP and has delegated certain functions to the State Treasurer. The LGIP (a 2a-7 like pool) reports to the Treasury Board at their regularly scheduled monthly meetings and the fair value of the position in LGIP is the same as the value of the pool shares (i.e., the LGIP maintains a stable net asset value of \$1 per share). The investment policy specifies that no investment may have a maturity greater than three months from the date of purchase.

The Town has invested bond proceeds subject to rebate of arbitrage earnings in the SNAP (a 2a-7 like pool), which is an open-ended management investment company registered with the SEC designed to assist local governments in complying with the arbitrage rebate requirements of the Tax Reform Act of 1986. This program provides comprehensive investment management, accounting, and arbitrage rebate calculation services for proceeds of tax-exempt financing.

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 2. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Credit risk

As required by state statute or by the Town, the policy requires that commercial paper have a short-term debt rating of no less than “A-1” (or its equivalent) from at least two of the following; Moody’s Investors Service, Standard & Poor’s, or Fitch Investor’s Service, provided that the issuing corporation has a net worth of \$50,000,000 and its long-term debt is rated A or better by Moody’s and Standard & Poor’s. Banker’s acceptances and certificates of deposit maturing in less than one year must have a short-term debt rating of at least “A-1” by Standard & Poor’s and “P-1” by Moody’s Investor Service. Open-ended investment funds must be registered under the Securities Act of the Commonwealth or the Federal Investment Company Act of 1940, provided that they invest only in securities approved for investment herein. Commonwealth of Virginia and Virginia Local Government Obligations secured by debt service reserve funds not subject to annual appropriation must be rated AA or higher by Moody’s or Standard & Poor’s. Repurchase agreements require that the counterparty be rated “A” or better by Moody’s and Standard & Poor’s.

Concentration of credit risk

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

Interest rate risk

The Policy limits certain investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. Agency securities purchased must mature within five years of the date of purchase. Prime commercial paper must mature with 270 days of the date of purchase, and banker’s acceptances must mature within 180 days of the date of purchase.

As of June 30, the fair value, credit rating, percentage of portfolio, and weighted average maturity of investments are as follows:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Standard & Poor’s Credit Rating</u>	<u>Percentage of Portfolio</u>	<u>Weighted Average Maturity*</u>
Government and Agency Bonds	\$ 782,692	AAA	100.00%	20.68

*Weighted average maturity in years

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 2. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Investments (Continued)

Custodial credit risk

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

Deposits and investments consist of the following:

Deposits	\$ 20,431,893
Investments	782,692
	\$ 21,214,585
Total deposits and investments	\$ 21,214,585

Reconciliation of deposits and investments to Exhibit 1:

Cash and cash equivalents – primary government	\$ 15,938,869
Cash and cash equivalents – component units	176,620
Investments – primary government	782,692
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted – primary government	4,316,404
	\$ 21,214,585
Total deposits and investments	\$ 21,214,585

Restricted cash and cash equivalents

Restricted cash and cash equivalents consists of the following:

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Unspent shared revenue sharing	\$ 71,258	\$ -	\$ 71,258
Maintained as a condition of certain bond instruments	3,159,620	91,179	3,250,799
Utility deposits	-	360,654	360,654
Landfill closure	-	502,927	502,927
Grant restrictions	130,766	-	130,766
	\$ 3,361,644	\$ 954,760	\$ 4,316,404
	\$ 3,361,644	\$ 954,760	\$ 4,316,404

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 2. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Investments (Continued)

Restricted cash and cash equivalents (Continued)

The Town categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by U.S. GAAP. The Town has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019:

	Level 1
Debt securities	
Government and Agency Bonds	\$ 782,692
Total	\$ 782,692

Debt and equity securities classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities.

Note 3. Receivables

Receivables for the individual major funds are as follows:

	General	Solid Waste	Electric	Total
Receivables				
Taxes	\$ 843,046	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 843,046
Accounts	189,848	177,609	2,768,916	3,136,373
Gross receivables	1,032,894	177,609	2,768,916	3,979,419
Less allowance for uncollectibles	(57,385)	(54,803)	(405,618)	(517,806)
Net receivables	\$ 975,509	\$ 122,806	\$ 2,363,298	\$ 3,461,613

Governmental funds report *unavailable revenue* in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. At June 30, *unavailable revenue* related to taxes receivable was \$767,212 and the BRWA debt service receivable was \$3,716,993.

Note 4. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

Amounts due from/to other funds are as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General	Solid Waste	\$ 5,246
		\$ 5,246

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 4. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers (Continued)

The primary purpose of the interfund balances is to fund negative pooled cash amounts in the solid waste fund.

Interfund transfers totaling \$500,000 from the electric fund to the general fund were to finance general fund programs in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

Note 5. Due From Other Governmental Units

Amounts due from other governmental units is as follows:

	Governmental Activities
Bedford County	
Local sales tax	\$ 36,911
State of Virginia	
Communications tax	19,083
Rental tax	2,193
Other	28,050
	\$ 86,237

Note 6. BRWA Debt Service Receivable

On July 1, 2013, the water and sewer fund was closed. Certain assets were transferred to the newly created BRWA. In consideration, BRWA agreed to pay debt service on certain General Obligation Bonds of the Town. The receivable has been deferred in the governmental funds as the amounts are not considered available, however, is recognized in the fund statements as recovered costs when normal payments are received. The receivable is due as follows:

Year Ending	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 470,611	\$ 84,273
2021	475,027	80,070
2022	482,343	72,881
2023	490,012	65,475
2024	582,000	53,071
2025-2026	1,217,000	54,103
	\$ 3,716,993	\$ 409,873

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 7. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year was as follows:

<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Capital assets, not depreciated				
Land	\$ 1,877,702	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,877,702
Construction in progress	80,292	325,336	(62,017)	343,611
Total capital assets, not depreciated	<u>1,957,994</u>	<u>325,336</u>	<u>(62,017)</u>	<u>2,221,313</u>
Capital assets, depreciated				
Buildings and improvements	7,773,582	163,067	-	7,936,649
Machinery and equipment	10,493,944	290,083	(10,580)	10,773,447
Infrastructure	14,592,473	267,619	-	14,860,092
Total capital assets, depreciated	32,859,999	720,769	(10,580)	33,570,188
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(20,804,097)</u>	<u>(1,161,958)</u>	10,580	<u>(21,955,475)</u>
Total capital assets, depreciated, net	<u>12,055,902</u>	<u>(441,189)</u>	-	<u>11,614,713</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 14,013,896</u>	<u>\$ (115,853)</u>	<u>\$ (62,017)</u>	<u>\$ 13,836,026</u>
<u>Business-Type Activities</u>				
Capital assets, not depreciated				
Land	\$ 710,517	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 710,517
Construction in progress	466,291	662,861	(327,330)	801,822
Total capital assets, not depreciated	<u>1,176,808</u>	<u>662,861</u>	<u>(327,330)</u>	<u>1,512,339</u>
Capital assets, depreciated				
Buildings and improvements	14,800,237	-	-	14,800,237
Machinery and equipment	7,558,755	729,716	(67,846)	8,220,625
Landfill development costs	3,315,945	-	-	3,315,945
Distribution and transmission systems	17,457,282	56,688	-	17,513,970
Total capital assets, depreciated	43,132,219	786,404	(67,846)	43,850,777
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(25,550,061)</u>	<u>(1,060,351)</u>	67,846	<u>(26,542,566)</u>
Total capital assets, depreciated, net	<u>17,582,158</u>	<u>(273,947)</u>	-	<u>17,308,211</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 18,758,966</u>	<u>\$ 388,914</u>	<u>\$ (327,330)</u>	<u>\$ 18,820,550</u>

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 7. Capital Assets (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs as follows:

Governmental activities		
General government administration	\$	201,251
Public safety		469,199
Public works		312,799
Community development		178,709
		<u>1,161,958</u>
	\$	<u>1,161,958</u>
Business-type activities		
Solid waste	\$	160,978
Electric		899,373
		<u>1,060,351</u>
	\$	<u>1,060,351</u>

Note 8. Long-Term Liabilities

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

Governmental Activities	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
General obligation bonds	\$ 5,471,966	\$ -	\$ (802,707)	\$ 4,669,259	\$ 628,213
Compensated absences	197,524	222,463	(197,524)	222,463	222,463
Landfill liability:					
Closed landfill	2,400,000	-	(100,000)	2,300,000	230,000
				<u>2,300,000</u>	<u>230,000</u>
Governmental activities long-term liabilities	\$ 8,069,490	\$ 222,463	\$ (1,100,231)	\$ 7,191,722	\$ 1,080,676
	<u>8,069,490</u>	<u>222,463</u>	<u>(1,100,231)</u>	<u>7,191,722</u>	<u>1,080,676</u>

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

Note 8. Long-Term Liabilities (Continued)

Business-Type Activities	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
General obligation bonds	\$ 8,771,861	\$ -	\$ (1,093,313)	\$ 7,678,548	\$ 1,133,840
Revenue bonds	1,335,000	-	(125,000)	1,210,000	135,000
Payable to AMP:					
Contract (Note 15)	836,697	-	(60,000)	776,697	60,000
Compensated absences	131,500	140,718	(131,500)	140,718	140,718
Landfill liability:					
Region 2000	44,657	3,959	-	48,616	-
Transfer station	24,167	543	-	24,710	-
Active landfill	3,242,318	75,927	-	3,318,245	-
Business-type activities long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 14,386,200</u>	<u>\$ 221,147</u>	<u>\$ (1,409,813)</u>	<u>\$ 13,197,534</u>	<u>\$ 1,469,558</u>

Governmental activities long-term liabilities are liquidated by the general fund.

Compensated absences are expected to be liquidated in the upcoming year.

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

Year Ending June 30,	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities				AMP
	General Obligation		General Obligation				Obligations
	Bonds		Bonds		Revenue Bonds		Contract
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal
2020	\$ 628,213	\$ 109,528	\$ 1,133,840	\$ 167,482	\$ 135,000	\$ 91,963	\$ 60,000
2021	636,883	100,855	1,159,100	143,033	145,000	81,224	60,000
2022	649,123	89,064	1,184,780	118,039	160,000	69,509	60,000
2023	661,811	76,911	1,210,460	92,490	170,000	56,818	60,000
2024	678,280	59,612	974,720	66,386	185,000	43,346	60,000
2025-2029	1,414,949	60,733	2,015,648	67,361	415,000	41,198	300,000
2030-2034	-	-	-	-	-	-	176,697
	<u>\$ 4,669,259</u>	<u>\$ 496,703</u>	<u>\$ 7,678,548</u>	<u>\$ 654,791</u>	<u>\$ 1,210,000</u>	<u>\$ 384,058</u>	<u>\$ 776,697</u>

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 8. Long-Term Liabilities (Continued)

Details of long-term indebtedness are as follows:

	Interest Rates	Date Issued	Final Maturity Date	Amount of Original Issue	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
<u>General Obligation Bonds</u>						
Virginia Resources Authority:						
Taxable water and sewer	2.5%	06/1998	2019	\$ 5,225,000	\$ 167,888	\$ -
Virginia Revolving Loan Fund:						
Water and sewer	0.0	04/2002	2022	2,866,300	501,602	-
Water and sewer	0.0	09/2001	2022	1,800,000	270,000	-
Public improvement	2.8-3.6	04/2008	2023	5,472,438	328,720	-
Public improvement	2.9	03/2011	2026	5,485,000	2,741,587	-
Public improvement	1.9-2.2	12/2017	2026	5,485,000	659,462	7,678,548
					<u>\$ 4,669,259</u>	<u>\$ 7,678,548</u>
<u>Revenue Bonds</u>						
Virginia Resources Authority:						
Taxable lease	7.8	06/1996	2026	2,630,000	\$ -	\$ 1,210,000
					<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,210,000</u>
<u>Obligations Payable – AMP</u>						
Generating station contract	0.8%	N/A	2029	\$ 1,081,697	\$ -	\$ 776,697
					<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 776,697</u>

Obligations Payable – AMP

Generating Station Contract

During 2008, the Town entered into a “take or pay” power sales contract with American Municipal Power (AMP) whereby it agreed to participate in the guaranteed purchase of electric generation capacity from a coal-fired generating facility. The participants authorized AMP to acquire ownership interest in the project, and the Town agreed to purchase 1.25% of the power generated under that ownership interest. The project was cancelled, which resulted in stranded costs that are owed by each participant. The Town elected to participate in a new project, the AMP Fremont Energy Center (AFEC) natural gas combined cycle project, which reduced the estimated stranded costs to \$1,081,697, due to certain development costs being transferred to the AFEC project. The ultimate outcome that will be paid by the Town is unclear; ongoing litigation related to the failure of the project could reduce the Town’s liability, if successful. However, the Town’s share of the litigation costs will be added to this liability as they are incurred. Also, AMP’s management believes that approximately \$425,000 of the stranded costs (related to undeveloped land and permitting costs) are likely to have future benefit to the participants, and if so, would reduce the amount owed by the Town. In June 2014 the Town elected to begin repaying the estimated total stranded costs over a 15 year period. The obligation bears interest based upon AMP’s own borrowing costs, which is 0.80%.

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 9. Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care Costs

Closed landfill

The Town closed its former landfill site in 1994. In accordance with federal and state laws, the Town placed a final cover on this site and was required to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions for a minimum of ten years after closure. The cumulative amount of estimated closure and postclosure care costs for this site, less costs paid to date, totals \$2,300,000. The presence of certain contaminants has been detected in the groundwater on adjacent property. The estimated liability is based on the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) accepting the active remedy proposed by the Town. If the DEQ does not accept the active remedy, the actual costs may increase. Also, actual costs may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, changes in regulations, or other unforeseen circumstances.

Open landfill

This landfill site began accepting waste in 1994. State and federal laws require the Town to place a final cover on this site when it stops accepting waste and to perform maintenance and monitoring functions for thirty years after closure. Although closure and postclosure care costs are paid only near or after the date the landfill stops accepting waste, the Town reports a portion of these closure and postclosure care costs as an operating expense in each period based on landfill capacity used. The \$3,318,245 reported as landfill closure and postclosure liability as of June 30 represents the cumulative amount reported to date based on use of approximately 99.18% of estimated capacity. The remaining estimated cost of closure and post closure care of \$27,493 will be recognized as remaining capacity is filled. The Town is shipping most waste, except construction debris, to Bedford County's landfill and the Town expects to close the landfill in 2020. Actual costs may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, changes in regulations, or other unforeseen circumstances.

The Town uses the financial assurance test method of demonstrating its ability to fund closure and postclosure care cost.

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 10. Net Position/Fund Equity

General fund balance is classified below based primarily on the extent to which the Town is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources:

Nonspendable for:	
Corpus of permanent fund	\$ <u>898,214</u>
Restricted for:	
General governmental administration (grant funding)	41,351
Public safety (grant funding)	10,574
Community development (grant funding & cemetery)	78,841
2010 GO Bond	71,258
Debt service reserves	<u>3,159,620</u>
	<u>3,361,644</u>
Assigned to:	
General governmental administration (encumbrances)	86,664
Public works (encumbrances)	31,853
Community development (encumbrances)	<u>65,881</u>
	<u>184,398</u>
Unassigned	<u>2,601,165</u>
Total fund balance	<u><u>\$ 7,045,421</u></u>

Deficit net position

At June 30, the solid waste fund had a deficit net position of \$(2,185,175) which is anticipated to be recovered through future revenues, as well as possible transfers from the general and/or electric funds.

Note 11. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Plan description

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

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 11. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Plan description (Continued)

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

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

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:

	Number
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	119
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	16
Non-vested inactive members	30
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	67
Total inactive members	113
Active members	83
Total covered employees	315

Contributions

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

The political subdivision’s contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2019 was 17.80% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017.

This rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the political subdivision were \$745,362 and \$799,165 for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 11. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Net pension liability

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

Actuarial assumptions

The total pension liability for General Employees in the Political Subdivision's Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 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	2.50%
General Employees – Salary increases, including inflation	3.50 – 5.35%
Public Safety Employees with hazardous duty benefits – Salary increases, including inflation	3.50 – 4.75%
Investment rate of return	7.00%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation*

* Administrative expenses as a percent of the market value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 7.00%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 7.00% 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 7.00% to simplify preparation of pension liabilities.

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 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:

General Employees – Largest 10 – Non-Hazardous Duty and All Others (Non 10 Largest): Update mortality table; lowered retirement rates at older ages, changed final retirement from 70 to 75; lowered disability rates, no change to salary scale, increased rate of line of duty disability from 14% to 20%.

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 11. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Actuarial assumptions (Continued)

Public Safety Employees – Largest 10 – Hazardous Duty and All Others (Non 10 Largest):
 Update mortality table; adjustment to rates of retirement by increasing rate at 50 and lowering rate at older ages; adjusted rates of withdrawal and disability to better fit experience; changes to line of duty rates, and no changes to salary scale.

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	100.00 %		<u>4.80 %</u>
	Inflation		<u>2.50 %</u>
	*Expected arithmetic nominal return		<u>7.30 %</u>

* The above allocation provides for 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 rate of return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 6.83%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

Note 11. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (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 and teacher employer contributions, political subdivisions were also provided with an opportunity to use an alternate employer contribution rate. For the year ended June 30, 2018, the alternate rate was the employer contribution rate used in the fiscal year 2012 or 90% of the actuarially determined employer contribution rate from the June 30, 2015, actuarial valuations, whichever is greater. From July 1, 2018 on, participating employers are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. 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	\$ 27,761,106	\$ 21,273,205	\$ 6,487,901
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	394,465	-	394,465
Interest	1,884,105	-	1,884,105
Differences between expected and actual experience	(183,495)	-	(183,495)
Contributions – employer	-	799,165	(799,165)
Contributions – employee	-	187,194	(187,194)
Net investment income	-	1,560,262	(1,560,262)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,690,641)	(1,690,641)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(13,787)	13,787
Other changes	-	(1,373)	1,373
Net changes	404,434	840,820	(436,386)
Balances at June 30, 2018	\$ 28,165,540	\$ 22,114,025	\$ 6,051,515

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 11. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate

The following presents the net pension liability of the political subdivision using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the political subdivision'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:

	1.00% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1.00% Increase (8.00%)
Political subdivision's net pension liability	\$ 9,329,352	\$ 6,051,515	\$ 3,298,194

Pension expense and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the political subdivision recognized pension expense of \$363,492. At June 30, 2019, the political subdivision reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 97,948
Change in assumptions	1,527	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	172,884
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	745,362	-
Total	\$ 746,889	\$ 270,832

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 11. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Pension expense and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions (Continued)

The \$745,362 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Political Subdivision's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<u>Year Ending June 30,</u>	<u>Reduction to Pension Expense</u>
2020	\$ (4,075)
2021	(25,258)
2022	(220,710)
2023	(19,262)
2024	-
Thereafter	-

Pension plan data

Information about the VRS Political Subdivision Retirement Plans 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. Other Postemployment Benefits – Local Plan

Plan description

The Town provides postemployment medical coverage for retired employees through a single-employer defined benefit plan. The plan is established under the authority of Town Council, which may also amend the plan as deemed appropriate. Participants must meet eligibility requirements based on service earned with the Town to be eligible to receive benefits upon retirement. Only participants who retire directly from active service are eligible for the OPEB.

- General government with membership dates before July 1, 2010 (Plan 1) – Participants must have attained age 50 with a minimum of 30 years of service.
- General government with membership dates on or after July 1, 2010 (Plan 2) – receive reduced benefits after attaining 90 points (age plus service) with VRS.
- Law enforcement officers – Participants must have attained age 50 with a minimum of 25 years of service.

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 12. Other Postemployment Benefits – Local Plan (Continued)

Benefits provided

Benefits include medical, dental, and vision insurance. Participating retirees pay monthly premiums to continue with the Town’s insurance plans. Benefits end at the earlier of the retiree’s death or attainment of age 65.

Employees covered by benefit terms

The number of participants at June 30, 2018 was as follows:

Retirees currently receiving benefits	2	
Active employees	75	
Total	77	

Total OPEB liability

The Town’s total OPEB liability of \$208,399 was measured as of December 31, 2018 and was determined based on an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2018.

Actuarial assumptions and other inputs

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

Inflation		2.50%
Salary increases, including inflation		4.00%
Healthcare cost trend rates		8.00% Initial, 5.00% Ultimate
Retirees’ share of benefit-related costs		Same as Health Care Trend
Actuarial cost method		Entry Age Normal

Mortality rates: RP-2014 Combined Annuitant Mortality Table for males and females.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017.

Changes in assumptions and other inputs reflect a change in the discount rate.

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 12. Other Postemployment Benefits – Local Plan (Continued)

Changes in the total OPEB liability

Balance at June 30, 2018	\$ 185,921
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	19,500
Interest	5,781
Benefit changes	
Differences between expected and actual experience	
Assumption or other input changes	6,730
Benefit payments	(9,369)
Other changes	(164)
Net changes	22,478
Balance at June 30, 2019	\$ 208,399

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate

The following presents the total OPEB liability, as well as what the Town's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (1.79%) or one percentage point higher (3.79%) than the current discount rate:

	1.00% Decrease (1.79%)	Current Discount Rate (2.79%)	1.00% Increase (3.79%)
Total OPEB liability	\$ 226,243	\$ 208,399	\$ 191,999

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates

The following presents the total OPEB liability, as well as what the Town's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower (7.00%) or one percentage point higher (9.00%) than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	1.00% Decrease (7.00%)	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (8.00%)	1.00% Increase (9.00%)
Total OPEB liability	\$ 183,761	\$ 208,399	\$ 238,048

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 12. Other Postemployment Benefits – Local Plan (Continued)

OPEB expense and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Town recognized OPEB expense of \$26,424. At June 30, 2019, the political subdivision reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Change in assumptions	\$ 16,136	\$ 6,343

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Increase (Reduction) to OPEB Expense
2020	\$ 1,143
2021	1,143
2022	1,143
2023	1,143
2024	1,143
Thereafter	4,078

Note 13. Other Postemployment Benefits Liability – Virginia Retirement System Plans

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

Plan descriptions

Group life insurance program

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

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

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 13. Other Postemployment Benefits Liability – Virginia Retirement System Plans (Continued)

Plan descriptions (Continued)

Group life insurance program (Continued)

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

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

Contributions

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

Group life insurance program

Governed by:	<i>Code of Virginia 51.1-506 and 51.1-508 and may be impacted as a result of funding provided to school divisions and governmental agencies by the Virginia General Assembly.</i>
Total rate:	1.31% of covered employee compensation. Rate allocated 60/40; 0.79% employee and 0.52% employer. Employers may elect to pay all or part of the employee contribution.
June 30, 2019 Contribution	\$21,772
June 30, 2018 Contribution	\$20,211

OPEB liabilities, OPEB expense, and deferred inflows and outflows of resources related to OPEB

The net OPEB liabilities were measured as of June 30, 2018 and the total OPEB liabilities used to calculate the net OPEB liabilities were determined by actuarial valuations as of that date. The covered employer's proportion of the net OPEB liabilities, were based on the covered employer's actuarially determined employer contributions for the year ended June 30, 2018 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers.

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 13. Other Postemployment Benefits Liability – Virginia Retirement System Plans (Continued)

Contributions (Continued)

Group life insurance program

June 30, 2019 proportionate share of liability	\$	310,000
June 30, 2018 proportion		0.02044%
June 30, 2017 proportion		0.02019%
June 30, 2019 expense	\$	3,000

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

At June 30, 2019, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources.

Group life insurance program

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 15,000	\$ 6,000
Change in assumptions	-	13,000
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	10,000
Changes in proportion	3,000	-
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>21,772</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 39,772</u>	<u>\$ 29,000</u>

OPEB liabilities, OPEB expense, and deferred inflows and outflows of resources related to OPEB

The deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from the Town's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 13. Other Postemployment Benefits Liability – Virginia Retirement System Plans (Continued)

OPEB liabilities, OPEB expense, and deferred inflows and outflows of resources related to OPEB (Continued)

Group life insurance program

Year Ending June 30,	Increase (Reduction) to OPEB Expense
2020	\$ (4,000)
2021	(4,000)
2022	(4,000)
2023	(2,000)
2024	1,000
Thereafter	2,000

Actuarial assumptions and other inputs

The total OPEB liability was determined using the following assumptions based on an actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2017, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2018:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases, including inflation:	
• Locality – general employees	3.50 – 5.35%
• Locality – hazardous duty employees	3.50 – 4.75%
Healthcare cost trend rates:	
• Under age 65	7.75 – 5.00%
• Ages 65 and older	5.75 – 5.00%
Investment rate of return, net of expenses, including inflation*	GLI: 7.00%

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

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 13. Other Postemployment Benefits Liability – Virginia Retirement System Plans (Continued)

Actuarial assumptions and other inputs (Continued)

Mortality rates used for the various VRS OPEB plans are the same as those used for the actuarial valuations of the VRS pension plans. The mortality rates are discussed in detail at Note 11.

Net OPEB liabilities

The net OPEB liabilities represent each program’s total OPEB liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, less the associated fiduciary net position. As of June 30, 2018, net OPEB liability amounts for the group life insurance programs is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	Group Life Insurance Program
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 3,113,508
Plan fiduciary net position	1,594,773
Employers’ net OPEB liability (asset)	1,518,735
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB liability	51.22%

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

Long-term expected rate of return

Group life insurance programs

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

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 13. Other Postemployment Benefits Liability – Virginia Retirement System Plans (Continued)

Long-term expected rate of return (Continued)

Group life insurance programs (Continued)

<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
			<u>7.30 %</u>

* The above allocation provides for 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 rate of return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 6.83%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

Discount rate

The discount rate used to measure the GLI OPEB 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 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 employer for the OPEB liabilities will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly. From July 1, 2018 on, participating employers are assumed to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plans' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

Note 13. Other Postemployment Benefits Liability – Virginia Retirement System Plans (Continued)

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate

The following presents the net OPEB liabilities of the Town, as well as what the Town's net OPEB liabilities 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 discount rate:

	1.00% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1.00% Increase (8.00%)
GLI Net OPEB liability	\$ 406,000	\$ 310,000	\$ 233,000

OPEB plan fiduciary net position

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

Note 14. Summary of Pension and Other Postemployment Benefit Elements

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total Primary Government
Deferred outflows of resources – pensions			
Change of assumptions			
VRS	\$ 925	\$ 602	\$ 1,527
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date			
VRS	451,760	293,602	745,362
Total deferred outflows of resources – pensions	\$ 452,685	\$ 294,204	\$ 746,889
Deferred outflows of resources – OPEB			
Change in assumptions			
Local plan	\$ 10,217	\$ 5,919	\$ 16,136
Difference between expected and actual experience			
VRS	9,013	5,987	15,000
Change in proportion			
VRS	1,803	1,197	3,000
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date			
VRS GLI	13,082	8,690	21,772
Total deferred outflows of resources – OPEB	\$ 34,115	\$ 21,793	\$ 55,908

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 14. Summary of Pension and Other Postemployment Benefit Elements (Continued)

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	<u>Total Primary Government</u>
Net pension liability			
VRS	\$ 3,667,803	\$ 2,383,712	\$ 6,051,515
Net OPEB liability			
Local plan	\$ 131,955	\$ 76,444	\$ 208,399
VRS GLI	186,275	123,725	310,000
Total net OPEB liability	<u>\$ 318,230</u>	<u>\$ 200,169</u>	<u>\$ 518,399</u>
Deferred inflows of resources – pensions			
Difference between expected and actual experience			
VRS	\$ 59,366	\$ 38,582	\$ 97,948
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments			
VRS	104,784	68,100	172,884
Total deferred inflows of resources – pensions	<u>\$ 164,150</u>	<u>\$ 106,682</u>	<u>\$ 270,832</u>
Deferred inflows of resources – OPEB			
Difference between expected and actual experience			
VRS GLI	\$ 3,604	\$ 2,396	\$ 6,000
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on OPEB plan investments			
VRS GLI	6,009	3,991	10,000
Change in assumptions			
Local plan	4,016	2,327	6,343
VRS GLI	7,810	5,190	13,000
Total deferred inflow of resources – OPEB	<u>\$ 21,439</u>	<u>\$ 13,904</u>	<u>\$ 35,343</u>

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 15. Service Contracts

Power purchase contracts

Holcomb Rock and Coleman Falls

In 2011, the Town entered into a contract through 2018 to purchase all of the energy generated from two hydroelectric facilities. The agreement provided for one-year extensions subsequent to the 2018 expiration date. The Town elected to use a one-year extension on the contract in 2019 to allow for negotiation time on a new contract. The terms of the old contract required the Town to pay a fixed rate of \$0.05 per kilowatt-hour (kWh) for energy produced by the facilities. The new negotiated contract rate aligns the cost of the energy to the current kWh market rate at time of purchase. In addition the contract caps the per kilowatt-hour price to \$0.029 kWh for the first year and to \$0.028 kWh for the second year if the market rate at time of purchase exceeds those prices. The aggregate amount of this contracted energy to be delivered to the Town under average hydrologic conditions is expected to be approximately 15,000 kilowatt-hours per year. The new contract will have an end date of December 31, 2020 with subsequent 6-month extensions to allow for market rate adjustments.

AMP – Master Service Agreement

In 2018, the Town entered a power sales contract with AMP through 2020 with an automatic annual renewal clause. The agreement requires the Town to purchase a minimum amount of power which varies based on expected usage. The Town is charged for this power at various adjustable rates based on current market conditions.

AMP – Prairie State Energy Project

During 2008, the Town entered a power sales contract with AMP whereby it and others agreed to participate in the guaranteed purchase of electric generation from a coal-fired generating facility. The participants authorized AMP to acquire ownership interest in the project, and the Town agreed to purchase 1.89% of the power generated under that ownership interest. The contract is on a “take-or-pay” basis which means the Town is required to pay its guaranteed portion whether or not it is used and payment is not conditioned on the performance by AMP under the contract. The obligations are required to be paid whether or not the project is completed, operable, or operating and as long as bonds issued by AMP remain outstanding. The ultimate amounts payable under the contract are currently undeterminable. The contract extends through 2057. Payments under the agreement began in 2012. The contract contains a step-up provision which provides that in the event of the default of a participant, non-defaulting participants may be required to purchase an increased share of power. See Note 8 for repayment terms remaining on the AMP contract related to this project.

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 15. Service Contracts (Continued)

Power purchase contracts (Continued)

AMP – Fremont Energy Center

During 2011, the Town entered a power sales contract with AMP whereby it and others agreed to participate in the guaranteed purchase of a natural gas-fired combined cycle power generating plant. The participants authorized AMP to acquire ownership interest in the project, and the Town agreed to purchase 1.25% of the power generated under that ownership interest. The contract is on a “take-or-pay” basis which means the Town is required to pay its guaranteed portion whether or not it is used and payment is not conditioned on the performance by AMP under the contract. The obligations are required to be paid whether or not the project is completed, operable, or operating and as long as bonds issued by AMP remain outstanding. The amount payable under the contract is currently undeterminable. The contract extends through 2047. Payments under the agreement began in 2012. The contract contains a step-up provision which provides that in the event of the default of a participant, non-defaulting participants may be required to purchase an increased share of power.

Bedford Solar LLC

In 2017 the Town agreed to purchase the output of a Solar generating facility to be constructed at 1477 Draper Road. The term of the Purchase Power Agreement (PPA) is 20 years. The capacity of the plant is 3 MW AC. The amount of energy purchased under the agreement varies in accordance with the plant’s production. The state of the art facility consists of a single axes tracking system with 10,188 solar panels, and it began generating electricity in January 2018. The PPA has a fixed rate of \$.0619 per kWh delivered to the Town’s electric system.

Note 16. Property Taxes

During 2014 the Town adopted Bedford County’s tax billing schedule. Property taxes are levied on a calendar year basis. The County provides the Town with the assessed value as of January 1 for real and personal property. Real estate taxes are payable June 5 and December 5. The real estate tax rate was \$0.32 per \$100 of assessed value for both 2019 and 2018.

Personal property taxes are payable on December 5. The personal property tax rate was \$1.06 per \$100 for both 2019 and 2018. A penalty of 10% for late payment and interest at the rate of 10% per annum, is charged on unpaid balances. The Town bills and collects its own property taxes.

Note 17. Risk Management

The Risk Management programs of the Town are as follows:

Workers’ Compensation

The Town is a member of the Virginia Municipal League Insurance Programs for workers’ compensation insurance. Benefits are provided by the Commonwealth of Virginia. Premiums are based on covered payroll, job rates, and claims experience. Total premiums for fiscal year 2019 were \$111,030.

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 17. Risk Management (Continued)

General Liability and Other

The Town purchases insurance coverage for exposure related to property, general, boiler and machinery, flood, accident and automobile liability from Virginia Municipal League Insurance Programs. The Town's property and contents are insured up to a limit of approximately \$63,000,000. The Town maintains an additional \$5,000,000 umbrella policy over all forms of liability insurance. The Town's Public Officials and Law Enforcement Liability coverages, with a \$1,000,000 limit for each, are provided through a policy with the Commonwealth of Virginia. Total premiums for fiscal year 2019 were \$157,944.

Healthcare

The Town provides healthcare coverage for employees through a policy with Anthem. The Town contributes towards the premium for each employee that elects to be covered. Dependents are also covered provided they pay the additional premium to the Town. Total premiums paid by the Town for fiscal year 2019 were \$772,634.

Other

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

Note 18. Direct Financing Lease

The electric fund is the lessor of certain equipment relating to an electric substation for a thirty-year term through 2026. The lessee provides all maintenance and repairs. The lease is a direct financing lease since the lessee will purchase the equipment at the end of the lease term.

Following are the components of the net investment in the direct financing lease:

Total minimum lease payments	\$ 2,419,593
Guaranteed residual value	1,369,085
Unearned income	<u>(1,667,409)</u>
Net investment in direct financing lease	<u>\$ 2,121,269</u>

Monthly payments are \$29,152 through May 2026, at which time the guaranteed residual value is due.

Note 19. Commitments and Contingencies

Grants

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

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

Note 20. Major Customer/Taxpayer

During fiscal year 2019, approximately 6% of the Town's business-type revenues were generated by one industrial customer.

Note 21. New Accounting Standards

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued the following Statements which are not yet effective.

The GASB issued **Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*** in January 2017. This Statement establishes standards of accounting and financial reporting for fiduciary activities. The requirements of this Statement are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2018.

The GASB issued **Statement No. 87, *Leases*** in June 2017. This Statement establishes standards of accounting and financial reporting for leases by lessees and lessors. The requirements of this Statement are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2019.

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

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

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

The requirements of this Statement are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The requirements should be applied retroactively, except for the provisions related to (1) reporting a majority equity interest in a component unit and (2) reporting a component unit if the government acquires a 100 percent equity interest. Those provisions should be applied on a prospective basis.

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

Note 21. New Accounting Standards (Continued)

The GASB issued **Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations** in May 2019. This Statement provides a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminates diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020.

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

Note 22. Reversion to Town Status

On July 1, 2013 the City of Bedford reverted to town status. Certain governmental activities capital assets in the amount of \$2,132,737 were transferred to Bedford County, including the library and elementary school. Due to the reversion, the County receives an increase in state education funding for 15 years (“Incentive Payments”). In consideration for assets transferred, the County agreed to pay the Town \$500,000 annually for a period of 15 years. In any year in which the Incentive Payment is greater than \$4,000,000, the County shall pay the Town an additional \$250,000. If the Incentive Payment is less than \$4,000,000, the payment to the Town will be reduced by a formula described in the reversion agreement. For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Town received \$750,000 from the County related to Incentive Payments.

The Town is leasing to the County its middle school for successive terms of one year for a maximum total period of six years. The 2019 annual lease payment of \$750,000 was the last payment expected.

Note 23. Prior Period Adjustment

Due to inactivity, the Discretely Presented Component Units, the Economic Development Authority, and the Redevelopment and Housing Authority, were not included in the financial statements. During 2019 these component units were incorporated into the financial statements starting with previously unrecorded beginning net position as follows:

Economic Development Authority	\$ 44,655
Redevelopment and Housing Authority	<u>(1,638)</u>
	<u>\$ 43,017</u>

Note 24. Subsequent Events

During the October 8, 2019 Council meeting, Town council approved the financing of a 2020 fire pumper and tanker and a 2020 solid waste trash haul truck. The terms state the maximum principal to be issued is \$860,000 with an interest rate of 1.976% over 84 months. The first expected payment is to start on August 1, 2020 with annual payment amounts of \$132,329.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
June 30, 2019

	Plan Year				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total Pension Liability					
Service cost	\$ 394,465	\$ 448,329	\$ 372,848	\$ 447,703	\$ 535,089
Interest on total pension liability	1,884,105	1,833,006	1,767,235	1,770,097	1,709,653
Changes of assumptions	-	77,847	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	(183,495)	(10,116)	297,975	(768,809)	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,690,641)	(1,547,508)	(1,449,454)	(1,530,307)	(1,232,204)
Net change in total pension liability	404,434	801,558	988,604	(81,316)	1,012,538
Total pension liability – beginning	27,761,106	26,959,548	25,970,944	26,052,260	25,039,722
Total pension liability – ending	28,165,540	27,761,106	26,959,548	25,970,944	26,052,260
Plan Fiduciary Net Position					
Contributions – employer	799,165	759,855	600,332	561,937	470,434
Contributions – employee	187,194	178,391	177,475	167,446	177,122
Net investment income	1,560,262	2,353,494	331,602	891,005	2,750,390
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,690,641)	(1,547,508)	(1,449,454)	(1,530,307)	(1,232,204)
Administrative expenses	(13,787)	(13,924)	(12,640)	(12,793)	(15,177)
Other	(1,373)	(2,079)	(144)	(186)	145
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	840,820	1,728,229	(352,829)	77,102	2,150,710
Plan fiduciary net position – beginning	21,273,205	19,544,976	19,897,805	19,820,703	17,669,993
Plan fiduciary net position – ending	22,114,025	21,273,205	19,544,976	19,897,805	19,820,703
Net pension liability – ending	\$ 6,051,515	\$ 6,487,901	\$ 7,414,572	\$ 6,073,139	\$ 6,231,557
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	78.51%	76.63%	72.50%	76.62%	76.08%
Covered employee payroll	\$ 4,306,424	\$ 4,095,552	\$ 3,958,630	\$ 3,124,628	\$ 3,899,256
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	140.52%	158.41%	187.30%	194.36%	159.81%

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

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

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

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS
June 30, 2019

Town Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Actuarially Determined Contribution	Contributions in Relation to Actuarially Determined Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Employee Payroll	Contribution as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll
2019	\$ 745,362	\$ 745,362	\$ -	\$ 4,187,074	17.80 %
2018	799,165	799,165	-	4,306,424	18.56
2017	759,855	759,855	-	4,095,552	18.55
2016	600,332	600,332	-	3,958,630	15.17
2015	693,716	693,716	-	3,124,628	22.20

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Since 2015 was the first year for this presentation, only five years of data is available. Additional years will be included as they become available.

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

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS – LOCAL PLAN
June 30, 2019

	Primary Government	
	Plan Year	
	2018	2017
Total OPEB Liability		
Service cost	\$ 19,500	\$ 17,924
Interest on total OPEB liability	5,781	5,273
Changes in benefit terms	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	-
Changes in assumptions	6,730	12,061
Benefit payments	(9,369)	(6,772)
Other changes	(164)	(7,878)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net change in total OPEB liability	22,478	20,608
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total OPEB liability – beginning	185,921	165,313
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total OPEB liability – ending	\$ 208,399	\$ 185,921
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB liability	0%	0%
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Covered payroll	\$ 3,253,522	\$ 3,253,522
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	6.41%	5.71%
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The plan years above are reported in the entity's financial statements in the fiscal year following the plan year – i.e., plan year 2017 information was presented in the entity's fiscal year 2018 financial report.

This schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Since fiscal year 2018 (plan year 2017) is the first year for this presentation, only two years of data is available. Additional years will be included as they become available.

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER'S SHARE OF NET OPEB LIABILITY – VRS
June 30, 2019

Town Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Employer's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	Employer's Covered Payroll	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability
Virginia Retirement System – Group Life Insurance – General Employees					
2019	0.0204 %	\$ 310,000	\$ 4,306,424	7.20 %	51.22 %
2018	0.0202	304,000	4,095,552	7.42	48.86

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

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

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS – VRS
June 30, 2019

<u>Town Fiscal Year Ended June 30,</u>	<u>Contractually Required Contribution</u>	<u>Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution</u>	<u>Contribution Deficiency (Excess)</u>	<u>Employer's Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll</u>
Virginia Retirement System – Group Life Insurance – General Employees					
2019	\$ 21,772	\$ 21,772	\$ -	\$ 4,187,074	0.52 %
2018	20,211	20,211	-	4,306,424	0.47

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

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

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
June 30, 2019**

Note 1. Changes of Benefit Terms

Pension

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

Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

Note 2. Changes of Assumptions

The 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 ended June 30, 2016:

Largest 10 – Non-Hazardous Duty:

- Update mortality table
- Lowered in rates of service retirement
- Update withdrawal rates to better fit experience
- Lowered in rates of disability retirement
- No changes to salary rates
- Applicable to: Pension and GLI OPEB

Largest 10 – Hazardous Duty/Public Safety Employees:

- Update mortality table
- Lowered rates of retirement at older ages
- Update withdrawal rates to better fit experience
- Increased disability rates
- No changes to salary rates
- Applicable to: Pension and GLI OPEB

(Continued)

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

**NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
June 30, 2019**

Note 2. Changes of Assumptions (Continued)

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

- Update mortality table
- Lowered rates of retirement at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
- Update withdrawal rates to better fit experience
- Lowered disability rates
- No changes to salary rates
- Applicable to: Pension and GLI OPEB

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

- Update mortality table
- Increased retirement rate at age 50 and lowered rates at older ages
- Update withdrawal rates to better fit experience
- Update disability rates to better fit experience
- No changes to salary rates
- Applicable to: Pension and GLI OPEB

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – PROPRIETARY FUNDS
DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS

June 30, 2019

	<u>Redevelopment and Housing Authority</u>	<u>Economic Development Authority</u>	<u>Total</u>
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 109,303	\$ 67,317	\$ 176,620
Total assets	<u>109,303</u>	<u>67,317</u>	<u>176,620</u>
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	1,432	1,432
Total current liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>1,432</u>	<u>1,432</u>
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES			
Due to Town	<u>190,768</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>190,768</u>
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>190,768</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>190,768</u>
Total liabilities	<u>190,768</u>	<u>1,432</u>	<u>192,200</u>
NET POSITION (DEFICIT)			
Unrestricted	<u>(81,465)</u>	<u>65,885</u>	<u>(15,580)</u>
Total net position (deficit)	<u><u>\$ (81,465)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 65,885</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (15,580)</u></u>

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION – PROPRIETARY FUNDS
DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS
Year Ended June 30, 2019**

	Redevelopment and Housing Authority	Economic Development Authority	Total
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Community development	\$ -	\$ 216,389	\$ 216,389
Incentive grants	79,799	-	79,799
Professional services	545	13,154	13,699
	<u>80,344</u>	<u>229,543</u>	<u>309,887</u>
Total operating expenses	80,344	229,543	309,887
Operating loss	<u>(80,344)</u>	<u>(229,543)</u>	<u>(309,887)</u>
NONOPERATING REVENUES			
Contributions from Town of Bedford	-	248,502	248,502
Interest income	517	2,271	2,788
	<u>517</u>	<u>250,773</u>	<u>251,290</u>
Total nonoperating revenues	517	250,773	251,290
Change in net position	(79,827)	21,230	(58,597)
NET POSITION (DEFICIT) AT JULY 1, as restated	<u>(1,638)</u>	<u>44,655</u>	<u>43,017</u>
NET POSITION (DEFICIT) AT JUNE 30	<u>\$ (81,465)</u>	<u>\$ 65,885</u>	<u>\$ (15,580)</u>

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS – PROPRIETARY FUNDS
DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS
Year Ended June 30, 2019**

	Redevelopment and Housing Authority	Economic Development Authority	Total
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Community development payments	\$ (79,799)	\$ -	\$ (79,799)
Incentive payments	-	(216,389)	(216,389)
Payments to suppliers	(4,745)	(14,729)	(19,474)
Net cash used in operating activities	(84,544)	(231,118)	(315,662)
NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Contributions from Town of Bedford	-	248,502	248,502
Interest income	517	2,271	2,788
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	517	250,773	251,290
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(84,027)	19,655	(64,372)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Beginning at July 1	193,330	47,662	240,992
Ending at June 30	\$ 109,303	\$ 67,317	\$ 176,620
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating loss	\$ (80,344)	\$ (229,543)	\$ (309,887)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Change in assets and liabilities:			
(Decrease) increase in:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(4,200)	(1,575)	(5,775)
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (84,544)	\$ (231,118)	\$ (315,662)

STATISTICAL SECTION

This part of the Town of Bedford's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the Town's overall financial health.

<u>Contents</u>	<u>Table</u>
Financial Trends These tables contain trend information to help the reader understand how the Town's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	1-4
Revenue Capacity These tables contain information to help the reader assess the factors affecting the Town's ability to generate its property and sales taxes.	5-7
Debt Capacity These tables present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the Town's current levels of outstanding debt and its ability to issue additional debt in the future.	8-10
Demographic and Economic Information These tables offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the Town's financial activities take place and to help make comparisons over time and with other governments.	11-12
Operating Information These schedules contain information about the Town's operations and resources to help the reader understand how its financial information relates to the services it provides and the activities it performs.	13-15

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

TABLE 1

**TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
NET POSITION BY COMPONENT
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING)**

	Fiscal Year									
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Governmental activities										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 13,176,562	\$ 13,341,012	\$ 14,271,330	\$ 14,454,095	\$ 13,173,900	\$ 11,818,082	\$ 12,802,057	\$ 13,580,468	\$ 13,928,863	\$ 15,167,250
Restricted	3,361,644	4,416,957	4,743,685	583,892	764,318	1,257,885	893,641	905,566	1,275,857	-
Unrestricted	(2,091,410)	(3,170,583)	(4,831,457)	(1,929,342)	(1,794,430)	1,349,711	574,787	967,285	202,484	(539,263)
Total governmental activities net position	<u>\$ 14,446,796</u>	<u>\$ 14,587,386</u>	<u>\$ 14,183,558</u>	<u>\$ 13,108,645</u>	<u>\$ 12,143,788</u>	<u>\$ 14,425,678</u>	<u>\$ 14,270,485</u>	<u>\$ 15,453,319</u>	<u>\$ 15,407,204</u>	<u>\$ 14,627,987</u>
Business-type activities										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 9,648,633	\$ 7,815,407	\$ 7,958,527	\$ 4,981,528	\$ 4,390,762	\$ 3,769,941	\$ 17,821,614	\$ 19,684,925	\$ 16,310,638	\$ 14,469,590
Restricted	954,760	940,094	-	-	-	-	806,525	422,208	-	-
Unrestricted	11,078,705	9,797,196	9,178,887	7,937,326	5,437,754	7,126,700	8,589,819	5,537,133	5,972,814	8,114,890
Total business-type activities net position	<u>\$ 21,682,098</u>	<u>\$ 18,552,697</u>	<u>\$ 17,137,414</u>	<u>\$ 12,918,854</u>	<u>\$ 9,828,516</u>	<u>\$ 10,896,641</u>	<u>\$ 27,217,958</u>	<u>\$ 25,644,266</u>	<u>\$ 22,283,452</u>	<u>\$ 22,584,480</u>
Primary government										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 22,825,195	\$ 21,156,419	\$ 22,229,857	\$ 19,435,623	\$ 17,564,662	\$ 15,588,023	\$ 30,623,671	\$ 33,265,393	\$ 30,239,501	\$ 29,636,840
Restricted	4,316,404	5,357,051	4,743,685	583,892	764,318	1,257,885	1,700,166	1,327,774	1,275,857	-
Unrestricted	8,987,295	6,626,613	4,347,430	6,007,984	3,643,324	8,476,411	9,164,606	6,504,418	6,175,298	7,575,627
Total primary government net position	<u>\$ 36,128,894</u>	<u>\$ 33,140,083</u>	<u>\$ 31,320,972</u>	<u>\$ 26,027,499</u>	<u>\$ 21,972,304</u>	<u>\$ 25,322,319</u>	<u>\$ 41,488,443</u>	<u>\$ 41,097,585</u>	<u>\$ 37,690,656</u>	<u>\$ 37,212,467</u>

Note: Overall change in fiscal year 2014 compared to fiscal year 2013 is due to reversion to Town status on July 1, 2013.

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

**TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
CHANGES IN NET POSITION BY COMPONENT
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING)**

	Fiscal Year									
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Expenses										
Governmental activities:										
General government administration	\$ 1,135,012	\$ 945,588	\$ 1,282,152	\$ 979,299	\$ 985,262	\$ 1,087,365	\$ 1,486,378	\$ 1,372,155	\$ 1,243,932	\$ 1,263,022
Judicial administration	4,131	3,841	3,999	3,956	4,143	4,200	66,994	64,599	69,749	73,925
Public safety	3,365,556	3,162,010	2,785,159	2,538,917	2,480,298	2,690,606	3,328,885	3,268,702	3,221,404	3,234,418
Public works	3,452,637	3,494,753	2,558,911	2,989,966	2,320,701	2,734,693	3,510,226	2,783,359	2,381,402	2,238,273
Health and welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	611,757	661,680	684,699	615,447
Education	149,905	32,528	42,468	19,535	1,480	2,048	7,027,650	6,329,561	6,637,708	6,312,843
Parks, recreation, and cultural	31,229	32,597	27,089	25,695	38,914	86,971	375,631	414,045	443,092	505,520
Community development	608,541	395,555	260,404	98,840	271,475	604,569	258,210	320,829	312,424	419,959
Interest on long-term debt	120,190	127,830	147,930	182,910	208,103	295,433	100,817	97,101	120,140	150,360
Total governmental activities	8,867,201	8,194,702	7,108,112	6,839,118	6,310,376	7,505,885	16,766,548	15,312,031	15,114,550	14,813,767
Business-type activities:										
Water and sewer	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,514,595	3,288,441	3,008,301	3,057,530
Solid waste	1,024,063	1,299,612	972,846	773,583	812,685	1,041,820	864,030	1,011,584	1,114,103	979,974
Electric	20,306,892	22,472,385	20,246,017	20,288,724	20,878,587	21,764,439	19,710,177	19,557,948	23,366,909	22,855,580
Total business-type activities expense	21,330,955	23,771,997	21,218,863	21,062,307	21,691,272	22,806,259	24,088,802	23,857,973	27,489,313	26,893,084
Total primary government expenses	30,198,156	31,966,699	28,326,975	27,901,425	28,001,648	30,312,144	40,855,350	39,170,004	42,603,863	41,706,851
Program Revenues										
Governmental activities:										
Charges for services:										
General government	131,331	131,657	115,804	115,851	170,154	238,114	240,274	191,469	267,863	346,196
Judicial administration	55,232	35,316	45,837	31,077	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety	339,169	224,053	145,857	135,200	94,300	86,785	99,357	170,578	129,156	94,192
Public works	-	-	-	-	23,691	-	-	-	-	-
Parks, recreation, and cultural	-	-	-	-	-	5,410	16,357	19,142	20,962	28,133
Operating grants and contributions	1,842,653	1,818,526	2,162,848	2,008,857	1,930,366	1,713,909	5,840,890	5,675,008	5,728,339	5,542,630
Capital grants and contributions	-	-	-	234,800	-	5,753	32,474	38,022	216,354	68,807
Total governmental activities program revenues	2,368,385	2,209,552	2,470,346	2,525,785	2,218,511	2,049,971	6,229,352	6,094,219	6,362,674	6,079,958

(Continued)

TABLE 2

**TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
CHANGES IN NET POSITION BY COMPONENT
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING)**

	Fiscal Year									
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Business-type activities:										
Charges for services:										
Water and sewer	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,304,287	\$ 3,140,016	\$ 3,108,582	\$ 3,249,909
Solid waste	879,479	813,553	791,828	745,762	740,127	903,966	913,436	999,851	1,010,196	1,000,078
Electric	23,623,925	24,673,848	24,285,460	23,056,147	22,108,184	22,162,487	21,534,257	20,431,813	22,615,629	21,620,435
Operating grants and contributions	-	-	-	72,006	99,440	-	410,416	383,853	397,679	389,336
Capital grants and contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,303	2,699,315	840,092	136,236
Total business-type activities program revenues	24,503,404	25,487,401	25,077,288	23,873,915	22,947,751	23,066,453	26,223,699	27,654,848	27,972,178	26,395,994
Total primary government program revenues	26,871,789	27,696,953	27,547,634	26,399,700	25,166,262	25,116,424	32,453,051	33,749,067	34,334,852	32,475,952
Net (expense) revenue										
Governmental activities	(6,498,816)	(5,985,150)	(4,637,766)	(4,313,333)	(4,091,865)	(5,455,914)	(10,537,196)	(9,217,812)	(8,751,876)	(8,733,809)
Business-type activities	3,172,449	1,715,404	3,858,425	2,811,608	1,256,479	260,194	2,134,897	3,796,875	482,865	(497,090)
Total primary government net expense	(3,326,367)	(4,269,746)	(779,341)	(1,501,725)	(2,835,386)	(5,195,720)	(8,402,299)	(5,420,937)	(8,269,011)	(9,230,899)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position										
Governmental activities:										
Taxes										
Property taxes	1,764,813	1,748,579	1,690,389	1,701,705	1,641,132	3,246,201	5,001,731	4,941,170	4,866,945	4,863,006
Sales taxes	220,203	219,355	233,412	184,345	181,294	181,660	842,139	830,064	857,218	854,574
Meals tax	1,428,102	1,395,644	1,345,430	1,176,022	1,143,412	1,080,127	680,651	671,404	655,365	643,868
Communication tax	119,639	128,802	132,652	136,256	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other local taxes	638,951	636,534	620,138	596,475	730,442	698,508	1,064,445	1,039,171	1,065,882	989,365
Intergovernmental revenue, unrestricted	318,065	319,104	332,998	394,822	394,764	467,240	741,161	771,718	707,804	955,354
Unrestricted investment earnings	229,714	141,944	57,179	68,596	27,419	-	10,887	56,106	55,553	23,447
Restricted investment earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,225	-	-	-
Gain (loss) on disposition of assets	4,814	11,587	38,067	28,405	11,952	10,850	88,641	4,102	24,224	10,544
County reversion payments	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	821,050	-	-	-	-
Other	154,721	850,057	512,414	241,564	245,244	191,492	25,932	77,768	21,963	37,692
Transfers	500,000	500,000	-	-	-	722,153	900,000	872,424	1,300,000	1,138,949
Special Items:										
Annexation of state roads	229,204	-	-	-	1,036,341	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of assets to other governments	-	-	-	-	-	(2,138,673)	-	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	6,358,226	6,701,606	5,712,679	5,278,190	6,162,000	5,280,608	9,356,812	9,263,927	9,554,954	9,516,799

(Continued)

**TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
CHANGES IN NET POSITION BY COMPONENT
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING)**

	Fiscal Year									
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Business-type activities:										
Investment earnings	\$ 456,952	\$ 407,564	\$ 357,135	\$ 256,805	\$ 219,365	\$ 323,709	\$ 338,795	\$ 342,248	\$ 340,479	\$ 349,024
Other	-	-	-	21,925	3,300	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	(500,000)	(500,000)	-	-	-	(722,153)	(900,000)	(872,424)	(1,300,000)	(1,138,949)
Special Items:										
Transfer of assets to other governments	-	-	-	-	-	(15,923,758)	-	-	-	-
Total business-type activities	(43,048)	(92,436)	357,135	278,730	222,665	(16,322,202)	(561,205)	(530,176)	(959,521)	(789,925)
Total primary government	6,315,178	6,609,170	6,069,814	5,556,920	6,384,665	(11,041,594)	8,795,607	8,733,751	8,595,433	8,726,874
Changes in Net Position										
Governmental activities	(140,590)	716,456	1,074,913	964,857	2,070,135	(175,306)	(1,180,384)	46,115	803,078	782,990
Business-type activities	3,129,401	1,622,968	4,215,560	3,090,338	1,479,144	(16,062,008)	1,573,692	3,266,699	(476,656)	(1,287,015)
Total primary government	\$ 2,988,811	\$ 2,339,424	\$ 5,290,473	\$ 4,055,195	\$ 3,549,279	\$ (16,237,314)	\$ 393,308	\$ 3,312,814	\$ 326,422	\$ (504,025)

Note: Overall change in fiscal year 2014 compared to fiscal year 2013 is due to reversion to Town status on July 1, 2013.

**TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING)**

	Post-GASB 54								
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
General Fund									
Nonspendable	\$ 898,214	\$ 988,954	\$ 971,460	\$ -	\$ 930,648	\$ 887,603	\$ 880,907	\$ 881,387	\$ 828,714
Restricted	3,361,644	4,416,957	4,292,609	4,054,534	1,680,974	2,173,623	893,642	905,566	904,160
Assigned	184,398	367,768	569,468	271,663	14,235	192,464	27,245	565,787	354,146
Unassigned	2,601,165	1,625,837	578,288	1,516,604	3,748,577	2,880,569	2,573,798	2,368,680	1,916,649
Total general fund	<u>\$ 7,045,421</u>	<u>\$ 7,399,516</u>	<u>\$ 6,411,825</u>	<u>\$ 5,842,801</u>	<u>\$ 6,374,434</u>	<u>\$ 6,134,259</u>	<u>\$ 4,375,592</u>	<u>\$ 4,721,420</u>	<u>\$ 4,003,669</u>
	Pre-GASB 54								
	2010								
General Fund									
Reserved	\$ 1,966,581								
Unreserved	<u>1,719,613</u>								
Total general fund	<u>\$ 3,686,194</u>								

Note: GASB 54 was adopted in fiscal year 2011.

Note: Overall change in fiscal year 2014 compared to fiscal year 2013 is due to reversion to Town status on July 1, 2013.

TABLE 4

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Revenues										
Taxes	\$ 4,154,031	\$ 4,068,474	\$ 4,019,919	\$ 3,777,727	\$ 3,686,479	\$ 4,696,712	\$ 7,592,582	\$ 7,555,727	\$ 7,416,138	\$ 7,258,677
Permits, privilege fees, and licenses	31,062	8,160	8,357	7,677	6,880	7,005	12,321	26,166	23,359	23,261
Fines and forfeitures	55,232	35,316	45,837	35,152	64,535	79,780	87,035	94,468	77,935	65,813
Revenue from use of money and property	229,714	141,944	57,179	113,523	27,420	-	10,887	56,106	55,553	23,447
Charges for services	131,331	131,657	115,804	104,099	98,739	108,920	122,028	125,951	155,067	175,270
County revision payments	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	821,050	-	-	-	-
BRWA debt service payments	746,231	748,592	750,951	753,311	755,671	758,051	-	-	-	-
Other	462,828	1,072,978	649,914	376,764	363,235	134,604	88,640	77,768	183,583	241,868
Intergovernmental	2,065,501	2,031,681	2,379,375	2,231,962	2,188,217	2,932,695	6,749,129	6,619,353	6,577,499	6,566,791
Total revenues	8,625,930	8,988,802	8,777,336	8,150,215	7,941,176	9,538,817	14,662,622	14,555,539	14,489,134	14,355,127
Expenditures										
General government	1,060,469	1,010,568	1,213,200	866,920	855,383	1,057,256	1,456,493	1,289,938	1,151,035	1,156,296
Judicial administration	4,200	3,850	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	66,994	64,599	69,749	73,925
Public safety	3,071,027	2,815,660	2,624,603	2,396,478	2,465,921	3,081,246	3,187,608	3,130,237	3,021,780	3,034,104
Public works	3,767,930	3,450,379	2,935,528	3,288,539	2,862,241	3,300,643	2,856,280	2,567,995	2,900,284	2,273,460
Parks, recreation, and cultural	31,752	32,601	44,599	27,279	39,452	90,672	318,399	348,542	381,331	436,653
Health and welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	611,757	661,680	684,699	615,447
Education	152,415	32,670	28,448	20,740	1,500	14,046	6,617,245	5,888,862	6,189,655	5,923,094
Community development	468,083	227,753	278,424	612,355	131,622	484,855	178,769	203,823	260,011	330,515
Debt service:										
Bond issuance costs	-	7,028	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,533	-
Principal	802,707	1,543,067	956,183	1,313,711	1,129,041	1,273,225	539,491	469,185	681,164	664,029
Interest	126,256	133,262	161,194	199,940	223,593	248,384	100,121	89,453	132,314	153,843
Total expenditures	9,484,839	9,256,838	8,246,379	8,730,162	7,712,953	9,554,527	15,933,157	14,714,314	15,484,555	14,661,366
Excess (deficiency) of revenues under expenditures	(858,909)	(268,036)	530,957	(579,947)	228,223	(15,710)	(1,270,535)	(158,775)	(995,421)	(306,239)
Other Financing Sources										
Proceeds from borrowing	-	744,140	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,282,911	-
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,270,378)	-
Proceeds from sale of assets	4,814	11,587	38,067	48,314	11,952	10,850	24,707	4,102	24,224	13,122
Transfers in	500,000	500,000	-	-	-	1,992,266	900,000	872,424	1,300,000	1,138,949
Total other financing sources	504,814	1,255,727	38,067	48,314	11,952	2,003,116	924,707	876,526	1,336,757	1,152,071
Net change in fund balances	\$ (354,095)	\$ 987,691	\$ 569,024	\$ (531,633)	\$ 240,175	\$ 1,987,406	\$ (345,828)	\$ 717,751	\$ 341,336	\$ 845,832
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	9.79%	19.77%	14.96%	19.76%	20.06%	19.02%	4.06%	3.86%	5.60%	5.74%

Note: Overall change in fiscal year 2014 compared to fiscal year 2013 is due to reversion to Town status on July 1, 2013.

TABLE 5

**TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
 ASSESSED VALUE AND ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY
 LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Fiscal Year	Real Estate	Personal Property	Machinery and Tools	Public Service Corporation	Mobile Homes	Total Assessed Value	Total Direct Tax Rate⁽¹⁾	Overlapping Government County⁽²⁾	Total Direct and Overlapping
2019	\$ 526,216,200	\$ 9,380,249	\$ -	\$ 8,959,192	\$ 966,688	\$ 545,522,329	0.34	0.52	0.86
2018	495,443,800	8,753,136	-	8,649,100	996,088	513,842,124	0.34	0.52	0.86
2017	492,589,599	8,645,280	-	8,731,400	1,098,888	511,065,167	0.34	0.52	0.86
2016	490,197,300	8,262,777	-	8,646,890	1,125,788	508,232,755	0.34	0.52	0.86
2015	485,471,900	-	8,646,890	8,028,090	1,338,172	503,485,052	0.34	0.52	0.86
2014	474,911,700	49,928,570	32,422,960	8,406,570	365,500	566,035,300	0.53	0.52	1.05
2013	427,414,000	32,422,960	8,286,200	9,270,300	353,000	477,746,460	1.04	NA	1.04
2012	426,408,500	46,608,260	34,809,690	8,896,880	407,900	517,131,230	1.03	NA	1.03
2011	426,484,700	45,780,775	35,757,860	8,173,800	420,700	516,617,835	1.03	NA	1.03
2010	406,184,200	45,604,044	36,509,350	8,502,100	415,000	497,214,694	0.97	NA	0.97

Notes: Property is assessed at full market value. Properties are reassessed once every four years.

⁽¹⁾ Per \$1,000 of assessed value.

⁽²⁾ On July 1, 2014 the reversion to Town status occurred, creating an overlapping of taxes with the County.

Note: Overall change in fiscal year 2014 compared to fiscal year 2013 is due to reversion to Town status on July 1, 2013. As a result of the reversion from City to Town status, Machinery and Tools were assessed in fiscal year 2015 but were not billed.

TABLE 6

**TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
PRINCIPAL ELECTRICAL CUSTOMERS
CURRENT YEAR AND TEN YEARS AGO**

Customer	Fiscal Year 2019			Fiscal Year 2010		
	Revenue	Rank	Percentage of Total Town Electrical Revenue	Revenue	Rank	Percentage of Total Town Electrical Revenue
Wheelabrator Abrasives	\$ 1,210,305	1	6.38 %	\$ 1,798,686	1	10.18 %
Bedford Weaving	1,002,503	2	5.29	709,350	2	4.01
The Matrix Group	514,545	3	2.71	219,722	10	1.24
Town of Bedford	472,589	4	2.49	403,041	4	2.28
Centra Bedford Memorial Hospital	447,506	5	2.36	254,609	9	1.44
Smyth Companies	445,580	6	2.35	390,193	5	2.21
Bedford Regional Water Authority	381,120	7	2.01	-		-
Bedford Storage Investment LLC	342,113	8	1.80	-		-
Wal-Mart	310,112	9	1.64	291,354	7	1.65
Liberty High School	276,832	10	1.46	270,998	8	1.53
Trident (Formerly Golden West)	-		-	676,775	3	3.83
Rubatex International	-		-	345,766	6	1.97
	<u>\$ 5,403,205</u>		<u>28.49 %</u>	<u>\$ 5,360,494</u>		<u>30.35 %</u>

Source: Town's Public Utility Billing System (PUBS).

TABLE 7

**TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Taxes Levied for the Fiscal Year	Collected within the		Collections in Subsequent Years	Total Collections to Date	
		Fiscal Year of the Levy	Percentage of Levy		Amount	Percentage of Levy
2019	\$ 1,752,634	\$ 1,028,309	58.67 %	\$ 15,611	\$ 1,043,920	59.56 %
2018	1,631,221	934,373	57.28	-	934,373	57.28
2017	1,670,455	1,279,351	76.59	-	1,279,351	76.59
2016	1,657,705	1,243,844	75.03	396,953	1,640,797	98.98
2015	1,625,391	1,201,076	73.89	419,604	1,620,680	99.71
2014	3,599,653	2,964,106	82.34	628,041	3,592,147	99.79
2013	5,261,090	5,149,132	97.87	107,555	5,256,687	99.92
2012	5,181,486	5,059,795	97.65	78,143	5,137,938	99.16
2011	5,095,003	5,051,869	99.15	43,134	5,095,003	100.00
2010	5,002,964	4,934,386	98.63	67,112	5,001,498	99.97

Source: Tax Records of the Town.

Note: Overall change in fiscal year 2014 compared to fiscal year 2013 is due to reversion to Town status on July 1, 2013.

TABLE 8

**TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
LEGAL DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

	Fiscal Year									
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Debt limit	\$ 54,552,233	\$ 51,384,212	\$ 50,409,290	\$ 49,884,419	\$ 49,349,999	\$ 48,331,827	\$ 43,668,430	\$ 43,530,538	\$ 43,465,850	\$ 41,468,630
Total net debt applicable to limit	12,347,807	14,243,827	8,309,469	9,536,517	11,111,943	12,550,533	14,123,033	16,111,135	17,718,481	16,502,823
Legal debt margin	<u>\$ 42,204,426</u>	<u>\$ 37,140,385</u>	<u>\$ 42,099,821</u>	<u>\$ 40,347,902</u>	<u>\$ 38,238,056</u>	<u>\$ 35,781,294</u>	<u>\$ 29,545,397</u>	<u>\$ 27,419,403</u>	<u>\$ 25,747,369</u>	<u>\$ 24,965,807</u>
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	<u>22.63%</u>	<u>27.72%</u>	<u>16.48%</u>	<u>19.12%</u>	<u>22.52%</u>	<u>25.97%</u>	<u>32.34%</u>	<u>37.01%</u>	<u>40.76%</u>	<u>39.80%</u>

Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal Year 2019

Assessed value	<u>\$ 545,522,329</u>
Debt limit (10% of assessed value)	\$ 54,552,233
Less debt applicable to limit:	
General obligation bonds	<u>(12,347,807)</u>
Legal debt margin	<u>\$ 42,204,426</u>

Note: Overall change in fiscal year 2014 compared to fiscal year 2013 is due to reversion to Town status on July 1, 2013.

TABLE 9

**TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Fiscal Year	General Bonded Debt			Percentage of Actual Value of Taxable Property	Per Capital	Other Governmental Activities Debt	
	General Obligation Bonds	Business Type General Obligation Bonds	Total General Bonded Debt			Capital Leases	Other Debt
2019	\$ 4,669,259	\$ 7,678,548	\$ 12,347,807	2.26 %	*	\$ -	\$ -
2018	5,471,966	8,771,861	14,243,827	2.77	*	-	-
2017	6,270,893	2,038,576	8,309,469	1.63	*	-	-
2016	7,234,391	2,309,441	9,543,832	1.88	*	-	-
2015	8,165,787	2,571,156	10,736,943	2.13	\$ 1,661	-	375,000
2014	9,219,828	2,880,705	12,100,533	2.14	1,850	-	450,000
2013	1,570,080	11,125,529	12,695,609	2.66	2,134	-	525,000
2012	2,034,572	13,476,563	15,511,135	3.00	2,353	-	600,000
2011	2,428,757	14,614,724	17,043,481	3.30	2,757	-	675,000
2010	2,819,927	12,932,896	15,752,823	3.17	2,504	184,882	750,000

Fiscal Year	Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	Per Capital ⁽¹⁾	Percentage of Personal Income ⁽¹⁾
	Revenue Bonds	Other Debt			
2019	\$ 1,210,000	\$ 776,697	\$ 14,334,504	*	*
2018	1,335,000	836,697	16,415,524	*	*
2017	1,450,000	8,585,639	18,345,108	*	*
2016	1,560,000	9,518,440	20,622,272	*	*
2015	10,387,719	1,677,094	23,176,756	\$ 3,584	*
2014	11,163,283	1,076,697	24,790,513	3,791	*
2013	11,910,422	1,126,157	26,257,188	4,414	12.31 %
2012	12,634,273	2,179,318	30,924,726	4,691	12.05
2011	13,431,282	2,570,674	33,720,437	5,455	14.01
2010	14,343,108	-	31,030,813	4,933	12.67

* Unavailable

⁽¹⁾ See Table 11 for population and per capita personal income information. For fiscal year 2012 – fiscal year 2009 amount for per capita personal income of \$38,937 was utilized to calculate the Percentage of Personal Income.

Note: Overall change in fiscal year 2014 compared to fiscal year 2013 is due to reversion to Town status on July 1, 2013.

TABLE 10

**TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
 PLEDGED REVENUE COVERAGE
 LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Fiscal Year	Gross Revenue	Less: Operating Expenses	Net Available Revenue	Debt Service		Coverage
				Principal	Interest	
2019	\$ 23,623,925	\$ 19,970,869	\$ 3,653,056	\$ 125,000	\$ 101,921	16.10
2018	24,673,848	22,090,859	2,582,989	115,000	105,676	11.70
2017	24,285,460	19,844,214	4,441,246	110,000	119,688	19.34
2016	23,056,147	19,548,380	3,507,767	814,133	481,401	2.71
2015	22,108,184	20,204,054	1,904,130	775,564	519,193	1.47
2014	22,162,487	21,026,163	1,136,324	747,139	549,753	0.88
2013	21,534,257	18,973,898	2,560,359	723,851	578,499	1.97
2012	20,431,813	18,789,808	1,642,005	797,009	606,101	1.17
2011	22,615,629	21,508,360	1,107,269	911,826	633,082	0.72
2010	21,620,435	22,157,031	(536,596)	872,544	663,496	(0.35)

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

Operating expenses do not include interest expense.

Overall change in fiscal year 2014 compared to fiscal year 2013 is due to reversion to Town status on July 1, 2013.

TABLE 11

**TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Fiscal Year Ended ⁽¹⁾	Population ⁽²⁾	Total Personal Income ⁽³⁾	Per Capita Personal Income ⁽⁴⁾	Public School Enrollment ⁽⁵⁾	Unemployment Rate ⁽⁶⁾
2019	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
2018	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
2017	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	4.20 %
2016	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	5.30
2015	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	5.90
2014	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	7.80
2013	5,948	\$ 2,832,788	\$ 35,863	825	7.90
2012	6,593	2,797,077	32,167	809	8.30
2011	6,181	2,911,097	33,040	784	8.10
2010	6,291	2,836,787	37,827	830	9.70

⁽¹⁾ Population and school enrollment figures are based on fiscal years ending June 30. Per Capita Income and unemployment figures are as of December 31.

⁽²⁾ Source: Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, Demographics Research Group as of July 1, 2014.

⁽³⁾ Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce – Bedford City & County combined (in thousands).

⁽⁴⁾ Median Household Income, 2008-2012, U.S. Census Bureau.

⁽⁵⁾ Source: Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, Demographics Research Group, July 2016.

⁽⁶⁾ Source: VEC, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, VirginiaLMI.com.

⁽⁷⁾ Independent City of Bedford, Virginia (51515) changed to Town status and was added to Bedford County (51019) effective July 1, 2013. Town of Bedford demographics and economic statistics are now reported via Bedford County, Virginia.

TABLE 12

**TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS
CURRENT YEAR AND TEN YEARS AGO**

Employer	Fiscal Year 2019			Fiscal Year 2010		
	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total Town Employment	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total Town Employment
Wal-Mart	362	1	5.93 %	-	NA	- %
Centra Bedford Memorial Hospital	358	2	5.86	335	1	4.75
Bedford Public Schools	301	3	4.93	315	2	4.47
Sam Moore Furniture LLC	199	4	3.26	230	3	3.26
Bedford Weaving Mills	138	5	2.26	150	5	2.13
Cintas	130	6	2.13	130	6	1.84
Lowes	117	7	1.92	-	NA	-
Smyth Companies Bedford	108	8	1.77	120	8	1.70
English Meadows aka Elks National Home	87	9	1.42	85	9	1.20
Food Lion	65	10	1.06	-	NA	-
Trident Seafood Inc (Brooks Foods/Golden West)	-	NA	-	175	4	2.48
Wheelabrator Abrasives, Inc.	-	NA	-	50	10	0.71
Longwood Industries	-	NA	-	125	7	1.77
	<u>1,865</u>		<u>30.54 %</u>	<u>1,715</u>		<u>24.31 %</u>

Source: HR Departments of Employers.

TABLE 13

**TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT TOWN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

<u>Function/Program</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>									
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
General government										
Executive	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Treasurer	4	5	5	5	5	5	2	2	1	1
Finance	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Information Technology	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Planning	4	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3
Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	9	9
Police										
Officers	24	27	20	23	24	24	23	24	24	24
Civilians	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	5	3
Fire	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Public works	22	21	20	18	17	18	20	19	20	18
Engineering	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Cemetery	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Parks and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	3
Solid waste	3	1	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	3
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	6
Wastewater	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	11	11
Electric	22	21	22	19	18	17	*17	*14	*14	*13
Total	92	91	85	85	85	84	107	106	109	106

*Department Head is included in the Electric number instead of Public Works.

Source: Town of Bedford's Finance Department.

Note: Overall change in fiscal year 2014 compared to fiscal year 2013 is due to reversion to Town status on July 1, 2013.

TABLE 14

**TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

<u>Function/Program</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>									
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
General government:										
Fleet:										
Pieces of equipment maintained	149	148	140	131	127	124	132	132	130	127
Public safety:										
Police:										
Physical arrests	748	924	829	801	777	964	964	1,137	902	943
Parking violations	715	503	225	298	1,040	1,321	1,093	1,128	1,937	1,235
Traffic violations	1,208	1,476	1,338	992	1,045	985	1,762	2,135	1,319	1,334
Fire:										
Emergency responses – per calendar year	1,043	1,077	1,098	1,041	808	721	741	824	821	919
Public works:										
Refuse collection:										
Refuse collected (tons per day)	12	25	25	25	25	40	40	40	40	27
Recyclables collected (tons per day)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1	1	1	2	1
Other public works:										
Street resurfacing (miles)	1.56	1.71	1.13	2.74	2	6	6	6	4	4
Parks, recreation, and cultural:										
Parks and recreation:										
Tournaments hosted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2
Electric:										
Number of customer accounts	6,695	6,658	6,623	6,643	6,614	6,574	6,531	6,519	6,499	7,091
Miles of distribution lines	355	354	353	353	353	353	353	353	353	353
Miles of transmission lines	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Water:										
Number of customer accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,328	3,306	3,289	3,583
Miles of distribution lines	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	65	65	65
Volume pumped (million gallons per day average)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Sewer:										
Number of customer accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,698	2,679	2,664	2,929
Waste/Water treated (million gallons per day)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1

Source:
NA – Information not available at this time

In 2014, the City reverted to a Town and the water and sewer operations were transferred to the Bedford Regional Water Authority.

TABLE 15

**TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA
CAPITAL ASSET AND INFRASTRUCTURE STATISTICS BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

<u>Function/Program</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>									
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Public safety:										
Law enforcement vehicles	20	21	20	20	20	20	18	18	19	18
Fire stations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Public works:										
Primary streets (lane miles)	21.59	21.59	21.59	24.11	24.61	24	24.11	24.11	24.11	24.11
Secondary streets (lane miles)	77.05	76.65	76.65	71.51	73.63	72	71.51	71.51	71.51	71.51
Streetlights	984	982	982	982	979	974	974	974	897	897
Parks, recreation, and cultural:										
Community centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Parks/athletic fields	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	12	12
Electric:										
Substations	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Transformers	3,614	3,601	3,582	3,582	3,582	3,475	3,340	3,340	3,340	3,340
Water and sewage:										
Water treatment plants	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Water mains (miles)	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	65	65	65
Storm sewers (miles)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5
Sanitary sewers (miles)	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	47	47	47

Source: Information was obtained from prior year audit reports.

Note: Overall change in fiscal year 2014 compared to fiscal year 2013 is due to reversion to Town status on July 1, 2013.

In 2014, the City reverted to a Town and water and sewer operations were transferred to the Bedford Regional Water Authority.

COMPLIANCE SECTION



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

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

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *Specifications for Audits of Counties, Cities, and Towns* issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, and each major fund of the Town of Bedford, Virginia (the “Town”), 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, and have issued our report thereon dated November 6, 2019.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Town’s internal control over financial reporting (internal control) 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’s internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town’s internal control.

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. **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's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the 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 *Governmental Auditing Standards*.**

Purpose of this Report

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

Brown, Edwards & Company, L.L.P.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Roanoke, Virginia
November 6, 2019

TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE MATTERS

June 30, 2019

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

STATE COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Code of Virginia:

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

LOCAL COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Town Charter
Town Code



TOWN OF BEDFORD, VIRGINIA