



FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

REGULAR MEETING AGENDA

Carysbrook Performing Arts Center
8880 James Madison Hwy, Fork Union, VA 23055
December 15, 2021
Regular Meeting at 7:00 pm

TAB	AGENDA ITEMS
1	CALL TO ORDER
2	PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE AND MOMENT OF SILENCE
3	ADOPTION OF AGENDA
	SPECIAL PRESENTATION
	Retirement Recognition of Donald W. Weaver, Supervisor of Cunningham District
4	COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT
5	PUBLIC COMMENTS #1 (5 minutes each)
6	PUBLIC HEARING
A	Ordinance Change Concerning the Central Absentee Precinct Location – Joyce Pace, Registrar, & Catherine Hobbs, Chair, Electoral Board
8	PRESENTATIONS (normally not to exceed 10 minutes each)
B	Vehicle/Equipment Lease Purchase Financing – Eric Dahl, County Administrator; Cyndi Toler, Purchasing Officer
C	FY21 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) – Eric Dahl, County Administrator
7	ACTION MATTERS
D	2021 Redistricting – Eric Dahl, County Administrator & Kelly Harris, Assistant County Administrator
E	Fork Union Water Supply System Preliminary Engineering Report PA#13 – Cyndi Toler, Purchasing Officer
F	Premium Pay - Staff One-Time Bonus – Eric Dahl, County Administrator & Donna Snow, Human Resources Manager
7A	APPOINTMENTS
G	Board, Commission, and Committee Appointments/Reappointments – Caitlin Solis, Clerk to the Board
9	CONSENT AGENDA
H	Minutes of December 1, 2021 – Caitlin Solis, Clerk to the Board
I	VATI Grant Supplemental Appropriation for Broadband – Eric Dahl, County Administrator and Victoria Melton, Management Analyst
J	Approval of Open Space Contract for Eric M. and Amanda J. Graziano – Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue
K	Accounts Payable Report for November 2021 – Eric Dahl, County Administrator
L	Second Amendment To VFW Tower Site Agreement – Cyndi Toler, Purchasing Officer

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10 – UNFINISHED BUSINESS

TBD

11 – NEW BUSINESS

TBD

12 – PUBLIC COMMENTS #2 (5 minutes each)

13 – CLOSED MEETING

TBD

14 – ADJOURN



County Administrator Review

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*For the Hearing-Impaired – Listening device available in the Board of Supervisors Room upon request. TTY access number is 711 to make arrangements.
For Persons with Disabilities – If you have special needs, please contact the County Administrator's Office at 591-1910.*

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

I pledge allegiance, to the flag,
of the United States of America,
and to the Republic for which it stands,
one nation, under God, indivisible,
with liberty and justice for all.

GENERAL RULES OF ORDER

1. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to maintain order and decorum at meetings. The Chairman shall speak to points of order in preference to all other members.
2. In maintaining decorum and propriety of conduct, the Chairman shall not be challenged and no debate shall be allowed until after the Chairman declares that order has been restored. In the event the Board wishes to debate the matter of the disorder or the bringing of order; the regular business may be suspended by vote of the Board to discuss the matter.
3. No member or citizen shall be allowed to use defamatory or abusive language directed at any member of the Board or other person, to create excessive noise, or in any way incite persons to use such tactics. The Chair shall be the judge of such breaches, however, the Board may by majority vote of the Board members present and voting to overrule the judgment of the Chair.
4. When a person engages in such breaches, the Chairman shall order the person's removal from the building, or may order the person to stand silent, or may, if necessary, order the person removed from the County property.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR PUBLIC HEARINGS

1. PURPOSE
 - The purpose of a public hearing is to receive testimony from the public on certain resolutions, ordinances or amendments prior to taking action.
 - A hearing is not a dialogue or debate. Its express purpose is to receive additional facts, comments and opinion on subject items.
2. SPEAKERS
 - Speakers should approach the lectern so they may be visible and audible to the Board.
 - Each speaker should clearly state his/her name and address.
 - All comments should be directed to the Board.
 - All questions should be directed to the Chairman. Members of the Board are not expected to respond to questions, and response to questions shall be made at the Chairman's discretion.
 - Speakers are encouraged to contact staff regarding unresolved concerns or to receive additional information.
 - Speakers with questions are encouraged to call County staff prior to the public hearing.
 - Speakers should be brief and avoid repetition of previously presented comments.
3. ACTION
 - At the conclusion of the public hearing on each item, the Chairman will close the public hearing.
 - The Board will proceed with its deliberation and will act on or formally postpone action on such item prior to proceeding to other agenda items.
 - Further public comment after the public hearing has been closed generally will not be permitted.

Fluvanna County...The heart of Virginia and your gateway to the future!

**FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT**

TAB A

MEETING DATE:	December 15, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	Proposed Ordinance Change Concerning the Central Absentee Precinct Location				
MOTION(s):	I move the Board of Supervisors adopt an ordinance, entitled, "AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER 2, ARTICLE 2, SEC. 2-2-3(B) OF THE FLUVANNA COUNTY CODE TO DESIGNATE AS THE CENTRAL ABSENTEE PRECINCT THE OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR, PALMYRA, VA, IN PLACE OF THE HISTORIC COURTHOUSE."				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		
		XX			
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
	XX				
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Joyce Pace, Registrar, & Catherine Hobbs, Chair, Electoral Board				
PRESENTER(S):	Joyce Pace, Registrar, & Catherine Hobbs, Chair, Electoral Board				
RECOMMENDATION:	Approve				
TIMING:	Normal				
DISCUSSION:	The previous Registrar's Office, located at 211 Main Street, Palmyra, VA, was directly across the street from the Central Absentee Precinct (CAP.) The proximity to the CAP allowed Registrar's Office staff to respond quickly if called to the CAP. The new location of the Registrar's Office, at 265 Turkeysag Trail, Suite 115, Palmyra, VA, approximately 7 miles from the prior location, does not lend itself to the same quick response time. Moving the CAP reduces the time to respond, moves all equipment and supplies to one location, and overall improves efficiency.				
FISCAL IMPACT:	N/A				
POLICY IMPACT:	N/A				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A				
ENCLOSURES:	Advertisement, Draft Ordinance Revision				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other
	X				Registrar

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER 2, ARTICLE 2, SEC. 2-2-3(B) OF THE FLUVANNA COUNTY CODE TO DESIGNATE AS THE CENTRAL ABSENTEE VOTING PRECINCT THE OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR, PALMYRA, VIRGINIA, IN PLACE OF THE HISTORIC COURTHOUSE FOR ANY ELECTION FROM JUNE 1, 2021

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE FLUVANNA BOARD OF SUPERVISORS as follows:

WHEREAS the Board has determined that the Historic Courthouse, Palmyra, Virginia, is no longer suitable for use as the central absentee voting precinct for the County and that the office of the Registrar should be designated as the central absentee voting precinct for the County for elections on and after June 1, 2021;

NOW THEREFORE,

(1) be it ordained that the County Code be, and it is hereby, amended, in Chapter 2, Article 2, Sec. 3(B), in the following respect:

Sec. 2-2-3. Districts enumerated; populations and polling places; precincts.¹

(A) The election districts, with populations and polling places set forth, are as follows:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Polling Place</i>
Palmyra	5355	Palmyra Fire House ²
Columbia	5187	Kents Store Agricultural Recreation Center ³
Fork Union	4650	Fluvanna County Community Center
Cunningham	5229	Antioch Baptist Church ⁴

¹ For state law as to central absentee voter precinct, see Code of Va., § 24.2-712.

² Change in Palmyra polling place was adopted 11-15-06; federal preclearance was obtained 1-29-07.

³ Change in Columbia polling place was adopted 6-15-05; federal preclearance was obtained 9-2-05.

⁴ Change in Cunningham polling place was adopted 7-18-07; federal preclearance was obtained 9-5-07.

Rivanna

5270

Lake Monticello Firehouse, Maple Room⁵

Precincts shall be known by their respective polling places and shall be coterminous with the respective electoral districts.

(B) In addition to the foregoing precincts, there is hereby established a central absentee voting precinct, which shall be in the ~~Historic Courthouse~~⁶ *office of the Registrar*, Palmyra, Virginia. The central absentee voting precinct shall be used for all elections *on and after June 1, 2021*.

⁵ Change in Rivanna polling place was adopted 1-6-16.

⁶ Change in central absentee voting precinct was adopted 2-18-09; federal preclearance was obtained 5-5-09.

[Seal]

PUBLIC HEARING
Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors
Wednesday, December 15, 2021 at 7:00 PM

Pursuant to Virginia Code Sections 15.2-1427 and 24.2-306, the Board of Supervisors of Fluvanna County, Virginia, will hold a public hearing on December 15, 2021, at 7:00 PM, at the Carysbrook Performing Arts Center, 8880 James Madison Highway, Fork Union, VA 23055, to receive public comment and input regarding a proposed ordinance to amend Chapter 2, Article 2, Section 2-2-3(B) of the Fluvanna County Code to designate as the central absentee voting precinct the office of the Registrar, Palmyra, Virginia, in place of the Historic Courthouse, for any election from June 1, 2021.

A copy of the full text of the ordinance and map showing the location of the office of the Registrar may be examined during regular business hours of 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m., Monday – Friday, at the Office of the County Administrator, located at 132 Main Street, Palmyra, VA 22963. For additional information please contact Caitlin Solis, Clerk to the Board, at 434-591-1910 or csolis@fluvannacounty.org.

All interested persons wishing to be heard are invited to attend the public hearing.

**FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT**

TAB B

MEETING DATE:	December 15, 2021																																											
AGENDA TITLE:	Vehicle/Equipment Lease Purchase Financing																																											
MOTION(s):	NA																																											
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):																																									
		X																																										
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other																																							
			X																																									
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Eric Dahl, County Administrator; Cyndi Toler, Purchasing Officer																																											
PRESENTER(S):	Eric Dahl, County Administrator; Cyndi Toler, Purchasing Officer																																											
RECOMMENDATION:	NA																																											
TIMING:	NA																																											
DISCUSSION:	The FY22 budget allowed for issuing Debt Service for its CIP projects. An RFP was issued on November 12 for \$5,231,500 in financing for the following items:																																											
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Department</th> <th>Purchase</th> <th>Amount</th> <th>Years</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Parks & Rec – Pleasant Grove Park</td> <td>14-15 Athletic Field Lighting</td> <td>\$685,000</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fire & Rescue</td> <td>1 Engine 1 Tanker 1 Ladder Truck 1 Brush Truck 1 Ambulance 1 Ambulance</td> <td>\$3,443,500</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Works Equipment Building</td> <td>Major Equip. Storage Building</td> <td>\$93,000</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Works - Major Equipment</td> <td>1 Tractor 1 Skidsteer 1 Backhoe 1 Trailer</td> <td>\$320,000</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Works - Major Equipment</td> <td>3 Mowers</td> <td>\$35,000</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sheriff's Vehicles</td> <td>7 Patrol Vehicles</td> <td>\$300,000</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>County Vehicles</td> <td>7-8 Trucks/Vehicles</td> <td>\$325,000</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cost of Issuance</td> <td>Estimate</td> <td>\$30,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td>\$5,231,500</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Department	Purchase	Amount	Years	Parks & Rec – Pleasant Grove Park	14-15 Athletic Field Lighting	\$685,000	10	Fire & Rescue	1 Engine 1 Tanker 1 Ladder Truck 1 Brush Truck 1 Ambulance 1 Ambulance	\$3,443,500	10	Public Works Equipment Building	Major Equip. Storage Building	\$93,000	10	Public Works - Major Equipment	1 Tractor 1 Skidsteer 1 Backhoe 1 Trailer	\$320,000	10	Public Works - Major Equipment	3 Mowers	\$35,000	7	Sheriff's Vehicles	7 Patrol Vehicles	\$300,000	7	County Vehicles	7-8 Trucks/Vehicles	\$325,000	7	Cost of Issuance	Estimate	\$30,000		Total		\$5,231,500
Department	Purchase	Amount	Years																																									
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Cost of Issuance	Estimate	\$30,000																																										
Total		\$5,231,500																																										
	The RFP Closed on December 8, 2021 with a total of 11 Responses, one of those being disqualified. The names and rates are listed on attached summary.																																											
FISCAL IMPACT:	\$5,231,500 debt																																											
POLICY IMPACT:	NA																																											
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	NA																																											

ENCLOSURES:	Proposal Summary				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other
		x	x		

FLUVANNA COUNTY – SUMMARY OF BANK PROPOSALS

BOS2021-12-15 p.13/665

#	Bank	Fixed Interest Rate	Amortization	Acceptance Date	Bank/Escrow and Counsel Fees	Call Provision
1a	J.P. Morgan	1.37%	Confirmed RFP	1/27/2022	None Specified	On Payment Date with Make Whole Charge
2	TD Bank	1.44%	RFP with 3/1/22 interest	12/15/2021	None	In Whole any time at greater of 101% or make-whole calc
1b	J.P. Morgan	1.47%	Confirmed RFP	1/27/2022	None Specified	At par after 1 year (to be confirmed)
3	Bank of America	1.5086%	Confirmed RFP	12/17/2021	None	At par after 5 years
4	Sterling National Bank	1.60%	Not Specified	12/17/2021	None Specified	No Call through 8/31/27, at par thereafter
5	Truist	1.77%	Not Specified	1/28/2022	\$6,000	Any time without penalty
6	First National Bank	1.80%	Confirmed RFP	Not Specified	\$3,000	Any time without penalty
7	Bank Funding, LLC	1.89%	Confirmed RFP	12/15/2021	None Specified	After 1 year at 101%
8	Signature Bank	1.94%	Confirmed RFP	1/8/2022	None Specified	Any time at 101%
9	Farmers Bank of Appomattox	2.00%	Confirmed RFP	Not Specified	\$5,000	Any time without penalty
10	Atlantic Union Bank	2.06%	Confirmed RFP	2/8/2022	None	\$5,000 penalty within 36 months, no penalty thereafter
11	Saulsbury Hill	2.299%	Confirmed RFP	12/21/2021	\$2,500	Not Clear

**FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT**

TAB C

MEETING DATE:	December 15, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	FY21 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR)				
MOTION(s):	N/A				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		
		X			
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
			X		
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Eric Dahl, County Administrator				
PRESENTER(S):	Eric Dahl, County Administrator and David Foley, Robinson, Farmer, Cox Associates				
RECOMMENDATION:	Information only				
TIMING:	N/A				
DISCUSSION:	FY21 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report summary brief for the Board of Supervisors.				
FISCAL IMPACT:	N/A				
POLICY IMPACT:	N/A				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A				
ENCLOSURES:	N/A				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other
		X			



**County of Fluvanna,
Virginia**

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

**Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 2021**

*A great place to live,
learn, work, and play!*



COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA
COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

Prepared By:

Department of Finance
County of Fluvanna, Virginia
Eric Dahl, Tori Melton, Cyndi Toler

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COUNTY OF FLUVANNA

"Responsive & Responsible Government"

132 Main Street
P.O. Box 540
Palmyra, VA 22963
(434) 591-1910
Fax (434) 591-1911
www.fluvannacounty.org

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

John M. "Mike" Sheridan
Chair
Columbia District

Anthony P. "Tony" O'Brien
Vice Chair
Rivanna District

Mozell H. Booker
Fork Union District

Patricia B. Eager
Palmyra District

Donald W. Weaver
Cunningham District

COUNTY ADMINISTRATION

Eric M. Dahl
County Administrator

Caitlin Solis
Clerk to the Board

December 15, 2021

To the Citizens of Fluvanna County, Virginia To the Honorable Members of the Board of Supervisors of Fluvanna County

We are pleased to submit to you the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the County of Fluvanna (the "County") for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. The *Code of Virginia* requires that local governments publish, within six months of the close of each fiscal year, a complete set of financial statements presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) and audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America by a firm of licensed certified public accountants. This report has been prepared by the Department of Finance in accordance with the standards of financial reporting as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) where applicable, and the Auditor of Public Accounts (APA).

This report consists of management's representations concerning the finances of the County. Consequently, management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and fairness of presentation of all of the information presented in this report. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, management of the County has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed to ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations and County policies, to safeguard the County's assets, and to compile sufficient reliable information for the preparation of the County financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, the County's comprehensive framework of internal controls has been designed to provide reasonable rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements will be free from material misstatement. As management, we assert that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, this financial report is complete and accurate in all material respects, and presents fairly the financial position and results of operations of the various funds and component units of the County

This report is intended to provide informative and relevant financial information for the citizens of the County, the Board of Supervisors (the Board), investors, creditors and other concerned readers. All are encouraged to contact the Department of Finance with any comments or questions concerning this report.

The County's financial statements have been audited by Robinson, Farmer, Cox, Associates, L.L.P., a firm of licensed certified public accountants. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the County for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, are free of material misstatement. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

The independent auditors concluded, based upon the audit, that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion that the County's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 are fairly presented in all material respects, in conformity with GAAP. The auditors' report is presented as the first component of the financial section of this report.

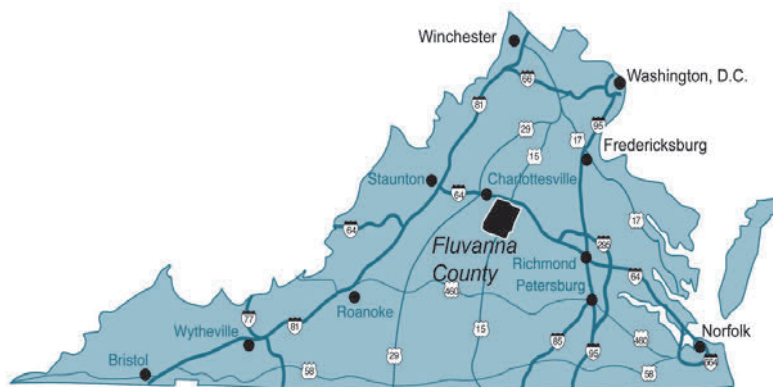
The independent audit of the financial statements of the County was part of a broader, federally mandated "Single Audit" designed to meet the special needs of federal grantor agencies. The standards governing Single Audit engagements require the independent auditor to report not only on the fair presentation of the financial statements, but also on the County's compliance with the financial and administrative requirements applicable to each of the County's major federal programs. These reports are available in the Compliance Section of this report.

GAAP requires 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 County's MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditors.

PROFILE OF THE COUNTY

The County was established in 1777 after several divisions from other counties with the final division from Albemarle County. Fluvanna County was once part of Henrico County, one of the original shires of the Virginia Colony. In 1727, Henrico County was divided and Fluvanna County became a part of Goochland County. Goochland County was divided in 1744 and Fluvanna became a part of Albemarle County. In 1777, Albemarle County was divided to create Fluvanna County.

The County was named for the Fluvanna River, the name given to the James River west of Columbia. Fluvanna is Latin for "Anne's River" – in honor of Queen Anne of England. Palmyra was made the county seat in 1828 and remains the county seat today. It quickly became a thriving town after the courthouse was completed in 1830. While Palmyra has changed and modernized over the years, it still possesses an aura of tranquility.



The County operates under the traditional board form of government as defined under Virginia law. The governing body of the County is the Board of Supervisors, which establishes policies for the administration of the County. The Board of Supervisors consists of five members representing the five electoral districts in the County: Columbia, Cunningham, Fork Union, Palmyra, and Rivanna. The Board of Supervisors appoints a County Administrator to serve as the administrative manager of the County. The County Administrator serves at the pleasure of the Board of Supervisors, carries out the policies established by the Board of Supervisors, and directs business and administrative procedures within the County government. The County has taxing powers subject to statewide restriction and tax limits.

PROFILE OF THE COUNTY: (CONTINUED)

Fluvanna County is centrally located in the heart of Virginia, 120 miles south of Washington, D.C., 60 miles west of Richmond, Virginia, and 25 miles southeast of Charlottesville, Virginia. The location of the County can be described as the Piedmont Plateau Physiographic Province and is characterized by gently rolling hills. The County encompasses a land area of 282 square miles. Two U.S. primary and two State primary routes traverse the County. The County is bounded, in effect, by Interstate 64 to the north and by the James River to the south. The Rivanna River, the Commonwealth's first designated "Scenic River", bisects the county and joins the James at the historic town of Columbia. Agriculture remains important in Fluvanna's economy. Two-thirds of the county's land is forested with most open land devoted to farming and grazing.

In addition to the elected Board of Supervisors, five constitutional officers are elected. These officers include the Clerk of the Circuit Court, the Sheriff, the Commonwealth's Attorney, the Treasurer, and the Commissioner of the Revenue. Two officials are elected to serve as County representatives on the Thomas Jefferson Soil & Water Conservation District Board. Five officials are elected to serve as the Fluvanna County School Board.

The departments of the Board of Supervisors, County Administrator, County Attorney, Commissioner of the Revenue, Treasurer, Information Technology, Finance, Registrar, and Human Resources constitute the general government administration of the County. The County Administrator, Constitutional officers, along with the Directors of the various departments, implement the laws and policies of the County by developing and executing the procedures that are necessary in order to provide general support services to County residents.

The Court system is made up of the Circuit Court, General District Court, Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Court Services, and Commonwealth's Attorney. The public safety operations of the County include the Sheriff, Emergency Communications, Emergency Management, Fire and Rescue Squads, Animal Control, Building Inspections, Blue Ridge Juvenile Detention, and Central Virginia Regional Jail.

Public Works is comprised of the departments of Facilities, Utilities, and Public Works which administers capital projects of the County and oversees solid waste management, Sewer, the Zion Crossroads Water and Sewer System and the Fork Union Sanitary District.

The Department of Social Services determines eligibility for public assistance programs, which are mandated by federal and state law. The Community Services Board provides mental health, mental retardation, and substance abuse services. In addition, it provides adult services, group home services, and supervised living services. Fluvanna is served by the Thomas Jefferson Health District along with Charlottesville, and Albemarle, Greene, Louisa, and Nelson counties.

Parks and Recreation provides and promotes leisure services including park activities, educational and hobby programs, senior citizen activities, youth programs, adult athletic leagues, special events, and other activities for County residents. The Fluvanna County Library provides public library service to the County.

The Planning and Zoning Department provides numerous services that relate to the well-being and orderly development of the community. Primary areas of responsibility include the Comprehensive Plan, current and long range planning, and code enforcement. This Department also maintains the geographic information system (GIS) for developing, maintaining, and distributing geographic related data sets and applications. The Economic Development Department has responsibility for attracting and retaining high quality business and industry.

PROFILE OF THE COUNTY: (CONTINUED)

The County provides education through its own school system administered by the Fluvanna County School Board (the School Board). The County promotes commerce through the Economic Development Authority of Fluvanna County, Virginia (the EDA). These agencies have been classified as discretely presented component units in the financial reporting entity because they are legally separate entities for which the County is financially accountable. The EDA has the power to issue tax-exempt industrial development revenue bonds on behalf of qualifying enterprises wishing to utilize that form of financing, as well as to finance County facilities. Those bonds do not constitute a debt or pledge of the faith and credit of the County, but represent limited obligations of the EDA payable solely from the revenue and receipts derived from the projects funded with the proceeds.

The School Board administers its own appropriations within the categories defined by the Commonwealth of Virginia. The Board of Supervisors' financial accountability over the School Board is also limited to approving transfers to the education funds and authorizing school debt issuances. The Fluvanna County Public Schools is the single largest service provided by the County. The elected School Board is composed of five members who represent the five electoral districts. The School Board appoints a Superintendent to administer the policies of the School Board. The school system is comprised of one high school, one middle school, and three elementary schools. The K-12 End-of-Year Membership as of June 2021 totaled 3,175 students. The Fluvanna High School Completion Rate is 95.32% (VA On-Time Graduation Rate) with 80% of graduates seeking higher education.

Virginia law requires the County to maintain a balanced budget in each fiscal year. The annual budget serves as the foundation of the County's financial planning and control. These budgetary controls ensure compliance with provisions embodied in the annual appropriated budget approved by the Board of Supervisors. Activities of the general fund and capital projects fund are included in the annual appropriated budget. All agencies and departments of the County are required to submit requests for appropriation to the County Administrator by the date established in the budget calendar. The County Administrator uses these requests as the starting point for developing a proposed budget. Then, the County Administrator presents the proposed budget to the Board who begin a series of work sessions. The Board is required to hold a public hearing on the proposed budget and to adopt a final budget by no later than June 30th, the close of the County's fiscal year, as required by 15.2-2503, Code of Virginia of 1950, as amended. A budget is not required for fiduciary funds. The appropriated budget is prepared by fund and function (e.g., public safety) with the appropriations resolution adopted by the Board placing legal restrictions on expenditures at the fund and function level.

When necessary, the Board of Supervisors approves amendments to the adopted budget in accordance with 15.2-2507, Code of Virginia of 1950, as amended. Budgetary compliance is monitored and reported at the department level. The budget is implemented through appropriations that the Board makes annually, with supplemental appropriations made as required. These appropriations, except those to incur mandated expenditures, may be greater or less than contemplated in the budget.

FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCIAL CONDITION

The information presented in the financial statements is perhaps best understood when it is considered from the broader perspective of the specific environment within which Fluvanna County operates.

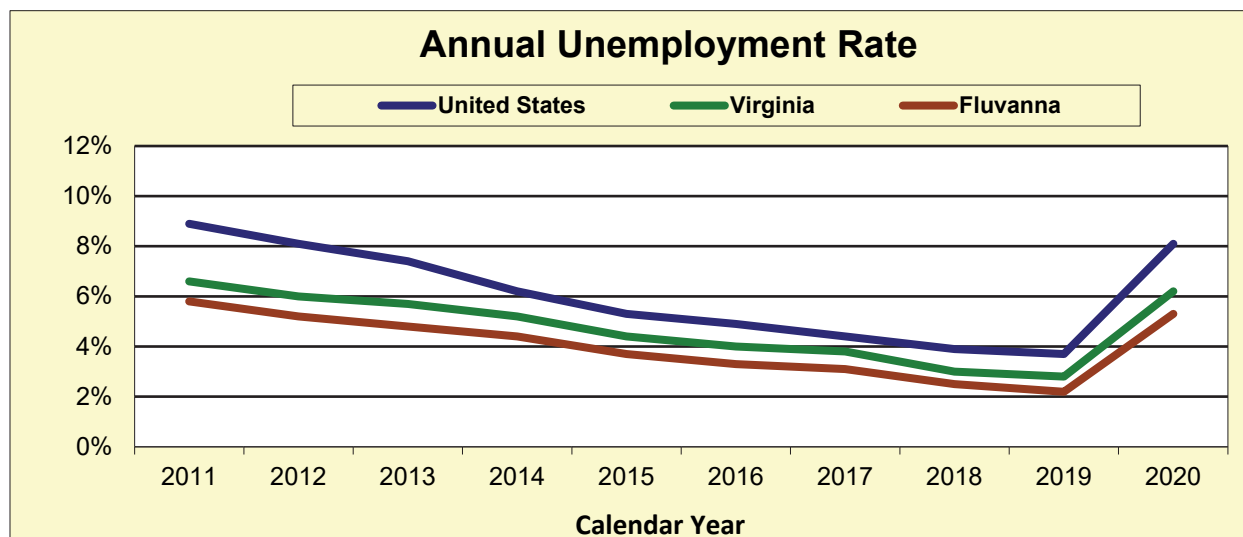
COVID-19

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic. On March 12, 2020, Governor Ralph S. Northam issued Executive Order Fifty-One, declaring a state of emergency for the Commonwealth of Virginia arising from the novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. On March 13, 2020, the President of the United States declared a national emergency, beginning March 1, 2020, in response to the spread of COVID-19. In response to negative effects on global and local economies, the federal government made resources available to the Commonwealth and its localities.

The County received \$4.8 million in Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) funds in FY21, which the County utilized to mitigate the immediate impacts of COVID-19. The County also received \$2.65 million in American Rescue Plan (ARPA) funds. This is half of the total \$5.3 million that will be received by June of 2022. These funds provide substantial flexibility for each jurisdiction to meet local needs—including support for households, small businesses, impacted industries, essential workers, and the communities hardest-hit by the crisis. These funds also deliver resources that recipients can invest in building, maintaining, or upgrading their water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure.

Local Economy

Based on available economic data, the annual local unemployment rate for 2020 was 5.3%, 3.1% higher than the 2.2% annual local unemployment rate for 2019. The local unemployment rate compares favorably to the state and national rate of 6.2% and 8.1%, respectively. The predominant industries are government, education, administrative and support services, health care, and retail trade. As seen in the chart below, annual unemployment in Fluvanna County has experienced a significant increase in 2020 like many other areas, due to the coronavirus pandemic. As of June 2021, monthly unemployment data reflects rates trending back toward 2019 pre-pandemic levels at 3.8%.

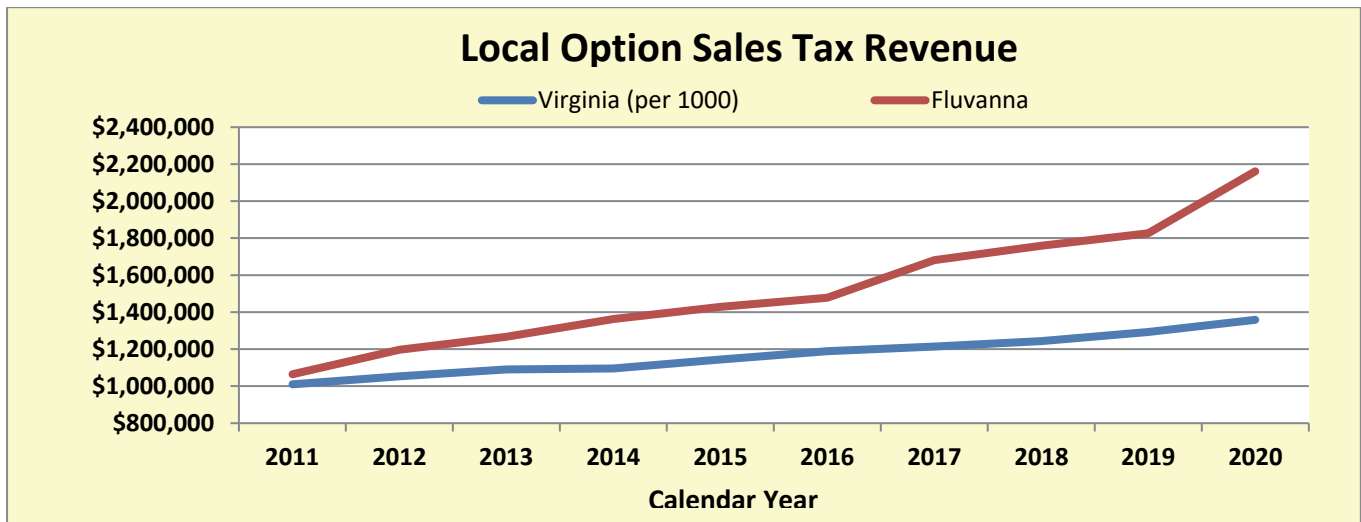


Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Local Area Unemployment Statistics - Annual, Not Seasonally Adjusted

FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCIAL CONDITION: (CONTINUED)

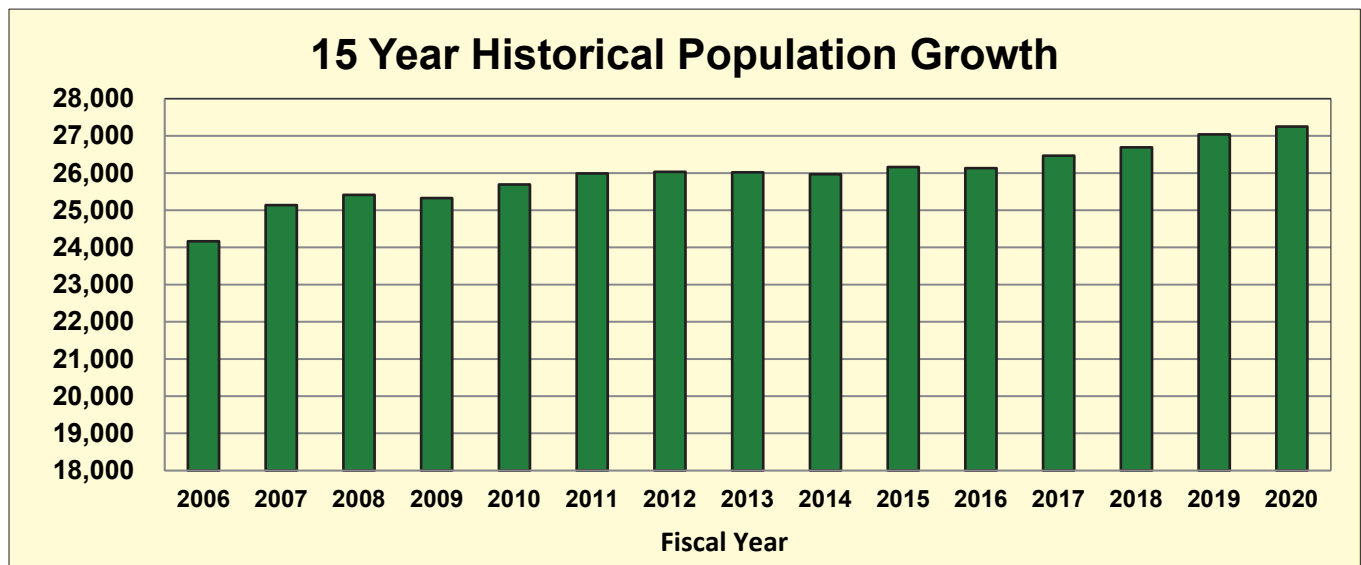
Local Economy: (Continued)

Sales tax revenue can also be an indicator of the overall condition of the County’s economy. As seen in the chart below, there has been strong growth in the Local Option Sales Tax revenue in Fluvanna County over the past five years. Local Option Sales Tax revenue has increased 51.4% from 2015 to 2020. In contrast, Virginia has seen an 18.9% increase during the same time period. Within the last ten years, Fluvanna County experienced its highest single year increase from 2019 to 2020 at 18.4%. This can be directly attributed to changes implemented from the Commonwealth for online retailers making more than \$100,000 in annual gross sales to collect and pay sales tax starting July 1, 2019. Another reason for the County seeing the Local Option Sales Tax increase is due to residents shopping locally during the coronavirus pandemic.



Source: Virginia Department of Taxation, Revenue Forecasting – Annual

The population growth in the County has increased over the years due to competitively priced housing, a rural setting, and approximation to major urban centers, including Charlottesville and Richmond. Fluvanna County saw an increase of 28.2% in population growth between the 2000 and the 2010 census. However, population growth has moderated from the 2010 to 2020 census at a rate of 6.1%.



Source: Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, Demographics & Workforce Group - July 1st Estimates

FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCIAL CONDITION: (CONTINUED)**Local Economy: (Continued)**

The County received its first formal public credit ratings in July 2008. Standard & Poor's provided a rating of AA- with remarks of "strong wealth and income levels, developing local economy has access to the Charlottesville core based statistical area, and solid financial performance with positive operating results and strong reserves." In May 2014, Standard & Poor's raised its long-term rating for Fluvanna County to AA, with a more recent reaffirmation. In June 2021, Moody's affirmed its rating of Aa2 with remarks of "Key credit factors include a robust financial position, a strong wealth and income profile, a healthy tax base, above average moderate debt burden and average pension liability."

Financial Policies

Fluvanna continues to adhere to a conservative fund balance policy that maintains unassigned fund balance at a minimum of 12% of General Fund revenues plus Component Unit School Fund revenues, less the operating transfer from the General Fund.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

For fiscal year 2021, following the priorities established by the County of Fluvanna Board of Supervisors, and with the assistance and guidance of the County Administrator, County staff and agencies implemented and continued a number of specific projects designed to provide County residents with cost efficient government while enhancing their home and employment environment. Major initiatives begun, continued, or completed during this fiscal year are:

- The Zion Crossroads Water and Sewer system will provide water and sewer infrastructure for Fluvanna County's growth corridor from the intersection of U.S. Route 250/Route 15, going west approximately 2.5 miles on U.S. Route 250 towards Charlottesville and going south approximately 1 mile on Route 15. The Board of Supervisors has to date appropriated \$775,000 from unassigned fund balance for the design of the Zion Crossroads Water and Sewer System. In August 2017, a Water and Sewer Revenue Bond was issued, providing \$8.5 million in project funds. The final design was completed and approved by the Board of Supervisors in November 2017. An Invitation for Bid for construction was issued in May 2018 and all bids were received in October 2018. Construction Notice to Proceed was issued for March 11, 2019 and final completion is expected by December 2021.
- The Zion Crossroads West Waterline Extension expands the above original project 1.1 miles west on Route 250. The original creation for the project was necessitated by the request from the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to provide clean drinking water for six households with contaminated private wells. When the County entered into an agreement in July 2020, the total project cost was estimated at \$1.5 million, with DEQ to provide \$1.0 million toward engineering and construction costs. Final design is expected to be completed by December 2021.
- The James River Water Authority (JRWA) Water System is supported 50/50 and created by Fluvanna and Louisa County. This project will construct a raw water intake system and pipeline from the James River to serve the 50 year water supply needs of Fluvanna and Louisa County. The pipeline from the water intake system will terminate around Route 6 in the southeast corner of Fluvanna County. Both County's will have access to the water system and be responsible for building any future pipelines that connect to the system.

MAJOR INITIATIVES: (CONTINUED)

In May 2016, a Revenue Bond was issued, providing \$9.0 million in project funds. The project is currently undergoing Phase 1 archaeological work to determine an alternative intake location. It is anticipated the James River Water Authority will have the necessary archeological reports in early 2022 to allow the selection an alternative intake location. The project will take 18-24 months to complete after construction begins.

- A Fork Union Fire Training Building is proposed and will provide Fluvanna County Fire and Rescue Volunteers with a training facility located inside the county. The building will be a 2 story metal building, approximately 1881 square foot, burning class A flammable material as fuel. It is being partially funded by a \$480,000 grant from the Virginia Department of Fire Programs. Due to numerous high bids received, some redesigns have been completed and an IFB for construction will be issued in the near future.
- Development of a County-owned business park is underway in the Fork Union area on 133 acres of County-owned property. Additional adjoining parcels were purchased in this fiscal year and funds were allocated for initial engineering and due diligence to make the property more marketable.
- Broadband expansion has been a priority for the County the last couple of years and funding of \$2.2 million (Virginia Telecommunication Initiative grant, CARES Act, ARPA and General Fund) has been committed to advance this utility necessity. It is projected that the County will have 100% broadband coverage by December 2024.

FUTURE BUDGET CONSIDERATIONS

For fiscal year 2022, the Board of Supervisors approved an Operating Budget of \$110.6 million, inclusive of a General Fund budget of \$52.9 million and a Capital Improvement budget of \$25.1 million with debt issuance. The Board of Supervisors decreased the real estate tax rate to \$0.884 per \$100 of assessed value for calendar year 2021, due to strong real estate value increases from the 2021 reassessment.

Below is the real estate tax rate history for 15 years.



AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Governmental Finance Officers Association (GFOA) of the United States and Canada awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting (CAFR) to the County of Fluvanna for its comprehensive annual financial report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. This is the eleventh year that the County has received this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized CAFR. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

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

The preparation of this report could not have been accomplished without the cooperation and dedication of the staff of the Fluvanna County Finance Department, Robinson Farmer Cox Associates, and all County agencies and departments that assisted and contributed to the preparation of this Report. Credit also must be given to the Board of Supervisors for their unwavering support for maintaining the highest standards of professionalism in the management of Fluvanna County's finances.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Eric M. Dahl', written in a cursive style.

Eric M. Dahl
County Administrator

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA
DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS
June 30, 2021

Board of Supervisors

John M. Sheridan, Chair Columbia District
 Anthony P. O'Brien, Vice Chair Rivanna District
 Mozell H. Booker Fork Union District
 Patricia B. Eager Palmyra District
 Donald W. Weaver Cunningham District
 Caitlin Solis Clerk

Constitutional Officers

Andrew M. Sheridan Commissioner of Revenue
 Linda H. Lenherr Treasurer
 Jeffrey W. Haislip Commonwealth's Attorney
 Eric B. Hess Sheriff
 Tristana Treadway Clerk of the Circuit Court

County Administrative Officials

Eric M. Dahl County Administrator

School Board

Perrie Johnson, Chair Fork Union District
 Shirley Stewart, Vice Chair Rivanna District
 Charles Rittenhouse Cunningham District
 Andrew Pullen Columbia District
 Dr. James Kelly Palmyra District
 Brandi Critzer Clerk

School Administrative Officials

Chuck Winkler Superintendent of Schools

Social Services Board

Deborah T. Johnson, Chair Fork Union District
 Joe Chesser, Vice Chair Rivanna District
 Sandra Patterson Columbia District
 Martha Brown Palmyra District
 Linda Y. Mitchell Cunningham District
 Patricia B. Eager Board of Supervisor's Representative

Social Services Administrative Official

Kimberly Mabe Director of Social Services

Other Officials

Hon. Richard E. Moore Judge of the Circuit Court
 Hon. Theresa W. Carter Judge of the General District Court
 Hon. Barbara G. Lowe Judge of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of
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**County of Fluvanna
Virginia**

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

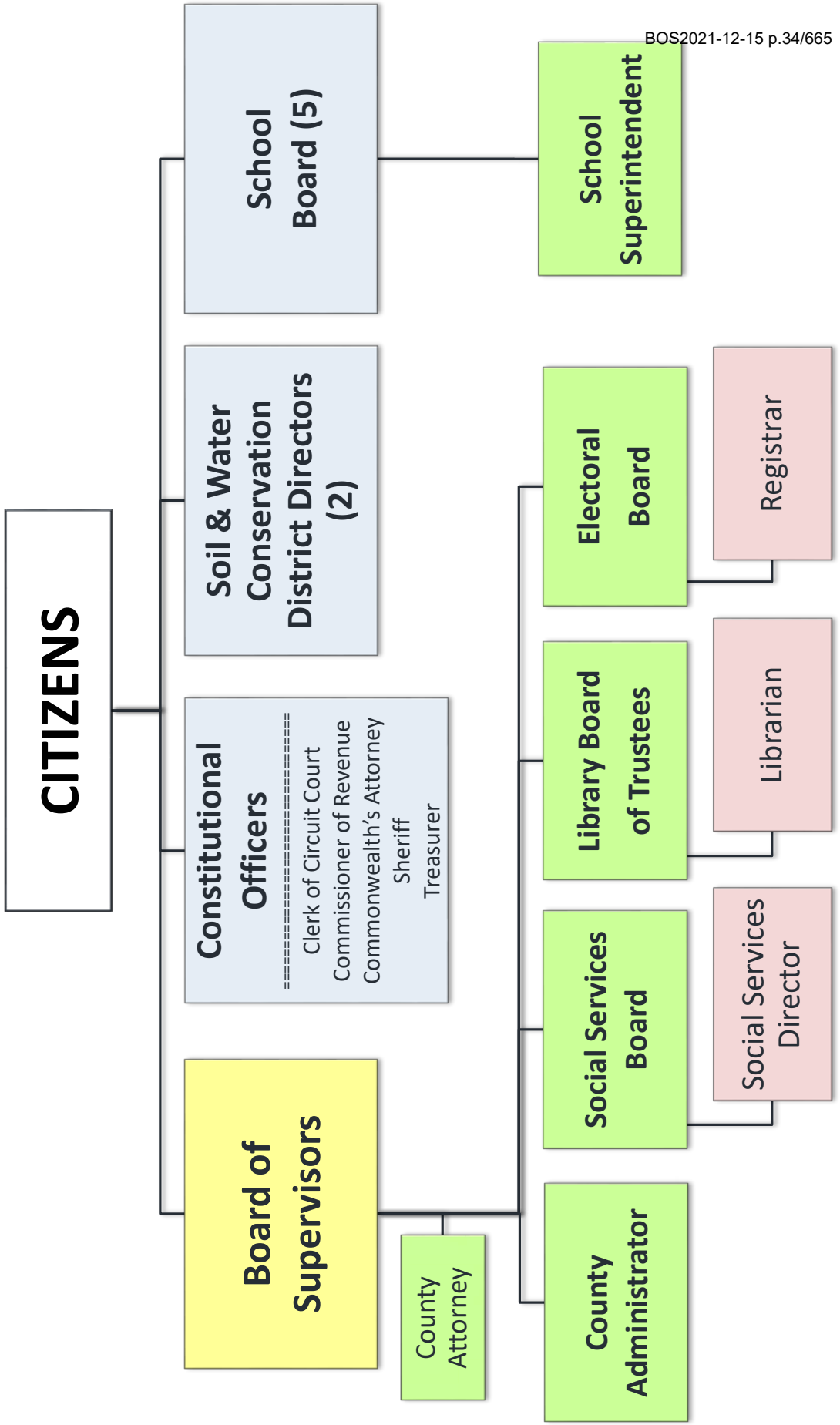
June 30, 2020

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO

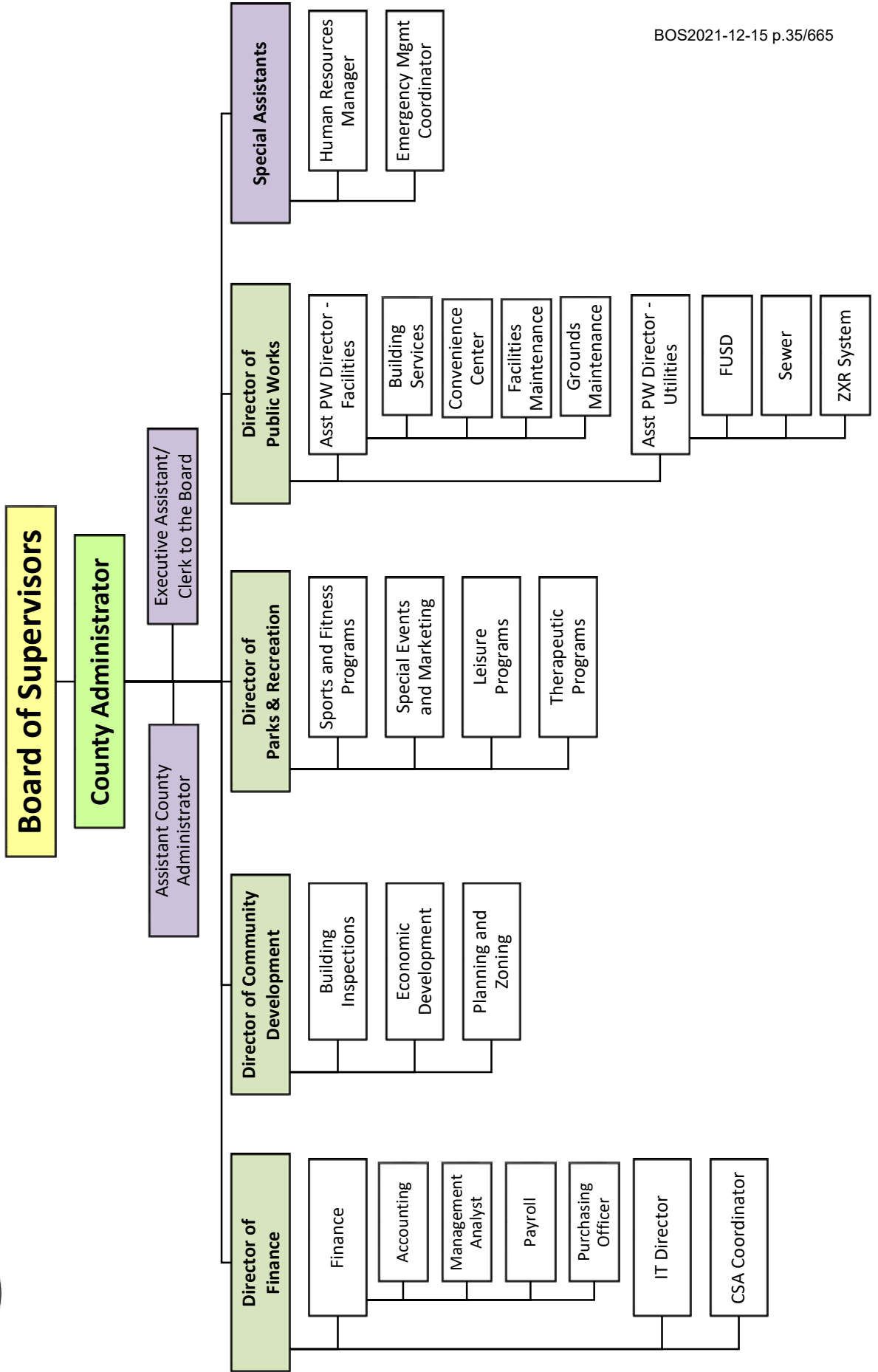


County Organization





County Administration Structure





ROBINSON, FARMER, COX ASSOCIATES, PLLC

Certified Public Accountants

Independent Auditors' Report

**To the Honorable Members of the Board of Supervisors
County of Fluvanna, Virginia**

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of County of Fluvanna, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County of Fluvanna, Virginia, as of June 30, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Change in Accounting Principle

As described in Note 23 to the financial statements, in 2021, the County adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to these matters.

Restatement of Beginning Balances

As described in Note 23 to the financial statements, in 2021, the County restated beginning balances to reflect the requirements of GASB Statement No. 84. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, and schedules related to pension and OPEB funding on pages 19-28, 125, and 126-144 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance. The budgetary comparison information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Supplementary and Other Information

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

Other Matters: (Continued)**Supplementary and Other Information: (Continued)**

The other supplementary information and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards 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 other supplementary information and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated Draft, 2021, on our consideration of the County of Fluvanna, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of County of Fluvanna, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering County of Fluvanna, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Charlottesville, Virginia
Draft, 2021

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The management of the County of Fluvanna, Virginia presents the following discussion and analysis as an overview of the County's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. We encourage readers to read this discussion and analysis in conjunction with the transmittal letter in the Introductory Section of this report, and the County's financial statements which follow this discussion and analysis.

Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of the County exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$52.5 million (net position). Of this amount, \$31.9 million (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The County's total net position increased by \$3.2 million, of which the governmental activities increased by \$3.0 million and business-type activities increased by \$200,000.
- As of the close of fiscal year 2021, the County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$29.6 million. Approximately 81.1% of this amount (\$24.0 million) is available for spending at the government's discretion (unassigned fund balance).
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unrestricted fund balance (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned components of fund balance) for the general fund was \$28.9 million, or approximately 56.2% of total general fund expenditures.
- The total long-term obligations for Primary Government decreased by \$3.2 million during fiscal year 2021 (Note 7). This net decrease was the result of retirements on existing debt and the issuance of a water a sewer revenue bond.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the County's basic financial statements. The County's basic financial statements comprise three components:

1. Government-wide financial statements,
2. Fund financial statements, and
3. Notes to the financial statements.

This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Overview of the Financial Statements: (Continued)

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The *government-wide financial statements* (Exhibits 1 and 2) are designed to report information about the County as a whole using accounting methods similar to those found in the private sector. They also report the County's net position and how it has changed during the fiscal year. These statements provide both short-term and long-term information about the County's overall financial status.

The *statement of net position* (Exhibit 1) presents information on all of the County's assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources including governmental activities, business-type activities, and component unit activities. Net position is the difference between assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows, which provides a measure of the County's financial health, or financial condition. Over time increases or decreases in the net position may serve as an indicator of whether the County's financial condition is improving or deteriorating. Other non-financial factors will also need to be considered, such as changes in the County's property tax base and the condition of the County's facilities.

The *statement of activities* (Exhibit 2) presents information using the accrual basis of accounting, and shows how the County's net position changed during the fiscal year. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are shown in this statement, regardless of when cash is received or paid. The Statement of Activities presents expenses before revenues to emphasize that the government's revenue is generated for the express purpose of providing services.

In the government-wide financial statements, the County's activities are divided into three categories:

Governmental activities: Most of the County's basic services are reported here, including general governmental; judicial administration; public safety; public works; health and welfare; education; parks, recreation and cultural; and community development. These activities are financed primarily by property taxes, other local taxes, and Federal and State grants.

Business-type activities: The County charges fees to users to cover all, or a significant portion, of the costs associated with the provision of certain services. These business-type activities of Fluvanna County are intended to be self-supporting and include the Fork Union Sanitary District, Palmyra Sewer and the Zion Crossroads Water and Sewer System.

Component units: The County has two component units, the Fluvanna County Public Schools (School Board) and the Economic Development Authority of Fluvanna County, which are included in this annual financial report. Although legally separate, the discretely presented component units are important because the County is financially accountable for them. A primary government is accountable for an organization if the primary government is able to impose its will on the organization or the organization is capable of imposing specific financial burdens on the primary government. The County approves debt issuances to finance School Board assets and provides significant funding for its operation. Additional information on the component units can be found in Note 1 of the Notes to Financial Statements section of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

These statements focus on individual parts of the County's government, reporting the County's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements. Funds are used to ensure compliance with finance-related legal requirements and are to keep track of specific sources of revenue and expenses for particular purposes. The County has three kinds of funds:

Overview of the Financial Statements: (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements: (Continued)

Governmental funds – Most of the County’s basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) the in flows and out flows of cash and other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash, and (2) the balances remaining at year-end that are available for spending. The governmental funds financial statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps the reader determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the County’s programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, additional information is provided with the fund financial statements to explain the relationship (or differences). The County has two major funds, the General Fund and the Capital Projects Fund. The General fund is the main operating account of the County and therefore, the largest of the governmental funds. The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for major capital projects, primarily construction related. It provides control over resources that have been segregated for specific capital projects. All other governmental funds, which include special revenue funds, are collectively referred to as non-major governmental funds.

The County adopts an annual appropriated budget for its Governmental funds. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the General Fund and Capital Projects Fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Proprietary funds – The County maintains two types of Proprietary Funds: enterprise and internal service. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as *business-type activities* in the government-wide financial statements. The County uses enterprise funds to account for its water and sewer programs. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the water and sewer activities, which are considered to be major funds of the County. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate for the County’s healthcare activities.

Fiduciary funds – The County is the trustee, or fiduciary, for the County’s *agency funds*. It is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. All of the County’s fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary net assets and a statement of changes in fiduciary net assets. The County excludes these activities from the County’s government-wide financial statements because the County cannot use these assets to finance its operations. Agency funds are County custodial funds used to provide accountability of client monies for which the County is custodian.

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 statement and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain *required supplementary information* for budgetary comparison schedules and presentation of combining financial statements for the discretely presented component unit School Board. The School Board does not issue separate financial statements.

Government-wide Overall Financial Analysis

Statement of Net Position

Table 1 summarizes the Statement of Net Position (Exhibit 1 in the Financial Section of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report) for the primary government as of June 30, 2021 and 2020.

Table 1

County of Fluvanna, Virginia
Summary of Net Position
(\$ in millions)

	Primary Government					
	Governmental		Business-type		Total	
	Activities	Activities	Activities	Activities	Activities	Activities
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Current and other assets	\$ 57.9	51.9	\$ 1.9	\$ 0.6	\$ 59.8	\$ 52.5
Capital assets	85.5	91.1	16.0	14.9	101.5	106.0
Total assets	<u>\$ 143.4</u>	<u>\$ 143.0</u>	<u>\$ 17.9</u>	<u>\$ 15.5</u>	<u>\$ 161.3</u>	<u>\$ 158.5</u>
Total deferred outflows of resources	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term liabilities outstanding	\$ 78.4	84.0	\$ 10.5	\$ 8.2	\$ 88.9	\$ 92.2
Other liabilities	12.3	10.2	1.1	1.5	13.4	11.7
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 90.7</u>	<u>\$ 94.2</u>	<u>\$ 11.6</u>	<u>\$ 9.7</u>	<u>\$ 102.3</u>	<u>\$ 103.9</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	19.6	19.2	-	-	19.6	19.2
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 15.7	15.8	\$ 4.5	\$ 5.3	\$ 20.2	\$ 21.1
Restricted	0.4	0.1	-	-	0.4	0.1
Unrestricted	30.2	27.4	1.7	0.5	31.9	27.9
Total net position	<u>\$ 46.3</u>	<u>\$ 43.3</u>	<u>\$ 6.2</u>	<u>\$ 5.8</u>	<u>\$ 52.5</u>	<u>\$ 49.1</u>

As noted earlier, net position over time may serve as a useful indicator of a County's financial position. The County's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$52.5 million at the close of the most recent fiscal year. The County's overall net position increased \$3.6 million from the prior year. The reasons for this overall increase are discussed in the following sections for governmental and business-type activities.

The County's investment in capital assets of \$20.2 million, or 38.3% of total net position, reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, equipment, vehicles, and infrastructure) less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The County uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens, like schools, libraries, law enforcement, fire and emergency medical services. Consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending. Although the County'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 (i.e., the County's investment in capital assets is of a permanent nature, as assets acquired are generally not sold or otherwise disposed of during their useful life).

The remaining \$32.3 million balance of net position contains \$31.9 million unrestricted, which may be used to meet the County's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors, and \$400,000 restricted, due to an assets liability.

Government-wide Overall Financial Analysis: (Continued)**Statement of Activities**

Table 2 summarizes the Statement of Activities (Exhibit 2 in the Financial Section of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report) for the primary government.

Table 2

County of Fluvanna, Virginia
Changes in Net Position
(\$ in millions)

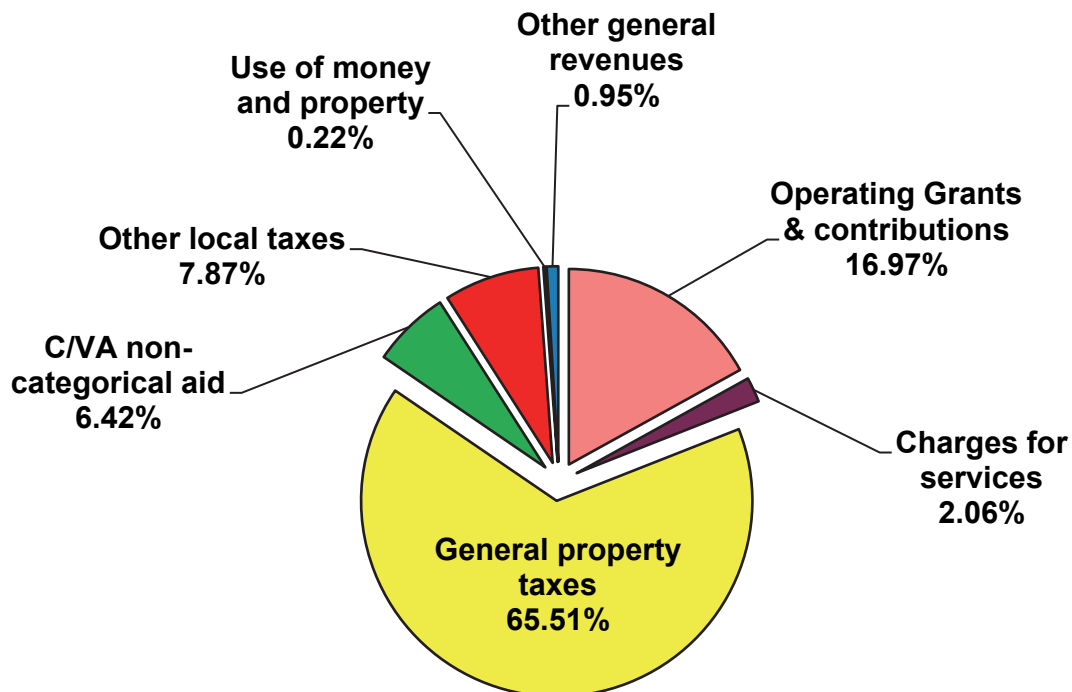
	Primary Government					
	Governmental		Business-type		Totals	
	Activities		Activities			
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 1.2	\$ 1.4	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.4	\$ 1.5	\$ 1.8
Operating grants and contributions	9.8	7.4	-	-	9.8	7.4
Capital grants and contributions	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
General revenues:						
General property taxes	37.9	38.1	-	-	37.9	38.1
Other local taxes	4.5	4.2	-	-	4.5	4.2
Use of money and property	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.2
C/VA non-categorical aid	3.7	3.8	-	-	3.7	3.8
Other general revenues	0.6	0.1	-	-	0.6	0.1
Total revenues	<u>\$ 57.8</u>	<u>\$ 55.3</u>	<u>\$ 0.3</u>	<u>\$ 0.4</u>	<u>\$ 58.1</u>	<u>\$ 55.7</u>
Expenses:						
General government administration	\$ 3.1	\$ 3.0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3.1	\$ 3.0
Judicial administration	1.5	1.4	-	-	1.5	1.4
Public safety	12.1	10.4	-	-	12.1	10.4
Public works	2.7	2.9	-	-	2.7	2.9
Health and welfare	6.5	6.1	-	-	6.5	6.1
Education	22.9	23.0	-	-	22.9	23.0
Parks, recreation, and cultural	1.0	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0
Community development	1.2	0.7	-	-	1.2	0.7
Interest and other fiscal charges	3.0	3.2	-	-	3.0	3.2
Fork Union Sanitary District	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Zion Crossroads Water & Sewer	-	-	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2
Palmyra Sewer	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total expenses	<u>\$ 54.0</u>	<u>\$ 51.7</u>	<u>\$ 0.9</u>	<u>\$ 0.8</u>	<u>\$ 54.9</u>	<u>\$ 52.5</u>
Increase in net position before transfers	\$ 3.8	\$ 3.6	\$ (0.6)	\$ (0.4)	\$ 3.2	\$ 3.2
Transfers	(0.8)	(0.8)	0.8	0.8	-	-
Increase in net position	\$ 3.0	\$ 2.8	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.4	\$ 3.2	\$ 3.2
Net position, July 1, 2020	<u>43.3</u>	<u>40.5</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>49.2</u>	<u>46.0</u>
Net position, June 30, 2021	<u>\$ 46.3</u>	<u>\$ 43.3</u>	<u>\$ 6.1</u>	<u>\$ 5.9</u>	<u>\$ 52.4</u>	<u>\$ 49.2</u>

Government-wide Overall Financial Analysis: (Continued)

The net position for governmental activities increased \$3.0 million for the current fiscal year, for an ending balance of \$46.3 million. Generally, net asset changes are the result of the difference between revenues and expenses. Total revenues exceeded expenses by \$3.8 million in the current fiscal year and transfers of \$800,000 reduced the net position to \$3.0 million. Revenues for fiscal year 2021 increased by \$2.5 million over the previous year and the key revenue elements include:

- General property taxes are the largest source of County revenue, totaling \$37.9 million for fiscal year 2021, a decrease of \$200,000, in comparison to fiscal year 2020. There was a lower than anticipated collection of delinquent real property and personal property taxes, as well as penalties and interest, due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Operating and Capital grants and contributions increased \$2.4 million, to reflect funds the County received for the Coronavirus, Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES Act).
- Other Local Taxes increased \$300,000 from Recordation taxes, due to robust housing sales.

Governmental Activities - Revenues by Source For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

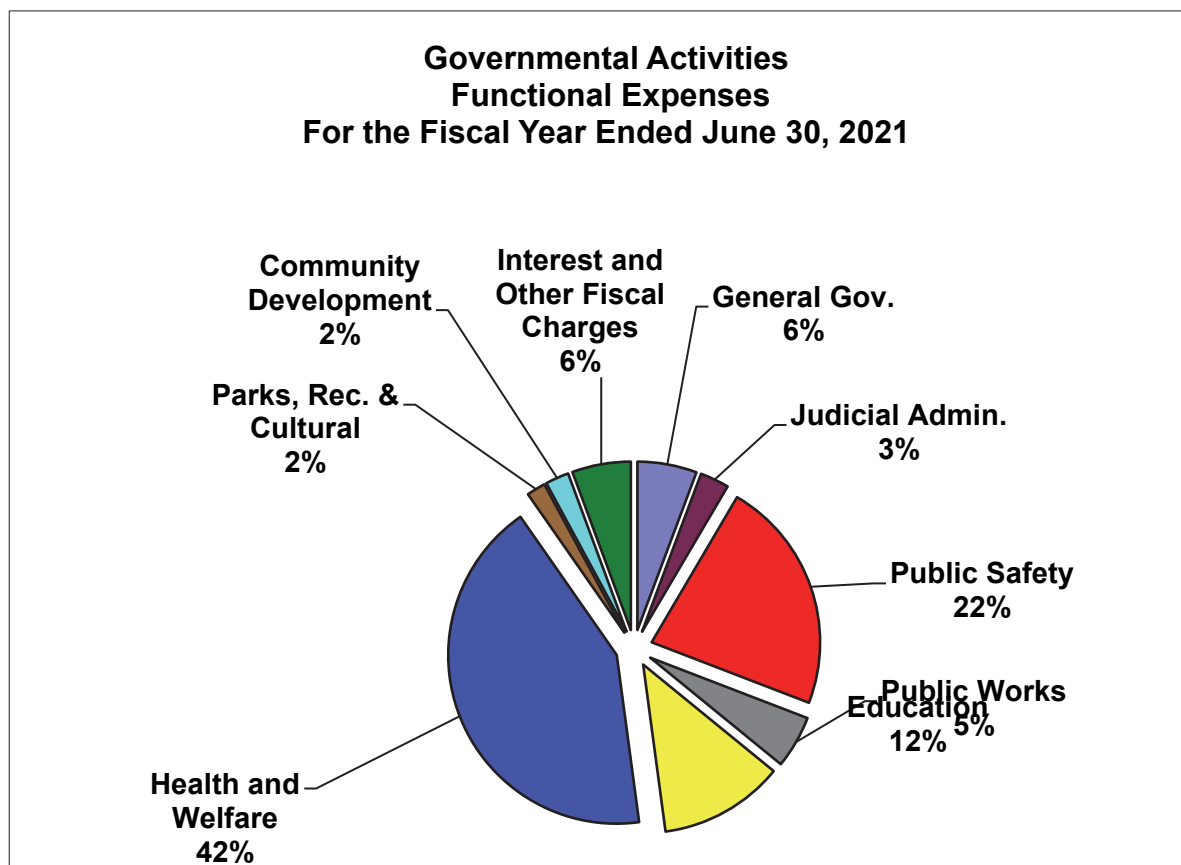


Government-wide Overall Financial Analysis: (Continued)

For the fiscal year June 30, 2021, the expenses for governmental activities totaled \$54.0 million, an increase of \$2.3 million compared to the prior fiscal year. Key expense elements include:

- Public Safety increased \$1.7 million:
 - Capital Equipment Purchases for the Fire Department and Sheriff's Office
 - COVID-19 related expenses
- Health and Welfare increased \$400,000 due to expenses related to CSA program placements and COVID-19 related expenses
- Education expenses decreased by \$100,000 over the previous fiscal year from COVID-19 operational changes.
- Community Development increased by \$500,000 over the previous fiscal year from the County's contribution to expand broadband coverage countywide.
- Interest and other Fiscal Charges decreased by \$200,000.

The following graph illustrates the County's expenses for each functional area comprising its governmental activities. Education continues to be the County's largest program and highest priority, with Public Safety and Health and Welfare the County's next two largest functional expenses.



Business-Type Activities – For the County's business-type activities, the net position for the current fiscal year increased \$200,000 for an ending balance of \$6.1 million. Expenses exceeded revenues by \$600,000 for fiscal year 2021. A transfer from the General Fund of \$800,000 resulted in the net position increasing.

Financial Analysis of the Governmental Funds

As noted earlier, the County uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The focus of the County's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources.

Governmental Funds

At June 30, 2021, the County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$29.4 million (Exhibit 3), increasing in comparison with the prior year by \$3.3 million. Of the \$29.4 million fiscal year 2021 fund balance: \$59,520 is classified as restricted to indicate that it can only be spent for specific purposes as stipulated by external resource providers such as debt covenants; \$4.8 million is classified as committed to indicate that it has been set aside for specific purposes by the County's Board of Supervisors; \$459,036 is assigned and committed to expenditures for capital outlays; and \$24.0 million is unassigned or available for any purpose, but maintained at targeted levels in accordance with sound financial management practices.

The General Fund is the main operating fund of the County. The fund balance of the General Fund increased by \$3.5 million (Exhibit 4) at \$28.9 million during fiscal year 2021, of which \$4.8 million is committed and \$24.0 million is unassigned. The excess of revenues over expenditures was \$6.1 million, offset by \$2.6 million of interfund transfers for the Capital Improvements Fund, Zion Crossroads Water and Sewer Fund and the Sewer Fund. General Fund revenues exceeded budget by \$1.6 million; with \$1.0 million coming from CARES Act Funding and \$1.2 million from other local taxes, predominantly Local Sales Tax and Recordation Taxes. General Fund expenditures came in below budget by \$5.2 million; with \$2.0 million in savings from Public Safety, \$1.0 million from Health & Welfare, \$1.3 million from Education and \$900,000 from all other functions combined. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare unassigned fund balance to total General Fund revenues. Unassigned fund balance represents 41.7% of General Fund revenues for fiscal year 2021. The Board of Supervisors uses a policy to maintain unassigned General Fund balance at a minimum of 12% of the total General Fund revenues and component unit – school board operating revenues, reduced by the General Fund contribution. The unassigned fund balance policy minimum for June 30, 2021 is \$10.0 million and the unassigned General Fund balance exceeds this policy by \$14.0 million.

The fund balance in the Capital Projects Fund decreased by \$403,521, to a balance of \$515,526 for fiscal year 2021.

Proprietary Funds

The County's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail. Operations of the proprietary funds were included in the discussion of business-type activities.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

General fund budget amendments resulted in a net increase of \$2,925,019 between the original budget and the final budget. Significant changes included:

- \$2,385,560 increase – Health and Welfare
 - Increase due to CARES funds received

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets

The County's investment in capital assets as of June 30, 2021 totals \$101.1 million, net of accumulated depreciation. This represents a decrease of \$5.1 million, or 4.8% below fiscal year 2020. Capital assets are illustrated in Table 3 below.

Table 3

	(\$ in millions)			
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Totals at June 30	
			2021	2020
Land and improvements	\$ 2.1	\$ 0.3	\$ 2.4	\$ 2.3
Construction in progress - jointly owned	-	-	-	-
Construction in progress	0.1	11.8	11.9	11.2
Subtotal, capital assets not being depreciated	\$ 2.2	\$ 12.1	\$ 14.3	\$ 13.5
Buildings and improvements	\$ 34.1	\$ -	\$ 34.1	\$ 34.1
Equipment	11.0	0.2	11.2	9.7
Infrastructure	-	7.0	7.0	7.0
Jointly owned assets	71.7	-	71.7	76.1
Subtotal, capital assets being depreciated	\$ 116.8	\$ 7.2	\$ 124.0	\$ 126.9
Less: accumulated depreciation	\$ 33.9	\$ 3.3	\$ 37.2	\$ 34.2
Net capital assets being depreciated	\$ 82.9	\$ 3.9	\$ 86.8	\$ 92.7
Capital assets, net	\$ 85.1	\$ 16.0	\$ 101.1	\$ 106.2

Additional information on the County's capital assets can be found in Note 6 of this report.

Long-term debt

Table 4 illustrates the County's outstanding debt at June 30, 2021.

Table 4

	(\$ in millions)			
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Totals at June 30	
			2021	2020
General obligations bonds	\$ 66.5	\$ -	\$ 66.5	\$ 70.4
Qualified energy conservation revenue bonds	6.0	-	6.0	6.5
State moral obligation bonds	1.3	-	1.3	1.7
Revenue bonds	-	10.0	10.0	7.9
Capital lease obligations	3.6	-	3.6	4.8
Total	\$ 77.4	\$ 10.0	\$ 87.4	\$ 91.3

The County has adopted two debt ratios as a management tool. The first ratio adopted limits the annual general governmental debt service to no more than 12% of total General Fund revenues. In fiscal year 2021, the County's debt service to revenue ratio was 15.59%, which decreased from the previous fiscal year (Table 11). The second ratio is the net general obligation of debt to assessed value which should not exceed 3.5%. This ratio measures the relationship between County's tax-supported debts to the taxable value of property in the County. In fiscal year 2021, this ratio decreased 0.15%, to 2.20% (Table 10).

Additional information on the County's long-term obligations can be found in Note 7 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

Economic Factors

The annual local unemployment rate was 5.3% for calendar year 2020, which is a 2.1% increase from 2.2% for calendar year 2019. The local unemployment rate compares favorably to the State's rate of 6.2% and national rate of 8.1% for calendar year 2020. Currently, monthly unemployment data reflects rates trending back to 2019 pre-pandemic levels.

Fiscal Year 2022 Budget and Rates

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022, the adopted total budget is \$110.6 million, an increase of \$30.9 million from fiscal year 2021. This increase over the previous fiscal year was primarily the result of the following:

- \$25.0 million increase for Capital Projects
- \$1.7 million increase for County operations
- \$1.6 million increase for Debt Service
- \$2.6 million increase for Education

For calendar year 2021, the real estate tax rate decreased from \$0.925 to \$0.884 per \$100 of assessed value.

Key factors that are expected to impact future budgets include:

- Continued gradual increases in assessed property values
- Options for new revenue sources and enhancing existing sources
- State mandates on the localities
- Economic Development opportunities for Zions Crossroads and the County as a whole
- Maintenance, repair and replacement of County government and school buildings
- Increases for Public Safety services, personnel, vehicles and equipment
- Continued Economic Impact of Coronavirus

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the County of Fluvanna, Virginia's finances for all those with an interest in the County's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Director of Finance, 132 Main Street, Fluvanna, Virginia 22963.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Government-wide Financial Statements

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COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Exhibit 1

Statement of Net Position
At June 30, 2021

	Primary Government			Component Unit	Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business Type Activities	Total	School Board	Fluvanna County EDA
ASSETS					
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 30,573,000	\$ 1,852,166	\$ 32,425,166	\$ 2,420,948	\$ 71,660
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):					
Property taxes	24,137,983	-	24,137,983	-	-
Accounts receivable	486,963	20,322	507,285	2,147	-
Due from other governments	2,714,193	-	2,714,193	1,028,367	-
Total Current Assets	\$ 57,912,139	\$ 1,872,488	\$ 59,784,627	\$ 3,451,462	\$ 71,660
Noncurrent Assets					
Net other postemployment benefit asset	\$ 291,270	\$ -	\$ 291,270	\$ 924,260	\$ -
Capital assets:					
Land and construction in progress	\$ 2,202,534	\$ 12,048,657	\$ 14,251,191	\$ 664,489	\$ -
Other capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	82,952,739	3,932,105	86,884,844	30,307,690	-
Total capital assets	\$ 85,155,273	\$ 15,980,762	\$ 101,136,035	\$ 30,972,179	\$ -
Total Noncurrent Assets	\$ 85,446,543	\$ 15,980,762	\$ 101,427,305	\$ 31,896,439	\$ -
Total Assets	\$ 143,358,682	\$ 17,853,250	\$ 161,211,932	\$ 35,347,901	\$ 71,660
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred charge on refunding	\$ 11,394,817	\$ -	\$ 11,394,817	\$ -	\$ -
OPEB deferrals	191,890	-	191,890	863,621	-
Pension deferrals	1,641,226	-	1,641,226	8,792,873	-
Total Deferred Outflows of resources	\$ 13,227,933	\$ -	\$ 13,227,933	\$ 9,656,494	\$ -
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 156,586,615	\$ 17,853,250	\$ 174,439,865	\$ 45,004,395	\$ 71,660
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities					
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	\$ 1,249,104	\$ 527,877	\$ 1,776,981	\$ 2,465,374	\$ -
Amounts held for others	176,492	-	176,492	-	-
Unearned revenue - grants	2,910,220	-	2,910,220	-	-
Accrued interest payable	1,139,526	94,235	1,233,761	-	-
Current portion of long-term obligations	6,835,989	460,587	7,296,576	190,558	-
Total Current Liabilities	\$ 12,311,331	\$ 1,082,699	\$ 13,394,030	\$ 2,655,932	\$ -
Noncurrent Liabilities					
Noncurrent portion of long-term obligations	78,364,094	10,551,555	88,915,649	41,926,266	-
Total Liabilities	\$ 90,675,425	\$ 11,634,254	\$ 102,309,679	\$ 44,582,198	\$ -
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred revenues - taxes	\$ 19,329,027	\$ -	\$ 19,329,027	\$ -	\$ -
Items related to measurement of net OPEB liability/asset	168,168	-	168,168	780,400	-
Items related to measurement of net pension liability/asset	120,321	-	120,321	3,194,494	-
Total Deferred Inflows of resources	\$ 19,617,516	\$ -	\$ 19,617,516	\$ 3,974,894	\$ -
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 15,706,385	\$ 4,462,397	\$ 20,168,782	\$ 30,972,179	\$ -
Restricted for:					
Net other postemployment benefit asset	291,270	-	291,270	924,260	-
Debt service	59,520	-	59,520	-	-
Unrestricted	30,236,499	1,756,599	31,993,098	(34,524,876)	71,660
Total Net Position	\$ 46,293,674	\$ 6,218,996	\$ 52,512,670	\$ (3,552,697)	\$ 71,660
Total Liabilities, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Net Position	\$ 156,586,615	\$ 17,853,250	\$ 174,439,865	\$ 45,004,395	\$ 71,660

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

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Statement of Activities
Year Ended June 30, 2021

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:				
Governmental activities:				
General government administration	\$ 3,073,375	\$ -	\$ 309,692	\$ -
Judicial administration	1,500,052	100,593	620,658	-
Public safety	12,065,263	936,990	4,892,329	-
Public works	2,725,499	146,403	4,649	-
Health and welfare	6,472,913	-	3,675,062	-
Education	22,900,398	-	-	-
Parks, recreation, and cultural	975,977	7,652	111,424	-
Community development	1,212,310	-	-	-
Interest on long-term debt	3,038,534	-	188,834	-
Total governmental activities	\$ 53,964,321	\$ 1,191,638	\$ 9,802,648	\$ -
Business-type activities:				
Fork Union Sanitary District	\$ 330,442	\$ 298,026	\$ -	\$ -
Zion Crossroads Water & Sewer	376,546	-	-	-
Sewer	233,080	14,097	-	-
Total business-type activities	\$ 940,068	\$ 312,123	\$ -	\$ -
Total primary government	\$ 54,904,389	\$ 1,503,761	\$ 9,802,648	\$ -
COMPONENT UNITS:				
School Board	\$ 44,874,726	\$ 11,008	\$ 26,633,366	\$ -
Fluvanna County EDA	1,215,338	1,000	-	-
Total component units	\$ 46,090,064	\$ 12,008	\$ 26,633,366	\$ -

General revenues:

General property taxes
Local sales and use taxes
Consumer utility taxes
Motor vehicle license taxes
Recordation taxes
Other local taxes
Commonwealth of Virginia non-categorical aid
Unrestricted revenues from use of money and property
Miscellaneous
Contributions
Transfers
Total general revenues and transfers
Change in net position
Net position - beginning, as restated
Net position - ending

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

Exhibit 2

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position				
Primary Government			Component Unit	Component Unit
Governmental Activities	Business Type Activities	Total	School Board	Fluvanna County EDA
\$ (2,763,683)	\$ -	\$ (2,763,683)	\$ -	\$ -
(778,801)	-	(778,801)	-	-
(6,235,944)	-	(6,235,944)	-	-
(2,574,447)	-	(2,574,447)	-	-
(2,797,851)	-	(2,797,851)	-	-
(22,900,398)	-	(22,900,398)	-	-
(856,901)	-	(856,901)	-	-
(1,212,310)	-	(1,212,310)	-	-
(2,849,700)	-	(2,849,700)	-	-
<u>\$ (42,970,035)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (42,970,035)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ -	\$ (32,416)	\$ (32,416)	\$ -	\$ -
-	(376,546)	(376,546)	-	-
-	(218,983)	(218,983)	-	-
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (627,945)</u>	<u>\$ (627,945)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (627,945)</u>	<u>\$ (43,597,980)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (18,230,352)	\$ -
-	-	-	-	(1,214,338)
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (18,230,352)</u>	<u>\$ (1,214,338)</u>
\$ 37,851,749	\$ -	\$ 37,851,749	\$ -	\$ -
2,336,399	-	2,336,399	-	-
429,091	-	429,091	-	-
881,962	-	881,962	-	-
678,554	-	678,554	-	-
223,512	-	223,512	-	-
3,708,677	-	3,708,677	-	-
127,126	84,946	212,072	2,239	18
550,119	74,318	624,437	483,221	-
-	-	-	20,357,077	1,218,948
(810,318)	810,318	-	-	-
<u>\$ 45,976,871</u>	<u>\$ 969,582</u>	<u>\$ 46,946,453</u>	<u>\$ 20,842,537</u>	<u>\$ 1,218,966</u>
\$ 3,006,836	\$ 341,637	\$ 3,348,473	\$ 2,612,185	\$ 4,628
43,286,838	5,877,359	49,164,197	(6,164,882)	67,032
<u>\$ 46,293,674</u>	<u>\$ 6,218,996</u>	<u>\$ 52,512,670</u>	<u>\$ (3,552,697)</u>	<u>\$ 71,660</u>

Fund Financial Statements

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COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Exhibit 3

Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds
At June 30, 2021

	Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds
	General	Capital Projects	
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 29,789,109	\$ 783,891	\$ 30,573,000
Receivables (Net of allowance for uncollectibles):			
Taxes, including penalties	24,137,983	-	24,137,983
Accounts	486,963	-	486,963
Due from other governmental units	2,714,193	-	2,714,193
Total assets	<u>\$ 57,128,248</u>	<u>\$ 783,891</u>	<u>\$ 57,912,139</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 980,749	\$ 268,355	\$ 1,249,104
Unearned revenue - grants	2,910,220	-	2,910,220
Amounts held for others	176,492	-	176,492
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 4,067,461</u>	<u>\$ 268,355</u>	<u>\$ 4,335,816</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	\$ 24,133,957	\$ -	\$ 24,133,957
FUND BALANCES			
Restricted	\$ 59,520	\$ -	\$ 59,520
Committed	4,832,001	56,500	4,888,501
Assigned	-	459,036	459,036
Unassigned	24,035,309	-	24,035,309
Total fund balances	<u>\$ 28,926,830</u>	<u>\$ 515,536</u>	<u>\$ 29,442,366</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 57,128,248</u>	<u>\$ 783,891</u>	

Detailed explanation of adjustments from fund statements to government-wide statement of net position:

When capital assets (land, buildings, equipment) that are to be used in governmental activities are purchased or constructed, the costs of those assets are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, the statement of net position includes those capital assets among the assets of the County as a whole.	\$ 85,155,273
The net OPEB asset is not an available resource and, therefore, is not reported in the funds.	291,270
Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in governmental funds, but rather is recognized as an expenditure when due.	(1,139,526)
Because the focus of governmental funds is on short-term financing, some assets will not be available to pay current-period expenditures. Those assets (for example, receivables) are offset by unavailable revenues in the governmental funds and thus are not included in the fund balance.	
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	4,804,930
Items related to measurement of net pension liability/asset	(120,321)
Items related to measurement of net OPEB liability/asset	(168,168)
Deferred outflows - Pension deferrals	1,641,226
Deferred outflows - OPEB deferrals	191,890
Long-term liabilities applicable to the County's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported as fund liabilities. All liabilities--both current and long-term--are reported in the statement of net position.	(73,805,266)
Net position of General Government Activities	<u>\$ 46,293,674</u>

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

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances -
 Governmental Funds
 Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds
	General	Capital Projects	
Revenues:			
General property taxes	\$ 37,379,857	\$ -	\$ 37,379,857
Other local taxes	4,549,518	-	4,549,518
Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses	417,196	-	417,196
Fines and forfeitures	62,325	-	62,325
Revenue from use of money and property	127,126	-	127,126
Charges for services	712,117	-	712,117
Miscellaneous	568,266	-	568,266
Recovered costs	156,390	-	156,390
Intergovernmental:			
Commonwealth	8,293,015	-	8,293,015
Federal	5,218,310	-	5,218,310
Total revenues	<u>\$ 57,484,120</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 57,484,120</u>
Expenditures:			
Current:			
General government administration	\$ 2,923,640	\$ 6,214	\$ 2,929,854
Judicial administration	1,240,251	-	1,240,251
Public safety	10,150,623	1,328,055	11,478,678
Public works	2,570,114	173,471	2,743,585
Health and welfare	6,248,509	-	6,248,509
Education	17,312,299	600,785	17,913,084
Parks, recreation, and cultural	859,219	-	859,219
Community development	1,013,061	94,058	1,107,119
Nondepartmental	74,250	-	74,250
Debt service:			
Principal retirement	6,056,619	-	6,056,619
Interest and other fiscal charges	2,904,180	-	2,904,180
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 51,352,765</u>	<u>\$ 2,202,583</u>	<u>\$ 53,555,348</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>\$ 6,131,355</u>	<u>\$ (2,202,583)</u>	<u>\$ 3,928,772</u>
Other financing sources (uses):			
Transfers in	\$ -	\$ 1,799,062	\$ 1,799,062
Transfers (out)	(2,609,380)	-	(2,609,380)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>\$ (2,609,380)</u>	<u>\$ 1,799,062</u>	<u>\$ (810,318)</u>
Changes in fund balances	\$ 3,521,975	\$ (403,521)	\$ 3,118,454
Fund balances at beginning of year	<u>25,404,855</u>	<u>919,057</u>	<u>26,323,912</u>
Fund balances at end of year	<u>\$ 28,926,830</u>	<u>\$ 515,536</u>	<u>\$ 29,442,366</u>

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

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Exhibit 5

Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
to the Statement of Activities - Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

		<u>Primary Governmental Funds</u>
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	3,118,454
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period. The following details support this adjustment.		
Capital outlay	\$ 1,170,120	
Depreciation expense	<u>(4,053,388)</u>	(2,883,268)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e. sales, trade-ins, and donations) is to decrease net position	(18,145)	(18,145)
Transfer of joint tenancy assets from Primary Government to the Component Unit		(3,051,816)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Details of this item consist of the change in unavailable taxes.		
Unearned revenue - property taxes	\$ 471,892	
(Increase) decrease in deferred inflows related to the measurement of the net OPEB liability/asset	(24,919)	
(Increase) decrease in deferred inflows related to the measurement of the net pension liability	<u>84,741</u>	531,714
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. A summary of items supporting this adjustment is as follows:		
Principal retired on school general obligation bonds	\$ 3,973,139	
Principal retired on public facility note	420,000	
Principal retired on qualified energy conservation revenue bonds	483,893	
Principal retired on capital lease obligations	1,179,587	
Landfill postclosure costs	<u>29,690</u>	6,086,309
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. The following is a summary of items supporting this adjustment:		
Change in compensated absences	\$ (22,347)	
Change in net OPEB asset	92,664	
Deferred amount on refunding	(754,998)	
Amortization of bond discount	(31,697)	
Amortization of bond premium	569,344	
Change in net pension liability	(988,413)	
Change in net GLI OPEB liability	(20,123)	
Change in net HIC OPEB liability	(970)	
Change in deferred outflows related to pensions	308,875	
Change in deferred outflows related to OPEB	(11,744)	
Change in accrued interest payable	<u>82,997</u>	(776,412)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	<u>3,006,836</u>

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

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Exhibit 6

Statement of Net Position
 Proprietary Funds
 At June 30, 2021

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Fork Union Sanitary District	Zion Crossroads Water & Sewer	Sewer	Totals
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 164,088	\$ 1,138,265	\$ 549,813	\$ 1,852,166
Accounts receivable	18,493	-	1,829	20,322
Total Current Assets	\$ 182,581	\$ 1,138,265	\$ 551,642	\$ 1,872,488
Noncurrent Assets				
Capital assets:				
Land and construction in progress	\$ 11,736	\$ 11,752,481	\$ 284,440	\$ 12,048,657
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	1,278,105	-	2,654,000	3,932,105
Total Noncurrent Assets	\$ 1,289,841	\$ 11,752,481	\$ 2,938,440	\$ 15,980,762
Total Assets	\$ 1,472,422	\$ 12,890,746	\$ 3,490,082	\$ 17,853,250
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 18,595	\$ 506,223	\$ 3,059	\$ 527,877
Accrued interest payable	-	94,235	-	94,235
Current portion of long-term obligations	45,587	355,000	60,000	460,587
Total Current Liabilities	\$ 64,182	\$ 955,458	\$ 63,059	\$ 1,082,699
Noncurrent Liabilities				
Noncurrent portion of long-term obligations	\$ 239,208	\$ 10,012,347	\$ 300,000	\$ 10,551,555
Total Liabilities	\$ 303,390	\$ 10,967,805	\$ 363,059	\$ 11,634,254
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 1,005,046	\$ 878,911	\$ 2,578,440	\$ 4,462,397
Unrestricted	163,986	1,044,030	548,583	1,756,599
Total Net Position	\$ 1,169,032	\$ 1,922,941	\$ 3,127,023	\$ 6,218,996
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position	\$ 1,472,422	\$ 12,890,746	\$ 3,490,082	\$ 17,853,250

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

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position --
 Proprietary Funds
 Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Totals
	Fork Union Sanitary District	Zion Crossroads Water & Sewer	Sewer	
Operating revenues:				
Charges for services	\$ 298,026	\$ -	\$ 14,097	\$ 312,123
Total operating revenues	\$ 298,026	\$ -	\$ 14,097	\$ 312,123
Operating expenses:				
Contractual services	\$ 56,914	22,770	18,870	98,554
Other charges	199,433	72,862	117,595	389,890
Depreciation	60,159	-	96,615	156,774
Total operating expenses	\$ 316,506	\$ 95,632	\$ 233,080	\$ 645,218
Operating income (loss)	\$ (18,480)	\$ (95,632)	\$ (218,983)	\$ (333,095)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):				
Interest income	\$ -	\$ 84,946	\$ -	\$ 84,946
Interest expense	(13,936)	(280,914)	-	(294,850)
Miscellaneous	74,318	-	-	74,318
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	\$ 60,382	\$ (195,968)	\$ -	\$ (135,586)
Income (loss) before contributions and transfers	\$ 41,902	\$ (291,600)	\$ (218,983)	\$ (468,681)
Transfers				
Transfers in	\$ -	\$ 585,487	\$ 224,831	\$ 810,318
Change in net position	\$ 41,902	\$ 293,887	\$ 5,848	\$ 341,637
Net position at beginning of year	1,127,130	1,629,054	3,121,175	5,877,359
Net position at end of year	\$ 1,169,032	\$ 1,922,941	\$ 3,127,023	\$ 6,218,996

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

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Exhibit 8

Statement of Cash Flows
 Proprietary Funds
 Year Ended June 30, 2021

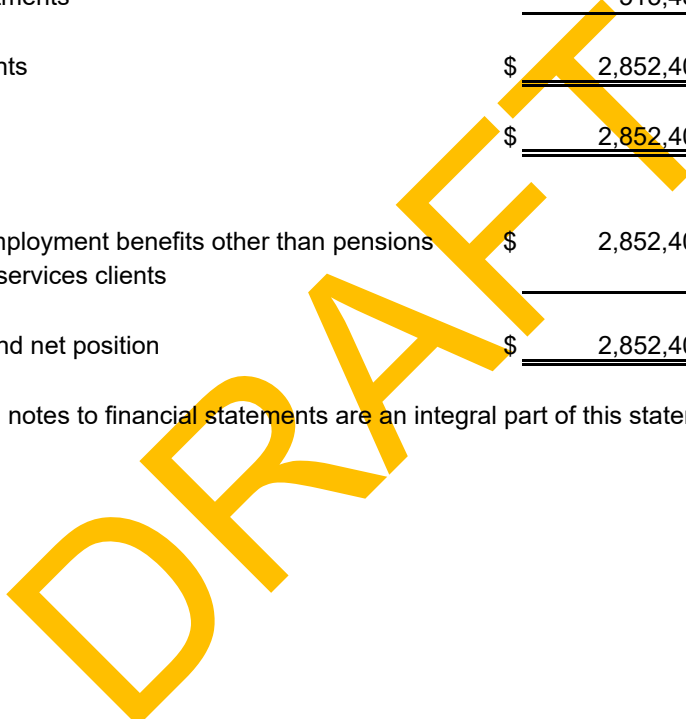
	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Zion			Totals
	Fork Union Sanitary District	Crossroads Water & Sewer	Sewer	
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 294,943	\$ -	\$ 15,635	\$ 310,578
Payments to suppliers	(252,678)	(571,418)	(136,456)	(960,552)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$ 42,265	\$ (571,418)	\$ (120,821)	\$ (649,974)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:				
Transfers in	\$ -	\$ 585,487	\$ 224,831	\$ 810,318
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:				
Construction and acquisition of capital assets	\$ (34,431)	\$ (1,142,863)	\$ -	\$ (1,177,294)
Interest expense	(13,936)	47,113	-	33,177
Issuance of debt	-	2,400,000	-	2,400,000
Retirement of indebtedness	(45,583)	(265,000)	(60,000)	(370,583)
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities	\$ (93,950)	\$ 1,039,250	\$ (60,000)	\$ 885,300
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Interest income	\$ -	\$ 84,946	\$ -	\$ 84,946
Lease income	74,318	-	-	74,318
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	\$ 74,318	\$ 84,946	\$ -	\$ 159,264
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 22,633	\$ 1,138,265	\$ 44,010	\$ 1,204,908
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	141,455	-	505,803	647,258
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 164,088	\$ 1,138,265	\$ 549,813	\$ 1,852,166
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:				
Operating income (loss)	\$ (18,480)	\$ (95,632)	\$ (218,983)	\$ (333,095)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:				
Depreciation	\$ 60,159	\$ -	\$ 96,615	\$ 156,774
Changes in operating assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources:				
(Increase)/decrease in accounts receivable	(3,083)	-	1,538	(1,545)
Increase/(Decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses	3,669	(475,786)	9	(472,108)
Total adjustments	\$ 60,745	\$ (475,786)	\$ 98,162	\$ (316,879)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$ 42,265	\$ (571,418)	\$ (120,821)	\$ (649,974)

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

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
 Fiduciary Funds
 At June 30 2021

	<u>Other Post - Employment Benefits Trust</u>	<u>Custodial Fund Special Welfare</u>
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ 217,239
Investments:		
Fixed income	599,005	-
Stocks	1,540,301	-
Real Estate	199,668	-
Alternative investments	<u>513,434</u>	<u>-</u>
Total investments	<u>\$ 2,852,408</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 2,852,408</u>	<u>\$ 217,239</u>
NET POSITION		
Restricted - postemployment benefits other than pensions	\$ 2,852,408	\$ -
Restricted - social services clients	<u>-</u>	<u>217,239</u>
Total liabilities and net position	<u>\$ 2,852,408</u>	<u>\$ 217,239</u>

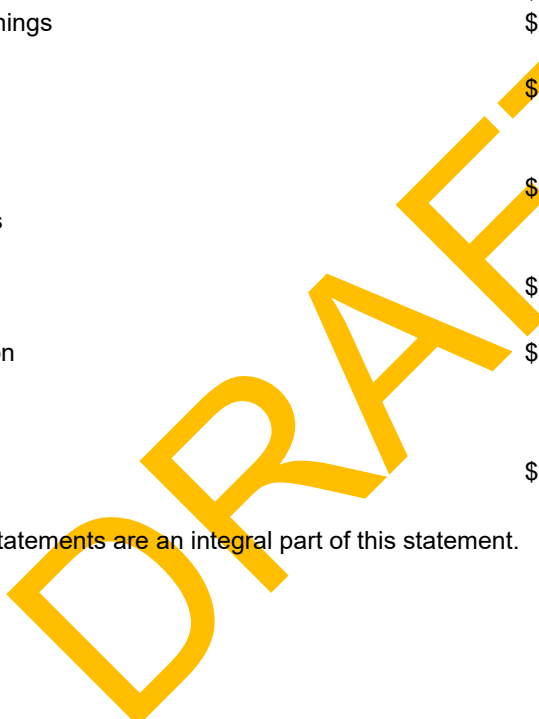
The accompanying notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.



Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
 Fiduciary Fund
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Other Post - Employment Benefits Trust	Custodial Fund Special Welfare
ADDITIONS		
Contributions:		
Employer	\$ 93,386	\$ -
Private contributions	-	82,005
Total contributions	<u>\$ 93,386</u>	<u>\$ 82,005</u>
Investment income or (loss)		
Net increase in the fair market value of investments	\$ 659,867	\$ -
Total investment earnings	<u>\$ 659,867</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Total additions	<u>\$ 753,253</u>	<u>\$ 82,005</u>
DEDUCTIONS		
Benefits	\$ 93,386	\$ -
Administrative expenses	2,987	-
Recipient payments	-	32,371
Total deductions	<u>\$ 96,373</u>	<u>\$ 32,371</u>
Change in net position	\$ 656,880	\$ 49,634
Net Position		
Net position - beginning	2,195,528	167,605
Net position - ending	<u><u>\$ 2,852,408</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 217,239</u></u>

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



COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The County of Fluvanna, Virginia is governed by an elected five member Board of Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors is responsible for appointing the County Administrator. The County provides a full range of services for its citizens. These services include sheriff and volunteer fire protection, recreational activities, cultural events, education, and social services.

The financial statements of the County of Fluvanna, Virginia have been prepared in conformity with the specifications promulgated by the Auditor of Public Accounts (APA) of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States as specified by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The more significant of the government's accounting policies are described below.

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements**Government-wide Financial Statements**

The reporting model includes financial statements prepared using full accrual accounting for all of the government's activities. This approach includes not just current assets and liabilities but also capital assets and long-term liabilities (such as buildings and general obligation debt).

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its components unit. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. However, interfund services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

Statement of Net Position

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

Statement of Activities

The government-wide Statement of Activities reports expenses and revenues in a format that focuses on the cost of each of the government's functions. The expense of individual functions is compared to the revenues generated directly by the function (for instance, through user charges or intergovernmental grants).

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

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

Statement of Activities: (Continued)

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segments 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.

Fund Financial Statements

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Budgetary Comparison Schedules

Demonstrating compliance with the adopted budget is an important component of a government's accountability to the public. Many citizens participate in one way or another in the process of establishing the annual operating budgets of state and local governments and have a keen interest in following the actual financial progress of their governments over the course of the year. Many governments revise their original budgets over the course of the year for a variety of reasons. Governments provide budgetary comparison information in their annual reports, including the requirement to report the government's original budget in addition to the comparison of final budget and actual results.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The basic criterion for determining whether a governmental department, agency, institution, commission, public authority, or other governmental organization should be included in a primary governmental unit's reporting entity for basic financial statements is financial accountability. Financial accountability includes the appointment of a voting majority of the organization's governing body and the ability of the primary government to impose its will on the organization or if there is a financial benefit/burden relationship. In addition, an organization which is fiscally dependent on the primary government should be included in its reporting entity. These financial statements present the County of Fluvanna, Virginia (the primary government) and its component units. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the government's operations and so data from these units are combined with data of the primary government. Each discretely presented component unit, on the other hand, is reported in a separate column in the combined financial statements to emphasize it is legally separate from the government.

B. Individual Component Unit Disclosures

Blended component Units:

The County has no blended component units.

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

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

B. Individual Component Unit Disclosures: (Continued)

Discretely Presented Component Units:

School Board: The School Board operates the County Public School System. Members are currently elected by popular vote. The School Board adopts an annual budget for the schools. The School Board submits an appropriation request to the Board of Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors can decline to fund the entire appropriation which they adopt (as modified) in the annual County Budget. A separate financial report for the School Board is not prepared.

Economic Development Authority: The Economic Development Authority of Fluvanna County, Virginia (the EDA) was established by the Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors pursuant to the Industrial Development and Revenue Bond Act (Chapter 33, Title 15.1, Code of Virginia of 1950, as amended) so that such authorities may be able to promote industry and develop trade in the Commonwealth. The County appoints the board members of the EDA. The County may significantly influence the fiscal affairs of the Authority. The EDA does not issue separate financial statements.

Other Related Organizations included in the County's CAFR: None

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

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with pronouncements issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The principles prescribed by GASB represent generally accepted accounting principles applicable to governmental units.

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. Agency funds have no measurement focus. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. This is the manner in which these funds are normally budgeted. Revenues are recognized when they have been earned and as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

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

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

they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service principal and interest expenditures in general long-term debt as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Accordingly, real and personal property taxes are recorded as revenues and receivables when billed, net of allowances for uncollectible amounts. Property taxes not collected within 60 days after year-end are reflected as unavailable revenues. Sales and utility taxes, which are collected by the state or utilities and subsequently remitted to the County, are recognized as revenues and receivables upon collection by the state or utility, which is generally in the month preceding receipt by the County.

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

The County's fiduciary funds are presented in the fund financial statements by type. Since by definition these assets are being held for the benefit of a third party and cannot be used to address activities or obligations of the government, these funds are not incorporated into the government-wide statements.

In the fund financial statements, financial transactions and accounts of the County are organized on the basis of funds. The operation of each fund is considered to be an independent fiscal and separate accounting entity, with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and/or other financial resources together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations.

1. Governmental Funds

Governmental Funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The government reports the following major governmental funds:

a. General Fund

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the County. This fund is used to account for and report all financial transactions and resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Revenues are derived primarily from property and other local taxes, state and federal distributions, licenses, permits, charges for service, and interest income. A significant part of the General Fund's revenues is used principally to finance the operations of the Component Unit School Board.

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

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

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

1. Governmental Funds: (Continued)

b. Capital Projects Fund

The Capital Projects Fund (Capital Improvements) accounts for and reports financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, except for those financed by proprietary funds or for assets held in trust for individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

2. Proprietary Funds

Proprietary Funds account for operations that are financed in a manner similar to private business enterprises. The Proprietary Fund measurement focus is based upon determination of net income, financial position, and changes in financial position. Proprietary Funds consist of Enterprise Funds and Internal Service Funds.

Enterprise Funds

Enterprise 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 County's 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.

Enterprise funds consist of Fork Union Sanitary District (F.U.S.D.), Sewer, Zion Crossroads Water and Sewer.

3. Fiduciary Funds (Trust and Agency Funds)

Fiduciary Funds (Trust and Agency Funds) account for assets held by the County unit in a trustee capacity or as an agent or custodian for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, or other funds. These funds include Agency Funds. These funds utilize the accrual basis of accounting. Fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide financial statements. The County's only Agency Fund is the Special Welfare Fund. The County's only Trust Fund is the Other Post Employment Benefits Fund.

D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

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

1. Prior to March 30, the County Administrator submits to the Board of Supervisors a proposed operating and capital budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The operating and capital budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

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

D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting: (Continued)

2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain citizen comments.
3. Prior to June 30, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an Appropriations Resolution.
4. The Appropriations Resolution places legal restrictions on expenditures at the function level. The appropriation for each department or category can be revised only by the Board of Supervisors. The County Administrator is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts within general government departments; and the School Board is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts within the school system's categories.
5. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and the Capital Project Fund. The School Fund is integrated only at the level of legal adoption.
6. All budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).
7. Appropriations lapse on June 30, for all County units.
8. All budgetary data presented in the accompanying financial statements is the original to the current comparison of the final budget and actual results.

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, amounts in demand deposits as well as short-term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the government. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the government's proprietary funds consider their demand deposits and all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

F. Investments

Investments with a maturity of less than one year when purchased, non-negotiable certificates of deposit, other nonparticipating investments, and external investment pools are stated at cost or amortized cost. Investments with a maturity greater than one year when purchased are stated at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an investment in an orderly transaction at year end. All other investments are stated at fair value which approximates market; no investments are valued at cost. Certificates of deposit and short-term repurchase agreements are reported in the accompanying financial statements as cash and cash equivalents. Investments consist of assets held by a trustee. Bond proceeds are maintained to comply with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Tax Code and various bond indentures. Bond proceeds are deposited in the State Non-Arbitrage Program (SNAP). Values of shares in the SNAP reflect fair value. Capital lease proceeds are held in escrow and deposited in money market funds.

Notes to Financial Statements
 At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

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

F. Investments: (Continued)

State statutes authorize the County government and the School Board to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, commercial paper, corporate bonds, repurchase agreements, and the Local Government Investment Pool.

G. Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either “due to/from other funds” (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as “advances to/from other funds.” (i.e. the noncurrent portion of interfund loans).

All trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. The County calculates its allowance for uncollectible accounts using historical collection data and, in certain cases, specific account analysis. The allowance amounted to approximately \$444,037 at June 30, 2021 and is comprised of the following:

Fork Union Sanitary District	\$	31,523
Sewer		12,319
Property Taxes		<u>400,195</u>
Total	\$	<u><u>444,037</u></u>

Property Tax Calendar

The County collects real and personal property taxes semiannually. Real and personal property taxes are levied as of January 1 for a calendar year and are due on June 5 and December 5; penalties and interest accrue on all unpaid balances as of these dates. Unpaid real and personal property taxes constitute a lien against the property as of the due date of the tax. The County bills and collects its own property taxes.

H. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. The County records prepaids using the consumption method.

I. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant and equipment, and infrastructure are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the County as land, buildings, road registered vehicles, and equipment with an initial individual cost of more than \$5,000 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of five years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation.

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

Notes to Financial Statements
 At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

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

I. Capital Assets: (Continued)

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

Property, plant and equipment and infrastructure of the primary government, as well as the component unit, are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	40 to 50
Building improvements	30 to 40
Vehicles and equipment	5 to 10
Water and sewer system	20 to 50
Buses	12

J. Compensated Absences

Vested or accumulated vacation leave that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources is reported as an expenditure and a fund liability of the governmental fund that will pay it. Amounts of vested or accumulated vacation leave that are not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are reported as an expense in the Statement of Activities and a long-term obligation in the Statement of Net Position. No liability is recorded for nonvesting accumulating rights to receive sick pay benefits. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

K. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

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

L. Fund Balances

Financial Policies

The Board of Supervisors meets on a monthly basis to manage and review cash financial activities and to ensure compliance with established policies. It is the County’s policy to fund current expenditures with current revenues and the County’s mission is to strive to maintain a diversified and stable revenue stream to protect the government from problematic fluctuations in any single revenue source and provide stability to ongoing services. The County’s unassigned General Fund balance will be maintained to provide the County with sufficient working capital and a margin of safety to address local and regional emergencies without borrowing.

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

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

L. Fund Balances: (Continued)

Financial Policies: (Continued)

Fund balances are required to be reported according to the following classifications:

Nonspendable fund balance – Includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form, or, for legal or contractual reasons, must be kept intact. This classification includes inventories, prepaid amounts, assets held for sale, long-term receivables and corpus of a permanent fund.

Restricted fund balance – Constraints placed on the use of these resources are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors or other governments; or are imposed by law (through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation).

Committed fund balance – Amounts that can only be used for specific purposes because of a formal action (resolution) by the government's highest level of decision-making authority.

Assigned fund balance – Amounts that are constrained by the County's intent to be used for specific purposes, but that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. Intent can be stipulated by the governing body, another body (such as a Finance Committee), or by an official to whom that authority has been given. With the exception of the General Fund, this is the residual fund balance classification for all governmental funds with positive balances.

Unassigned fund balance – This is the residual classification of the General Fund. Only the General Fund reports a positive unassigned fund balance. Other governmental funds might report a negative balance in this classification, as the result of overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed or assigned.

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

The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the County's highest level of decision-making authority. The Board of Supervisors is the highest level of decision-making authority for the County that can, by adoption of a resolution prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the resolution remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another resolution) to remove or revise the limitation.

Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the County for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. The Board of Supervisors may also assign fund balance as it does through the adoption or amendment of the budget as intended for specific purpose. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment. Please see detail of County's Fund Balances on the following page.

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

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

L. Fund Balances: (Continued)

Financial Policies: (Continued)

Category	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Component Unit School Board
Restricted:			
USDA Debt Reserve	\$ 59,520	\$ -	\$ -
Total Restricted	\$ 59,520	\$ -	\$ -
Committed:			
Capital Projects:			
Recoat Central Waste Water Treatment Plant	\$ 70,000	\$ -	\$ -
County VoIP Phone System	17,672	-	-
Library & Public Safety - Combined Water System	50,000	-	-
Computer Aided Dispatch/Records Management System	122,775	-	-
F&R Personal Protective Equipment	4,461	-	-
School Board Office Renovations	63,674	-	-
Access Control Monitoring	9,519	-	-
Facilities Security Upgrade	4,840	-	-
Pleasant Grove Road Paving	98,000	-	-
County Capital Reserve	622,941	-	-
School Capital Reserve	565,398	-	-
Fleet Replacement - F&R Apparatus and Vehicles	213,221	-	-
Fleet Replacement - County Government Vehicles	74,398	-	-
Fleet Replacement - Sheriff Vehicles	86	-	-
Fleet Replacement - Social Service Vehicles	11,475	-	-
Fleet Replacement - School Buses	241,916	-	-
Fleet Replacement - School Student Transport/ Facilities Vehicles	4,905	-	-
Thermal Imaging Camera Replacement	11,279	-	-
Carysbrook Softball Field	12,070	-	-
Historic Courthouse	260,130	-	-
Columbia Sewer Study	1,343	-	-
Courthouse Security Upgrades	2,984	-	-
Heart Monitor Replacement	100,000	-	-
Pleasant Grove Playground Expansion	-	56,500	-
Burn Building	398	-	-
Master Water and Sewer Plan	23,715	-	-
Abrams Building Upgrades	188,760	-	-
Fork Union Site Development	20,870	-	-
Middle School Roof Replacement	25,528	-	-
Next Generation E911	246,000	-	-
FY22 Debt Service Budget - Use of Fund Balance	1,676,569	-	-
Other Carryforwards	87,074	-	-
Total Committed	\$ 4,832,001	\$ 56,500	\$ -
Assigned:			
Other capital projects	\$ -	\$ 643,487	\$ -
Activities fund	-	-	621,359
Cafeteria	-	-	364,729
Total Assigned	\$ -	\$ 643,487	\$ 986,088
Unassigned:	\$ 24,035,309	\$ -	\$ -
Total Fund Balance	\$ 28,926,830	\$ 699,987	\$ 986,088

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

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

M. Net Position

For government-wide reporting as well as in proprietary funds, the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is called net position. Net position is comprised of three components: net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

- Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances of bonds, notes, and other debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt are included in this component of net position.
- Restricted net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. Assets are reported as restricted when constraints are placed on asset use either by external parties or by law through constitutional provision or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted net position is the net amount of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that does not meet the definition of the two preceding categories.

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

N. Use of Estimates

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

O. Component Unit – School Board Capital Asset and Debt Presentation

By law, the School Board does not have taxing authority and, therefore, it cannot incur debt through general obligation bonds to fund the acquisition, construction or improvement of its capital assets. That responsibility lies with the County who issues the debt on behalf of the School Board. However, the Code of Virginia requires the School Board to hold title to the capital assets (buildings and equipment) due to their responsibility for maintaining the asset.

In the Statement of Net Position, this scenario presents a dilemma for the County. Debt issued on behalf of the School Board is reported as a liability of the primary government, thereby reducing the net position of the County. The corresponding capital assets are reported as assets of the Component Unit-School Board (title holder), thereby increasing its net position.

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

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

O. Component Unit – School Board Capital Asset and Debt Presentation: (Continued)

The Virginia General Assembly amended the Code of Virginia to allow a tenancy in common with the School Board whenever the locality incurs a financial obligation which is payable over more than one fiscal year for any school property. The tenancy in common terminates when the associated debt has been paid in full. For financial reporting purposes, the legislation permits the locality to report the portion of the school property related to any outstanding financial obligation, thus eliminating a potential deficit from financing capital assets with debt.

P. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The County has multiple items that qualify for reporting in this category. One item is the deferred charge on refunding reported in the government-wide statement of net position. A deferred charge on refunding 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. The other item is comprised of certain items related to the measurement of the net pension asset/liability and net OPEB asset/liability(ies) and/or contributions to the pension and OPEB plan(s) made during the current year and subsequent to the net pension asset/liability and net OPEB asset/liability measurement date. For more detailed information on these items, reference the related notes.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The County has multiple items that qualify for reporting in this category. Under a modified accrual basis of accounting, unavailable revenue representing property taxes receivable is reported in the governmental funds balance sheet. This amount is comprised of uncollected property taxes due prior to June 30, 2nd half installments levied during the fiscal year but due after June 30th and amounts prepaid on the 2nd half installments and is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amount becomes available. Under the accrual basis, 2nd half installments levied during the fiscal year but due after June 30th and amounts prepaid on the 2nd half installments are reported as deferred inflows of resources. In addition, certain items related to the measurement of the net pension asset/liability and net OPEB asset/liability(ies) are reported as deferred inflows of resources. For more detailed information on these items, reference the related notes.

Q. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension asset or liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the County's and School Board's Retirement Plan and the additions to/deductions from the County's School Board's Retirement Plan's net fiduciary position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by the Virginia Retirement System (VRS). For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

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

R. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

S. Adoption of Accounting Principles

In 2021, the County adopted Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities, which established criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported.

T. Upcoming Pronouncements

Statement No. 87, Leases, requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021.

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

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS:

Deposits

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

Investments

Statutes authorize local governments and other public bodies to invest in obligations of the United States or agencies thereof, obligations of the Commonwealth of Virginia or political subdivisions thereof, obligations of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, "prime quality" commercial paper that has received at least two of the following ratings: P-1 by Moody's Investors Service, Inc.; A-1 by Standard and Poor's; or F1 by Fitch Ratings, Inc. (Section 2.2-4502), banker's acceptances, repurchase agreements, and the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP).

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS: (CONTINUED)

Credit Risk of Debt Securities

The County limits the investment of funds in Debt Securities to those with credit ratings of at least Aa3/AA-.

The County's rated debt investments as of June 30, 2021 were rated by Standard & Poor's and the ratings are presented below using Standard & Poor's rating scale.

Rated Debt Investments' Values			
Rated Debt Investments	Fair Value	AAAm	AA+f
VIP Stable NAV Liquidity Pool	\$ 24,727,152	\$ 24,727,152	\$
Total	\$ 24,727,152	\$ 24,727,152	\$ -

Interest Rate Risk

The County Investment Policy requires that investment cash flows be optimized to match expected cash flow needs and are limited to investments with an average life of 5 years or less.

Investment Maturities (in years)			
Investment Type	Fair Value	Less Than 1 Year	1 - 5 Years
VIP Stable NAV Liquidity Pool	\$ 24,727,152	\$ 24,727,152	\$ -
Total	\$ 24,727,152	\$ 24,727,152	\$ -

Custodial Credit Risk

The County's investments are all insured, registered in the County's name and held in an account in the County's name, or invested in an external investment pool.

Fair Value Measurements:

Fair value of the Virginia Investment Pool is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The County has measured fair value of the above investments at the net asset value (NAV). There are no withdrawal limitations or restrictions imposed on participants.

External Investment Pool:

The fair values of the positions in the SNAP is the same as the value of the pool shares. As these pools are not SEC registered, regulatory oversight of the pool rests with the Virginia State Treasury. SNAP is amortized cost basis portfolios. There are no withdrawal limitations or restrictions imposed on participants.

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 3 - DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTAL UNITS:

Receivables due from other governmental units consist of the following at June 30, 2021:

	<u>Primary Government</u>	<u>Component Unit School Board</u>
Commonwealth of Virginia:		
Local sales tax	\$ 406,558	\$ -
Communication tax	96,213	-
Public assistance and welfare administration	26,568	-
State sales tax	-	640,237
PPTRA	1,438,261	-
Shared expenses	161,649	-
Children's services	369,918	-
Federal Government:		
School grants	-	388,130
Public assistance and welfare administration	96,463	-
Four 4 Life	28,521	-
Interest rate subsidy	90,042	-
Other	-	-
Totals	<u>\$ 2,714,193</u>	<u>\$ 1,028,367</u>

NOTE 4 - INTERFUND OBLIGATIONS/TRANSFERS:

There were no Interfund obligations at June 30, 2021.

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2021, consisted of the following:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Transfers In</u>	<u>Transfers Out</u>
Primary Government		
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 2,609,380
Sewer	224,831	-
Zion Crossroads Water & Sewer	585,487	-
Capital Projects Fund	1,799,062	-
Total	<u>\$ 2,609,380</u>	<u>\$ 2,609,380</u>

Transfers are used to (1) move revenue from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and (2) use unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgeting authorization.

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 5 - DUE TO/FROM PRIMARY GOVERNMENT/COMPONENT UNIT:

There were no interfund obligations between the primary government and its component unit.

NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS:

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021:

	Beginning Balance July 1, 2020	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance June 30, 2021
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 2,030,281	\$ 45,000	\$ -	\$ 2,075,281
Construction in progress	604,039	61,139	537,925	127,253
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>\$ 2,634,320</u>	<u>\$ 106,139</u>	<u>\$ 537,925</u>	<u>\$ 2,202,534</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 34,071,015	\$ 94,289	\$ 19,100	\$ 34,146,204
Equipment	9,520,350	1,507,617	-	11,027,967
Jointly owned assets	76,061,115	-	4,394,126	71,666,989
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>\$ 119,652,480</u>	<u>\$ 1,601,906</u>	<u>\$ 4,413,226</u>	<u>\$ 116,841,160</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 11,192,629	\$ 1,322,264	\$ 955	\$ 12,513,938
Equipment	7,589,295	795,626	-	8,384,921
Jointly owned assets	12,396,374	1,935,498	1,342,310	12,989,562
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>\$ 31,178,298</u>	<u>\$ 4,053,388</u>	<u>\$ 1,343,265</u>	<u>\$ 33,888,421</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>\$ 88,474,182</u>	<u>\$ (2,451,482)</u>	<u>\$ 3,069,961</u>	<u>\$ 82,952,739</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 91,108,502</u>	<u>\$ (2,345,343)</u>	<u>\$ 3,607,886</u>	<u>\$ 85,155,273</u>

Tenancy in Common – State legislation enacted in 2002, Section 15.2-1800.1 of the Code of Virginia, (1950), as amended, granted the County a tenancy in common with the School Board when the County incurs a financial obligation for school property which is payable over more than one fiscal year. For financial reporting purposes, the net book value of School capital assets financed by the County guaranteed debt is shown under the County up to the amount of outstanding debt. At June 30, 2021, the School component unit capital assets financed by the outstanding County guaranteed debt with a book value of \$58,677,427 were reported in the Primary Government as tenant in common with the School Board.

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS: (CONTINUED)

	<u>Beginning Balance July 1, 2020</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Ending Balance June 30, 2021</u>
Business-type Activities:				
<u>Fork Union Sanitary District:</u>				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 11,736	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,736
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>\$ 11,736</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 11,736</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 18,079	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,079
Infrastructure	3,106,057	34,430	-	3,140,487
Equipment	163,911	-	-	163,911
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>\$ 3,288,047</u>	<u>\$ 34,430</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,322,477</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 17,194	\$ 221	\$ -	\$ 17,415
Infrastructure	1,803,109	59,937	-	1,863,046
Equipment	163,911	-	-	163,911
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>\$ 1,984,214</u>	<u>\$ 60,158</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,044,372</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>\$ 1,303,833</u>	<u>\$ (25,728)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,278,105</u>
Fork Union Sanitary District capital assets, net	<u><u>\$ 1,315,569</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (25,728)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,289,841</u></u>
<u>Zion Crossroads Water & Sewer:</u>				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Construction in progress	\$ 10,609,618	\$ 1,142,863	\$ -	\$ 11,752,481
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>\$ 10,609,618</u>	<u>\$ 1,142,863</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 11,752,481</u>
Zion Crossroads Water & Sewer capital assets, net	<u><u>\$ 10,609,618</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,142,863</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 11,752,481</u></u>

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS: (CONTINUED)

	<u>Beginning Balance July 1, 2020</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Ending Balance June 30, 2021</u>
Business-type Activities: (continued)				
<u>Sewer Fund:</u>				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 284,440	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 284,440
Total capital assets not being depreciated	\$ 284,440	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 284,440
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Infrastructure	\$ 3,864,580	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,864,580
Total capital assets being depreciated	\$ 3,864,580	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,864,580
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Infrastructure	\$ 1,113,965	\$ 96,615	\$ -	\$ 1,210,580
Total accumulated depreciation	\$ 1,113,965	\$ 96,615	\$ -	\$ 1,210,580
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	\$ 2,750,615	\$ (96,615)	\$ -	\$ 2,654,000
Sewer capital assets, net	\$ 3,035,055	\$ (96,615)	\$ -	\$ 2,938,440
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 14,960,242	\$ 1,020,520	\$ -	\$ 15,980,762

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS: (CONTINUED)

	Beginning Balance July 1, 2020	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance June 30, 2021
Discretely Presented Component-Unit School Board:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 359,782	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 359,782
Construction in progress	1,337,260	-	1,032,553	304,707
Total capital assets not being depreciated	\$ 1,697,042	\$ -	\$ 1,032,553	\$ 664,489
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 121,809,281	\$ 5,561,108	\$ 4,408,121	\$ 122,962,268
Equipment	8,849,170	1,249,255	56,350	10,042,075
Jointly owned assets	(76,061,115)	-	(4,394,126)	(71,666,989)
Total capital assets being depreciated	\$ 54,597,336	\$ 6,810,363	\$ 70,345	\$ 61,337,354
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 34,444,792	\$ 4,460,509	\$ 1,343,010	\$ 37,562,291
Equipment	5,685,170	828,115	56,350	6,456,935
Jointly owned assets	(12,396,374)	(1,935,498)	(1,342,310)	(12,989,562)
Total accumulated depreciation	\$ 27,733,588	\$ 3,353,126	\$ 57,050	\$ 31,029,664
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	\$ 26,863,748	\$ 3,457,237	\$ 13,295	\$ 30,307,690
School Board capital assets, net	\$ 28,560,790	\$ 3,457,237	\$ 1,045,848	\$ 30,972,179

Notes to Financial Statements
 At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS: (CONTINUED)

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

Governmental Activities:

General government administration	\$ 216,024
Judicial administration	199,008
Public safety	1,407,551
Public works	105,974
Health and welfare	28,106
Education	4,053,388
Parks, recreation and cultural	86,502
Community development	74,725
Total	<u>\$ 6,171,278</u>

Business-Type Activities:

Fork Union Sanitary District	<u>\$ 60,158</u>
Sewer	<u>\$ 96,615</u>
Component Unit School Board	<u>\$ 3,353,126 (1)</u>
(1) Depreciation Expense	\$ 5,288,624
Accumulated depreciation on joint tenancy asset transfer	<u>(1,935,498)</u>
Total additions to accumulated depreciation	<u>\$ 3,353,126</u>

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 7 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS:

The following is a summary of changes in long-term obligation transactions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021:

	<u>Balance July 1, 2020</u>	<u>Issuances/ Increases</u>	<u>Retirements/ Decreases</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2021</u>	<u>Amounts Due Within One Year</u>
Governmental Activities:					
Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements:					
School general obligation bonds	\$ 70,435,165	\$ -	\$ 3,973,139	\$ 66,462,026	\$ 4,114,442
Premium on general obligation bonds	4,121,614	-	523,269	3,598,345	488,698
Discount on general obligation bonds	(221,876)	-	(31,697)	(190,179)	(31,697)
Infrastructure and state moral obligation revenue bonds	1,695,000	-	420,000	1,275,000	440,000
Premium on infrastructure revenue bonds	126,772	-	46,075	80,697	32,301
Qualified energy conservation revenue bonds	6,466,608	-	483,893	5,982,715	489,530
Landfill postclosure costs	645,471	6,532	36,222	615,781	36,222
Capital leases	4,814,688	-	1,179,587	3,635,101	1,195,500
Net pension liability	1,379,298	2,594,095	1,605,682	2,367,711	-
Net OPEB liability:					
Net Group Life Insurance OPEB liability	\$ 611,364	\$ 193,544	\$ 173,421	\$ 631,487	\$ -
Net Health Insurance Credit OPEB liability	30,497	22,344	21,374	31,467	-
Total net OPEB liability	<u>\$ 641,861</u>	<u>\$ 215,888</u>	<u>\$ 194,795</u>	<u>\$ 662,954</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Compensated absences	687,584	91,106	68,758	709,932	70,993
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 90,792,185</u>	<u>\$ 2,907,621</u>	<u>\$ 8,499,723</u>	<u>\$ 85,200,083</u>	<u>\$ 6,835,989</u>

The general fund revenues are used to liquidate compensated absences and other long-term obligations.

	<u>Balance July 1, 2020</u>	<u>Issuances/ Increases</u>	<u>Retirements/ Decreases</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2021</u>	<u>Amounts Due Within One Year</u>
Business-type Activities:					
Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements:					
Water facilities bonds	\$ 330,378	\$ -	\$ 45,583	\$ 284,795	\$ 47,680
Sewer system revenue bonds	420,000	-	60,000	360,000	60,000
Water and sewer system revenue bonds	7,210,000	2,400,000	265,000	9,345,000	355,000
Premium on revenue bonds	694,320	429,791	101,764	1,022,347	68,164
Total business-type activities	<u>\$ 8,654,698</u>	<u>\$ 2,829,791</u>	<u>\$ 472,347</u>	<u>\$ 11,012,142</u>	<u>\$ 530,844</u>
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 99,446,883</u>	<u>\$ 5,737,412</u>	<u>\$ 8,972,070</u>	<u>\$ 96,212,225</u>	<u>\$ 7,366,833</u>

Notes to Financial Statements
 At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 7 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS: (CONTINUED)

Primary Government

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

Year	Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements			
	General Obligation Bonds		Infrastructure and State Moral Obligation Revenue Bond	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2022	\$ 4,114,442	\$ 2,327,283	\$ 440,000	\$ 54,069
2023	4,286,073	2,151,613	205,000	37,541
2024	4,292,128	1,959,676	220,000	26,650
2025	4,458,030	1,780,723	230,000	15,119
2026	4,624,210	1,611,025	180,000	4,612
2027	4,407,143	1,443,584	-	-
2028	4,195,000	1,276,646	-	-
2029	4,340,000	1,134,003	-	-
2030	4,480,000	989,337	-	-
2031	4,240,000	817,391	-	-
2032	4,415,000	645,883	-	-
2033	4,575,000	489,720	-	-
2034	4,535,000	353,025	-	-
2035	4,675,000	214,875	-	-
2036	4,825,000	72,375	-	-
Totals	\$ 66,462,026	\$ 17,267,159	\$ 1,275,000	\$ 137,991

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 7 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS: (CONTINUED)

Primary Government: (Continued)

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

Year	Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements		Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements							
	Qualified Energy Conservation Revenue Bonds		Revenue Bonds							
			Capital Leases		Water Facilities Bond		Sewer System Revenue Bond		Water and Sewer System Revenue Bond	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2022	\$ 489,530	\$ 222,632	\$ 1,195,500	\$ 40,701	\$ 47,680	\$ 11,839	\$ 60,000	\$ -	\$ 355,000	\$ 372,378
2023	495,233	203,528	1,211,628	24,573	49,871	9,649	60,000	-	370,000	354,950
2024	501,002	184,201	1,227,973	8,227	52,162	7,358	60,000	-	390,000	337,375
2025	506,839	164,649	-	-	54,559	4,961	60,000	-	410,000	317,925
2026	512,744	144,869	-	-	57,065	2,455	60,000	-	425,000	297,528
2027	518,717	124,859	-	-	23,458	209	60,000	-	445,000	276,234
2028	524,760	104,615	-	-	-	-	-	-	470,000	252,788
2029	530,873	84,136	-	-	-	-	-	-	495,000	228,634
2030	537,058	63,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	525,000	204,713
2031	543,315	42,459	-	-	-	-	-	-	545,000	180,497
2032	549,644	21,255	-	-	-	-	-	-	570,000	156,563
2033	273,000	5,296	-	-	-	-	-	-	590,000	133,538
2034	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	615,000	110,534
2035	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	635,000	89,103
2036	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	655,000	68,947
2037	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	680,000	46,463
2038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700,000	22,100
2039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,000	8,341
2040	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,000	5,047
2041	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160,000	1,700
Totals	\$ 5,982,715	\$ 1,365,917	\$ 3,635,101	\$ 73,501	\$ 284,795	\$ 36,471	\$ 360,000	\$ -	\$ 9,345,000	\$ 3,465,357

The total cost of equipment under current capital leases is \$8,223,125.

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 7 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS: (CONTINUED)

Detail of Long-Term Obligations

	<u>Amount Outstanding</u>	<u>Amounts Due Within One Year</u>
<u>Governmental Activities:</u>		
<u>Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements:</u>		
<u>Infrastructure and State Moral Obligation Revenue Bonds:</u>		
 \$3,520,000 Virginia Resources Authority Infrastructure and State Moral Obligation Revenue Bonds Series 2014C, issued November 19, 2014 maturing annually in installments ranging from \$180,000 to \$440,000 through October 1, 2025. Interest payable semiannually at ranging 3.007% to 5.125%.	\$ 1,275,000	\$ 440,000
Premium on School Bonds 2014C	80,697	32,301
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total infrastructure and state moral obligation revenue bonds	\$ 1,355,697	\$ 472,301
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u>School General Obligation Bonds:</u>		
 \$6,411,957 School Bonds, 2005A, issued November 10, 2005, maturing annually in installments ranging from \$273,104 to \$372,067 through July 15, 2025, interest payable semiannually at 5.1%.	\$ 1,799,168	\$ 347,299

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 7 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS: (CONTINUED)

Detail of Long-Term Obligations: (Continued)

	<u>Amount Outstanding</u>	<u>Amounts Due Within One Year</u>
<i>School General Obligation Bonds: (continued)</i>		
\$5,420,000 School Bonds, 2009A, issued November 13, 2009, maturing annually in installments ranging from \$135,500 to \$387,143 through September 15, 2026. The interest rate is 0.0%.	\$ 2,322,858	\$ 387,143
Discount on School Bonds 2009A	(190,179)	(31,697)
\$66,120,000 School Refunding Bonds, 2012B, issued December 20, 2012, maturing annually in installments ranging from \$345,000 to \$4,825,000 through June 30, 2036, interest payable semiannually ranging from 1.25% to 5.00%.	57,145,000	2,820,000
Premium on School Bonds 2012B	3,249,155	414,621
\$3,995,000 School Bonds, 2012, issued November 15, 2012, maturing annually in installments ranging from \$135,000 to \$305,000 through July 15, 2032, interest payable semiannually ranging from 2.05% to 5.05%.	2,140,000	285,000
Premium on School Bonds 2012	85,765	19,114
\$4,420,000 School Bonds, 2014C, issued November 20, 2014, maturing annually in installments ranging from \$170,000 to \$405,000 through July 15, 2029, interest payable semiannually at ranging from 2.05% to 5.05%.	3,055,000	275,000
Premium on School Bonds 2014C	<u>263,425</u>	<u>54,963</u>
Total school general obligation bonds	<u>\$ 69,870,192</u>	<u>\$ 4,571,443</u>

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 7 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS: (CONTINUED)

Detail of Long-Term Obligations: (Continued)

	<u>Amount Outstanding</u>	<u>Amounts Due Within One Year</u>
<u>Qualified Energy Conservation Revenue Bonds:</u>		
\$7,653,740 Qualified Energy Conservation Revenue Bonds, Series 2017, issued February 28, 2017, maturing annually in installments ranging from \$236,000 to \$549,644 through August 1, 2032, interest payable semiannually at 3.88%.	\$ 5,982,715	\$ 489,530
<u>Capital Leases:</u>		
\$8,223,125 capital lease dated October 31, 2016 maturing annually in installments ranging from \$1,096,159 to \$1,227,973 through September 1, 2023. Interest payable semiannually at 1.34%. Lease is for Radio Equipment.	\$ 3,635,101	\$ 1,195,500
Total capital leases	\$ 3,635,101	\$ 1,195,500
Landfill postclosure costs	\$ 615,781	\$ 36,222
Net pension liability	\$ 2,367,711	\$ -
Net Group Life Insurance OPEB liability	\$ 631,487	\$ -
Net Health Insurance Credit OPEB liability	\$ 31,467	\$ -
Compensated absences	\$ 709,932	\$ 70,993
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 85,200,083</u>	<u>\$ 6,835,989</u>
<u>Business-type Activities:</u>		
<u>Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements:</u>		
<u>Water Facilities Bond:</u>		
\$1,000,000, Series 1998-A, authorized June 25, 1998, due in monthly installments of \$4,960, including principal and interest. The interest rate is 4.5% and final payment is due October 31, 2026.	\$ 284,795	\$ 47,680
<u>Sewer System Revenue Bond:</u>		
\$1,200,000, Series 2006, authorized August 1, 2006, due in semi-annual installments of \$30,000, principal only. The interest rate is 0.0% and final payment is due March 1, 2027.	360,000	60,000
<u>Water and Sewer System Revenue Bond:</u>		
\$7,715,000, Series 2017B, authorized August 16, 2017, due in annual installments ranging from \$250,000 to \$550,000 through October 1, 2037, interest payable semiannually ranging from 2.825% to 5.125%	9,345,000	355,000
Premium on revenue bonds	1,022,347	68,164
Total Business-type Activities Obligations	<u>\$ 11,012,142</u>	<u>\$ 530,844</u>
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 96,212,225</u>	<u>\$ 7,366,833</u>

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 7 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS: (CONTINUED)

USDA Revenue Bond

Under the terms of the USDA Revenue Bonds, the County is required to establish a reserve equal to 10% of the monthly installments of principal and interest until an amount equal to twelve monthly installments has been established. The funds are not required to be held in a separate bank account. The County has established this reserve and has a balance of \$59,520. The reserve had been reflected as restricted fund balance in the General Fund in the accompanying financial statements.

Component Unit School Board

The following is a summary of long-term obligations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021:

	<u>Balance</u> <u>July 1, 2021</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>June 30, 2021</u>	<u>Amounts</u> <u>Due Within</u> <u>One Year</u>
Compensated absences	\$ 2,257,208	\$ 152,232	\$ 503,859	\$ 1,905,581	\$ 190,558
Net OPEB liability:					
Net Group Life Insurance OPEB liability	\$ 1,878,604	\$ 476,650	\$ 478,941	\$ 1,876,313	\$ -
Net Health Insurance Credit OPEB liability	3,183,920	426,243	368,491	3,241,672	-
Total net OPEB liability	\$ 5,062,524	\$ 902,893	\$ 847,432	\$ 5,117,985	\$ -
Net pension liability	32,290,832	12,532,548	9,730,122	35,093,258	-
Total	<u>\$ 39,610,564</u>	<u>\$ 13,587,673</u>	<u>\$ 11,081,413</u>	<u>\$ 42,116,824</u>	<u>\$ 190,558</u>

The School Operating and School Cafeteria Funds are used to liquidate the School Board's compensated absences liability.

NOTE 8 - PENSION PLAN:

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

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 8 - PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)***Benefit Structures***

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

- a. Employees hired before July 1, 2010, vested as of January 1, 2013, and have not taken a refund, are covered under Plan 1, a defined benefit plan. Non-hazardous duty employees are eligible for an unreduced retirement benefit beginning at age 65 with at least 5 years of service credit or age 50 with at least 30 years of service credit. Non-hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 55 with at least 5 years of service credit or age 50 with at least 10 years of service credit. Hazardous duty employees (law enforcement officers, firefighters, and sheriffs) are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at age 60 with at least 5 years of service credit or age 50 with at least 25 years of service credit. Hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 50 with at least 5 years of service credit.
- b. Employees with a membership date from July 1, 2010 to December 31, 2013, that have not taken a refund or employees with a membership date prior to July 1, 2010 and not vested before January 1, 2013, are covered under Plan 2, a defined benefit plan. Non-hazardous duty employees are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at their normal social security retirement age with at least 5 years of service credit or when the sum of their age plus service credit equals 90. Non-hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 60 with at least 5 years of service credit. Hazardous duty employees are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at age 60 with at least 5 years of service credit or age 50 with at least 25 years of service credit. Hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 50 with at least 5 years of service credit.
- c. Non-hazardous duty employees with a membership date on or after January 1, 2014 are covered by the Hybrid Plan combining the features of a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. Plan 1 and Plan 2 members also had the option of opting into this plan during the election window held January 1 – April 30, 2014 with an effective date of July 1, 2014. Employees covered by this plan are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at their normal social security retirement age with at least 5 years of service credit, or when the sum of their age plus service credit equals 90. Employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 60 with at least 5 years of service credit. For the defined contribution component, members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.

Average Final Compensation and Service Retirement Multiplier

The VRS defined benefit is a lifetime monthly benefit based on a retirement multiplier as a percentage of the employee's average final compensation multiplied by the employee's total service credit. Under Plan 1, average final compensation is the average of the employee's 36 consecutive months of highest compensation and the multiplier is 1.70% for non-hazardous duty employees, 1.85% for sheriffs and regional jail superintendents, and 1.70% or 1.85% for hazardous duty employees as elected by the employer. Under Plan 2, average final compensation is the average of the employee's 60 consecutive months of highest compensation and the retirement multiplier is 1.65% for non-hazardous duty employees, 1.85% for sheriffs and regional jail superintendents, and 1.70% or 1.85% for hazardous duty employees as elected by the employer. Under the Hybrid Plan, average final compensation is the average of the employee's 60 consecutive months of highest compensation and the multiplier is 1.00%. For members who opted into the Hybrid Retirement Plan from Plan 1 or Plan 2, the applicable multipliers for those plans will be used to calculate the retirement benefit for service credited in those plans.

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 8 - PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

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

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

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

As of the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the pension plan:

	Primary Government	Component Unit School Board Nonprofessional
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	100	49
Inactive members:		
Vested inactive members	41	13
Non-vested inactive members	56	42
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	110	30
Total inactive members	207	85
Active members	152	101
Total covered employees	459	235

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 County's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2021 was 8.73% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019.

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 County were \$633,079 and \$633,955 for the years ended June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020, respectively.

The Component Unit School Board's contractually required contribution rate for nonprofessional employees for the year ended June 30, 2021 was 4.08% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019.

Notes to Financial Statements
 At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 8 - PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Contributions (Continued)

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 Component Unit School Board's nonprofessional employees were \$68,738 and \$71,015 for the years ended June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020, respectively.

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability (NPL) is calculated separately for each employer and represents that employer's total pension liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, less that employer's fiduciary net position. The County's and Component Unit School Board's (nonprofessional) net pension liability/asset were measured as of June 30, 2020. The total pension liabilities used to calculate the net pension liability/asset were determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2019, and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2020.

Actuarial Assumptions – General Employees

The total pension liability for General Employees in the County's and Component Unit School Board's (nonprofessional) Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019 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, 2020.

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases, including inflation	3.50% – 5.35%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation*

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

Mortality rates:

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

Pre-Retirement:

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

Post-Retirement:

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

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 8 - PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions – General Employees (Continued)

Mortality rates:

Post-Disablement:

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

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

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

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Lowered rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14.00% to 15.00%
Discount Rate	Decreased rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

Actuarial Assumptions – Public Safety Employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits

The total pension liability for Public Safety employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits in the County’s Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019, 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, 2020.

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases, including inflation	3.50% – 4.75%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation*

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

Notes to Financial Statements
 At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 8 - PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

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

Mortality rates:

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

Pre-Retirement:

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

Post-Retirement:

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

Post-Disablement:

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2020. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

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

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates, and lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Decreased rate from 60.00% to 45.00%
Discount Rate	Decreased rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 8 - PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

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

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

<u>Asset Class (Strategy)</u>	<u>Long-Term Target Asset Allocation</u>	<u>Arithmetic Long-term Expected Rate of Return</u>	<u>Weighted Average Long-term Expected Rate of Return*</u>
Public Equity	34.00%	4.65%	1.58%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.46%	0.07%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.38%	0.75%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.01%	0.70%
Private Equity	14.00%	8.34%	1.17%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	6.00%	3.04%	0.18%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	3.00%	6.49%	0.19%
Total	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>4.64%</u>
		Inflation	<u>2.50%</u>
		Expected arithmetic nominal return*	<u><u>7.14%</u></u>

* The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.14%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 7.11%, including expected inflation of 2.50%. On October 10, 2019, the VRS Board elected a long-term rate of 6.75% which is roughly at the 40th percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation. More recent capital market assumptions compiled for the FY2020 actuarial valuations provide a median return of 6.81%.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that System member contributions will be made per the VRS Statutes and the employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Consistent with the phased-in funding provided by the General Assembly for state and teacher

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 8 - PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Discount Rate: (Continued)

employer contributions; the County and Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional) was also provided with an opportunity to use an alternative employer contribution rate. For the year ended June 30, 2020, the alternate rate was the employer contribution rate used in FY 2012 or 100% of the actuarially determined employer contribution rate from the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuations, whichever was greater. Through the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the rate contributed by the school division for the VRS Teacher Retirement Plan was subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly, which was 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rate. From July 1, 2020 on, participating employers and school divisions 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

	Primary Government		
	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2019	\$ 25,777,487	\$ 24,398,189	\$ 1,379,298
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	\$ 875,095	\$ -	\$ 875,095
Interest	1,702,691	-	1,702,691
Differences between expected and actual experience	(193,687)	-	(193,687)
Contributions - employer	-	583,329	(583,329)
Contributions - employee	-	362,666	(362,666)
Net investment income	-	466,000	(466,000)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(1,104,878)	(1,104,878)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(15,752)	15,752
Other changes	-	(557)	557
Net changes	\$ 1,279,221	\$ 290,808	\$ 988,413
Balances at June 30, 2020	\$ 27,056,708	\$ 24,688,997	\$ 2,367,711

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 8 - PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Changes in Net Pension Liability

	Component School Board (nonprofessional)		
	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (Asset) (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2019	\$ 7,023,105	\$ 7,427,561	\$ (404,456)
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	\$ 199,058	\$ -	\$ 199,058
Interest	463,580	-	463,580
Changes of assumptions	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	101,325	-	101,325
Contributions - employer	-	56,914	(56,914)
Contributions - employee	-	103,106	(103,106)
Net investment income	-	141,724	(141,724)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(310,511)	(310,511)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(4,852)	4,852
Other changes	-	(167)	167
Net changes	\$ 453,452	\$ (13,786)	\$ 467,238
Balances at June 30, 2020	\$ 7,476,557	\$ 7,413,775	\$ 62,782

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

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

	Rate		
	(5.75%)	(6.75%)	(7.75%)
County			
Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ 5,835,235	\$ 2,367,711	\$ (497,263)
Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional)			
Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ 953,959	\$ 62,782	\$ (681,649)

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 8 - PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the County and Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional) recognized pension expense of \$1,177,250 and \$129,211, respectively. At June 30, 2021, the County and Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional) reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Primary Government</u>		<u>Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional)</u>	
	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 75,611	\$ 120,321	\$ 81,994	\$ 8,889
Change in assumptions	190,159	-	54,045	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	742,377	-	221,494	-
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	633,079	-	68,738	-
Total	<u>\$ 1,641,226</u>	<u>\$ 120,321</u>	<u>\$ 426,271</u>	<u>\$ 8,889</u>

\$633,079 and \$68,738 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the County's and Component Unit School Board's (nonprofessional) contributions, respectively, subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense in future reporting periods as follows:

<u>Year ended June 30</u>	<u>Primary Government</u>	<u>Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional)</u>
2022	\$ 220,444	\$ 102,738
2023	183,980	100,152
2024	248,409	74,878
2025	234,993	70,876
Thereafter	-	-

Information about the VRS Political Subdivision Retirement Plan is also available in the separately issued VRS 2020 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (Annual Report). A copy of the 2020 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at <http://www.varetire.org/pdf/publications/2020-annual-report.pdf>, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA 23218-2500.

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 8 - PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)**Component Unit School Board (professional)*****Plan Description***

All full-time, salaried permanent (professional) employees of public school divisions are automatically covered by the VRS Teacher Retirement Plan upon employment. This is a cost-sharing multiple employer plan administered by the Virginia Retirement System (the system). Additional information regarding the plan description can be found in the first section of this note.

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 provided to school divisions by the Virginia General Assembly. Employees are required to contribute 5.00% of their compensation toward their retirement. Each school division's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2021 was 15.68% of covered employee compensation. The actuarially determined 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 School Division were \$3,259,369 and \$3,270,851 for the years ended June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020, respectively.

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

At June 30, 2021, the school division reported a liability of \$35,030,476 for its proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability. The Net Pension Liability was measured as of June 30, 2020 and the total pension liability used to calculate the Net Pension Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2019, and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2020. The school division's proportion of the Net Pension Liability was based on the school division's actuarially determined employer contributions to the pension plan for the year ended June 30, 2020 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2020, the school division's proportion was .24087% as compared to .24554% at June 30, 2019.

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 8 - PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Component Unit School Board (professional) (Continued)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the school division recognized pension expense of \$3,601,617. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the pension expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion and from differences between employer contributions and the proportionate share of employer contributions.

At June 30, 2021, the school division reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 2,053,326
Change in assumptions	2,391,270	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	2,664,456	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	51,507	1,132,279
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>3,259,369</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 8,366,602</u>	<u>\$ 3,185,605</u>

\$3,259,369 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the school division's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense in future reporting periods as follows:

<u>Year ended June 30</u>	
2022	\$ (341,683)
2023	640,436
2024	950,766
2025	738,623
Thereafter	(66,514)

Notes to Financial Statements
 At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 8 - PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Component Unit School Board (professional) (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability for the VRS Teacher Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019, 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, 2020.

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases, including inflation	3.50% – 5.95%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation*

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

Mortality rates:

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 White Collar Employee Rates to age 80, White Collar Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020.

Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 White Collar Employee Rates to age 49, White Collar Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 1% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set back 3 years with 1.5% increase compounded from ages 65 to 75 and 2.0% increase compounded from ages 75 to 90.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with Scale BB to 2020; 115% of rates for males and females.

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 8 - PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Component Unit School Board (professional) (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions: (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2020. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Discount Rate	Decreased rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability (NPL) is calculated separately for each system and represents that particular system's total pension liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, less that system's fiduciary net position. As of June 30, 2020, NPL amounts for the VRS Teacher Employee Retirement Plan is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	<u>Teacher Employee Retirement Plan</u>
Total Pension Liability	\$ 51,001,855
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	<u>36,449,229</u>
Employer's Net Pension Liability (Asset)	<u><u>\$ 14,552,626</u></u>
 Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	 71.47%

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 8 - PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Component Unit School Board (professional) (Continued)

Net Pension Liability: (Continued)

The total pension liability is calculated by the System’s actuary, and each plan’s fiduciary net position is reported in the System’s financial statements. The net pension liability is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 67 in the System’s notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information.

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return and discount rate information previously described also apply to this plan.

Sensitivity of the School Division’s Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

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

	Rate		
	<u>1% Decrease</u> <u>(5.75%)</u>	<u>Current Discount</u> <u>(6.75%)</u>	<u>1% Increase</u> <u>(7.75%)</u>
School division's proportionate share of the VRS Teacher Employee Retirement Plan Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ 48,611,730	\$ 32,290,832	\$ 18,796,471

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the VRS Teacher Retirement Plan’s Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2020 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (Annual Report). A copy of the 2020 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at <http://www.varetire.org/pdf/publications/2020-annual-report.pdf>, or by writing to the System’s Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 8 - PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Primary Government and Component Unit School Board

Aggregate Pension Information

	Primary Government				Component Unit School Board			
	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows	Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Pension Expense	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows	Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Pension Expense
VRS Pension Plans:								
Primary Government	\$ 1,641,226	\$ 120,321	\$ 2,367,711	\$ 1,177,250	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
School Board Nonprofessional	-	-	-	-	426,271	8,889	62,782	129,211
School Board Professional	-	-	-	-	8,366,602	3,185,605	35,030,476	3,598,999
Totals	<u>\$ 1,641,226</u>	<u>\$ 120,321</u>	<u>\$ 2,367,711</u>	<u>\$ 1,177,250</u>	<u>\$ 8,792,873</u>	<u>\$ 3,194,494</u>	<u>\$ 35,093,258</u>	<u>\$ 3,728,210</u>

NOTE 9 - COMPENSATED ABSENCES:

The County has accrued the liability arising from outstanding claims and judgments and compensated absences.

The County employees earn vacation and sick leave based on years of service at the rate of eight hours per month for each full-time employee with less than 5 years of service. Twenty-five percent of the unused sick leave or \$2,500 for County or \$5,000 for Social Services, whichever is less, will be paid to an employee who leaves county employment after five or more years of service. Accumulated vacation is paid upon termination based on length of employment as defined in the County's personnel policy. The County has accrued vacation and sick leave pay as follows:

Governmental Activities	\$ 709,932
Component Unit School Board	<u>\$ 1,905,581</u>

NOTE 10 - SELF INSURANCE/RISK MANAGEMENT:

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The County contracts with the Virginia Association of Counties Municipal Liability Pool to provide insurance coverage for these risk losses. The County pays an annual premium to the association for its general workers compensation insurance coverage. In the event of a loss deficit and depletion of all available excess insurance, the Association may assess all members in the proportion which the premium of each bears to the total premiums of all members in the year in which such deficit occurs.

The County continues to carry commercial insurance for all other risks of loss, including general liabilities and accident insurance. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 11 - DEFERRED/UNAVAILABLE/UNEARNED REVENUE:

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

	<u>Government-wide Statements</u>	<u>Balance Sheet</u>
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Governmental Funds</u>
Primary Government:		
Deferred/Unavailable property tax revenue:		
Deferred/Unavailable revenue representing uncollected property tax billings for which asset recognition criteria has not been met. The uncollected tax billings are not available for the funding of current expenditures.	\$ -	\$ 5,100,805
Tax assessments due after June 30	19,033,152	19,033,152
Prepaid property tax revenues representing collections received for property taxes that are applicable to the subsequent budget year.	295,875	295,875
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 19,329,027</u>	<u>\$ 24,429,832</u>

NOTE 12 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:

Federal assistance programs in which the County and its component units participate were audited in accordance with the provisions of the Uniform Guidance. Pursuant to the above provisions, major and nonmajor programs were tested for compliance with applicable grant requirements. While there are no items of non-compliance, as noted in the compliance report, the federal government may subject grant programs to additional compliance testing which may result in disallowances of current grant program expenditures. However, management believes that if any of these expenditures were disallowed it would be immaterial to the overall general-purpose financial statements.

NOTE 13 - LITIGATION:

At June 30, 2021, there were no matters of litigation involving the County which would materially affect the County's financial position should any court decisions on pending matters not be favorable to the County.

Notes to Financial Statements
 At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 14 - LANDFILL CLOSURE AND POSTCLOSURE CARE COST:

The County of Fluvanna, Virginia owns and operates a landfill site. State and federal laws and regulations require the County to place a final cover on each phase of its landfill site when it stops accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for thirty years after closure. Closure and postclosure care costs will be paid only near or after the date that the landfill stops accepting waste. In accordance with Statement 18 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board entitled *Accounting for Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care Costs*, the County reports a portion of these closure and postclosure care costs as an operating expense in each period based on landfill capacity used as of each balance sheet date. The \$615,781 reported as a landfill closure and postclosure care liability at June 30, 2021, represents the cumulative amount reported based on the use of 100% of the estimated capacity used of the landfill. The County has closed the landfill. These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all closures and postclosure care in 2021. Actual closure and postclosure care costs may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations.

The County has demonstrated financial assurance requirements for closure and postclosure care and corrective action costs through the submission of a Local Government Financial Test to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality in accordance with Section 9VAC20-70 of the Virginia Administrative Code.

The County plans to meet all federal laws, regulations and tests of financial assurance related to the financing of closure and postclosure care when they become effective.

NOTE 15 - SURETY BONDS:

Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland - Surety:

Tristana Treadway, Clerk of the Circuit Court	\$ 25,000
Linda H. Lenherr, Treasurer	\$ 400,000
Andrew M. Sheridan, Commissioner of the Revenue	\$ 3,000
Eric B. Hess, Sheriff	\$ 30,000

The Department of Risk Management of the Virginia General Services Administration maintains a self-insurance plan which covers any duly elected Constitutional Officer required to present a bond and all deputies and/or employees of such Constitutional Officers. The coverage provided by the plan is \$500,000.

Western Surety Company - Surety:

Chuck Winkler, Superintendent of Schools	\$ 10,000
Brandi Critzer, Clerk of the School Board	\$ 10,000
Eric M. Dahl, County Administrator	\$ 2,000
John M. Sheridan, Supervisor	\$ 2,500
Anthony P. O'Brien, Supervisor	\$ 2,500
Donald W. Weaver, Supervisor	\$ 2,500
Mozell Booker, Supervisor	\$ 2,500
Patricia B. Eager, Supervisor	\$ 2,500

Continental Insurance Company - Surety:

Social Services Department employees - blanket bond	\$ 100,000
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The Travelers - Surety:

Manager, Fork Union Sanitary District	\$ 10,500
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Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 16—MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND LIFE INSURANCE – (OPEB PLAN):

County and School Board

Plan Description

The County Post-Retirement Medical Plan (CPRMP) is a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan which offers health insurance for retired employees. Retirees are eligible for postretirement medical coverage if they are a full-time employee who retires directly from the County and is eligible for retirement from VRS. The County's post-retirement medical plan does not issue a separate, audited GAAP basis report.

The School Board Post-Retirement Medical Plan (CPRMP) is a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan which offers health insurance for retired employees. Retirees are eligible for postretirement medical coverage if they are a full-time employee who retires directly from the County and is eligible for retirement from VRS. The School Board's Post-Retirement Medical Plan does not issue a separate, audited GAAP basis report.

Management of the CPRMP is vested in the County Finance Board, which consists of three members—the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, the County Treasurer, and a Citizen of the County of proven integrity and business ability appointed by the current Court of the County.

Benefits Provided

The County of Fluvanna has established an irrevocable trust pursuant to Section 15.2-1544 of the Code of Virginia, as amended for the purpose of accumulating and investing assets to fund Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) and to participate in the Virginia Pooled OPEB Trust Fund and has established a Local Finance Board to become a Participating Employer in the Trust Fund. The Trust Fund provides administrative, custodial and investment services to the Participating Employers in the Trust Fund. The County participates in the Virginia Pooled OPEB Trust Fund, an irrevocable trust established for the purpose of accumulating assets to fund postemployment benefits other than pensions. The Trust Fund issues a separate report, which can be obtained by requesting a copy from the plan administrator, Virginia Municipal League (VML) at P.O. Box 12164, Richmond, Virginia 23241.

Postemployment benefits are provided to eligible retirees include Medical, Dental, and Life insurance. The benefits that are provided for active employees are the same for eligible retirees, spouses and dependents of eligible retirees. All permanent employees of the County who meet eligibility requirements of the pension plan are eligible to receive postemployment health care benefits. Retirees pay 100% of premiums. Coverage ceases when retirees reach the age of 65. Surviving spouses are not allowed access to the plan.

Postemployment benefits are provided to eligible retirees include Medical, Dental, and Life insurance. The benefits that are provided for active employees are the same for eligible retirees, spouses and dependents of eligible retirees. The School Board Post-Retirement Medical Plan (SBPRMP) is a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan which offers health insurance for retired employees. Retirees are eligible for postretirement medical coverage if they are a full-time employee who retires directly from the School Board and is eligible for retirement from VRS.

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 16—MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND LIFE INSURANCE – (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

County and School Board: (Continued)

Plan Membership

At June 30, 2020 (measurement date), the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

	<u>Primary Government</u>	<u>School Board</u>
Total active employees with coverage	\$ 143	\$ 457
Total retirees with coverage	2	17
Total	<u>\$ 145</u>	<u>\$ 474</u>

Chapter 2 of the County Code grants the authority to establish and amend the contribution requirements of the County and plan members to the County Finance Board. The Board establishes rates based on an actuarially determined rate. For the year ended June 30, 2021, the County and School Board's average contribution rate was 0.48% percent of covered-employee payroll. For the year ended June 30, 2021 the County and School Board contributed \$7,614 and \$85,772, respectively, to the Plan. Plan members are not required to contribute to the plan.

Investment Policy

The County and School Board's policy in regard to the allocation of invested assets is established and may be amended by the County Finance Board by a majority vote of its members. It is the policy of the County Finance Board to pursue an investment strategy that reduces risk through the prudent diversification of the portfolio across a broad selection of distinct asset classes. FCRBP's investment policy discourages the use of cash equivalents, except for liquidity purposes, and aims to refrain from dramatically shifting asset class allocations over short time spans. The following was the Board's adopted asset allocation policy as of June 30, 2021:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Percentage</u>
Core Fixed Income	21.00%
Large Cap US Equities	26.00%
Small Cap US Equities	10.00%
Developed Foreign Equities	13.00%
Emerging Market Equities	5.00%
Real Estate (REITS)	7.00%
Hedge Funds/Absolute Return	10.00%
Private Equity	5.00%
Commodities	3.00%
Total	<u>100.00%</u>

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 16—MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND LIFE INSURANCE – (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

County and School Board: (Continued)

Concentrations

The Trust does not hold investments in any one organization that represent five percent or more of the OPEB Trust’s Fiduciary Net Position.

Rate of Return

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the annual money-weighted rate of return on investments, net of investment expense, was 30.08 percent. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Schedule of Investment Returns

Last 10 Fiscal Years

Annual Money-Weighted Rate of Return Net of Investment Expense	
6/30/2017	12.89%
6/30/2018	9.58%
6/30/2019	4.60%
6/30/2020	3.06%
6/30/2021	30.08%

The chart is intended to show information for 10 years. More data will be added as it becomes available.

Net/Total OPEB Liability

The County and School Board’s net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2021. The total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2020.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	No change
Discount Rate	6.50%
Investment Rate of Return	6.50%

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table for Males or Females, as appropriate, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Scale AA.

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 16—MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND LIFE INSURANCE – (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

County and School Board: (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2021 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study with valuation date of July 1, 2020.

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of 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. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of June 30, 2021 (see the discussion of FCRBP's investment policy) are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return
Core Fixed Income	0.76%
Large Cap US Equities	2.74%
Small Cap US Equities	3.08%
Developed Foreign Equities	4.16%
Emerging Market Equities	4.70%
Real Estate (REITS)	3.18%
Hedge Funds/Absolute Return	2.20%
Private Equity	5.19%
Commodities	0.68%
Assumed Inflation	2.40%
Portfolio Real Mean Return	3.27%
Portfolio Nominal Mean Return	5.74%
Portfolio Standard Deviation	11.60%
Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	6.50%

Discount Rate

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 6.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that County contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 16—MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND LIFE INSURANCE – (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

County and School Board: (Continued)

Changes in Net OPEB Liability

	Primary Government Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net OPEB Liability (a)-(b)
Balances at June 30, 2020	\$ 237,644	\$ 436,250	\$ (198,606)
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	28,422	-	28,422
Interest	17,051	-	17,051
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	-	-
Economic/Demographic Gains or Losses	-	-	-
Changes in assumptions	-	-	-
Contributions - employer	-	7,614	(7,614)
Net investment income	-	131,116	(131,116)
Administrative expenses	-	(593)	593
Benefit payments	(7,614)	(7,614)	-
Net changes	<u>37,859</u>	<u>130,523</u>	<u>(92,664)</u>
Balances at June 30, 2021	<u>\$ 275,503</u>	<u>\$ 566,773</u>	<u>\$ (291,270)</u>

	School Board Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net OPEB Liability (a)-(b)
Balances at June 30, 2020	\$ 1,301,184	\$ 1,759,278	\$ (458,094)
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	60,216	-	60,216
Interest	85,747	-	85,747
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	-	-
Economic/Demographic Gains or Losses	-	-	-
Changes in assumptions	-	-	-
Contributions - employer	-	85,772	(85,772)
Net investment income	-	528,751	(528,751)
Administrative expenses	-	(2,394)	2,394
Benefit payments	(85,772)	(85,772)	-
Net changes	<u>60,191</u>	<u>526,357</u>	<u>(466,166)</u>
Balances at June 30, 2021	<u>\$ 1,361,375</u>	<u>\$ 2,285,635</u>	<u>\$ (924,260)</u>

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 16—MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND LIFE INSURANCE – (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

County and School Board: (Continued)

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

The following amounts present the net OPEB liability of the County and School Board, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.50%) or one percentage point higher (7.50%) than the current discount rate:

	Rate		
	1% Decrease (5.50%)	Current Discount Rate (6.50%)	1% Increase (7.50%)
Primary Government	\$ (262,935)	\$ (291,270)	\$ (316,258)
School Board	\$ (834,629)	\$ (924,260)	\$ (1,007,630)

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

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the County and School Board, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower (5.00%) or one percentage point higher (7.00%) than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	Rates		
	1% Decrease (5.00%)	Healthcare Cost Trend (6.00%)	1% Increase (7.00%)
Primary Government	\$ (329,183)	\$ (291,270)	\$ (246,160)
School Board	\$ (1,058,413)	\$ (924,260)	\$ (770,373)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the County and School Board recognized OPEB expense in the amount of (\$18,746) and (\$55,902), respectively. At June 30, 2021, the County and School Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Primary Government		School Board	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 63,528	\$ -	\$ 96,890
Changes in assumptions	13,048	8,195	133,427	47,560
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	71,492	-	288,316
Total	\$ 13,048	\$ 143,215	\$ 133,427	\$ 432,766

Notes to Financial Statements
 At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 16—MEDICAL, DENTAL, AND LIFE INSURANCE – (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

County and School Board: (Continued)

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources: (Continued)

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

<u>Year Ended June 30</u>	<u>Primary Government</u>	<u>School Board</u>
2022	\$ (36,474)	\$ (89,984)
2023	(31,756)	(82,277)
2024	(30,137)	(64,137)
2025	(31,800)	(64,756)
2026	-	1,815
Thereafter	-	-

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

NOTE 17—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN:

Plan Description

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

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

Notes to Financial Statements
 At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 17—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Eligible Employees

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

Benefit Amounts

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

HIC Plan Notes

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

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

As of the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the HIC OPEB plan:

	<u>Primary Government</u>	<u>Component Unit School Board Nonprofessional</u>
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	21	-
Inactive members:		
Vested inactive members	-	-
Total inactive members	-	-
Active members	49	101
Total covered employees	<u>70</u>	<u>101</u>

NOTE 17—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Contributions

The contribution requirements for active employees is governed by §51.1-1402(E) of the Code of Virginia, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding options provided to political subdivisions by the Virginia General Assembly. The County’s contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2020 was 0.22% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2015. The actuarially determined rate was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions from the County to the Health Insurance Credit Plan were \$5,442 and \$5,355 for the years ended June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020, respectively.

Net HIC OPEB Liability

The County’s net Health Insurance Credit OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2020. The total Health Insurance Credit OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2019, using updated actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2020.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total HIC OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019, 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, 2020.

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases, including inflation:	
Locality - General employees	3.50%-5.35%
Locality - Hazardous Duty employees	3.50%-4.75%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of investment expenses, including inflation*

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

Notes to Financial Statements
 At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 17—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions: (Continued)

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

Pre-Retirement:

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

Post-Retirement:

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

Post-Disablement:

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

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

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages and extended final retirement age from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Lowered disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14.00% to 15.00%
Discount Rate	Decreased rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

Notes to Financial Statements
 At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 17—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions: (Continued)

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

Pre-Retirement:

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

Post-Retirement:

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

Post-Disablement:

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

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

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates and lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Decreased rate from 60.00% to 45.00%
Discount Rate	Decreased rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

Notes to Financial Statements
 At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 17—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

Asset Class (Strategy)	Long-term Target Asset Allocation	Arithmetic Long-term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-term Expected Rate of Return*
Public Equity	34.00%	4.65%	1.58%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.46%	0.07%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.38%	0.75%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.01%	0.70%
Private Equity	14.00%	8.34%	1.17%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	6.00%	3.04%	0.18%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	3.00%	6.49%	0.19%
Total	100.00%		4.64%
		Inflation	2.50%
		Expected arithmetic nominal return*	7.14%

*The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.14%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 7.11%, including expected inflation of 2.50%. On October 10, 2019, the VRS Board elected a long-term rate of 6.75% which is roughly at the 40th percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation. More recent capital market assumptions compiled for the FY2020 actuarial valuations provide a median return of 6.81%.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total HIC OPEB liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Through the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the rate contributed by the entity for the HIC OPEB will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly, which was 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rate.

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 17—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Discount Rate: (Continued)

From July 1, 2020 on, employers are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the HIC OPEB’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of eligible employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total HIC OPEB liability.

Changes in Net HIC OPEB Liability

	Primary Government		
	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total HIC OPEB Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net HIC OPEB Liability (Asset) (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2019	\$ 137,528	\$ 107,031	\$ 30,497
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	\$ 3,255	\$ -	\$ 3,255
Interest	8,997	-	8,997
Differences between expected and actual experience	(3,999)	-	(3,999)
Assumption changes	-	-	-
Contributions - employer	-	5,356	(5,356)
Net investment income	-	2,130	(2,130)
Benefit payments	(8,485)	(8,485)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(202)	202
Other changes	-	(1)	1
Net changes	\$ (232)	\$ (1,202)	\$ 970
Balances at June 30, 2020	\$ 137,296	\$ 105,829	\$ 31,467

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 17—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Changes in Net HIC OPEB Liability: (Continued)

	Component School Board (nonprofessional)		
	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total HIC OPEB Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net HIC OPEB Liability (Asset) (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2019	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Interest	-	-	-
Benefit changes	135,375	-	135,375
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	-	-
Assumption changes	-	-	-
Contributions - employer	-	-	-
Net investment income	-	-	-
Benefit payments	-	-	-
Administrative expenses	-	-	-
Other changes	-	-	-
Net changes	<u>\$ 135,375</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 135,375</u>
Balances at June 30, 2020	<u>\$ 135,375</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 135,375</u>

Sensitivity of the County's Health Insurance Credit Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The follow presents the County's Health Insurance Credit Plan net HIC OPEB liability using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the School Board's net HIC OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.75%) or one percentage point higher (7.75%) than the current rate:

	Rate		
	1% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount (6.75%)	1% Increase (7.75%)
County			
Net HIC OPEB Liability	\$ 43,682	\$ 31,467	\$ 20,937
Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional)			
Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ 150,724	\$ 135,375	\$ 122,284

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 17—HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN: (CONTINUED)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the County recognized Health Insurance Credit Plan OPEB expense of \$6,116. At June 30, 2021, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the County’s Health Insurance Credit Plan from the following sources:

	<u>Primary Government</u>		<u>Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional)</u>	
	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 4,405	\$ 5,384	\$ -	\$ -
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on HIC OPEB plan investments	3,491	-	-	-
Change in assumptions	1,759	712	-	-
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	5,442	-	11,159	-
Total	\$ 15,097	\$ 6,096	\$ 11,159	\$ -

\$5,442 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the HIC OPEB resulting from the School Board’s contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net HIC OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the HIC OPEB will be recognized in the HIC OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

<u>Year Ended</u>	<u>Primary Government</u>	<u>Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional)</u>
2022	\$ 774	\$ -
2023	1,914	-
2024	783	-
2025	182	-
2026	(94)	-
Thereafter	-	-

Health Insurance Credit Plan Data

Information about the VRS Political Subdivision HIC Plan is available in the separately issued VRS 2020 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (Annual Report). A copy of the 2020 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at <http://www.varetire.org/pdf/publications/2020-annual-report.pdf>, or by writing to the System’s Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 18—TEACHER EMPLOYEE HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN (OPEB PLAN):

Plan Description

The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan was established pursuant to §51.1-1400 et seq. of the Code of Virginia, as amended, and which provides the authority under which benefit terms are established or may be amended. All full-time, salaried permanent (professional) employees of public school divisions are automatically covered by the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan. This is a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan administered by the Virginia Retirement System (the System), along with pension and other OPEB plans, for public employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Members earn one month of service credit toward the benefit for each month they are employed and for which their employer pays contributions to VRS. The HIC is a tax-free reimbursement in an amount set by the General Assembly for each year of service credit against qualified health insurance premiums retirees pay for single coverage, excluding any portion covering the spouse or dependents. The credit cannot exceed the amount of the premiums and ends upon the retiree's death.

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

Eligible Employees

The Teacher Employee Retiree HIC Plan was established July 1, 1993 for retired Teacher Employees covered under VRS who retire with at least 15 years of service credit. Eligible employees include full-time permanent (professional) salaried employees of public school divisions covered under VRS. These employees are enrolled automatically upon employment.

Benefit Amounts

The Teacher Employee HIC Plan is a defined benefit plan that provides a credit toward the cost of health insurance coverage for retired teachers. For Teacher and other professional school employees who retire, the monthly benefit is \$4.00 per year of service per month with no cap on the benefit amount. For Teacher and other professional school employees who retire on disability or go on long-term disability under the Virginia Local Disability Program (VLDP), the monthly benefit is either: \$4.00 per month, multiplied by twice the amount of service credit, or \$4.00 per month, multiplied by the amount of service earned had the employee been active until age 60, whichever is lower.

HIC Plan Notes

The monthly HIC benefit cannot exceed the individual premium amount. Employees who retire after being on long-term disability under VLDP must have at least 15 years of service credit to qualify for the HIC as a retiree.

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 18—TEACHER EMPLOYEE HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN (OPEB PLAN):
(CONTINUED)

Contributions

The contribution requirements for active employees is governed by §51.1-1401(E) of the Code of Virginia, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to school divisions by the Virginia General Assembly. Each school division's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2021 was 1.21% of covered employee compensation for employees in the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019. The actuarially determined rate was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions from the school division to the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan were \$247,605 and \$250,502 for the years ended June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020, respectively.

Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liabilities, Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the Teacher Employee HIC Plan OPEB

At June 30, 2021, the school division reported a liability of \$3,183,920 for its proportionate share of the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Net OPEB Liability. The Net VRS Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2020 and the total VRS Teacher Employee HIC OPEB liability used to calculate the Net VRS Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2019 and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2020. The school division's proportion of the Net VRS Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability was based on the school division's actuarially determined employer contributions to the VRS Teacher Employee HIC OPEB plan for the year ended June 30, 2020 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2019, the school division's proportion of the VRS Teacher Employee HIC was 0.238127% as compared to 0.243215% at June 30, 2019.

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the school division recognized VRS Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit Plan OPEB expense of \$228,519. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the VRS Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit Plan Net OPEB expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion.

Notes to Financial Statements
 At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 18—TEACHER EMPLOYEE HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN (OPEB PLAN):
(CONTINUED)

Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit Plan OPEB Liabilities, Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit Plan OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit Plan OPEB: (Continued)

At June 30, 2021, the school division reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 41,483
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on Teacher HIC OPEB plan investments	13,766	-
Change in assumptions	61,407	16,972
Change in proportion	4,039	146,075
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>247,605</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 326,817</u>	<u>\$ 204,530</u>

\$247,605 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the Teacher Employee HIC OPEB resulting from the school division’s contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Teacher Employee HIC OPEB will be recognized in the Teacher Employee HIC OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

<u>Year Ended June 30</u>	
2022	\$ (25,868)
2023	(24,503)
2024	(24,961)
2025	(19,585)
2026	(12,821)
Thereafter	(17,580)

Notes to Financial Statements
 At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 18—TEACHER EMPLOYEE HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN (OPEB PLAN):
(CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total Teacher Employee HIC OPEB liability for the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019, 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, 2020.

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases, including inflation: Teacher employees	3.50%-5.95%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of investment expenses, including inflation*

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

Mortality Rates – Teachers

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 White Collar Employee Rates to age 80, White Collar Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020.

Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 White Collar Employee Rates to age 49, White Collar Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 1% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set back 3 years with 1.5% increase compounded from ages 65 to 70 and 2.0% increase compounded from ages 75 to 90.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; 115% of rates for males and females.

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

**NOTE 18—TEACHER EMPLOYEE HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN (OPEB PLAN):
(CONTINUED)**

Actuarial Assumptions: (Continued)

Mortality Rates – Teachers: (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2020. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Discount Rate	Decreased rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

Net Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability (NOL) for the Teacher Employee HIC Plan represents the plan’s total OPEB liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, less the associated fiduciary net position. As of June 30, 2020, NOL amounts for the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

		Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Plan
		<u> </u>
Total Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability	\$	1,448,676
Plan Fiduciary Net Position		144,160
Teacher Employee net HIC OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	<u><u>1,304,516</u></u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability		9.95%

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

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

**NOTE 18—TEACHER EMPLOYEE HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN (OPEB PLAN):
(CONTINUED)**

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on the VRS 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 VRS System investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target asset allocation and best estimate of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class (Strategy)	Long-Term Target Asset Allocation	Arithmetic Long-term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-term Expected Rate of Return*
Public Equity	34.00%	4.65%	1.58%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.46%	0.07%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.38%	0.75%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.01%	0.70%
Private Equity	14.00%	8.34%	1.17%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	6.00%	3.04%	0.18%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	3.00%	6.49%	0.19%
Total	100.00%		4.64%
		Inflation	2.50%
		Expected arithmetic nominal return*	7.14%

*The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.14%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 7.11%, including expected inflation of 2.50%. On October 10, 2019, VRS Board elected a long-term rate of 6.75% which is roughly at the 40th percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total Teacher Employee HIC OPEB was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy and at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees. Through the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the rate contributed by each school division for the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly, which was 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rate. From July 1, 2020 on, all agencies are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the Teacher Employee HIC OPEB 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 Teacher Employee HIC OPEB liability.

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 18—TEACHER EMPLOYEE HEALTH INSURANCE CREDIT (HIC) PLAN (OPEB PLAN):
(CONTINUED)

Sensitivity of the School Division’s Proportionate Share of the Teacher Employee HIC Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The follow presents the school division’s proportionate share of the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan net HIC OPEB liability using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the school division’s proportionate share of the net HIC OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.75%) or one percentage point higher (7.75%) than the current rate:

	Rate		
	1% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount (6.75%)	1% Increase (7.75%)
School division's proportionate share of the VRS Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Plan Net HIC OPEB Liability	\$ 3,477,176	\$ 3,106,297	\$ 2,791,078

Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan’s Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2020 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). A copy of the 2020 VRS CAFR may be downloaded from the VRS website at <http://www.varetire.org/pdf/publications/2020-annual-report.pdf> or by writing to the System’s Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

NOTE 19—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN):

Plan Description

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

In addition to the Basic GLI benefit, members are also eligible to elect additional coverage for themselves as well as a spouse or dependent children through the Optional GLI Plan. 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 plan, it is not included as part of the GLI Plan OPEB.

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

Eligible Employees

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

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 19—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Benefit Amounts

The GLI Plan is a defined benefit plan with several components. The natural death benefit is equal to the employee's covered compensation rounded to the next highest thousand and then doubled. The accidental death benefit is double the natural death benefit. In addition to basic natural and accidental death benefits, the plan provides additional benefits provided under specific circumstances that include the following: accidental dismemberment benefit, safety belt benefit, repatriation benefit, felonious assault benefit, and accelerated death benefit option. The benefit amounts are subject to a reduction factor. The benefit amount reduces by 25% on January 1 following one calendar year of separation. The benefit amount reduces by an additional 25% on each subsequent January 1 until it reaches 25% of its original value. For covered members with at least 30 years of service credit, the minimum benefit payable was set at \$8,000 by statute in 2015. This will be increased annually based on the VRS Plan 2 cost-of-living adjustment calculation. The minimum benefit adjusted for the COLA was \$8,616 as of June 30, 2021.

Contributions

The contribution requirements for the GLI Plan are governed by §51.1-506 and §51.1-508 of the Code of Virginia, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to state agencies and school divisions by the Virginia General Assembly. The total rate for the GLI Plan was 1.34% of covered employee compensation. This was allocated into an employee and an employer component using a 60/40 split. The employee component was 0.80% (1.34% x 60%) and the employer component was 0.54% (1.34% x 40%). Employers may elect to pay all or part of the employee contribution; however, the employer must pay all of the employer contribution. Each employer's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2021 was 0.54% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019. The actuarially determined rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits payable during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the Group Life Insurance Plan from the entity were \$42,486 and \$40,498 for the years ended June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020, respectively, for the County; \$11,015 and \$11,704 for the years ended June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2021, respectively, for the School Board (nonprofessional); and \$110,656 and \$108,619 for the years ended June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020, respectively, for the School Board (professional).

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

At June 30, 2020, the entity reported a liability of \$631,487, \$182,571, and \$1,693,742 for the County, School Board Nonprofessional, and School Board Professional, respectively, for its proportionate share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability. The Net GLI OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2020 and the total GLI OPEB liability used to calculate the Net GLI OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2019, and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2020. The covered employer's proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability was based on the covered employer's actuarially determined employer contributions to the GLI Plan for the year ended June 30, 2020 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2020, the participating employer's proportion was 0.03780%, 0.01190%, and 0.10151% as compared to 0.03757%, 0.01138%, and 0.104065% at June 30, 2019 for the County, School Board Nonprofessional, and School Board Professional, respectively.

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 19—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

GLI OPEB Liabilities, GLI OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the Group Life Insurance Plan OPEB: (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the participating employer recognized GLI OPEB expense of \$33,363, \$2,178, and \$49,888 for the County, School Board Nonprofessional, and School Board Professional, respectively. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the GLI OPEB expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion.

At June 30, 2021, the employer reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
<u>Primary Government</u>		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 40,504	\$ 5,671
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on GLI OPEB program investments	18,969	-
Change in assumptions	31,582	13,186
Changes in proportion	30,204	-
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	42,486	-
Total	<u>\$ 163,745</u>	<u>\$ 18,857</u>
<u>Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional)</u>		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 11,710	\$ 1,640
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on GLI OPEB program investments	5,484	-
Change in assumptions	9,131	3,812
Changes in proportion	-	19,583
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	11,015	-
Total	<u>\$ 37,340</u>	<u>\$ 25,035</u>
<u>Component Unit School Board (professional)</u>		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 108,638	\$ 15,212
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on GLI OPEB program investments	50,878	-
Change in assumptions	84,706	35,366
Changes in proportion	-	67,491
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	110,656	-
Total	<u>\$ 354,878</u>	<u>\$ 118,069</u>

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 19—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

GLI OPEB Liabilities, GLI OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the Group Life Insurance Plan OPEB (Continued)

\$42,486, \$11,015 and \$110,656 for the County, School Board Nonprofessional, and School Board Professional, respectively, reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB resulting from the employer’s contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net GLI OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB will be recognized in the GLI OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

<u>Year Ended June 30</u>	<u>Primary Government</u>	<u>Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional)</u>	<u>Component Unit School Board (professional)</u>
2022	\$ 18,793	\$ (2,034)	\$ 10,811
2023	24,150	(486)	25,179
2024	27,554	1,423	40,550
2025	24,832	2,696	44,124
2026	6,564	(163)	5,970
Thereafter	509	(146)	(481)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total GLI OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019, 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, 2020. The assumptions include several employer groups. Salary increases and mortality rates included herein are for relevant employer groups. Information for other groups can be referenced in the VRS Annual Report.

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases, including inflation:	
Teachers	3.50%-5.95%
Locality - General employees	3.50%-5.95%
Locality - Hazardous Duty employees	3.50%-4.75%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of investment expenses, including inflation*

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

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 19—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions: (Continued)

Mortality Rates – Teachers

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 White Collar Employee Rates to age 80, White Collar Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020.

Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 White Collar Employee Rates to age 49, White Collar Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 1% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set back 3 years with 1.5% increase compounded from ages 65 to 70 and 2.0% increase compounded from ages 75 to 90.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; 115% of rates for males and females.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2020. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Discount Rate	Decreased rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 19—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions: (Continued)

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

Pre-Retirement:

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

Post-Retirement:

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

Post-Disablement:

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

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

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages and extended final retirement age from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Lowered disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14.00% to 15.00%
Discount Rate	Decreased rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

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

Pre-Retirement:

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

Post-Retirement:

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

Post-Disablement:

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

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 19—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions: (Continued)

Mortality Rates – Non-Ten Largest Locality Employers – Hazardous Duty Employees: (Continued)

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

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates and lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Decreased rate from 60.00% to 45.00%
Discount Rate	Decreased rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

NET GLI OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability (NOL) for the GLI Plan represents the plan’s total OPEB liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, less the associated fiduciary net position. As of the measurement date of June 30, 2020, NOL amounts for the GLI Plan are as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	Group Life Insurance OPEB Plan
Total GLI OPEB Liability	\$ 3,523,937
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	1,855,102
GLI Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	<u>\$ 1,668,835</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total GLI OPEB Liability	52.64%

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

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 19—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

<u>Asset Class (Strategy)</u>	<u>Long-Term Target Asset Allocation</u>	<u>Arithmetic Long-term Expected Rate of Return</u>	<u>Weighted Average Long-term Expected Rate of Return*</u>
Public Equity	34.00%	4.65%	1.58%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.46%	0.07%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.38%	0.75%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.01%	0.70%
Private Equity	14.00%	8.34%	1.17%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	6.00%	3.04%	0.18%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	3.00%	6.49%	0.19%
Total	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>4.64%</u>
		Inflation	<u>2.50%</u>
		Expected arithmetic nominal return*	<u>7.14%</u>

*The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.14%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 7.11%, including expected inflation of 2.50%. On October 10, 2019, the VRS Board elected a long-term rate of 6.75% which is roughly at the 40th percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation. More recent capital market assumptions compiled for the FY2020 actuarial valuations provide a median return of 6.81%.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total GLI OPEB liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that member contributions will be made per the VRS guidance and the employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Through the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the rate contributed by the entity for the GLI OPEB will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly which

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 19—GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Discount Rate: (Continued)

was 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rate. From July 1, 2020 on, employers are assumed to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the GLI OPEB's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of eligible employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total GLI OPEB liability.

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

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

	Rate		
	1% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount (6.75%)	1% Increase (7.75%)
County's proportionate share of the Group Life Insurance Program			
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 830,139	\$ 631,487	\$ 470,164
School Board(nonporfessional)'s proportionate share of the Group Life Insurance Program			
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 240,003	\$ 182,571	\$ 135,930
School Board(porfessional)'s proportionate share of the Group Life Insurance Program			
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 2,226,554	\$ 1,693,742	\$ 1,261,049

Group Life Insurance Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the GLI Plan's Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2020 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (Annual Report). A copy of the 2020 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at <http://www.varetire.org/pdf/publications/2020-annual-report.pdf> or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 20—SUMMARY OF NET OPEB LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:

	<u>Deferred Outflows</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows</u>	<u>Net/Total OPEB Liability/(Asset)</u>	<u>OPEB Expense</u>
Primary Government				
VRS OPEB Plans:				
Group Life Insurance Plan (Note 19):				
County	\$ 163,745	\$ 18,857	\$ 631,487	\$ 33,363
Health Insurance Credit Plan (Note 17):				
County	15,097	6,096	31,467	6,116
County Stand-Alone Plan (Note 16)	13,048	143,215	(291,270)	(18,746)
Totals	<u>\$ 191,890</u>	<u>\$ 168,168</u>	<u>\$ 371,684</u>	<u>\$ 20,733</u>
Component Unit School Board				
VRS OPEB Plans:				
Group Life Insurance Plan (Note 19):				
School Board Nonprofessional	\$ 37,340	\$ 25,035	\$ 182,571	\$ 2,178
School Board Professional	354,878	118,069	1,693,742	49,888
Health Insurance Credit Plan (Note 17):				
School Board Nonprofessional	11,159	-	135,375	135,375
Teacher Health Insurance Credit Plan (Note 18)	326,817	204,530	3,106,297	228,518
School Stand-Alone Plan (Note 16)	133,427	432,766	(924,260)	(55,902)
Totals	<u>\$ 863,621</u>	<u>\$ 780,400</u>	<u>\$ 4,193,725</u>	<u>\$ 360,057</u>

NOTE 21—UPCOMING PRONOUNCEMENTS:

Statement No. 87, *Leases*, increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021.

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

Notes to Financial Statements
At June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 22—COVID-19 PANDEMIC:

The COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on operations continues to evolve. Specific to the County, COVID-19 impacted various parts of its 2021 operations and financial results including, but not limited to, costs for emergency preparedness and shortages of personnel. Federal relief has been received through various programs. Management believes the County is taking appropriate actions to mitigate the negative impact. The extent to which COVID-19 may impact operations in subsequent years remains uncertain, and management is unable to estimate the effects on future results of operations, financial condition, or liquidity for fiscal year 2022.

CARES Act Funding

On March 27, 2020, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) was passed by the federal government to alleviate some of the effects of the sharp economic downturn due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which included direct aid for state and local governments from the federal Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF).

Each locality received its CRF allocations based on population. The County received total CRF funding of \$4,758,404. As a condition of receiving CRF funds, any funds unexpended as of December 31, 2021 will be returned to the federal government. The County reported unspent CRF funds as of June 30 of \$251,289.

ARPA Funding

On March 11, 2021, the American Rescue Plan (ARPA) Act of 2021 was passed by the federal government. A primary component of the ARPA was the establishment of the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (CSLFRF). Local governments are to receive funds in two tranches, with 50% provided beginning in May 2021 and the balance delivered approximately 12 months later.

On June 25, 2021, the County received its share of the first half of the CSLFRF funds. As a condition of receiving CSLFRF funds, any funds unobligated by December 31, 2024, and unexpended by December 31, 2026, will be returned to the federal government. Unspent funds in the amount of \$2,648,439 from the initial allocation are reported as unearned revenue as of June 30.

NOTE 23—ADOPTION OF ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES:

The County implemented provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. This statement establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported. The implementation of this Statement resulted in the following restatement of net position:

	<u>Special Welfare Fund</u>	<u>Component Unit School Board</u>
Net position, beginning of year, as previously reported	\$ -	\$ (6,164,882)
Implementation of GASB 84	<u>167,605</u>	<u>404,011</u>
Net position, beginning of year, as restated	<u>\$ 167,605</u>	<u>\$ (5,760,871)</u>

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Note to Required Supplementary Information:

Presented budgets were prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting which is in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The basis of budgeting is the same as generally accepted accounting principles.

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Exhibit 11

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances -
 Budget and Actual - General Fund
 Year Ended June 30, 2021

	General Fund			Variance From Amended Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original Budget	Budget As Amended	Actual	
Revenues:				
General property taxes	\$ 37,701,616	\$ 37,701,616	\$ 37,379,857	\$ (321,759)
Other local taxes	3,308,719	3,308,719	4,549,518	1,240,799
Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses	296,850	296,850	417,196	120,346
Fines and forfeitures	61,000	61,000	62,325	1,325
Revenue from use of money and property	130,000	130,000	127,126	(2,874)
Charges for services	949,700	950,020	712,117	(237,903)
Miscellaneous	98,143	149,697	568,266	418,569
Recovered costs	92,700	145,278	156,390	11,112
Intergovernmental:				
Commonwealth	8,702,355	8,884,212	8,293,015	(591,197)
Federal	1,603,254	4,241,964	5,218,310	976,346
Total revenues	\$ 52,944,337	\$ 55,869,356	\$ 57,484,120	\$ 1,614,764
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government administration	\$ 3,119,909	\$ 3,138,216	\$ 2,923,640	\$ 214,576
Judicial administration	1,234,277	1,296,720	1,240,251	56,469
Public safety	8,966,538	12,175,345	10,150,623	2,024,722
Public works	2,679,516	2,864,941	2,570,114	294,827
Health and welfare	6,973,858	7,296,724	6,248,509	1,048,215
Education	18,071,838	18,568,845	17,312,299	1,256,546
Parks, recreation, and cultural	1,045,330	1,059,763	859,219	200,544
Community development	729,155	1,093,583	1,013,061	80,522
Nondepartmental	134,312	97,318	74,250	23,068
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	6,056,619	6,056,619	6,056,619	-
Interest and other fiscal charges	2,904,623	2,904,632	2,904,180	452
Total expenditures	\$ 51,915,975	\$ 56,552,706	\$ 51,352,765	\$ 5,199,941
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$ 1,028,362	\$ (683,350)	\$ 6,131,355	\$ 6,814,705
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers (out)	\$ (1,210,318)	\$ (1,818,264)	\$ (2,609,380)	\$ (791,116)
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$ (1,210,318)	\$ (1,818,264)	\$ (2,609,380)	\$ (791,116)
Changes in fund balances	\$ (181,956)	\$ (2,501,614)	\$ 3,521,975	\$ 6,023,589
Fund balances at beginning of year	-	-	25,404,855	25,404,855
Fund balances at end of year	\$ (181,956)	\$ (2,501,614)	\$ 28,926,830	\$ 31,428,444

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios - Pension Plans
Primary Government
For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2014 through June 30, 2020

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
Total pension liability				
Service cost	\$ 751,409	\$ 730,337	\$ 776,673	\$ 739,955
Interest	1,250,832	1,338,612	1,388,974	1,476,546
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	(517,486)	31,303	(724,313)
Changes in assumptions	-	-	-	(70,252)
Benefit payments	(716,133)	(780,346)	(883,686)	(1,008,142)
Net change in total pension liability	<u>\$ 1,286,108</u>	<u>\$ 771,117</u>	<u>\$ 1,313,264</u>	<u>\$ 413,794</u>
Total pension liability - beginning	<u>18,227,099</u>	<u>19,513,207</u>	<u>20,284,324</u>	<u>21,597,588</u>
Total pension liability - ending (a)	<u><u>\$ 19,513,207</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 20,284,324</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 21,597,588</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 22,011,382</u></u>
Plan fiduciary net position				
Contributions - employer	\$ 753,913	\$ 645,140	\$ 636,560	\$ 518,149
Contributions - employee	294,866	304,586	299,883	311,591
Net investment income	2,447,855	836,435	340,419	2,370,791
Benefit payments	(716,133)	(780,346)	(883,686)	(1,008,142)
Administrator charges	(12,807)	(11,109)	(11,717)	(13,584)
Other	129	(179)	(143)	(2,116)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	<u>\$ 2,767,823</u>	<u>\$ 994,527</u>	<u>\$ 381,316</u>	<u>\$ 2,176,689</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	<u>15,329,366</u>	<u>18,097,189</u>	<u>19,091,716</u>	<u>19,473,032</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u><u>\$ 18,097,189</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 19,091,716</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 19,473,032</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 21,649,721</u></u>
County's net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 1,416,018</u>	<u>\$ 1,192,608</u>	<u>\$ 2,124,556</u>	<u>\$ 361,661</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	92.74%	94.12%	90.16%	98.36%
Covered payroll	<u>\$ 5,879,750</u>	<u>\$ 6,175,095</u>	<u>\$ 6,116,923</u>	<u>\$ 6,538,898</u>
County's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	24.08%	19.31%	34.73%	5.53%

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

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Exhibit 12
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Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios - Pension Plans
 Primary Government
 For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2014 through June 30, 2020

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Total pension liability			
Service cost	\$ 774,664	\$ 789,985	\$ 875,095
Interest	1,502,751	1,601,171	1,702,691
Differences between expected and actual experience	195,740	294,773	(193,687)
Changes in assumptions	-	741,345	-
Benefit payments	<u>(1,087,007)</u>	<u>(1,047,317)</u>	<u>(1,104,878)</u>
Net change in total pension liability	\$ 1,386,148	\$ 2,379,957	\$ 1,279,221
Total pension liability - beginning	22,011,382	23,397,530	25,777,487
Total pension liability - ending (a)	<u>\$ 23,397,530</u>	<u>\$ 25,777,487</u>	<u>\$ 27,056,708</u>
Plan fiduciary net position			
Contributions - employer	\$ 546,067	\$ 559,085	\$ 583,329
Contributions - employee	330,070	344,979	362,666
Net investment income	1,594,955	1,538,655	466,000
Benefit payments	<u>(1,087,007)</u>	<u>(1,047,317)</u>	<u>(1,104,878)</u>
Administrator charges	<u>(13,651)</u>	<u>(14,965)</u>	<u>(15,752)</u>
Other	<u>(1,429)</u>	<u>(974)</u>	<u>(557)</u>
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	\$ 1,369,005	\$ 1,379,463	\$ 290,808
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	21,649,721	23,018,726	24,398,189
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>\$ 23,018,726</u>	<u>\$ 24,398,189</u>	<u>\$ 24,688,997</u>
County's net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 378,804	\$ 1,379,298	\$ 2,367,711
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	98.38%	94.65%	91.25%
Covered payroll	\$ 6,531,269	\$ 7,364,870	\$ 7,788,143
County's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	5.80%	18.73%	30.40%

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability(Asset) and Related Ratios - Pension Plans
Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional)
For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2014 through June 30, 2020

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
Total pension liability				
Service cost	\$ 232,280	\$ 191,346	\$ 205,816	\$ 211,644
Interest	345,212	369,056	389,212	433,369
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	(27,711)	290,694	(318,329)
Changes in assumptions	-	-	-	(67,824)
Benefit payments	(236,272)	(237,449)	(252,043)	(257,790)
Net change in total pension liability	<u>\$ 341,220</u>	<u>\$ 295,242</u>	<u>\$ 633,679</u>	<u>\$ 1,070</u>
Total pension liability - beginning	5,049,733	5,390,953	5,686,195	6,319,874
Total pension liability - ending (a)	<u>\$ 5,390,953</u>	<u>\$ 5,686,195</u>	<u>\$ 6,319,874</u>	<u>\$ 6,320,944</u>
Plan fiduciary net position				
Contributions - employer	\$ 167,500	\$ 141,552	\$ 149,321	\$ 118,506
Contributions - employee	104,820	106,079	111,415	110,414
Net investment income	760,024	257,575	104,465	728,404
Benefit payments	(236,272)	(237,449)	(252,043)	(257,790)
Administrator charges	(4,020)	(3,467)	(3,586)	(4,161)
Other	40	(54)	(44)	(649)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	<u>\$ 792,092</u>	<u>\$ 264,236</u>	<u>\$ 109,528</u>	<u>\$ 694,724</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	4,782,294	5,574,386	5,838,622	5,948,150
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>\$ 5,574,386</u>	<u>\$ 5,838,622</u>	<u>\$ 5,948,150</u>	<u>\$ 6,642,874</u>
School Division's net pension liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$ (183,433)	\$ (152,427)	\$ 371,724	\$ (321,930)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	103.40%	102.68%	94.12%	105.09%
Covered payroll	\$ 2,094,015	\$ 2,152,114	\$ 2,312,495	\$ 2,222,315
School Division's net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	-8.76%	-7.08%	16.07%	-14.49%

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

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Exhibit 13
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Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability(Asset) and Related Ratios - Pension Plans
Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional)
For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2014 through June 30, 2020

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Total pension liability			
Service cost	\$ 195,750	\$ 196,264	\$ 199,058
Interest	433,621	439,279	463,580
Differences between expected and actual experience	(275,526)	58,691	101,325
Changes in assumptions	-	200,113	-
Benefit payments	(252,705)	(293,326)	(310,511)
Net change in total pension liability	<u>\$ 101,140</u>	<u>\$ 601,021</u>	<u>\$ 453,452</u>
Total pension liability - beginning	<u>6,320,944</u>	<u>6,422,084</u>	<u>7,023,105</u>
Total pension liability - ending (a)	<u><u>\$ 6,422,084</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 7,023,105</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 7,476,557</u></u>
Plan fiduciary net position			
Contributions - employer	\$ 110,969	\$ 58,626	\$ 56,914
Contributions - employee	104,890	102,157	103,106
Net investment income	491,976	471,722	141,724
Benefit payments	(252,705)	(293,326)	(310,511)
Administrator charges	(4,201)	(4,685)	(4,852)
Other	(440)	(296)	(167)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	<u>\$ 450,489</u>	<u>\$ 334,198</u>	<u>\$ (13,786)</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	<u>6,642,874</u>	<u>7,093,363</u>	<u>7,427,561</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u><u>\$ 7,093,363</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 7,427,561</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 7,413,775</u></u>
School Division's net pension liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$ (671,279)	\$ (404,456)	\$ 62,782
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	110.45%	105.76%	99.16%
Covered payroll	\$ 2,179,000	\$ 2,231,153	\$ 2,247,317
School Division's net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	-30.81%	-18.13%	2.79%

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability VRS Teacher Retirement Plan - Pension Plans
For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2014 through June 30, 2020

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
Employer's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.23700%	0.25892%	0.28335%	0.24403%
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ 28,804,733	\$ 32,588,917	\$ 35,663,409	\$ 30,715,053
Employer's Covered Payroll	22,170,275	19,224,600	19,922,568	19,412,333
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	129.93%	169.52%	179.01%	158.22%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	70.88%	70.88%	70.88%	72.92%

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

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COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability VRS Teacher Retirement Plan - Pension Plans
For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2014 through June 30, 2020

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Employer's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.25059%	0.24554%	0.24087%
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ 29,470,129	\$ 32,290,832	\$ 35,030,476
Employer's Covered Payroll	19,529,406	19,325,395	20,860,019
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	150.90%	167.09%	167.93%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	74.81%	73.51%	71.47%

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Schedule of Employer Contributions - Pension Plans
 For the Years Ended June 30, 2012 through June 30, 2021

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contractually Required Contribution (1)</u>	<u>Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution (2)</u>	<u>Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)</u>	<u>Employer's Covered Payroll (4)</u>	<u>Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)</u>
Primary Government					
2021	\$ 633,079	\$ 633,079	\$ -	\$ 7,867,787	8.05%
2020	633,955	633,955	-	7,788,143	8.14%
2019	562,352	562,352	-	7,364,870	7.64%
2018	545,361	545,361	-	6,531,269	8.35%
2017	545,998	545,998	-	6,538,898	8.35%
2016	647,170	647,170	-	6,116,923	10.58%
2015	653,325	653,325	-	6,175,095	10.58%
2014	755,548	755,548	-	5,879,750	12.85%
2013	718,465	718,465	-	5,591,165	12.85%
2012	550,380	550,380	-	5,206,999	10.57%
Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional)					
2021	\$ 68,738	\$ 68,738	\$ -	\$ 2,028,982	3.39%
2020	71,015	71,015	-	2,247,317	3.16%
2019	60,409	60,409	-	2,231,153	2.71%
2018	117,666	117,666	-	2,179,000	5.40%
2017	120,005	120,005	-	2,222,315	5.40%
2016	153,781	153,781	-	2,312,495	6.65%
2015	143,116	143,116	-	2,152,114	6.65%
2014	167,312	167,312	-	2,094,015	7.99%
2013	169,325	169,325	-	2,119,206	7.99%
2012	106,915	106,915	-	1,936,870	5.52%
Component Unit School Board (professional)					
2021	\$ 3,259,369	\$ 3,259,369	\$ -	\$ 20,463,218	15.93%
2020	3,270,851	3,270,851	-	20,860,019	15.68%
2019	3,030,222	3,030,222	-	19,325,395	15.68%
2018	3,187,199	3,187,199	-	19,529,406	16.32%
2017	2,845,848	2,845,848	-	19,412,333	14.66%
2016	2,801,113	2,801,113	-	19,922,568	14.06%
2015	2,787,567	2,787,567	-	19,224,600	14.50%

Current year contributions are from County of Culpeper and Culpeper County School Board's records and prior year contributions are from the VRS actuarial valuation performed each year.

The School Board Professional Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Information prior to 2015 is not available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Pension
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

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

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

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

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Lowered rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14.00% to 15.00%
Discount Rate	Decreased from 7.00% to 6.75%

All Others (Non 10 Largest) – Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates, and lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Decreased rate from 60% to 45%
Discount Rate	Decreased from 7.00% to 6.75%

Component Unit School Board - Professional Employees

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

Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios
 Primary Government
 For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2021

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total OPEB liability					
Service cost	\$ 27,658	\$ 19,880	\$ 22,815	\$ 24,631	\$ 28,422
Interest	23,025	18,235	19,953	15,934	17,051
Economic/Demographic gains and losses	-	-	-	(61,336)	-
Changes in assumptions	-	30,356	12,098	(12,399)	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	(80,448)	-	-	-
Benefit payments	(16,890)	(45,364)	(48,382)	(21,687)	(7,614)
Net change in total OPEB liability	\$ 33,793	\$ (57,341)	\$ 6,484	\$ (54,857)	\$ 37,859
Total OPEB liability - beginning	309,565	343,358	286,017	292,501	237,644
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	\$ 343,358	\$ 286,017	\$ 292,501	\$ 237,644	\$ 275,503
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions - employer	\$ 16,890	\$ 45,364	\$ 48,382	\$ 21,687	\$ 7,614
Net investment income	42,345	35,491	18,652	12,956	131,116
Administrative expenses	(494)	(515)	(540)	(570)	(593)
Benefit payments	(16,890)	(45,364)	(48,382)	(21,687)	(7,614)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	\$ 41,851	\$ 34,976	\$ 18,112	\$ 12,386	\$ 130,523
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	328,925	370,776	405,752	423,864	436,250
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 370,776	\$ 405,752	\$ 423,864	\$ 436,250	\$ 566,773
County's net OPEB liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$ (27,418)	\$ (119,735)	\$ (131,363)	\$ (198,606)	\$ (291,270)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	107.99%	141.86%	144.91%	183.57%	205.72%
Covered payroll	\$ 5,960,400	\$ 6,132,946	\$ 6,132,946	\$ 7,217,890	\$ 7,217,890
County's net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	-0.46%	-1.95%	-2.14%	-2.75%	-4.04%

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

Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios
 Component Unit School Board
 For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2021

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
Total OPEB liability					
Service cost	\$ 59,314	\$ 58,813	\$ 55,308	\$ 49,976	\$ 60,216
Interest	88,303	81,623	75,870	71,547	85,747
Economic/Demographic gains and losses	-	-	-	(61,742)	-
Changes in assumptions	-	(130,276)	40,463	172,391	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	(151,728)	-	-	-
Benefit payments	(93,570)	(88,009)	(89,686)	(85,574)	(85,772)
Net change in total OPEB liability	<u>\$ 54,047</u>	<u>\$ (229,577)</u>	<u>\$ 81,955</u>	<u>\$ 146,598</u>	<u>\$ 60,191</u>
Total OPEB liability - beginning	<u>1,248,161</u>	<u>1,302,208</u>	<u>1,072,631</u>	<u>1,154,586</u>	<u>1,301,184</u>
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	<u>\$ 1,302,208</u>	<u>\$ 1,072,631</u>	<u>\$ 1,154,586</u>	<u>\$ 1,301,184</u>	<u>\$ 1,361,375</u>
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions - employer	\$ 93,570	\$ 88,009	\$ 89,686	\$ 85,574	\$ 85,772
Net investment income	170,771	143,127	75,216	52,248	528,751
Administrative expenses	(1,985)	(2,079)	(2,179)	(2,301)	(2,394)
Benefit payments	(93,570)	(88,009)	(89,686)	(85,574)	(85,772)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	<u>\$ 168,786</u>	<u>\$ 141,048</u>	<u>\$ 73,037</u>	<u>\$ 49,947</u>	<u>\$ 526,357</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	<u>1,326,460</u>	<u>1,495,246</u>	<u>1,636,294</u>	<u>1,709,331</u>	<u>1,759,278</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>\$ 1,495,246</u>	<u>\$ 1,636,294</u>	<u>\$ 1,709,331</u>	<u>\$ 1,759,278</u>	<u>\$ 2,285,635</u>
School Board's net OPEB liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ (193,038)</u>	<u>\$ (563,663)</u>	<u>\$ (554,745)</u>	<u>\$ (458,094)</u>	<u>\$ (924,260)</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	114.82%	152.55%	148.05%	135.21%	167.89%
Covered payroll	\$ 20,150,500	\$ 21,708,114	\$ 21,708,114	\$ 20,828,431	\$ 20,828,431
School Board's net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	-0.96%	-2.60%	-2.56%	-2.20%	-4.44%

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

Schedule of Employer Contributions - OPEB Plans
 For the Years Ended June 30, 2012 through June 30, 2021

Date	Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC) (1)	Contributions in Relation to ADC (2)	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)	Covered Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)
2021	\$ 52,723	\$ 93,386	\$ (40,663)	\$ 28,046,321	0.33%
2020	48,067	107,261	(59,194)	28,046,321	0.38%
2019	48,551	138,068	(89,517)	27,841,060	0.50%
2018	44,050	133,373	(89,323)	27,841,060	0.48%
2017	80,000	110,460	(30,460)	26,110,900	0.42%
2016	74,200	100,000	(25,800)	26,110,900	0.38%
2015	136,100	124,400	11,700	27,419,800	0.45%
2014	136,100	102,300	33,800	27,419,800	0.37%
2013	141,700	183,600	(41,900)	25,782,200	0.71%
2012	133,000	321,700	(188,700)	25,782,200	1.25%

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Schedule of Investment Returns
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense	\$ 30.08%	\$ 3.06%	\$ 4.60%	\$ 9.58%	\$ 12.89%

This schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Since 2017 is the first year for this presentation, only one year is available. Additional years will be included as they become available.

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Notes to Required Supplementary Information - County and School Board OPEB
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Valuation Date: 7/1/2019
 Measurement Date: 6/30/2021

Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of July 1, 2019, prior to the fiscal year in which they are reported, and have been projected to June 30, 2020 on a "no gain/no loss" basis.

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:

Actuarial Cost Method	Projected Unit Credit
Amortization Method/Period	Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed, 26 Years Remaining as of July 1, 2019, Amortization growth rate of 3.00%
Asset Valuation Method	Market value
Inflation	2.50%
Medical Trend Rate	The medical trend rate assumption starts at 6.0% in 2019 and gradually declines to 4.20% by the year 2095.
Salary Increases	No change
Investment Rate of Return	6.50%
Retirement Age	The average age at retirement is 62
Mortality Rates	The mortality rates for active and healthy retirees was calculated using the RP-2014 using scale BB to 2020. The mortality rates for disabled retirees and calculated using the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Rates with scale BB to 2020.

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COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
 County
 Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan
 For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2020

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Total HIC OPEB Liability				
Service cost	\$ 3,136	\$ 2,414	\$ 2,190	\$ 3,255
Interest	7,882	8,104	9,098	8,997
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	10,150	(3,484)	(3,999)
Changes in assumptions	(2,836)	-	2,827	-
Benefit payments	(3,205)	(6,797)	(6,146)	(8,485)
Net change in total HIC OPEB liability	<u>\$ 4,977</u>	<u>\$ 13,871</u>	<u>\$ 4,485</u>	<u>\$ (232)</u>
Total HIC OPEB Liability - beginning	114,195	119,172	133,043	137,528
Total HIC OPEB Liability - ending (a)	<u><u>\$ 119,172</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 133,043</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 137,528</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 137,296</u></u>
Plan fiduciary net position				
Contributions - employer	\$ 4,699	\$ 4,823	\$ 5,048	\$ 5,356
Net investment income	10,003	6,879	6,500	2,130
Benefit payments	(3,205)	(6,797)	(6,146)	(8,485)
Administrator charges	(164)	(161)	(142)	(202)
Other	501	(501)	(8)	(1)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	<u>\$ 11,834</u>	<u>\$ 4,243</u>	<u>\$ 5,252</u>	<u>\$ (1,202)</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	85,702	97,536	101,779	107,031
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u><u>\$ 97,536</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 101,779</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 107,031</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 105,829</u></u>
County's net HIC OPEB liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 21,636	\$ 31,264	\$ 30,497	\$ 31,467
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total HIC OPEB liability	81.84%	76.50%	77.82%	77.08%
Covered payroll	\$ 2,135,804	\$ 2,192,316	\$ 2,294,629	\$ 2,433,962
County's net HIC OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	1.01%	1.43%	1.33%	1.29%

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

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Exhibit 23

Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
 Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional)
 Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan
 For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2020

	<u>2020</u>
Total HIC OPEB Liability	
Service cost	\$ -
Interest	-
Changes of benefit terms	135,375
Differences between expected and actual experience	-
Changes in assumptions	-
Benefit payments	-
Net change in total HIC OPEB liability	<u>\$ 135,375</u>
Total HIC OPEB Liability - beginning	-
Total HIC OPEB Liability - ending (a)	<u><u>\$ 135,375</u></u>
Plan fiduciary net position	
Contributions - employer	\$ -
Net investment income	-
Benefit payments	-
Administrator charges	-
Other	-
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	<u>\$ -</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	-
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>
County's net HIC OPEB liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 135,375
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total HIC OPEB liability	0.00%
Covered payroll	\$ 2,247,317
County's net HIC OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	6.02%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Information prior to the 2020 valuation is not available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

Schedule of Employer Contributions
 County and Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional)
 Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan
 For the Years Ended June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2021

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contractually Required Contribution (1)</u>	<u>Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution (2)</u>	<u>Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)</u>	<u>Employer's Covered Payroll (4)</u>	<u>Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)</u>
County:					
2021	\$ 5,442	\$ 5,442	\$ -	\$ 2,473,655	0.22%
2020	5,355	5,355	-	2,433,962	0.22%
2019	5,048	5,048	-	2,294,629	0.22%
2018	4,823	4,823	-	2,192,316	0.22%
2017	4,699	4,699	-	2,135,804	0.22%
Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional):					
2021	\$ 11,159	\$ 11,159	\$ -	\$ 2,028,982	0.55%

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

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COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Notes to Required Supplementary Information
 County and Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional)
 Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

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

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

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - General Employees

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages and extended final retirement age from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Lowered disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 15%
Discount rate	Decreased rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - Hazardous Duty Employees

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates and lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Decreased rate from 60% to 45%
Discount rate	Decreased rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Schedule of School Board's Share of Net OPEB Liability
 Teacher Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan
 For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2020

Date (1)	Employer's Proportion of the Net HIC OPEB Liability (Asset) (2)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net HIC OPEB Liability (Asset) (3)	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net HIC OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (3)/(4) (5)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total HIC OPEB Liability (6)
2020	0.2381%	\$ 3,106,297	\$ 20,875,186	14.88%	9.95%
2019	0.2432%	3,183,920	20,400,120	15.61%	8.97%
2018	0.2486%	3,157,320	19,901,142	15.87%	8.08%
2017	0.2481%	3,148,190	19,412,333	16.22%	7.04%

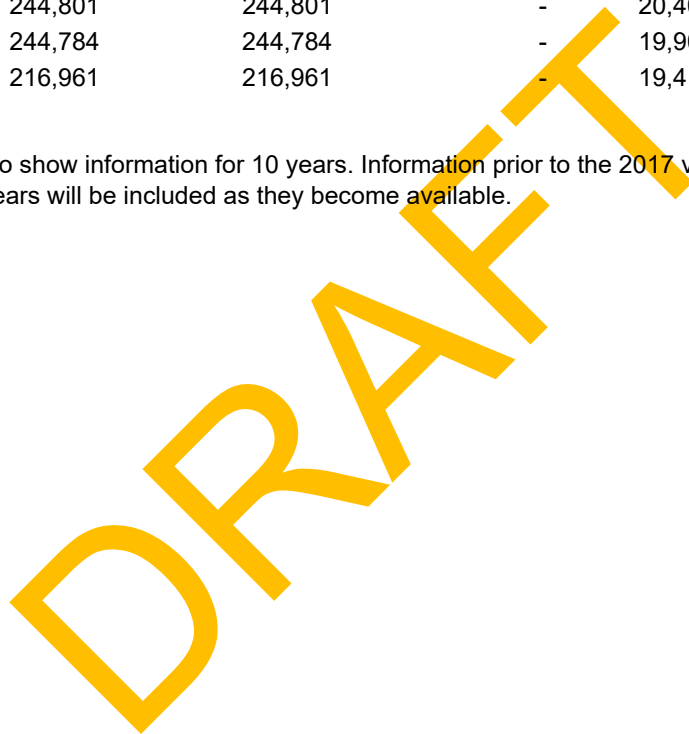
Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Information prior to the 2017 valuation is not available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

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Schedule of Employer Contributions
 Teacher Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan
 For the Years Ended June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2021

Date	Contractually Required Contribution (1)	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution (2)	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)
2021	\$ 247,605	\$ 247,605	\$ -	\$ 20,463,218	1.21%
2020	250,502	250,502	-	20,875,186	1.20%
2019	244,801	244,801	-	20,400,120	1.20%
2018	244,784	244,784	-	19,901,142	1.23%
2017	216,961	216,961	-	19,412,333	1.12%

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



Notes to Required Supplementary Information
 Teacher Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

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

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

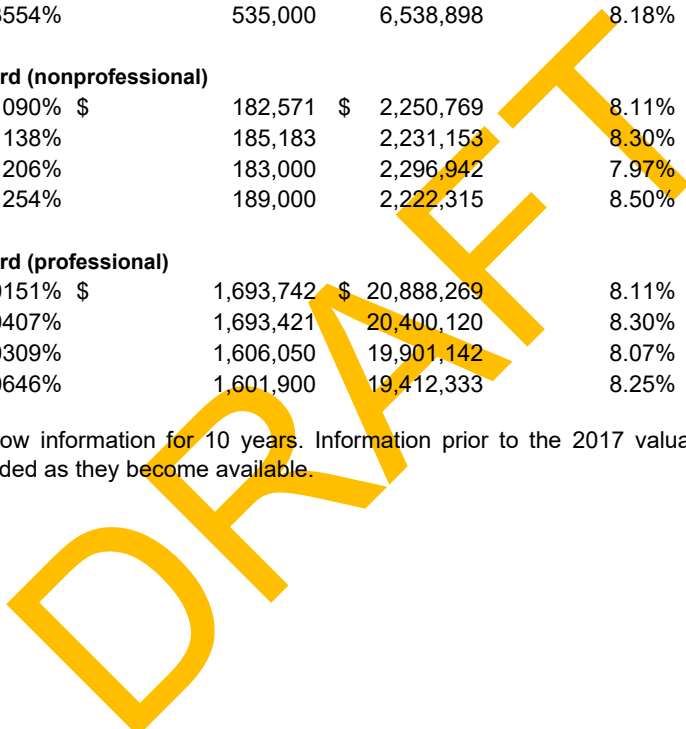
Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Discount rate	Decreased rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

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Schedule of County and School Board's Share of Net OPEB Liability
 Group Life Insurance (GLI Plan)
 For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2020

Date (1)	Employer's Proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) (2)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) (3)	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (3)/(4) (5)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total GLI OPEB Liability (6)
Primary Government					
2020	0.03780% \$	631,487	\$ 7,788,077	8.11%	52.64%
2019	0.03757%	611,364	7,364,995	8.30%	52.00%
2018	0.03658%	556,000	6,943,704	8.01%	51.22%
2017	0.03554%	535,000	6,538,898	8.18%	48.86%
Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional)					
2020	0.01090% \$	182,571	\$ 2,250,769	8.11%	52.64%
2019	0.01138%	185,183	2,231,153	8.30%	52.00%
2018	0.01206%	183,000	2,296,942	7.97%	51.22%
2017	0.01254%	189,000	2,222,315	8.50%	48.86%
Component Unit School Board (professional)					
2020	0.10151% \$	1,693,742	\$ 20,888,269	8.11%	52.64%
2019	0.10407%	1,693,421	20,400,120	8.30%	52.00%
2018	0.10309%	1,606,050	19,901,142	8.07%	51.22%
2017	0.10646%	1,601,900	19,412,333	8.25%	48.86%

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



Schedule of Employer Contributions
 Group Life Insurance (GLI Plan)
 For the Years Ended June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2021

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contractually Required Contribution (1)</u>	<u>Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution (2)</u>	<u>Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)</u>	<u>Employer's Covered Payroll (4)</u>	<u>Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)</u>
Primary Government					
2021	\$ 42,486	\$ 42,486	\$ -	\$ 7,867,787	0.54%
2020	40,498	40,498	-	7,788,077	0.52%
2019	38,298	38,298	-	7,364,995	0.52%
2018	36,385	36,385	-	6,943,704	0.52%
2017	34,264	34,264	-	6,538,898	0.52%
Component Unit School Board (nonprofessional)					
2021	\$ 11,015	\$ 11,015	\$ -	\$ 2,039,882	0.54%
2020	11,704	11,704	-	2,250,769	0.52%
2019	11,602	11,602	-	2,231,153	0.52%
2018	12,036	12,036	-	2,296,942	0.52%
2017	12,138	12,138	-	2,222,315	0.55%
Component Unit School Board (professional)					
2021	\$ 110,656	\$ 110,656	\$ -	\$ 20,491,951	0.54%
2020	108,619	108,619	-	20,888,269	0.52%
2019	106,081	106,081	-	20,400,120	0.52%
2018	104,282	104,282	-	19,901,142	0.52%
2017	102,421	102,421	-	19,412,333	0.53%

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

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Exhibit 31

Notes to Required Supplementary Information
 Group Life Insurance (GLI Plan)
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Changes of benefit terms – There have been no actuarially material changes to the System benefit provisions

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

Teachers

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Discount rate	Decreased from 7.00% to 6.75%

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - General Employees

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages and extended final retirement age from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Lowered disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14.00% to 15.00%
Discount rate	Decreased from 7.00% to 6.75%

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - Hazardous Duty Employees

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates and lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Decreased rate from 60.00% to 45.00%
Discount rate	Decreased from 7.00% to 6.75%

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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Combining and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules

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COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Exhibit 32

Capital Projects Fund

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Original Budget	Budget As Amended	Actual	Variance From Amended Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Revenue from use of money	\$ (42,221)	\$ 11,921	\$ -	\$ (11,921)
Miscellaneous	50,000	50,000	-	(50,000)
Recovered costs	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental:				
Commonwealth	763,500	367,500	-	(763,500)
Federal	256,940	-	-	-
Total revenues	<u>\$ 1,028,219</u>	<u>\$ 429,421</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (825,421)</u>
Expenditures:				
Capital projects:				
General government administration	\$ 23,886	\$ 23,886	\$ 6,214	\$ 17,672
Public safety	3,793,090	3,603,109	1,328,055	2,275,054
Public works	1,124,120	1,364,120	173,471	1,190,649
Education	590,814	1,102,286	600,785	501,501
Parks, recreation, and cultural	62,070	62,070	-	62,070
Community development:	112,703	112,703	94,058	18,645
Total capital projects	<u>\$ 5,706,683</u>	<u>\$ 6,268,174</u>	<u>\$ 2,202,583</u>	<u>\$ 4,065,591</u>
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 5,593,980</u>	<u>\$ 6,155,471</u>	<u>\$ 2,202,583</u>	<u>\$ 4,046,946</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>\$ (4,565,761)</u>	<u>\$ (5,726,050)</u>	<u>\$ (2,202,583)</u>	<u>\$ 3,221,525</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	<u>\$ 5,179,243</u>	<u>\$ 5,997,674</u>	<u>\$ 1,799,062</u>	<u>\$ (4,198,612)</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>\$ 5,179,243</u>	<u>\$ 5,997,674</u>	<u>\$ 1,799,062</u>	<u>\$ (4,198,612)</u>
Changes in fund balances	\$ 613,482	\$ 271,624	\$ (403,521)	\$ (977,087)
Fund balance at beginning of the year	-	-	919,057	919,057
Fund balance at end of the year	<u>\$ 613,482</u>	<u>\$ 271,624</u>	<u>\$ 515,536</u>	<u>\$ (58,030)</u>

Discretely Presented Component Unit-School Board

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COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Exhibit 33

Combining Balance Sheet - Discretely Presented Component Unit - School Board
At June 30, 2021

	<u>School Operating Fund</u>	<u>School Cafeteria Fund</u>	<u>School Activities Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,497,511	\$ 558,708	\$ 364,729	\$ 2,420,948
Accounts receivable	2,147	-		2,147
Due from other governmental units	965,716	62,651	-	1,028,367
Total assets	<u>\$ 2,465,374</u>	<u>\$ 621,359</u>	<u>\$ 364,729</u>	<u>\$ 3,451,462</u>
LIABILITIES				
Accrued liabilities	<u>\$ 2,465,374</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,465,374</u>
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 2,465,374</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,465,374</u>
FUND BALANCES				
Reserved for:				
Assigned	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 621,359</u>	<u>\$ 364,729</u>	<u>\$ 986,088</u>
Total fund balances	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 621,359</u>	<u>\$ 364,729</u>	<u>\$ 986,088</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 2,465,374</u>	<u>\$ 621,359</u>	<u>\$ 364,729</u>	
Detailed explanation of adjustments from fund statements to government-wide statement of net position:				
When capital assets (land, buildings, equipment) that are to be used in governmental activities are purchased or constructed, the costs of those assets are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, the statement of net position includes those capital assets among the assets of the School Board as a whole.				
				30,972,179
Items related to measurement of net pension and OPEB liability/asset not available to pay for current-period expenditures				
Deferred inflows related to pensions				(3,194,494)
Deferred inflows related to OPEB				(780,400)
Deferred outflows related to pensions				8,792,873
Deferred outflows related to OPEB				863,621
Net Pension and OPEB Assets				924,260
Long-term liabilities applicable to the School Board's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported as fund liabilities. All liabilities, both current and long-term, are reported in the statement of net position.				
				<u>(42,116,824)</u>
Net position of General Government Activities				<u>\$ (3,552,697)</u>

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Exhibit 34

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances -
 Governmental Funds - Discretely Presented Component Unit - School Board
 Year Ended June 30, 2021

	<u>School Operating Fund</u>	<u>School Cafeteria Fund</u>	<u>School Activities Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenues:				
Revenue from use of money and property	\$ 2,239	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,239
Charges for services	11,008	-	-	11,008
Miscellaneous	231,269	37,612	214,340	483,221
Intergovernmental:				
County contribution to School Board	17,305,261	-	-	17,305,261
Commonwealth	23,202,043	17,980	-	23,220,023
Federal	2,011,893	1,401,450	-	3,413,343
Total revenues	<u>\$ 42,818,154</u>	<u>\$ 1,457,042</u>	<u>\$ 214,340</u>	<u>\$ 44,489,536</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Education	<u>\$ 42,818,154</u>	<u>\$ 1,172,433</u>	<u>\$ 253,622</u>	<u>\$ 44,244,209</u>
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 42,818,154</u>	<u>\$ 1,172,433</u>	<u>\$ 253,622</u>	<u>\$ 44,244,209</u>
Changes in fund balances	\$ -	\$ 284,609	\$ (39,282)	\$ 245,327
Fund balances at beginning of year, as restated	<u>-</u>	<u>336,750</u>	<u>404,011</u>	<u>740,761</u>
Fund balances at end of year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 621,359</u>	<u>\$ 364,729</u>	<u>\$ 986,088</u>

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
to the Statement of Activities - Discretely Presented Component Unit - School Board
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	<u>Component Unit</u>	
	<u>School Board</u>	
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 245,327	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which the depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period. The following details support this adjustment.		
Capital outlays	\$ 1,370,389	
Depreciation expense	<u>(2,010,816)</u>	(640,427)
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows related to the measurement of the net pension liability/asset		779,689
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows related to the measurement of the net OPEB liability/asset		(218,538)
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. This amount reflects the change in compensated absences.		
Change in compensated absences	\$ 351,627	
Change in net pension liability/asset	(3,206,882)	
Change in net OPEB liability/asset	410,705	
Change in deferred outflows related to OPEB	(99,430)	
Change in deferred outflows related to pensions	<u>1,938,298</u>	(605,682)
Transfer of joint tenancy assets from Primary Government to the Component Unit		<u>3,051,816</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	<u><u>2,612,185</u></u>

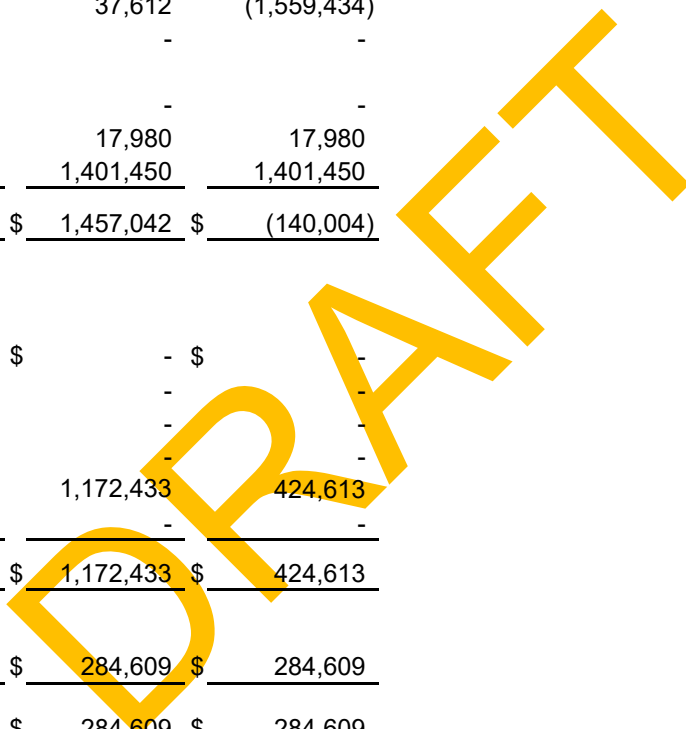
COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances -
 Budget and Actual - Discretely Presented Component Unit - School Board
 Year Ended June 30, 2021

	School Operating Fund			Variance From Amended Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original Budget	Budget As Amended	Actual	
Revenues:				
Revenue from use of money and property	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,239	\$ 2,239
Charges for services	-	-	11,008	11,008
Miscellaneous	450,000	554,855	231,269	(323,586)
Recovered costs	-	-	54,441	54,441
Intergovernmental:				
County contribution to School Board	18,064,800	18,561,807	17,305,261	(1,256,546)
Commonwealth	22,641,257	23,679,121	23,202,043	(477,078)
Federal	1,254,200	2,435,092	2,011,893	(423,199)
Total revenues	\$ 42,410,257	\$ 45,230,875	\$ 42,818,154	\$ (2,412,721)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction	\$ 32,995,180	\$ 35,049,541	\$ 32,953,325	\$ 2,096,216
Administration, attendance, and health	1,738,821	1,923,911	1,911,639	12,272
Pupil transportation	3,011,128	3,172,924	3,048,311	124,613
Operation and maintenance	3,011,128	3,573,442	3,463,108	110,334
School food service costs	-	-	-	-
Technology	1,654,000	1,511,057	1,441,771	69,286
Total expenditures	\$ 42,410,257	\$ 45,230,875	\$ 42,818,154	\$ 2,412,721
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net changes in fund balances	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fund balances at beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Fund balances at end of year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Exhibit 36

School Cafeteria Fund			
Original Budget	Budget As Amended	Actual	Variance From Amended Budget Positive (Negative)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-
1,597,046	1,597,046	37,612	(1,559,434)
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	17,980	17,980
-	-	1,401,450	1,401,450
<u>\$ 1,597,046</u>	<u>\$ 1,597,046</u>	<u>\$ 1,457,042</u>	<u>\$ (140,004)</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
1,597,046	1,597,046	1,172,433	424,613
-	-	-	-
<u>\$ 1,597,046</u>	<u>\$ 1,597,046</u>	<u>\$ 1,172,433</u>	<u>\$ 424,613</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 284,609	\$ 284,609
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 284,609	\$ 284,609
-	-	336,750	336,750
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 621,359</u>	<u>\$ 621,359</u>



Discretely Presented Component Unit-EDA

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Discretely Presented Component Unit - Fluvanna County EDA
Statement of Net Position
At June 30, 2021

Assets

Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	<u>71,660</u>
Total assets	\$	<u><u>71,660</u></u>

Net Position

Unrestricted	\$	<u>71,660</u>
Total net position	\$	<u><u>71,660</u></u>

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COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Exhibit 38

Discretely Presented Component Unit - Fluvanna County EDA
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
Year Ended June 30, 2021

Operating revenues	
Charges for services	\$ 1,000
Operating Expenses	
Other operating expenses	<u>1,215,338</u>
Operating income (loss)	\$ <u>(1,214,338)</u>
Nonoperating revenues	
Investment income	\$ 18
Contribution from CACF	10,000
Contribution from Fluvanna County	1,191,678
Other contributions	<u>17,270</u>
Total nonoperating revenues	\$ <u>1,218,966</u>
Change in net position	\$ 4,628
Net position, beginning of year	<u>67,032</u>
Net position, end of year	<u><u>\$ 71,660</u></u>

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COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Exhibit 39

Discretely Presented Component Unit - Fluvanna County EDA
Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended June 30, 2021

Cash flows from operating activities	
Receipts from customers	\$ 1,000
Payments to suppliers	<u>(1,215,338)</u>
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$ <u>(1,214,338)</u>
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities	
Contribution from CACF	10,000
Contribution from Fluvanna County	1,191,678
Other contributions	\$ <u>17,270</u>
	1,218,948
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	
Cash flows from investing activities	
Investment earnings	\$ <u>18</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,628
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	<u>67,032</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u><u>\$ 71,660</u></u>
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:	
Operating income (loss)	\$ (1,214,338)
Net cash provided by (used for) by operating activities	\$ <u><u>(1,214,338)</u></u>

Supporting Schedules

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COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Schedule 1

Page 1 of 3

Governmental Funds
 Schedule of Revenues -- Budget and Actual
 Year Ended June 30, 2021

Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source	Original Budget	Budget As Amended	Actual	Variance From Amended Budget Positive (Negative)
Primary Government:				
General Fund:				
Revenue from local sources:				
General property taxes:				
Real property taxes	\$ 24,418,880	\$ 24,418,880	\$ 24,813,669	\$ 394,789
Real and personal public service corporation taxes	5,004,646	5,004,646	4,242,195	(762,451)
Personal property taxes	7,717,756	7,717,756	7,897,774	180,018
Mobile home taxes	17,901	17,901	14,227	(3,674)
Machinery and tools taxes	28,433	28,433	30,654	2,221
Penalties	362,000	362,000	202,917	(159,083)
Interest	152,000	152,000	178,421	26,421
Total general property taxes	<u>\$ 37,701,616</u>	<u>\$ 37,701,616</u>	<u>\$ 37,379,857</u>	<u>\$ (321,759)</u>
Other local taxes:				
Local sales and use taxes	\$ 1,734,719	\$ 1,734,719	\$ 2,336,399	\$ 601,680
Consumer utility taxes	425,000	425,000	429,091	4,091
Gross receipts tax - utilities	120,000	120,000	126,815	6,815
Motor vehicle licenses	935,000	935,000	881,962	(53,038)
Bank stock taxes	90,000	90,000	88,509	(1,491)
Recordation taxes	-	-	678,554	678,554
Tax on wills	4,000	4,000	8,188	4,188
Total other local taxes	<u>\$ 3,308,719</u>	<u>\$ 3,308,719</u>	<u>\$ 4,549,518</u>	<u>\$ 1,240,799</u>
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses:				
Animal licenses	\$ 12,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 11,290	\$ (710)
Building permits	135,000	135,000	215,130	80,130
Other permits, fees, and licenses	149,850	149,850	190,776	40,926
Total permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses	<u>\$ 296,850</u>	<u>\$ 296,850</u>	<u>\$ 417,196</u>	<u>\$ 120,346</u>
Fines and Forfeitures:				
Court and other fines and forfeitures	\$ 61,000	\$ 61,000	\$ 62,325	\$ 1,325
Revenue from use of money and property:				
Revenue from use of money	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 44,872	\$ (5,128)
Revenue from use of property	80,000	80,000	82,254	2,254
Total revenue from use of money and property	<u>\$ 130,000</u>	<u>\$ 130,000</u>	<u>\$ 127,126</u>	<u>\$ (2,874)</u>
Charges for services:				
Charges for Commonwealth Attorney	\$ 2,200	\$ 2,200	\$ 1,638	\$ (562)
Charges for library	9,000	9,000	-	(9,000)
Law library fees	2,700	2,700	3,336	636
Courthouse maintenance fees	6,000	6,000	5,456	(544)
Courthouse security	25,000	25,000	21,233	(3,767)
Recreation program fees	55,000	55,000	7,652	(47,348)
EMS cost recovery	675,000	675,000	492,447	(182,553)
Landfill fees	114,500	114,500	146,403	31,903
Other charges for services	51,200	51,520	27,347	(24,173)
Fees of clerk	9,100	9,100	6,605	(2,495)
Total charges for services	<u>\$ 949,700</u>	<u>\$ 950,020</u>	<u>\$ 712,117</u>	<u>\$ (237,903)</u>

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Schedule 1

Page 2 of 3

Governmental Funds
 Schedule of Revenues -- Budget and Actual
 Year Ended June 30, 2021 (continued)

Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source	Original Budget	Budget As Amended	Actual	Variance From Amended Budget Positive (Negative)
Primary Government: (Continued)				
General Fund: (Continued)				
Revenue from local sources: (Continued)				
Miscellaneous:				
Miscellaneous	\$ 98,143	\$ 149,697	\$ 568,266	\$ 418,569
Recovered costs:				
Miscellaneous	\$ 92,700	\$ 145,278	\$ 156,390	\$ 11,112
Total revenue from local sources	\$ 42,638,728	\$ 42,743,180	\$ 43,972,795	\$ 1,229,615
Intergovernmental:				
Revenue from the Commonwealth:				
Noncategorical aid:				
Motor vehicle carriers tax	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 39,211	\$ (789)
Mobile home titling taxes	10,000	10,000	22,492	12,492
Auto rental taxes	9,000	9,000	11,225	2,225
Recordation taxes	85,000	85,000	-	(85,000)
Communication taxes	700,000	700,000	616,859	(83,141)
Game of skill	-	-	22,320	22,320
PPTRA	2,996,570	2,996,570	2,996,570	-
Total noncategorical aid	\$ 3,840,570	\$ 3,840,570	\$ 3,708,677	\$ (131,893)
Categorical aid:				
Shared expenses:				
Commonwealth's Attorney	\$ 299,923	\$ 299,923	\$ 297,749	\$ (2,174)
Sheriff	1,021,339	1,032,104	1,074,341	42,237
Commissioner of the Revenue	125,950	125,950	125,938	(12)
Treasurer	139,048	139,048	137,118	(1,930)
Registrar/electoral board	43,000	43,000	46,636	3,636
Clerk of the Circuit Court	297,740	297,740	322,909	25,169
Total shared expenses	\$ 1,927,000	\$ 1,937,765	\$ 2,004,691	\$ 66,926
Other categorical aid:				
Litter control	\$ 8,500	\$ 8,500	\$ 4,649	\$ (3,851)
Library grant	96,452	106,924	106,924	-
Public assistance and welfare administration	641,279	781,199	548,079	(233,120)
Children's services act	1,957,000	1,957,000	1,630,116	(326,884)
E911 funds	67,000	67,000	73,583	6,583
Fire funds	90,000	90,000	97,909	7,909
Victim/witness coordinator grant	10,000	10,000	8,968	(1,032)
Four for life	30,000	30,000	57,292	27,292
Other categorical aid	34,554	55,254	52,127	(3,127)
Total other categorical aid	\$ 2,934,785	\$ 3,105,877	\$ 2,579,647	\$ (526,230)
Total categorical aid	\$ 4,861,785	\$ 5,043,642	\$ 4,584,338	\$ (459,304)
Total revenue from the Commonwealth	\$ 8,702,355	\$ 8,884,212	\$ 8,293,015	\$ (591,197)

Governmental Funds
Schedule of Revenues -- Budget and Actual
Year Ended June 30, 2021 (continued)

Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source	Original Budget	Budget As Amended	Actual	Variance From Amended Budget Positive (Negative)
Primary Government: (Continued)				
General Fund: (Continued)				
Intergovernmental: (Continued)				
Revenue from the federal government:				
Categorical aid:				
Criminal justice grants	\$ 25,000	\$ 28,677	\$ 27,059	\$ (1,618)
Commission for arts grant	4,500	4,500	4,500	-
Federal interest subsidy	184,982	184,982	188,834	3,852
CARES	-	2,385,560	3,424,971	1,039,411
Other federal revenue	124,812	179,331	76,079	(103,252)
Public assistance and welfare administration	1,263,960	1,458,914	1,496,867	37,953
	<u>\$ 1,603,254</u>	<u>\$ 4,241,964</u>	<u>\$ 5,218,310</u>	<u>\$ 976,346</u>
Total revenue from the federal government				
Total General Fund	<u>\$ 52,944,337</u>	<u>\$ 55,869,356</u>	<u>\$ 57,484,120</u>	<u>\$ 1,614,764</u>
Capital Projects Fund:				
Revenue from local sources:				
Revenue from use of money and property:				
Revenue from use of money	\$ (42,221)	\$ 11,921	\$ -	\$ (11,921)
Miscellaneous:				
Miscellaneous	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ (50,000)
Total revenue from local sources	<u>\$ 7,779</u>	<u>\$ 61,921</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (61,921)</u>
Revenue from the commonwealth:				
Categorical aid:				
Other	\$ 396,000	\$ 396,000	\$ -	\$ (396,000)
Burn building	367,500	367,500	-	(367,500)
Total revenue from the Commonwealth	<u>\$ 763,500</u>	<u>\$ 763,500</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (763,500)</u>
Revenue from the federal government:				
Categorical aid:				
Fork Union grant	\$ 256,940	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total revenue from the federal government	<u>\$ 256,940</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Total Capital Projects Fund	<u>\$ 1,028,219</u>	<u>\$ 825,421</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (825,421)</u>
Total Revenues -- Primary Government	<u>\$ 53,972,556</u>	<u>\$ 56,694,777</u>	<u>\$ 57,484,120</u>	<u>\$ 789,343</u>

General Fund - Schedule of Expenditures - Budget and Actual
Year Ended June 30, 2021

Fund, Function, Activities and Elements	Original Budget	Budget As Amended	Actual	Variance From Amended Budget Positive (Negative)
General Fund:				
General government administration:				
Legislative:				
Board of supervisors	\$ 130,528	\$ 126,088	\$ 117,956	\$ 8,132
General and financial administration:				
County administrator	\$ 335,065	\$ 344,451	\$ 336,894	\$ 7,557
County attorney	230,000	230,000	194,303	35,697
Commissioner of the revenue	380,906	394,629	392,756	1,873
Board of equalization	4,753	4,753	2,438	2,315
Reassessment	162,226	95,711	86,821	8,890
Human resources	130,529	131,274	117,026	14,248
Information technology	459,291	473,774	473,774	-
Treasurer	495,166	478,472	457,447	21,025
Finance department	458,558	446,252	402,226	44,026
Total general and financial administration	\$ 2,656,494	\$ 2,599,316	\$ 2,463,685	\$ 135,631
Board of Elections:				
Electoral board general registrar	\$ 332,887	\$ 412,812	\$ 341,999	\$ 70,813
Total general government administration	\$ 3,119,909	\$ 3,138,216	\$ 2,923,640	\$ 214,576
Judicial administration:				
Courts:				
Circuit court	\$ 55,643	\$ 50,643	\$ 31,932	\$ 18,711
General district and juvenile relations court	6,190	6,190	3,109	3,081
Juvenile court service unit	2,850	2,850	2,268	582
Drug court	-	50,000	36,921	13,079
VJCCCA	6,585	6,585	5,515	1,070
Clerk of the circuit court	644,478	653,533	646,430	7,103
Total courts	\$ 715,746	\$ 769,801	\$ 726,175	\$ 43,626
Commonwealth's attorney:				
Commonwealth's attorney	\$ 518,531	\$ 526,919	\$ 514,076	\$ 12,843
Total judicial administration	\$ 1,234,277	\$ 1,296,720	\$ 1,240,251	\$ 56,469
Public safety:				
Law enforcement and traffic control:				
Sheriff	\$ 3,356,653	\$ 3,361,831	\$ 2,234,172	\$ 1,127,659
Public safety grants	59,401	60,101	16,641	43,460
Total law enforcement and traffic control	\$ 3,416,054	\$ 3,421,932	\$ 2,250,813	\$ 1,171,119

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Schedule 2

Page 2 of 4

General Fund - Schedule of Expenditures - Budget and Actual
Year Ended June 30, 2021 (continued)

Fund, Function, Activities and Elements	Original Budget	Budget As Amended	Actual	Variance From Amended Budget Positive (Negative)
General Fund: (Continued)				
Public Safety: (Continued)				
Fire and rescue services:				
Forest warden	\$ 9,142	\$ 9,142	\$ 9,142	\$ -
Volunteer fire and rescue	1,032,092	1,067,138	998,802	68,336
CARES	-	3,183,612	2,919,606	264,006
Emergency Medical Services Council	16,095	16,095	16,095	-
Total fire and rescue services	\$ 1,057,329	\$ 4,275,987	\$ 3,943,645	\$ 332,342
Correction and detention:				
Care of prisoners	\$ 1,403,198	\$ 1,403,198	\$ 1,388,682	\$ 14,516
Inspections:				
Building	\$ 314,007	\$ 294,485	\$ 289,347	\$ 5,138
Other protection:				
Animal control	\$ 330,105	\$ 330,425	\$ 330,425	\$ -
Emergency management	727,468	731,320	685,397	45,923
E-911	1,714,277	1,713,898	1,258,214	455,684
Legal aid service	4,100	4,100	4,100	-
Total other protection	\$ 2,775,950	\$ 2,779,743	\$ 2,278,136	\$ 501,607
Total public safety	\$ 8,966,538	\$ 12,175,345	\$ 10,150,623	\$ 2,024,722
Public works:				
Sanitation and waste removal:				
Landfill	\$ 344,989	\$ 353,253	\$ 330,037	\$ 23,216
Litter control	7,200	40,931	39,458	1,473
Total sanitation and waste removal	\$ 352,189	\$ 394,184	\$ 369,495	\$ 24,689
Maintenance of general buildings and grounds:				
Facilities	\$ 1,077,750	\$ 1,175,503	\$ 999,835	\$ 175,668
Public works	264,480	269,287	262,866	6,421
Public utilities	146,926	146,824	146,824	-
James River Water Authority	253,266	253,266	249,531	3,735
General services	584,905	625,877	541,563	84,314
Total maintenance of general buildings and grounds	\$ 2,327,327	\$ 2,470,757	\$ 2,200,619	\$ 270,138
Total public works	\$ 2,679,516	\$ 2,864,941	\$ 2,570,114	\$ 294,827
Health and welfare:				
Health:				
Local health department	\$ 277,884	\$ 279,012	\$ 279,012	\$ -
Mental health and mental retardation:				
Region Ten Community Services Board	\$ 129,000	\$ 129,000	\$ 129,000	\$ -

General Fund - Schedule of Expenditures - Budget and Actual
Year Ended June 30, 2021 (continued)

Fund, Function, Activities and Elements	Original Budget	Budget As Amended	Actual	Variance From Amended Budget Positive (Negative)
General Fund: (Continued)				
Health and Welfare: (Continued)				
Welfare:				
Public assistance and welfare administration	\$ 3,115,970	\$ 3,435,386	\$ 2,810,407	\$ 624,979
Children's services act program	3,116,394	3,118,716	2,695,480	423,236
Jefferson area board on aging	85,000	85,000	85,000	-
JAUNT, Inc.	85,000	85,000	85,000	-
Shelter for help in emergency	9,200	9,200	9,200	-
Sexual assault resource agency	1,050	1,050	1,050	-
Fluvanna housing foundation	16,000	16,000	16,000	-
Piedmont housing alliance	2,200	2,200	2,200	-
Hospice of the Piedmont	2,500	2,500	2,500	-
Jefferson area chip	53,060	53,060	53,060	-
Children, youth and family services	2,100	2,100	2,100	-
Foothills Child Advocacy Center	10,000	10,000	10,000	-
Interagency council	750	750	750	-
Piedmont workforce network	3,000	3,000	3,000	-
Offender Aid & Rescue	13,750	13,750	13,750	-
Monticello area community action agency	51,000	51,000	51,000	-
Total welfare	<u>\$ 6,566,974</u>	<u>\$ 6,888,712</u>	<u>\$ 5,840,497</u>	<u>\$ 1,048,215</u>
Total health and welfare	<u>\$ 6,973,858</u>	<u>\$ 7,296,724</u>	<u>\$ 6,248,509</u>	<u>\$ 1,048,215</u>
Education:				
Contributions to community colleges	\$ 7,038	\$ 7,038	\$ 7,038	-
Contribution to Component Unit School Board	18,064,800	18,561,807	17,305,261	1,256,546
Total education	<u>\$ 18,071,838</u>	<u>\$ 18,568,845</u>	<u>\$ 17,312,299</u>	<u>\$ 1,256,546</u>
Parks, recreation and cultural:				
Parks and recreation:				
Parks and recreation	\$ 589,628	\$ 601,554	\$ 402,006	\$ 199,548
Cultural enrichment:				
Cultural arts	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	-
Library:				
Regional library	\$ 445,702	\$ 448,209	\$ 447,213	\$ 996
Total parks, recreation and cultural	<u>\$ 1,045,330</u>	<u>\$ 1,059,763</u>	<u>\$ 859,219</u>	<u>\$ 200,544</u>

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Schedule 2

Page 4 of 4

General Fund - Schedule of Expenditures - Budget and Actual
Year Ended June 30, 2021 (continued)

Fund, Function, Activities and Elements	Original Budget	Budget As Amended	Actual	Variance From Amended Budget Positive (Negative)
General Fund: (Continued)				
Community development:				
Planning and community development:				
Planning commission	\$ 32,112	\$ 32,112	\$ 16,847	\$ 15,265
Zoning board	3,500	3,500	755	2,745
Economic development	100,233	466,247	463,701	2,546
County planner	410,394	408,808	361,627	47,181
Chamber of commerce	3,500	3,500	3,500	-
Small business development center	2,750	2,750	2,750	-
Rivanna River Basin	1,750	1,750	1,750	-
Leadership development program	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
Southeast rural community assistant project				-
Economic Development	13,346	13,346	13,346	-
Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission	34,487	34,487	34,487	-
Total planning and community development	<u>\$ 603,072</u>	<u>\$ 967,500</u>	<u>\$ 899,763</u>	<u>\$ 67,737</u>
Environmental management:				
Soil and water conservation district	<u>\$ 21,630</u>	<u>\$ 21,630</u>	<u>\$ 21,630</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Cooperative extension program:				
Cooperative extension service	<u>\$ 104,453</u>	<u>\$ 104,453</u>	<u>\$ 91,668</u>	<u>\$ 12,785</u>
Total community development	<u>\$ 729,155</u>	<u>\$ 1,093,583</u>	<u>\$ 1,013,061</u>	<u>\$ 80,522</u>
Nondepartmental:				
Miscellaneous	<u>\$ 134,312</u>	<u>\$ 97,318</u>	<u>\$ 74,250</u>	<u>\$ 23,068</u>
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	<u>\$ 6,056,619</u>	<u>\$ 6,056,619</u>	<u>\$ 6,056,619</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Interest and fiscal charges	<u>2,904,623</u>	<u>2,904,632</u>	<u>2,904,180</u>	<u>452</u>
Total debt service	<u>\$ 8,961,242</u>	<u>\$ 8,961,251</u>	<u>\$ 8,960,799</u>	<u>\$ 452</u>
Total General Fund Expenditures	<u>\$ 51,915,975</u>	<u>\$ 56,552,706</u>	<u>\$ 51,352,765</u>	<u>\$ 5,199,941</u>

Statistical Section

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These tables contain trend information to help the reader understand how the County's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

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These tables contain information to help the reader assess the factors affecting the County's ability to generate its property and sales taxes.

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These tables contain information about the County's operations and resources to help the reader understand how the County's financial information relates to the services the County provides and the activities it performs.

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

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

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

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>
Governmental activities	\$ 17,779,481	\$ 18,058,155	\$ 18,203,194	\$ 18,855,190
Restricted	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted	<u>20,452,313</u>	<u>21,488,429</u>	<u>22,113,118</u>	<u>21,036,690</u>
Total governmental activities net position	<u>\$ 38,231,794</u>	<u>\$ 39,546,584</u>	<u>\$ 40,316,312</u>	<u>\$ 39,891,880</u>
Business-type activities				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 4,220,066	\$ 4,130,335	\$ 4,046,836	\$ 3,979,806
Unrestricted	<u>174,173</u>	<u>126,485</u>	<u>152,478</u>	<u>141,897</u>
Total business-type activities net position	<u>\$ 4,394,239</u>	<u>\$ 4,256,820</u>	<u>\$ 4,199,314</u>	<u>\$ 4,121,703</u>
Primary government				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 21,999,547	\$ 22,188,490	\$ 22,250,030	\$ 22,834,996
Restricted	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted	<u>20,626,486</u>	<u>21,614,914</u>	<u>22,265,596</u>	<u>21,178,587</u>
Total primary government net position	<u>\$ 42,626,033</u>	<u>\$ 43,803,404</u>	<u>\$ 44,515,626</u>	<u>\$ 44,013,583</u>

Table 1

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
\$	17,955,779	\$ 18,561,846	\$ 17,537,769	\$ 16,707,620	\$ 15,820,345	\$ 15,706,385
	59,520	59,520	59,520	59,520	59,520	350,790
	<u>21,785,862</u>	<u>22,928,022</u>	<u>21,507,081</u>	<u>23,698,945</u>	<u>27,406,973</u>	<u>30,236,499</u>
\$	<u>39,801,161</u>	<u>41,549,388</u>	<u>39,104,370</u>	<u>40,466,085</u>	<u>43,286,838</u>	<u>46,293,674</u>
\$	3,892,325	\$ 3,806,518	\$ 3,727,045	\$ 3,651,962	\$ 5,342,151	\$ 4,462,397
	<u>233,162</u>	<u>362,385</u>	<u>1,233,648</u>	<u>1,808,171</u>	<u>535,208</u>	<u>1,756,599</u>
\$	<u>4,125,487</u>	<u>4,168,903</u>	<u>4,960,693</u>	<u>5,460,133</u>	<u>5,877,359</u>	<u>6,218,996</u>
\$	21,848,104	\$ 22,368,364	\$ 21,264,814	\$ 20,359,582	\$ 21,162,496	\$ 20,168,782
	59,520	59,520	59,520	59,520	59,520	350,790
	<u>22,019,024</u>	<u>23,290,407</u>	<u>22,740,729</u>	<u>25,507,116</u>	<u>27,942,181</u>	<u>31,993,098</u>
\$	<u>43,926,648</u>	<u>45,718,291</u>	<u>44,065,063</u>	<u>45,926,218</u>	<u>49,164,197</u>	<u>52,512,670</u>

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Expenses										
Governmental activities:										
General government administration	\$ 2,946,369	\$ 2,179,821	\$ 2,092,329	\$ 2,912,977	\$ 2,316,368	\$ 2,660,192	\$ 2,507,323	\$ 2,894,457	\$ 3,000,393	\$ 3,073,375
Judicial administration	1,147,418	1,168,114	1,206,938	1,164,502	1,085,464	1,302,495	1,299,463	1,277,434	1,416,769	1,500,052
Public Safety	5,298,372	5,515,173	6,549,800	6,642,850	7,061,106	7,949,729	8,992,729	9,282,343	10,384,660	12,065,263
Public works	1,461,832	1,458,736	2,135,218	2,451,166	3,512,015	1,683,873	2,313,685	2,749,824	2,862,090	2,725,499
Health and welfare	5,203,796	4,660,190	4,989,704	4,861,639	5,423,546	6,063,693	6,065,223	5,856,235	6,075,481	6,472,913
Education	14,938,085	16,997,681	19,422,301	18,425,758	21,413,366	21,054,581	25,127,190	22,902,730	23,016,433	22,900,398
Parks, recreation and cultural	736,581	722,937	777,854	850,915	854,231	869,068	911,313	959,127	1,036,357	975,977
Community development	592,966	1,108,602	682,766	806,016	1,008,822	854,527	749,560	773,645	723,779	1,212,310
Interest on long-term debt	4,653,204	4,113,741	3,381,824	3,864,041	3,724,460	3,611,012	3,399,682	3,332,219	3,188,309	3,038,534
Total governmental activities expenses	\$ 36,978,623	\$ 37,924,995	\$ 41,238,734	\$ 41,979,864	\$ 46,399,378	\$ 46,049,170	\$ 51,366,168	\$ 50,028,014	\$ 51,704,271	\$ 53,964,321
Business-type activities:										
Water	\$ 391,788	\$ 400,650	\$ 373,351	\$ 385,374	\$ 395,482	\$ 361,760	\$ 317,212	\$ 329,122	\$ 340,165	\$ 330,442
Water & Sewer	-	-	-	-	-	-	389,980	256,941	248,084	376,546
Sewer	195,289	203,840	200,969	207,350	191,119	302,949	300,088	244,110	252,529	233,080
Landfill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total business-type activities expenses	\$ 587,077	\$ 604,490	\$ 574,320	\$ 592,724	\$ 586,601	\$ 664,709	\$ 1,007,280	\$ 830,173	\$ 840,778	\$ 940,068
Total primary government expenses	\$ 37,565,700	\$ 38,529,485	\$ 41,813,054	\$ 42,572,588	\$ 46,985,979	\$ 46,713,879	\$ 52,373,448	\$ 50,858,187	\$ 52,545,049	\$ 54,904,389
Program Revenues										
Governmental activities:										
Charges for services:										
Judicial administration	\$ 64,598	\$ 69,974	\$ 76,552	\$ 63,426	\$ 53,289	\$ 101,825	\$ 104,064	\$ 113,860	\$ 81,928	\$ 100,593
Public safety	240,503	292,484	272,560	332,650	698,281	836,723	980,372	948,948	1,085,154	936,990
Public works	85,096	80,067	78,475	76,198	76,173	82,127	86,314	98,192	121,286	146,403
Parks, recreation and cultural	100,865	74,038	115,460	116,282	133,330	118,073	116,745	121,537	82,455	7,652
Community development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants and contributions	4,840,524	4,296,841	4,853,380	4,895,422	5,316,713	5,716,405	6,056,747	5,873,959	7,423,037	9,802,648
Capital grants and contributions	4,145	1,273,986	941,858	338,485	93,911	-	-	-	112,500	-
Total governmental activities program revenues	\$ 5,335,731	\$ 6,087,390	\$ 6,338,285	\$ 5,822,463	\$ 6,371,697	\$ 6,855,153	\$ 7,344,242	\$ 7,156,496	\$ 8,906,360	\$ 10,994,286
Business-type activities:										
Charges for services:										
Water	\$ 302,522	\$ 318,506	\$ 302,439	\$ 356,573	\$ 375,863	\$ 365,562	\$ 371,481	\$ 355,953	\$ 355,953	\$ 298,026
Sewer	8,229	19,828	20,134	22,822	20,738	42,255	27,244	29,898	29,898	14,097
Total business-type activities program revenues	\$ 310,751	\$ 338,334	\$ 322,573	\$ 379,395	\$ 396,601	\$ 407,817	\$ 398,725	\$ 385,851	\$ 385,851	\$ 312,123
Total primary government program revenues	\$ 5,646,482	\$ 6,425,724	\$ 6,660,858	\$ 6,201,858	\$ 6,768,298	\$ 7,262,970	\$ 7,742,967	\$ 7,542,347	\$ 9,292,211	\$ 11,306,409
Net (expense) / revenue										
Governmental activities	\$ (31,642,892)	\$ (31,837,605)	\$ (34,900,449)	\$ (36,157,401)	\$ (40,027,681)	\$ (39,194,017)	\$ (44,021,926)	\$ (42,871,518)	\$ (42,797,911)	\$ (42,970,035)
Business-type activities	(276,326)	(266,156)	(251,747)	(213,329)	(190,000)	(256,892)	(608,555)	(444,322)	(454,927)	(627,945)
Total primary government net expense	\$ (31,919,218)	\$ (32,103,761)	\$ (35,152,196)	\$ (36,370,730)	\$ (40,217,681)	\$ (39,450,909)	\$ (44,630,481)	\$ (43,315,840)	\$ (43,252,838)	\$ (43,597,980)

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
General Revenues and Other										
Changes in Net Position										
Governmental activities:										
Taxes										
Property taxes	\$ 26,319,292	\$ 26,889,099	\$ 28,622,456	\$ 30,857,284	\$ 32,784,240	\$ 33,676,413	\$ 35,083,167	\$ 36,546,338	\$ 38,115,382	\$ 37,851,749
Local sales and use taxes	1,217,038	1,267,142	1,403,062	1,413,860	1,518,328	1,696,819	1,783,287	1,826,331	2,207,343	2,336,399
Taxes on recordation and wills	253,686	272,347	187,733	239,086	241,846	352,133	398,653	340,922	430,296	429,091
Motor vehicle licenses taxes	688,726	745,234	715,553	703,417	728,942	733,566	791,162	895,510	885,451	881,962
Consumer utility taxes	418,280	423,000	440,464	428,843	397,316	438,801	455,170	468,459	431,308	678,554
Other local taxes	228,344	264,079	210,955	267,393	262,373	215,290	211,345	198,703	213,317	223,512
Unrestricted grants and contributions	3,991,243	3,997,213	3,977,097	3,966,837	3,945,610	3,925,416	3,909,452	3,866,437	3,815,835	3,708,677
Unrestricted revenues from use of money and property	65,369	66,792	50,189	59,654	159,491	91,055	141,043	594,166	222,317	127,126
Miscellaneous	131,485	103,010	256,909	76,133	92,600	113,059	882,532	232,705	81,846	550,119
Transfers	(165,287)	(128,737)	(194,241)	(193,783)	(193,784)	(300,308)	(1,281,640)	(736,338)	(794,430)	(810,318)
Total governmental activities	\$ 33,148,176	\$ 33,899,179	\$ 35,670,177	\$ 37,818,724	\$ 39,936,962	\$ 40,942,244	\$ 42,374,171	\$ 44,233,233	\$ 45,608,665	\$ 45,976,871
Business-type activities:										
Unrestricted revenues from use of money and property	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 118,705	\$ 207,424	\$ 74,085	\$ 84,946
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,318
Transfers	165,287	128,737	194,241	193,783	193,784	300,308	1,281,640	736,338	794,430	810,318
Total business-type activities	\$ 165,287	\$ 128,737	\$ 194,241	\$ 193,783	\$ 193,784	\$ 300,308	\$ 1,400,345	\$ 943,762	\$ 868,515	\$ 969,582
Total primary government	\$ 33,313,463	\$ 34,027,916	\$ 35,864,418	\$ 38,012,507	\$ 40,130,746	\$ 41,242,552	\$ 43,774,516	\$ 45,176,995	\$ 46,477,180	\$ 46,946,453
Change in Net Position										
Governmental activities	\$ 1,505,284	\$ 2,061,574	\$ 769,728	\$ 1,661,323	\$ (90,719)	\$ 1,748,227	\$ (1,647,755)	\$ 1,361,715	\$ 2,810,754	\$ 3,006,836
Business-type activities	(111,039)	(137,419)	(57,506)	(19,546)	3,784	43,416	791,790	499,440	413,588	341,637
Total primary government	\$ 1,394,245	\$ 1,924,155	\$ 712,222	\$ 1,641,777	\$ (86,935)	\$ 1,791,643	\$ (855,965)	\$ 1,861,155	\$ 3,224,342	\$ 3,348,473

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

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

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>
General fund				
Nonspendable	\$ 2,000	\$ 17,775	\$ -	\$ 133,933
Restricted	-	-	-	-
Committed	9,834,019	11,319,125	12,206,403	10,737,302
Assigned	29,914	22,727	1,781	-
Unassigned	<u>10,348,950</u>	<u>10,271,385</u>	<u>9,576,832</u>	<u>10,974,265</u>
Total general fund	<u>\$ 20,214,883</u>	<u>\$ 21,631,012</u>	<u>\$ 21,785,016</u>	<u>\$ 21,845,500</u>
All other governmental funds				
Nonspendable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 531,616
Restricted	3,312,322	519,759	70,462	3,963,624
Committed	-	-	50,697	51,292
Assigned	-	229,421	455,854	237,844
Unassigned	<u>(655,894)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total all other governmental funds	<u>\$ 2,656,428</u>	<u>\$ 749,180</u>	<u>\$ 577,013</u>	<u>\$ 4,784,376</u>

Table 3

<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
\$ 100,000	\$ 118,818	\$ 78,606	\$ 11,506	\$ 36,731	\$ -
59,520	59,520	59,520	59,520	59,520	59,520
4,875,335	6,649,051	6,103,010	4,989,493	5,368,959	4,832,001
-	-	-	-	-	-
17,198,209	15,855,959	14,532,691	16,632,750	19,939,645	24,035,309
<u>\$ 22,233,064</u>	<u>\$ 22,683,348</u>	<u>\$ 20,773,827</u>	<u>\$ 21,693,269</u>	<u>\$ 25,404,855</u>	<u>\$ 28,926,830</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 245,106	\$ -	\$ -
1,678,501	5,175,016	572,077	63,275	-	-
50,000	27,535	-	-	-	56,500
492,023	179,446	369,449	806,610	919,057	459,036
-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>\$ 2,220,524</u>	<u>\$ 5,381,997</u>	<u>\$ 941,526</u>	<u>\$ 1,114,991</u>	<u>\$ 919,057</u>	<u>\$ 515,536</u>

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

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

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Revenues				
General property taxes	\$ 25,783,612	\$ 26,886,904	\$ 28,437,543	\$ 30,390,483
Other local taxes	2,806,074	2,971,802	2,957,767	3,052,599
Permits, privilege fees and regulatory licenses	239,463	266,139	271,315	328,492
Fines and forfeitures	26,384	30,225	36,762	19,127
Revenue from use of money and property	65,369	66,792	50,189	59,654
Charges for services	225,215	220,199	234,970	240,937
Miscellaneous	131,485	103,010	256,909	76,133
Recovered costs	239,814	537,891	198,556	159,452
Intergovernmental:				
Commonwealth	7,824,876	7,421,770	8,200,504	7,768,139
Federal	1,011,036	2,146,270	1,571,831	1,432,605
Total revenues	<u>\$ 38,353,328</u>	<u>\$ 40,651,002</u>	<u>\$ 42,216,346</u>	<u>\$ 43,527,621</u>
Expenditures				
General government administration	\$ 2,948,951	\$ 2,457,582	\$ 2,375,839	\$ 2,973,426
Judicial administration	966,938	997,142	1,043,554	1,033,414
Public safety	5,111,665	7,774,015	7,046,266	6,504,341
Public works	1,527,887	1,484,008	2,302,295	2,670,609
Health and welfare	5,163,813	4,588,355	4,961,275	4,900,555
Education	28,136,631	16,921,134	14,735,070	17,150,935
Parks, recreation and cultural	716,477	687,593	1,734,527	1,055,476
Community development	517,276	1,027,505	609,918	1,072,057
Nondepartmental	435,867	159,496	18,742	26,199
Debt service				
Principal	2,285,259	7,272,220	3,531,444	7,303,148
Interest and other fiscal charges	4,689,001	2,858,997	3,681,338	3,433,568
Bond Issuance Costs	-	393,927	-	137,388
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 52,499,765</u>	<u>\$ 46,621,974</u>	<u>\$ 42,040,268</u>	<u>\$ 48,261,116</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>\$ (14,146,437)</u>	<u>\$ (5,970,972)</u>	<u>\$ 176,078</u>	<u>\$ (4,733,495)</u>
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers in	\$ 863,523	\$ 1,913,411	\$ 2,590,807	\$ 2,999,934
Transfers out	(1,356,146)	(1,994,483)	(2,785,048)	(3,193,717)
Bonds issued	-	77,542,813	-	9,195,125
Early retirement of indebtedness	-	-	-	-
Payments to refunded bond escrow agent	-	(72,784,959)	-	-
Issuance of capital leases	-	803,071	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>\$ (492,623)</u>	<u>\$ 5,479,853</u>	<u>\$ (194,241)</u>	<u>\$ 9,001,342</u>
Net change in fund balances	<u>\$ (14,639,060)</u>	<u>\$ (491,119)</u>	<u>\$ (18,163)</u>	<u>\$ 4,267,847</u>
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	18.57%	24.60%	18.24%	23.64%

Table 4

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>
\$	32,381,780	\$ 33,035,019	\$ 34,771,214	\$ 36,606,379	\$ 37,831,969	\$ 37,379,857
	3,148,805	3,436,609	3,639,617	3,729,925	4,167,715	4,549,518
	316,674	325,604	325,260	266,135	312,286	417,196
	17,071	52,335	55,563	66,715	57,037	62,325
	159,491	91,055	141,043	594,166	222,317	127,126
	627,328	760,809	906,672	949,687	1,011,500	712,117
	92,600	113,059	882,532	232,705	81,846	568,266
	175,019	475,312	334,311	195,792	143,214	156,390
	8,186,120	8,491,421	8,435,417	8,039,911	8,385,602	8,293,015
	1,170,114	1,150,400	1,530,782	1,700,485	2,965,770	5,218,310
\$	<u>46,275,002</u>	<u>\$ 47,931,623</u>	<u>\$ 51,022,411</u>	<u>\$ 52,381,900</u>	<u>\$ 55,179,256</u>	<u>\$ 57,484,120</u>
\$	2,504,595	\$ 2,675,883	\$ 2,573,114	\$ 3,068,813	\$ 2,890,930	\$ 2,929,854
	1,116,896	1,140,751	1,160,743	1,156,453	1,187,690	1,240,251
	14,031,007	9,103,245	8,904,135	9,183,552	9,141,123	11,478,678
	3,340,430	3,066,682	3,598,723	2,844,074	2,795,897	2,743,585
	5,494,433	6,047,790	6,094,617	5,891,086	5,952,734	6,248,509
	18,825,010	21,054,016	21,808,677	17,599,505	18,223,423	17,913,084
	830,275	841,396	1,168,673	925,945	927,843	859,219
	959,759	779,505	768,397	741,256	637,737	1,107,119
	37,462	25,699	109,625	33,693	36,757	74,250
	4,257,098	11,387,489	6,947,151	5,852,348	5,999,039	6,056,619
	3,455,086	3,501,825	3,510,465	3,255,930	3,076,001	2,904,180
	-	272,142	-	-	-	-
\$	<u>54,852,051</u>	<u>\$ 59,896,423</u>	<u>\$ 56,644,320</u>	<u>\$ 50,552,655</u>	<u>\$ 50,869,174</u>	<u>\$ 53,555,348</u>
\$	<u>(8,577,049)</u>	<u>\$ (11,964,800)</u>	<u>\$ (5,621,909)</u>	<u>\$ 1,829,245</u>	<u>\$ 4,310,082</u>	<u>\$ 3,928,772</u>
\$	3,308,881	\$ 3,398,928	\$ 4,260,752	\$ 2,718,812	\$ 2,175,286	\$ 1,799,062
	(3,502,665)	(3,699,236)	(4,988,835)	(3,455,150)	(2,969,716)	(2,609,380)
	-	7,653,740	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6,594,545	8,223,125	-	-	-	-
\$	<u>6,400,761</u>	<u>\$ 15,576,557</u>	<u>\$ (728,083)</u>	<u>\$ (736,338)</u>	<u>\$ (794,430)</u>	<u>\$ (810,318)</u>
\$	<u>(2,176,288)</u>	<u>\$ 3,611,757</u>	<u>\$ (6,349,992)</u>	<u>\$ 1,092,907</u>	<u>\$ 3,515,652</u>	<u>\$ 3,118,454</u>
	17.30%	29.13%	20.55%	18.49%	18.30%	17.15%

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Table 5

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

Fiscal Year June 30	Real Estate	Personal Property	Mobile Homes	Machinery and Tools	Public Service	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Total Direct Tax Rate	Estimated Actual Taxable Value	Assessed Value as a Percentage of Actual Value
2012	3,112,787,100	184,437,171	2,587,284	230,729	532,397,425	3,832,439,709	7.350	3,832,439,709	100.00%
2013	3,517,225,600	188,459,699	2,567,684	243,801	496,073,506	4,204,570,290	7.740	4,204,570,290	100.00%
2014	2,611,906,300	191,333,953	2,201,249	636,444	501,948,833	3,308,026,779	7.910	3,308,026,779	100.00%
2015	2,625,367,600	190,731,239	2,043,565	735,590	497,863,789	3,316,741,783	8.148	3,316,741,783	100.00%
2016	2,683,562,300	192,165,797	2,029,462	538,634	543,812,012	3,422,108,205	8.184	3,422,108,205	100.00%
2017	2,725,781,920	217,648,526	1,954,200	495,288	523,791,381	3,469,671,315	8.064	3,469,671,315	100.00%
2018	2,809,690,700	221,776,610	1,807,902	551,420	522,609,364	3,556,435,996	8.128	3,556,435,996	100.00%
2019	2,983,695,602	246,788,362	2,159,942	590,595	548,679,811	3,781,914,312	8.100	3,781,914,312	100.00%
2020	3,055,289,450	254,104,060	1,990,054	758,082	574,355,430	3,886,497,076	8.100	3,886,497,076	100.00%
2021	3,216,671,814	280,031,849	2,035,459	1,745,084	501,248,326	4,001,732,532	8.018	4,001,732,532	100.00%

Source: Commissioner of the Revenue

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Table 6

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

Fiscal Years	Direct Rates				Total Direct Rates
	Real Estate	Personal Property / Business Personal Property (3)	Mobile Homes	Machinery and Tools	
2012	0.5981	4.15	0.5981	2.00	7.3462
2013	0.7950	4.15	0.7950	2.00	7.7400
2014	0.8800	4.15	0.8800	2.00	7.9100
2015	0.8990	4.35	0.8990	2.00	8.1480
2016	0.9170	4.35	0.9170	2.00	8.1840
2017	0.9070	4.35 / 2.90	0.9070	1.90	8.0640
2018	0.9390	4.35 / 2.90	0.9390	1.90	8.1280
2019	0.9250	4.35 / 2.90	0.9250	1.90	8.1000
2020	0.9250	4.35 / 2.90	0.9250	1.90	8.1000
2021	0.8840	4.35 / 2.90	0.8840	1.90	8.0180

(1) Per \$100 of assessed value.

(2) There were no overlapping Governments.

(3) A separate tax rate for Business Personal Property was established in 2017.

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Table 7

Principal Property Taxpayers
Current Year and the Period Nine Years Prior

Fiscal Year 2021			
Taxpayer	Type Business	2021 Assessed Valuation	% of Total Assessed Valuation
Tenaska Virginia Partners, LP	Utility/Electric	188,779,702	5.31%
Virginia Electric and Power	Utility/Electric	165,358,735	4.65%
Central Va. Electric Co-op	Utility/Electric	47,008,878	1.32%
Transcontinental Gas Pipeline	Utility/Gas	38,062,958	1.07%
CSX Transportation	Railroad	12,648,203	0.29%
Colonial Pipeline Co.	Utility/Gas	11,172,108	0.31%
Columbia Gas of Va.	Utility/Gas	10,816,751	0.36%
Aqua Resources	Utility/Water	10,222,507	0.30%
Central Telephone Co. of Virginia	Utility/Telephone	6,535,542	0.18%
East Coast transport	Utility/Gas	3,669,455	0.10%
		<u>\$ 305,495,137</u>	<u>13.90%</u>

Fiscal Year 2012			
Taxpayer	Type Business	2012 Assessed Valuation	% of Total Assessed Valuation
Tenaska Virginia Partners, LP	Utility/Electric	310,371,521	8.10%
Virginia Electric & Power	Utility/Electric	110,179,097	2.87%
Central Va. Electric Co-op	Utility/Electric	36,474,111	0.95%
Aqua Resources	Utility/Water	21,265,436	0.55%
Transcontinental Gas Pipeline	Utility/Gas	11,299,670	0.29%
Colonial Pipeline Co.	Utility/Gas	10,668,630	0.28%
Central Telephone of Virginia	Utility/Water	10,063,166	0.26%
CSX Transportation Inc.	Railroad	9,296,307	0.24%
East Coast Transportation	Commercial Property	8,256,712	0.22%
Virginia Properties LLC	Commercial Property	5,490,300	0.14%
		<u>\$ 533,364,950</u>	<u>13.90%</u>

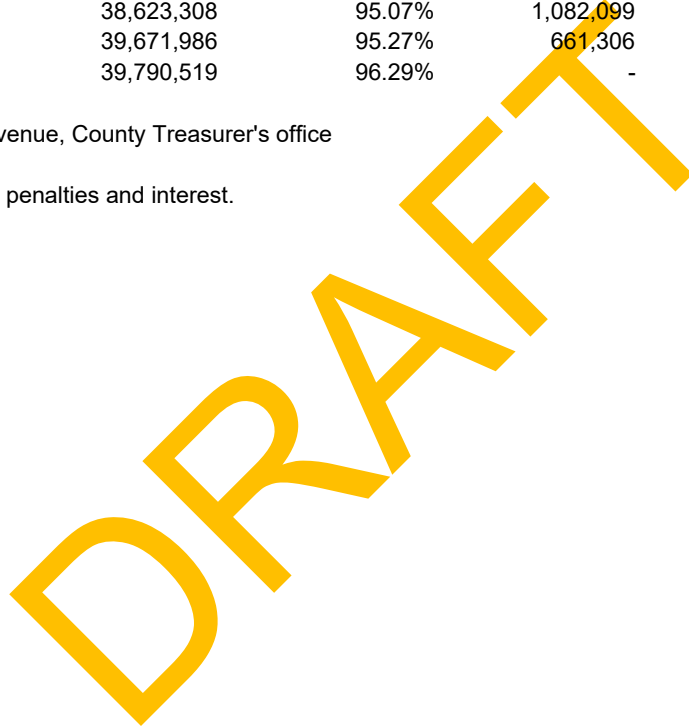
Source: Commissioner of Revenue

Property Tax Levies and Collections
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Total Tax Levy for Fiscal Year (1) (3)	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		Collections in Subsequent Years (1)	Total Collections to Date	
		Amount	Percentage of Levy (1)		Amount (1)	Percentage of Levy
2012	\$ 29,015,715	\$ 27,372,053	94.34%	\$ 1,593,050	\$ 28,965,103	99.83%
2013	29,846,109	28,261,251	94.69%	1,534,153	29,795,404	99.83%
2014	31,288,974	29,831,066	95.34%	1,387,518	31,218,584	99.78%
2015	33,381,054	31,724,032	95.04%	1,558,650	33,282,682	99.71%
2016	35,095,785	33,410,667	95.20%	1,307,941	34,718,608	98.93%
2017	36,527,462	34,182,932	93.58%	1,907,782	36,090,714	98.80%
2018	37,420,848	35,380,319	94.55%	1,390,741	36,771,060	98.26%
2019	40,627,644	38,623,308	95.07%	1,082,099	39,705,407	97.73%
2020	41,640,495	39,671,986	95.27%	661,306	40,333,292	96.86%
2021	41,322,318	39,790,519	96.29%	-	39,790,519	96.29%

Source: Commissioner of Revenue, County Treasurer's office

- Notes: (1) Exclusive of the penalties and interest.
(3) Original levy



COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Table 9

Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Years	Governmental Activities				Business- Type Activities	Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income (1)	Per Capita (1)
	General Obligation Bonds (2)	Literary Fund Loans	Other Notes/ Bonds	Capital Leases	General Obligation Bonds			
2012	\$ 83,530,386	\$ 3,264,254	\$ 2,704,077	\$ 553,200	\$ 1,529,890	\$ 91,581,807	8.65%	\$ 3,518
2013	101,441,566	2,788,660	-	1,092,806	1,438,771	106,761,803	9.82%	4,103
2014	97,882,452	2,478,809	-	868,897	1,344,780	102,574,938	9.16%	3,943
2015	95,742,783	2,168,958	-	638,273	1,249,965	99,799,979	9.72%	3,794
2016	91,684,511	1,859,107	-	7,082,582	1,153,551	101,779,751	9.92%	3,869
2017	98,294,056	1,549,256	-	8,223,125	1,055,463	109,121,900	9.81%	4,176
2018	93,346,459	-	-	7,126,966	9,514,094	109,987,519	8.51%	4,101
2019	88,035,308	-	-	5,978,573	9,086,886	103,100,767	7.72%	3,842
2020	82,623,283	-	-	4,814,688	8,654,698	96,092,669	6.77%	3,536
2021	77,208,604	-	-	3,635,101	11,012,142	91,855,847	5.85%	3,354

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

(1) See the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics - Table 12.

(2) Includes Public Facility Bonds and School General Obligation Bonds.

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

Fiscal Year	Gross Bonded Debt (3)	Less Debt Service Monies Available	Net Bonded Debt (3)	Ratio of Net General Obligation Debt to Assessed Value (2)	Net Bonded Debt per Capita (1)
2012	\$ 91,028,607	\$ -	\$ 91,028,607	2.38%	3,462
2013	105,668,997	-	105,668,997	2.51%	4,061
2014	101,706,041	-	101,706,041	3.07%	3,910
2015	99,161,706	-	99,161,706	2.99%	3,770
2016	94,697,169	59,520	94,637,649	2.85%	3,598
2017	100,898,775	59,520	100,839,255	3.04%	3,833
2018	102,860,553	59,520	102,801,033	2.89%	3,833
2019	97,122,194	59,520	97,062,674	2.57%	3,617
2020	91,277,981	59,520	91,218,461	2.35%	3,357
2021	88,220,746	59,520	88,161,226	2.20%	3,220

(1) Population data can be found in the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics - Table 12.

(2) See the Schedule of Assessed Value and Estimated Value of Taxable Property - Table 5.

(3) Includes all long-term general obligation bonded debt, Literary Fund Loans, excludes revenue bonds, capital leases, and compensated absences.

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIADebt Policy Information
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Total net debt applicable to debt limits (1)	\$ 88,161,226	\$ 91,218,461	\$ 97,062,674	\$ 102,801,033
Ratio of net debt to assessed taxable property value (2)	2.20%	3.16%	2.57%	2.89%
Debt limit per policy for property value	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%
Total general governmental revenue (3)	57,484,120	55,179,256	52,381,900	51,022,411
Debt service to general governmental revenues (3)	15.59%	16.45%	17.39%	17.37%
Debt limit per policy for general governmental revenues	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%

Notes:

- (1) Net bonded debt can be found on Table 10.
- (2) Property value data can be found on Table 5.
- (3) General governmental revenues can be found on Table 4

The County does not have any Constitutional or Statutory Debt Limits.

2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
\$ 100,898,775	\$ 101,626,200	\$ 99,161,706	\$ 101,706,041	\$ 105,668,997	\$ 91,028,607
3.04%	3.03%	2.99%	3.07%	2.51%	2.38%
3.50%	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%
47,931,623	46,275,002	43,527,621	42,216,346	40,651,002	38,353,328
15.98%	16.67%	16.55%	17.09%	14.58%	18.18%
12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Table 12

Demographic and Economic Statistics
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Population(1)		Personal Income(2)		Per Capita Personal Income (3)	School Enrollment (4)	Unemployment Rate (5)
2012	26,033	0.17%	961,223,000	2.88%	36,923	3,736	5.8%
2013	26,019	-0.05%	979,042,000	1.85%	37,628	3,660	5.2%
2014	25,970	-0.19%	1,011,366,000	3.30%	38,944	3,591	4.7%
2015	26,162	0.74%	1,065,431,000	5.35%	40,724	3,541	4.0%
2016	26,133	-0.11%	1,087,262,000	2.05%	41,605	3,482	3.5%
2017	26,467	1.28%	1,145,977,000	5.40%	43,298	3,518	3.2%
2018	26,692	0.85%	1,204,938,000	5.15%	45,142	3,565	2.5%
2019	27,038	1.30%	1,245,127,000	3.34%	46,051	3,464	2.3%
2020	27,249	0.78%	1,328,328,000	6.68%	48,748	3,240	7.4%
2021	27,383	0.49%	1,381,461,120	4.00%	50,450	3,175	3.8%

- (1) Source: Population estimates for 2012 to 2020 are from the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, Demographics & Workforce Group - July 1st Estimates. Estimates for 2021 was N/A. Estimates for 2021 are based on an average growth rate of 0.49% from 2012 to 2020.
- (2) Source: Personal income data for 2012 to 2020 is from the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Data for 2021 was N/A. Estimates for 2021 are based on an average growth rate of 4.00% from 2012 to 2020.
- (3) Source: Per capita personal income is calculated by dividing the personal income data (2) by the population data (1).
- (4) Source: Virginia Department of Education "Superintendent's Annual Report" (End-of-Year Membership), Includes K-12, special education, and post graduate, but excludes pre-kindergarten. School Enrollment data was N/A for 2021. 2021 data is provided by Fluvanna County Public Schools.
- (5) Source: Virginia Employment Commission, unemployment rates for June of the fiscal year.

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Table 13

Principal Employers
Current Year and the Period Nine Years Prior

Fiscal Year 2021

Employer	Employees	Rank	Percent of total County Employment
Fluvanna County Public Schools	500-999	1	11%
Fluvanna Correctional Center	250-499	2	6%
County of Fluvanna	100-249	3	3%
Fork Union Military Academy	100-249	4	3%
AG Dillard Inc	100-249	5	3%
BFI Transfer Systems of Va	100-249	6	3%
Food Lion	50-99	7	1%
Dominos Pizza	50-99	8	1%
Silk City Printing	50-99	9	1%
Armor Correctional Health	50-99	10	1%

Fiscal Year 2012

Employer	Employees	Rank	Percent of total County Employment
Fluvanna County Public Schools	250-499	1	-
Fluvanna Correctional Center	250-499	2	-
Fork Union Military Academy	100-249	3	-
County of Fluvanna	100-249	4	-
S&N Locating Services, LLC	100-249	5	-
Dominos Pizza	50-99	6	-
Lake Monticell Owners	50-99	7	-
Dominion Power	50-99	8	-
Foodlion	50-99	9	-
Karlise in Home Care LLC	50-99	10	-

Source: Virginia Employment Commission.
Quarter Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VA

Table 14

Full-time Equivalent County Government Employees by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
General government	22.5	21.5	21.5	23.5	22.75	22.25	23.5	23.5	26	21
Judicial administration	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13
Public safety										
Sheriffs department	43	40.5	43.5	47.5	48	48.5	48.5	50	50.5	50
Fire & rescue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Building inspections	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	4
Animal control	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	1
Emergency management	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.5	1	1
Public works										
General maintenance	16	16	16	17	17	17	17	18	20	20
Landfill	2	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	2	2	2
Engineering	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.5	0	0
Health and welfare										
Department of social services	25	29	29	28	30	33.5	33.5	31.5	32	35
Culture and recreation										
Parks and recreation	5	5	5	5	5	7.5	7.5	5	5	5
Museum	0	0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1	1	0.5	0.5	1
Library	3	3	3	3	3.75	4.25	4.25	4.25	6.5	3
Community development										
Planning	5.5	4.5	5	5	6	6	6	5	5	5
Economic development	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	141	141.8	146.8	152.8	156.3	162.3	163.5	158.8	168.5	162

Source: County Payroll Records.

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Table 15

Operating Indicators by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Public safety										
Sheriffs department:										
Physical arrests	1,648	600	724	623	576	733	838	969	721	283
Traffic violations	n/a	775	712	460	500	948	1,255	1,283	3,181	681
Civil papers received	7,907	6,493	6,105	5,754	5,221	6,370	14,017	7,129	5,251	4,089
E911:										
Total calls	24,926	20,109	25,923	21,667	18,410	26,973	33,131	32,209	N/A	N/A
Emergency calls	n/a	6,568	6,144	6,106	6,256	6,590	6,586	5,882	7,108	7,530
Fire & Rescue calls:										
Number of fire calls answered	1,671	1,995	1,907	1,777	1,854	1,938	2,008	2,122	1,607	1,549
Number of rescue calls answered	n/a	n/a	2,697	2,628	2,644	2,591	2,680	2,733	2,734	2,811
Building inspections:										
Permits issued	424	386	461	469	463	547	755	1,093	1,383	2,229
Animal control:										
Number of calls answered	1,345	1,418	1,671	1,863	1,664	1,558	1,550	1,266	1,606	1,667
Public works										
Facilities Service Requests	376	555	817	776	546	500	525	525	600	500
Landfill:										
Refuse collected (tons/day)	6.56	6.67	6.67	7.14	6.44	6.5	7.6	8	10	10
Recycling (tons/day)	0.37	0.40	0.77	0.77	0.59	0.85	0.86	1	1	10
Health and welfare										
Department of Social Services:										
Adoption Cases	176	214	235	234	228	219	216	212	233	233
Adult Services	850	810	863	1,071	982	629	790	931	935	861
Child Protective Services Cases	327	292	382	335	342	409	350	341	235	288
Family Services Cases	991	952	874	955	1,051	869	612	543	427	508
Foster Care Cases	240	157	125	59	115	169	223	254	218	239
VIEW Cases	358	365	282	306	228	98	81	83	47	108
Auxiliary Grant Cases	55	27	12	35	40	27	34	27	24	24
General Relief Cases	43	47	30	6	12	5	0	6	12	12
Medicaid Cases	22,646	24,206	25,697	26,499	32,235	24,885	21,360	37,379	44,009	54,831
SNAP Cases	22,163	21,906	21,845	20,655	18,888	7,890	7,949	16,685	16,487	17,959
TANF Cases	715	777	609	663	654	575	494	460	402	514
Caseload	48,564	49,753	50,954	50,818	54,775	35,775	32,109	56,921	63,029	75,577
Culture and recreation										
Parks and recreation:										
Youth sports participants	1,350	1,400	1,359	250	1,186	1,351	1,752	2,834	764	439
Total program participants	n/a	n/a	4,267	10,870	8,007	12,323	16,685	17,035	18,720	925
Community development										
Planning:										
Zoning permits issued	157	148	181	267	219	326	375	452	519	432
Component Unit - School Board										
Education:										
School age population enrolled	3,696	3,669	3,593	3,564	3,522	3,556	3,564	3,570	3,444	3,197
Number of teachers	293	264	280	271	272	271	266	266	273	258
Local expenditures per pupil	\$ 9,153	\$ 9,080	\$ 9,498	\$ 9,804	\$ 10,452	\$ 10,556	\$ 10,891	\$ 10,781	\$ 10,821	\$ 12,159

Source: Individual county departments

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Table 16

Capital Asset Statistics by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
General government										
Administration buildings	31	31	31	32	32	32	32	31	31	31
Vehicles	4	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
Public safety										
Sheriffs office:										
Patrol units	34	35	34	28	32	32	39	42	39	31
Other vehicles	3	4	4	5	8	8	9	10	10	13
Building inspections:										
Vehicles	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3
Animal control:										
Vehicles	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Public works										
General maintenance:										
Trucks/vehicles	13	14	12	13	13	18	18	15	16	16
Landfill:										
Vehicles	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Equipment	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Sites	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Health and welfare										
Department of Social Services:										
Vehicles	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	8	9	9
Culture and recreation										
Parks and recreation:										
Community centers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Vehicles	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	3
Parks	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Swimming pools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennis courts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community development										
Planning:										
Vehicles	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	4	4	2
Component Unit - School Board										
Education:										
Schools	9	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
School buses	74	80	78	82	84	84	86	88	89	93

Source: Individual County departments.



ROBINSON, FARMER, COX ASSOCIATES, PLLC

Certified Public Accountants

Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

**To the Honorable Members of the Board of Supervisors
County of Fluvanna, Virginia**

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *Specifications for Audits of Counties, Cities, and Towns*, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of County of Fluvanna, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County of Fluvanna, Virginia's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated Draft, 2021.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Charlottesville, Virginia
Draft, 2021

DRAFT



ROBINSON, FARMER, COX ASSOCIATES, PLLC

Certified Public Accountants

Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance For Each Major Program and on Internal Control over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

**To the Honorable Members of the Board of Supervisors
County of Fluvanna, Virginia**

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited County of Fluvanna, Virginia's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of County of Fluvanna Virginia's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2021. County of Fluvanna, Virginia's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, County of Fluvanna, Virginia complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2021.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Charlottesville, Virginia
Draft, 2021

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Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards - Primary Government and
Discretely Presented Component Unit
Year Ended June 30, 2021

Federal Grantor/State Pass - Through Grantor/ Program or Cluster Title	Pass-through Entity Identifying Number	Federal Assistance Listing	Federal Expendi- tures
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:			
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:</u>			
<u>Pass through payments:</u>			
Department of Social Services:			
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP Cluster)	0010109/0010110/0040109/0040110	10.561	\$ <u>431,046</u>
<u>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</u>			
<u>Pass through payments:</u>			
Department of Criminal Justice Services:			
Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program	Not Available	16.607	\$ 1,714
Crime Victim Assistance	CJS5601701	16.575	<u>25,345</u>
Total Department of Justice			\$ <u>27,059</u>
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION:</u>			
<u>Pass through payments:</u>			
Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles:			
Alcohol Open Container Requirements	154AL 1858259 154AL 1959251	20.607	\$ <u>14,060</u>
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES:</u>			
<u>Direct Payments:</u>			
COVID-19 Provider Relief Funds	N/A	93.498	\$ 24,944
<u>Pass Through Payments:</u>			
Department of Social Services:			
MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families	0950109/0950110	93.556	\$ 14,621
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	0400109/0400110	93.558	100,312
Refugee and Entrant Assistance State/Replacement Designee Administered Programs	0500109/0500110	93.566	183
Low-Income Home Energy Assistance	0600409/0600410	93.568	14,108
Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds of the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF Cluster)	0760109/0760110	93.596	22,592
Chafee Education and Training Voucher Program	9160108/9160109	93.599	511
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	0900109	93.645	82
Foster Care-Title IV-E	1100109/1100110	93.658	306,026
Adoption Assistance	1120109/1120110	93.659	191,109
Social Services Block Grant	1000109/1000110	93.667	85,100
John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood	915108/9150109/9150110	93.674	3,664
Children's Health Insurance Program	0540109/0540110	93.767	3,675
Medical Assistance Program (Medicaid Cluster)	1200109/1200110	93.778	<u>323,838</u>
Total Department of Health and Human Services			\$ <u>1,065,821</u>
<u>NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS:</u>			
<u>Pass through payments:</u>			
Virginia Commission for the Arts:			
Promotion of the Arts - Partnership Agreements	99910-10-0440	45.025	\$ <u>4,500</u>

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards - Primary Government and
Discretely Presented Component Units
Year Ended June 30, 2021 (Continued)

Federal Grantor/State Pass - Through Grantor/ Program Title	Pass-through Entity Identifying Number	Federal CFDA Number	Federal Expendi- tures
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT: (Continued)			
<u>DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY:</u>			
<u>Pass through payments:</u>			
Virginia Department of Emergency Management: Emergency Management Performance Grants	Not Available	97.042	\$ <u>7,500</u>
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY:</u>			
<u>Pass through payments:</u>			
Virginia Department of Accounts: COVID-19-Coronavirus Relief Fund	SLT0022	21.019	\$ <u>3,424,971</u>
<u>DEPARTMENT OF ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION:</u>			
<u>Pass through payments:</u>			
Virginia Election Commission: COVID-19 HAVA Election Security Grants Program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii	116912	90.404	\$ <u>54,519</u>
Total Primary Government			\$ <u>5,054,420</u>
COMPONENT UNIT-SCHOOL BOARD:			
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:</u>			
<u>Pass through payments:</u>			
Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services: Food distribution (Child Nutrition Cluster)	Not Available	10.555	\$ 88,894
Department of Education: COVID-19 Summer Food Service Program for Children (Child Nutrition Cluster)	Not Available	10.559	226,132
Summer Food Service Program for Children (Child Nutrition Cluster)		10.559	<u>986,424</u>
			1,212,556
Total Department of Agriculture			\$ <u>1,301,450</u>
<u>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION:</u>			
<u>Pass through payments:</u>			
Department of Education: Title 1 Grants to Local Educational Agencies	S010A120046/S010A130046	84.010	\$ 384,878
Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	V048A130046/V048A140046	84.048	62,113
Special Education - Grants to States (Special Education Cluster)	H027A130107/H027A140107	84.027	\$ 451,497
Special Education - Preschool Grant (Special Education Cluster)	H173A140112	84.173	<u>21,497</u>
Total Special Education Cluster			472,994
English Language Acquisition State Grants	Not Available	84.365	4,140
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	S367A130044/S367A140044	84.367	72,627
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	S424A170048	84.424	28,151
Education Stabilization Fund	S425D200008	84.425D	367,257
Education Stabilization Fund	S425C200042	84.425E	<u>123,543</u>
Total Department of Education			\$ <u>1,515,703</u>
<u>DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY:</u>			
<u>Pass through payments:</u>			
Virginia Department of Accounts: COVID-19-Coronavirus Relief Fund	SLT0022	21.019	\$ <u>596,190</u>
Total Component Unit School Board			\$ <u>3,413,343</u>
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$ <u>8,467,763</u>

See accompanying notes to schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended June 30, 2021

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of the County of Fluvanna, Virginia under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2021. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the County of Fluvanna, Virginia, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the County of Fluvanna, Virginia.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Expenditures on the Schedule are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.

(2) Pass-through entity identifying numbers are presented where available.

Note 3 - Food Donation

Nonmonetary assistance is reported in the schedule at fair market value of the commodities received and disbursed.

Note 4 - De Minimis Cost Rate

The County did not elect to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under Uniform Guidance.

Note 5 - Subrecipients

No awards were passed through to subrecipients.

Note 6 - Loan Balances

The County has no loans or loan guarantees which are subject to reporting requirements for the current year.

Note 7 - Relationship to Financial Statements

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

Intergovernmental federal revenues per the basic financial statements:

Primary government:		
General Fund	\$	<u>5,218,310</u>
Total primary government	\$	<u>5,218,310</u>
Component Unit School Board:		
School Operating Fund	\$	2,011,893
School Cafeteria Fund		1,401,450
Total component unit school board	\$	<u>3,413,343</u>
Total federal expenditures per basic financial statements	\$	<u>8,631,653</u>
Federal Interest Subsidy	\$	(188,834)
Provider Relief Funds - see Note 8 below		<u>24,944</u>
Total federal expenditures per the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	\$	<u><u>8,467,763</u></u>

Note 8 - Provider Relief Funds

For fiscal years ended (FYE) on or before June 29, 2021, no Provider Relief Fund (PRF) expenditures (including lost revenue) should have been reported on the SEFA. Due to guidance available when the FYE 2020 report was issued, the entity reported \$29,944 of PRF expenditures on the FYE 2020 SEFA with no significant impact on the SEFA. Based on current guidance from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), PRF expenditures (including lost revenue) are to be reported on the SEFA based upon PRF reports submitted through the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) reporting portal. Therefore, the amount of PRF expenditures included on the FYE June 30, 2021 SEFA is based upon the PRF reporting portal guidelines for Period 1, as specified by HHS.

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
Year Ended June 30, 2021

Section I - Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements

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

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:	
Material weakness(es) identified?	No
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	None reported
Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs:	Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR Section 200.516 (a)?	No

Identification of major programs:

CFDA #	Name of Federal Program or Cluster
21.019	COVID-19 Coronavirus Relief Fund
10.553/10.555	Child Nutrition Cluster

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs.	\$750,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	Yes

Section II - Financial Statement Findings

There are no financial statement findings to report.

Section III - Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

There are no federal award findings and questioned costs to report.

Section IV - Prior Year Findings

There were no prior year findings.

**FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT**

TAB D

MEETING DATE:	December 15, 2021
AGENDA TITLE:	An Amendment to Fluvanna County Code Chapter 2, Section 2, Election Districts
MOTION(s):	<p>I move the Board of Supervisors approve the ordinance titled “AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER 2, ADMINISTRATION, OF THE FLUVANNA COUNTY CODE IN ARTICLE 2, ELECTIONS, BY REPEALING AND REENACTING SECTIONS 2-2-3 AND 2-2-4 ENUMERATING THE ELECTION DISTRICTS, POPULATIONS, POLLING PLACES, AND PRECINCTS AND DESCRIBING THE ELECTION DISTRICT BOUNDARIES”, with the following amendments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The ordinance is not to be given effect until the Attorney General of Virginia has issued, or is deemed to have issued, a certification of no objection in accordance with Virginia Code Section 24.2-129. 2. In 2-2-3(B), the changes related to the central absentee precinct that were separately approved at this meeting shall be incorporated. <p>If 6 Districts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The map of the election districts showing Six (6) Districts is approved and shall be published in an Appendix to the Fluvanna County Code and kept on file with the clerk to the Board of Supervisors. The boundaries of the election districts shown on the map shall control in the event of a discrepancy between the boundaries shown on the map and the boundary descriptions set forth in Section 2-2-4. 2. The name _____ shall be used for the new district 6.] <p>If 5 Districts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The ordinance shall be revised to reflect that the Board of Supervisors, in its legislative judgment has determined that reapportionment to establish five (5) election districts, precincts and polling places, is in the best interests of the citizens of Fluvanna County. 2. The map of the election districts showing Five (5) Districts entitled Scenario ____ is approved and shall be published in an Appendix to the Fluvanna County Code and kept on file with the clerk to the Board of Supervisors. The boundaries of the election districts shown on the map shall control in the event of a discrepancy between the boundaries shown on the map and the boundary descriptions set forth in Section 2-2-4. 3. In Section 2-2-3, the listed names of the election districts and populations shall be revised to conform to the map. The listing of a New Election District with population and polling place shall be deleted. 4. In Section 2-2-4, the written boundary description of “New Election District – Number 6” shall be deleted and the written boundary descriptions of the election districts shall be revised to conform to the map. The County Attorney and County Administrator are authorized and directed to revise the written boundary descriptions to conform to the map.

	<p>If 7 Districts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The ordinance shall be revised to reflect that the Board of Supervisors, in its legislative judgment has determined that reapportionment to establish seven (7) election districts, precincts and polling places, including a new, sixth (6th) district and a new, seventh (7th) district, each with a polling place to be determined at a future date in accordance with applicable law, is in the best interests of the citizens of Fluvanna County. The map of the election districts and precincts showing Seven (7) Districts entitled Scenario ___ is approved and shall be published in an Appendix to the Fluvanna County Code and kept on file with the clerk to the Board of Supervisors. The boundaries of the election districts shown on the map shall control in the event of a discrepancy between the boundaries shown on the map and the boundary descriptions set forth in Section 2-2-4. In Section 2-2-3, the listed names of the election districts and populations shall be revised to conform to the map. In Section 2-2-4, the written boundary descriptions of the election districts shall be revised to conform to the map. The County Attorney and County Administrator are authorized and directed to revise the written boundary descriptions to conform to the map. The name _____ shall be used for the new district 6. The name _____ shall be used for the new district 7. 				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
		XX			
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Eric M. Dahl, County Administrator & Kelly Belanger Harris, Assistant County Administrator				
PRESENTER(S):	Eric M. Dahl, County Administrator & Kelly Belanger Harris, Assistant County Administrator				
RECOMMENDATION:	Approve				
TIMING:	Normal				
DISCUSSION:	<p>Following a Public Hearing on Dec 1, 2021, the action under consideration is to amend and reenact of Sections 2-2-3 and 2-2-4 in Chapter 2, Section 2, Election Districts, of the Code of Fluvanna County.</p> <p>Background: The Redistricting Committee presented five proposed Redistricting maps – two five-district maps; one 6-district map; two seven-district maps. At the November 3, 2021 Board meeting, the Board proposed moving forward with proposed Six District Map.</p> <p>A note about comments received from residents: Included in the Dec 1, 2021 Agenda Packet were comments addressed to the Board regarding the 2021 Redistricting and received after Nov 17, 2021. This coincides with the November 18, 2021 publication date of the Notice of Public Hearing, as published in the Fluvanna Review. All comments addressed to the Board,</p>				

	<p>regardless of how they are received (electronically, on paper, or by phone) are forwarded to the Board and become public record.</p> <p>Comments received between Nov 24, 2021 and noon on Dec 1, 2021 were provided to the Board as they were received and were compiled and placed on the website as Supplement Information.</p> <p>Seventeen comments were sent through My Two Cents after Dec 1, 2021 and prior to packet creation on Dec 9, 2021. These were forwarded to the Board and are included in the Dec 15, 2021 Agenda Packet.</p> <p>State Redistricting: On December 8, 2021, the Special Masters appointed by the Virginia Supreme Court, presented three draft maps for the Supreme Court to review. A memo from the Special Masters, as well as the draft maps, may be viewed at this link: https://www.vacourts.gov/courts/scv/districting/memorandum_re_va_redistricting_2021.pdf</p> <p>The Virginia Supreme Court has announced Public Hearings to be held on Dec 15 & 17, 2021 from 1:00pm – 4:00pm in order to receive public comment. More information may be found at: https://www.vacourts.gov/news/items/2021_1208_scv_press_release_redistricting.pdf</p> <p>In all of the draft maps (one each: Congressional, Virginia Senate, Virginia House of Delegates) Fluvanna is wholly contained within one district.</p>				
FISCAL IMPACT:	~\$70,000 first year; ~\$58,000 each subsequent year. (+/- \$20,000 each year)				
POLICY IMPACT:	Amendment and Reenactment of County Code of Sections 2-2-3 and 2-2-4 in Chapter 2, Section 2, Election Districts				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	An ordinance to adopt reapportioned Election Districts was adopted July 6, 2011.				
ENCLOSURES:	Proposed District Maps; Draft Ordinance; Demographics; Costs per District; Public comments received after December 1, 2021				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other
	X				X



PUBLIC HEARING

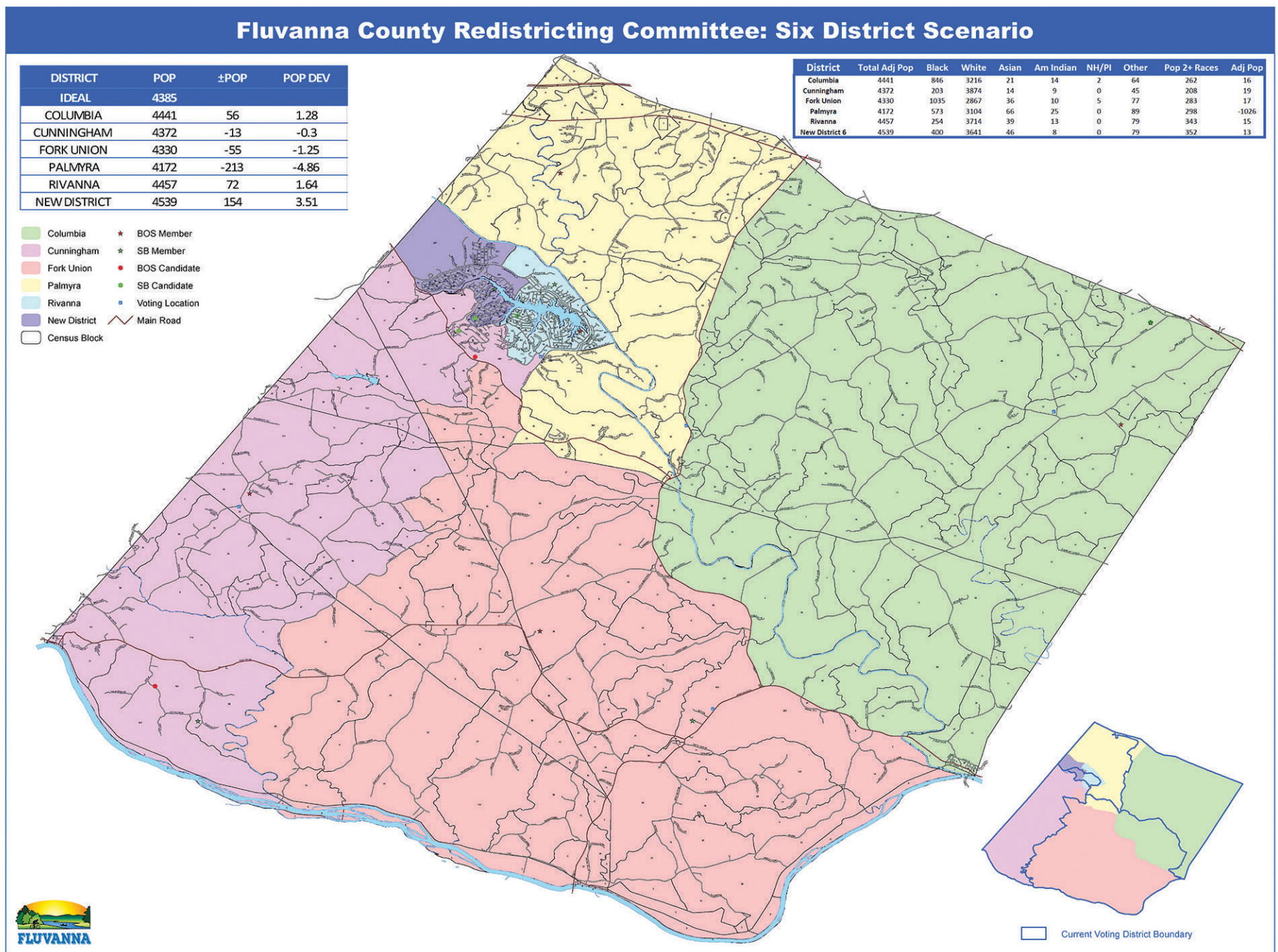
Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors • Wednesday, December 1, 2021 at 7:00 PM

Pursuant to Virginia Code Sections 15.2-1427 and 24.2-306, the Board of Supervisors of Fluvanna County, Virginia, will hold a public hearing on December 1, 2021, at 7:00 PM, at the Carysbrook Performing Arts Center, 8880 James Madison Highway, Fork Union, VA 23055, to receive public comment and input regarding a proposed ordinance to repeal and reenact Sections 2-2-3 and 2-2-4 of Chapter 2 (Administration), Article 2 (Elections) of the Fluvanna County Code to establish six (6) election districts, precincts and polling places, including a new, as-yet unnamed district with a polling place to be determined at a future date, as set forth in the proposed ordinance; as well as consideration of four (4) alternative election district configurations. Reapportionment of representation among election districts is required by law to take place in 2021 following the 2020 decennial census, and will affect representation on the Board of Supervisors, the Planning Commission, and the School Board.

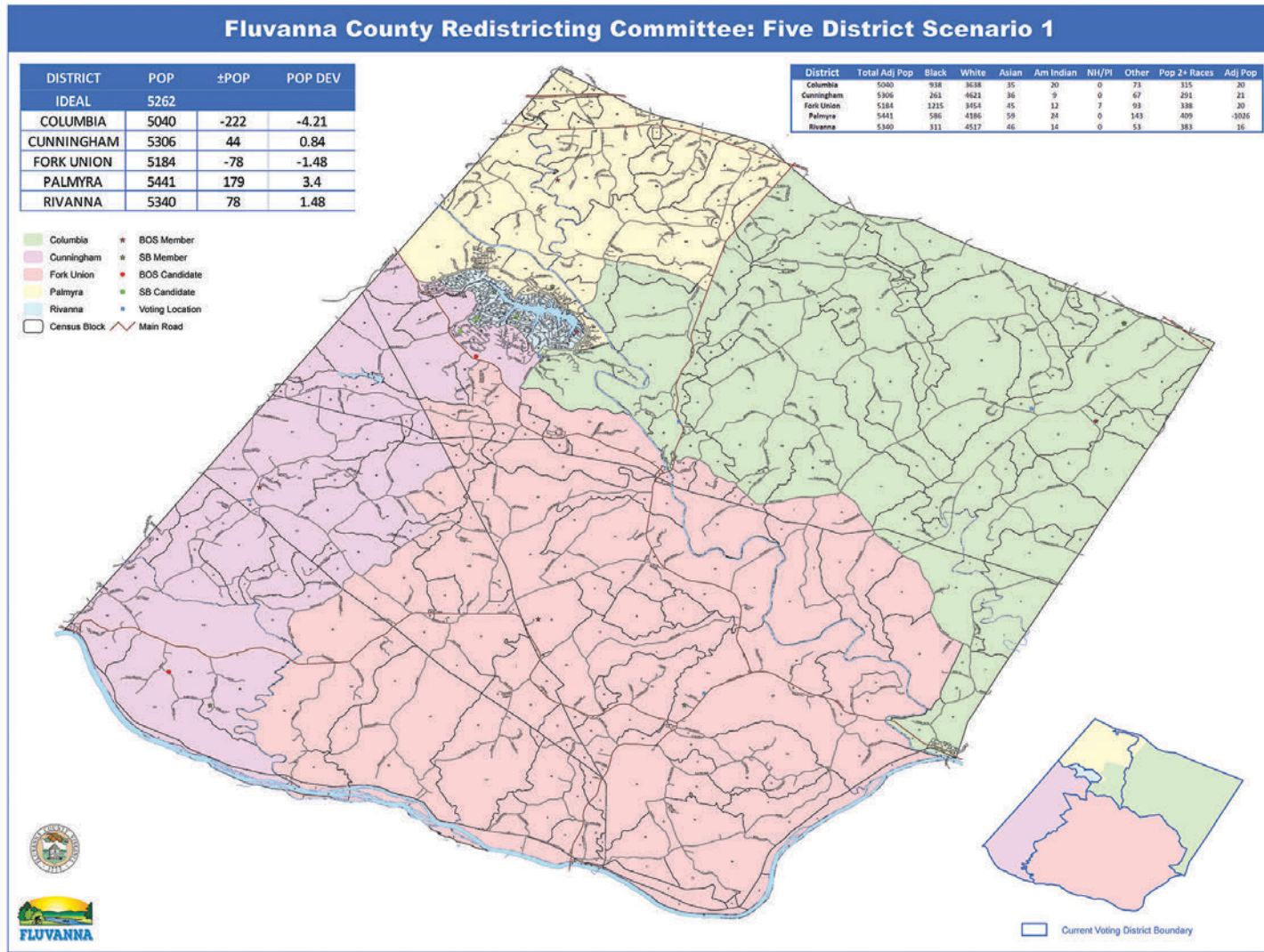
A copy of the full text of the ordinance including boundary descriptions, along with the six (6) election districts configuration map, four (4) alternative election district configuration maps under consideration, and related materials may be examined during regular business hours of 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m., Monday – Friday, at the Office of the County Administrator, located at 132 Main Street, Palmyra, VA 22963. A copy of the full text of the ordinance, such maps, and other materials may also be viewed, and written comments may be submitted, on the Fluvanna County website’s 2021 Redistricting page, at www.fluvannacounty.org/bos/page/2021-redistricting. Comments can also be submitted by contacting Caitlin Solis, Clerk to the Board, at 434-591-1910 or csolis@fluvannacounty.org or by mail at Clerk to the Board of Supervisors, 132 Main Street, Post Office Box 540, Palmyra, VA 22963.

All interested persons are invited to attend the hearings and to present their views and/or to submit written comments for the Board’s consideration.

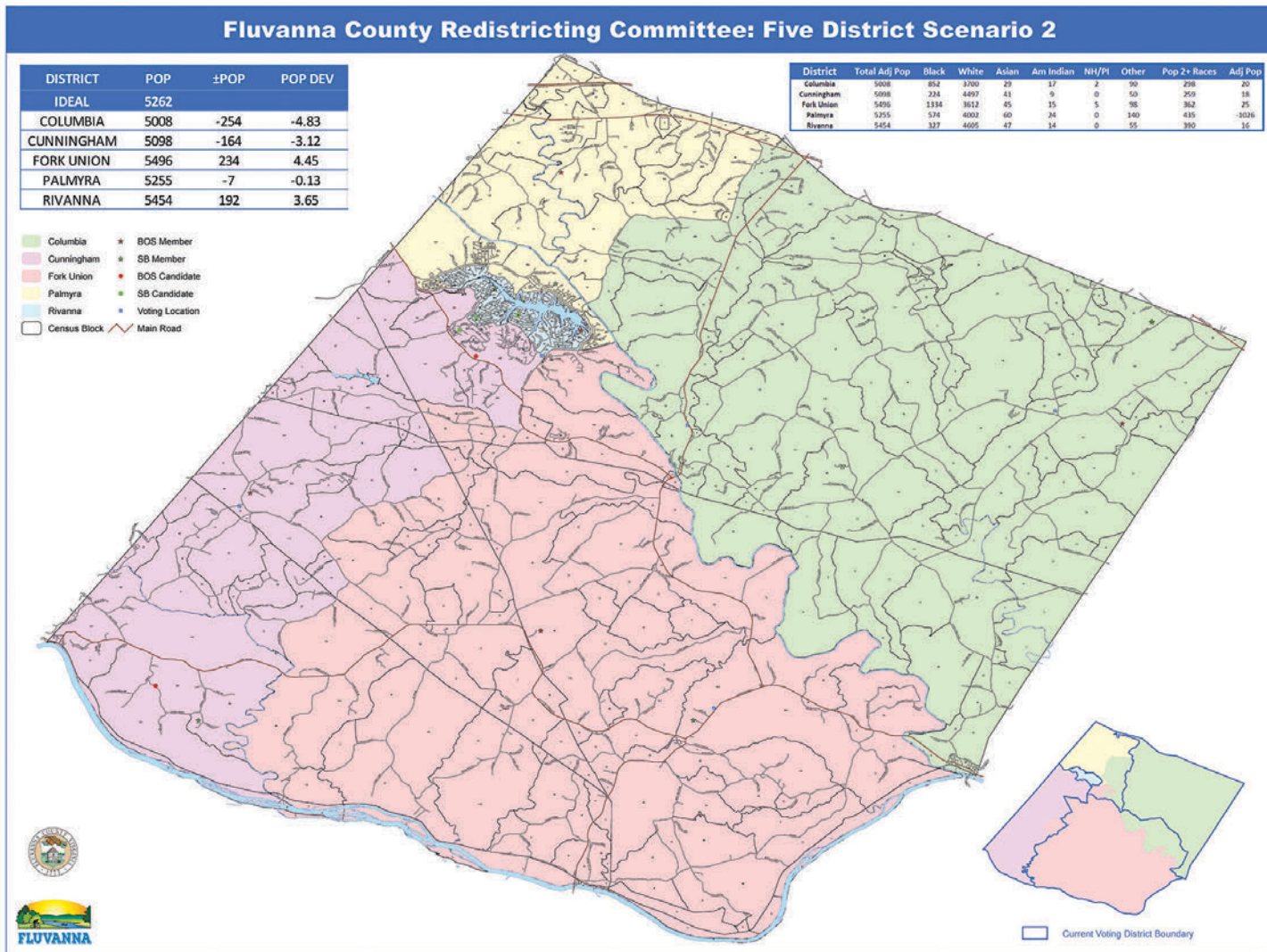
Following is the proposed six (6) election district configuration map:



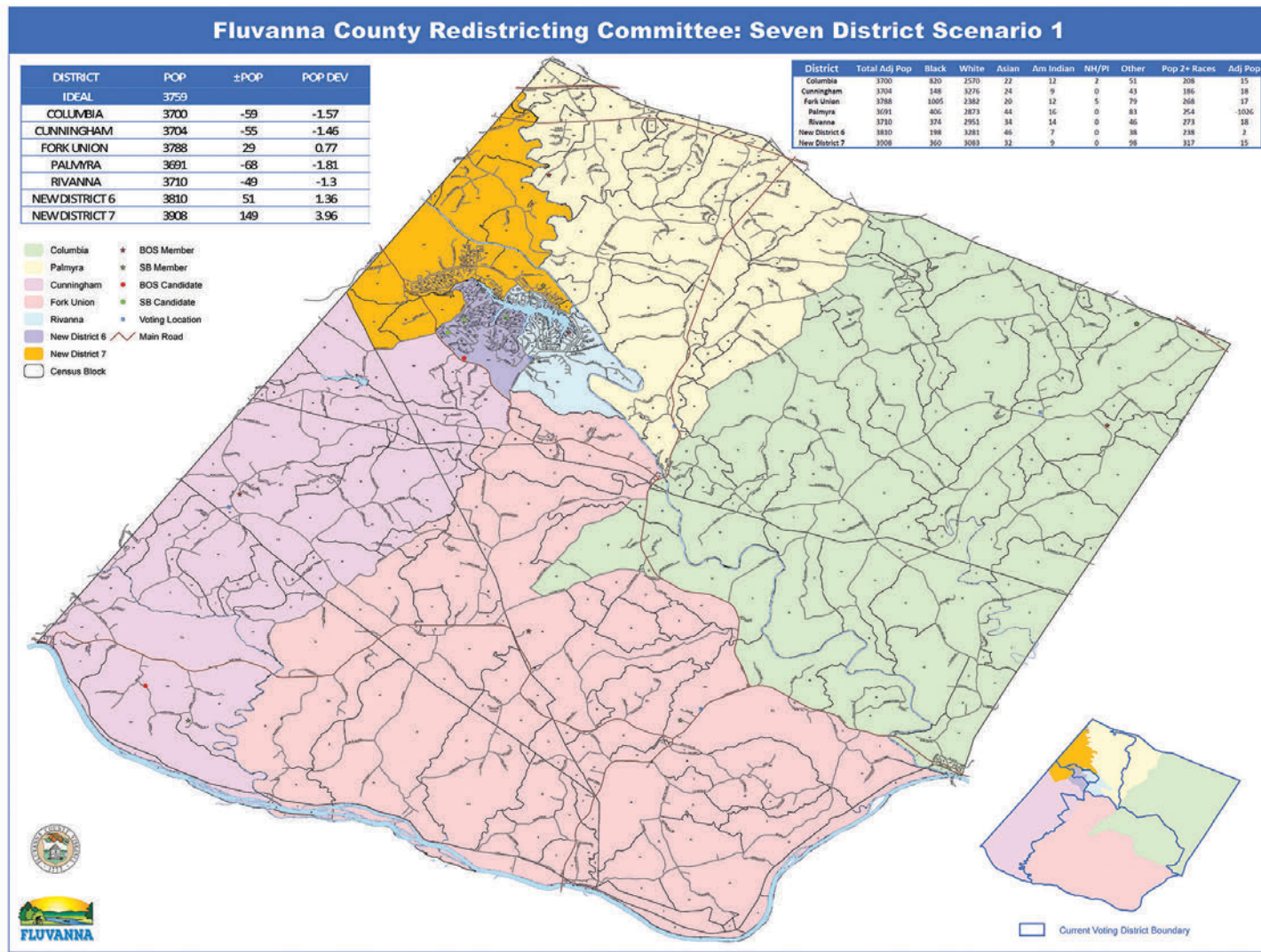
ALTERNATIVE ELECTION DISTRICT CONFIGURATION:



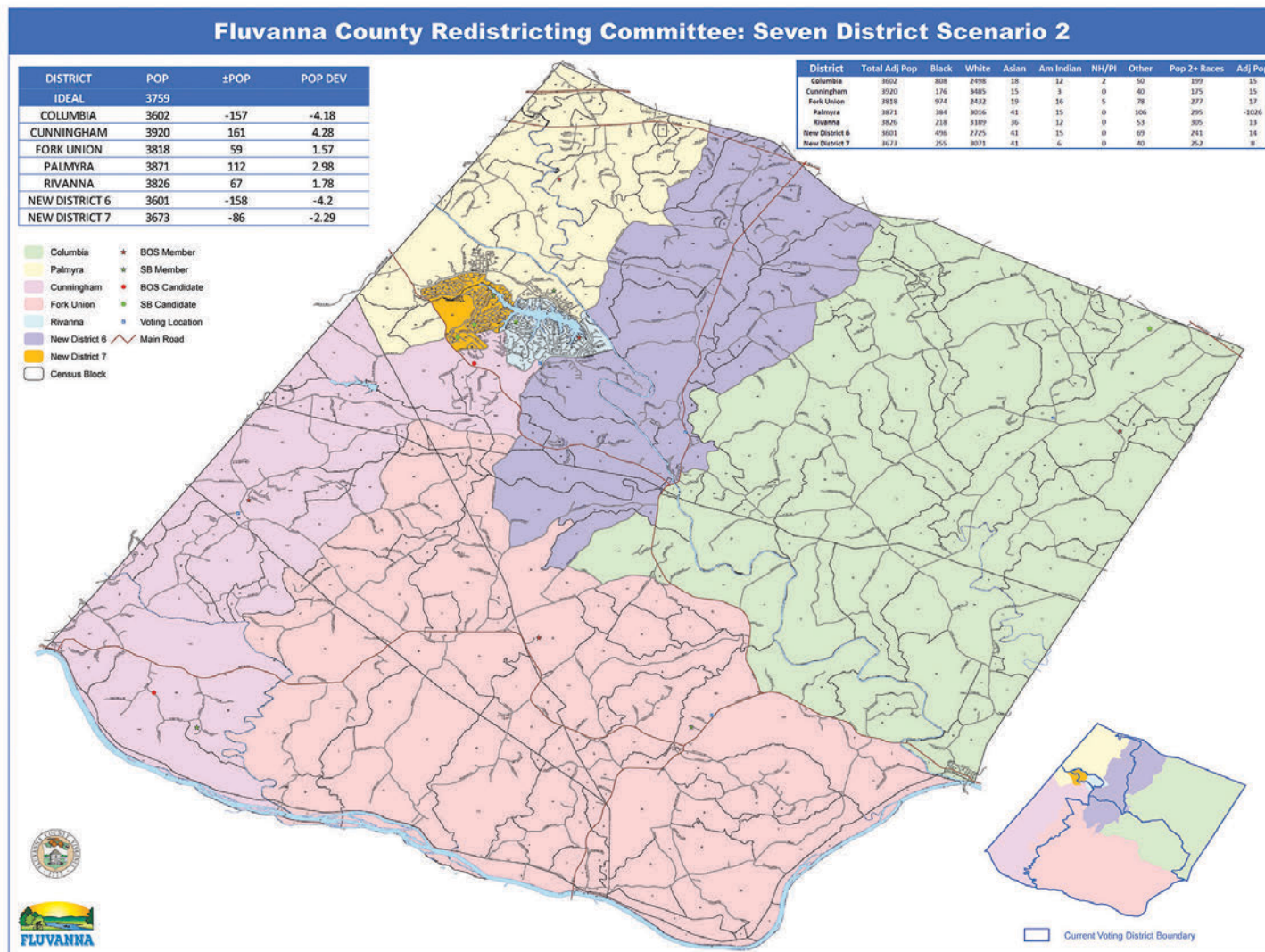
ALTERNATIVE ELECTION DISTRICT CONFIGURATION:



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ALTERNATIVE ELECTION DISTRICT CONFIGURATION:

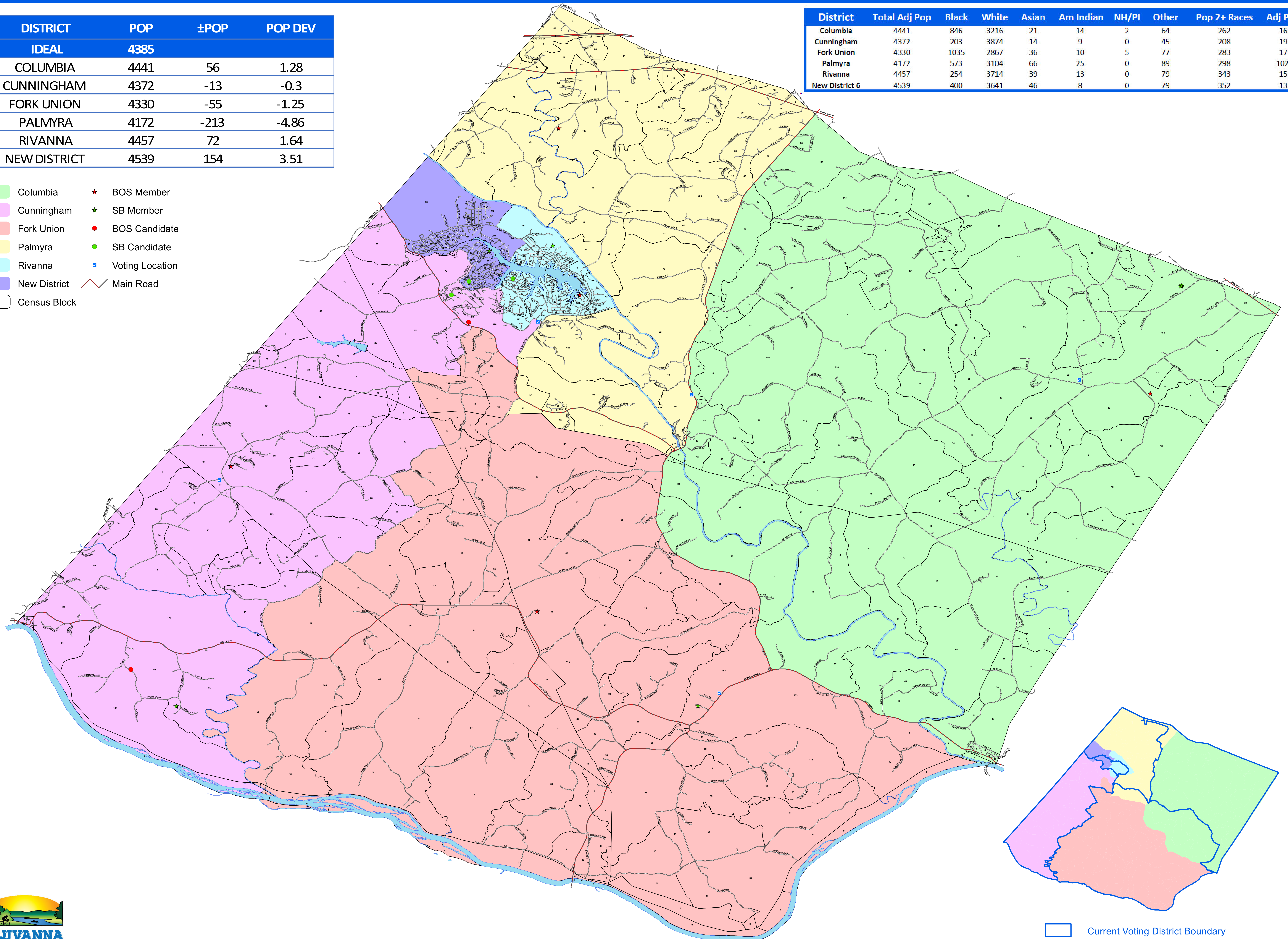


Fluvanna County Redistricting Committee: Six District Scenario

DISTRICT	POP	±POP	POP DEV
IDEAL	4385		
COLUMBIA	4441	56	1.28
CUNNINGHAM	4372	-13	-0.3
FORK UNION	4330	-55	-1.25
PALMYRA	4172	-213	-4.86
RIVANNA	4457	72	1.64
NEW DISTRICT	4539	154	3.51

District	Total Adj Pop	Black	White	Asian	Am Indian	NH/PI	Other	Pop 2+ Races	Adj Pop
Columbia	4441	846	3216	21	14	2	64	262	16
Cunningham	4372	203	3874	14	9	0	45	208	19
Fork Union	4330	1035	2867	36	10	5	77	283	17
Palmyra	4172	573	3104	66	25	0	89	298	-1026
Rivanna	4457	254	3714	39	13	0	79	343	15
New District 6	4539	400	3641	46	8	0	79	352	13

- Columbia
- Cunningham
- Fork Union
- Palmyra
- Rivanna
- New District
- Census Block
- ★ BOS Member
- ★ SB Member
- BOS Candidate
- SB Candidate
- Voting Location
- Main Road



Current Voting District Boundary

**AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND CHAPTER 2, ADMINISTRATION, OF THE
FLUVANNA COUNTY CODE IN ARTICLE 2, ELECTIONS, BY REPEALING AND
REENACTING SECTIONS 2-2-3 AND 2-2-4 ENUMERATING THE ELECTION
DISTRICTS, POPULATIONS, POLLING PLACES, AND PRECINCTS AND
DESCRIBING THE ELECTION DISTRICT BOUNDARIES**

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors is required by law to reapportion representation among election districts in 2021, following the 2020 decennial census, in order to give, as nearly as practicable, representation on the basis of population;

WHEREAS, presentations and discussions of proposed election district maps have been held at Board meetings on October 20, 2021 and November 3, 2021, and at several community meetings, and the proposed election district configuration maps have been made available for inspection on the Fluvanna County government website;

WHEREAS, following advertisement in accordance with Virginia Code Sections 15.2-1427 and 24.2-306 in the Fluvanna Review, a newspaper having general circulation in Fluvanna County, on November 18, 2021 and November 25, 2021, a public hearing was held on December 1, 2021, regarding this proposed ordinance, as well as consideration of four (4) alternative election district configurations;

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors, in its legislative judgment has determined that reapportionment to establish six (6) election districts, precincts and polling places, including a new, sixth (6th) district with a polling place to be determined at a future date in accordance with applicable law, is in the best interests of the citizens of Fluvanna County; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Virginia Code Section 24.2-129, this ordinance shall not be given effect until the Attorney General of Virginia has issued, or is deemed to have issued, a certification of no objection;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE FLUVANNA BOARD OF SUPERVISORS that the County Code be, and it is hereby, amended, in Chapter 2, Article 2, by repealing and reenacting Sections 2-2-3 and 2-2-4 in their entirety, as set forth in the attachment.

AND THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS FURTHER HEREBY AUTHORIZES AND DIRECTS the County Attorney and County Administrator to submit this ordinance, together with such other and additional information and documentation deemed appropriate by them, to the Attorney General of Virginia on behalf of the Board for issuance of a certification of no objection in accordance with Virginia Code Section 24.2-129.

	Aye	Nay	Abstain	Motion	Second
Mozell H. Booker, Fork Union District					
Patricia B. Eager, Palmyra District					
Tony P. O'Brien, Rivanna District					
John M. Sheridan, Columbia District					

Donald W. Weaver, Cunningham District					
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The foregoing ordinance was duly adopted by the Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors at a regular meeting held on _____, _____, by the vote recorded above.

Attest:

Caitlyn Solis
Clerk to the Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors

ATTACHMENT

Sec. 2-2-3. Districts enumerated; populations and polling places; precincts.

(A) The election districts, with populations and polling places set forth, are as follows:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Polling Place</i>
Palmyra	4172	Palmyra Fire House
Columbia	4441	Kents Store Agricultural Recreation Center
Fork Union	4330	Fluvanna County Community Center
Cunningham	4372	Antioch Baptist Church
Rivanna	4457	Lake Monticello Firehouse, Maple Room
[New Election District]	4539	[----- ¹]

Precincts shall be known by their respective polling places and shall be coterminous with the respective election districts.

(B) In addition to the foregoing precincts, there is hereby established a central absentee voting precinct, which shall be in the Historic Courthouse, Palmyra, Virginia. The central absentee voting precinct shall be used for all elections.

Sec. 2-2-4. District boundaries.

The boundaries of the respective election districts are as set forth below:

Palmyra Election District - Number 1.

Beginning at the intersection of James Madison Highway (Route 15) and Courthouse Road near Palmyra and following James Madison Highway (Route 15) in a northerly direction to its intersection with the Fluvanna-Louisa County line and following the Fluvanna-Louisa County line in a westerly direction to its intersection with the Fluvanna-Albemarle County line, thence with the Fluvanna-Albemarle County line in a southerly direction to its intersection with the Rivanna River, thence with the Rivanna River in an easterly direction to its intersection with the southeastern boundary of Census Block 4002, approximately one mile south of the Crofton Bridge over the Rivanna River, thence in a southwesterly direction with the southern boundary of Census Block 4002 approximately parallel to Riverside Drive on its southern side to the southern end of Riverside Court, thence continuing in a southwesterly direction with the southern boundary of Census Block 4002 to its intersection with South Boston Road, thence with South Boston Road in a southwesterly direction to its intersection with Thomas Jefferson Parkway (Route 53), thence with Thomas Jefferson Parkway (Route 53) in a southerly direction to its intersection with Ruritan

¹ Polling place to be established in accordance with applicable law following adoption of election districts including a new sixth election district.

Lake Road, thence with Ruritan Lake Road in a southwesterly direction to its intersection with Sclaters Ford Road, thence with Sclaters Ford Road in a southerly direction for approximately 0.4 mile to its intersection with the east-west power transmission line right-of-way and the southwestern boundary of Census Block 1016, thence with the southern boundary of Census Block 1016 in a northeasterly direction to its intersection with the southwestern corner boundary of Census Block 1040 approximately 314 feet south of Thomas Jefferson Parkway (Route 53), thence with the southern boundary of Census Block 1040, in a southeasterly direction to its intersection with the east-west power transmission line right-of-way, thence with the east-west power transmission line right-of-way in an easterly direction to the end of Double D Farm Trail, thence continuing with the east-west power transmission line right-of-way in an easterly direction to its intersection with James Madison Highway (Route 53), thence with James Madison Highway (Route 53) in a northerly direction to its intersection with Courthouse Road near Palmyra, the point of beginning.

Columbia Election District - Number 2.

Beginning at the intersection of James Madison Highway (Route 15) and Courthouse Road near Palmyra and following James Madison Highway (Route 15) in a northerly direction to its intersection with the Fluvanna-Louisa County line and following the Fluvanna-Louisa County line in an easterly direction to its intersection with the Fluvanna-Goochland County line, thence in a southerly direction with the Fluvanna-Goochland County line to its intersection with the James River and following the James River in a westerly direction to its intersection with the Rivanna River, thence in a northwesterly direction with the Rivanna River for approximately 1.6 miles to its intersection with East River Road (Route 6) and the southeastern corner of Census Block 3009, thence in a northwesterly direction with East River Road (Route 6) to its intersection with Holmhead Circle, thence with Holmhead Circle in a westerly direction to its westerly intersection with East River Road (Route 6), thence with East River Road (Route 6) in a northwesterly direction to its westernmost intersection with James Madison Highway (Route 15), thence with James Madison Highway (Route 15) in a generally northerly direction to its intersection with Courthouse Road near Palmyra, the point of beginning.

Fork Union Election District - Number 3.

Beginning at the intersection of Thomas Jefferson Parkway (Route 53) and Fox Hollow Lane, thence in a southerly direction with Fox Hollow Lane to its intersection with Country Creek Way, thence in a westerly direction with Country Creek Way approximately 0.2 mile to its intersection with the northwestern boundary of Census Block 1015 at a creek, thence in a southerly direction with the creek and the western boundary of Census Block 1015 to the North Fork Cunningham Creek, thence in a westerly direction with the North Fork Cunningham Creek approximately one mile to its intersection with the northwest-southeast power transmission line right-of-way, thence following the northwest-southeast power transmission line right-of-way in a southeasterly direction approximately 0.3 mile to its intersection with Ruritan Lake Road, thence continuing with the northwest-southeast power transmission line right-of-way in a southeasterly direction for approximately 1.7 miles to its intersection with Bell Farms Lane, thence in a westerly direction with Bell Farms Lane to its intersection with the northeastern boundary of Census Block 1052 at the southerly end of Bell Farms Lane, thence in a southwesterly direction with the northern

boundary of Census Block 1052 approximately 3,000 feet to its intersection with the northerly end of Bluebird Lane, thence with Bluebird Lane in a westerly direction to its intersection with Long Acre Road and following Long Acre Road (Route 639) in a southerly direction to its intersection with Haislip Lane, thence in a southwesterly direction with Haislip Lane to its intersection with Rolling Road South (Route 620), thence with Rolling Road South (Route 620) in a westerly direction to its intersection with Kidds Dairy Road (Route 669), thence in a southwesterly direction with Kidds Dairy Road (Route 669) to its intersection with Windy Ridge Lane, thence with Windy Ridge Lane to its southern end, thence in a southeasterly direction with the northwestern boundary of Census Block 2021 to the Hardware River, thence in a southerly direction with the Hardware River to its intersection with Hardware Road, thence in a southerly direction with Hardware Road and the southwestern boundary of Census Block 2047 to the James River, thence in an easterly direction with the James River to its intersection with the Rivanna River, thence in a northwesterly direction with the Rivanna River to its intersection with East River Road (Route 6), thence in a northwesterly direction with East River Road (Route 6) to its intersection with Holmhead Circle, thence with Holmhead Circle in a westerly direction to its westerly intersection with East River Road (Route 6), thence with East River Road (Route 6) in a northwesterly direction to the westerly fork of its intersection with James Madison Highway (Route 15), thence with James Madison Highway (Route 15) in a generally northerly direction to its intersection with the west-east power transmission line right-of-way approximately 900 feet south of the intersection of Route 15 and Route 53 at the northeastern boundary of Census Block 1039, thence with the west-east power transmission line right-of-way in a northwesterly direction and along the northern border of Census Block 1039 to its intersection with the southeastern boundary of Census Block 1040 approximately 503 feet west of the southern end of Double D Farm Trail, thence with the southern boundary of Census Block 1040 in a northwesterly direction to its intersection with the southeastern boundary of Census Block 1016 approximately 322 feet south of Thomas Jefferson Parkway (Route 53), thence with the southern boundary of Census Block 1016 in a southwesterly direction to a point near Sclaters Ford Road, and continuing with the southern boundary of Census Block 1016 in a southwesterly direction to its intersection with Sclaters Ford Road, thence with Sclaters Ford Road in a northerly direction approximately 0.4 mile to its intersection with Ruritan Lake Road, thence in a northeasterly direction with Ruritan Lake Road to its intersection with Thomas Jefferson Parkway, thence with Thomas Jefferson Parkway in a northerly direction to its intersection with Fox Hollow Lane, the point of beginning.

Cunningham Election District - Number 4.

Beginning at the intersection of the Fluvanna-Albemarle County line and Thomas Jefferson Parkway (Route 53) and following Thomas Jefferson Parkway (Route 53) in an easterly direction to its intersection with Boston Creek, thence in a northeasterly direction with Boston Creek and the northerly bank of Tufton Pond to the intersection of Boston Creek with Jefferson Drive, thence in an easterly direction with Jefferson Drive to its intersection with Turkey Sag Trail, thence continuing with Jefferson Drive in a northeasterly direction to its intersection with Barrett Street, thence with Barrett Street in a southerly direction to its intersection with Mulligan Drive, thence with Mulligan Drive in an easterly direction to its intersection with Bunker Boulevard, thence with Bunker Boulevard in a generally easterly direction to its intersection with Jefferson Drive, thence with Jefferson Drive in an easterly direction to its intersection with Slice Road, thence with Slice Road in an easterly direction to South Boston Road and following South Boston Road in a

southerly direction its intersection with Thomas Jefferson Parkway (Route 53), thence in an easterly direction with Thomas Jefferson Parkway (Route 53) to its intersection with Fox Hollow Lane, thence in a southerly direction with Fox Hollow Lane to its intersection with Country Creek Way, thence in a westerly direction with Country Creek Way approximately 0.2 mile to its intersection with the southwestern boundary of Census Block 1014 at a creek, thence in a southerly direction with the creek and the southeastern boundary of Census Block 1005 to the North Fork Cunningham Creek, thence in a westerly direction with the North Fork Cunningham Creek approximately one mile to its intersection with the northwest-southeast power transmission line right-of-way, thence following the northwest-southeast power transmission line right-of-way in a southeasterly direction approximately 0.3 mile to its intersection with Ruritan Lake Road, thence continuing with the northwest-southeast power transmission line right-of-way in a southeasterly direction for approximately 1.7 miles to its intersection with Bell Farms Lane, thence in a westerly direction with Bell Farms Lane to its intersection with the southeastern boundary of Census Block 1045 at the southerly end of Bell Farms Lane, thence in a southwesterly direction following the southern boundary of Census Block 1045 approximately 3,000 feet to its intersection with the northerly end of Bluebird Lane, thence with Bluebird Lane in a westerly direction to its intersection with Long Acre Road and following Long Acre Road in a southerly direction to its intersection with Haislip Lane, thence in a southwesterly direction with Haislip Lane to its intersection with Rolling Road South, thence with Rolling Road South in a westerly direction to its intersection with Kidds Dairy Road, thence in a southwesterly direction with Kidds Dairy Road to its intersection with Windy Ridge Lane, thence with Windy Ridge Lane to its southern end, thence in a southeasterly direction with the eastern boundary of Census Block 2023 to the Hardware River, thence in a southerly direction with the Hardware River to its intersection with Hardware Road, thence in a southerly direction with Hardware Road and the eastern boundary of Census Block 2046 to the James River, thence in a westerly direction with the James River to its intersection with the Fluvanna-Albemarle County line, thence in a northerly direction with the Fluvanna-Albemarle County line to its intersection with Thomas Jefferson Parkway (Route 53), the point of beginning.

Rivanna Election District - Number 5.

Beginning at the intersection of Jefferson Drive with a creek and the southwestern boundary of Census Block 1010 approximately 0.5 mile east of the intersection of Jefferson Drive and Turkeysag Trail, thence in an easterly direction with Jefferson Drive to its intersection with Barrett Street, thence with Barrett Street in a southerly direction to its intersection with Mulligan Drive, thence with Mulligan Drive in an easterly direction to its intersection with Bunker Boulevard, thence with Bunker Boulevard in a generally easterly direction to its intersection with Jefferson Drive, thence with Jefferson Drive in an easterly direction to its intersection with Slice Road, thence with Slice Road in an easterly direction to its intersection with South Boston Road, thence with South Boston Road in a northeasterly direction to its intersection with Broken Island Road and the southwest boundary of Census Block 4002, thence with the southern boundary of Census Block 4002 in an easterly direction to the southern end of Riverside Court, thence continuing with the southern boundary of Census Block 4002 in an easterly direction approximately parallel to Riverside Drive to its intersection with the Rivanna River, thence with the Rivanna River in a northwesterly direction to its intersection with the northwestern boundary of Census Block 1015 approximately opposite the northern end of Stonehurst Lane, thence with

the western boundary of Census Block 1015 and Stonehurst Lane in a southerly direction to the intersection of Stonehurst Lane with Lake Monticello Road, thence with Lake Monticello Road in a southeasterly direction to its intersection with the northeastern boundary of Census Block 2000 approximately opposite the northern end of Glen Burnie Road, thence with the eastern boundary of Census Block 2000 and Glen Burnie Road in a southerly direction to the intersection of Glen Burnie Road with Jefferson Drive, thence with Jefferson Drive in a southerly direction to its intersection with Campbell Court, thence with Campbell Court and the northeastern boundary of Census Block 2019 in a southerly direction to the shoreline of Lake Monticello approximately opposite the southern end of Campbell Court, and following the shoreline to the east clockwise around Lake Monticello to its intersection with the northwestern boundary of Census Block 1010 at the southerly end of a cove of Lake Monticello east of Vine Ridge Drive, thence with the western boundary of Census Block 1010 and a creek to the intersection of the creek and the southwestern boundary of Census Block 1010 with Jefferson Drive, the point of beginning.

[New Election District] – Number 6.

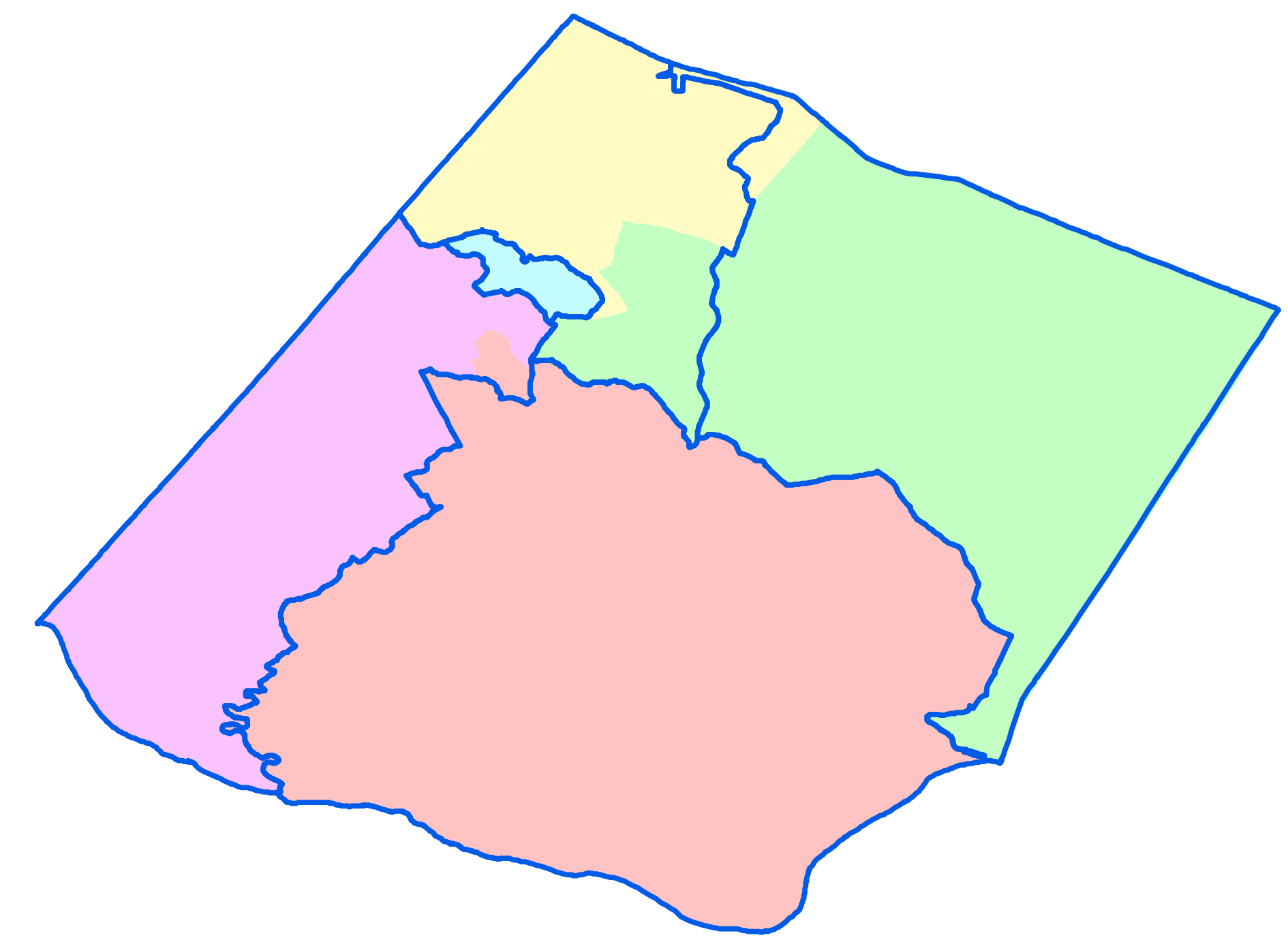
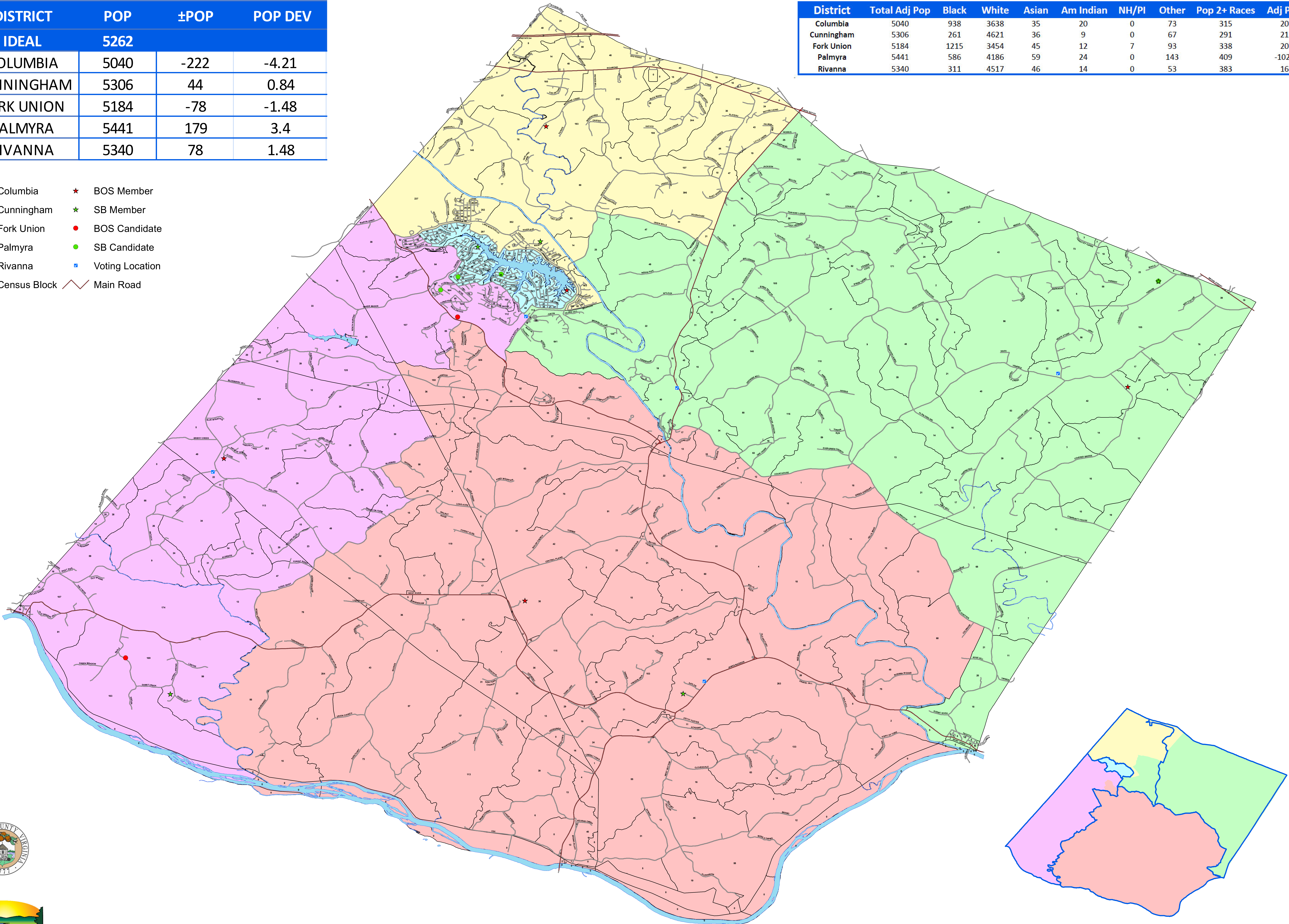
Beginning at the intersection of the Fluvanna-Albemarle County line and Thomas Jefferson Parkway and following Thomas Jefferson Parkway in a southeasterly direction to its intersection with Boston Creek, thence in a northeasterly direction with Boston Creek and the northerly bank of Tufton Pond to the intersection of Boston Creek with Jefferson Drive, thence in an easterly direction with Jefferson Drive to its intersection with Turkeysag Trail, thence continuing with Jefferson Drive in a northeasterly direction approximately 0.5 mile to its intersection with a creek and the southeastern boundary of Census Block 3001, thence with the creek and the eastern boundary of Census Block 3001 in a northerly direction to the southerly end of a cove of Lake Monticello east of Vine Ridge Drive, thence following the shoreline to the west counterclockwise around Lake Monticello to its intersection with the southwestern boundary of Census Block 2019 approximately opposite the southern end of Campbell Court, thence with the southeastern boundary of Census Block 2019 and Campbell Court in a northerly direction to the intersection of Campbell Court with Jefferson Drive, thence with Jefferson Drive in a northerly direction to its intersection with Glen Burnie Road, thence with Glen Burnie Road in a northerly direction, thence departing from Glen Burnie Road near its northern end and continuing in substantially the same northerly direction to the intersection of the northeastern boundary of Census Block 2019 with Lake Monticello Road, thence with Lake Monticello Road in a northwesterly direction to its intersection with Stonehurst Lane, thence in a northerly direction with Stonehurst Lane and the southeastern boundary of Census Block 1001 to the Rivanna River, thence with the Rivanna River in a westerly direction to the Fluvanna-Albemarle County line, thence with the Fluvanna-Albemarle County line in a southerly direction to its intersection with Thomas Jefferson Parkway, the point of beginning.

Fluvanna County Redistricting Committee: Five District Scenario 1

DISTRICT	POP	±POP	POP DEV
IDEAL	5262		
COLUMBIA	5040	-222	-4.21
CUNNINGHAM	5306	44	0.84
FORK UNION	5184	-78	-1.48
PALMYRA	5441	179	3.4
RIVANNA	5340	78	1.48

District	Total Adj Pop	Black	White	Asian	Am Indian	NH/PI	Other	Pop 2+ Races	Adj Pop
Columbia	5040	938	3638	35	20	0	73	315	20
Cunningham	5306	261	4621	36	9	0	67	291	21
Fork Union	5184	1215	3454	45	12	7	93	338	20
Palmyra	5441	586	4186	59	24	0	143	409	-1026
Rivanna	5340	311	4517	46	14	0	53	383	16

- Columbia
- Cunningham
- Fork Union
- Palmyra
- Rivanna
- Census Block
- ★ BOS Member
- ★ SB Member
- BOS Candidate
- SB Candidate
- Voting Location
- Main Road



Current Voting District Boundary

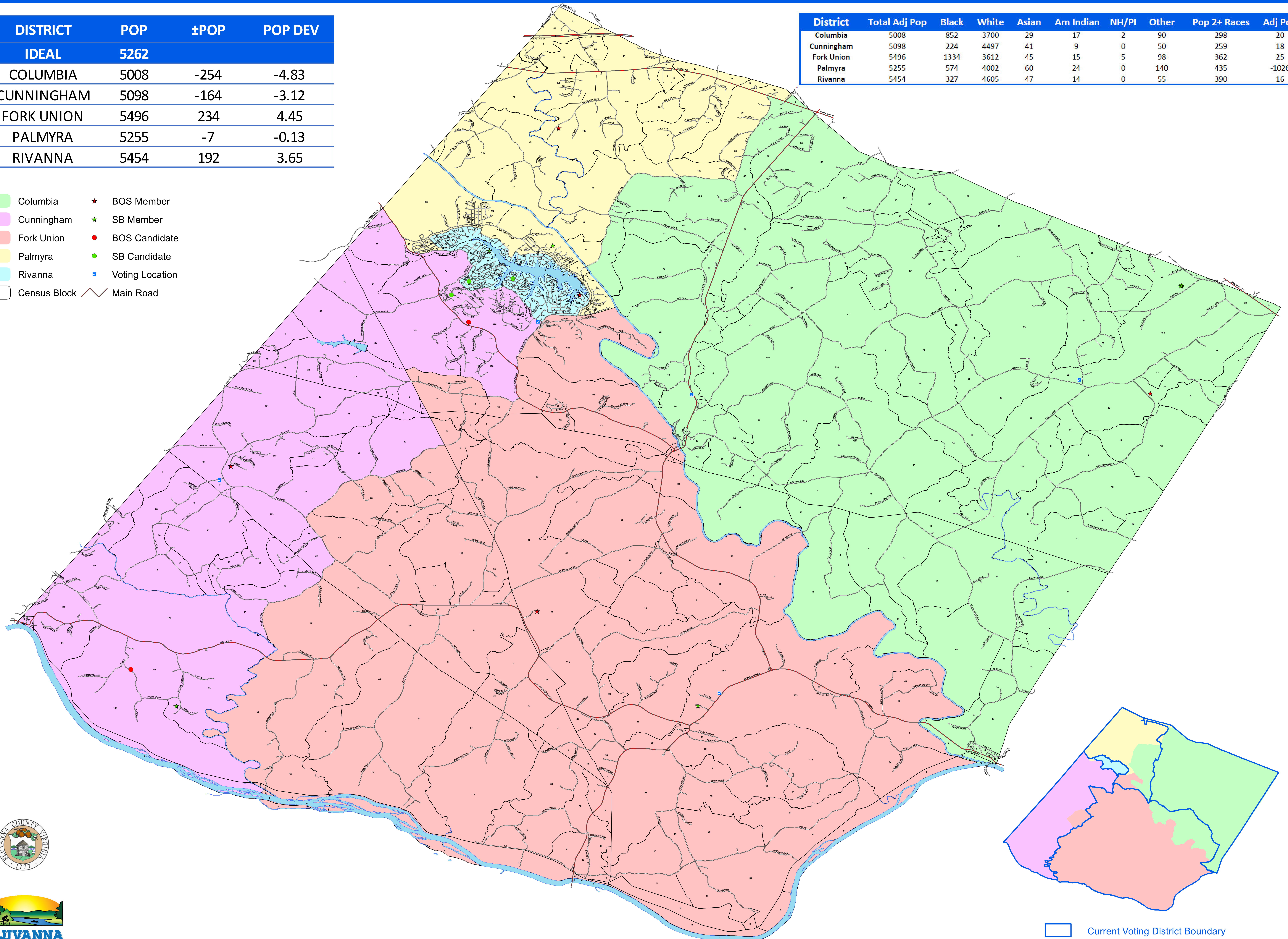


Fluvanna County Redistricting Committee: Five District Scenario 2

DISTRICT	POP	±POP	POP DEV
IDEAL	5262		
COLUMBIA	5008	-254	-4.83
CUNNINGHAM	5098	-164	-3.12
FORK UNION	5496	234	4.45
PALMYRA	5255	-7	-0.13
RIVANNA	5454	192	3.65

District	Total Adj Pop	Black	White	Asian	Am Indian	NH/PI	Other	Pop 2+ Races	Adj Pop
Columbia	5008	852	3700	29	17	2	90	298	20
Cunningham	5098	224	4497	41	9	0	50	259	18
Fork Union	5496	1334	3612	45	15	5	98	362	25
Palmyra	5255	574	4002	60	24	0	140	435	-1026
Rivanna	5454	327	4605	47	14	0	55	390	16

- Columbia
- Cunningham
- Fork Union
- Palmyra
- Rivanna
- Census Block
- ★ BOS Member
- ★ SB Member
- BOS Candidate
- SB Candidate
- Voting Location
- Main Road



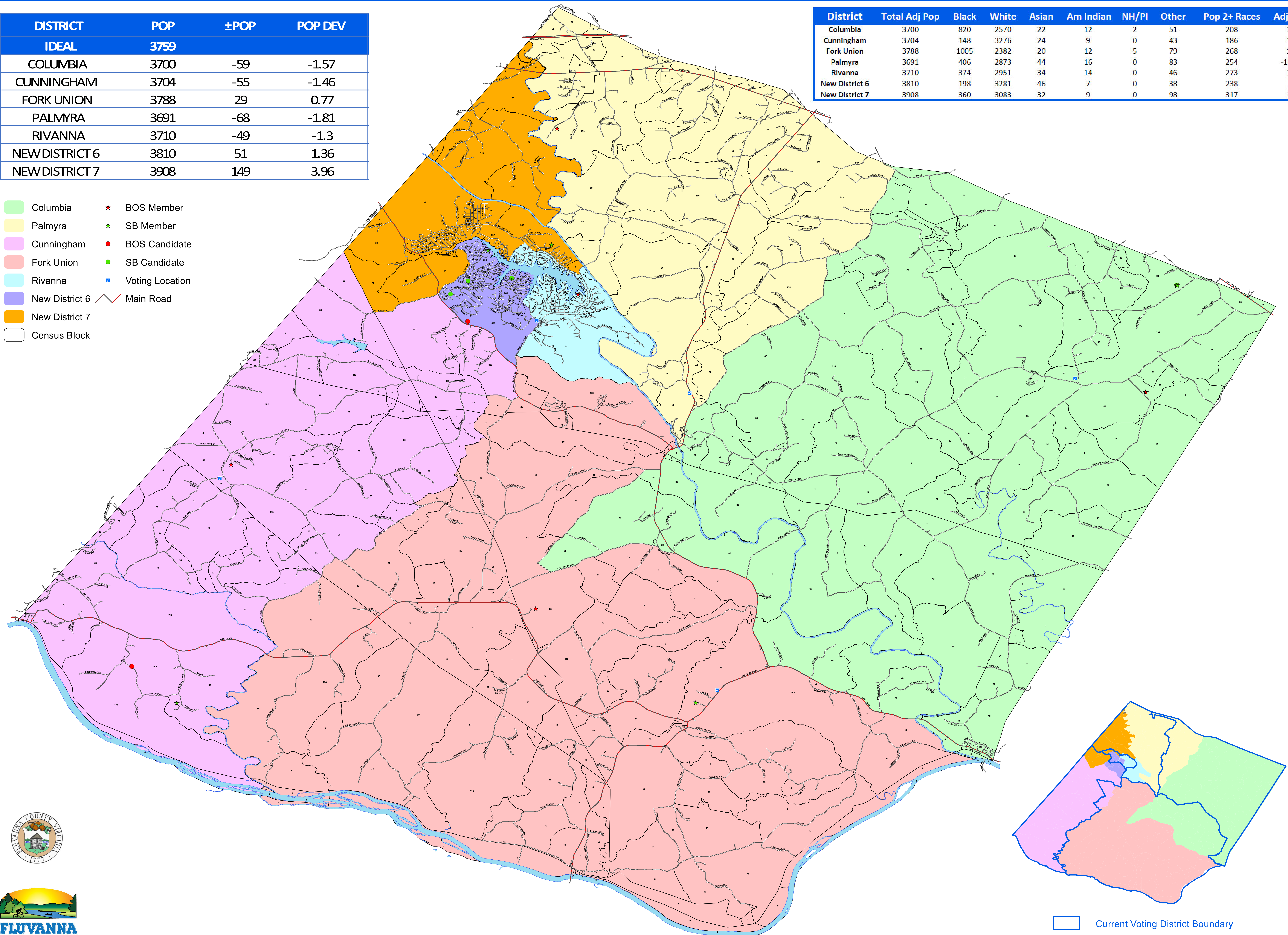
Current Voting District Boundary

Fluvanna County Redistricting Committee: Seven District Scenario 1

DISTRICT	POP	±POP	POP DEV
IDEAL	3759		
COLUMBIA	3700	-59	-1.57
CUNNINGHAM	3704	-55	-1.46
FORK UNION	3788	29	0.77
PALMYRA	3691	-68	-1.81
RIVANNA	3710	-49	-1.3
NEWDISTRICT 6	3810	51	1.36
NEWDISTRICT 7	3908	149	3.96

District	Total Adj Pop	Black	White	Asian	Am Indian	NH/PI	Other	Pop 2+ Races	Adj Pop
Columbia	3700	820	2570	22	12	2	51	208	15
Cunningham	3704	148	3276	24	9	0	43	186	18
Fork Union	3788	1005	2382	20	12	5	79	268	17
Palmyra	3691	406	2873	44	16	0	83	254	-1026
Rivanna	3710	374	2951	34	14	0	46	273	18
New District 6	3810	198	3281	46	7	0	38	238	2
New District 7	3908	360	3083	32	9	0	98	317	15

- Columbia
- Palmyra
- Cunningham
- Fork Union
- Rivanna
- New District 6
- New District 7
- Census Block
- ★ BOS Member
- ★ SB Member
- BOS Candidate
- SB Candidate
- Voting Location
- Main Road



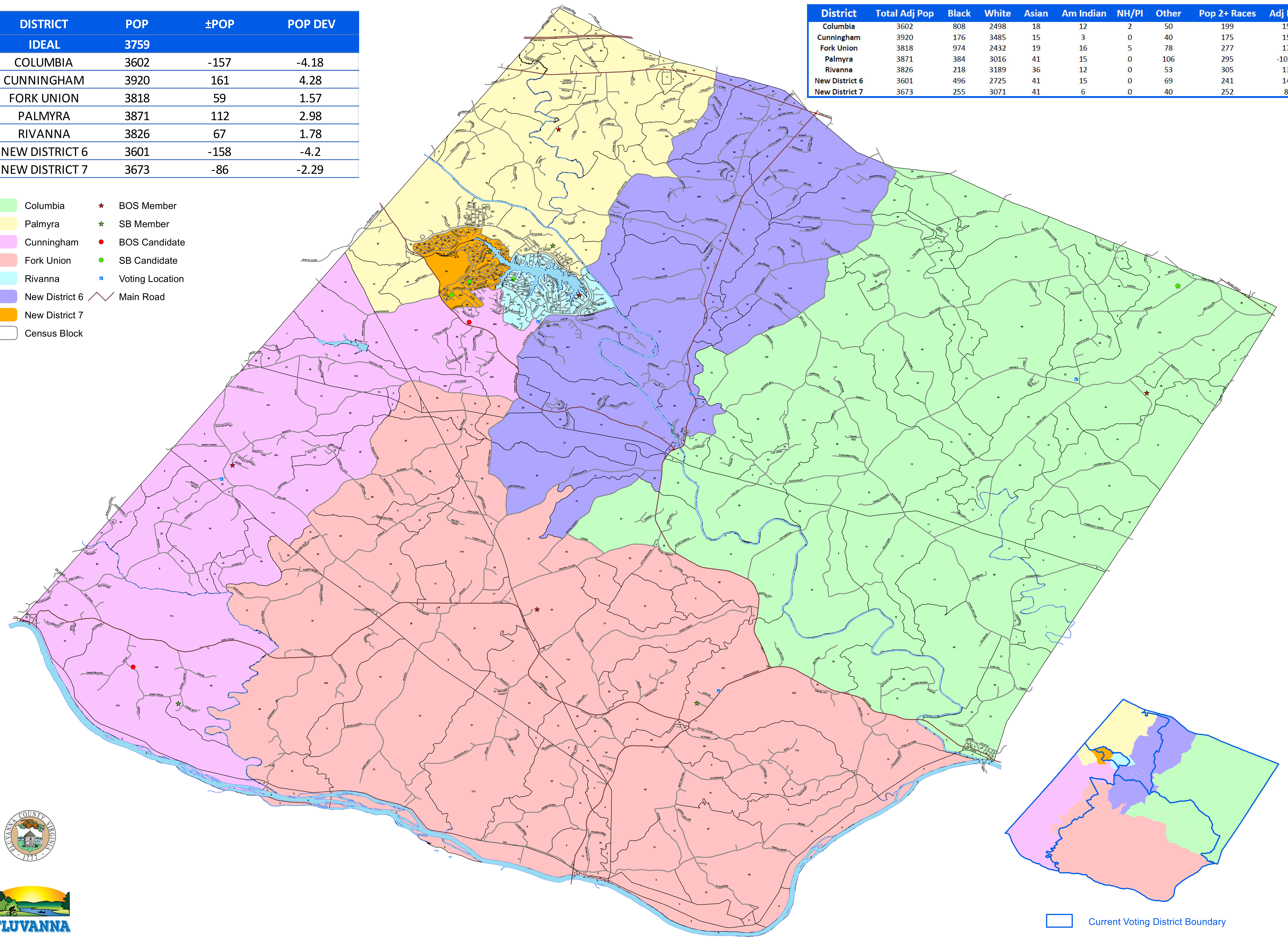
Current Voting District Boundary

Fluvanna County Redistricting Committee: Seven District Scenario 2

DISTRICT	POP	±POP	POP DEV
IDEAL	3759		
COLUMBIA	3602	-157	-4.18
CUNNINGHAM	3920	161	4.28
FORK UNION	3818	59	1.57
PALMYRA	3871	112	2.98
RIVANNA	3826	67	1.78
NEW DISTRICT 6	3601	-158	-4.2
NEW DISTRICT 7	3673	-86	-2.29

District	Total Adj Pop	Black	White	Asian	Am Indian	NH/PI	Other	Pop 2+ Races	Adj Pop
Columbia	3602	808	2498	18	12	2	50	199	15
Cunningham	3920	176	3485	15	3	0	40	175	15
Fork Union	3818	974	2432	19	16	5	78	277	17
Palmyra	3871	384	3016	41	15	0	106	295	-1026
Rivanna	3826	218	3189	36	12	0	53	305	13
New District 6	3601	496	2725	41	15	0	69	241	14
New District 7	3673	255	3071	41	6	0	40	252	8

- Columbia
- Palmyra
- Cunningham
- Fork Union
- Rivanna
- New District 6
- New District 7
- Census Block
- ★ BOS Member
- ★ SB Member
- BOS Candidate
- SB Candidate
- Voting Location
- Main Road



Current Voting District Boundary

	Total Population	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	Black	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	White	Some other race, alone	Two or more races	Adjusted Prison Population
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Current Election Districts

Columbia	4,440	17	0.38%	25	0.56%	864	19.46%	0	0.00%	3,189	71.82%	75	1.69%	272	6.13%	N/A
Cunningham	5611	9	0.16%	51	0.91%	274	4.88%	0	0.00%	4,904	87.40%	67	1.19%	306	5.45%	N/A
Fork Union	4838	12	0.25%	30	0.62%	1,202	24.84%	7	0.14%	3,171	65.54%	93	1.92%	323	6.68%	N/A
Palmyra	7,036	27	0.38%	72	1.02%	1,079	15.34%	0	0.00%	5,242	74.50%	148	2.10%	468	6.65%	N/A
Rivanna	5324	14	0.26%	46	0.86%	311	5.84%	0	0.00%	4517	84.84%	53	1.00%	383	7.19%	N/A

Proposed Election Districts

	Total Population	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	Black	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	White	Some other race, alone	Two or more races	Adjusted Prison Population
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Proposed Map - Six Election Districts

Columbia	4441	14	0.32%	21	0.47%	846	19.05%	2	0.05%	3216	72.42%	64	1.44%	262	5.90%	16
Cunningham	4372	9	0.21%	14	0.32%	203	4.64%	0	0.00%	3874	88.61%	45	1.03%	208	4.76%	19
Fork Union	4330	10	0.23%	36	0.83%	1035	23.90%	5	0.12%	2876	66.42%	77	1.78%	283	6.54%	17
New District 6	4539	8	0.18%	46	1.01%	400	8.81%	0	0.00%	3641	80.22%	79	1.74%	352	7.76%	-1026
Palmyra	4172	25	0.60%	66	1.58%	573	13.73%	0	0.00%	3104	74.40%	89	2.13%	298	7.14%	15
Rivanna	4457	13	0.29%	39	0.88%	254	5.70%	0	0.00%	3714	83.33%	79	1.77%	343	7.70%	13

Proposed Map - Five Election Districts, Scenario #1

Columbia	5040	20	0.40%	35	0.69%	938	18.61%	0	0.00%	3638	72.18%	73	1.45%	315	6.25%	20
Cunningham	5306	9	0.17%	36	0.68%	261	4.92%	0	0.00%	4621	87.09%	67	1.26%	291	5.48%	21
Fork Union	5184	12	0.23%	45	0.87%	1215	23.44%	7	0.14%	3454	66.63%	93	1.79%	338	6.52%	20
Palmyra	5441	24	0.44%	59	1.08%	586	10.77%	0	0.00%	4186	76.93%	143	2.63%	409	7.52%	-1026
Rivanna	5340	14	0.26%	46	0.86%	311	5.82%	0	0.00%	4517	84.59%	53	0.99%	383	7.17%	16

	Total Population	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	Black	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	White	Some other race, alone	Two or more races								
Proposed Map - Five Election Districts, Scenario #2																
Columbia	5008	17	0.34%	29	0.58%	852	17.01%	2	0.04%	3700	73.88%	90	1.80%	298	5.95%	20
Cunningham	5098	9	0.18%	41	0.80%	224	4.39%	0	0.00%	4497	88.21%	50	0.98%	259	5.08%	18
Fork Union	5496	15	0.27%	45	0.82%	1334	24.27%	5	0.09%	3612	65.72%	98	1.78%	362	6.59%	25
Palmyra	5255	24	0.46%	60	1.14%	574	10.92%	0	0.00%	4002	76.16%	140	2.66%	435	8.28%	-1026
Rivanna	5454	14	0.26%	47	0.86%	327	6.00%	0	0.00%	4605	84.43%	55	1.01%	390	7.15%	16

Proposed Map - Seven Election Districts, Scenario #1																
Columbia	3700	12	0.32%	22	0.59%	820	22.16%	2	0.05%	2570	69.46%	51	1.38%	208	5.62%	15
Cunningham	3704	9	0.24%	24	0.65%	148	4.00%	0	0.00%	3276	88.44%	43	1.16%	186	5.02%	18
Fork Union	3788	12	0.32%	20	0.53%	1005	26.53%	5	0.13%	2382	62.88%	79	2.09%	268	7.07%	17
Palmyra	3691	16	0.43%	44	1.19%	406	11.00%	0	0.00%	2873	77.84%	83	2.25%	254	6.88%	-1026
Rivanna	3710	14	0.38%	34	0.92%	374	10.08%	0	0.00%	2951	79.54%	46	1.24%	273	7.36%	18
New District 6	3810	7	0.18%	46	1.21%	198	5.20%	0	0.00%	3281	86.12%	38	1.00%	238	6.25%	2
New District 7	3908	9	0.23%	32	0.82%	360	9.21%	0	0.00%	3083	78.89%	98	2.51%	317	8.11%	15

Proposed Map - Seven Election Districts, Scenario #2																
Columbia	3602	12	0.33%	18	0.50%	808	22.43%	2	0.06%	2498	69.35%	50	1.39%	199	5.52%	15
Cunningham	3920	3	0.08%	15	0.38%	176	4.49%	0	0.00%	3485	88.90%	40	1.02%	175	4.46%	15
Fork Union	3818	16	0.42%	19	0.50%	974	25.51%	5	0.13%	2432	63.70%	78	2.04%	277	7.26%	17
Palmyra	3871	15	0.39%	41	1.06%	384	9.92%	0	0.00%	3016	77.91%	106	2.74%	295	7.62%	-1026
Rivanna	3826	12	0.31%	36	0.94%	218	5.70%	0	0.00%	3189	83.35%	53	1.39%	305	7.97%	13
New District 6	3601	15	0.42%	41	1.14%	496	13.77%	0	0.00%	2725	75.67%	69	1.92%	241	6.69%	14
New District 7	3673	6	0.16%	41	1.12%	255	6.94%	0	0.00%	3071	83.61%	40	1.09%	252	6.86%	8

REDISTRICTING 2021 - ESTIMATED COSTS PER ADD'L DISTRICT

Estimated Fiscal Year Cost Per Additional District	Year One	Year Two +
Board of Supervisors Member		
Salary & FICA	\$10,270.00	\$10,270.00
Insurance (mid-cost estimated)	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
Technology (iPad, phone, mifi monthly)	\$1,800.00	\$1,200.00
Travel	\$350.00	\$350.00
Conference/Training	\$550.00	\$550.00
Lodging	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Planning Commission Member		
Salary & FICA	\$2,713.00	\$2,713.00
Technology (iPad)	\$600.00	\$0.00
Travel	\$100.00	\$100.00
Conference/Training	\$500.00	\$500.00
Lodging	\$500.00	\$500.00
Social Services Board Member		
Salary & FICA	\$3,255.00	\$3,255.00
School Board Member		
Salary & FICA	\$6,717.00	\$6,717.00
Insurance (mid-cost estimated)	\$8,400.00	\$8,400.00
Conferences/Technology	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
Polling Location (Equipment, Election Workers, etc.)	\$21,000.00	\$10,000.00
ANNUAL TOTAL*	\$69,755.00	\$57,555.00

*Total estimated annual costs for year 1 & 2+ could change +/- \$20,000 for Board of Supervisor and School Board members based on the health insurance plan selected.

From: clerk@fluvannacounty.org
To: [Kelly Belanger Harris](#)
Subject: Form submission from: My Two Cents
Date: Wednesday, December 8, 2021 7:46:16 PM

[EXTERNAL EMAIL] USE CAUTION.

Submitted on Wednesday, December 8, 2021 - 7:46pm

Submitted by user: Visitor

Submitted values are:

Category Concern

Message To Board of Supervisors

Name Barbara M. Cary

Email [REDACTED]

Comments

Again, as a concerned citizen vote for 5 Districts Scenario 2.

Adopting the 5-District Scenario will prevent these unnecessary costs and will provide a more effective, efficient, and equitable form of government for our community!

Estimated costs for each additional district include:

\$69,755.00 for year one, per district

\$57,555.00 for year two, per district.

It will not benefit our county to spend that amount of money wastefully. Instead those funds can be used for our school system to better prepare our students for early childhood development and more CTE programs to better educate students for postsecondary education and career success.

The results of this submission may be viewed at:

<https://www.fluvannacounty.org/node/6221/submission/11661>

From: clerk@fluvannacounty.org
To: [Kelly Belanger Harris](#)
Subject: Form submission from: My Two Cents
Date: Wednesday, December 8, 2021 12:01:33 PM

[EXTERNAL EMAIL] USE CAUTION.

Submitted on Wednesday, December 8, 2021 - 12:01pm

Submitted by user: Visitor

Submitted values are:

Category General Comment / Suggestion

Message To Board of Supervisors

Name Paul Bethke

Email [REDACTED]

Comments

Strongly support changing number of members on the Board of Supervisors from 5 to 6.
Second preference is 7. Thank you for your consideration.

The results of this submission may be viewed at:

<https://www.fluvannacounty.org/node/6221/submission/11641>

From: clerk@fluvannacounty.org
To: [Kelly Belanger Harris](#)
Subject: Form submission from: My Two Cents
Date: Wednesday, December 8, 2021 9:14:57 AM

[EXTERNAL EMAIL] USE CAUTION.

Submitted on Wednesday, December 8, 2021 - 9:14am

Submitted by user: Visitor

Submitted values are:

Category Concern

Message To Board of Supervisors

Name Valerie Palamountain

Email [REDACTED]

Comments

On November 17, three of the members of the Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors voted to expand the number of districts in Fluvanna County from five to six. Don Weaver (Cunningham), Trish Eager (Palmyra) and Mike Sheridan (Columbia) are in favor of increasing the cost and size of government.

The Board's legal counsel, Fred Payne, advised against increasing the size of government to minimize the possibility of a lawsuit. Weaver, Sheridan and Eager should listen to their lawyer. A lawsuit will cost us, the taxpayers.

The Commonwealth of Virginia is still working on the state's redistricting, which may force Fluvanna to redraw the new district lines. The BOS should delay any decision until after the state announces its redistricting plan. The work to redraw the lines will cost us, the taxpayers. Six districts will cost the taxpayers an estimated \$70,000 per year. Redistricting is for ten years. Do the math. This is a significant amount to us, the taxpayers.

Six districts will inevitably lead to tie votes on important County matters with no action being taken. When Fluvanna County had six districts in the past, delays in action came at a considerable cost to us, the taxpayers.

Staying with five districts is the best option for the taxpayers of Fluvanna County. There are no significant new or ongoing costs to the taxpayers. Potential legal challenges will be minimized.

The Board of Supervisors represents us, the taxpayers. Please let your Supervisor know to stay with five districts.

The results of this submission may be viewed at:

<https://www.fluvannacounty.org/node/6221/submission/11631>

From: clerk@fluvannacounty.org
To: [Kelly Belanger Harris](#)
Subject: Form submission from: My Two Cents
Date: Wednesday, December 8, 2021 8:14:26 AM

[EXTERNAL EMAIL] USE CAUTION.

Submitted on Wednesday, December 8, 2021 - 8:14am

Submitted by user: Visitor

Submitted values are:

Category Concern
Message To Board of Supervisors
Name Sarah Sherwood Litchfield
Email [REDACTED]
Comments

It's necessary to address on Dec. 15th the need to redistrict in a way that will not further limit minority votes.

Seriously consider that our NAACP branch opposed redistricting that would hinder the only African American representative voted in for the school board. --

Sarah Sherwood Litchfield

[REDACTED]
3 Ponderosa Lane
Lake Monticello
Fluvanna County
Palmyra, VA 22963

The results of this submission may be viewed at:

<https://www.fluvannacounty.org/node/6221/submission/11621>

From: clerk@fluvannacounty.org
To: [Kelly Belanger Harris](#)
Subject: Form submission from: My Two Cents
Date: Tuesday, December 7, 2021 5:57:35 PM

[EXTERNAL EMAIL] USE CAUTION.

Submitted on Tuesday, December 7, 2021 - 5:57pm

Submitted by user: Visitor

Submitted values are:

Category General Comment / Suggestion

Message To Board of Supervisors

Name Bonnie Mackey

Email [REDACTED]

Comments

I wanted to express my support for keeping the five districts in Fluvanna the way they are now. There is no need to redistrict. Redistricting will be expensive, time-consuming, and divisive. As the old adage states, "If it ain't broke, don't fix it"

Let's get on with living in Fluvanna and move forward.

The results of this submission may be viewed at:

<https://www.fluvannacounty.org/node/6221/submission/11611>

From: clerk@fluvannacounty.org
To: [Kelly Belanger Harris](#)
Subject: Form submission from: My Two Cents
Date: Tuesday, December 7, 2021 2:42:26 PM

[EXTERNAL EMAIL] USE CAUTION.

Submitted on Tuesday, December 7, 2021 - 2:42pm

Submitted by user: Visitor

Submitted values are:

Category Concern

Message To Board of Supervisors

Name James Schoenster

Email [REDACTED]

Comments

On December 15th please vote for an odd numbered district map. My preference is with 5-2, but namely wish to avoid 6 districts. It was not well designed, and raises many concerning scenarios that would be better avoided.

The people at the Public hearing on December 1st were well informed, and a large majority spoke in favor of 5-2, so I hope the Board of Supervisors will listen to them, and avoid obstructionist politics that will hurt the county.

Thank you,
James Schoenster

The results of this submission may be viewed at:

<https://www.fluvannacounty.org/node/6221/submission/11601>

From: clerk@fluvannacounty.org
To: [Kelly Belanger Harris](#)
Subject: Form submission from: My Two Cents
Date: Tuesday, December 7, 2021 2:12:58 PM

[EXTERNAL EMAIL] USE CAUTION.

Submitted on Tuesday, December 7, 2021 - 2:12pm

Submitted by user: Visitor

Submitted values are:

Category General Comment / Suggestion

Message To Board of Supervisors

Name Carolyn Ley

Email [REDACTED]

Comments

I support the move to 6 districts.

Closer to the people - More seats would mean that each Representative is closer to the people they serve because the districts would have smaller population counts. This is the ideal case for our country's Representative Republic. Smaller districts means having a Representative that is more in touch with the specific needs of each locality.

Healthy Governance - A 6 member Board would require more broad community support for passage of new measures. Having Representatives work toward consensus is healthy. To pass any measure, 2/3 of the Board of Supervisors would have to agree.

The results of this submission may be viewed at:

<https://www.fluvannacounty.org/node/6221/submission/11581>

From: clerk@fluvannacounty.org
To: [Kelly Belanger Harris](#)
Subject: Form submission from: My Two Cents
Date: Tuesday, December 7, 2021 2:09:02 PM

[EXTERNAL EMAIL] USE CAUTION.

Submitted on Tuesday, December 7, 2021 - 2:08pm

Submitted by user: Visitor

Submitted values are:

Category General Comment / Suggestion

Message To Board of Supervisors

Name Kathryn Larson

Email [REDACTED]

Comments Go for 6

The results of this submission may be viewed at:

<https://www.fluvannacounty.org/node/6221/submission/11571>

From: clerk@fluvannacounty.org
To: [Kelly Belanger Harris](#)
Subject: Form submission from: My Two Cents
Date: Tuesday, December 7, 2021 1:10:51 PM

[EXTERNAL EMAIL] USE CAUTION.

Submitted on Tuesday, December 7, 2021 - 1:10pm

Submitted by user: Visitor

Submitted values are:

Category General Comment / Suggestion

Message To Board of Supervisors

Name Robert Harris

Email [REDACTED]

Comments

I am requesting that the Board of Supervisors vote to increase the number of districts from 5 to 6. This provides more representation for more people.

Thank you

The results of this submission may be viewed at:

<https://www.fluvannacounty.org/node/6221/submission/11561>

From: clerk@fluvannacounty.org
To: [Kelly Belanger Harris](#)
Subject: Form submission from: My Two Cents
Date: Monday, December 6, 2021 10:46:15 PM

[EXTERNAL EMAIL] USE CAUTION.

Submitted on Monday, December 6, 2021 - 10:46pm

Submitted by user: Visitor

Submitted values are:

Category

- General Comment / Suggestion
- Concern

Message To Board of Supervisors

Name Jessica Jackson

Email [REDACTED]

Comments

December 6, 2021

Dear Board of Supervisors:

This letter is lengthy. Please read it all.

I have been very perplexed and disappointed that 3 of you proposed Map 6 as our redistricting map. Even more disturbing is that after citizens spoke to you during the Nov. meeting, 3 of you continued to discuss the benefits of Map 6 and seemed determined to support map 6 as our redistricting map. Even the Fluvanna lawyer had told you that map 6 may create legal challenges.

At the Dec. 1 special meeting, you heard at least 29 citizens tell you that we prefer Map 5-2. Only 1 person stood and supported Map 6. There were 113 emailed comments and only 1 supported map 6.

At the Dec. 1 meeting, I believe that Chris Fairchild made a very inaccurate conclusion as to why citizens supported support map 5-2.

Fairchild said: "As for race, to consider the race of a politician and where you draw the lines is

gerrymandering. If you choose map 5 because of race that is illegal.”

Fairchild implied that those concerned that School Board member, Ms. Key could be moved out of her district if map 6 is selected, were asking for gerrymandering. That is incorrect.

No one requested that you choose map 5-2 based strictly on race. That is an inaccurate and false conclusion. Maps 5-1 and 5-2 are the only proposed maps that ensure that no elected official could be moved from their districts, including Fairchild.

The reason I and many others support Map 5-2 is because we do not want the BOS to deny any elected officials their seats. Citizens voted for Ms. Key and we want you to honor our vote. By choosing Map 6, you know that you may be choosing to deny Ms. Key her elected right to represent her district.

Several citizens asked why are Eager, Sheridan and Weaver proposing map 6 when the public overwhelming favors Map 5-2. We asked why are you proposing a map that will move elected officials out of their districts? None of you have answered those question adequately.

Ms. Eager, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Weaver, this is my question for the three of you. How do you justify proposing Map 6, which potentially could remove 2 school board from their elected positions? Please write me or call me and explain that. Also, please answer that question publicly at the next BOS meeting..

I wonder if your real goal for proposing map 6 is to create a political majority on the school board. I have sat in most school board public meetings. There is often conflict and division among the members. I wonder if Mr. Sheridan is trying to give his cousin, Andrew Pullen more power on the school board. Wouldn't that be the real gerrymandering by creating a political majority on the school board?

The 2021 Virginia redistricting guidelines state: Political Neutrality a. Virginia Code: “A map of districts shall not, when considered on a statewide basis, unduly favor or disfavor any political party.” Va. Code Ann. § 24.2-304.04(8). b. Commission Guidance: Maps shall not favor or disfavor any political party.

My discontent and concern about Map 6 are that you may potentially cause 2 elected school board members to be removed from their districts. I do not like Maps 7-1 or 7-2 because Key or Fairchild could be removed from their districts.

I want my vote and all the Nov. 2021 elections to be upheld. This is what many of the citizens who spoke at the BOS meetings were saying. I do not want Key, Kelley, or Fairchild to be removed from their elected districts due to a redistricting map. My issue is voter's rights, not race. My issue is upholding United States elections.

Please put personal agendas aside; please put family ties aside. Please respect the election. Please listen to what over 140 citizens have told you and select redistricting map 5-2.

Sincerely,

Jessica Jackson

Palmyra, VA

The results of this submission may be viewed at:

<https://www.fluvannacounty.org/node/6221/submission/11451>

From: clerk@fluvannacounty.org
To: [Kelly Belanger Harris](#)
Subject: Form submission from: My Two Cents
Date: Monday, December 6, 2021 10:28:08 AM

[EXTERNAL EMAIL] USE CAUTION.

Submitted on Monday, December 6, 2021 - 10:27am

Submitted by user: Visitor

Submitted values are:

Category General Comment / Suggestion

Message To Board of Supervisors

Name Andrew Bartucca

Email [REDACTED]

Comments

Five Districts – What’s Best for Fluvanna

I have followed both sides of the re-districting issue through social media – those wishing to maintain the status quo at five districts and those in favor of increasing the number. I do believe that an odd number of districts, five or seven, would minimize the number of deadlocked votes on issues. I also believe that increasing the number of seats would improve the board member to constituent ratio, thereby increasing the quality of personal representation.

I believe that there are many opinions on this matter but trust the elected members of the Board of Supervisors will thoughtfully consider the ramifications of all options. I believe the Board knows what is best for the citizens of Fluvanna and will do what is right for the county.

Thank you for considering my thoughts.

The results of this submission may be viewed at:

<https://www.fluvannacounty.org/node/6221/submission/11431>

From: clerk@fluvannacounty.org
To: [Kelly Belanger Harris](#)
Subject: Form submission from: My Two Cents
Date: Friday, December 3, 2021 10:34:19 AM

[EXTERNAL EMAIL] USE CAUTION.

Submitted on Friday, December 3, 2021 - 10:34am

Submitted by user: Visitor

Submitted values are:

Category

- General Comment / Suggestion
- Concern

Message To Board of Supervisors

Name Kathleen Pol

Email [REDACTED]

Comments

Support the 5-2 District map because:

There are no additional unnecessary costs to us taxpayers. It prevents deadlock. It keeps the Districts close to what they are now. 6 districts are not needed.

The results of this submission may be viewed at:

<https://www.fluvannacounty.org/node/6221/submission/11361>

From: clerk@fluvannacounty.org
To: [Kelly Belanger Harris](#)
Subject: Form submission from: My Two Cents
Date: Thursday, December 2, 2021 5:53:45 AM

[EXTERNAL EMAIL] USE CAUTION.

Submitted on Thursday, December 2, 2021 - 5:53am

Submitted by user: Visitor

Submitted values are:

Category General Comment / Suggestion

Message To Board of Supervisors

Name Christopher Farley

Email [REDACTED]

Comments

I would like to comment in favor of staying with a 5 district plan for the county. I am in favor of map 5-2.

The results of this submission may be viewed at:

<https://www.fluvannacounty.org/node/6221/submission/11341>

From: clerk@fluvannacounty.org
To: [Kelly Belanger Harris](#)
Subject: Form submission from: My Two Cents
Date: Thursday, December 9, 2021 4:28:02 PM

[EXTERNAL EMAIL] USE CAUTION.

Submitted on Thursday, December 9, 2021 - 4:27pm

Submitted by user: Visitor

Submitted values are:

Category General Comment / Suggestion

Message To Board of Supervisors

Name Charles Leveille

Email [REDACTED]

Comments I'm certainly in favor of six districts

The results of this submission may be viewed at:

<https://www.fluvannacounty.org/node/6221/submission/11681>

From: [Lynne White](#)
To: [Clerk to the Board](#)
Subject: Redistricting
Date: Tuesday, December 7, 2021 4:42:25 PM

[EXTERNAL EMAIL] USE CAUTION.

I would like to have my opposition to 6 districts recorded. Thanks, Lynne White, 364 Ballenger Ln., Palmyra

[Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android](#)

From: [Susan VonDerBecke](#)
To: [Caitlin Solis](#)
Subject: Redistricting
Date: Wednesday, December 8, 2021 7:16:51 PM

[EXTERNAL EMAIL] USE CAUTION.

I'd just like to go on record to say that I oppose redistricting to 6 districts. It will cause gridlock on votes, and unequal voice to those in Fork Union and the less advantaged in the county.

Sue VonDerBecke
2053 E River Rd, Fork Union, VA 23055



From: [Wayne White](#)
To: [Clerk to the Board](#)
Subject: Redistricting
Date: Wednesday, December 8, 2021 12:35:40 PM

[EXTERNAL EMAIL] USE CAUTION.

I am opposed to having our county divided into 6 districts or any even number. I prefer the 5-2 map. I would like to have my opinion recorded. Wayne White, 364 Ballenger Lane, Palmyra

From: [Liz Zito](#)
To: [Caitlin Solis](#)
Subject: redistricting
Date: Thursday, December 9, 2021 8:31:51 AM

[EXTERNAL EMAIL] USE CAUTION.

Good Morning!

I wish to go on record stating that I am opposed to the changes that would make 6 districts.
Please stop gerrymandering our county.

Thank you!

**FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT**

TAB E

MEETING DATE:	December 15, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	Fork Union Water Supply System Preliminary Engineering Report PA#13				
MOTION(s):	I move the Board of Supervisors approve Project Agreement #13 between Fluvanna County and Dewberry Engineers Inc. for the Fork Union Water Supply System Preliminary Engineering Report totaling \$149,715.00, and further authorize the County Administrator to execute the agreement subject to approval as to form by the County Attorney.				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):	C9	
	X				
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
		X			
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Cyndi Toler, Purchasing Officer				
PRESENTER(S):	Cyndi Toler, Purchasing Officer				
RECOMMENDATION:	Approve				
TIMING:	Routine				
DISCUSSION:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virginia Electric and Power Company (VEPCO) received a Special Use Permit (SUP) and Conditional Rezoning approval on June 25, 2021 to construct a lined sanitary landfill in order to dispose of the Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) on the property adjacent to the Bremono Power Station, which will affect existing ground water wells within a 1.5 mile radius of the Power Station, including two Fork Union Sanitary District (FUSD) wells and private wells. • Fluvanna County will need to construct a new water supply system and will allow the affected areas to access this system if they choose to. • As part of the SUP and Conditional Rezoning approval, VEPCO proffered funds for these water supply improvements. • This project agreement is to begin that process by the establishment of a Preliminary Engineering Report which will evaluate and provide recommendations for a proposed water system to provide a safe and reliable potable water source for residents and businesses within FUSD. • A Notice to Proceed will only be issued for this project once approval from VEPCO is received and funding in place. 				
FISCAL IMPACT:	N/A				
POLICY IMPACT:	N/A				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A				
ENCLOSURES:	Dewberry Project Agreement #13				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other
	X	X	X		

This Project Agreement #13 and Agreement Amendment (the “**Project Agreement**”) made this ____ day of _____, 2021, between Fluvanna County, Virginia and its Fork Union Sanitary District (together the “**County**”), a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and Dewberry Engineers Inc. (the “**Consultant**”), a New York corporation authorized to transact business in Virginia, is an addendum to that TERM CONTRACT BETWEEN COUNTY AND ARCHITECT/ENGINEER FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES dated the 31st day of October, 2018 (including all exhibits, and as modified by any amendments or addendums thereto, herein referred to as the “**Agreement**”). All defined terms in the Agreement shall have the same meaning in this Project Agreement unless the context used herein requires otherwise.

Whereas, pursuant to the Agreement the County shall issue written task orders to the Consultant as services are needed;

Whereas, the Consultant submitted a proposal dated November 23, 2021 “Fork Union Water Supply System Preliminary Engineering Report”, attached hereto as **Attachment 1** (the “**Proposal**”) and made a material part hereof;

Whereas, the County desires that the Consultant complete the work and services set forth in the Proposal related to the Project and system (each as defined below), including, without limitation, the services described in the “Scope of Services” section therein as:

- Task 1 – Project Kickoff and Data Collection/Review
- Task 2 – Water Treatment Process Evaluation
- Task 3 – Raw and Finished Water Distribution System Evaluation
- Task 4 – Preliminary Engineering Report (“**PER**”);

Whereas, the Consultant desires to perform the work described in the Proposal and this Project Agreement and agrees to complete all work and services necessary and related thereto (together referred to as the “**Services**” or the “**Task Order**”).

For good and valuable consideration, the parties hereby agree as follows:

ARTICLE I: THE AGREEMENT, EXHIBITS, AND BACKGROUND

The foregoing recitations are incorporated by reference into this Project Agreement.

The foregoing exhibits are attached hereto and made a material part of this Project Agreement:

1. **Exhibit 1:** Excerpts of the Fluvanna County Board of Supervisor’s meeting packet related to the “ZMP 21:02 Virginia Electric and Power Company” from June 16, 2021 (the “Board Packet”);
2. **Exhibit 2:** The Fluvanna County Planning Commission meeting packet from May 11, 2021 (the “PC Packet”);

3. **Exhibit 3:** June 25, 2021 letter from Douglas Miles, Community Development Director of Fluvanna County to Dominion Energy regarding ZMP 21:02 Virginia Electric and Power Company / Tax Maps 59 (A) 27 and 62 (A) 7 (“BOS Action Letter ZMP”);
4. **Exhibit 4:** Statement of Proffers dated March 31, 2021 (the “Statement of Proffers”);
5. **Exhibit 5:** Community Meeting Letter 4-16-21;
6. **Exhibit 6:** September 29, 2020 letter from Amanda B. Tornabene, Vice President and Chief Environmental Officer of Dominion Energy to David K. Paylor, Director of the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, regarding the Drinking Water Supply Well Survey;
7. **Exhibit 7:** June 28, 2021 letter from Douglas Miles, Community Development Director of Fluvanna County to Dominion Energy regarding SUP 21:03 Virginia Electric and Power Company / Tax Maps 59 (A) 27 and 62 (A) 7 (the “BOS Action letter SUP”);
8. **Exhibit 8:** Map of Parcels & Addresses within 1.5 miles of Dominion Brema Power Station – undated (the “Undated Map”); and
9. **Exhibit 9:** Map of Parcels & Addresses within 1.5 miles of Dominion Brema Power Station – dated June 22, 2020 (the “Dated Map”).

The above exhibits are collectively referred to as the “**exhibits**”, with each being an exhibit. The Undated Map and the Dated Map are collectively referred to as the “**Maps**”.

Virginia Electric and Power Company (referred to interchangeably as “**VEPCO**” or “**Dominion Energy**”) submitted applications to the County for a rezoning and special use permit (“**SUP**”) as described in the attached exhibits, such rezoning and SUP were approved by the Board of Supervisors subject to certain conditions, proffers and agreements described in the exhibits (collectively referred to as the “**VEPCO Agreements**”). As described in detail in the exhibits, the County is relying on funding from VEPCO to finance this particular Project at Fork Union - as their activities related to a coal ash pond in the Fork Union Area affect the existing Fork Union Sanitary District (“**FUSD**”) well system based public water supply and this new system will need to be implemented to serve the population/businesses in the affected area which is defined to be: (i) that area being a 1.5 mile radius surrounding the site (see Maps) and (ii) any customers/areas served by FUSD wells which will need to be closed or taken offline because of VEPCO’s activities related to the coal ash pond/remediation as described in the exhibits. The “affected area” means those areas described in (i) or (ii).

The **Project at Fork Union** includes at minimum the following:

1. The populations/persons/businesses in the affected area as described above and, in the exhibits, must have the ability to be served by this new Fork Union Water Supply System (the system must be made available to them) (the “**system**”);

2. Two (2) FUSD wells are within the 1.5-mile radius and will need to be taken offline and replaced by the system;
3. All FUSD customers currently served by those 2 wells being taken offline (in addition to all persons/customers in the actual 1.5-mile radius who may be on private wells or using FUSD) all must have access to this new public water system and be able to hook up if they choose to;
4. The Project, and the system, must include all “Water Supply Improvements” contemplated by the exhibits;
5. In addition to those requirements which relate specifically to the environmental factors related to VEPCO’s activities, the County understands that the work involved in this Project may require or call for replacement of the all or most of the existing FUSD systems; and
6. The County understands that the Consultant may recommend that the wells at Omahundro and Morris that are not within the 1.5-mile radius / affected area, and thus which can continue in operation, be reconstituted as auxiliary water and not a main point of supply - the PER must address this item specifically.

In additional to all other requirements set forth herein or in the Proposal, the Task Order and the PER required by this Task Order must:

1. Address all Project requirements, issues, conditions as set forth above and in the exhibits hereto;
2. Address all the issues and matters required by the exhibits so that the County may obtain the funding from VEPCO as contemplated by the exhibits (“funding” as used herein means the “Advance”, “Water Supply Payment”, “Public Amenity Payment” and “Transportation Payment”, each as defined in Exhibit 4, the Statement of Proffers, and any other payments from VEPCO contemplated under the exhibits related to the Project);
3. Include an updated revised project budget based on the reports, information and recommendations contained in the PER; if the PER includes alternatives, then a budget for each alternative must be included in the PER; and
4. The Project at Fork Union and the system design must serve the affected areas and the affected populations - i.e., allow the ability for them to have connections if they choose - as well as serving others in the area.

The Consultant understand and acknowledges, the “**Water Supply Payment**” being the main funding for the Project is contingent on certain matters outside of the County's control including VEPCO's obtaining a permit (as described in the Statement of Proffers).

This Project Agreement is an addendum to and made a material part of the Agreement. The parties hereto agree that except as specifically and expressly modified hereby that Agreement remains in full force and effect and the provisions of the Agreement are incorporated herein and are a material part hereof.

ARTICLE II: TASK ORDER

Consultant shall provide all work and services as needed and necessary or desired to complete Services on the Task Order consistent with all provisions of this Project Agreement,

Exhibit 1 and the Agreement.

The County's project manager for technical inquiries relating to this Project Agreement shall be:

Mr. Eric Dahl
 County Administrator
 132 Main Street
 Palmyra, VA 22963
 Phone: (434) 591-1930
 E-mail: edahl@fluvannacounty.org

Billing inquiries should be directed to Cyndi Toler, Purchasing Officer, whose contact information appears below in Article VI.

ARTICLE III: EXHIBITS AND RESOLVING CONFLICTS

The rights and duties of the County and Consultant applicable to the County's projects under this Project Agreement are set forth in the following Agreement Documents:

- (i) This Project Agreement;
- (ii) Attachment A;
- (iii) Exhibits 1-9 hereto;
- (iv) The Agreement including exhibits thereto; and
- (v) The County of Fluvanna General Terms Conditions and Instructions to Bidders and Contractors, being a portion of Attachment 1 to the Agreement.

Whenever possible, the terms of the above Agreement Documents shall be read together, however in the event of a conflict, the order of preference above shall govern which Agreement Document will control. In other words, (i) shall control over (ii) to (v) above; (ii) shall control over (iii) to (v) above; (iii) shall control over (iv) and (v) above; and (iv) shall control over (v) above.

ARTICLE IV: FEES

Consistent with the Proposal, the Consultant will receive a not-to-exceed fee of ONE HUNDRED FORTY-NINE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED FIFTEEN AND NO/100 DOLLARS (\$149,715.00); based on actual time worked and materials (and other direct costs); which shall be payable by the County, upon completion and proper invoice by the Consultant as described herein.

The flat fees are not-to exceed amounts. The hourly fees up to the not-to-exceed total per task shall be payable by the County upon proper invoice by the Consultant as described herein. The Consultant shall submit invoices to the County monthly for services actually rendered on each subtask and upon final completion. The invoice shall describe the services rendered to date with specificity. The Consultant will be paid within forty-five (45) days of receipt of a valid invoice

following final acceptance of all work by the County. No invoice may be provided by the Consultant to the County until the items or services purchased have been delivered to, inspected by and accepted by the County. In no event shall the fees invoiced or due under this Project Agreement exceed \$149,715.00 total. **In no event shall the final payments be made until the Project and Task Order are fully completed to the sole satisfaction of the County.**

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Proposal, the Consultant shall be paid the lower of the hourly rate for the title/type of person actually performing the work set forth the Proposal hereto or the hourly rate set forth in Exhibit 3 to the Agreement (being that Term Contract between County and Architect/Engineer for Professional Services dated October 31, 2018); up to the not-to-exceed fees for the Task Order Services set forth in this Project Agreement. For clarification, the rate charged for a “Technical Advisor” shown on Exhibit 1 as \$205 would only apply if that person was at minimum an “Engineer VIII”; the rate charged for a “Project Manager” would only apply if that person was at minimum an “Engineer VI”; and so forth consistent with or less than the rates as set forth in the Agreement. The County shall be billed for increments of an hour based on Consultant’s standard procedure except as otherwise required by the Agreement. The “other direct costs” identified in the Proposal must be billed to the County at cost without mark up of any kind up to an amount not to exceed the cost set out for each of the “other direct costs” in the Proposal.

No subcontractors may work on this Project Agreement.

The fee includes all fees, costs and charges of any kind to perform all the services and work, including supplying at its own cost and expense any necessary tools, equipment or materials, necessary or desirable for completion of the task specified.

ARTICLE V: TERM

Consultant shall with due diligence and dispatch assiduously pursue these Task Orders to completion ONLY AFTER THE COUNTY ISSUES A NOTICE TO PROCEED, but in any event such Services and work must be completed to the sole satisfaction of the County within 8 months of issuance of a written Notice to Proceed by the County under this Project Agreement. Time being of the essence. A Notice to Proceed will be issued as soon as the County receives the Advance from VEPCO. Pursuant to the Statement of Proffers, VEPCO must pay the Advance to County “within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of an approved Project Budget and proof of a contract or contracts for Water Supply Improvements...” This Project Agreement is a contract for Water Supply Improvements and will trigger the Advance. The County will send this Project Agreement to VEPCO in due course after execution by the parties hereto. A preliminary approved Project Budget was included in Exhibit 1 and has already been provided to VEPCO. The County’s obligations under this Project Agreement are contingent on the County’s receipt of the Advance from VEPCO under the VEPCO Agreements; and further the Project is contingent on the funding from VEPCO as defined herein. The County may terminate this Project Agreement immediately upon notice to the Consultant in the event VEPCO fails to meet any of the VEPCO Agreements related to funding of the Project.

ARTICLE VI: MISCELLANEOUS

As appropriate to the context, the singular will include the plural and vice versa, and reference to one gender will include the others. This Project Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which will be considered the Project Agreement for all purposes of proof. In addition to allowing electronic signatures upon an electronic copy of this Project Agreement, as provided by Virginia law, facsimile signatures upon any signature page will be considered to be original signatures. This Project Agreement contains the entire understanding of the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and is to be modified only by a writing signed by the parties to this Project Agreement. This Project Agreement will be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the respective parties and their successors. This Project Agreement is not assignable by either party, except by operation of law. The legal address for the County and for the Consultant and the addresses for delivery of Notices and other documents related to the administration of this Project Agreement are as follows:

County:

ATTN: Eric Dahl, County Administrator
Fluvanna County
P.O. Box 540
Palmyra, VA 22963
Telephone (434) 591-1930
FAX (434) 591-1911

With a copy to:

Fluvanna County Attorney
414 East Jefferson Street
Charlottesville, VA 22902

Consultant:

Dewberry Engineers Inc.
ATTN: Dan Villhauer
4805 Lake Brook Drive, Suite 200
Glen Allen, VA 23060
Telephone: (804) 290-7957
Facsimile: (804) 290-7928

Any party may substitute another address for the one set forth above by giving a notice in the manner required. Any notice given by mail will be deemed to be received on the fifth (5th) day after deposit in the United States mail. Any notice given by hand will be deemed to be received when delivered. Notice by courier will be deemed to have been received on the date shown on any certificate of delivery.

“Applicable Law(s)” means all applicable Federal, Commonwealth of Virginia or local laws, ordinances, statutes, rules, regulations, standards, or similar criteria, including without limitation the Act; and

Consultant shall, at his/her/their own expense, be solely responsible for protecting its employees, sub-consultants, material suppliers, and all other persons from risk of death, injury or bodily harm arising from or in any way related to the Services or the site where it is being performed (“Work Site”). In addition, Consultant agrees to act in accordance with the rules and regulations administered by Applicable Law, including and without limitation, federal law, the CDC and the Virginia Department of Health guidance related to COVID-19 and OSHA.

In witness whereof the undersigned duly authorized representatives have executed this Project Agreement on the dates set forth beside their respective signatures.

Consultant:
Dewberry Engineers Inc.

County:
Fluvanna County

By: _____ Date: _____ By: _____ Date: _____
Name: _____ Name: _____
Title: _____ Title: _____

Fork Union Sanitary District
By: _____ Date: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____

Approved as to form:

By: _____
Fluvanna County Attorney, by Kristina M. Hofmann, Deputy Fluvanna County Attorney

November 23, 2021

Mr. Eric M. Dahl
County Administrator
County of Fluvanna
132 Main Street
Palmyra, Virginia 22963

**RE: Proposal for Professional Engineering Services
Fork Union Water Supply System Preliminary Engineering Report**

Dear Mr. Dahl:

Dewberry Engineers, Inc. (Dewberry) is pleased to submit this proposal to prepare a preliminary engineering report for the proposed Fork Union Water Supply System. Dewberry's Project Understanding, Scope of Services, and Fee have been developed based on phone and email correspondence. The Work will be performed in accordance with the Term Agreement for Professional Engineering Services, executed October 8, 2018.

PROJECT UNDERSTANDING

It is our understanding that the Virginia Electric and Power Company (VEPCO) received a Special Use Permit (SUP) and Conditional Rezoning approval on June 25, 2021 to construct a lined sanitary landfill in order to dispose of the Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) on the property adjacent to the Bremo Power Station, which will affect existing ground water wells within a 1.5 mile radius of the Power Station, including two Fork Union Sanitary District (FUSD) wells and private wells. In order to provide a safe and reliable potable water source for the residents and business users in the FUSD, Fluvanna County (County) will need to construct a new water supply system and will allow the affected areas to access this system if they choose to. As part of the SUP and Conditional Rezoning approval, VEPCO proffered funds for these water supply improvements.

The new water supply system will take raw water from the proposed James River Water Authority (JRWA) raw water main near the intersection of Route 6 and Route 656, or another connection location as determined in coordination with the County during the initial project kickoff phase. Once connected to the JRWA raw water main, it is anticipated that the proposed water supply system will include the following components:

- 1 Million Gallon (MG) Raw Water Ground Storage Tank
- Raw Water Pump Station
- Raw Water Transmission Main to the new Water Treatment Plant (WTP)
- 0.5 Million Gallon per Day (MGD) WTP, expandable to 1 MGD
- Finished Water Distribution Main(s)
- 0.5 MG Elevated Water Storage Tank

Portions of the existing FUSD water system will remain online and will be incorporated into the new water supply system, including, but not limited to:

- Omohundro Well Facility (likely as an auxiliary water supply source)
- Morris Well Facility (likely as an auxiliary water supply source)
- Existing water distribution piping
- Existing elevated tanks

The purpose of this Preliminary Engineering Report (PER) will be to evaluate and provide recommendations for the proposed water system to provide a safe and reliable potable water source for residents and businesses within the FUSD. This will include the evaluation of raw water quality of the James River at the withdrawal location, determination of the most suitable treatment process for the water treatment plant, evaluation of the optimum location of the storage tanks, pump stations, and water treatment plant, evaluation for integrating the existing infrastructure into the proposed system, and determination of the alignments and sizes of the raw water and finished water distribution mains. At the conclusion of this task, the County will be provided with a comprehensive report, approved by the Virginia Department of Health, that will outline the recommended Fork Union Water Supply System with estimated project costs and implementation schedule.

SCOPE OF SERVICES

The proposed Scope of Services is described below:

Task 1 – Project Kickoff and Data Collection/Review

This will include the following tasks:

1. Attend and lead the project kickoff meeting, including preparing agenda and meeting minutes.
2. Meet with the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) to review the proposed project and solicit feedback regarding the proposed water system.
3. Coordinate obtaining data for the PER, including, but not limited to the following:
 - a. JRWA raw water system hydraulics and operating protocol
 - b. Water quality and treatment process data at nearby surface water treatment plants
 - c. GIS and parcel data for the potential pipeline alignments and facility locations
 - d. Type of treatment process for nearby surface water treatment plants, including the new Louisa County water treatment plant

Task 2 – Water Treatment Process Evaluation

This task will include evaluating the raw water quality data to determine treatability goals and the efficacy of various treatment processes to meet these goals. Results of this task will be utilized to identify the recommended treatment process and will assist in determining the target water age in the finished water distribution system to assist in siting the water treatment plant, distribution system piping, and elevated tank.

1. Evaluate existing water quality data from proposed JRWA intake location and other nearby surface water treatment plants and summarize data.
2. Collect raw water samples and complete full primary and secondary contaminant water quality analysis for proposed JRWA raw water withdrawal location.
3. Based on existing data and water quality evaluation, develop two (2) potential treatment processes to evaluate for the new water treatment plant.
4. Collect raw water samples from the JRWA raw water withdrawal location and complete bench scale testing to evaluate the effectiveness of the different treatment processes to remove the identified contaminants and disinfection byproduct precursors. Refer to **Attachment B - Bench Scale Testing Scope** for additional information.
5. Prepare process flow diagrams for each treatment process.
6. Prepare preliminary process calculations for each treatment process.
7. Coordinate with equipment vendors for preliminary equipment selection and sizing for each treatment process.
8. Prepare conceptual site layout for each treatment process.
9. Identify up to three (3) potential locations of the water treatment plant site.
10. Complete a desktop environmental review for each potential water treatment plant location.
11. Evaluate residuals disposal options for each treatment process and site.
12. Prepare budgetary construction cost estimates for each treatment process.
13. Prepare life cycle cost estimates for each treatment process.

Task 3 – Raw and Finished Water Distribution System Evaluation

This task will include the evaluation of the raw water and finished water pumping, storage, and transmission system for the Fork Union water system. This will include the following tasks:

1. Determine the preliminary sizing and configuration of the raw water ground storage tank, booster station, and connection to the JRWA raw water transmission main at the intersection of Route 6 and Route 656 for each proposed water treatment plant location.
2. Determine preliminary sizing and configuration of the finished water pump station and distribution main for each water treatment plant location.
3. Evaluate up to three locations of the elevated water storage tank including distribution main sizing, water age and quality, domestic pressures, and fire flow availability.
4. Evaluate and provide recommendations for how to combine the new water system into the existing FUSD water system.
5. Prepare budgetary construction cost estimates for distribution system pump stations, storage tanks, and distribution mains for each water treatment plant location.
6. Prepare life cycle cost estimates for distribution system pump stations, storage tanks, and distribution mains for each water treatment plant location.

Task 4 – Preliminary Engineering Report

This task will include the preparation of the preliminary engineering report based on the work completed in the previous tasks.

1. Prepare a comprehensive draft report summarizing the results of the evaluation, providing a comparison of each alternative evaluated, and providing recommendations for the proposed Fork Union Water Supply System.
2. Meet with Fluvanna County to review the draft report.
3. Revise the draft report based on Fluvanna County review comments and submit the final report to VDH for review and approval.
4. One (1) presentation to the Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors to provide an overview of the report and present the recommendations for the Fork Union Water Supply System.

SCHEDULE

Dewberry proposes to submit the draft Preliminary Engineering Report within 8 months of the notice to proceed date.

FEE

Dewberry proposes to perform the scope of service described herein for a lump sum fee of **\$149,715**.

Refer to **Attachment A – Work Breakdown Structure and Cost Estimate** for additional details.

CLARIFICATIONS AND EXCLUSIONS

1. Topographic or boundary survey is not included.
2. Geotechnical services, soil testing, or materials testing is not included.
3. Assistance with property or easement acquisition is not included.
4. Pilot studies are not included.
5. Environmental surveys or assessments/reports are not included.
6. Preparation and submittal of permit applications and/or obtaining new or modified permits is not included.
7. Design and permitting of the recommended project are not included.

Mr. Eric M. Dahl
Proposal for Professional Engineering Services
Fork Union Water Supply System Preliminary Engineering Report
November 23, 2021
Page 5 of 5

We look forward to the opportunity to serve Fluvanna County on this project. If you have any questions, or require additional information, please feel free to contact us.

Sincerely,
Dewberry Engineers Inc.



Danylo A. Villhauer, P.E.
Associate Vice President

Attachment A: Work Breakdown Structure and Cost Estimate

Attachment B: Bench Scale Testing Scope

Q:\PROPOSAL\2021\Fluvanna County\Fork Union Water Supply System PER\2021.11.23 - Fork Union WTP PER Scope and Fee Proposal.docx

Fluvanna County							
Fork Union Water Supply System Preliminary Engineering Report							
Attachment A - Work Breakdown Structure and Cost Estimate							
	QA/QC (Engineer VIII)	Project Manager (Engineer VI)	Process Engineer (Engineer V)	Project Engineer (Engineer III)	Project Engineer (Engineer I)	Other Direct Costs	Totals
Task/Subtask	\$ 205.00	\$ 175.00	\$ 160.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 100.00		
Task 1 - Project Kickoff and Data Collection/Review							
1 Project Kickoff Meeting	3	3					6
2 Meeting with VDH	3	3					6
3 Coordinate obtaining data for PER	4	16	4		24		48
Subtotal Hours	10	22	4	0	24	N/A	60
Subtotal Cost	\$ 2,050.00	\$ 3,850.00	\$ 640.00	\$ -	\$ 2,400.00	\$ -	\$ 8,940.00
Task 2 - Water Treatment Process Evaluation							
1 Evaluate existing water quality data	2	12			8		22
2 Collect raw water samples and complete full primary and secondary analysis	1	2			12	\$ 5,000.00	15
3 Develop two (2) potential treatment processes	2	8	4		8		22
4 Bench Scale Testing	4	32	120		100	\$ 8,000.00	256
5 Prepare process flow diagram of each treatment process	2	8			24		34
6 Prepare preliminary process calculations for each treatment process	2	4			16		22
7 Coordinate with equipment vendors for preliminary equipment selection and sizing	2	16			24		42
8 Prepare conceptual site layout for each treatment process	2	16			40		58
9 Identify up to three (3) potential locations of the water treatment plant site	2	8			8		18
10 Complete a desktop environmental review for each potential water treatment plant location	1	4			9		14
11 Evaluate residuals disposal options for each process and site	2	24			12		38
12 Prepare budgetary construction cost estimates for each process	2	8			16		26
13 Prepare life cycle cost estimates for each process	2	8			16		26
Subtotal Hours	26	150	124	0	293	N/A	593
Subtotal Cost	\$ 5,330.00	\$ 26,250.00	\$ 19,840.00	\$ -	\$ 29,300.00	\$ 13,000.00	\$ 93,720.00
Task 3 - Raw and Finished Water Distribution System Evaluation							
1 Determine preliminary sizing and configuration of raw water facilities for each WTP site	2	16			24		42
2 Determine preliminary sizing and configuration of finished water facilities for each WTP site	2	16			24		42
3 Evaluate elevated water storage tank location and water main sizing	2	16			24		42
4 Evaluate and provide recommendations for how to combine into the existing FUSD system	1	4			12		17
5 Prepare budgetary construction cost estimates for each process	1	4			8		13
6 Prepare life cycle cost estimates	1	4			8		13
Subtotal Hours	9	60	0	0	100	N/A	169
Subtotal Cost	\$ 1,845.00	\$ 10,500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -	\$ 22,345.00
Task 4 - Preliminary Engineering Report							
1 Prepare draft report	8	80			24		112
2 Meet with Fluvanna County to review report	3	3					6
3 Revise draft report and submit final report to VDH for review and approval	2	12			8		22
4 Board of Supervisors presentation	4	8					12
Subtotal Hours	17	103	0	0	32	N/A	152
Subtotal Cost	\$ 3,485.00	\$ 18,025.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,200.00	\$ -	\$ 24,710.00

Total Labor Costs Tasks 1 - 4

Task 1 - Project Kickoff and Data Collection/Review	\$ 8,940.00
Task 2 - Water Treatment Process Evaluation	\$ 93,720.00
Task 3 - Raw and Finished Water Distribution System Evaluation	\$ 22,345.00
Task 4 - Preliminary Engineering Report	\$ 24,710.00
Tasks 1-4 Total Fee	\$ 149,715.00

Attachment B – Bench Scale Testing Scope

Bench Testing Protocol Development and Coordination

After selection of the two treatment processes to be evaluated, Dewberry will prepare a treatability testing protocol. The protocol will outline a testing plan targeted at addressing the objectives of the project. The first objective is to compare the efficacy of the technologies for total organic carbon (TOC) and dissolved organic carbon (DOC) removal. The second objective is to compare the disinfection byproduct (DBP) formation potential in the waters following treatment.

The protocol will address the following elements:

- Study objectives
- Required equipment, samples, and consumables and the responsible party
- Initial recommended reactor operating conditions (chemical dose rates, reaction times, and operating conditions such as pH and temperature)
- Sampling and analytical schedule for internal measurements and certified laboratory analysis
- Logs for data entry and operating notes

Dewberry will submit a draft protocol, then host a conference call to review the protocol prior to initiating testing. Dewberry will be responsible for collecting raw water samples and transporting to our treatability lab. Dewberry will also be responsible for obtaining testing supplies and contracting with a commercial lab for sample analysis.

Bench Testing

Testing will be performed in two phases. The objective of the first phase is to compare the efficacy of the selected technologies for TOC and DOC removal. The objective of the second phase is to optimize the best-performing technology or technologies by repeating up to three test conditions and performing DBP formation potential testing.

In the first phase, Dewberry will perform bench scale tests on raw water for two treatment processes. Dewberry assumes up to 5 test conditions for each process will be evaluated. Depending on the processes selected, variables could include chemical dosing rates or reaction conditions such as retention time or pH. The specific variables to be tested will be identified in the protocol.

Dewberry will perform the bench testing as outlined in the agreed upon protocol. Dewberry will run duplicate reactors for each test condition. For two processes, five variables, and duplicate reactors, this represents 20 bench tests. At the start and end of each bench test, the water will be sampled for TOC, DOC, pH, and temperature. TOC and DOC will be analyzed by a commercial lab. pH, temperature, and chlorine residual will be measured by Dewberry. Temperature will also be collected in the field during sample collection.

During the first phase, Dewberry will also perform a chlorine demand test on the raw water to inform chlorine dosing and buffering requirements for the Phase 2 DBP formation potential testing. Target chlorine residual, residence time, and pH will be included in the Phase 1 protocol. Dewberry will test up to four chlorine doses and three pH buffer doses at 5 time intervals. During the test, Dewberry will monitor the chlorine residual and pH at the selected time intervals.

Upon receiving the results from the commercial lab, Dewberry will summarize the results of the testing in a Phase 1 Memorandum. Dewberry will host a conference call to review the results of the memorandum and the team will select the test condition to advance for DBP formation potential testing.

For Phase 2, Dewberry will collect a fresh sample of raw water. Dewberry will repeat the two treatment conditions selected to generate treated water samples, using duplicate reactors for each condition. The TOC and DOC of the raw water and of the treated water samples will be measured. Dewberry will then chlorinate the treated water samples and a control sample (raw water) and incubate them for established time periods at the appropriate temperature to simulate distribution system conditions. The chlorine doses and incubation periods will be identified in the testing protocol. For the purpose of scope and fee development, Dewberry assumes up to three chlorine doses will be tested for each of the two treatment conditions and the control. Each condition will be sampled at up to six time intervals. At the specific time intervals, samples will be removed from the incubator, preserved, and sent to a commercial laboratory for TTHM and HAA₅ analysis. The residual chlorine, temperature, and pH of each sample will be measured by Dewberry at each sample collection interval.

Bench Testing Report

Upon receiving the commercial lab results from Phase 2, Dewberry will develop a report that describes the tests performed and the results. Analytical results and lab observations will be included. Dewberry will host a conference call to review the results and will incorporate one iteration of revisions prior to a final submittal.

**FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT**

TAB B

MEETING DATE:	June 16, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	ZMP 21:02 Virginia Electric and Power Company				
MOTION:	I move that the Board of Supervisors (Approve/deny/defer) this request to conditionally rezone from the A-1, Agricultural, General District to the I-1, Industrial, Limited District on 224.5 +/- acres of Tax Map 59 Section A Parcel 27 and Tax Map 62 Section A Parcel 7 along with the seven (7) proffered conditions dated March 31, 2021 submitted by the applicant.				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative:		N/A
		X			
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
	X				
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Douglas Miles, Community Development Director				
PRESENTER(S):	Douglas Miles, Community Development Director				
RECOMMENDATION:	At its meeting on May 11, 2021, the Planning Commission recommended Approval of ZMP 21:02 (5-0); Mrs. Murray-Key moved to recommend Approval and Mr. Johnson seconded. AYES: Bibb, Johnson, Lagomarsino, Murray-Key and Zimmer.				
TIMING:	Normal Public Hearing review process				
FISCAL IMPACT:	N/A				
POLICY IMPACT:	Regarding ZMP 21:02 VA Electric and Power Company the Board of Supervisors may: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approve this request, allowing the land use to be permitted there; OR • Deny this request, preventing the land use from being constructed; OR • Defer this request and make a final decision at a later Board meeting date. 				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	Review of a proposed Conditional Rezoning in accordance with Chapter 22, Article 20 of the Fluvanna County Code Zoning Ordinance. Application was received on April 1, 2021. Planning Commission reviewed the request on May 11, 2021.				
ENCLOSURES:	- Virginia Electric and Power Company Staff Report with proffers - Dominion Rezoning Application				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other
	X				

VIA HAND DELIVERY

April 1, 2021

Mr. Douglas Miles, AICP, CZA
Community Development Director
Fluvanna County Department of Planning and Community Development
P.O. Box 540
Palmyra, VA 22963

RE: **Dominion Energy – Bremo Power Station – Proposed CCR Landfill
Rezoning and Special Use Permit Applications Submittal**

Mr. Miles:

The attached material is being submitted in support of the above referenced project and in accordance with the County of Fluvanna Planning and Community Development Department requirements.

This submittal includes both the Rezoning Application and Special Use Permit Application components as well as the associated review fee checks.

Should you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Laura Zuranski at (804) 512-1326 or laura.m.zuranski@dominionenergy.com

Sincerely,



Thomas Effinger
Director, Environmental

RECEIVED

APR 1 2021

**Fluvanna County
Planning Dept**



COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
COUNTY OF FLUVANNA
Application for Rezoning

RECEIVED
BOS2021-12-15 p.286/665

APR 1 2021

Fluvanna County
Planning Dept

Owner of Record: Virginia Electric and Power Company Applicant of Record: Brandon Stites

Address: 120 Tredegar St, Richmond, VA 23219 Address: 600 E. Canal St, Richmond, VA 23219

Phone: 804-921-4710 Fax: N/A Phone: 804-921-4710 Fax: N/A

Email: PG.Environmental@dominionenergy.com Email: brandon.stites@dominionenergy.com

Representative: Laura Zuranski

Address: 120 Tredegar St, Richmond, VA 23219

Phone: 804-512-1326 Fax: N/A

Email: PG.Environmental@dominionenergy.com

Note: If applicant is anyone other than the owner of record, written authorization by the owner designating the applicant as the authorized agent for all matters concerning the request shall be filed with this application.

If property is in an Agricultural Forestal District, or Conservation Easement, please list information here: N/A

Tax Map and Parcel(s) 62-A-7, and 59-A-27

Acreage 216 and 7.3 Current Zoning A-1

Is parcel in Land Use Valuation Program? [X] No [] Yes

Deed Book and Page: D.B.72, PG. 353, D.B. 308, PG

Location of Parcel: See Attached

If any Deed Restrictions, please attach a copy

Requested Zoning I-1 Proposed Use of Property Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) Landfill and associated support structures

Affidavit to Accompany Petition for Rezoning

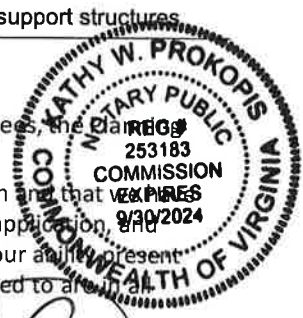
By signing this application, the undersigned owner/applicant authorizes entry onto the property by County Employees, the Planning Commission, and the Board of Supervisors during the normal discharge of their duties in regard to this request.

I/We, being duly sworn, depose and say that we are Owner/Contract Owner of the property involved in this application and that we are familiarized ourselves with the rules and regulations of the Zoning Ordinance with respect to preparing and filing this application, and that the foregoing statements and answers herein contained and the information on the attached map to the best of our ability present the argument on behalf of the application herewith requested and that the statements and information above referred to are true and correct to the best of our knowledge.

Date: 3/31/2021 Signature of Owner/Applicant: Brandon Stites

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31 day of MARCH, 2021 Register # 253183

My commission expires: SEPT. 30, 2024 Notary Public: Kathy W. Prokopis



All plats must be folded prior to submission to the Planning Department for review. Rolled plats will not be accepted.

Office Use Only
Date Received: Pre-Application Meeting: PH Sign Deposit Received: Application #: ZMP ;

\$1,000 fee paid: Mailing Costs: \$20.00 per Adjacent Property Owner after first 15, Certified. Paid:

Proffer or Master Plan Amendment: \$750.00 plus mailing costs. Paid:

Election District: Planning Area:

Public Hearings

Planning Commission Board of Supervisors

Advertisement Dates: Advertisement Dates:

APO Notification: APO Notification:

Date of Hearing: Date of Hearing:

Decision: Decision:

**Rezoning Statement
Fluvanna County
Bremo Power Station CCR Landfill**

A. Proposed Use of Property

Virginia Electric and Power Company d/b/a Dominion Energy Virginia (“VEPCO”) is seeking to rezone two parcels identified as Tax Parcel Nos. 62-A-7 and 59-A-27 (collectively, the “Property”) from A-1, General Agricultural to I-1, Limited Industrial in order to construct a lined landfill (the “Landfill”) for the final disposition of coal combustion residuals (CCRs) that are currently located on the adjacent Bremo Power Station property (the “Power Station”).

Parcel 62-A-7 is 216.6 acres and has no habitable or functional structures. It is bounded to the north by Bremo Road, to the east by a private parcel, to the south by the James River and to the west by Parcel 59-A-27. A CSX Transportation right-of-way is located along the southern boundary while a VEPCO transmission line right-of-way bisects the site in an east-west direction. The parcel is tree and scrub covered and has been recently logged but is not suitable for agricultural activities.

Parcel 59-A-27 is approximately 7.3 acres and is located to the west of adjacent Parcel 62-A-7. It is bounded to the north by Bremo Road, to the east and south by Parcel 62-A-7, and to the west by the Power Station. The parcel is heavily wooded, and an unoccupied mobile home is present on site. The parcel is not suitable for agricultural activities.

See Exhibit A for a general location map and Exhibit B for tax maps associated with this application.

Landfills are not permitted in the A-1 district, but are permitted by special use permit (“SUP”) in the I-1 district. VEPCO proposes to file an accompanying SUP application for approval of the Landfill.¹ The proposed Landfill will be located on the northern portion of Parcel 62-A-7 and will occupy approximately 65 acres. Proffers included with this application voluntarily restrict any other industrial use on the Property. The proposed setbacks from adjacent parcels, roadways, and water bodies will meet or exceed regulatory location criteria. The limits of the proposed Landfill have been established to minimize visual impacts from neighboring properties, Bremo Road, and the James River. The minimum distance from the southern limit of the Landfill materials to the James River exceeds 2,000 feet. The Landfill will be designed, constructed and operated in strict accordance with federal and state laws and regulations. See Exhibit C for additional details on proposed improvements. The need for the Landfill and the requested rezoning is set forth in greater detail below.

B. General Information and Reasons for Request

The Power Station began operating as a coal-fired plant in the County in 1931. The four power units at the Power Station burned coal until units 1 and 2 were retired in 1972. In 2014, units 3 and 4 were converted to gas and then retired in 2019. The CCRs that were produced as a by-product of energy generation at the Power Station have been processed and stored in impoundments (ponds) at the Power Station site.

¹ While the Landfill will be located entirely on Parcel 62-A-7, Parcel 59-A-27 will be used during construction as a construction laydown yard and accessory staging area to support the Landfill. While storage yards, machine shops, and other light manufacturing uses are permitted by-right in the I-1 district, VEPCO intends to include Parcel 59-A-27 in the SUP to authorize any other accessory uses that would not otherwise be permitted by-right on that parcel. Following construction, this parcel will remain undeveloped as a buffer for the Landfill. See SUP application for additional information.

In 2019, the General Assembly of Virginia enacted legislation that requires VEPCO to remove the CCRs from the existing CCR impoundments at the Power Station and deposit the CCRs into a lined landfill that meets federal and state regulatory requirements and/or be recycled.² In order to comply with this state law mandate, VEPCO is seeking to rezone the Property so that the Landfill may be constructed and the CCRs transferred accordingly. The Power Station property, which is comprised of an assemblage of parcels includes portions zoned I-1 (Limited Industrial) and A-1 (General Agricultural). The requested rezoning is consistent with the zoning and use of the Power Station and other uses in the area, including the CSX rail line and the transmission line that bisects the Property.

C. Consistency with Good Planning Practices, the Comprehensive Plan, and Adjacent Land Uses

As described above, the proposed zoning to I-1 and the use of the Property for a Landfill and related purposes is consistent with health, safety, welfare and good zoning practices. The removal of CCRs from the Power Station site and their disposition in the Landfill is required and will be conducted in accordance with controlling federal and state laws. Additional information will be included in the forthcoming SUP application.

The location of the proposed Landfill is adjacent to the Power Station industrial zoning. CCRs will be hauled by truck from the existing impoundments to the Landfill using on-site access roads that will prevent hauled material from being transported upon or through County roads. The site will be designed to minimize visual impacts from surrounding properties and will have no adverse impacts on neighboring landowners.

Based on the future land use designations included in the Fluvanna County *2015 Comprehensive Plan* (the "Comprehensive Plan"), the Property is designated for Rural Residential (Parcel 59-A-27) and Rural Preservation (Parcel 62-A-7). The Rural Residential designation anticipates primarily residential - clustered residential with conserved open space or large-lot development. The primary land uses planned in the Rural Preservation areas are "farmland, preservation zones, or otherwise environmentally sensitive land with scattered housing."³ Given the location of the Property directly adjacent to the Power Station, it is unreasonable to expect that it would develop in a residential manner. However, upon final closure, the Landfill will be covered by soil and native vegetation or an engineered composite barrier overlain by synthetic turf. It will remain in open space and "preserved" from future development. Accordingly, the proposed Landfill is consistent with the preservation goals of the Comprehensive Plan and will retain the Rural Preservation character of the area, particularly as it transitions from the A-1 property to the east (Parcel 62-A-8) to the industrially zoned Power Station property to the west.

² Federal (40 C.F.R. § 257 et seq.) and Commonwealth of Virginia (9VAC20-81-130) regulations.

³ Comprehensive Plan at p. 37.

RECEIVED

APR 1 2021

STATEMENT OF PROFFERS
Virginia Electric and Power Company
Bremo Power Station

Fluvanna County
Planning Dept

March 31, 2021

Virginia Electric and Power Company (the "Applicant") in this zoning case, pursuant to §15.2-2298 of the *Code of Virginia* (1950)(as amended) and the Fluvanna County Zoning Ordinance, for itself and its successors and/or assigns, voluntarily proffers that the development of the property known as Fluvanna County PIN Numbers 59-A-27 and 62-A-7 (the "Property") under consideration will be developed according to the following conditions if the zoning to Industrial, Limited, District I-1 is granted.

1. USE RESTRICTIONS: The Property shall only be used for the following uses (which are otherwise permitted in the I-1 District):
 - A. Uses Permitted By-Right
 - i. Offices
 - ii. Contractor's storage yards
 - iii. Lumberyards
 - iv. Machine shops
 - v. Manufacturing, light
 - vi. Solid waste collection facilities
 - vii. Utilities, minor
 - viii. Uses accessory to the above uses
 - B. Uses permitted by Special Use Permit only
 - i. Sanitary landfills
 - ii. Solid waste material recovery facilities
 - iii. Telecommunication facilities
 - iv. Utilities, major
 - v. Uses accessory to the above uses
2. WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENTS: To ensure the continued provision of a safe and reliable potable water source for residents and users in the Fork Union Sanitary District ("FUSD"), the Applicant shall pay the County an amount (the "Water Supply Payment") to be used towards the construction of and connection to a new water intake from the James River to serve the FUSD, and related water treatment, storage and connection costs related to provision of potable water to the FUSD (collectively, the "Water Supply Improvements").
 - A. The Water Supply Payment shall be calculated as either 1.) that portion of a new joint water system (the "Joint Water System") to be developed pursuant to certain agreements with Louisa County, Virginia ("Louisa") that is attributable to

providing water to the FUSD (the “Joint Water System Payment Option”) or 2.) the County’s cost to develop and operate a new water system constructed solely to serve the FUSD (the “FUSD System Option”), if the County and Louisa mutually agree to terminate the Joint Water System project. Regardless of whether the County chooses the Joint Water System Payment Option or the FUSD System Option, the Applicant’s obligation to make the Water Supply Payment shall not exceed \$47,148,330.00 (the “Dominion Cap”). The Dominion Cap includes \$35,361,247.00 for anticipated project costs in accordance with Schedule A and \$11,787,083.00 set aside for unanticipated project costs.¹ Unanticipated project costs shall be utilized only in the event that the amounts listed in Schedule A are insufficient to cover anticipated project costs.

- B. Applicant shall not be required to pay the FUSD System Option if the Joint Water System project is terminated as a result of any unilateral action by the County or an action otherwise within the County’s reasonable control (excluding any action(s) arising under Section 3.1.c of that certain “Agreement Between Louisa County, Virginia, Fluvanna County, Virginia, the Louisa County Water Authority, and the James River Water Authority Regarding the James River Water Pipeline” dated October 1, 2013, should Louisa fail to cure an asserted breach of such agreement by the County).
- C. If the Dominion Cap is met before the completion of the Water Supply Improvements, the remaining cost(s) that exceed the Dominion Cap shall be borne by the County (the “County Contribution”), however the County is under no obligation to complete any of the Water Supply Improvements if the Dominion Cap is exceeded. FUSD System Option payments may not be used to fund a Joint Water System Payment Option and vice versa, except that should the County’s chosen Water Supply Improvements option terminate (in accordance with the termination limitations set forth in Section 2.B. above), the County may use paid portions of the Water Supply Payment towards the remaining Water Supply Improvements option and the Applicant shall pay the remainder of the remaining option, up to the Dominion Cap for that option.

3. PUBLIC AMENITY/RECREATION AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE MITIGATION PAYMENT: The Applicant shall pay the County \$500,000 (the “Public Amenity Payment”) to construct park, recreation and/or green space area(s)(i.e., playground, baseball field, basketball court)(the “Public Amenities”) in a location or locations to be determined by the Board at its sole discretion.
4. TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS AND ROAD MAINTENANCE:

¹ The anticipated project costs identified on Schedule A for each component of the Water Supply Improvements are estimates. The amounts are not based on final engineering calculations and are not intended to reflect the budgeted or actual cost of each category of improvements. Budgeted and actual costs shall be identified and paid in accordance with Section 5 of these proffers.

- A. The Applicant shall submit a traffic management plan as part of the overall site development plan. The traffic management plan shall, at minimum, i.) address the location and use of construction entrances and access roads, ii) ensure that oversized deliveries are scheduled during off-peak times, and iii) ensure that access routes to and from the site are planned to minimize conflicts.
- B. The Applicant shall reimburse the Virginia Department of Transportation (“VDOT”) for such improvements and road maintenance to Bremono Road and West Bottom Road that are agreed to between the Applicant and VDOT related to the development and use of the Property, up to but not to exceed \$2 million dollars (the “Transportation Payment”).

5. PAYMENT AND PERMITTING CONTINGENCIES:

- A. Within a reasonable time prior to committing to the Water System Improvements option it will undertake, the County shall submit to Applicant an initial scope of work, schedule, and total budget for each phase of the Water Supply Improvements (each a “Project Budget” and collectively, the “Project Budgets”). Nothing herein shall prohibit the County from submitting Project Budgets that, in total, exceed the Dominion Cap, provided that the collective costs for the Water Supply Improvements that exceed the Dominion Cap shall be paid, if at all, pursuant to a County Contribution.
- B. Dominion will only reimburse the County for actual costs incurred and paid by the County for Water System Improvements under the following conditions:
 - i. Within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of an approved Project Budget and proof of a contract or contracts for Water Supply Improvements, Applicant shall pay the County a construction advance in the amount of \$2,128,300.00 (the “Advance”).
 - ii. Following payment of the Advance, the County will provide Dominion with a monthly accounting (“Monthly Accounting”) of all invoices the County has paid, along with evidence of such payment by the County, for invoices the County has paid in satisfaction of work performed on the Water Supply Improvements that are in accordance with an approved Project Budget and contractual obligations related to the Water Supply Improvements. If the County has paid no invoices in any month, the County will submit documentation to Dominion of “no activity.” Dominion shall have the right to request evidence of the completion of work undertaken or payment of invoices for reimbursement before providing reimbursement to the County.
 - iii. Within sixty (60) days of Dominion’s receipt of invoices paid by the County, or if additional information is requested by Dominion, within thirty (30) days after receipt of that


information (whichever is longer), Dominion shall reimburse the County for actual costs incurred and paid by the County for Water System Improvements.

- iv. In the event the actual cost of the completed Water System Improvements to Fluvanna County is less than the Dominion Cap, the Dominion Cap shall be reduced to reflect actual costs, and Dominion's reimbursement shall be adjusted to reflect actual costs to the County.
 - v. If the cost of Water System Improvements is offset by the James River Water Authority, Louisa County, or any other source, then that portion of any invoice shall be specifically identified in the Monthly Accounting and that portion of any invoice or payment is not subject to reimbursement under this agreement. Where state and/or federal funding sources become available to pay for all or a portion of the Water System Improvements, the Water Supply Payment shall be reduced up to any such amount unless i) the County reasonably applies for and is denied such funding or ii) the County obtains funding but reasonably uses such funds to pay for alternative improvements outside of the FUSD.
- C. Other than reimbursing the County for the Water Supply Improvement in the manner described in this Section, the Applicant shall have no right or obligation to control, direct and/or participate in any aspect of the design, cost, or construction of the Water Supply Improvements, which authority shall remain within the Board's sole discretion, at all times.
- D. Except for the Advance, Applicant's obligation(s) to pay i) the Water Supply Payment, ii) the Public Amenity Payment and iii) the Transportation Payment shall be contingent on Applicant's obtaining all local and state permits and any other applicable approvals required to construct a CCR Landfill on the Property as required by *Code of Virginia* §10.1-1402.03, and other applicable authorities. Notwithstanding any provision(s) herein to the contrary, the Applicant's obligation to make all or any unpaid portion of the Water Supply Payment shall terminate if construction of the Water Supply Improvements has not commenced by the time the Landfill begins accepting CCRs or is not completed within three (3) years after the Landfill is fully closed and covered.
6. USE OF LOCAL WORKFORCE: The Applicant shall work with its contractors to identify opportunities for utilizing, developing, and hiring local workers in accordance with *Code of Virginia* § 10.1-1402.03(F).
7. PERMITS: The Applicant shall acquire all necessary permits from all applicable regulatory bodies of the state and federal government and copies of such permits shall be provided to the County upon request. The Applicant shall prepare and maintain periodic

reports as required by the permits, and copies of such reports shall be provided to the County upon request.

OWNER

By:


Brandon Stites

Vice-President

Project Construction

Virginia Electric and Power Company d/b/a
Dominion Energy Virginia, a wholly owned
subsidiary of Dominion Energy Inc.

Schedule A

Raw Water Intake on the James River and Raw Waterline to Route 6

Detail	Costs
Construction and Support	
Raw Water Intake & Pump Station (1MGD)	\$3,000,000
12" Raw Waterline (2.75 miles)	\$2,750,000
Easement Acquisition	\$1,361,000
Environmental Costs	\$282,330
Cultural Resource Phase 1 Costs	\$255,000
Total	\$7,648,330

Raw Waterline on Rt. 6 & Water Treatment Plant/Pump Station on County-Owned Property

Detail	Costs
Raw Water Storage Tank and Pump Station (1MGD)	\$3,000,000
12" Raw Waterline (3.5 miles)	\$3,500,000
Water Treatment Plant & Pump Station	\$6,500,000
Onsite Lab & Chemical Storage Building	\$1,000,000
Easement Acquisition	\$1,400,000
Total	\$15,400,000

FUSD New Waterlines & Existing Waterline Upgrades within 1.5 miles of Bremono Coal Ash Boundary

Detail	Costs
New Finished Waterlines (4.8 miles)	\$4,800,000
Elevated Water Storage Tank (.5MGD)	\$2,500,000
Existing Waterline Upgrades (3.5 miles)	\$3,500,000
Easement Acquisition (10%) (EWST)	\$1,080,000
Total	\$11,880,000

Partial Engineering	\$432,917
Total	\$35,361,247



COUNTY OF FLUVANNA

"Responsive & Responsible Government"

BOS2021-12-15 p.295/665
132 Main Street
P.O. Box 540
Palmyra, VA 22963
(434) 591-1910
Fax (434) 591-1911
www.fluvannacounty.org

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS STAFF REPORT

To: Fluvanna County Planning Commission
Request: A-1 to I-1 Conditional Rezoning

From: Douglas Miles, AICP, CZA
District: Fork Union Election District

Public Hearing:

A conditional rezoning request from A-1 zoning to I-1 zoning as a Board of Supervisors Public Hearing on Wednesday June 16, 2021 at 7:00 pm in the Fluvanna County Library Meeting Room.

Owner:

Virginia Electric and Power Company (Dominion Energy Virginia)

Requested Action:

ZMP 21:02 Virginia Electric and Power Company – A Conditional Rezoning from the A-1, Agricultural, General District to the I-1, Industrial, Limited District on 224.5 +/- acres of Tax Map 59 Section A Parcel 27 and Tax Map 62 Section A Parcel 7. The properties are located on the south line of Bremono Road and 0.2 miles west of Spring Road. The subject properties are within the Rural Residential and Rural Preservation Planning Areas and the Fork Union Election District.

Existing Land Use:

Single-family dwelling or vacant

Planning Area:

Rural Residential and Rural Preservation Planning Areas

Proposed Use:

Virginia Electric and Power Company d/b/a Dominion Energy Virginia ("VEPCO") is seeking to rezone two (2) parcels identified as Tax Map 62 Section A Parcel 7 and Tax Map 59 Section A Parcel 27 (collectively the "Property") from A-1, General Agricultural to I-1, Limited Industrial in order to construct a lined landfill (the "Landfill") for the final disposition of coal combustion residuals (CCRs) that are currently located on the adjacent Bremono Power Station property (the "Power Station") along the James River.

Landfills are not permitted in the A-1 District, but are permitted by Special Use Permit ("SUP") within the I-1 District. VEPCO has filed an accompanying SUP application for approval of the Landfill. While the Landfill will be located entirely on Parcel 62-A-7, Parcel 59-A-27 will be used during construction as a construction laydown yard and accessory staging area to support the Landfill. While storage yards, machine shops, and other similar light manufacturing uses are permitted by right in the I-1 District. VEPCO intends to include Parcel 59-A-27 in the SUP request to authorize any other accessory uses that would not otherwise be permitted by right on that parcel. Then following construction, it will remain undeveloped as a buffer for the Landfill.

The proposed Landfill will be located on the northern portion of Parcel 62-A-7 and it will occupy approximately 65 acres. The proffers included with this application voluntarily restrict any other industrial use on the Property. The proposed setbacks from adjacent parcels, roadways, and water bodies will meet or exceed regulatory location criteria. The limits of the proposed Landfill have been established to minimize visual impacts from neighboring properties, Bremono Road, and the James River. The minimum distance from the southern limit of the Landfill will be designed, constructed and operated in strict accordance with both federal and state laws and regulations.

General Information:

The Bremono Power Station began operating as a coal-fired plant in Fluvanna County back in 1931. The four power units at the Power Station burned coal until units 1 and 2 were retired in 1972. In 1950, unit 3 came online and then in 1958 unit 4 did as well at this location. In 2014, units 3 and 4 were converted to gas and then they were retired in 2019. The CCRs that were produced as a by-product of energy generation at the Power Station have been processed and stored in impoundments (ponds) at the Power Station site. They now need to be relocated from the pond and placed into the proposed Landfill through this conditional rezoning and special use permit.

In 2019, the General Assembly of Virginia enacted legislation that requires VEPCO to remove the CCRs from the existing CCR impoundments at the Power Station and deposit the CCRs into a lined landfill that meets federal and state regulatory requirements and/or be recycled. In order to comply with this state law mandate, VEPCO is seeking to rezone the Property so that the Landfill may be constructed and the CCRs transferred accordingly. The Power Station property, which is comprised of several, existing parcels which includes portions of I-1 and A-1 zoning. The requested rezoning is consistent with the zoning and use of the Power Station and other uses in the area, including the CSX rail line and their transmission line that bisects the Property.

The location of the proposed lined Landfill is adjacent to the Power Station industrial zoning. The CCRs will be hauled by truck from the existing impoundments to the Landfill using on-site access roads that will prevent the hauled material from being transported upon or through County roads that are maintained by VDOT. The applicant has proffered to reimburse VDOT for road improvements and road maintenance to Bremono Road and West Bottom Road that are agreed to between the Applicant and VDOT related to the development and use of the Property, up to but not to exceed \$2 million dollars. Additional proffered conditions have been offered towards a County water system that would be constructed to allow for potable water to replace well water as required by Virginia General Assembly legislation to avoid any future water contamination.

2015 Comprehensive Plan:

The future land use designations included in the 2015 Comprehensive Plan designates the Property for Rural Residential – Parcel 27 and Rural Preservation – Parcel 7. The primary land uses planned in the Rural Preservation Area are farmland, preservation zones, or otherwise environmentally sensitive land with limited housing. Given the location of the Property directly adjacent to the Power Station, it is unreasonable to expect that it would develop in a residential manner. However, upon final closure, the Landfill will be covered by soil and native vegetation

or an engineered composite barrier overlain by synthetic turf. It will remain in open space and it will be preserved from future development along the James River.

2019 Virginia General Assembly:

Legislation passed during the 2019 General Assembly requires VEPCO to remove approximately 6.2 million cubic yards of coal ash currently stored in the North Ash Pond at Bremo Power Station within fifteen (15) years. This coal ash must be recycled or placed in a lined landfill that meets both the Federal Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) and Virginia CCR regulations. The 2015 Federal CCR regulations and subsequent Virginia CCR regulations are what VEPCO is required to meet and the 2018 Virginia legislation allowed for closure of former impoundments where the CCR material has been removed and a continued moratorium on other impoundments. The 2018 legislation also called for proposals to determine the feasibility and costs of recycling the CCR impoundments. VEPCO has selected the landfill option to properly dispose of the Coal Combustion Residuals at the Bremo Power Station which will be reviewed by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) for Solid Waste Permit approval along with the state and federal permits needed to complete the proposed land use for compliance purposes.

Conclusion:

This zoning map amendment (ZMP) request is generally consistent with the stated intent of the Comprehensive Plan. VEPCO has operated the Bremo Power Station within this portion of the County for over ninety (90) years by providing power to the County and overall region along with employment to County residents and taxation to Fluvanna County. Changing times towards cleaner options to produce energy has brought VEPCO to this point where the industrial zoning request is necessary in order to construct the Landfill on the Property. The Statement of Proffers seeks to address the necessary items in order to construct the Landfill and closeout the Bremo Power Station and properly store the CCRs within the proposed lined Landfill on the Property.

Suggested Motion:

I move that the Board of Supervisors (Approve/deny/defer) this request to conditionally rezone from the A-1, Agricultural, General District to the I-1, Industrial, Limited District on 224.5 +/- acres of Tax Map 59 Section A Parcel 27 and Tax Map 62 Section A Parcel 7 along with the seven (7) proffered conditions dated March 31, 2021 submitted by the applicant.

Applicant White Binder Attachments:

Statement of Proffers dated March 31, 2021
 AECOM supporting GIS maps and layouts
 Rezoning and Special Use Permit Applications
 Rezoning and Special Use Permit Textual Statements

**FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT**

TAB C

MEETING DATE:	June 16, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	SUP 21:03 Virginia Electric and Power Company				
MOTION:	I move that the Board of Supervisors [approve/deny/defer] SUP 21:03, to permit a Special Use Permit request in the I-1, Industrial, Limited District to permit a sanitary landfill with respect to 224.5 +/- acres of Tax Map 59 Section A Parcel 27 and Tax Map 62 Section A Parcel 7 subject to the eight (8) amended conditions listed within the staff report.				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative:		N/A
		X			
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
	X				
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Douglas Miles, Community Development Director				
PRESENTER(S):	Douglas Miles, Community Development Director				
RECOMMENDATION:	At its meeting on May 11, 2021, the Planning Commission recommended Approval of SUP 21:03 (5-0); Mrs. Murray-Key moved to recommend Approval and Mr. Johnson seconded. AYES: Bibb, Johnson, Lagomarsino, Murray-Key and Zimmer.				
TIMING:	Normal Public Hearing review process				
FISCAL IMPACT:	N/A				
POLICY IMPACT:	Regarding SUP 21:03 VA Electric and Power Company the Board of Supervisors may: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approve this request, allowing the land use to be permitted there; OR • Deny this request, preventing the land use from being constructed; OR • Defer this request and make a final decision at a later Board meeting date. 				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	Review of a proposed Special Use Permit in accordance with Chapter 22, Article 20 of the Fluvanna County Code Zoning Ordinance. Application was received on April 1, 2021. Planning Commission reviewed the request on May 11, 2021.				
ENCLOSURES:	Virginia Electric and Power Company Staff Report with recommended conditions, Dominion SUP Application, APO Memo Dominion Letters, Brema CCR, Community Meeting Letter.				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other
	X				



COUNTY OF FLUVANNA

"Responsive & Responsible Government"

BOS2021-12-15 p.301/665
132 Main Street
P.O. Box 540
Palmyra, VA 22963
(434) 591-1910
Fax (434) 591-1911
www.fluvannacounty.org

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS STAFF REPORT

To: Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors
Request: Special Use Permit for a Landfill

From: Douglas Miles, AICP, CZA
District: Fork Union Election District

Public Hearing:

A Special Use Permit to permit a sanitary landfill as a Board of Supervisors Public Hearing on Wednesday, June 16, 2021 at 7:00 pm in the Fluvanna County Library Meeting Room.

Owner:

Virginia Electric and Power Company (Dominion Energy Virginia)

Requested Action:

SUP 21:03 Virginia Electric and Power Company – A Special Use Permit request in the I-1 Industrial, Limited District to permit a sanitary landfill with respect to 224.5 +/- acres of Tax Map 59 Section A Parcel 27 and Tax Map 62 Section A Parcel 7. The properties are located on the south line of Bremo Road and 0.2 miles west of Spring Road. The subject properties are within the Rural Residential and Rural Preservation Planning Areas and the Fork Union Election District.

Existing Land Use:

Single-family dwelling or vacant

Planning Area:

Rural Residential and Rural Preservation Planning Areas

Proposed Use:

Virginia Electric and Power Company d/b/a Dominion Energy Virginia ("VEPCO") is seeking to rezone two (2) parcels identified as Tax Map 62 Section A Parcel 7 and Tax Map 59 Section A Parcel 27 (collectively the "Property") from A-1, General Agricultural to I-1, Limited Industrial in order to construct a lined landfill (the "Landfill") for the final disposition of coal combustion residuals (CCRs) that are currently located on the adjacent Bremo Power Station property (the "Power Station") along the James River.

Landfills are not permitted in the A-1 District, but are permitted by Special Use Permit ("SUP") within the I-1 District. VEPCO has filed an accompanying SUP application for approval of the Landfill. The Landfill will be located entirely on Parcel 62-A-7, Parcel 59-A-27 will be used during construction as a construction laydown yard and accessory staging area to support the Landfill. Storage yards, machine shops, and other similar light manufacturing uses are permitted by right in the I-1 District. VEPCO intends to include Parcel 59-A-27 in the SUP request to authorize any other accessory uses that would not otherwise be permitted by right on that parcel. Then following the site construction, it will remain undeveloped as a buffer for the Landfill use.

The proposed Landfill will be located on the northern portion of Parcel 62-A-7 and it will occupy approximately 65 acres. The proffers included with this application voluntarily restrict any other industrial use on the Property. The proposed setbacks from adjacent parcels, roadways, and water bodies will meet or exceed regulatory location criteria. The limits of the proposed Landfill have been established to minimize visual impacts from neighboring properties, Bremono Road, and the James River. The minimum distance from the southern limit of the Landfill will be designed, constructed and operated in strict accordance with both federal and state laws and regulations.

General Information:

The Bremono Power Station began operating as a coal-fired plant in Fluvanna County back in 1931. The four power units at the Power Station burned coal until Units 1 and 2 were retired in 1972. In 1950, Unit 3 came online and then in 1958 Unit 4 did as well at this location. In 2014, Units 3 and 4 were converted to gas and then they were retired in 2019. The CCRs that were produced as a by-product of energy generation at the Power Station have been processed and stored in impoundments (ponds) at the Power Station site. They now need to be re-located from the pond and placed into the proposed Landfill through this conditional rezoning and special use permit.

In 2019, the General Assembly of Virginia enacted legislation that requires VEPCO to remove the CCRs from the existing CCR impoundments at the Power Station and deposit the CCRs into a lined landfill that meets federal and state regulatory requirements and/or be recycled. In order to comply with this state law mandate, VEPCO is seeking to rezone the Property so that the Landfill may be constructed and the CCRs transferred accordingly. The Power Station property, is comprised of several, existing parcels which includes portions of I-1 and A-1 zoning. The requested rezoning is consistent with the zoning and use of the Power Station and other uses in the area, including the CSX rail line and a VEPCO transmission line that bisects the Property.

The location of the proposed lined Landfill is adjacent to the Power Station industrial zoning. The CCRs will be hauled by truck from the existing impoundments to the Landfill using on-site access roads that will prevent the hauled material from being transported upon or through County roads that are maintained by VDOT. The applicant has proffered to reimburse VDOT for road improvements and road maintenance to Bremono Road and West Bottom Road that are agreed to between the Applicant and VDOT related to the development and use of the Property, up to but not to exceed \$2 million dollars. Additional proffered conditions have been offered towards a County water system that would be constructed to allow for potable water to replace well water as required by Virginia General Assembly legislation to avoid future well water contamination.

2015 Comprehensive Plan:

The future land use designations included within the 2015 Comprehensive Plan designates the Property for Rural Residential – Parcel 27 and Rural Preservation – Parcel 7. The primary land uses planned in the Rural Preservation Area are farmland, preservation zones, or otherwise environmentally sensitive land with scattered housing. Given the location of the Property directly adjacent to the Power Station, it is unreasonable to expect that it would develop in a residential manner. However, upon final closure, the Landfill will be covered by soil and native

vegetation or an engineered composite barrier overlain by synthetic turf. It will remain in open space and it will be preserved from future development along the James River.

Landfill Screening Requirements:

The applicant has generally indicated that they will completely screen the Landfill from all directions. Therefore, Condition 8 has been added since the May 11, 2021 Planning Commission meeting in order to clarify both how and when the Landfill use will be screened from all of the adjacent properties and the general view shed along the James River looking into the Property.

The Fluvanna County Zoning Ordinance under Section 22-24-7 Screening (3) Objectionable Features (Refuse areas) states these features shall be screened from the view of public roads, rights-of-way and all adjacent properties. Additional landscaping and screening information can be found in Article 24 Landscaping and Tree Protection of the Fluvanna County Zoning Ordinance that will be implemented at the time of Site Development Plan review and approval.

2019 Virginia General Assembly:

Legislation passed during the 2019 General Assembly requires VEPCO to remove approximately 6.2 million cubic yards of coal ash that is currently stored in the North Ash Pond at Bremo Power Station within fifteen (15) years. This coal ash must be recycled or placed in a lined landfill that meets both the Federal Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) and Virginia CCR regulations. The 2015 Federal CCR regulations and subsequent Virginia CCR regulations are what VEPCO is required to meet and the 2018 Virginia legislation allowed for closure of former impoundments where the CCR material has been removed and a continued moratorium on other impoundments. The 2018 legislation also called for proposals to determine the feasibility and costs of recycling the CCR impoundments. VEPCO has selected the landfill option to properly dispose of the Coal Combustion Residuals (CCRs) at the Bremo Power Station that will be reviewed by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) for Solid Waste Permit approval along with the state and federal permits needed to complete the proposed land use for full compliance purposes.

Special Use Permit Analysis:

This is a special use permit request for a lined sanitary landfill to be constructed by the property owner, Virginia Electric and Power Company d/b/a Dominion Energy Virginia, in order to properly dispose of the Coal Combustion Residuals (CCRs) on property adjacent to the Bremo Power Station. The applicant has worked with Fluvanna County staff since June of 2020 on the available options that have been made available to them through the 2019 VA General Assembly legislation. The main issue that Fluvanna County had and shared with VEPCO was the need for the creation of a safe and reliable potable water source for residents and business owners in the Fork Union Sanitary District (FUSD) that is located in the southern portion of Fluvanna County.

The proposed land use is classified as a Sanitary Landfill and is defined in the Zoning Ordinance:

Sanitary landfill: A place for the disposal of solid wastes approved in accordance with the regulations of the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).

Sanitary Landfills are permitted by SUP in the I-1 and I-2 Zoning Districts and are subject to an approved site development plan. The applicant intends to file their Landfill Sketch Plan to be reviewed by federal, state and county agencies provided that this SUP request is approved by the Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors following the required Public Hearing and any comments.

Conclusion:

This special use permit (SUP) request it is generally consistent with the stated intent of the 2015 Comprehensive Plan. VEPCO has operated the BreMO Power Station within this portion of the County for over ninety (90) years by providing power to the County and the overall region along with employment to County residents and taxation to Fluvanna County. Changing times towards cleaner options to produce energy has brought VEPCO to this point where the industrial zoning request is necessary in order to construct the Landfill on the Property. The Statement of Proffers seeks to address the necessary items in order to construct the Landfill and to closeout the BreMO Power Station and properly store the CCRs within the proposed lined Landfill on the Property.

Recommended Conditions:

If approved, The Planning Commission and Staff recommend the following conditions:

The Bold Text in Condition 1 was amended by the Planning Commission on May 11, 2021. The Red bold text has been revised for the Board of Supervisors consideration by both the Applicant and County Staff, to include their respective attorneys, for final consideration.

1. This Special Use Permit is granted for a sanitary landfill use to Virginia Electric and Power Company d/b/a Dominion Energy Virginia or any successors as the owner of such use located on Tax Map 62 Section A Parcel 7 **for the final disposition of coal combustion residuals (CCRs) and related materials that are currently located on the adjacent BreMO Power Station property (the "Power Station") along the James River. for the final disposition of coal combustion residuals (CCRs) and related materials that are currently located on the adjacent BreMO Power Station property (the "Power Station") along the James River. created by the BreMO Power Station.**
2. All site activity required for construction of the sanitary landfill shall be limited to the following days and times: All construction and site deliveries shall be limited to the hours from sunrise to sunset Monday through Saturday with no Sunday construction and site deliveries permitted on the Property.
3. A Construction Traffic Management Plan, including certain mitigation measures shall be developed by the applicant and it shall be submitted to the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) and the County Administrator or his designee for review and approval. The Plan shall address traffic control measures along all state maintained roads leading to the Property for both pre-and post-construction road evaluation and any necessary repairs needed to the public roads

that are required as a result of any damage from the sanitary landfill construction. All VDOT permits must be received and be approved by VDOT and the approved copies shall be provided to the County Administrator or his designee prior to site construction occurring on the premises.

4. A Site Parking and Construction Staging Plan shall be submitted as a part of the Site Development Plan approval process on the Property that demonstrates a site access plan directing both employee and delivery traffic to minimize conflicts with local traffic on state maintained roads leading to the site to avoid traffic delays during peak construction times. The Virginia Department of Transportation shall approve access to the Property and the applicant will be responsible for all necessary commercial entrance and road improvements to the Property.
5. A Site Construction Mitigation Plan shall be submitted as a part of the Site Development Plan approval process that addresses dust mitigation where all **primary** construction roads and areas shall remain dust-free by the use of a water truck or other approved method to keep soil and sediment on the premises. Burning operations must follow all local and state burning restrictions and distances from property lines and combustibles. The plan must address both dust and smoke migration so as not to be of a general nuisance to adjoining property owners during site construction and/or burning operations on the Property.
6. The applicant shall coordinate directly with the Fluvanna County Fire Chief and Fluvanna County Sheriff to provide sanitary landfill educational information and/or training to the respective County personnel responding to the sanitary landfill use in regards to how to respond to any calls for service that may occur on the Property. The Fire Chief and Sheriff shall be provided with the construction manager's direct contact information during construction and the remote sanitary landfill manager's direct contact information during operations on the Property. It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to update Fluvanna County should this sanitary landfill manager's name, phone number and/or e-mail address change on the Property.
7. The Board of Supervisors, or its representative, reserves the right to inspect the property for compliance with these conditions at any time on the Property **with advance notice given to the project team and escorted by Dominion Energy** and they have the authority to revoke this Special Use Permit if the applicant or property owner has substantially breached the conditions of the Special Use Permit.
8. **A vegetative buffer that completely screens the Landfill use shall be installed, where there is not already existing, mature vegetation on the perimeter of the Property as required in the Zoning Ordinance, Section 22-24-7 Screening (3) Objectionable Features and it states these features shall be screened from the view of public roads, rights-of-way and adjacent properties. Site installation of the landscaping plant materials will begin at the time of construction and,**

the applicant shall install at least ten percent of the required landscaping each year of the planned Landfill construction, and it shall be completed prior to the issuance of the Certificate of Completion for the Landfill use.

Suggested Motion:

I move that the Board of Supervisors (Approve/deny/defer) this request to permit a Special Use Permit request in the I-1 Industrial, Limited District to permit a sanitary landfill with respect to 224.5 +/- acres of Tax Map 59 Section A Parcel 27 and Tax Map 62 Section A Parcel 7 subject to the eight (8) amended conditions listed within the staff report.

Applicant White Binder attachments:

Statement of Proffers dated March 31, 2021
AECOM supporting GIS maps and layouts
Rezoning and Special Use Permit Applications
Rezoning and Special Use Permit Textual Statements



COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
COUNTY OF FLUVANNA

Application for Special Use Permit (SUP)

RECEIVED

APR 1 2021

Fluvanna County Planning Dept

Owner of Record: Virginia Electric and Power Company
Applicant of Record: Brandon Stites
Address: 120 Tredegar St, Richmond, VA 23219
Address: 600 E. Canal St, Richmond, VA 23219
Phone: 804-921-4710 Fax: N/A
Phone: 804-921-4710 Fax: N/A
Email: PG.Environmental@dominionenergy.com
Email: brandon.stites@dominionenergy.com

Representative: Laura Zuranski
Address: 120 Tredegar St, Richmond, VA 23219
Phone: 804-512-1326 Fax: N/A
Email: PG.Environmental@dominionenergy.com

Note: If applicant is anyone other than the owner of record, written authorization by the owner designating the applicant as the authorized agent for all matters concerning the request shall be filed with this application.

If property is in an Agricultural Forestal District, or Conservation Easement, please list information here:
N/A

Tax Map and Parcel(s) 62-A-7, and 59-A-27
Acreage 216 and 7.3 Zoning A-1

Deed Book and Page: D.B.72, PG. 353, D.B. 308, PG

Location of Parcel: See Attachment

If any Deed Restrictions, please attach a copy

Request for an SUP for the purpose of: See Attachment

*Ten copies of a sketch plan (8.5x11 inches or 11x17 inches) must be submitted, showing size and location of the lot, dimensions and location of the proposed building, structure or proposed use, and the dimensions and location of the existing structures on the lot.

By signing this application, the undersigned owner/applicant authorizes entry onto the property by County Employees, the Planning Commission, and the board of Supervisors during the normal discharge of their duties in regard to this request and acknowledges that county employees will make regular inspections of the site.

Date: 3/31/2021 Signature of Owner/Applicant: [Signature]
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31 day of MARCH, 2021
Notary Public: Kathy W. Prokopis Register # 253183
My commission expires: SEPT. 30, 2024
Certification: Date: N/A



Table with columns for Office Use Only, Date Received, Pre-Application Meeting, PH Sign Deposit Received, Application #, Fees, Amendment of Condition, Telecommunications Tower fee, Election District, Planning Area, Public Hearings, Planning Commission, Board of Supervisors, Advertisement Dates, APO Notification, Date of Hearing, Decision.

**Special Use Permit Statement
Fluvanna County
Bremo Power Station CCR Landfill**

A. Purpose of Proposed Use

In order to satisfy state law requirements enacted by the Virginia General Assembly in 2019, Virginia Electric and Power Company d/b/a Dominion Energy Virginia (“VEPCO”) is seeking to construct a lined landfill (the “Landfill”) for the final disposition of coal combustion residuals (“CCRs”), on property located adjacent to the Bremo Power Station (the “Power Station”). The property where the proposed Landfill will be located is comprised of two (2) parcels identified as Tax Parcel Nos. 62-A-7 and 59-A-27 (collectively, the “Property”).

Parcel 62-A-7 is 216.6 acres and has no habitable or functional structures. It is bounded to the north by Bremo Road, to the east by a private parcel, to the south by the James River and to the west by Parcel 59-A-27. See Exhibits A and B. A CSX Transportation right-of-way is located along the southern boundary while a VEPCO transmission line right-of-way bisects the site in an east-west direction. The parcel is tree and scrub covered and has been recently logged but is not suitable for agricultural activities.

Parcel 59-A-27 is approximately 7.3 acres and is located to the west of adjacent Parcel 62-A-7. It is bounded to the north by Bremo Road, to the east and south by Parcel 62-A-7, and to the west by the Power Station. The parcel is heavily wooded, and an unoccupied mobile home is present on site. The parcel is not suitable for agricultural activities.

Both parcels are currently zoned A-1, Agricultural, and a rezoning of the Property to I-1, Limited Industrial and the approval of a special use permit (“SUP”) is required before the Landfill may be constructed. VEPCO has filed an accompanying rezoning application seeking a rezoning of the Property to I-1. The Landfill will be designed, constructed and operated in strict accordance with federal and state laws and regulations. The need for the Landfill and supporting information for the requested SUP is set forth in greater detail below.

B. Necessity of the Use

The Power Station began operating as a coal-fired plant in the County in 1931. The four power units at the Power Station burned coal until units 1 and 2 were retired in 1972. In 2014, units 3 and 4 were converted to gas and then retired in 2019. The CCRs that were produced as a by-product of energy generation at the Power Station have been processed and stored at the Power Station site. CCRs include various by-products from the burning of coal (commonly known as coal ash), some of which can be beneficially reused by binding the coal residuals/coal ash for use in wallboard, concrete, roofing materials, and bricks. The remaining CCRs are primarily inert materials similar in nature to fine, dark grey sand.

During the time that the Power Station burned coal for energy production, the CCRs were removed from the Power Station’s various burners, stacks, and other equipment and either sent off-site for reuse or stored in various impoundments on the Power Station site. Originally, these impoundments were scheduled to be closed in-place in accordance with the state and federal regulations and permits in existence and applicable at the time. However, in 2019, the General Assembly of Virginia enacted legislation that requires VEPCO to remove the CCRs from the existing CCR impoundments at the Power Station and deposit the CCRs into a lined landfill that meets federal and state regulatory requirements.¹

¹ See federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 257 et seq., and Commonwealth of Virginia regulations at 9VAC20-81-130.

In the County, landfills are only permitted in the I-1 district by SUP.² The approval of the SUP will allow VEPCO to deposit the CCRs into a lined landfill that meets federal and state regulatory requirements and/or recycled.³ Notably, while the Landfill will be subject to strict design requirements (like a municipal sanitary waste landfill) including the construction/installation of a liner, a cap, and a leachate collection system, impacts to the surrounding area resulting from materials disposal will be significantly less than a sanitary landfill. Instead of trucks hauling solid waste to the site, CCRs from the adjacent property will be transported to the Landfill via internal access roads, then deposited, compacted, and covered in a phased manner that will result in final closure in a shorter timeframe. Additionally, since VEPCO will be working with a known quantity of CCR materials, it can efficiently plan and manage the relocation of the material to the Landfill Property. VEPCO anticipates that it will take approximately 2 years to construct the Landfill, and 8 years to relocate the CCRs and close the Landfill in accordance with state and federal law. Once closed and covered, the Landfill area will be seeded or covered with synthetic turf.

C. Improvements

The Landfill is proposed on Parcel 62-A-7. The proposed Landfill will occupy approximately 65-acres on the north side of the existing transmission line. See Exhibit C. The Landfill will be sized to manage all of the CCRs excavated from the current impoundments and will not receive CCRs from any other location. The location limits of the Landfill are established by federal and state regulations.

Parcel 59-A-27 will be used as the construction lay-down yard (the "Construction Yard") for the Landfill.

The anticipated scope of work for construction of the Landfill is generally as follows.

First, the proper erosion and sediment controls will be installed. Once the controls are installed and the proper Fluvanna County representative approves of controls installation, the ground will be cleared and graded and the stormwater retention ponds created. After the base elevations are established, the Landfill will be overlaid with a composite liner system and the leachate collection system will be installed. The CCRs will be hauled by truck from the existing impoundments on the adjacent property to the Landfill using on-site access roads. The Landfill will be filled, covered, and closed in phases based on the final design elevations. A final cover/cap will consist of a composite barrier system overlain by soil and native vegetation or an engineered composite barrier overlain by synthetic turf. Finally, once the cover system is in place, the site will resemble a natural grassy hill. (See Exhibit D)

A series of storage tanks will also be constructed on the Property to manage leachate collected from the Landfill. This leachate will be treated utilizing a future treatment facility located on Parcel 59-6-2. Paved parking for up to five vehicles will be provided at the storage tanks for maintenance and inspection purposes. (See Exhibit C.)

No permanent habitable structures are proposed. Temporary structures, including mobile office trailers may be installed as needed during construction and operation of the landfill. Any temporary structures will be removed once they are no longer needed. Internal access roads will be constructed on the parcels to facilitate construction, operation, closure, and post-closure care of the Landfill and the leachate storage tanks. Off-site access to the Landfill will be from Bremono Road. No public roads or

² Ordinance at Section 22-11-2.2. While the Ordinance lists "sanitary landfills" as the permitted use, this classification is defined as "a place for the disposal of solid wastes approved in accordance with the regulations of the [Virginia] Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)". While the Landfill is not a "sanitary landfill" as defined by DEQ regulations, it is a "sanitary landfill" for the purposes of the County's Ordinance because it is a "place for the disposal of solid wastes approved in accordance with [DEQ] regulations..."

³ See Exhibit B, a tax map showing the VEPCO parcels with current and proposed uses.

sidewalks will be constructed and no public access will be provided to the Power Station, the Construction Yard, or the Landfill.

D. Protection of Adjoining Property

The location and limits of the proposed Landfill have been established to minimize visual impacts from neighboring properties, Bremono Road, and the James River. Because the Landfill will be north of the VEPCO transmission line, the minimum distance from the southern limit of the Landfill materials to the James River exceeds 2,000-feet. The proposed setbacks from adjacent parcels, roadways, and water bodies will meet or exceed the regulatory location criteria. (See Exhibit C.) Permanent exterior lighting will be provided at the leachate storage tanks, at access road entrances, and at other locations where required for maintenance or inspection. Such lighting will be downward facing.

E. Enhancement of County

The removal of CCRs from the Power Station site and their disposition in the Landfill is required and will be conducted in accordance with controlling federal and state laws. Once closed, the Landfill will be covered by soil and native vegetation or an engineered composite barrier overlain by synthetic turf. It will remain in open space and "preserved" from future development.

F. Consistency with Good Planning Practices, the Comprehensive Plan, and Adjacent Land Uses

As described above and more fully in the Rezoning application, the proposed zoning to I-1 and the use of the Property for a Landfill and related purposes is consistent with health, safety, welfare and good zoning practices. The proposed Landfill and Construction Yard will not be detrimental to the character and development of the adjacent area and will not change the character and the established pattern of the area or community in which it is located. The Landfill is compatible with by-right uses in the I-1 district and will not adversely affect the use and/or value of neighboring property. Draft Conditions that relate to the issuance of the SUP have been provided with this application.



LEGEND
 [Solid Line] Proposed Facility Boundary
 [Dashed Line] 5 mile Buffer



AECOM

**ALEXANDER PROPERTY
 REGIONAL MAP**

DRAWN BY: M. SMITH	REVIEWED BY: P. THIBODEAU	APPROVED BY:	REVISION NUMBER: REV. 0
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FIGURE

DATE: 4/29/2020	DEPT: DOMINION POWER - BREMO POWER STATION
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MEMORANDUM

Date: June 7, 2021
From: Valencia Porter
To: Douglas Miles
Subject: APO Memo Complete

Please be advised the attached letter went out to the attached list of Adjacent Property Owners for the June 16, 2021 Board of Supervisors meeting.



COUNTY OF FLUVANNA

"Responsive & Responsible Government"

BOS2021-12-15 p.313/665
132 Main Street
P.O. Box 540
Palmyra, VA 22963
(434) 591-1910
Fax (434) 591-1911
www.fluvannacounty.org

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS

June 7, 2021

RE: ZMP 21:02 & SUP 21:03 Virginia Electric and Power Company (Dominion Energy Virginia)

Please be advised that the Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors will conduct public hearings on:

Wednesday, June 16, 2021 at 7:00 pm in the Fluvanna County Library (Virtual meeting)

The applicant's representative will be available during the Board of Supervisors meeting for:

ZMP 21:02 Virginia Electric and Power Company – A Conditional Rezoning from the A-1, Agricultural, General District to the I-1, Industrial, Limited District on 224.5 +/- acres of Tax Map 59 Section A Parcel 27 and Tax Map 62 Section A Parcel 7. The properties are located on the south line of Bremono Road and 0.2 miles west of Spring Road. The subject properties are within the Rural Residential and Rural Preservation Planning Areas and the Fork Union Election District.

SUP 21:03 Virginia Electric and Power Company – A Special Use Permit request in the I-1 Industrial, Limited District to permit a sanitary landfill with respect to 224.5 +/- acres of Tax Map 59 Section A Parcel 27 and Tax Map 62 Section A Parcel 7. The properties are located on the south line of Bremono Road and 0.2 miles west of Spring Road. The subject properties are within the Rural Residential and Rural Preservation Planning Areas and the Fork Union Election District.

You are welcome to join the public hearings online and will have an opportunity to comment, if desired. The Board of Supervisors meeting is being held virtually due to the COVID-19 pandemic, instructions for participation in the Board of Supervisors public hearings will be available on the County's website <http://www.fluvannacounty.org> along with the Agenda and staff reports. You can also contact the Fluvanna County Planning & Community Development Department, 8:00 am – 5:00 pm, Monday through Friday. If you have any questions regarding the applications or the public hearings, please contact me at 434.591.1910 or via dmiles@fluvannacounty.org or visit <https://www.dominionenergy.com/BremoCCR> for additional information from Dominion Energy or please e-mail at BremoCCR@dominionenergy.com prior to these scheduled Public Hearings.

Sincerely,

Douglas Miles

Douglas Miles, AICP, CZA
Community Development Director

Name	Street	City	State	Zip
Alexander, Emma, Land & Lumber Corporation	P.O. Box 666	Louisa	Virginia	23093
Anderson, Lillie	237 Spring Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Armstrong, George Estate & Victoria Armstrong	661 Spring Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Armstrong, Lynn Revocable Trust	15 Hickory Hollow Lane	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Armstrong, Marie & Bettie & Armstrong-Green, Kim	108 Pine Grove Terrace	Newark	New Jersey	07106
Armstrong, Nadine	2979 Bremo Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Ayers, Joseph & Ann	P.O. Box 146	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Bamford, John & Margaret	407 Glenawvon Drive	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Banks, Cynthia, Heirs C/O Barry Ross	45 Walkers Lane	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
BB&T	2511 West Bottom Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Beyer, Paul & Deborah	P.O. Box 126	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Black, William	P.O. Box 55	Palmyra	Virginia	22963
Bol Living Trust, Stephen Bol	496 Bremo Bluff Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Boles, John & Linda	1066 Spring Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Bottomley, Cornelious	157 Holman Creek Lane	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Bowles & Associates	4683 James Madison Highway, #C	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Bowles, Molly & Sally, Mary Scruggs	Route 313, Box 49	Quakertown	Pennsylvania	18951
BP	3297 James Madison Highway	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Bremo Trees	616 Lower Bremo Lane	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Brock, Matthew	P.O. Box 1232	Live Oak	Florida	32064
Brookman, Dorothy	1039 West Bottom Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Brookman, Harry	962 West Bottom Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Burruss Timber Associates, David Roby	7 Bliss Lane	Lyme	New Hampshire	03768
Cain, Wayne & Marcia	765 Bremo Bluff Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Carter, Demetria & Habitat for Humanity	105 Crofton Plaza, Suite 9	Palmyra	Virginia	22963
Cheng Revocable Trusts, Cheng, Richard & Theresa	10129 Darmuid Green Drive	Potomac	Maryland	20854
Cloverdale Baptist Church	1222 Cloverdale Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Cloverdale Baptist Church	101 Dora Lane	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Cocke, Charles & Elizabeth	616 Lower Bremo Lane	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Colbert Funeral Home	467 Bremo Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Colbert, Charles Jr.	P.O. Box 143	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Coleman, Frances & Lillie Palmer	2668 Bremo Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Coleman, William Heirs & Richard Coleman	2664 Bremo Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Columbia Baptist Church	116 Rivanna Street	Columbia	Virginia	23038
Crannage, Wendy	331 Bremo Bluff Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022

CSX Transportation	500 Water Street	Jacksonville	Florida	32202
Cummings, Eleanor	417 Spring Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Daugherty, Sheila	2647 Bremo Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Daughtry, Sheila & Lee, Serena	92 West Bottom Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Dave's Small Engine Services	2448 Clvoerdale Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Dodson, Erika	P.O. Box 47746	San Antonio	Texas	78265
Dodson, Robert	P.O. Box 415	Ruckersville	Virginia	22968
Dollar General	4091 James Madison Highway	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Don Unmussig, Cumberland County Administrator	P.O. Box 110	Cumberland	Virginia	23040
Dunn Construction	2511 West Bottom Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Easter, John E II	94 Middle Farms Trace	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Edmonds, Brenda & Juanita Edmonds	10019 Whitefield Street	Fairfax	Virginia	22032
Edmonds, Robert Sr. & Robert Jr.	135 West Bottom Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Elk Hill Farm	P.O. Box 99	Goochland	Virginia	23063
Envoy at The Village	4238 James Madison Highway	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Eric Dahl, Fluvanna County Administrator	P.O. Box 540	Palmyra	Virginia	22963
Etchison, George & Sandy	667 Spring Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Everett, Jason	551 Bremo Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Exley, John & Cheryl	7211 Cold Harbor Road	Mechanicsville	Virginia	23111
Family Dollar	2788 A James Madison Highway	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Farley, Emerson Jr. & Mary	37 East Square Lane	Richmond	Virginia	23238
Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors	P.O. Box 299	Palmyra	Virginia	22963
Fluvanna County Chamber of Commerce	177 Main Street	Palmyra	Virginia	22963
Fluvanna Fix It All Shop	2893 Bremo Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Fork Union Baptist Church	4745 James Madison Highway	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Fork Union Military Academy	4744 James Madison Highway	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Fork Union Pharmacy	4316B James Madison Highway	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Fork Union Presbyterian Church	4464 James Madison Highway	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Fork Union Properties Land Trust, John Foster	16054 James Madison Highway	Palmyra	Virginia	22963
Fork Union Rentals	P.O. Box 175	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Fork Union Sanitary District	P.O. Box 540	Palmyra	Virginia	22963
Fork Union Volunteer Fire Company	P.O. Box 428	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Foster, Edward Jr.	263 Horseshoe Bend Road	Pontotoc	Mississippi	38863
Grace Episcopal Church	754 Bremo Bluff Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Grace Episcopal Church, Mrs. Gertrude White	P.O. Box 95	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Graves, Sayre & Winston, William	60 Magnolia Lane	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022

Gursky, Katheline	1280 Spring Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Hackett, Frank & Cheyenne	1084 Carysbrook Road	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Hanat, Darran	119 Hickory Hollow Lane	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Harper, Henry III & Janet	26 Bayview Drive	Poquoson	Virginia	23662
Harris, Frank & Americus	1015 South Constitution Road	Dillwyn	Virginia	23936
Harris, Mildred Revocable Living Trust	10009 Waters Avenue South	Seattle	Washington	98178
Hartwick, Carl & Linda	664 Bremo Bluff Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Haskins, Alton Jr.	15032 Woolens Lane	Culpeper	Virginia	22701
Hill, Audrey	729 Glenarvon Drive	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Hill, Cora	35 Hopi Way	Palmyra	Virginia	22963
Hill, Dorothy	811 Glenarvon Drive	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Hill, Ellis & Willie Odell, Vince & Lizzie Hill	490 Blueberry Hill Drive	Scottsville	Virginia	24590
Hill, Melissa	65 Spring Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Holloman, Reathea	2425 Bremo Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Holsapple, Denise	2228 Oliver Creek Road	Troy	Virginia	22974
Holsapple, Marilyn	186 Mill Lane	Troy	Virginia	22974
Holsapple, Steve	1309 Mountain View Street	Charlottesville	Virginia	22902
Hostutler, Jeffrey & Susan	812 Spring Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Hughey, Susan	585 Bremo Bluff Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Jake's Gas & Go	4108 James Madison Highway	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
James Madison Rentals	P.O. Box 175	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
James, Fred & Marie, Rosanne Relaford	1969 Penfield Street	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	19138
JCM III	30 Highpockets Road	Cartersville	Virginia	23027
Jefferies Living Trust	P.O. Box 28	New Canton	Virginia	23123
Jenkins, Susan & Audrey Smith	7920 Echols Avenue	Lanham	Maryland	20706
Johnson, Albert West Bottom Baptist Church	398 West Bottom Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Johnson, Blanche	398 West Bottom Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Johnson, Frederick III	1511 Kemper Street	Richmond	Virginia	23220
Johnson, Isaac Estate & Lazarus Johnson	605 Parks Ridge Road	Wilkesboro	North Carolina	28697
Johnson, Lewis	P.O. Box 175	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Johnson, Lewis	539 East River Road	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Johnson, Whitney	1646 Cloverdale Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Jones, Edgar Jr. & Mary	852 West Bottom Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Jones, Paul & Rosalie	871 Bremo Bluff Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Lane, Anna	2007 3rd Street NE	Washington	D.C.	20002
Lee, Michael & Serena	92 West Bottom Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022

Lent, Kathy	2274 Bremono Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Long, Dewitt	P.O. Box 192	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Mark IV LLC	3 Horseback Lane	Palmyra	Virginia	22963
Mawyer, Brenda	1309 Mountain View Street	Charlottesville	Virginia	22902
Maxey, Charles & Ruth	P.O. Box 45	New Canton	Virginia	23123
Maxwell, Kenneth	9018 Dove Creet Court	Louisville	Kentucky	40242
McGrath, Teresa	479 Glenarvon Drive	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Melton, George Jr.	3295 Bremono Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Miggins, Helen & Paula Mickens	520 Chastine Drive	Spartanburg	South Carolina	29301
Monges, Daniel & Jennifer	P.O. Box 124	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Mrs. Rebecca Carter, Buckingham Coutny Administrator	13380 West James Anderson Highway	Buckingham	Virginia	23921
NAACP Fluvanna County Branch 7067	P.O. Box 104	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Napier, Douglas & Shelby	233 Holman Creek Lane	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Oldies & Goodies Thrift Store	3107 James Madison Highway	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Orf, John	2406 Vernon Road	Henrico	Virginia	23228
Owen, Sandra	P.O. Box 799	Nellysford	Virginia	22958
Ownby, John	2259 Rolling Road South	Scottsville	Virginia	24590
Palmer, Avis & Madeline, Brad Palmer	1962 Shores Road	Palmyra	Virginia	22963
Palmer, Florence	281 Spring Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Parrish, Dustin	566 Bremono Bluff Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Parrish, Thomas	P.O. Box 1062	Greenville	South Carolina	29602
Passion Community Church	2723 James Madison Highway	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Patterson, Thomas & Claudine	161 Deer Lane	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Phelps, Jason	1366 Spring Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Pollard, Robert	P.O. Box 121	Scottsville	Virginia	24590
Poore, Thomas & Shirley	3456 Bremono Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Reardon, Edwin	710 Aldridge Lane	Scottsville	Virginia	24590
Ross, Samuel Jr.	224 Spring Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Rudzinski, Kenneth	2218 Cartwright Place	Reston	Virginia	20191
Salomon, Ronald & Susan	393 Bremono Bluff Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Sal's Italian Restaurant & Grille	4316 James Madison Highway	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Sarah Marshall	161 Panamint Trail	Louisa	Virginia	23093
Scarlett's Flowers	4723 James Madison Highway	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Scott's Paint & Body	2762 James Madison Highway	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Shelton, Antonio & Janice	553 Glenarvon Drive	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Sherman, Nicholas	632 Bremono Bluff Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022

Shipp, James Jr.	3003 Sayre Road	Fairfax	Virginia	22031
Sidwell, Glenn & Yupa	P.O. Box 670	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Simorg South Forests	15 Piedmont Center, Suite 1250	Atlanta	Georgia	30305
Slaughter, Judith	P.O. Box 454	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Smith, Julian C/O Brenda Kellerhalls	7401 Landsworth Avenue	Richmond	Virginia	23228
Snoddy, Lola	P.O. Box 54	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Solite Corporation	P.O. Box 27211	Richmond	Virginia	23261
Sorum, Harvey & Alice	1341 Spring Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
St. John's Episcopal Church	43 Washington Street	Columbia	Virginia	23038
St. Joseph Roman Catholic Church	28 Cameron Street	Columbia	Virginia	23038
Stovall, Agnes	P.O. Box 175	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Stovall, Lillie	392 West Bottom Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Tatted Souls	4321 James Madison Highway, Unit 3	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
The Brayvon Company	P.O. Box 1194	Staunton	Virginia	24402
Thessalonia Baptist Church	677 Thessalonia Road	Fork Union	Virginia	23022
Thomas, Michael & Robin	325 Holman Creek Lane	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Top Quality Home Improvements	778 Cloverdale Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Tribble, Tanner & Maria	10259 Windywood Court	Ashland	Virginia	23005
Vanderbilt Mortgage & Finance	500 Alcoa Trail	Maryville	Tennessee	37804
VEPCO CO Wagner, James F	P.O. Box 26666	Richmond	Virginia	23261
Verdery, Linda	347 Bremo Bluff Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
VSI Hardware & Country Store	4312 James Madison Highway	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Wade, Edwin Revocable Declaration of Trust	P.O. Box 913	Troy	Virginia	22974
Walker, Eva	640 Swimford Drive	Myrtle Beach	South Carolina	29588
Wanless, Dennis & Ronda	427 Shadowbrook Drive	Burlington	North Carolina	27215
West Bottom Baptist Church	2757 Bremo Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
West Bottom Cemetary	2757 Bremo Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Wheeler, Elsie	3014 Glenarvon Drive	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
White, Frayser II Revocable Trust, Kay Jefferies	P.O. Box 28	New Canton	Virginia	23123
White, Richard & Lindsay	P.O. Box 55	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Wiley, Thomas Sr.	P.O. Box 187	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Williams, Lucy	31 4th Avenue	Westbury	New York	11590
Williams-Chewning Corp.	P.O. Box 177	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Winston, William & Graves, Sayre	1853 Glenarvon Drive	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Woodard, Kevin & Michaela	997 Bremo Bluff Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Woods, Barry	383 Bremo Bluff Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022

Woodson, Helen	658 Spring Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Young, Eliza & Thelma Bates	12285 West River Road	Palmyra	Virginia	22963

Bremo Power Station Coal Ash Removal Project

Bremo Power Station On-Site Lined Landfill



Overview and Project Description

Consistent with our core values, we have placed a great deal of focus on safety for personnel working on the North Ash Pond closure and the neighboring communities.

Legislation passed during the 2019 Virginia General Assembly requires Dominion Energy to remove all coal ash currently stored in the North Ash Pond at Bremo Power station within 15 years.

In keeping with the statute, Dominion Energy has submitted rezoning and Special Use Permit applications to Fluvanna County with plans to construct and operate a state-of-the-art, lined landfill on Dominion Energy property beside Bremo Power Station.

As part of these applications, Dominion Energy has offered proffers of funding to Fluvanna County to mitigate any potential impacts, including:

- Assurance of safe and reliable potable water source for the FUSD
- Upgrades and/or maintenance for Bremo and West Bottom Roads
- Community park, recreation, and/or green space areas
- Opportunities for local workforce

Key Facts

- 6.2 million cubic yards of coal ash is stored at Bremo Power Station.
- The ash will be transferred from its current location in the North Ash Pond to an adjacent state-of-the-art lined landfill.
- Coal ash will not be transported on public roads.
- The proffers provide a framework for safeguarding our neighbors while providing access to new and existing recreational areas in lieu of those previously shut down.
- Landfill construction and the transfer of coal ash is expected to take approximately 10 years.



Want to learn more?

Scan QR code
Visit [DominionEnergy.com/BremoCCR](https://www.dominionenergy.com/BremoCCR)
Email BremoCCR@dominionenergy.com
Call 1-833-742-0462



Dominion Energy Services, Inc.
State & Local Affairs, Virginia
7500 W. Broad Street, Richmond, VA 23294
DominionEnergy.com



April 16, 2021

Dear Neighbor-

I am writing to update you on the closure of the Dominion Energy coal ash ponds at Bremo Power Station.

State and federal regulations require the removal of the 6.2 million cubic yards of coal ash currently stored in the North Ash Pond at Bremo Power Station within 15 years. The coal ash must be recycled or placed in a lined landfill that meets Federal Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) and Virginia CCR regulations. In keeping with these regulations, Dominion Energy has submitted rezoning and Special Use Permit applications to Fluvanna County with plans to construct and operate a state-of-the-art, lined landfill on Dominion Energy property beside Bremo Power Station.

Dominion Energy will be hosting a public community meeting from 6:00 p.m. until 7:30 p.m. on April 29, 2021 at the Fluvanna County Community Center. The Center is located at 5725 James Madison Highway, Fork Union, Virginia 23055. During this meeting we will discuss our plans for the landfill construction and closure of the North Ash Pond. All current social distancing guidelines will be adhered to and masks will be required.

If you have any questions, please call 833-742-0462 or email bremoccr@dominionenergy.com. Additional information may also be found at www.dominionenergy.com/bremoccr.

Thank you and I look forward to hopefully seeing you on April 29 at the Fluvanna County Community Center.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "SMA".

Sarah A. Marshall
External Affairs Manager
State & Local Affairs, Central Virginia



FLUVANNA COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

WORK SESSION AND REGULAR MEETING AGENDA

Fluvanna County Library
214 Commons Boulevard
Palmyra, VA 22963

May 11, 2021

6:00 pm **Work Session**

7:00 pm **Regular Meeting**

TAB AGENDA ITEMS

WORK SESSION

A – Call to Order, Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and a Moment of Silence

B – Public Comments (Limited to 5 minutes per speaker)

C – WORK SESSION Virginia Electric and Power Company (Dominion Energy Virginia)

Conditional Rezoning and Special Use Permit requests reviewed with Planning Commissioners by Eric Dahl, County Administrator and Douglas Miles, Community Development Director

REGULAR MEETING

1 – Call to Order, Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and a Moment of Silence

2 – Community Development Director’s Report – Douglas Miles, AICP, CZA

3 – PUBLIC COMMENTS #1 (Limited to 5 minutes per speaker)

4 – Review and Approval of Draft April 13, 2021 Minutes

5 – PUBLIC HEARINGS:

ZMP 21:02 Virginia Electric and Power Company – A Conditional Rezoning from the A-1, Agricultural, General District to the I-1, Industrial, Limited District on 224.5 +/- acres of Tax Map 59 Section A Parcel 27 and Tax Map 62 Section A Parcel 7. The properties are located on the south line of Bremono Road and 0.2 miles west of Spring Road. The subject properties are within the Rural Residential and Rural Preservation Planning Areas and the Fork Union Election District.

SUP 21:03 Virginia Electric and Power Company – A Special Use Permit request in the I-1 Industrial, Limited District to permit a sanitary landfill with respect to 224.5 +/- acres of Tax Map 59 Section A Parcel 27 and Tax Map 62 Section A Parcel 7. The properties are located on the south line of Bremono Road and 0.2 miles west of Spring Road. The subject properties are within the Rural Residential and Rural Preservation Planning Areas and the Fork Union Election District.

ZTA 21:02 An Ordinance to Amend Chapter 22 Zoning of the Fluvanna County Code by the Addition of Definitions Under 22-22-1 Definitions; Uses Permitted by Right in A-1 Zoning Under 22-4-2.1, in R-1 Zoning Under 22-5-2.1, in R-2 Zoning Under 22-6-2.1, in R-3 Zoning Under 22-7-9.1, in R-4 Zoning Under 22-8-2.1, in B-1 Zoning Under 22-9-2.1, in B-C Zoning Under 22-10-3, in I-1 Zoning Under 22-11-2.1, in I-2 Zoning Under 22-12-2.1, and in MHP Zoning Under 22-13-2.1 to Permit a Small Scale Solar Generation Facility; and Uses Permitted by Special Use Permit in A-1 Zoning Under 22-4-2.2, in B-1 Zoning Under 22-9-2.2, in B-C Zoning Under 22-10-4, in I-1 Zoning Under 22-11-2.2 and in I-2 Zoning Under 22-12-2.2 to Permit a Minor Scale and Utility Scale Solar Generation Facility; and the Addition of Chapter 22 Zoning Article 28. Regulation of Solar Generation Facilities.

6 – Presentations: None

7 – SITE DEVELOPMENT PLANS: None

8 – SUBDIVISIONS: None

9 – UNFINISHED BUSINESS: None

10 – New Business: None

11 – PUBLIC COMMENTS #2 (Limited to 5 minutes per speaker)

12 – Adjournment

Douglas Miles

Community Development Director Review

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

I pledge allegiance to the flag
of the United States of America
and to the Republic for which it stands,
one nation, under God, indivisible,
with liberty and justice for all.

ORDER

1. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to maintain order and decorum at meetings. The Chairman shall speak to points of order in preference to all other members.
2. In maintaining decorum and propriety of conduct, the Chairman shall not be challenged and no debate shall be allowed until after the Chairman declares that order has been restored. In the event the Commission wishes to debate the matter of the disorder or the bringing of order; the regular business may be suspended by vote of the Commission to discuss the matter.
3. No member or citizen shall be allowed to use abusive language, excessive noise, or in any way incite persons to use such tactics. The Chairman shall be the judge of such breaches, however, the Commission may vote to overrule both.
4. When a person engages in such breaches, the Chairman shall order the person's removal from the building, or may order the person to stand silent, or may, if necessary, order the person removed from the County property.

PUBLIC HEARING RULES OF PROCEDURE

1. PURPOSE
 - The purpose of a public hearing is to receive testimony from the public on certain resolutions, ordinances or amendments prior to taking action.
 - A hearing is not a dialogue or debate. Its express purpose is to receive additional facts, comments and opinion on subject items.
2. SPEAKERS
 - Speakers should approach the lectern so they may be visible and audible to the Commission.
 - Each speaker should clearly state his/her name and address.
 - All comments should be directed to the Commission.
 - All questions should be directed to the Chairman. Members of the Commission are not expected to respond to questions, and response to questions shall be made at the Chairman's discretion.
 - Speakers are encouraged to contact staff regarding unresolved concerns or to receive additional information.
 - Speakers with questions are encouraged to call County staff prior to the public hearing.
 - Speakers should be brief and avoid repetition of previously presented comments.
3. ACTION
 - At the conclusion of the public hearing on each item, the Chairman will close the public hearing.
 - The Commission will proceed with its deliberation and will act on or formally postpone action on such item prior to proceeding to other agenda items.
 - Further public comment after the public hearing has been closed generally will not be permitted.

To: Fluvanna County Planning Commission members

From: Douglas Miles, Community Development Director

Date: May 11, 2021

Subject: Community Development Director's Report

April 8, 2021 – Technical Review Committee (TRC) Meeting

ZMP 21:02 Virginia Electric and Power Company – A Conditional Rezoning from the A-1, Agricultural, General District to the I-1, Industrial, Limited District on 224.5 +/- acres of Tax Map 59 Section A Parcel 27 and Tax Map 62 Section A Parcel 7. The properties are located on the south line of Bremono Road and 0.2 miles west of Spring Road. The subject properties are within the Rural Residential and Rural Preservation Planning Areas and the Fork Union Election District.

SUP 21:03 Virginia Electric and Power Company – A Special Use Permit request in the I-1 Industrial, Limited District to permit a sanitary landfill with respect to 224.5 +/- acres of Tax Map 59 Section A Parcel 27 and Tax Map 62 Section A Parcel 7. The properties are located on the south line of Bremono Road and 0.2 miles west of Spring Road. The subject properties are within the Rural Residential and Rural Preservation Planning Areas and the Fork Union Election District.

Dominion Energy request to construct a lined Landfill for the Bremono Power Station Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) material that will be trucked to the landfill site next to the former power plant. The applicant has proffered to take care of the FUSD water line needs to replace the surrounding wells.

April 12, 2021 – Cunningham Solar LLC – Transportation Plan Meeting

The Community Development Director met virtually with the VDOT Land Use Engineer, Timmons Group Transportation Senior Planner and Sun Tribe Solar staff on the proposed transportation planning construction route along Route 53 and Route 15 and avoiding the collector roads to their site.

April 14, 2021 – VDOT Transportation Assistance Program (TAP) Training

The Community Development Director and Planner / GIS Technician both attended the VDOT statewide training session to prepare the streetscape project funding request for the Palmyra Main Street area in the County.

April 21, 2021 – Board of Supervisors Public Hearings Meeting

SUP 20:04 Cunningham Solar, LLC – A request for a Special Use Permit in the A-1, Agricultural, General District to construct a major utility use (solar energy facility) on 62.4 +/- acres, Tax Map 18, Section A, Parcel 44. The property is located on the east side of South Boston Road (SR 600), approximately 0.2 miles north of its intersection with Thomas Jefferson Parkway (Route 53). The subject parcel is within the Rivanna Community Planning Area and the Fork Union and Palmyra Election Districts. **The SUP was approved with recommended conditions and Transportation Plan is being reviewed by Director with Sun Tribe Solar / Timmons Group.**

SUP 20:03 Steven L. & Codie C. Peters – A Special Use Permit request in the R-3, Residential, Planned Community District to permit both car wash and gas station uses with respect to 60.9 +/- acres of Tax Map 8, Section A, Parcel A14A. The property is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of Thomas Jefferson Parkway (Route 53) and Lake Monticello Road. The subject parcel is within the Rivanna Community Planning Area and the Palmyra Election District. **SUP was approved with recommended conditions. Director is reviewing final transportation improvements with Shimp Engineering / VDOT Staff members for site development.**

ZMP 21:01 Christian & Associates Excavating – A Conditional Rezoning from A-1, Agricultural, General to the B-1, Business, General District on 14 +/- acres of Tax Map 9 Section A Parcel 12A. The property is located on the north line of Lake Monticello Road and 0.1 miles west of River Run Road. The subject parcel is within the Rivanna Community Planning Area and the Palmyra Election District. **Rezoning was approved with proffered conditions and the applicant is working on submitting his site plans.**

SUP 21:01 Christian & Associates Excavating – A Special Use Permit request in the B-1, Business, General District to permit a contractor's storage yard with respect to 14 +/- acres of Tax Map 9 Section A Parcel 12A. The property is located on the north line of Lake Monticello Road and 0.1 miles west of River Run Road. The subject parcel is within the Rivanna Community Planning Area and the Palmyra Election District. **The SUP was approved with recommended conditions to screen the proposed use.**

April 29, 2021 – Dominion Energy Community Meeting & Open House

Dominion Energy conducted a Community Meeting open house at the Fluvanna Community Center in Fork Union on the proposed landfill site. The County Administrator, Economic Development Coordinator and Planner / GIS Technician attended the community meeting for County.

April 29, 2021 and May 6, 2021 – FLDP Planning & GIS Training Sessions

The Planning Commission Chairman, Community Development Director and Senior Planner / GIS Coordinator conducted training session on the Planning Commission, Comprehensive Plan and the Zoning Ordinance.

The Senior Planner / GIS Coordinator provided a very informative Web GIS demonstration on how to best utilize the GIS mapping data to learn more about Fluvanna County and to look up property and to locate information.

The second FLDP training session focused on the 2019-2020 Development Activity Report (DAR) and Transportation Planning work along with the R-3 Residential Planned Community developments located within the County.

STATUS DEFINITIONS*

BOS2021-12-15 p.330/665

Board - Case is pending Board Approval

Court Pending - Summons to be issued

Permit Pending - Applied for Permit to Abate Violation

Cleared - Violation Abated

Extended - Extension Given/Making Progress to Abate Violations

Rezoning - Property is in Rezoning Process

Court - Case is before Judge

Pending - Violation Notice Sent

SUP Pending - SUP Application made to Abate Violation

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIONS / TASKS

Biosolids Applied and Signs Displayed (Total – 202 Sites)

Compliance with Tenaska Virginia Sound Levels 0/16/2021

Signs Removed From Public Rights-Of-Way (Total – 31)

Placed and removed "Public Hearing Signs" as needed

Deliver packets to BOS, PC Members

Planning / Zoning site plan evaluations for form (April 2021)

Planning / Zoning materials to VDOT Louisa Residency (April 2021)

Three Trips



TRANSACTIONS BY USER REPORT (04/01/2021 TO 04/30/2021) FOR FLUVANNA COUNTY BUILDING AND PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Selected Users: Valencia Porter

Invoice #	Fee Name	Transaction Date	Transaction Type	Payment Method	Paid Amount
Valencia Porter					
BSP21:0003					
INV-00002717	Boundary/Physical Survey, Easement, Correction	04/06/2021	Fee Payment	Check #3180	\$50.00
BZA21:0001					
INV-00002777	Sign Deposit for Public Hearing	04/29/2021	Fee Payment	Check #120	\$90.00
	Variance	04/29/2021	Fee Payment	Check #119	\$550.00
SUB21:0015					
INV-00002731	Boundary Adjustment	04/12/2021	Fee Payment	Check #1006	\$100.00
SUB21:0016					
INV-00002736	Subdivision: Family	04/13/2021	Fee Payment	Check #2901	\$200.00
	Subdivision: GIS Fee (per lot)	04/13/2021	Fee Payment	Check #2901	\$200.00
SUB21:0017					
INV-00002754	Boundary Adjustment	04/20/2021	Fee Payment	Check #3255	\$100.00
SUB21:0018					
INV-00002773	Subdivision: Family	04/28/2021	Fee Payment	Cash	\$200.00
	Subdivision: GIS Fee (per lot)	04/28/2021	Fee Payment	Cash	\$100.00
SUP21:0003					
INV-00002719	Sign Deposit for Public Hearing	04/06/2021	Fee Payment	Check #26822066703	\$90.00
	Special Use Permit	04/06/2021	Fee Payment	Check #14521965	\$800.00
ZMP21:0002					
INV-00002718	Rezoning	04/06/2021	Fee Payment	Check #14521966	\$1,000.00
	Sign Deposit for Public Hearing	04/06/2021	Fee Payment	Check #26822066714	\$90.00
VALENCIA PORTER				TOTAL CASH:	\$300.00
				TOTAL CHECK:	\$3,270.00
				NET TOTAL:	\$3,570.00
GRAND TOTALS				TOTAL CASH:	\$300.00
				TOTAL CHECK:	\$3,270.00
				NET TOTAL:	\$3,570.00

**FLUVANNA COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
REGULAR MEETING MINUTES**

**Fluvanna County Library
214 Commons Boulevard
Palmyra, VA 22963**

**April 13, 2021
6:00 pm (Work Session)
7:00 pm (Virtual Meeting)**

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Barry Bibb, Chair
Gequetta "G" Murray-Key, Vice Chair
Lewis Johnson
Ed Zimmer
Howard Lagomarsino
Patricia Eager, Board of Supervisors

STAFF PRESENT:

Eric Dahl, County Administrator
Douglas Miles, Community Development Director
Jason Overstreet, Senior Planner
Fred Payne, County Attorney
Valencia Porter, Administrative Program Specialist

A. CALL TO ORDER, THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE AND A MOMENT OF SILENCE:

At 6:00 pm, Chair Bibb called the Work Session to order, led in the Pledge of Allegiance and conducted a Moment of Silence.

B. Public Comments (5 minutes per speaker)

None were provided.

C. Solar Zoning Ordinance Amendment and Siting Requirements – Douglas Miles:

2020 General Assembly Solar Energy Powerpoint Slides Summary:

Localities have been authorized to incorporate the accepted national standards for solar panels and battery storage into local Zoning Ordinances like it is found within the Building Code at the State Level for solar infrastructure. Localities can waive the requirement that new solar energy facilities be reviewed for Substantial Accordance along with the locality's Comprehensive Plan.

Utility—Scale Solar Energy Facilities

Utility-Scale Solar Energy Facilities are very passive land uses requiring few local government services, and generating low noise and emissions for productive solar energy production into the electrical grid.

Solar Land Use Impacts in Fluvanna County: Change in the land use to industrial land use; location of solar energy projects in County; economic benefits for solar energy facilities; 30 or 40 year solar energy commitments and Environmental and Historical Impact site analysis.

Solar Energy Facilities—County and State Permits: 1-5 Megawatt facilities are exempt from DEQ and SCC permits and 5-150 Megawatt facilities are permitted by both the DEQ and SCC.

In contrast, much smaller solar energy facility systems when generating the power for on-site consumption are allowed in zoning districts by right and do not require County or State DEQ or SCC approval as an accessory use, still have to meet screening and zoning setback standards.

Zoning Text Amendment (ZTA) Process:

Proposed Zoning Text Amendment (ZTA) to provide solar energy facility definitions for small scale and utility scale solar energy facility uses in the Zoning Ordinance which fall between 1-5 megawatts, are greater than 5 megawatts, between the range of 20-150 megawatts for utility-scale solar energy uses. These definitions will be added to the Zoning Ordinance for the uses.

Solar Energy Facilities and Solar Siting Guidelines: All Community Planning Areas are to be avoided; water and sewer areas are also to be avoided; commercial and industrial areas are avoided; written approval verification from DEQ / SCC; environmental and historical analysis done; community meetings illustrate Sketch Plans; landscaping and site screening standards and Groundcovers to be pollinator friendly plants are examples of the required conditions.

Work Session Discussion:

Mrs. Eager: How would the solar companies cut the grass underneath their solar panels?

Mr. Miles: stated that there are contracted landscaping maintenance workers that cut it. They actually would remove most vegetation from underneath the solar panels on their property.

Chair Bibb: Would this area be impervious area?

Mr. Miles: stated to clarify are you talking about underneath the solar panels?

Chair Bibb: Yes, will they have a lot of water run off?

Mr. Miles: stated they will use the Erosion and Settlement Control plan measures to control it.

Mrs. Eager: How many acres will be needed for a 5 or 100-150 megawatt solar energy facility?

Mr. Miles: stated the one that they just did at Cunningham was 30 acres for the 5 megawatts.

Chair Bibb closed the Work Session at 6:39 pm for a short recess until 7:00 pm.

Regular Meeting at 7:00 pm

1. **CALL TO ORDER, THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE AND A MOMENT OF SILENCE:**

At 7:00 pm, Chair Bibb called the April 13, 2021 Regular Meeting to order, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance and a Moment of Silence.

2. **DIRECTOR'S REPORT: Douglas Miles, Community Development Director**

March 11, 2021 – Technical Review Committee (TRC) Meeting:

SUP 21:02 Amy and Joshua Bower – A Special Use Permit request in the A-1 Agricultural, General District to permit an Agricultural Enterprise (winery) on 42.9 +/- acres known as Tax Map 48 Section 1 Parcel 3. The property is located on the north line of West River Road (Route 6) and 0.9 miles west of Hardware Road. The subject parcel is located within the Scottsville Community Planning Area and the Cunningham Election District.

Agricultural enterprise: *Agricultural related use that provides an agricultural service or produces goods from agricultural resources. These include processes that are a direct outgrowth, yet more intensive, of the products derived through agriculture, as defined. Related uses include sawmill, winery and other similar facilities.*

Thistle Gate Winery is being transferred from the Cushnies to the Bowers and the winery use is being expanded to include outdoor weddings and receptions, 5K runs and local philanthropic events and would follow all Virginia Department of Health requirements. The Bowers intend to operate the winery tasting room under the same ABC license with the potential in the future for a craft brewery and distillery.

SDP 21:02 South Boston Self-Storage – A Site Development Plan request to construct a self-storage facility on a 3.4 +/- acre portion of Tax Map 18 Section A Parcel 53. The property is zoned B-1, Business, General and is located along the south line of South Boston Road and 0.2 miles west of Broken Island Road. The property is located within the Rivanna Community Planning Area and the Palmyra Election District.

Self-storage facility: *A structure containing separate, individual, and private storage spaces of varying sizes leased or rented on individual leases for varying periods of time.*

The applicant, Tom Schauder, is proposing to construct a 21,000 square foot conditioned storage building with two (2) 3200 square foot storage buildings on the premises with a proposed, screened storage yard for vehicles. A March 23, 2021 follow-up meeting was conducted to review available AQUA water and sewer and DEQ Regional Stormwater needs.

March 11, 2021 Transportation Subcommittee (TS) Meeting:

Zion Crossroads Small Area / Corridor Plan – TJ PDC Planning Update

Sandy Shackelford, AICP, Director of Planning and Transportation, from Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission, provided a 2021 planning update on the recent work on the corridor study analysis conducted by VDOT's transportation planning consultant, Kittelson and Associates in conjunction with Chuck Proctor, VDOT Planning Manager.

This was a follow-up meeting conducted with Fluvanna County to discuss all of our Route 250 intersections and based upon the Phase II transportation planning analysis. This meeting was to help Fluvanna take advantage of the awarded VDOT Smartscale funding at Troy Road and Route 250 for this roundabout design with an estimated amount of \$9.4 million dollars.

March 17, 2021 TJ PDC Rural Transportation Meeting:

The FY 2022 Rural Transportation Planning Work Program was reviewed and it includes the completion of the Fluvanna – Louisa Zion Crossroads Gateway Plan in FY 2022; the Town Bicycle and Pedestrian Infrastructure Plan that includes the Palmyra Main Street area and related grant funding; Three Notched Trail multi-use trail planning efforts to connect with Virginia Capital Trail in Richmond; and additional work with Fluvanna County on their Smart Scale projects. FY 2023 anticipated Work Tasks may include Fluvanna County and Greene County joining the Charlottesville-Albemarle Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) following the 2020 US Census which could provide for additional transportation planning funding dollars.

March 18, 2021 – Community Planning Director Training Webinar: Central Virginia Regional Housing Partnership – Zoning Hurdles and Incentives was conducted by the TJ PDC Staff in conjunction with developers such as Charlie Armstrong, Southern Development and Chris Henry, Stony Point Development and regional legislative housing consultants discussing new approaches towards housing and the variety of the housing types offered.

March 31, 2021 – VDOT Local Planning Assistance Transportation Meeting the Community Development Director attended online meeting with Culpeper District Transportation Planning Staff to prepare for Transportation grants for Main Street areas of Fluvanna County in both Fork Union and Palmyra.

April 2, 2021 – VDOT Main Street Site Visits with VDOT Residency Staff

The County Administrator, Community Development Director, Economic Development Coordinator and Planner / GIS Technician conducted field work in Palmyra on Main Street and Fluvanna County complex; Fork Union Phase II sidewalks and streetlights and Columbia's Route 6 infrastructure needs.

3. **PUBLIC COMMENTS #1:**

At 7:06 pm, Chairman Bibb opened the first round of Public Comments. Chair Bibb asked that for anyone coming online to please state their name and address for the record.

Lois Fulks, 331 Oak Creek Road: she read the letter that she submitted to the Planning Commission that contained several questions for the Virginia Department of Health (VDH):

1. Can test well outputs be considered conclusive for the density of wells since many / all homes may tap different aquifers than the test, initial higher hydrostatic water pressure and our current very wet spring dictates larger initial output? Let's test in August / September when the weather is hot and dry and the water tables are low. (VDH)
2. What is the useful life expectancy of the sewage collection/drainage systems being proposed? (VDH)
3. What are the contingency plans if current proposed collection/drainage systems are insufficient and/or fail? (VDH)
4. What is the plan for cleaning out or replacing the system at the end of its useful life expectancy? (VDH)
5. Who dictates and monitors this clean-out and/or replacement effort on a regular on-going basis? (VDH)

6. What is to prevent ground water contamination if the homeowners or the HOA does not have the funds available for, or refuses to pay for, emergency system failure, end of anticipated useful life expectancy of the sand mound system, drainage/collection tank capacity overflow, and/or very wet seasons where drainage capacity is limited? (VDH)
7. How will bad odors be managed related to this process? (VDH)
8. The septic/drainage system on the back of the plat, the greatest distance back from Oak Creek Road, appears to be right at the creek or might even cross that creek. How is this system accessed by the houses it serves? Does this actually cross the creek? (Applicant)
9. Is it possible that multiple wells that are so close to multiple septic/drainage systems could become contaminated? (VDH)
10. Is it possible that during extended wet weather climate when puddles of water can be seen in all low-lying areas, that laws of physics dictate that saturated ground can hardly further drain large volumes of black water effluent? (VDH)
11. Is it true that in periods of very dry weather conditions that the wells in this area have historically nearly or completely dried up, eliminating the success of the septic/drainage system which depends on water to function? (VDH)
12. Are the sand-mound systems being used because the land does not perc? (VDH)

If this project does move forward, I respectfully request the following:

1. Builders must work from 08:00 am to 5:00 pm, not like the fellows who timbered the trees who arrived at 05:45 am and stayed until 8:00 pm back in December to January.
2. I request that Mr. Miller be required to place a silt fence in addition to a four-foot solid soil berm around the entire area where his property is immediately adjacent to mine so any escaped black water effluent drains back onto his property, not mine.
3. Mr. Miller will please submit the perc tests, soil tests, specs for the sewer system, all as previously requested.
4. Mr. Miller himself will be required to pay to pipe in and maintain water supply in perpetuity to his new subdivision so that:
 - a. My spring and my well, as well as those of my neighbors are not threatened with contamination or drying up, and any future unsuspecting Ballinger Creek home buyers will not experience water loss/failure which would directly affect their septic/drainage systems.
 - b. Fluvanna County will not ever be expected to provide water for Mr. Miller's densely populated subdivision if / when multiple wells fail in prolonged, arid dry conditions.
 - c. Fluvanna County residents will not ever be taxed to cover the cost of water for his subdivision for any reason.
5. Mr. Miller will be required to personally maintain his untested experimental 4-house septic/drainage system, designed and approved by Mr. Miller himself, for 10 years after the last home is sold so that he would be directly involved in an effective risk assessment and analysis of the success or failure of his experiment, in conjunction with Fluvanna County oversight.

I sense that this is my last opportunity to plea for reason regarding this proposal. 20 houses, each with a well, an unheard of septic/drainage system for 4 houses in a steeply-sloped few acres immediately close to creek, built in the midst of a quiet countryside that house folks who do not want to live on top of each other in an A-1 agricultural zoned area will forever and completely change the nature of where we live: increased number of people, traffic, noise, lights, trash, pollution, water usage, increased risk of experimental septic/drainage systems, and potential contamination and stench related to poor drainage. Can you just imagine the noise level of a weekly trash truck that rudely interrupts the quiet countryside in which I live at this moment? This subdivision will forever diminish or erase: privacy, peace, quiet, dark nights with visible stars, peace of mind, security, and safety. This is a direct threat to my way of life as a long-term tax-paying Fluvanna County homeowner and I stand to lose too much. Please say no to this project!

Jackie Layton: 265 Oak Creek Road: After doing a little more research based on our concerns about having four homes on one wastewater treatment system (Norweco) as proposed for Ballinger Bluffs, we realized if our septic system ever needed to be replaced we would want to install one of these systems because of its superior efficiency. At the same time, we found information stating that the largest unit of the six sizes listed on the link that follows, has a capacity of 1500 gallons recommended for up to 8 bedrooms only, which would also take into account rooms used for exercise, office, etc. This is according to a Norweco distributor who provides a thorough and complete description of the system <https://www.ajfoss.com/products/wastewater/norweco-septic-systems/> this system is specifically listed as an individual home wastewater treatment plant. The latest sketch plan for Ballinger Bluffs shows two tanks next to each other in five locations. It would be good to know the size and plans for each system. While residential wastewater for single-family homes has decreased overall nationwide, between 1999 - 2016 due to improved water efficiency of the two largest producers of waste water in residential homes, toilets and clothes washers, the above recommendations are the current recommendations from the company. In addition, while viewing the about page of Fluvanna County's Norweco distributor website Enviro-Klean - <https://www.envirokleanseptic.com/about-us/>, we discovered that Tim Miller is a shareholder in the company and helps design the systems. We would like to hear from our commissioners at the next meeting if they are concerned and whether we, the homeowners, should be. The New England distributor mentioned previously (AJfoss) states that they are fully trained by Norweco's nationally-accredited program which certifies that the system is manufactured and installed to exacting standards. And, that their factory-trained technicians have Operator 1 Wastewater Licenses who perform the included 2 years of service, to ensure optimal system performance.

Susan Scofield, 111 Courthouse Road: she proceeded to read her Letter to the Fluvanna Planning Commissioners. I want to say Thank you for listening patiently to myself and to my neighbors on Courthouse Road thus far. Thank you for thinking over the Ballinger Bluffs plans and for understanding how sensitive this issue is for us. Mr. Miller's plans have gone from 47 to 20 homes thanks to your due diligence. However, we cannot stop there. We just cannot be satisfied with this number because 20 wells on 11 acres still will not work.

The well issues we are having currently are important to understand. Each neighbor has a large tract of land, so one home on seven plus acres. One home on 7 or more acres, and we have problems with our water flow. Mr. Miller wants to sell land in 1/3 acre lots. So, twenty

home on eleven acres. Twenty wells within eleven acres? We have problems with one well on more than seven acres! I own almost eight acres of Fairview Lane, and I have two wells and one is no longer functional, leaving me with one working well for all of my land. The folks across the street from me have twelve acres, and they have the same situation two well casings, but only one functional well and with both of us to get water, our wells are 300 feet from our homes. What Mr. Miller is proposing is a recipe for disaster for our neighborhood.

Why on earth did he up the number of homes on this land tract? I don't think he gets what is going on. He might have better luck reducing the number of homes to six and putting them on 8 acre lots. Perhaps that might work, but we don't really know because he didn't do what the Planning Commission asked him to do. You asked him to drill wells close to the Fulks' or the Chiovaros' well to see what impact that would have on their water supply. This was not done.

We might have actually gotten some information that might have helped the Planning Commission with their next steps, but the work was not done. Mr. Miller had not drilled the wells by the first deadline, and he did not do what was asked by the Commission. Clearly, he is not one for following directions, but we are to trust him to build a good subdivision with our best interest at heart? I do not think so.

We understand Mr. Miller bought the land, but he has no plans to stay nor does he want the responsibility for what he creates. He made that abundantly clear a couple of months ago. He is not out to create something out of pride, he just wants his money so he can run before any issues come about. In and out. Wham, bam, thank you, ma'am. Well, we will be here. We will have to deal with whatever crops up or craps out, or runs out. Please keep Mr. Miller responsible. Please hold him accountable. Please vote to seriously reduce the number of houses Mr. Miller can build on 11 acres or deny him the right to build. Thank you for listening once again.

With no one else coming online wishing to speak, Chair Bibb closed the Public Comments at 7:21 pm.

4. **MINUTES:**

MOTION:	Planning Commission Minutes of March 9, 2021				
MEMBER:	Bibb (Chair)	Murray-Key (Vice Chair)	Johnson	Zimmer	Lagomarsino
ACTION:		Motion		Abstained	Second
VOTE:	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes
RESULT:	4-0-1				

5. **PUBLIC HEARINGS**

SUP 21:02 Amy and Joshua Bower – Douglas Miles, Community Development Director

A Special Use Permit request in the A-1 Agricultural, General District to permit an Agricultural Enterprise (winery) on 42.9 +/- acres known as Tax Map 48 Section 1 Parcel 3. The property is located on the north line of West River Road (Route 6) and 0.9 miles west of Hardware Road.

The subject parcel is located within the Scottsville Community Planning Area and the Cunningham Election District.

Mr. Miles presented the requested Special Use Permit information using Powerpoint slides.

Recommended Conditions:

Staff recommends Approval of the proposed Agricultural Enterprise (winery) use provided that the impact upon the surrounding property owners is minimal. Staff has proposed conditions to ensure that this use complies with all Federal, State and County Code requirements:

1. This Special Use Permit is granted for an Agricultural Enterprise (winery) use to Amy and Joshua Bower and is not transferable and it does not run with the land on Tax Map 48 Section 1 Parcel 3.
2. The applicants will provide staffing for private parking and traffic circulation purposes from Route 6 with event personnel clearly marked as "Event Staff" for safety reasons. The Fluvanna County Sheriff's Office shall be notified at least thirty (30) days prior to each Agricultural Enterprise (winery) event that is between 100 to 150 persons and is scheduled on the premises.
3. The Agricultural Enterprise (winery) and related winery or wedding reception events with outdoor live or recorded music shall be from 10:00 am until 11:00 pm, with the exception of 5K and 10K runs that may start at 7:00 am on the premises.
4. The applicants shall ensure compliance with the Noise Ordinance of the Code of the County of Fluvanna, as adopted and as enforced by the Fluvanna County Sheriff's Office.
5. The site shall be maintained in a neat and orderly manner so that the visual appearance from the public right-of-way and adjacent properties is acceptable to County officials.
6. The Board of Supervisors, or its representative, reserves the right to inspect the property for compliance with these conditions at any time.
7. Under Section 22-17-4 F (2) of the Fluvanna County Code, the Board of Supervisors has the authority to revoke a Special Use Permit if the property owners have substantially breached the conditions of the Special Use Permit.

Mr. Bower: Stated that he would like to thank the Planning Commission for the opportunity for this Public Hearing. He stated that Mr. Miles did a fantastic job in his case presentation, so I do not think we have anything else to add to the presentation. Thank you for your consideration.

Mr. Miles: stated I would like to add that every person that has contacted us on this request, has been very supportive, and asked how they could participate meaning that the adjacent property owners are very comfortable with the continued winery land use request there.

Chair Bibb opened the Public Hearing at 7:28 pm for anyone wishing to speak. With no one coming online wishing to speak, Chair Bibb closed the Public Hearing at 7:28 pm. Chair Bibb

opened up the discussion by the Planning Commissioners.

Chair Bibb: From what I have heard knowing that the neighbors do not see really anything wrong with this, they are just adding a few extra things to this like wedding receptions and the 5K and 10K runs.

Vice Chair Murray-Key: It is great that they see another opportunity for the community. I do not see a problem with this request.

Mr. Lagomarsino: I feel like it fits into the surrounding character for what it is worth. I also do not see a problem with this request.

MOTION:	I move that the Planning Commission recommend Approval of SUP 21:02, a request to permit an Agricultural Enterprise (winery) use with respect to 42.9 +/- acres of Tax Map 48, Section 1, Parcel 3, subject to the seven (7) conditions listed in the staff report.				
MEMBER:	Bibb (Chair)	Murray-Key (Vice Chair)	Johnson	Zimmer	Lagomarsino
ACTION:		Second	Motion		
VOTE:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RESULT:	5-0 Recommended Approval				

ZTA 21:01 Board of Zoning Appeals – Douglas Miles, Community Development Director:

Please find the attached Board of Zoning Appeals Zoning Text Amendment, as prepared by the County Attorney’s Office staff, and as reviewed by the County Attorney for your consideration and for a recommendation onto the Board of Supervisors.

You will find the zoning text amendments shown in blue as provided in the enabling legislation and that relate to: variance requests being granted for persons with a disability as is defined under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990; written orders shall be sent to the last known address that is shown in the real estate tax assessment records or as the address of the registered agent and that is shown in the records of the Clerk of the State Corporation Commission; certiorari to review decisions as are filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court are styled in a certain way, as shown and goes on further to define timeframes to be extended and or to respond to the Court; such actions shall not be considered an action against the board and the board shall not be a party to the proceedings; and court costs shall not be allowed against the locality or the governing body or it can be considered whether such appeal was frivolous; and other minor zoning text changes.

Once this BZA Zoning Text Amendment is reviewed and adopted by the Board of Supervisors then Planning Staff will make the current Board of Zoning Appeals members aware of the adopted changes.

Mr. Payne: Further discussed the information for clarification on what exactly the information is for. After mentioning an example from when he served on the City of Charlottesville BZA he stated that Mr. Miles did a great job on bringing this forward to the Planning Commission for their consideration.

Chair Bibb: opened the Public Hearing at 7:44 pm for anyone wishing to speak. With no one coming online wishing to speak, Chair Bibb closed the Public Hearing at 7:45 pm.

Vice Chair Murray-Key: stated that it is important that even as our attorney Mr. Payne spoke that we have to listen sometimes with our hearts to do the right thing. We are talking about doing right by people and following the law, so it is important as a citizen of Fluvanna to hear that we have steps and not just trying to hammer people, try to make sense by pulling it all together for people by doing the right thing by someone’s parent, child, or whoever they are.

MOTION:	An Ordinance to Amend Zoning Ordinance Sections 22-17-8A, 22-18-1, 22-18-2, 22-18-3, 22-18-4, and 22-18-7 of the Fluvanna County Code to Conform the Sections to Amendments to the Enabling Legislation relative to the Board of Zoning Appeals regulations.				
MEMBER:	Bibb (Chair)	Murray-Key (Vice Chair)	Johnson	Zimmer	Lagomarsino
ACTION:		Seconded		Motion	
VOTE:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RESULT:	5-0 Recommended Approval				

SDP 21:02 South Boston Self-Storage – Douglas Miles, Community Development Director:

Approval of a commercial sketch plan request to construct a self-storage facility on a 3.4 +/- acre portion of Tax Map 18 Section A Parcel 53. The applicant is proposing to construct a 21,000 square foot conditioned storage building along with two (2) proposed 3,200 square foot storage buildings and a screened vehicle storage yard.

Tom Schauder, applicant is requesting Sketch Plan approval to construct a 21,000 square foot conditioned self-storage facility building along with two (2) 3,200 square foot storage buildings on a 3.4 +/- acre portion of Tax Map 18, Section A, Parcel 53 that is zoned B-1, General Business as a permitted use by right.

Recommended Conditions:

1. Meet all final site plan requirements which include, but are not limited to, providing parking, landscaping, screening and outdoor lighting plans all on one set of site plans;
2. Meet all required Erosion & Sediment Control and VDEQ Stormwater regulations;
3. Meet all Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) required regulations.

There were no comments from the Planning Commissioners and the applicant thanked the Planning Commission for hearing his request to construct a self-storage facility on the site.

MOTION:	I move to act on SDP 21:02, a sketch plan request to construct a self-storage facility on a 3.4 +/- acre portion of Tax Map 18 Section A Parcel 53, subject to the three (3) conditions listed in the staff report.				
MEMBER:	Bibb (Chair)	Murray-Key (Vice Chair)	Johnson	Zimmer	Lagomarsino
ACTION:		Motion		Seconded	
VOTE:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RESULT:	5-0				

6. PRESENTATIONS:

None

7. SITE DEVELOPMENT PLANS:

None

8. SUBDIVISIONS:

SUB 20:33 Ballinger Bluffs Sketch Plan – Douglas Miles, Community Development Director

Mr. Payne: stated that this is an unusual case that has a lot of controversy in it that has been brought before the Commission several times. This is standard procedure and remember that there are two (2) separate issues they are not the same procedurally and substantially. First, one is the cluster subdivision. The second one is for the Special Use Permit that is for a central sewage system that is for the cluster subdivision. First is an administrative approval that goes over to the staff to be reviewed, the seconded one is the Special Use Permit for it to go to the Board of Supervisors. Chairman to understand that there will not be a Public Hearing tonight, there was a Public Hearing required for the Special Use Permit, but it was handled at your January 12th meeting and it has been closed. It will not be available for another Public Hearing tonight. The subdivision itself never required a Public Hearing. There were numerous public comments made by people but they were not in the context of this Special Use Permit or like you have heard tonight, yet they are in the general public comments portion of the meeting.

As the statute requires that is not a public hearing. It is appropriate for me to make a comment of the nature of what you are being asked to do. With the Special Use Permit, you are being asked to make a recommendation to the Board of Supervisors to exercise for the legislative judgement to grant them the Special Use Permit and that permit is for the central sewage system. These things are intertwining with the subdivision Sketch Plan which is a sewer system designed for this subdivision to accommodate this subdivision. Nevertheless, it is a different procedure and action. Your action will be to recommend and allow it to go to the Board of Supervisors for whether or not it should be granted and if so, there are necessary conditions.

The staff have recommended it in the motion. With the respect to the subdivision this is a Sketch Plan, this is an unusual procedure that is in our ordinance that we have essentially have a two-step process for preliminary plats. The concept of it is that the Sketch Plan it designs basically the layout and the concept of the general parameters of the subdivision to make sure

that it is appropriate for the area and to be generally consistent with the subdivision and zoning ordinance. However, it is not intended to be specified to have a preliminary plan, preliminary plat, or final plat. What your action is to design to do is not really to approve it or deny it, rather to recommend to staff whether in your judgement the Sketch Plan is sufficient to represent compliance to the relevant ordinances. As it is up to the planning staff to review a preliminary plat that has not even been submitted yet. Which is the next administrative step to be submitted procedure, so in effect what the staff is recommended is that you identify the plat that basically complies with the certain provisions of the ordinances. There are several that have not been identified not been satisfied, and your recommendation that if you comply with the motion would be to reserve those issues to the next step of the preliminary plat review.

There are two issues under the water and sewer now the recommendation of the motion is that you recommend approval of the subdivision plat subject to the demonstration of the available sewage. The motion contemplates that either with the Special Use Permit for the central sewer system or the individual drainfields. The motion also contemplates that the applicant will provide satisfactory evidence to the staff that there is sufficient ground water on site to provide appropriate lots service to each of the twenty (20) lots. In addition, that the provision of those twenty (20) wells will not be substantially be an impairment to the adjacent property owners' existing wells.

Chair Bibb: Stated so this is step one leading to the preliminary plat review?

Mr. Payne: stated that is correct you are now foreclosing on this resolution of unsolved issues. As it will not come back to the Planning Commission. The Commission does not have to hear from anybody else under your discretion.

Vice Chair Murray-Key: stated that back when we asked the applicant to provide us evidence that was not provided about the water and sewage, is that something that we need to keep going down that road or is that out of order for us to be asking that question all over again?

Mr. Payne: stated that if you can remember that the applicant was asked to provide certain evidence and he provided some evidence but not all of it, so you cannot say that he did not.

Mr. Zimmer: How would we know if the wells are going to impact the neighbor's wells, from the recommended conditions?

Mr. Miles: We received limited information about the test wells that were done, and we are not even sure where these test wells were done, but there are two locations on future lots that he is proposing. We do know one had about 40 gallons per minute which is very high, and one was three to five gallons per minute which is right at the minimum to where it is needed to be. Basically, in the zoning and subdivision ordinance at the level of the preliminary stage if we do not see certifications from hydrogeologist studies like phase two from the applicant then I will consult with Mr. Payne to see if we are not able to approve the preliminary plat. Procedural guidelines for the process is the application request went from 47 to 20 homes, the applicant is also performing a boundary line adjustment, then Erosion and Sediment Control plan review and approval, along with Site Plan review and approval, then we can move onto the preliminary plat review for Ballinger Bluffs Major Rural Cluster Subdivision.

Mr. Payne spoke on what the Planning Commission could do with the Sketch Plan request.

Mr. Gilbody, attorney spoke about the request on behalf of his client and the applicant did not speak or present any further information on this request.

MOTION:	I move that the Planning Commission act on SUB 20:33 Ballinger Bluffs Sketch Plan, a request for twenty (20) residential lots plus open space with respect to 48.4 +/- acres of Tax Map 31 Section A Parcel 41 and Tax Map 31 Section 1 Parcel A subject to the four (4) conditions within the staff report.				
MEMBER:	Bibb (Chair)	Murray-Key (Vice Chair)	Johnson	Zimmer	Lagomarsino
ACTION:		Seconded		Motion	
VOTE:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RESULT:	5-0				

9. UNFINISHED BUSINESS:

SUP 20:02 Quigley Properties LLC – A request for a Special Use Permit to construct a central sewer system / utilities, major for a rural cluster subdivision in an A-1 district, with respect to 48.4 +/- acres of Tax Map 31, Section A, Parcel 41 and Tax Map 31, Section 1, Parcel A.

There was no further discussion and the Planning Commission proceeded with the request.

MOTION:	I move that the Planning Commission recommend Approval of SUP 20:02 Quigley Properties, LLC a request for a special use permit to allow for a central sewer system / major utilities with respect to 48.4 +/- acres of Tax Map 31 Section A Parcel 41 and Tax Map 31 Section 1 Parcel A subject to the six (6) conditions within the staff report.				
MEMBER:	Bibb (Chair)	Murray-Key (Vice Chair)	Johnson	Zimmer	Lagomarsino
ACTION:				Motion	Seconded
VOTE:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RESULT:	5-0 Recommended Approval				

10. NEW BUSINESS:

None

11. PUBLIC COMMENTS #2:

At 8:55 pm, Chair Bibb opened the second round of Public Comments.

Lois Fulks 331 Oak Creek Road: Stated that she had a few more questions that have not been answered. There is no room for error. Went on asking questions to the Planning Commission and the applicant? Stated that she is angry about this, and she would like for the Planning Commission to please say no to this project.

With no one else coming online Chair Bibb closed the Public Comments at 9:00 pm.

12. ADJOURNMENT:

Chair Bibb adjourned the Planning Commission meeting of April 13, 2021 at 9:00 pm.

Minutes recorded by Valencia Porter, Administrative Program Specialist.

Barry A. Bibb, Chair
Fluvanna County Planning Commission

DRAFT



COUNTY OF FLUVANNA

"Responsive & Responsible Government"

BOS2021-12-15 p.346/665
132 Main Street
P.O. Box 540
Palmyra, VA 22963
(434) 591-1910
Fax (434) 591-1911
www.fluvannacounty.org

PLANNING COMMISSION STAFF REPORT

To: Fluvanna County Planning Commission
Request: A-1 to I-1 Conditional Rezoning

From: Douglas Miles, AICP, CZA
District: Fork Union Election District

Public Hearing:

A conditional rezoning request from A-1 zoning to I-1 zoning as a Planning Commission Public Hearing on Tuesday, May 11, 2021 at 7:00 pm in the Fluvanna County Library Meeting Room.

Owner:

Virginia Electric and Power Company (Dominion Energy Virginia)

Requested Action:

ZMP 21:02 Virginia Electric and Power Company – A Conditional Rezoning from the A-1, Agricultural, General District to the I-1, Industrial, Limited District on 224.5 +/- acres of Tax Map 59 Section A Parcel 27 and Tax Map 62 Section A Parcel 7. The properties are located on the south line of Bremono Road and 0.2 miles west of Spring Road. The subject properties are within the Rural Residential and Rural Preservation Planning Areas and the Fork Union Election District.

Existing Land Use:

Single-family dwelling or vacant

Planning Area:

Rural Residential and Rural Preservation Planning Areas

Proposed Use:

Virginia Electric and Power Company d/b/a Dominion Energy Virginia ("VEPCO") is seeking to rezone two (2) parcels identified as Tax Map 62 Section A Parcel 7 and Tax Map 59 Section A Parcel 27 (collectively the "Property") from A-1, General Agricultural to I-1, Limited Industrial in order to construct a lined landfill (the "Landfill") for the final disposition of coal combustion residuals (CCRs) that are currently located on the adjacent Bremono Power Station property (the "Power Station") along the James River.

Landfills are not permitted in the A-1 District, but are permitted by Special Use Permit ("SUP") within the I-1 District. VEPCO has filed an accompanying SUP application for approval of the Landfill. While the Landfill will be located entirely on Parcel 62-A-7, Parcel 59-A-27 will be used during construction as a construction laydown yard and accessory staging area to support the Landfill. While storage yards, machine shops, and other similar light manufacturing uses are permitted by right in the I-1 District. VEPCO intends to include Parcel 59-A-27 in the SUP request to authorize any other accessory uses that would not otherwise be permitted by right on that parcel. Then following construction, it will remain undeveloped as a buffer for the Landfill.

The proposed Landfill will be located on the northern portion of Parcel 62-A-7 and it will occupy approximately 65 acres. The proffers included with this application voluntarily restrict any other industrial use on the Property. The proposed setbacks from adjacent parcels, roadways, and water bodies will meet or exceed regulatory location criteria. The limits of the proposed Landfill have been established to minimize visual impacts from neighboring properties, Bremono Road, and the James River. The minimum distance from the southern limit of the Landfill will be designed, constructed and operated in strict accordance with both federal and state laws and regulations.

General Information:

The Bremono Power Station began operating as a coal-fired plant in Fluvanna County back in 1931. The four power units at the Power Station burned coal until units 1 and 2 were retired in 1972. In 1950, unit 3 came online and then in 1958 unit 4 did as well at this location. In 2014, units 3 and 4 were converted to gas and then they were retired in 2019. The CCRs that were produced as a by-product of energy generation at the Power Station have been processed and stored in impoundments (ponds) at the Power Station site. They now need to be relocated from the pond and placed into the proposed Landfill through this conditional rezoning and special use permit.

In 2019, the General Assembly of Virginia enacted legislation that requires VEPCO to remove the CCRs from the existing CCR impoundments at the Power Station and deposit the CCRs into a lined landfill that meets federal and state regulatory requirements and/or be recycled. In order to comply with this state law mandate, VEPCO is seeking to rezone the Property so that the Landfill may be constructed and the CCRs transferred accordingly. The Power Station property, which is comprised of several, existing parcels which includes portions of I-1 and A-1 zoning. The requested rezoning is consistent with the zoning and use of the Power Station and other uses in the area, including the CSX rail line and their transmission line that bisects the Property.

The location of the proposed lined Landfill is adjacent to the Power Station industrial zoning. The CCRs will be hauled by truck from the existing impoundments to the Landfill using on-site access roads that will prevent the hauled material from being transported upon or through County roads that are maintained by VDOT. The applicant has proffered to reimburse VDOT for road improvements and road maintenance to Bremono Road and West Bottom Road that are agreed to between the Applicant and VDOT related to the development and use of the Property, up to but not to exceed \$2 million dollars. Additional proffered conditions have been offered towards a County water system that would be constructed to allow for potable water to replace well water as required by Virginia General Assembly legislation to avoid any future water contamination.

2015 Comprehensive Plan:

The future land use designations included in the 2015 Comprehensive Plan designates the Property for Rural Residential – Parcel 27 and Rural Preservation – Parcel 7. The primary land uses planned in the Rural Preservation Area are farmland, preservation zones, or otherwise environmentally sensitive land with limited housing. Given the location of the Property directly adjacent to the Power Station, it is unreasonable to expect that it would develop in a residential manner. However, upon final closure, the Landfill will be covered by soil and native vegetation

or an engineered composite barrier overlain by synthetic turf. It will remain in open space and it will be preserved from future development along the James River.

2019 Virginia General Assembly:

Legislation passed during the 2019 General Assembly requires VEPCO to remove approximately 6.2 million cubic yards of coal ash currently stored in the North Ash Pond at Bremo Power Station within fifteen (15) years. This coal ash must be recycled or placed in a lined landfill that meets both the Federal Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) and Virginia CCR regulations. The 2015 Federal CCR regulations and subsequent Virginia CCR regulations are what VEPCO is required to meet and the 2018 Virginia legislation allowed for closure of former impoundments where the CCR material has been removed and a continued moratorium on other impoundments. The 2018 legislation also called for proposals to determine the feasibility and costs of recycling the CCR impoundments. VEPCO has selected the landfill option to properly dispose of the Coal Combustion Residuals at the Bremo Power Station which will be reviewed by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) for Solid Waste Permit approval along with the state and federal permits needed to complete the proposed land use for compliance purposes.

Conclusion:

This zoning map amendment (ZMP) request is generally consistent with the stated intent of the Comprehensive Plan. VEPCO has operated the Bremo Power Station within this portion of the County for over ninety (90) years by providing power to the County and overall region along with employment to County residents and taxation to Fluvanna County. Changing times towards cleaner options to produce energy has brought VEPCO to this point where the industrial zoning request is necessary in order to construct the Landfill on the Property. The Statement of Proffers seeks to address the necessary items in order to construct the Landfill and closeout the Bremo Power Station and properly store the CCRs within the proposed lined Landfill on the Property.

Suggested Motion:

I move that the Planning Commission recommend (Approval/denial/deferral) of this request to conditionally rezone from the A-1, Agricultural, General District to the I-1, Industrial, Limited District on 224.5 +/- acres of Tax Map 59 Section A Parcel 27 and Tax Map 62 Section A Parcel 7 along with the seven (7) proffered conditions dated March 31, 2021 submitted by the applicant.

Applicant White Binder Attachments:

Statement of Proffers dated March 31, 2021
 AECOM supporting GIS maps and layouts
 Rezoning and Special Use Permit Applications
 Rezoning and Special Use Permit Textual Statements

VIA HAND DELIVERY

April 1, 2021

Mr. Douglas Miles, AICP, CZA
Community Development Director
Fluvanna County Department of Planning and Community Development
P.O. Box 540
Palmyra, VA 22963

RE: **Dominion Energy – Bremo Power Station – Proposed CCR Landfill
Rezoning and Special Use Permit Applications Submittal**

Mr. Miles:

The attached material is being submitted in support of the above referenced project and in accordance with the County of Fluvanna Planning and Community Development Department requirements.

This submittal includes both the Rezoning Application and Special Use Permit Application components as well as the associated review fee checks.

Should you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Laura Zuranski at (804) 512-1326 or laura.m.zuranski@dominionenergy.com

Sincerely,



Thomas Effinger
Director, Environmental

RECEIVED

APR 1 2021

**Fluvanna County
Planning Dept**



COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
COUNTY OF FLUVANNA
Application for Rezoning

RECEIVED
 BOS2021-12-15 p.350/665

APR 1 2021

Fluvanna County
 Planning Dept

Owner of Record: Virginia Electric and Power Company **Applicant of Record:** Brandon Stites
 Address: 120 Tredegar St, Richmond, VA 23219 Address: 600 E. Canal St, Richmond, VA 23219
 Phone: 804-921-4710 Fax: N/A Phone: 804-921-4710 Fax: N/A
 Email: PG.Environmental@dominionenergy.com Email: brandon.stites@dominionenergy.com

Representative: Laura Zuranski
 Address: 120 Tredegar St, Richmond, VA 23219
 Phone: 804-512-1326 Fax: N/A
 Email: PG.Environmental@dominionenergy.com

Note: If applicant is anyone other than the owner of record, written authorization by the owner designating the applicant as the authorized agent for all matters concerning the request shall be filed with this application.

If property is in an Agricultural Forestal District, or Conservation Easement, please list information here:
 N/A

Tax Map and Parcel(s) 62-A-7, and 59-A-27
Acreage 216 and 7.3 **Current Zoning** A-1

Is parcel in Land Use Valuation Program? No Yes
Deed Book and Page: D.B.72, PG. 353, D.B. 308, PG

Location of Parcel: See Attached

If any Deed Restrictions, please attach a copy

Requested Zoning I-1 **Proposed Use of Property** Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) Landfill and associated support structures

Affidavit to Accompany Petition for Rezoning

By signing this application, the undersigned owner/applicant authorizes entry onto the property by County Employees, the Planning Commission, and the Board of Supervisors during the normal discharge of their duties in regard to this request. I/We, being duly sworn, depose and say that we are Owner/Contract Owner of the property involved in this application and that we are familiarized ourselves with the rules and regulations of the Zoning Ordinance with respect to preparing and filing this application, and that the foregoing statements and answers herein contained and the information on the attached map to the best of our ability present the argument on behalf of the application herewith requested and that the statements and information above referred to are true and correct to the best of our knowledge.

Date: 3/31/2021 Signature of Owner/Applicant: Brandon Stites
 Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31 day of MARCH, 20 21 Register # 253183
 My commission expires: SEPT. 30, 2024 Notary Public: Kathy W. Prokopis



All plats must be folded prior to submission to the Planning Department for review. Rolled plats will not be accepted.

Office Use Only			
Date Received:	Pre-Application Meeting:	PH Sign Deposit Received:	Application #: ZMP _____ ;
\$1,000 fee paid:		Mailing Costs: \$20.00 per Adjacent Property Owner after first 15, Certified. Paid:	
Proffer or Master Plan Amendment: \$750.00 plus mailing costs. Paid:			
Election District:	Planning Area:		
Public Hearings			
Planning Commission		Board of Supervisors	
Advertisement Dates:	Advertisement Dates:		
APO Notification:	APO Notification:		
Date of Hearing:	Date of Hearing:		
Decision:	Decision:		

RECEIVED

APR 1 2021

STATEMENT OF PROFFERS
Virginia Electric and Power Company
Bremo Power Station

Fluvanna County
Planning Dept

March 31, 2021

Virginia Electric and Power Company (the "Applicant") in this zoning case, pursuant to §15.2-2298 of the *Code of Virginia* (1950)(as amended) and the Fluvanna County Zoning Ordinance, for itself and its successors and/or assigns, voluntarily proffers that the development of the property known as Fluvanna County PIN Numbers 59-A-27 and 62-A-7 (the "Property") under consideration will be developed according to the following conditions if the zoning to Industrial, Limited, District I-1 is granted.

1. USE RESTRICTIONS: The Property shall only be used for the following uses (which are otherwise permitted in the I-1 District):
 - A. Uses Permitted By-Right
 - i. Offices
 - ii. Contractor's storage yards
 - iii. Lumberyards
 - iv. Machine shops
 - v. Manufacturing, light
 - vi. Solid waste collection facilities
 - vii. Utilities, minor
 - viii. Uses accessory to the above uses
 - B. Uses permitted by Special Use Permit only
 - i. Sanitary landfills
 - ii. Solid waste material recovery facilities
 - iii. Telecommunication facilities
 - iv. Utilities, major
 - v. Uses accessory to the above uses
2. WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENTS: To ensure the continued provision of a safe and reliable potable water source for residents and users in the Fork Union Sanitary District ("FUSD"), the Applicant shall pay the County an amount (the "Water Supply Payment") to be used towards the construction of and connection to a new water intake from the James River to serve the FUSD, and related water treatment, storage and connection costs related to provision of potable water to the FUSD (collectively, the "Water Supply Improvements").
 - A. The Water Supply Payment shall be calculated as either 1.) that portion of a new joint water system (the "Joint Water System") to be developed pursuant to certain agreements with Louisa County, Virginia ("Louisa") that is attributable to

providing water to the FUSD (the “Joint Water System Payment Option”) or 2.) the County’s cost to develop and operate a new water system constructed solely to serve the FUSD (the “FUSD System Option”), if the County and Louisa mutually agree to terminate the Joint Water System project. Regardless of whether the County chooses the Joint Water System Payment Option or the FUSD System Option, the Applicant’s obligation to make the Water Supply Payment shall not exceed \$47,148,330.00 (the “Dominion Cap”). The Dominion Cap includes \$35,361,247.00 for anticipated project costs in accordance with Schedule A and \$11,787,083.00 set aside for unanticipated project costs.¹ Unanticipated project costs shall be utilized only in the event that the amounts listed in Schedule A are insufficient to cover anticipated project costs.

- B. Applicant shall not be required to pay the FUSD System Option if the Joint Water System project is terminated as a result of any unilateral action by the County or an action otherwise within the County’s reasonable control (excluding any action(s) arising under Section 3.1.c of that certain “Agreement Between Louisa County, Virginia, Fluvanna County, Virginia, the Louisa County Water Authority, and the James River Water Authority Regarding the James River Water Pipeline” dated October 1, 2013, should Louisa fail to cure an asserted breach of such agreement by the County).
- C. If the Dominion Cap is met before the completion of the Water Supply Improvements, the remaining cost(s) that exceed the Dominion Cap shall be borne by the County (the “County Contribution”), however the County is under no obligation to complete any of the Water Supply Improvements if the Dominion Cap is exceeded. FUSD System Option payments may not be used to fund a Joint Water System Payment Option and vice versa, except that should the County’s chosen Water Supply Improvements option terminate (in accordance with the termination limitations set forth in Section 2.B. above), the County may use paid portions of the Water Supply Payment towards the remaining Water Supply Improvements option and the Applicant shall pay the remainder of the remaining option, up to the Dominion Cap for that option.

3. PUBLIC AMENITY/RECREATION AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE MITIGATION PAYMENT: The Applicant shall pay the County \$500,000 (the “Public Amenity Payment”) to construct park, recreation and/or green space area(s)(i.e., playground, baseball field, basketball court)(the “Public Amenities”) in a location or locations to be determined by the Board at its sole discretion.
4. TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS AND ROAD MAINTENANCE:

¹ The anticipated project costs identified on Schedule A for each component of the Water Supply Improvements are estimates. The amounts are not based on final engineering calculations and are not intended to reflect the budgeted or actual cost of each category of improvements. Budgeted and actual costs shall be identified and paid in accordance with Section 5 of these proffers.

- A. The Applicant shall submit a traffic management plan as part of the overall site development plan. The traffic management plan shall, at minimum, i.) address the location and use of construction entrances and access roads, ii) ensure that oversized deliveries are scheduled during off-peak times, and iii) ensure that access routes to and from the site are planned to minimize conflicts.
- B. The Applicant shall reimburse the Virginia Department of Transportation (“VDOT”) for such improvements and road maintenance to Bremono Road and West Bottom Road that are agreed to between the Applicant and VDOT related to the development and use of the Property, up to but not to exceed \$2 million dollars (the “Transportation Payment”).

5. PAYMENT AND PERMITTING CONTINGENCIES:

- A. Within a reasonable time prior to committing to the Water System Improvements option it will undertake, the County shall submit to Applicant an initial scope of work, schedule, and total budget for each phase of the Water Supply Improvements (each a “Project Budget” and collectively, the “Project Budgets”). Nothing herein shall prohibit the County from submitting Project Budgets that, in total, exceed the Dominion Cap, provided that the collective costs for the Water Supply Improvements that exceed the Dominion Cap shall be paid, if at all, pursuant to a County Contribution.
- B. Dominion will only reimburse the County for actual costs incurred and paid by the County for Water System Improvements under the following conditions:
 - i. Within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of an approved Project Budget and proof of a contract or contracts for Water Supply Improvements, Applicant shall pay the County a construction advance in the amount of \$2,128,300.00 (the “Advance”).
 - ii. Following payment of the Advance, the County will provide Dominion with a monthly accounting (“Monthly Accounting”) of all invoices the County has paid, along with evidence of such payment by the County, for invoices the County has paid in satisfaction of work performed on the Water Supply Improvements that are in accordance with an approved Project Budget and contractual obligations related to the Water Supply Improvements. If the County has paid no invoices in any month, the County will submit documentation to Dominion of “no activity.” Dominion shall have the right to request evidence of the completion of work undertaken or payment of invoices for reimbursement before providing reimbursement to the County.
 - iii. Within sixty (60) days of Dominion’s receipt of invoices paid by the County, or if additional information is requested by Dominion, within thirty (30) days after receipt of that

information (whichever is longer), Dominion shall reimburse the County for actual costs incurred and paid by the County for Water System Improvements.

- iv. In the event the actual cost of the completed Water System Improvements to Fluvanna County is less than the Dominion Cap, the Dominion Cap shall be reduced to reflect actual costs, and Dominion's reimbursement shall be adjusted to reflect actual costs to the County.
 - v. If the cost of Water System Improvements is offset by the James River Water Authority, Louisa County, or any other source, then that portion of any invoice shall be specifically identified in the Monthly Accounting and that portion of any invoice or payment is not subject to reimbursement under this agreement. Where state and/or federal funding sources become available to pay for all or a portion of the Water System Improvements, the Water Supply Payment shall be reduced up to any such amount unless
 - i) the County reasonably applies for and is denied such funding or
 - ii) the County obtains funding but reasonably uses such funds to pay for alternative improvements outside of the FUSD.
- C. Other than reimbursing the County for the Water Supply Improvement in the manner described in this Section, the Applicant shall have no right or obligation to control, direct and/or participate in any aspect of the design, cost, or construction of the Water Supply Improvements, which authority shall remain within the Board's sole discretion, at all times.
- D. Except for the Advance, Applicant's obligation(s) to pay i) the Water Supply Payment, ii) the Public Amenity Payment and iii) the Transportation Payment shall be contingent on Applicant's obtaining all local and state permits and any other applicable approvals required to construct a CCR Landfill on the Property as required by *Code of Virginia* §10.1-1402.03, and other applicable authorities. Notwithstanding any provision(s) herein to the contrary, the Applicant's obligation to make all or any unpaid portion of the Water Supply Payment shall terminate if construction of the Water Supply Improvements has not commenced by the time the Landfill begins accepting CCRs or is not completed within three (3) years after the Landfill is fully closed and covered.
6. USE OF LOCAL WORKFORCE: The Applicant shall work with its contractors to identify opportunities for utilizing, developing, and hiring local workers in accordance with *Code of Virginia* § 10.1-1402.03(F).
7. PERMITS: The Applicant shall acquire all necessary permits from all applicable regulatory bodies of the state and federal government and copies of such permits shall be provided to the County upon request. The Applicant shall prepare and maintain periodic

reports as required by the permits, and copies of such reports shall be provided to the County upon request.

OWNER

By:

Brandon Stites

Vice-President

Project Construction

Virginia Electric and Power Company d/b/a
Dominion Energy Virginia, a wholly owned
subsidiary of Dominion Energy Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brandon Stites", written over a horizontal line. The signature is cursive and somewhat stylized.



COUNTY OF FLUVANNA

"Responsive & Responsible Government"

BOS2021-12-15 p.356/665
132 Main Street
P.O. Box 540
Palmyra, VA 22963
(434) 591-1910
Fax (434) 591-1911
www.fluvannacounty.org

PLANNING COMMISSION STAFF REPORT

To: Fluvanna County Planning Commission
Request: Special Use Permit for a Landfill

From: Douglas Miles, AICP, CZA
District: Fork Union Election District

Public Hearing:

A Special Use Permit to permit a sanitary landfill as a Planning Commission Public Hearing on Tuesday, May 11, 2021 at 7:00 pm in the Fluvanna County Library Meeting Room.

Owner:

Virginia Electric and Power Company (Dominion Energy Virginia)

Requested Action:

SUP 21:03 Virginia Electric and Power Company – A Special Use Permit request in the I-1 Industrial, Limited District to permit a sanitary landfill with respect to 224.5 +/- acres of Tax Map 59 Section A Parcel 27 and Tax Map 62 Section A Parcel 7. The properties are located on the south line of Bremo Road and 0.2 miles west of Spring Road. The subject properties are within the Rural Residential and Rural Preservation Planning Areas and the Fork Union Election District.

Existing Land Use:

Single-family dwelling or vacant

Planning Area:

Rural Residential and Rural Preservation Planning Areas

Proposed Use:

Virginia Electric and Power Company d/b/a Dominion Energy Virginia ("VEPCO") is seeking to rezone two (2) parcels identified as Tax Map 62 Section A Parcel 7 and Tax Map 59 Section A Parcel 27 (collectively the "Property") from A-1, General Agricultural to I-1, Limited Industrial in order to construct a lined landfill (the "Landfill") for the final disposition of coal combustion residuals (CCRs) that are currently located on the adjacent Bremo Power Station property (the "Power Station") along the James River.

Landfills are not permitted in the A-1 District, but are permitted by Special Use Permit ("SUP") within the I-1 District. VEPCO has filed an accompanying SUP application for approval of the Landfill. While the Landfill will be located entirely on Parcel 62-A-7, Parcel 59-A-27 will be used during construction as a construction laydown yard and accessory staging area to support the Landfill. While storage yards, machine shops, and other similar light manufacturing uses are permitted by right in the I-1 District. VEPCO intends to include Parcel 59-A-27 in the SUP request to authorize any other accessory uses that would not otherwise be permitted by right on that parcel. Then following construction, it will remain undeveloped as a buffer for the Landfill.

The proposed Landfill will be located on the northern portion of Parcel 62-A-7 and it will occupy approximately 65 acres. The proffers included with this application voluntarily restrict any other industrial use on the Property. The proposed setbacks from adjacent parcels, roadways, and water bodies will meet or exceed regulatory location criteria. The limits of the proposed Landfill have been established to minimize visual impacts from neighboring properties, Bremono Road, and the James River. The minimum distance from the southern limit of the Landfill will be designed, constructed and operated in strict accordance with both federal and state laws and regulations.

General Information:

The Bremono Power Station began operating as a coal-fired plant in Fluvanna County back in 1931. The four power units at the Power Station burned coal until units 1 and 2 were retired in 1972. In 1950, unit 3 came online and then in 1958 unit 4 did as well at this location. In 2014, units 3 and 4 were converted to gas and then they were retired in 2019. The CCRs that were produced as a by-product of energy generation at the Power Station have been processed and stored in impoundments (ponds) at the Power Station site. They now need to be relocated from the pond and placed into the proposed Landfill through this conditional rezoning and special use permit.

In 2019, the General Assembly of Virginia enacted legislation that requires VEPCO to remove the CCRs from the existing CCR impoundments at the Power Station and deposit the CCRs into a lined landfill that meets federal and state regulatory requirements and/or be recycled. In order to comply with this state law mandate, VEPCO is seeking to rezone the Property so that the Landfill may be constructed and the CCRs transferred accordingly. The Power Station property, which is comprised of several, existing parcels which includes portions of I-1 and A-1 zoning. The requested rezoning is consistent with the zoning and use of the Power Station and other uses in the area, including the CSX rail line and a VEPCO transmission line that bisects the Property.

The location of the proposed lined Landfill is adjacent to the Power Station industrial zoning. The CCRs will be hauled by truck from the existing impoundments to the Landfill using on-site access roads that will prevent the hauled material from being transported upon or through County roads that are maintained by VDOT. The applicant has proffered to reimburse VDOT for road improvements and road maintenance to Bremono Road and West Bottom Road that are agreed to between the Applicant and VDOT related to the development and use of the Property, up to but not to exceed \$2 million dollars. Additional proffered conditions have been offered towards a County water system that would be constructed to allow for potable water to replace well water as required by Virginia General Assembly legislation to avoid any future water contamination.

2015 Comprehensive Plan:

The future land use designations included within the 2015 Comprehensive Plan designates the Property for Rural Residential – Parcel 27 and Rural Preservation – Parcel 7. The primary land uses planned in the Rural Preservation Area are farmland, preservation zones, or otherwise environmentally sensitive land with scattered housing. Given the location of the Property directly adjacent to the Power Station, it is unreasonable to expect that it would develop in a residential manner. However, upon final closure, the Landfill will be covered by soil and native

vegetation or an engineered composite barrier overlain by synthetic turf. It will remain in open space and it will be preserved from future development along the James River.

2019 Virginia General Assembly:

Legislation passed during the 2019 General Assembly requires VEPCO to remove approximately 6.2 million cubic yards of coal ash currently stored in the North Ash Pond at Bremono Power Station within fifteen (15) years. This coal ash must be recycled or placed in a lined landfill that meets both the Federal Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) and Virginia CCR regulations. The 2015 Federal CCR regulations and subsequent Virginia CCR regulations are what VEPCO is required to meet and the 2018 Virginia legislation allowed for closure of former impoundments where the CCR material has been removed and a continued moratorium on other impoundments. The 2018 legislation also called for proposals to determine the feasibility and costs of recycling the CCR impoundments. VEPCO has selected the landfill option to properly dispose of the Coal Combustion Residuals at the Bremono Power Station which will be reviewed by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VDEQ) for Solid Waste Permit approval along with the state and federal permits needed to complete the proposed land use for compliance purposes.

Special Use Permit Analysis:

This is a special use permit request for a lined sanitary landfill to be constructed by the property owner, Virginia Electric and Power Company d/b/a Dominion Energy Virginia, in order to properly dispose of the Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) on property adjacent to the Bremono Power Station. The applicant has worked with Fluvanna County staff since June of 2020 on the available options that have been made available to them through the 2019 VA General Assembly legislation. The main issue that Fluvanna County had and shared with VEPCO was the need for the creation of a safe and reliable potable water source for residents and business users in the Fork Union Sanitary District (FUSD) that is located in the southern portion of Fluvanna County.

The proposed land use is classified as a Sanitary Landfill and is defined in the Zoning Ordinance:

Sanitary landfill: A place for the disposal of solid wastes approved in accordance with the regulations of the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).

Sanitary Landfills are permitted by SUP in the I-1 and I-2 Zoning Districts and are subject to an approved site development plan. The applicant intends to file their Landfill Sketch Plan to review with federal, state and county agencies provided that this SUP request is approved by the Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors following the required Public Hearing and any comments.

Conclusion:

This special use permit (SUP) request it is generally consistent with the stated intent of the 2015 Comprehensive Plan. VEPCO has operated the Bremono Power Station within this portion of the County for over ninety (90) years by providing power to the County and the overall region along with employment to County residents and taxation to Fluvanna County. Changing times towards cleaner options to produce energy has brought VEPCO to this point where the industrial zoning

request is necessary in order to construct the Landfill on the Property. The Statement of Proffers seeks to address the necessary items in order to construct the Landfill and to closeout the Bremono Power Station and properly store the CCRs within the proposed lined Landfill on the Property.

Recommended Conditions:

If approved, Staff recommends the following conditions:

1. This Special Use Permit is granted for a sanitary landfill use to Virginia Electric and Power Company d/b/a Dominion Energy Virginia or any successors as the owner of such use located on Tax Map 62 Section A Parcel 7.
2. All site activity required for construction of the sanitary landfill shall be limited to the following days and times: All construction and site deliveries shall be limited to the hours from sunrise to sunset Monday through Saturday with no Sunday construction and site deliveries permitted on the Property.
3. A Construction Traffic Management Plan, including certain mitigation measures shall be developed by the applicant and it shall be submitted to the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) and the County Administrator or his designee for review and approval. The Plan shall address traffic control measures along all state maintained roads leading to the Property for both pre-and post-construction road evaluation and any necessary repairs needed to the public roads that are required as a result of any damage from the sanitary landfill construction. All VDOT permits must be received and be approved by VDOT and the approved copies shall be provided to the County Administrator or his designee prior to site construction occurring on the premises.
4. A Site Parking and Construction Staging Plan shall be submitted as a part of the Site Development Plan approval process on the Property that demonstrates a site access plan directing both employee and delivery traffic to minimize conflicts with local traffic on state maintained roads leading to the site to avoid traffic delays during peak construction times. The Virginia Department of Transportation shall approve access to the Property and the applicant will be responsible for all necessary commercial entrance and road improvements to the Property.
5. A Site Construction Mitigation Plan shall be submitted as a part of the Site Development Plan approval process that addresses dust mitigation where all construction roads and areas shall remain dust-free by the use of a water truck or other approved method to keep soil and sediment on the premises. Burning operations must follow all local and state burning restrictions and distances from property lines and combustibles. The plan must address both dust and smoke migration so as not to be of a general nuisance to adjoining property owners during site construction and/or burning operations on the Property.

6. The applicant shall coordinate directly with the Fluvanna County Fire Chief and Fluvanna County Sheriff to provide sanitary landfill educational information and/or training to the respective County personnel responding to the sanitary landfill use in regards to how to respond to any calls for service that may occur on the Property. The Fire Chief and Sheriff shall be provided with the construction manager's direct contact information during construction and the remote sanitary landfill manager's direct contact information during operations on the Property. It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to update Fluvanna County should this sanitary landfill manager's name, phone number and/or e-mail address change on the Property.
7. The Board of Supervisors, or its representative, reserves the right to inspect the property for compliance with these conditions at any time on Property and they have the authority to revoke this Special Use Permit if the applicant or property owner has substantially breached the conditions of the Special Use Permit.

Suggested Motion:

I move that the Planning Commission recommend (Approval/denial/deferral) of this request to permit a Special Use Permit request in the I-1 Industrial, Limited District to permit a sanitary landfill with respect to 224.5 +/- acres of Tax Map 59 Section A Parcel 27 and Tax Map 62 Section A Parcel 7 subject to the seven (7) conditions listed within the staff report.

Applicant White Binder Attachments:

Statement of Proffers dated March 31, 2021
AECOM supporting GIS maps and layouts
Rezoning and Special Use Permit Applications
Rezoning and Special Use Permit Textual Statements



COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
COUNTY OF FLUVANNA

Application for Special Use Permit (SUP)

RECEIVED

APR 1 2021

Fluvanna County Planning Dept

Owner of Record: Virginia Electric and Power Company
Applicant of Record: Brandon Stites
Address: 120 Tredegar St, Richmond, VA 23219
Address: 600 E. Canal St, Richmond, VA 23219
Phone: 804-921-4710 Fax: N/A
Phone: 804-921-4710 Fax: N/A
Email: PG.Environmental@dominionenergy.com
Email: brandon.stites@dominionenergy.com

Representative: Laura Zuranski
Address: 120 Tredegar St, Richmond, VA 23219
Phone: 804-512-1326 Fax: N/A
Email: PG.Environmental@dominionenergy.com

Note: If applicant is anyone other than the owner of record, written authorization by the owner designating the applicant as the authorized agent for all matters concerning the request shall be filed with this application.

If property is in an Agricultural Forestal District, or Conservation Easement, please list information here:
N/A

Tax Map and Parcel(s) 62-A-7, and 59-A-27
Acreage 216 and 7.3 Zoning A-1

Deed Book and Page: D.B.72, PG. 353, D.B. 308, PG

Location of Parcel: See Attachment

If any Deed Restrictions, please attach a copy

Request for an SUP for the purpose of: See Attachment

*Ten copies of a sketch plan (8.5x11 inches or 11x17 inches) must be submitted, showing size and location of the lot, dimensions and location of the proposed building, structure or proposed use, and the dimensions and location of the existing structures on the lot.

By signing this application, the undersigned owner/applicant authorizes entry onto the property by County Employees, the Planning Commission, and the board of Supervisors during the normal discharge of their duties in regard to this request and acknowledges that county employees will make regular inspections of the site.

Date: 3/31/2021 Signature of Owner/Applicant: [Signature]
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31 day of MARCH, 2021
Notary Public: Kathy W. Prokopis Register # 253183
My commission expires: SEPT. 30, 2024
Certification: Date: N/A



Table with 2 columns: Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors. Rows include: Office Use Only, Date Received, Pre-Application Meeting, PH Sign Deposit Received, Application #, \$800.00 fee plus mailing costs paid, Mailing Costs, Amendment of Condition, Telecommunications Tower fee plus mailing costs paid, Telecom Consultant Review fee paid, Election District, Planning Area, Public Hearings, Advertisement Dates, APO Notification, Date of Hearing, Decision.

**Special Use Permit Statement
Fluvanna County
Bremo Power Station CCR Landfill**

A. Purpose of Proposed Use

In order to satisfy state law requirements enacted by the Virginia General Assembly in 2019, Virginia Electric and Power Company d/b/a Dominion Energy Virginia (“VEPCO”) is seeking to construct a lined landfill (the “Landfill”) for the final disposition of coal combustion residuals (“CCRs”), on property located adjacent to the Bremo Power Station (the “Power Station”). The property where the proposed Landfill will be located is comprised of two (2) parcels identified as Tax Parcel Nos. 62-A-7 and 59-A-27 (collectively, the “Property”).

Parcel 62-A-7 is 216.6 acres and has no habitable or functional structures. It is bounded to the north by Bremo Road, to the east by a private parcel, to the south by the James River and to the west by Parcel 59-A-27. See Exhibits A and B. A CSX Transportation right-of-way is located along the southern boundary while a VEPCO transmission line right-of-way bisects the site in an east-west direction. The parcel is tree and scrub covered and has been recently logged but is not suitable for agricultural activities.

Parcel 59-A-27 is approximately 7.3 acres and is located to the west of adjacent Parcel 62-A-7. It is bounded to the north by Bremo Road, to the east and south by Parcel 62-A-7, and to the west by the Power Station. The parcel is heavily wooded, and an unoccupied mobile home is present on site. The parcel is not suitable for agricultural activities.

Both parcels are currently zoned A-1, Agricultural, and a rezoning of the Property to I-1, Limited Industrial and the approval of a special use permit (“SUP”) is required before the Landfill may be constructed. VEPCO has filed an accompanying rezoning application seeking a rezoning of the Property to I-1. The Landfill will be designed, constructed and operated in strict accordance with federal and state laws and regulations. The need for the Landfill and supporting information for the requested SUP is set forth in greater detail below.

B. Necessity of the Use

The Power Station began operating as a coal-fired plant in the County in 1931. The four power units at the Power Station burned coal until units 1 and 2 were retired in 1972. In 2014, units 3 and 4 were converted to gas and then retired in 2019. The CCRs that were produced as a by-product of energy generation at the Power Station have been processed and stored at the Power Station site. CCRs include various by-products from the burning of coal (commonly known as coal ash), some of which can be beneficially reused by binding the coal residuals/coal ash for use in wallboard, concrete, roofing materials, and bricks. The remaining CCRs are primarily inert materials similar in nature to fine, dark grey sand.

During the time that the Power Station burned coal for energy production, the CCRs were removed from the Power Station’s various burners, stacks, and other equipment and either sent off-site for reuse or stored in various impoundments on the Power Station site. Originally, these impoundments were scheduled to be closed in-place in accordance with the state and federal regulations and permits in existence and applicable at the time. However, in 2019, the General Assembly of Virginia enacted legislation that requires VEPCO to remove the CCRs from the existing CCR impoundments at the Power Station and deposit the CCRs into a lined landfill that meets federal and state regulatory requirements.¹

¹ See federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 257 et seq., and Commonwealth of Virginia regulations at 9VAC20-81-130.

In the County, landfills are only permitted in the I-1 district by SUP.² The approval of the SUP will allow VEPCO to deposit the CCRs into a lined landfill that meets federal and state regulatory requirements and/or recycled.³ Notably, while the Landfill will be subject to strict design requirements (like a municipal sanitary waste landfill) including the construction/installation of a liner, a cap, and a leachate collection system, impacts to the surrounding area resulting from materials disposal will be significantly less than a sanitary landfill. Instead of trucks hauling solid waste to the site, CCRs from the adjacent property will be transported to the Landfill via internal access roads, then deposited, compacted, and covered in a phased manner that will result in final closure in a shorter timeframe. Additionally, since VEPCO will be working with a known quantity of CCR materials, it can efficiently plan and manage the relocation of the material to the Landfill Property. VEPCO anticipates that it will take approximately 2 years to construct the Landfill, and 8 years to relocate the CCRs and close the Landfill in accordance with state and federal law. Once closed and covered, the Landfill area will be seeded or covered with synthetic turf.

C. Improvements

The Landfill is proposed on Parcel 62-A-7. The proposed Landfill will occupy approximately 65-acres on the north side of the existing transmission line. See Exhibit C. The Landfill will be sized to manage all of the CCRs excavated from the current impoundments and will not receive CCRs from any other location. The location limits of the Landfill are established by federal and state regulations.

Parcel 59-A-27 will be used as the construction lay-down yard (the "Construction Yard") for the Landfill.

The anticipated scope of work for construction of the Landfill is generally as follows.

First, the proper erosion and sediment controls will be installed. Once the controls are installed and the proper Fluvanna County representative approves of controls installation, the ground will be cleared and graded and the stormwater retention ponds created. After the base elevations are established, the Landfill will be overlaid with a composite liner system and the leachate collection system will be installed. The CCRs will be hauled by truck from the existing impoundments on the adjacent property to the Landfill using on-site access roads. The Landfill will be filled, covered, and closed in phases based on the final design elevations. A final cover/cap will consist of a composite barrier system overlain by soil and native vegetation or an engineered composite barrier overlain by synthetic turf. Finally, once the cover system is in place, the site will resemble a natural grassy hill. (See Exhibit D)

A series of storage tanks will also be constructed on the Property to manage leachate collected from the Landfill. This leachate will be treated utilizing a future treatment facility located on Parcel 59-6-2. Paved parking for up to five vehicles will be provided at the storage tanks for maintenance and inspection purposes. (See Exhibit C.)

No permanent habitable structures are proposed. Temporary structures, including mobile office trailers may be installed as needed during construction and operation of the landfill. Any temporary structures will be removed once they are no longer needed. Internal access roads will be constructed on the parcels to facilitate construction, operation, closure, and post-closure care of the Landfill and the leachate storage tanks. Off-site access to the Landfill will be from Bremono Road. No public roads or

² Ordinance at Section 22-11-2.2. While the Ordinance lists "sanitary landfills" as the permitted use, this classification is defined as "a place for the disposal of solid wastes approved in accordance with the regulations of the [Virginia] Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)". While the Landfill is not a "sanitary landfill" as defined by DEQ regulations, it is a "sanitary landfill" for the purposes of the County's Ordinance because it is a "place for the disposal of solid wastes approved in accordance with [DEQ] regulations..."

³ See Exhibit B, a tax map showing the VEPCO parcels with current and proposed uses.

sidewalks will be constructed and no public access will be provided to the Power Station, the Construction Yard, or the Landfill.

D. Protection of Adjoining Property

The location and limits of the proposed Landfill have been established to minimize visual impacts from neighboring properties, Bremono Road, and the James River. Because the Landfill will be north of the VEPCO transmission line, the minimum distance from the southern limit of the Landfill materials to the James River exceeds 2,000-feet. The proposed setbacks from adjacent parcels, roadways, and water bodies will meet or exceed the regulatory location criteria. (See Exhibit C.) Permanent exterior lighting will be provided at the leachate storage tanks, at access road entrances, and at other locations where required for maintenance or inspection. Such lighting will be downward facing.

E. Enhancement of County

The removal of CCRs from the Power Station site and their disposition in the Landfill is required and will be conducted in accordance with controlling federal and state laws. Once closed, the Landfill will be covered by soil and native vegetation or an engineered composite barrier overlain by synthetic turf. It will remain in open space and "preserved" from future development.

F. Consistency with Good Planning Practices, the Comprehensive Plan, and Adjacent Land Uses

As described above and more fully in the Rezoning application, the proposed zoning to I-1 and the use of the Property for a Landfill and related purposes is consistent with health, safety, welfare and good zoning practices. The proposed Landfill and Construction Yard will not be detrimental to the character and development of the adjacent area and will not change the character and the established pattern of the area or community in which it is located. The Landfill is compatible with by-right uses in the I-1 district and will not adversely affect the use and/or value of neighboring property. Draft Conditions that relate to the issuance of the SUP have been provided with this application.



Document Path: C:\DATA\Dominion_Energy\BREMCO\BREMCO_REGIONAL_MAP.mxd

- LEGEND
- Proposed Facility Boundary
 - 5 mile Buffer



Data Source: National Geographic Society, AECOM

AECOM

ALEXANDER PROPERTY REGIONAL MAP

DRAWN BY: M.SMITH	REVIEWED BY: P.THIBODEAU	APPROVED BY:	REVISION NUMBER: REV. 0
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FIGURE

DATE: 4/29/2020	DEPT: DOMINION POWER - BREMO POWER STATION
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Bremo Power Station Coal Ash Removal Project

Bremo Power Station On-Site Lined Landfill



Overview and Project Description

Consistent with our core values, we have placed a great deal of focus on safety for personnel working on the North Ash Pond closure and the neighboring communities.

Legislation passed during the 2019 Virginia General Assembly requires Dominion Energy to remove all coal ash currently stored in the North Ash Pond at Bremo Power station within 15 years.

In keeping with the statute, Dominion Energy has submitted rezoning and Special Use Permit applications to Fluvanna County with plans to construct and operate a state-of-the-art, lined landfill on Dominion Energy property beside Bremo Power Station.

As part of these applications, Dominion Energy has offered proffers of funding to Fluvanna County to mitigate any potential impacts, including:

- Assurance of safe and reliable potable water source for the FUSD
- Upgrades and/or maintenance for Bremo and West Bottom Roads
- Community park, recreation, and/or green space areas
- Opportunities for local workforce

Key Facts

- 6.2 million cubic yards of coal ash is stored at Bremo Power Station.
- The ash will be transferred from its current location in the North Ash Pond to an adjacent state-of-the-art lined landfill.
- Coal ash will not be transported on public roads.
- The proffers provide a framework for safeguarding our neighbors while providing access to new and existing recreational areas in lieu of those previously shut down.
- Landfill construction and the transfer of coal ash is expected to take approximately 10 years.



Want to learn more?

Scan QR code
Visit [DominionEnergy.com/BremoCCR](https://www.dominionenergy.com/BremoCCR)
Email BremoCCR@dominionenergy.com
Call 1-833-742-0462





MEMORANDUM

Date: May 3, 2021
From: Valencia Porter
To: Douglas Miles
Subject: APO Memo Complete

Please be advised the attached letter went out to the attached list of Adjacent Property Owners for the May 11, 2021 Planning Commission meeting.



COUNTY OF FLUVANNA

"Responsive & Responsible Government"

BOS2021-12-15 p.368/665
132 Main Street
P.O. Box 540
Palmyra, VA 22963
(434) 591-1910
Fax (434) 591-1911
www.fluvannacounty.org

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

May 3, 2021

«Name»
«Address»
«City_State» «ZIP»

RE: ZMP 21:02 & SUP 21:03 Virginia Electric and Power Company (d/b/a Dominion Energy Virginia)

Dear «Name»:

This letter is to notify you that the Fluvanna County Planning Commission will hold a public hearing on:

Meeting:	Planning Commission Public Hearing	Date: Tuesday, May 11, 2021
Time:	7:00 pm (Virtual Meeting)	Location: Fluvanna County Library

The applicant or applicant's representative will be available during the Planning Commission meeting for:

ZMP 21:02 Virginia Electric and Power Company – A Conditional Rezoning from the A-1, Agricultural, General District to the I-1, Industrial, Limited District on 224.5 +/- acres of Tax Map 59 Section A Parcel 27 and Tax Map 62 Section A Parcel 7. The properties are located on the south line of Bremono Road and 0.2 miles west of Spring Road. The subject properties are within the Rural Residential and Rural Preservation Planning Areas and the Fork Union Election District.

SUP 21:03 Virginia Electric and Power Company – A Special Use Permit request in the I-1 Industrial, Limited District to permit a sanitary landfill with respect to 224.5 +/- acres of Tax Map 59 Section A Parcel 27 and Tax Map 62 Section A Parcel 7. The properties are located on the south line of Bremono Road and 0.2 miles west of Spring Road. The subject properties are within the Rural Residential and Rural Preservation Planning Areas and the Fork Union Election District.

You are welcome to join the public hearings online and will have an opportunity to comment, if desired. The Planning Commission meeting is being held virtually due to the COVID-19 pandemic, instructions for participation in the Planning Commission public hearings will be available on the County's website <http://www.fluvannacounty.org> along with the Agenda and staff reports. You can also contact the Fluvanna County Planning & Community Development Department, 8:00 am – 5:00 pm, Monday through Friday. If you have any questions regarding the applications or the public hearings, please contact me at 434.591.1910 or at dmiles@fluvannacounty.org or visit <https://www.dominionenergy.com/BremoCCR> for additional information from Dominion Energy or please e-mail at BremoCCR@dominionenergy.com

Sincerely,

Douglas Miles

Douglas Miles, AICP, CZA
Community Development Director

Name	Street	City	State	Zip
Alexander, Emma, Land & Lumber Corporation	P.O. Box 666	Louisa	Virginia	23093
Anderson, Lillie	237 Spring Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Armstrong, George Estate & Victoria Armstrong	661 Spring Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Armstrong, Lynn Revocable Trust	15 Hickory Hollow Lane	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Armstrong, Marie & Bettie & Armstrong-Green, Kim	108 Pine Grove Terrace	Newark	New Jersey	07106
Armstrong, Nadine	2979 Bremo Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Ayers, Joseph & Ann	P.O. Box 146	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Bamford, John & Margaret	407 Glenawvon Drive	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Banks, Cynthia, Heirs C/O Barry Ross	45 Walkers Lane	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
BB&T	2511 West Bottom Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Beyer, Paul & Deborah	P.O. Box 126	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Black, William	P.O. Box 55	Palmyra	Virginia	22963
Bol Living Trust, Stephen Bol	496 Bremo Bluff Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Boles, John & Linda	1066 Spring Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Bottomley, Cornelious	157 Holman Creek Lane	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Bowles & Associates	4683 James Madison Highway, #C	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Bowles, Molly & Sally, Mary Scruggs	Route 313, Box 49	Quakertown	Pennsylvania	18951
BP	3297 James Madison Highway	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Bremo Trees	616 Lower Bremo Lane	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Brock, Matthew	P.O. Box 1232	Live Oak	Florida	32064
Brookman, Dorothy	1039 West Bottom Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Brookman, Harry	962 West Bottom Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Burruss Timber Associates, David Roby	7 Bliss Lane	Lyme	New Hampshire	03768
Cain, Wayne & Marcia	765 Bremo Bluff Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Carter, Demetria & Habitat for Humanity	3661-B Lake Monticello Road	Palmyra	Virginia	22963
Cheng Revocable Trusts, Cheng, Richard & Theresa	10129 Darmuid Green Drive	Potomac	Maryland	20854
Cloverdale Baptist Church	1222 Cloverdale Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Cloverdale Baptist Church	101 Dora Lane	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Cocke, Charles & Elizabeth	616 Lower Bremo Lane	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Colbert Funeral Home	467 Bremo Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Colbert, Charles Jr.	P.O. Box 143	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Coleman, Frances & Lillie Palmer	2668 Bremo Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Coleman, William Heirs & Richard Coleman	2664 Bremo Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Columbia Baptist Church	116 Rivanna Street	Columbia	Virginia	23038
Crannage, Wendy	331 Bremo Bluff Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
CSX Transportation	500 Water Street	Jacksonville	Florida	32202

Cummings, Eleanor	417 Spring Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Daugherty, Sheila	2647 Bremo Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Daughtry, Sheila & Lee, Serena	92 West Bottom Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Dave's Small Engine Services	2448 Clvoerdale Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Dodson, Erika	P.O. Box 47746	San Antonio	Texas	78265
Dodson, Robert	P.O. Box 415	Ruckersville	Virginia	22968
Dollar General	4091 James Madison Highway	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Don Unmussig, Cumberland County Administrator	P.O. Box 110	Cumberland	Virginia	23040
Dunn Construction	2511 West Bottom Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Easter, John E II	94 Middle Farms Trace	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Edmonds, Brenda & Juanita Edmonds	10019 Whitefield Street	Fairfax	Virginia	22032
Edmonds, Robert Sr. & Robert Jr.	135 West Bottom Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Elk Hill Farm	P.O. Box 99	Goochland	Virginia	23063
Envoy at The Village	4238 James Madison Highway	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Eric Dahl, Fluvanna County Administrator	P.O. Box 540	Palmyra	Virginia	22963
Etchison, George & Sandy	667 Spring Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Everett, Jason	551 Bremo Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Exley, John & Cheryl	7211 Cold Harbor Road	Mechanicsville	Virginia	23111
Family Dollar	2788 A James Madison Highway	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Farley, Emerson Jr. & Mary	37 East Square Lane	Richmond	Virginia	23238
Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors	P.O. Box 299	Palmyra	Virginia	22963
Fluvanna County Chamber of Commerce	177 Main Street	Palmyra	Virginia	22963
Fluvanna Fix It All Shop	2893 Bremo Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Fork Union Baptist Church	4745 James Madison Highway	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Fork Union Military Academy	4744 James Madison Highway	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Fork Union Pharmacy	4316B James Madison Highway	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Fork Union Presbyterian Church	4464 James Madison Highway	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Fork Union Properties Land Trust, John Foster	16054 James Madison Highway	Palmyra	Virginia	22963
Fork Union Rentals	P.O. Box 175	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Fork Union Sanitary District	P.O. Box 540	Palmyra	Virginia	22963
Fork Union Volunteer Fire Company	P.O. Box 428	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Foster, Edward Jr.	263 Horseshoe Bend Road	Pontotoc	Mississippi	38863
Grace Episcopal Church	754 Bremo Bluff Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Grace Episcopal Church, Mrs. Gertrude White	P.O. Box 95	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Graves, Sayre & Winston, William	60 Magnolia Lane	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Gursky, Katheline	1280 Spring Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Hackett, Frank & Cheyenne	1084 Carysbrook Road	Fork Union	Virginia	23055

Hanat, Darran	119 Hickory Hollow Lane	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Harper, Henry III & Janet	26 Bayview Drive	Poquoson	Virginia	23662
Harris, Frank & Americus	1015 South Constitution Road	Dillwyn	Virginia	23936
Harris, Mildred Revocable Living Trust	10009 Waters Avenue South	Seattle	Washington	98178
Hartwick, Carl & Linda	664 Bremo Bluff Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Haskins, Alton Jr.	15032 Woolens Lane	Culpeper	Virginia	22701
Hill, Audrey	729 Glenarvon Drive	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Hill, Cora	35 Hopi Way	Palmyra	Virginia	22963
Hill, Dorothy	811 Glenarvon Drive	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Hill, Ellis & Willie Odell, Vince & Lizzie Hill	490 Blueberry Hill Drive	Scottsville	Virginia	24590
Hill, Melissa	65 Spring Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Holloman, Reathea	2425 Bremo Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Holsapple, Denise	2228 Oliver Creek Road	Troy	Virginia	22974
Holsapple, Marilyn	186 Mill Lane	Troy	Virginia	22974
Holsapple, Steve	1309 Mountain View Street	Charlottesville	Virginia	22902
Hostutler, Jeffrey & Susan	812 Spring Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Hughey, Susan	585 Bremo Bluff Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Jake's Gas & Go	4108 James Madison Highway	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
James Madison Rentals	P.O. Box 175	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
James, Fred & Marie, Rosanne Relaford	1969 Penfield Street	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	19138
JCM III	30 Highpockets Road	Cartersville	Virginia	23027
Jefferies Living Trust	P.O. Box 28	New Canton	Virginia	23123
Jenkins, Susan & Audrey Smith	7920 Echols Avenue	Lanham	Maryland	20706
Johnson, Albert West Bottom Baptist Church	398 West Bottom Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Johnson, Blanche	398 West Bottom Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Johnson, Frederick III	1511 Kemper Street	Richmond	Virginia	23220
Johnson, Isaac Estate & Lazarus Johnson	605 Parks Ridge Road	Wilkesboro	North Carolina	28697
Johnson, Lewis	P.O. Box 175	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Johnson, Lewis	539 East River Road	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Johnson, Whitney	1646 Cloverdale Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Jones, Edgar Jr. & Mary	852 West Bottom Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Jones, Paul & Rosalie	871 Bremo Bluff Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Lane, Anna	2007 3rd Street NE	Washington	D.C.	20002
Lee, Michael & Serena	92 West Bottom Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Lent, Kathy	2274 Bremo Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Long, Dewitt	P.O. Box 192	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Mark IV LLC	3 Horseback Lane	Palmyra	Virginia	22963

Mawyer, Brenda	1309 Mountain View Street	Charlottesville	Virginia	22902
Maxey, Charles & Ruth	P.O. Box 45	New Canton	Virginia	23123
Maxwell, Kenneth	9018 Dove Creet Court	Louisville	Kentucky	40242
McGrath, Teresa	479 Glenarvon Drive	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Melton, George Jr.	3295 Bremo Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Miggins, Helen & Paula Mickens	520 Chastine Drive	Spartanburg	South Carolina	29301
Monges, Daniel & Jennifer	P.O. Box 124	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Mrs. Rebecca Carter, Buckingham Coutny Administratc	13380 West James Anderson Highway	Buckingham	Virginia	23921
NAACP Fluvanna County Branch 7067	P.O. Box 104	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Napier, Douglas & Shelby	233 Holman Creek Lane	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Oldies & Goodies Thrift Store	3107 James Madison Highway	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Orf, John	2406 Vernon Road	Henrico	Virginia	23228
Owen, Sandra	P.O. Box 799	Nellysford	Virginia	22958
Ownby, John	2259 Rolling Road South	Scottsville	Virginia	24590
Palmer, Avis & Madeline, Brad Palmer	1962 Shores Road	Palmyra	Virginia	22963
Palmer, Florence	281 Spring Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Parrish, Dustin	566 Bremo Bluff Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Parrish, Thomas	P.O. Box 1062	Greenville	South Carolina	29602
Passion Community Church	2723 James Madison Highway	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Patterson, Thomas & Claudine	161 Deer Lane	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Phelps, Jason	1366 Spring Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Pollard, Robert	P.O. Box 121	Scottsville	Virginia	24590
Poore, Thomas & Shirley	3456 Bremo Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Reardon, Edwin	710 Aldridge Lane	Scottsville	Virginia	24590
Ross, Samuel Jr.	224 Spring Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Rudzinski, Kenneth	2218 Cartwright Place	Reston	Virginia	20191
Salomon, Ronald & Susan	393 Bremo Bluff Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Sal's Italian Restaurant & Grille	4316 James Madison Highway	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Sarah Marshall	161 Panamint Trail	Louisa	Virginia	23093
Scarlett's Flowers	4723 James Madison Highway	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Scott's Paint & Body	2762 James Madison Highway	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Shelton, Antonio & Janice	553 Glenarvon Drive	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Sherman, Nicholas	632 Bremo Bluff Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Shipp, James Jr.	3003 Sayre Road	Fairfax	Virginia	22031
Sidwell, Glenn & Yupa	P.O. Box 670	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Simorg South Forests	15 Piedmont Center, Suite 1250	Atlanta	Georgia	30305
Slaughter, Judith	P.O. Box 454	Fork Union	Virginia	23055

Smith, Julian C/O Brenda Kellerhalls	7401 Landsworth Avenue	Richmond	Virginia	23228
Snoddy, Lola	P.O. Box 54	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Solite Corporation	P.O. Box 27211	Richmond	Virginia	23261
Sorum, Harvey & Alice	1341 Spring Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
St. John's Episcopal Church	43 Washington Street	Columbia	Virginia	23038
St. Joseph Roman Catholic Church	28 Cameron Street	Columbia	Virginia	23038
Stovall, Agnes	P.O. Box 175	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Stovall, Lillie	392 West Bottom Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Tatted Souls	4321 James Madison Highway, Unit 3	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
The Brayvon Company	P.O. Box 1194	Staunton	Virginia	24402
Thessalonia Baptist Church	677 Thessalonia Road	Fork Union	Virginia	23022
Thomas, Michael & Robin	325 Holman Creek Lane	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Top Quality Home Improvements	778 Cloverdale Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Tribble, Tanner & Maria	10259 Windywood Court	Ashland	Virginia	23005
Vanderbuilt Mortgage & Finance	500 Alcoa Trail	Maryville	Tennessee	37804
VEPCO CO Wagner, James F	P.O. Box 26666	Richmond	Virginia	23261
Verdery, Linda	347 Bremo Bluff Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
VSI Hardware & Country Store	4312 James Madison Highway	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Wade, Edwin Revocable Declaration of Trust	P.O. Box 913	Troy	Virginia	22974
Walker, Eva	640 Swimford Drive	Myrtle Beach	South Carolina	29588
Wanless, Dennis & Ronda	427 Shadowbrook Drive	Burlington	North Carolina	27215
West Bottom Baptist Church	2757 Bremo Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
West Bottom Cemetary	2757 Bremo Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Wheeler, Elsie	3014 Glenarvon Drive	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
White, Frayser II Revocable Trust, Kay Jefferies	P.O. Box 28	New Canton	Virginia	23123
White, Richard & Lindsay	P.O. Box 55	Fork Union	Virginia	23055
Wiley, Thomas Sr.	P.O. Box 187	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Williams, Lucy	31 4th Avenue	Westbury	New York	11590
Williams-Chewning Corp.	P.O. Box 177	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Winston, William & Graves, Sayre	1853 Glenarvon Drive	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Woodard, Kevin & Michaela	997 Bremo Bluff Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Woods, Barry	383 Bremo Bluff Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Woodson, Helen	658 Spring Road	Bremo Bluff	Virginia	23022
Young, Eliza & Thelma Bates	12285 West River Road	Palmyra	Virginia	22963

ORDINANCE

Be it resolved by the Fluvanna County Planning Commission, pursuant to Fluvanna County Code Sec. 22-20-1(c), that the Commission intends to propose the following amendment to the Fluvanna County Code:

An Ordinance to Amend Chapter 22 Zoning of the Fluvanna County Code by the Addition of Definitions Under 22-22-1 Definitions; Uses Permitted by Right in A-1 Zoning Under 22-4-2.1, in R-1 Zoning Under 22-5-2.1, in R-2 Zoning Under 22-6-2.1, in R-3 Zoning Under 22-7-9.1, in R-4 Zoning Under 22-8-2.1, in B-1 Zoning Under 22-9-2.1, in B-C Zoning Under 22-10-2.1, in I-1 Zoning Under 22-11-2.1, in I-2 Zoning Under 22-12-2.1, and in MHP Zoning Under 22-13-2.1 to Permit a Small Scale Solar Generation Facility; and Uses Permitted by Special Use Permit in A-1 Zoning Under 22-4-2.2, in B-1 Zoning Under 22-9-2.2, in B-C Zoning Under 22-10-4, in I-1 Zoning Under 22-1-2.2 and in I-2 Zoning Under 22-12-2.2 to Permit a Minor Scale and Utility Scale Solar Generation Facility; and the Addition of Chapter 22 Zoning, Article 28. Regulation of Solar Generation Facilities.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, pursuant to Virginia Code Sections 15.2-2285, that the Fluvanna County Code be, and it is hereby, amended, in Sections 22-4-2.1, 22-5-2.1, 22-6-2.1, 22-7-9.1, 22-8-2.1, 22-9-2.1, 22-10-3, 22-11-2.1, 22-12-2.1, 22-13-2.1, 22-4-2.2, 22-9-2.2, 22-10-4, 22-11-2.2, 22-12-2.2 and 22-22-1 and the Addition of Chapter 22 Zoning, Article 28 as follows:

Sec. 22-4-2.1 (A-1) Uses permitted by right

Miscellaneous Uses

Small scale solar generation facility

Sec. 22-5-2.1 (R-1) Uses permitted by right

Miscellaneous Uses

Small scale solar generation facility

Sec. 22-6-2.1 (R-2) Uses permitted by right

Miscellaneous Uses

Small scale solar generation facility

Sec. 22-7-9.1 (R-3) Uses permitted by right

Miscellaneous Uses

Small scale solar generation facility

Sec. 22-8-2.1 (R-4) Uses permitted by right

Miscellaneous Uses

Small scale solar generation facility

Sec. 22-9-2.1 (B-1) Uses permitted by right

Miscellaneous Uses

Small scale solar generation facility

Sec. 22-10-3 (B-C) Uses permitted by right

Miscellaneous Uses

Small scale solar generation facility

Sec. 22-11-2.1 (I-1) Uses permitted by right

Miscellaneous Uses

Small scale solar generation facility

Sec. 22-12-2.1 (I-2) Uses permitted by right

Miscellaneous Uses

Small scale solar generation facility

Sec. 22-13-2.1 (MHP) Uses permitted by right

Miscellaneous Uses

Small scale solar generation facility

Sec. 22-4-2.2 (A-1) Uses permitted by special use permit

Miscellaneous Uses

Minor scale solar generation facility

Utility scale solar generation facility

Sec. 22-9-2.2 (B-1) Uses permitted by special use permit

Miscellaneous Uses

Small scale solar generation facility

Utility scale solar generation facility

Sec. 22-10-4 (B-C) Uses permitted by special use permit

Miscellaneous Uses

Small scale solar generation facility

Utility scale solar generation facility

Sec. 22-11-2.2 (I-1) Uses permitted by special use permit

Miscellaneous Uses

Small scale solar generation facility

Utility scale solar generation facility

Sec. 22-12-2.2 (I-2) Uses permitted by special use permit

Miscellaneous Uses

Small scale solar generation facility

Utility scale solar generation facility

Sec. 22-22-1 Definitions

Solar generation facility, minor scale An on-site solar energy conversion system producing less than 2 MW of electricity. Minor scale solar energy conversion systems generally reduce on-site consumption of utility power for civic, commercial and industrial applications. On-site may also include adjacent parcels under common use, ownership and control. Rooftop arrays do not require zoning approval. Ground mounted arrays require zoning approval as accessory structures.

Solar generation facility, small scale An on-site solar energy conversion system producing not more than 15 kW of electricity. Small scale solar energy systems generally reduce on-site consumption of utility power for civic, commercial and industrial applications. On-site may include adjacent parcels under common use, ownership and control. Rooftop arrays do not require zoning approval. Ground mounted arrays require zoning approval as accessory structures.

Solar generation facility, utility scale A solar energy conversion system producing 2 MW or more of electricity to a utility provider. Such facilities interconnect with an existing electrical grid serving other off-site facilities which are not adjacent or under common use, ownership or control.

Article 28 – Regulation of Solar Generation Facilities

Sec. 22-28-1 Statement of Intent.

The purpose of this article is to establish general guidelines for the siting of solar generation facilities used for renewable solar energy as a facility that generates electricity from sunlight consisting of one or more Photovoltaic Material (PVM) systems and the other structures and facilities within the boundaries of the site, and which is interconnected with the local transmission or electrical distribution system.

Further, the intent of this Article is to regulate the placement and design of new and expanded solar generation facilities. The County encourages and promotes the responsible generation of both clean and renewable energy. When solar generation facilities are proposed, the requested locations and site designs shall be evaluated in terms of how they protect and enhance the scenic and natural beauty of Fluvanna County. They should also be in compliance with these solar generation facility regulations.

Sec. 22-28-2 Site Acreage Regulations.

1. Fluvanna County requires an upper limit on the total site acreage dedicated to solar generation facilities located outside of the County's Community Planning Areas (CPA) and Zion Crossroads Urban Development Area (UDA) at 5% of the total land acreage to allow for all future land uses, to avoid the loss of productive farmland, and to avoid solar panel overcrowding in the County.
2. The site acreage dedicated to a solar generation facility for a project shall be calculated as the aggregate acreage of all parcels for a Special Use Permit application, unless the applicant details and delineates the maximum acreage to be used for site approval, which includes acreage for access roads, buffer and screening areas, fencing, inverters, solar panels and substation areas.
3. The minimum aggregate parcel size shall be seventy-five (75) contiguous acres and the maximum aggregate parcel size shall be seven hundred fifty (750) contiguous acres or an acreage amount determined based upon the dispersion of the solar panels by megawatts.

Sec. 22-28-3 Site Review Guidelines.

All Special Use Permit (SUP) requests for new and expanded solar generation facilities shall be reviewed by the Zoning Administrator, the Planning Commission and the Board of Supervisors by considering the following site review guidelines:

1. All applicants for a solar generation facility shall meet with the zoning administrator at least thirty (30) days prior to the submission of an SUP application for a new or expanded solar generation facility. The zoning administrator and technical review committee provides the applicant with information on the requirements for solar generation facilities, and discusses with the applicant all the potential alternatives to site the solar generation facility in the most appropriate location in the County.
2. The siting of a solar generation facility within Community Planning Areas should be avoided as the location of solar generation facilities within these areas are to be serviced by public water and/or wastewater as described within the Comprehensive Plan. Solar generation facilities

proposed to be sited in these areas will be discouraged and not be recommended for approval but the search for other alternative sites will be reviewed with the applicant for the land use.

3. Sites located near cultural, historical or recreational areas should be avoided in order to protect and enhance the agricultural and rural heritage, cultural and recreational resources and vistas. Solar generation facilities should incorporate the following techniques in order to protect and improve the environment of the site that is selected by the applicant in the review process:
 - a. Site groundcover for the solar generation facility should consist of a variety of native flora and grasses that benefit pollinators such as birds, butterflies, bees and similar pollinators. Groundcover should be established following the completion of construction activities to minimize soil erosion as required in the County's Erosion and Sediment Control chapter.
 - b. The use of synthetic herbicides to control and maintain groundcover shall not be allowed nor shall the use of turf grass be installed at solar energy facilities for site erosion control. The development of wetlands, forested areas and other valuable habitats shall be avoided or be minimized to the greatest extent possible at all solar generation facility site locations.
 - c. Development of areas with steep slopes shall be avoided in order to protect from any site runoff due to site grading which should be reseeded with native grasses or pollinator plants.
4. All solar generation facility applicants shall provide the following written information when scheduling a pre-application conference with the zoning administrator for the proposed use:
 - a. A Sketch Plan of the proposed solar generation facility from a licensed engineer or surveyor.
 - b. Written verification that all required submittals to the State Corporation Commission (SCC) have been submitted for the proposed solar generation facility and that the applicant is working with the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) toward obtaining Solar Permit by Rule (PBR) or Small Renewable Energy Solar Projects approval for the proposed land use.
 - c. Written comments from the grid-operating utility company regarding the capacity of their transmission lines or any other electrical infrastructure to include, if applicable, an on-site substation, if requested in conjunction with the solar generation facility. Documentation justifying the need for a new substation should be submitted along with describing the components of the substation such as the physical dimensions and including the height.
 - d. A draft redacted off take agreement, power purchase agreement or other documentation that identifies a clear path to an off taker of the electricity generated from the project. An executed agreement shall be required prior to the issuance of a building permit for the use.

- e. A draft solar generation facility evaluation of the fiscal impacts to the County for the proposed land use in comparison with the current land use and the comprehensive plan future land use for analysis by the Finance Department and/or Commissioner of the Revenue's Office.
- f. The applicant shall be responsible for all fees associated with the filing of an application and including the reasonable cost of any independent analysis deemed necessary by the County.
- g. The applicant shall discuss the date, time and location of a Community Meeting with the Zoning Administrator to be conducted by the applicant prior to filing an SUP application or at the least prior to the scheduled Planning Commission public hearing date for the use.
- h. The applicant may provide the County with acceptable social media postings containing the specifics of the Community Meeting and specific contact information for general distribution across the County's social media platforms and their website posting meeting information.
- i. The County may assist with providing a GIS generated list of the adjacent property owners who shall be notified by first class mail at least seven (7) days, but no more than fourteen (14) days, in advance of the meeting date by the applicant. A letter shall be provided to the Zoning Administrator for County Officials and staff to attend their community meeting.
- j. The community meeting shall be held within the County, at a location open to the public, with adequate parking, lighting and seating and which may accommodate persons with disabilities from the public and media at a location that is convenient to the attendees. If the applicant is unable to conduct an in-person community meeting due to health reasons they should conduct a virtual meeting by providing the meeting link via US mail or e-mail.

Sec. 22-28-4 Solar Generation Facility Recommended Conditions.

1. This Special Use Permit is granted for a minor or utility-scale solar generation facility use to _____ or any successors as the owner and operator of such use located on Tax Maps _____.
2. The payment of all rollback taxes for Tax Maps _____ enrolled in the Land Use Program by the applicant shall be a pre-condition of the County's issuance of a land disturbance permit pursuant to a site development plan for the solar generation facility.
3. All Site Development Plan requirements shall be met for the solar generation facility as listed in this chapter and as described in Article 28 Regulation of Solar Generation Facilities.
4. The solar generation facility shall be constructed in accordance with the County approved grading plan prior to the commencement of any site construction activities and in accordance with the approved Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.

5. All site activity required for construction, expansion and operation of the solar generation facility use shall be limited to the following days and times: All pile driving and site deliveries shall be limited to the hours from sunrise to sunset Monday through Saturday. All other site construction and expansion activity may occur Monday through Sunday from sunrise to sunset and be in compliance with the Fluvanna County noise ordinance, as amended from time to time.
6. A Construction Traffic Management Plan, including certain mitigation measures shall be developed by the applicant, owner or operator and shall be submitted to the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) and the County Administrator or his designee for review and approval. The Plan shall address traffic control measures along _____ Road pre-and post-construction road evaluation and any necessary repairs to the public roads that are required as a result of any damage from the solar generation facility construction and/or expansion. All VDOT permits must be received and be approved by VDOT and an approved copy provided to the County Administrator or his designee prior to site construction or expansion occurring on the premises.
7. A Site Parking and Staging Plan shall be submitted as a part of the Site Development Plan approval process that demonstrates a site access plan directing both employee and site delivery traffic to minimize conflicts with local traffic on _____ Road and state roads leading to the site such as _____ to avoid traffic delays during peak construction times.
8. A Construction Mitigation Plan shall be submitted as a part of the Site Development Plan approval process that addresses dust mitigation where all construction roads and areas shall remain dust-free by the use of a water truck or other approved method to keep soil and sediment on the premises. Burning operations must follow all local and state burning restrictions and distances from property lines and combustibles. The plan must address both dust and smoke migration so as not to be of a general nuisance to adjoining property owners during site construction, expansion and/or burning operations on the premises.
9. A minimum fifty (50) foot setback shall be maintained from all public right-of-ways and from all agriculturally and residentially zoned properties, either occupied or unoccupied, until such time that the property is converted to commercial or industrial uses, at such time the setback can become the underlying zoning district setback amount for such district.
10. A twenty-five (25) foot vegetative buffer utilizing double staggered rows of evergreen trees planted every ten (10) feet on center with a minimum planting height of four (4) feet and achieving eight (8) feet in height within three (3) years shall be installed when there is not mature vegetation on the perimeter of the premises along the public right-of-way or adjacent to agricultural or residential land uses. Site groundcover for the use should consist of a variety of native groundcovers that benefit bees, birds and beneficial insects and the use of any synthetic herbicides to control and maintain groundcover areas post-construction or post-expansion shall not be permitted on the premises.
11. The applicant, owner or operator shall coordinate directly with the Fluvanna County Fire Chief and Sheriff to provide solar energy educational information and/or training to the respective County public safety personnel responding to the solar generation facility use in regards to how to respond to any emergencies that may occur on the premises. The Fire Chief and Sheriff shall be provided

with the construction manager's direct contact information during construction or expansion and the remote manager's direct contact information during site operations on the premises.

12. A decommissioning plan shall be approved by the County Administrator or his designee prior to approval of a site development plan or any building permits being issued for the solar generation facility use. If the solar generation facility use is inactive completely or substantially discontinuing the delivery of electricity to an electrical grid for a continuous twenty-four (24) month period it shall be considered abandoned. The applicant, owner or operator shall provide notice to the County Administrator or his designee in writing once the subject property becomes inactive as a solar generation facility use. The decommissioning of the site shall commence within six (6) months of receipt of such notice from the applicant, owner or operator with Fluvanna County and a name and physical address of such entity that would perform such decommissioning of the site shall be provided for the premises.
13. Unless the solar generation facility is owned by a public utility within the Commonwealth of Virginia, the gross costs of decommissioning shall be secured by an adequate surety in a form agreed to by the County Attorney, including but not limited to a letter of credit or a guarantee by an investment grade entity, posted within thirty (30) days of the project receiving its certificate of completion to operate the use. If an adequate surety is required, the cost estimates of the decommissioning shall be updated at least every five (5) years by the applicant, owner or operator, and provided to Fluvanna County. At its option, Fluvanna County may require that a surety amount be increased based upon the net cost of decommissioning the use as approved by the County Attorney.

June 25, 2021

Dominion Energy
120 Tredegar Street
Richmond, VA 23219
Attn: Sarah Marshall

ZMP 21:02 Virginia Electric and Power Company / Tax Maps 59 (A) 27 and 62 (A) 7

Please be advised that the Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors on June 16, 2021 by a 5-0 vote approved Conditional Rezoning ZMP 21:02 Virginia Electric and Power Company with the proffered conditions dated March 31, 2021.

ZMP 21:02 Virginia Electric and Power Company – A Conditional Rezoning from the A-1, Agricultural, General District to the I-1, Industrial, Limited District on 224.5 +/- acres of Tax Map 59 Section A Parcel 27 and Tax Map 62 Section A Parcel 7. The properties are located on the south line of Bremo Road and 0.2 miles west of Spring Road. The subject properties are within the Rural Residential and Rural Preservation Planning Areas and the Fork Union Election District.

Please contact me at dmiles@fluvannacounty.org or at 434.591.1910 with any questions.

Sincerely,

Douglas Miles

Douglas Miles, AICP, CZA
Community Development Director

FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

STATEMENT OF PROFFERS
 Virginia Electric and Power Company
 Bremono Power Station

March 31, 2021

Virginia Electric and Power Company (the “Applicant”) in this zoning case, pursuant to §15.2-2298 of the *Code of Virginia* (1950)(as amended) and the Fluvanna County Zoning Ordinance, for itself and its successors and/or assigns, voluntarily proffers that the development of the property known as Fluvanna County PIN Numbers 59-A-27 and 62-A-7 (the “Property”) under consideration will be developed according to the following conditions if the zoning to Industrial, Limited, District I-1 is granted.

1. **USE RESTRICTIONS:** The Property shall only be used for the following uses (which are otherwise permitted in the I-1 District):
 - A. Uses Permitted By-Right
 - i. Offices
 - ii. Contractor’s storage yards
 - iii. Lumberyards
 - iv. Machine shops
 - v. Manufacturing, light
 - vi. Solid waste collection facilities
 - vii. Utilities, minor
 - viii. Uses accessory to the above uses
 - B. Uses permitted by Special Use Permit only
 - i. Sanitary landfills
 - ii. Solid waste material recovery facilities
 - iii. Telecommunication facilities
 - iv. Utilities, major
 - v. Uses accessory to the above uses
2. **WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENTS:** To ensure the continued provision of a safe and reliable potable water source for residents and users in the Fork Union Sanitary District (“FUSD”), the Applicant shall pay the County an amount (the “Water Supply Payment”) to be used towards the construction of and connection to a new water intake from the James River to serve the FUSD, and related water treatment, storage and connection costs related to provision of potable water to the FUSD (collectively, the “Water Supply Improvements”).
 - A. The Water Supply Payment shall be calculated as either 1.) that portion of a new joint water system (the “Joint Water System”) to be developed pursuant to certain agreements with Louisa County, Virginia (“Louisa”) that is attributable to

providing water to the FUSD (the “Joint Water System Payment Option”) or 2.) the County’s cost to develop and operate a new water system constructed solely to serve the FUSD (the “FUSD System Option”), if the County and Louisa mutually agree to terminate the Joint Water System project. Regardless of whether the County chooses the Joint Water System Payment Option or the FUSD System Option, the Applicant’s obligation to make the Water Supply Payment shall not exceed \$47,148,330.00 (the “Dominion Cap”). The Dominion Cap includes \$35,361,247.00 for anticipated project costs in accordance with Schedule A and \$11,787,083.00 set aside for unanticipated project costs.¹ Unanticipated project costs shall be utilized only in the event that the amounts listed in Schedule A are insufficient to cover anticipated project costs.

- B. Applicant shall not be required to pay the FUSD System Option if the Joint Water System project is terminated as a result of any unilateral action by the County or an action otherwise within the County’s reasonable control (excluding any action(s) arising under Section 3.1.c of that certain “Agreement Between Louisa County, Virginia, Fluvanna County, Virginia, the Louisa County Water Authority, and the James River Water Authority Regarding the James River Water Pipeline” dated October 1, 2013, should Louisa fail to cure an asserted breach of such agreement by the County).
- C. If the Dominion Cap is met before the completion of the Water Supply Improvements, the remaining cost(s) that exceed the Dominion Cap shall be borne by the County (the “County Contribution”), however the County is under no obligation to complete any of the Water Supply Improvements if the Dominion Cap is exceeded. FUSD System Option payments may not be used to fund a Joint Water System Payment Option and vice versa, except that should the County’s chosen Water Supply Improvements option terminate (in accordance with the termination limitations set forth in Section 2.B. above), the County may use paid portions of the Water Supply Payment towards the remaining Water Supply Improvements option and the Applicant shall pay the remainder of the remaining option, up to the Dominion Cap for that option.

3. PUBLIC AMENITY/RECREATION AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE MITIGATION PAYMENT: The Applicant shall pay the County \$500,000 (the “Public Amenity Payment”) to construct park, recreation and/or green space area(s)(i.e., playground, baseball field, basketball court)(the “Public Amenities”) in a location or locations to be determined by the Board at its sole discretion.
4. TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS AND ROAD MAINTENANCE:

¹ The anticipated project costs identified on Schedule A for each component of the Water Supply Improvements are estimates. The amounts are not based on final engineering calculations and are not intended to reflect the budgeted or actual cost of each category of improvements. Budgeted and actual costs shall be identified and paid in accordance with Section 5 of these proffers.

- A. The Applicant shall submit a traffic management plan as part of the overall site development plan. The traffic management plan shall, at minimum, i.) address the location and use of construction entrances and access roads, ii) ensure that oversized deliveries are scheduled during off-peak times, and iii) ensure that access routes to and from the site are planned to minimize conflicts.
- B. The Applicant shall reimburse the Virginia Department of Transportation (“VDOT”) for such improvements and road maintenance to Bremono Road and West Bottom Road that are agreed to between the Applicant and VDOT related to the development and use of the Property, up to but not to exceed \$2 million dollars (the “Transportation Payment”).

5. PAYMENT AND PERMITTING CONTINGENCIES:

- A. Within a reasonable time prior to committing to the Water System Improvements option it will undertake, the County shall submit to Applicant an initial scope of work, schedule, and total budget for each phase of the Water Supply Improvements (each a “Project Budget” and collectively, the “Project Budgets”). Nothing herein shall prohibit the County from submitting Project Budgets that, in total, exceed the Dominion Cap, provided that the collective costs for the Water Supply Improvements that exceed the Dominion Cap shall be paid, if at all, pursuant to a County Contribution.
- B. Dominion will only reimburse the County for actual costs incurred and paid by the County for Water System Improvements under the following conditions:
 - i. Within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of an approved Project Budget and proof of a contract or contracts for Water Supply Improvements, Applicant shall pay the County a construction advance in the amount of \$2,128,300.00 (the “Advance”).
 - ii. Following payment of the Advance, the County will provide Dominion with a monthly accounting (“Monthly Accounting”) of all invoices the County has paid, along with evidence of such payment by the County, for invoices the County has paid in satisfaction of work performed on the Water Supply Improvements that are in accordance with an approved Project Budget and contractual obligations related to the Water Supply Improvements. If the County has paid no invoices in any month, the County will submit documentation to Dominion of “no activity.” Dominion shall have the right to request evidence of the completion of work undertaken or payment of invoices for reimbursement before providing reimbursement to the County.
 - iii. Within sixty (60) days of Dominion’s receipt of invoices paid by the County, or if additional information is requested by Dominion, within thirty (30) days after receipt of that

information (whichever is longer), Dominion shall reimburse the County for actual costs incurred and paid by the County for Water System Improvements.

- iv. In the event the actual cost of the completed Water System Improvements to Fluvanna County is less than the Dominion Cap, the Dominion Cap shall be reduced to reflect actual costs, and Dominion's reimbursement shall be adjusted to reflect actual costs to the County.
 - v. If the cost of Water System Improvements is offset by the James River Water Authority, Louisa County, or any other source, then that portion of any invoice shall be specifically identified in the Monthly Accounting and that portion of any invoice or payment is not subject to reimbursement under this agreement. Where state and/or federal funding sources become available to pay for all or a portion of the Water System Improvements, the Water Supply Payment shall be reduced up to any such amount unless i) the County reasonably applies for and is denied such funding or ii) the County obtains funding but reasonably uses such funds to pay for alternative improvements outside of the FUSD.
- C. Other than reimbursing the County for the Water Supply Improvement in the manner described in this Section, the Applicant shall have no right or obligation to control, direct and/or participate in any aspect of the design, cost, or construction of the Water Supply Improvements, which authority shall remain within the Board's sole discretion, at all times.
- D. Except for the Advance, Applicant's obligation(s) to pay i) the Water Supply Payment, ii) the Public Amenity Payment and iii) the Transportation Payment shall be contingent on Applicant's obtaining all local and state permits and any other applicable approvals required to construct a CCR Landfill on the Property as required by *Code of Virginia* §10.1-1402.03, and other applicable authorities. Notwithstanding any provision(s) herein to the contrary, the Applicant's obligation to make all or any unpaid portion of the Water Supply Payment shall terminate if construction of the Water Supply Improvements has not commenced by the time the Landfill begins accepting CCRs or is not completed within three (3) years after the Landfill is fully closed and covered.
6. USE OF LOCAL WORKFORCE: The Applicant shall work with its contractors to identify opportunities for utilizing, developing, and hiring local workers in accordance with *Code of Virginia* § 10.1-1402.03(F).
7. PERMITS: The Applicant shall acquire all necessary permits from all applicable regulatory bodies of the state and federal government and copies of such permits shall be provided to the County upon request. The Applicant shall prepare and maintain periodic

reports as required by the permits, and copies of such reports shall be provided to the County upon request.

OWNER

By: _____
Brandon Stites
Vice-President
Project Construction
Virginia Electric and Power Company d/b/a
Dominion Energy Virginia, a wholly owned
subsidiary of Dominion Energy Inc.

Dominion Energy Services, Inc.
State & Local Affairs, Virginia
7500 W. Broad Street, Richmond, VA 23294
DominionEnergy.com



April 16, 2021

Dear Neighbor-

I am writing to update you on the closure of the Dominion Energy coal ash ponds at Bremo Power Station.

State and federal regulations require the removal of the 6.2 million cubic yards of coal ash currently stored in the North Ash Pond at Bremo Power Station within 15 years. The coal ash must be recycled or placed in a lined landfill that meets Federal Coal Combustion Residuals (CCR) and Virginia CCR regulations. In keeping with these regulations, Dominion Energy has submitted rezoning and Special Use Permit applications to Fluvanna County with plans to construct and operate a state-of-the-art, lined landfill on Dominion Energy property beside Bremo Power Station.

Dominion Energy will be hosting a public community meeting from 6:00 p.m. until 7:30 p.m. on April 29, 2021 at the Fluvanna County Community Center. The Center is located at 5725 James Madison Highway, Fork Union, Virginia 23055. During this meeting we will discuss our plans for the landfill construction and closure of the North Ash Pond. All current social distancing guidelines will be adhered to and masks will be required.

If you have any questions, please call 833-742-0462 or email bremoccr@dominionenergy.com. Additional information may also be found at www.dominionenergy.com/bremoccr.

Thank you and I look forward to hopefully seeing you on April 29 at the Fluvanna County Community Center.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "SMA".

Sarah A. Marshall
External Affairs Manager
State & Local Affairs, Central Virginia

September 29, 2020

BY ELECTRONIC MAIL

David K. Paylor
Director, Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
1111 East Main Street, Suite 1400
Richmond, VA 23219
David.Paylor@DEQ.Virginia.gov

Re: Drinking Water Supply Well Survey

Dear Mr. Paylor,

Virginia Electric and Power Company d/b/a Dominion Energy Virginia (“Dominion Energy”) submits the attached report as required by Va. Code § 10.1-1413.3 (HB 1641 from the 2020 Virginia Legislative Session), which identifies drinking water supply wells located within 1.5 miles of coal ash ponds at four Dominion Energy power stations.

Property owners within one-half mile of coal ash ponds were also covered under the requirements of Va. Code § 1402.03(C) (SB 1355 from the 2019 Virginia Legislative Session). Dominion Energy has offered to provide public water connections to a total of nine homeowners with private wells located within one-half mile of the coal ash ponds at Possum Point (3), Bremo (4), and Chesterfield (2) Power Stations. Three of the nine homeowners have accepted the offer, and Dominion Energy is in the early phase of coordination with the homeowners and local water service authorities to provide the public water connections. One homeowner has declined, two have indicated they are not ready to connect at this time, and three homeowners have not responded to the offer. Dominion Energy will provide connections for any of these homeowners at a later time if requested. There are no private wells located within one-half mile of the Chesapeake Energy Center coal ash facilities.

In consideration of protecting personal information, we are not providing names and addresses as part of this report, however, the information is available if required by the Department. Should you have questions or require additional information, please contact Lisa Messinger, Director Environmental Services, at 804-337-4356 or lisa.c.messinger@dominionenergy.com.

Sincerely,



Amanda B. Tornabene
Vice President and Chief Environmental Officer

Attachment

cc: Mr. Jeffery Steers (Jeffery.steers@deq.virginia.gov)

House Bill 1641 Well Survey Report

Prepared for:

Virginia Electric and Power
Company d/b/a
Dominion Energy Virginia
600 East Canal St
Richmond, VA 23219



Prepared by:

AECOM
4840 Cox Road
Glen Allen, VA 23060



T: +1 (804) 515-8300
F: +1 (804) 515-8315
aecom.com

September 2020

Executive Summary

House Bill 1641 (HB1641), enacted by the Virginia General Assembly and effective July 1, 2020, requires Dominion Energy Virginia (“Dominion”) to “submit a complete survey identifying all private wells and public water supply wells within 1.5 miles of any coal ash pond boundary” at four power stations by October 1, 2020. In addition to searching Virginia Department of Health and other public records, HB1641 requires Dominion to notify each property owner within 1.5-miles of each coal ash pond, as well as publish a notice of the survey in a newspaper serving each affected municipality. In order to facilitate this requirement, AECOM Technical Services, Inc. (AECOM) has prepared this Well Survey Report for four stations: Bremono Power Station, Chesapeake Energy Center, Chesterfield Power Station, and Possum Point Power Station, to determine whether there are any properties within the 1.5-mile buffer area that have evidence of a drinking water supply well. To define the report area, a 1.5-mile buffer zone was placed around the boundary of each pond site (see figures presented in each site’s attachment).

A 1.5-mile buffer was generated within ArcMap (a Geographic Information Systems [GIS] software program). AECOM researched water supply information for properties within the 1.5-mile report area by contacting the relevant local agencies and the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) for public well records. In addition, Dominion completed a well survey via letters to the property owners sent by U.S. Mail as well as by publishing notices in at least one local newspaper per affected municipality.

A total of 9,094 properties are located within the 1.5-mile report areas. Based on the findings of the report, properties were placed into one of six categories:

- Property with Evidence of Domestic/Municipal Well
- Property with Evidence of Agricultural/Irrigation Well
- Property with Evidence of Commercial/Industrial Well
- Property with Evidence of Government Well
- Property with Evidence of Groundwater Well with Unknown Purpose
- Property without Evidence of Groundwater Supply Well

For the purpose of this report, all groundwater supply wells are included, including but not limited to residential, irrigation, municipal, and industrial. Evidence of a groundwater supply well includes well permits provided by VDH and other local agencies; real estate records of private water supply; data from the Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals, and Energy; and/or positive responses from the letter survey. Of the 9,094 properties surveyed in this report, 707 properties have evidence of a groundwater supply well. That includes 505 drinking water wells (classified as either domestic or municipal) across the four sites as follows:

- Bremono Power Station: 148 drinking water wells (including 2 municipal wells)
- Chesapeake Energy Center: 152 drinking water wells (no municipal wells)
- Chesterfield Power Station: 137 drinking water wells (no municipal wells)
- Possum Point Power Station: 68 drinking water wells (no municipal wells)

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Figure BR-1: Bremo Power Station

Figure CEC-1: Chesapeake Energy Center

Figure CPS-1: Chesterfield Power Station

Figure PP-1: Possum Point Power Station

Attachments

Attachment A: Bremo Power Station Letter

Attachment B: Chesapeake Energy Center Letter

Attachment C: Chesterfield Power Station Letter

Attachment D: Possum Point Power Station Letter

Attachment E: Public Notifications and Schedule

1. Introduction

House Bill 1641 (HB1641), enacted by the Virginia General Assembly and effective July 1, 2020, requires Dominion Energy Virginia (“Dominion”) to “submit a complete survey identifying all private wells and public water supply wells within 1.5 miles of any coal ash pond boundary” at four power stations by October 1, 2020. In addition to searching Virginia Department of Health and other public records, HB1641 requires Dominion to notify each property owner within 1.5-miles of each coal ash pond, as well as publish a newspaper notice in each affected municipality, of the survey. In order to facilitate this requirement, AECOM Technical Services, Inc. (AECOM) has prepared this Well Survey Report for four stations: Bremo Power Station (BPS), Chesapeake Energy Center (CEC), Chesterfield Power Station (CPS), and Possum Point Power Station (PPPS), to determine whether there are any properties within the 1.5-mile buffer area that have evidence of a drinking water supply well.

To define the report areas, a 1.5-mile buffer zone was placed around the boundary of the North Ash Pond at BPS (Figure BR-1); the Landfill/Bottom Ash Pond/Historic Ash Pond area at CEC (Figure CEC-1); the Upper Ash Pond and Lower Ash Pond at CPS (Figure CPS-1); and Pond D at PPPS (Figure PP-1). This report describes the approach, methodology, and well survey findings for the subject properties.

2. Approach and Methodology

The spatial analysis conducted as part of this report utilized the latest parcel boundaries and tabular data extracted from the Virginia Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Clearinghouse by the Virginia Geographic Information Network (VGIN). To identify the properties of interest, a 1.5-mile buffer was generated around the existing ponds as discussed above. The 1.5-mile buffer was created using the buffer tool in ESRI’s ArcGIS Desktop v.10.6 software, which took the CCR unit boundaries as the reference point and generated a polygon that expanded 1.5 miles out from the impoundment limits in all directions. Once the buffer was generated, properties intersecting the 1.5-mile buffer were selected and used to generate the “Parcels of Interest” data layer. For each property in the “Parcels of Interest” layer, the evidence of a groundwater supply well was investigated using the process described below.

The following steps were taken to determine which properties have a groundwater supply well on-site. Specific details for each of the Stations are presented in the corresponding attachment(s).

1. AECOM downloaded the property parcel data from the applicable county online databases and overlaid this information on a georeferenced aerial figure of the Station area. This parcel data was used to generate a list of property owners and addresses and was provided to Dominion for the letter notice portion of the well survey.
2. Dominion sent letter surveys to each of the property owners via US Certified Mail with postage-paid return envelopes. Copies of the letters and inserts sent to each property owner are presented in Attachment A (BPS), Attachment B (CEC), Attachment C (CPS), and Attachment D (PPPS). In addition, public notices were posted in local newspapers for each municipality. A copy of the notices and the publication schedule are presented in Attachment E.

3. Using the boundaries of the ash pond(s), a 1.5-mile buffer was generated and overlaid on the aerial figure to identify the properties subject to the report.
4. AECOM contacted the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) local offices and other applicable local agencies to request well permits or any other record of private well supply for properties in the report area. Well search data was also pulled from the Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals, and Energy (VA DMME) database.
5. Public water utility information was researched for each municipality to determine whether groundwater is used as a municipal water source.
6. Dominion provided AECOM with the letter survey responses, and AECOM added this information to the well survey data provided by VDH and others.

The data collected during this process was used to determine which parcels have groundwater supply wells, the findings of which are described in the following section.

3. Findings and Analysis

There were 707 private and public water supply wells located in the four reported areas, of which 505 were drinking water wells. A total of 9,094 properties are included in the report. Based on the findings of the report, properties were further categorized as follows:

- Property with Evidence of Domestic/Municipal Well
- Property with Evidence of Agricultural/Irrigation Well
- Property with Evidence of Commercial/Industrial Well
- Property with Evidence of Government Well
- Property with Evidence of Groundwater Well with Unknown Purpose
- Property without Evidence of Groundwater Supply Well

Chesapeake Water, the public water utility servicing the CEC report area, utilizes a mix of groundwater wells and surface water sources, but the supply wells are not located in the CEC report area. Fork Union Sanitation District (FUSD), the public water utility servicing the Fluvanna County portion of the BPS report area, also utilizes a mix of groundwater wells and surface water sources; two of the FUSD groundwater wells are located within the BPS reported area, both of which are north (upgradient) of the plant. None of the other public water utilities servicing the report areas use groundwater as a water source. Details on public water sourcing for each affected municipality are noted below.

Results of the well survey for individual Stations are presented below.

Bremo Power Station

Of the 416 properties included in the report, 148 have evidence of an existing groundwater supply well, which are a mix of domestic/municipal and agricultural/irrigation use wells that breaks down as follows:

- Domestic/Municipal: 147 wells (including 2 municipal wells)
- Agricultural/Irrigation: 1 well

The BPS report area included properties in Fluvanna County to the north of the James River, and Buckingham County to the south. This portion of Fluvanna County is serviced by the FUSD, which sources their municipal water from groundwater wells. Two of the FUSD municipal wells are located within the report area and are north (upgradient) of the plant. Buckingham County is serviced by the Buckingham County Water Service, which sources their municipal water from the Troublesome Creek Reservoir.

Chesapeake Energy Center

Of the 4,665 properties included in the report, 467 have evidence of an existing groundwater supply well, which are a mix of domestic/municipal, commercial/industrial, agricultural/irrigation, and unknown use wells that breaks down as follows:

- Domestic/Municipal: 152 wells
- Commercial/Industrial: 5 wells
- Agricultural/Irrigation: 286 wells
- Other/Unknown: 24 wells

The CEC report area included properties in the City of Chesapeake, which is serviced by Chesapeake Water. This portion of Chesapeake is serviced by the Northwest River Water Treatment Plant, which sources their municipal water from the Northwest River as well as four groundwater wells south of the report area.

Chesterfield Power Station

Of the 1,366 properties included in the report, 145 have evidence of an existing groundwater supply well, which are a mix of domestic/municipal, commercial/industrial, agricultural/irrigation, and unknown use wells that breaks down as follows:

- Domestic/Municipal: 137 wells
- Commercial/Industrial: 4 wells
- Other/Unknown: 4 wells

The CPS report area included properties in Henrico County to the north of the James River, and Chesterfield County to the south. This portion of Henrico County is serviced by the Henrico County Department of Public Utilities, which sources their municipal water from the James River. Chesterfield County is serviced by the Appomattox River Water Authority, which sources their municipal water from the James River and Lake Chesdin.

Possum Point Power Station

Of the 2,647 properties included in the report, 76 have evidence of an existing groundwater supply well, which are a mix of domestic/municipal, commercial/industrial, government, and unknown use wells that breaks down as follows:



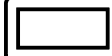
- Domestic/Municipal: 68 wells
- Commercial/Industrial: 2 wells

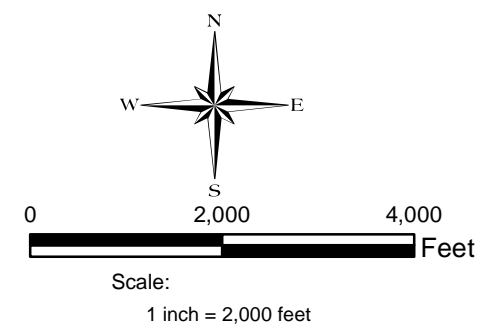
- Government: 1 well
- Agricultural/Irrigation: 2 wells
- Other/Unknown: 3 wells


The PPS report area included properties in Prince William County, which is serviced by the Prince William County Service Authority. This portion of Prince William County sources their municipal water from the Occoquan Reservoir.

Figures

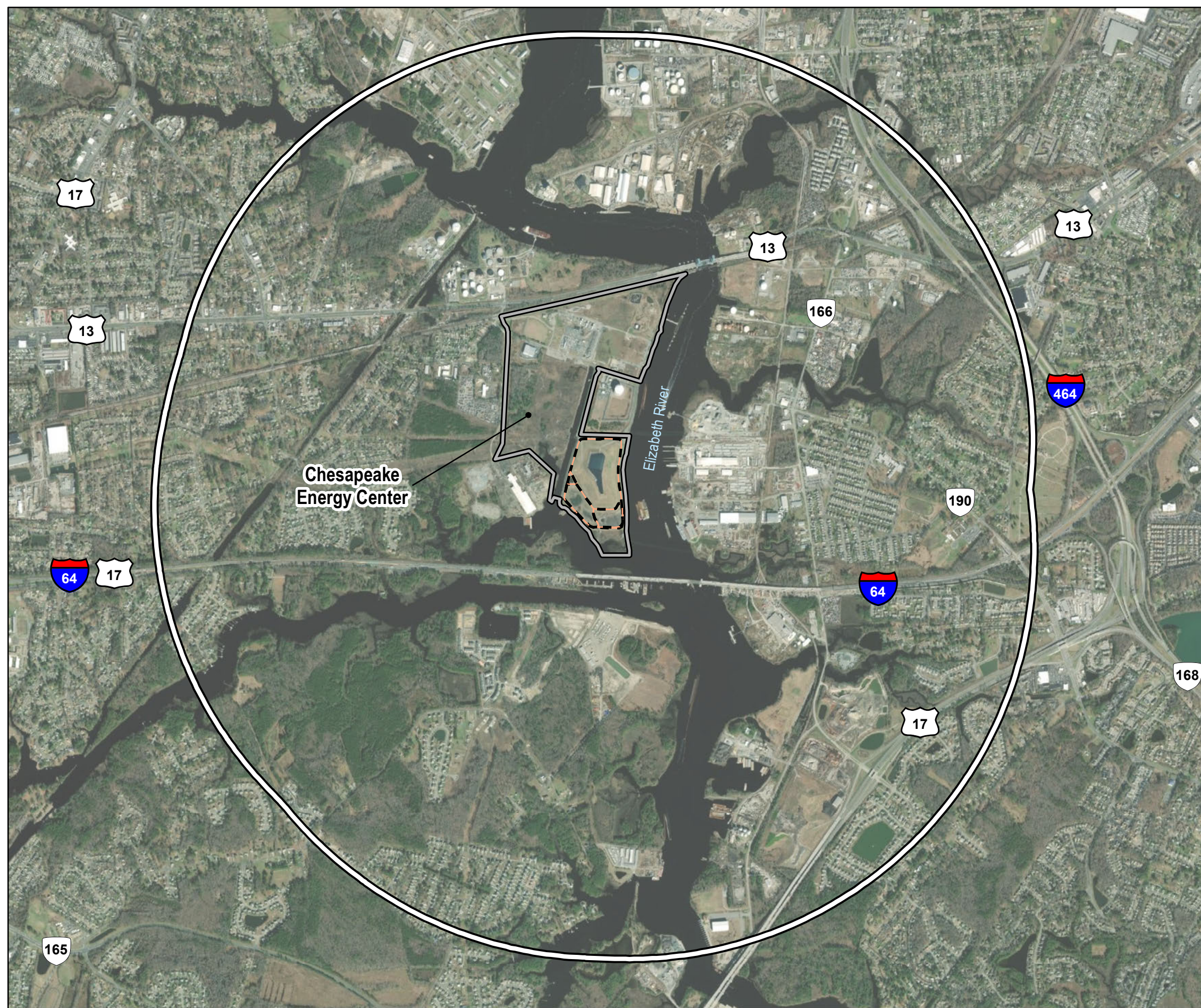


-  Ash Ponds
-  Facility Boundary
-  North Ash Pond
1.5 Mile Buffer

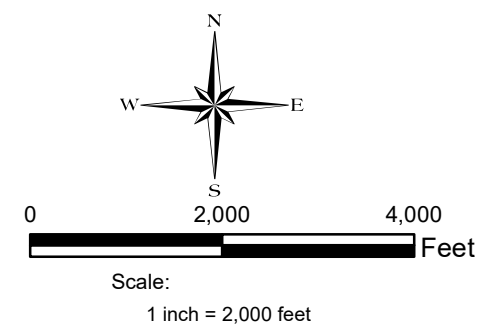
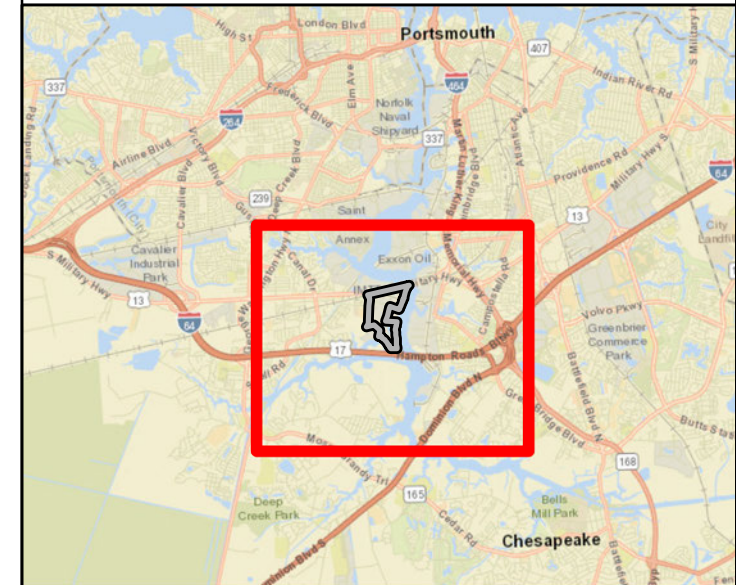


		AECOM 4840 Cox Road Glen Allen, Virginia 23060 804.515.8300
Figure BR-1 Site Overview		
HB1641 Well Survey Breomo Power Station Breomo Bluff, VA		
Prepared By: GTT	Service Credits: VGIN, ESRI	
Job Number:	Date: 9/23/2020	

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Inrap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Swis (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community
Virginia Geographic Information Network (VGIN)



- Ash Ponds
- Facility Boundary
- Ash Pond 1.5 Mile Buffer



AECOM

AECOM
4840 Cox Road
Glen Allen, Virginia 23060
804.515.8300

**Figure CEC-1
Site Overview**

HB1641 Well Survey
Chesapeake Energy Center
Chesapeake, VA

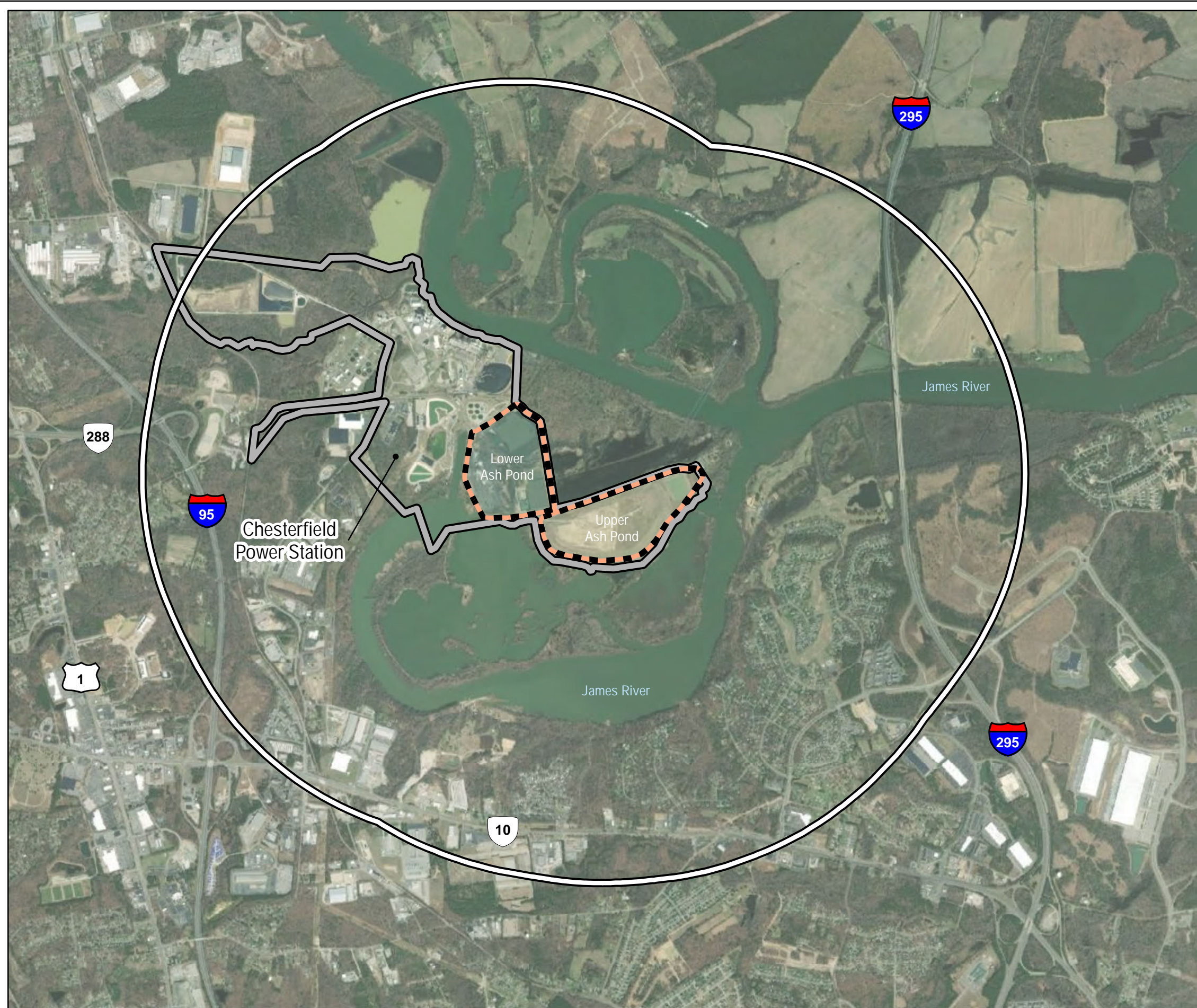
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GTT

Service Credits:
VGIN, ESRI

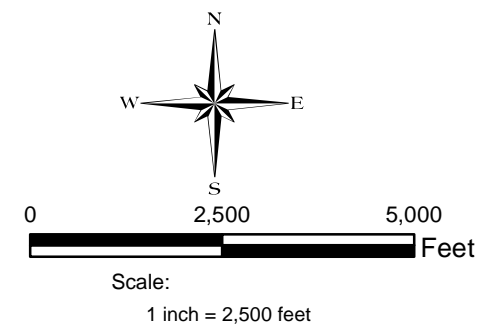
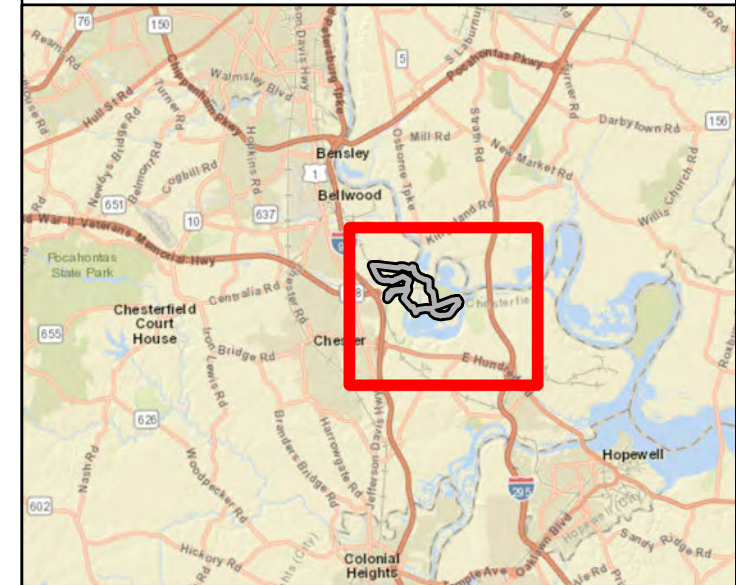
Job Number:
60637043

Date:
9/28/2020

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



-  Ash Ponds
-  Facility Boundary
-  Ash Pond 1.5 Mile Buffer



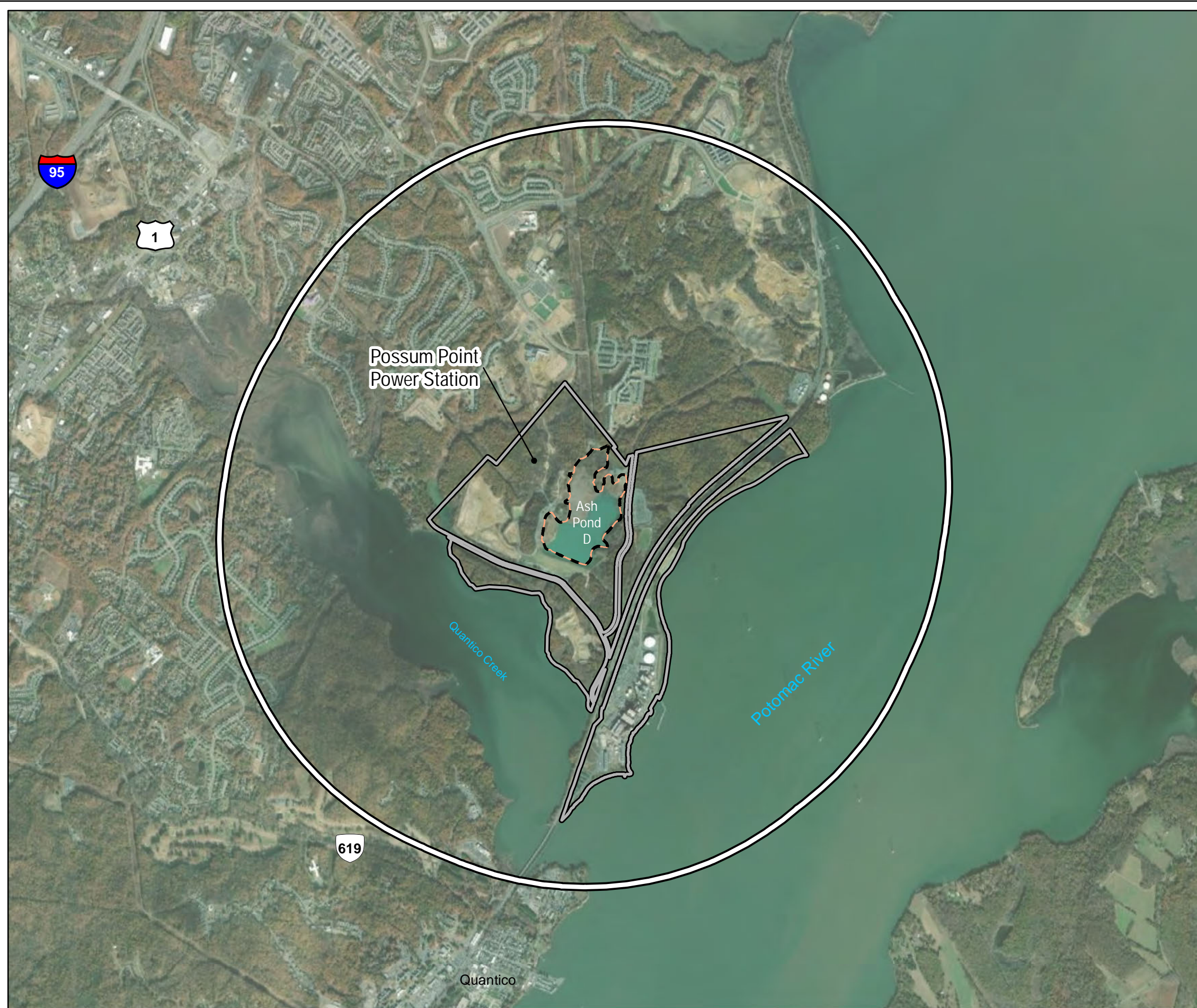
AECOM
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 Glen Allen, Virginia 23060
 804.515.8300


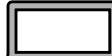
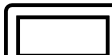
Figure CPS-1
Study Area Overview

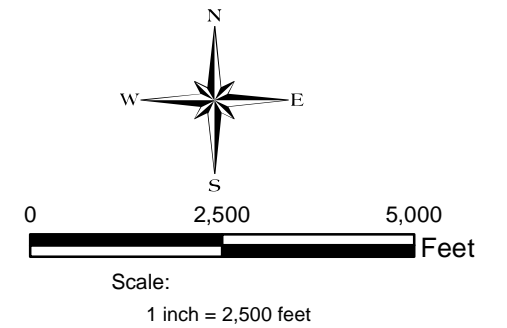
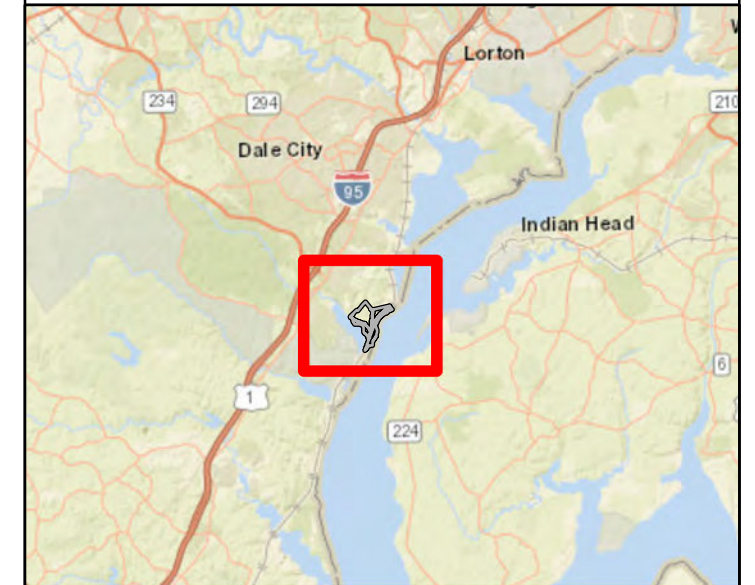
HB1641 Well Survey
 Chesterfield Power Station
 Chester, VA

Prepared By: GTT	Service Credits: VGIN, ESRI
Job Number: 60637043	Date: 9/22/2020

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
 Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



-  Ash Ponds
-  Facility Boundary
-  Ash Pond D
1.5 Mile Buffer



AECOM
 AECOM
 4840 Cox Road
 Glen Allen, Virginia 23060
 804.515.8300

**Figure PP-1
 Site Overview**

HB1641 Well Survey
 Possum Point Power Station
 Dumfries, VA

Prepared By: GTT	Service Credits: VGIN, ESRI
Job Number: 60637043	Date: 9/23/2020

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
 Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Attachment A

Bremo Power Station Letter

P.O. Box 5603, Glen Allen, VA 23058
DominionEnergy.com



DO NOT THROW AWAY – RESPONSE REQUESTED

August 14, 2020

By U.S. Certified Mail, Electronic Return Receipt

Property Owner
Owner Address 1
Owner Address 2
City, State Zip

Dear **Property Owner**:

As part of legislation enacted by the Virginia General Assembly in 2020, Dominion Energy Virginia (“Dominion Energy”) is required to conduct a “...survey identifying all private wells and public water supply wells within 1.5 miles of any coal ash pond...” (Virginia House Bill 1641¹). In addition to reviewing Virginia Department of Health records and other public information, Dominion Energy is asking for your assistance to confirm whether your residence is served by a private well or by a public water supply. As required under Virginia House Bill 1641, any private well located within 1.5 miles of a coal ash pond as determined through a public records search or direct survey must be identified in a report submitted by Dominion Energy to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality by October 1, 2020.

Based on the results of the well survey, additional legislation requires Dominion Energy to perform water quality testing of identified private wells on or before July 1, 2021. (Virginia House Bill 1642²). The purpose of the testing is to evaluate your well water for the potential presence of contaminants associated with coal ash. After completion of the Property Owner Information Form, if your residence is served by a private well, Dominion Energy will contact you to discuss the overall process for completing water quality testing of your private well. You have the right to refuse any of this testing.

Please complete the enclosed form and **return by September 4, 2020**, using the postage-paid return envelope enclosed with this letter. Alternatively, you may submit the survey via email to the address listed below.

If you have any questions regarding this form, please leave a toll-free message at 833-452-0431 or via email at wellsurvey2020@dominionenergy.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "William F. Reed".

William Reed
Station Director, Bremo Power Station

Enclosures: Property Owner Information Form; Postage-Paid Return Envelope; Fact Sheet

¹Full HB1641 bill language can be found at: <https://lis.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/legp604.exe?201+ful+HB1641ER+pdf>

²Full HB1642 bill language can be found at: <https://lis.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/legp604.exe?201+ful+HB1642ER+pdf>

Private Well Water Identification and Testing

Public records indicate your residence is within 1.5 miles of a coal ash pond. Dominion Energy needs your help to confirm whether or not your residence is served by a private drinking water well.

As a result of legislation enacted by the Virginia General Assembly in 2020, Dominion Energy is required to conduct a survey to identify all private wells within 1.5 miles of a coal ash pond and to perform water quality testing on those private wells on or before July 1, 2021.

VIRGINIA HOUSE BILL 1641

Any private well located within 1.5 miles of a coal ash pond as determined through a public records search or direct survey must be identified in a report submitted by Dominion to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality by October 1, 2020.

VIRGINIA HOUSE BILL 1642

After completion of the well survey, additional legislation requires Dominion to perform water quality testing of any identified private wells on or before July 1, 2021.

In addition to reviewing Virginia Department of Health records and other public information, Dominion Energy is asking for your assistance to confirm whether your residence is served by a private well or by a public water supply.

After completion of the Property Owner Information Form, if your residence is served by a private well, someone from Dominion Energy will contact you to discuss the overall process and moving forward with the water quality testing of your private well. You have the right to refuse any of this testing.

If you have any questions, please leave a message at **833-452-0431**, or via email at wellsurvey2020@dominionenergy.com.



P.O. Box 5603, Glen Allen, VA 23058
DominionEnergy.com



Property Owner Information Form

Please fill out the form below and return to Dominion Energy by

September 4, 2020

using the enclosed postage-paid return envelope or mail to the following address:

Dominion Energy
PO Box 5603
Glen Allen, VA 23058

Name of Owner(s):

Address:

Select One:

My/our property is served by a public water system.

My/our property is served by a private well. (Please provide phone and/or email address.)

Phone: _____

E-mail: _____

Signature of Owner(s)

Signature of Owner(s)

Attachment B

Chesapeake Energy Center Letter

P.O. Box 5603, Glen Allen, VA 23058
DominionEnergy.com



DO NOT THROW AWAY – RESPONSE REQUESTED

August 14, 2020

By U.S. Certified Mail, Electronic Return Receipt

Property Owner
Owner Address 1
Owner Address 2
City, State Zip

Dear **Property Owner**:

As part of legislation enacted by the Virginia General Assembly in 2020, Dominion Energy Virginia (“Dominion Energy”) is required to conduct a “...survey identifying all private wells and public water supply wells within 1.5 miles of any coal ash pond...” (Virginia House Bill 1641¹). In addition to reviewing Virginia Department of Health records and other public information, Dominion Energy is asking for your assistance to confirm whether your residence is served by a private well or by a public water supply. As required under Virginia House Bill 1641, any private well located within 1.5 miles of a coal ash pond as determined through a public records search or direct survey must be identified in a report submitted by Dominion Energy to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality by October 1, 2020.

Based on the results of the well survey, additional legislation requires Dominion Energy to perform water quality testing of identified private wells on or before July 1, 2021. (Virginia House Bill 1642²). The purpose of the testing is to evaluate your well water for the potential presence of contaminants associated with coal ash. After completion of the Property Owner Information Form, if your residence is served by a private well, Dominion Energy will contact you to discuss the overall process for completing water quality testing of your private well. You have the right to refuse any of this testing.

Please complete the enclosed form and **return by September 4, 2020**, using the postage-paid return envelope enclosed with this letter. Alternatively, you may submit the survey via email to the address listed below.

If you have any questions regarding this form, please leave a toll-free message at 833-452-0431 or via email at wellsurvey2020@dominionenergy.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mo Al Fayyoumi".

Mo Alfayyoumi
Station Director, Chesapeake Power Station

Enclosures: Property Owner Information Form; Postage-Paid Return Envelope; Fact Sheet

¹Full HB1641 bill language can be found at: <https://lis.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/legp604.exe?201+ful+HB1641ER+pdf>

²Full HB1642 bill language can be found at: <https://lis.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/legp604.exe?201+ful+HB1642ER+pdf>

Private Well Water Identification and Testing

Public records indicate your residence is within 1.5 miles of a coal ash pond. Dominion Energy needs your help to confirm whether or not your residence is served by a private drinking water well.

As a result of legislation enacted by the Virginia General Assembly in 2020, Dominion Energy is required to conduct a survey to identify all private wells within 1.5 miles of a coal ash pond and to perform water quality testing on those private wells on or before July 1, 2021.

VIRGINIA HOUSE BILL 1641

Any private well located within 1.5 miles of a coal ash pond as determined through a public records search or direct survey must be identified in a report submitted by Dominion to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality by October 1, 2020.

VIRGINIA HOUSE BILL 1642

After completion of the well survey, additional legislation requires Dominion to perform water quality testing of any identified private wells on or before July 1, 2021.

In addition to reviewing Virginia Department of Health records and other public information, Dominion Energy is asking for your assistance to confirm whether your residence is served by a private well or by a public water supply.

After completion of the Property Owner Information Form, if your residence is served by a private well, someone from Dominion Energy will contact you to discuss the overall process and moving forward with the water quality testing of your private well. You have the right to refuse any of this testing.

If you have any questions, please leave a message at **833-452-0431**, or via email at **wellsurvey2020@dominionenergy.com**.



P.O. Box 5603, Glen Allen, VA 23058
DominionEnergy.com



Property Owner Information Form

Please fill out the form below and return to Dominion Energy by

September 4, 2020

using the enclosed postage-paid return envelope or mail to the following address:

Dominion Energy
PO Box 5603
Glen Allen, VA 23058

Name of Owner(s):

Address:

Select One:

My/our property is served by a public water system.

My/our property is served by a private well. (Please provide phone and/or email address.)

Phone: _____

E-mail: _____

Signature of Owner(s)

Signature of Owner(s)

Attachment C

Chesterfield Power Station Letter

P.O. Box 5603, Glen Allen, VA 23058
DominionEnergy.com



DO NOT THROW AWAY – RESPONSE REQUESTED

August 14, 2020

By U.S. Certified Mail, Electronic Return Receipt

Property Owner
Owner Address 1
Owner Address 2
City, State Zip

Dear **Property Owner**:

As part of legislation enacted by the Virginia General Assembly in 2020, Dominion Energy Virginia (“Dominion Energy”) is required to conduct a “...survey identifying all private wells and public water supply wells within 1.5 miles of any coal ash pond...” (Virginia House Bill 1641¹). In addition to reviewing Virginia Department of Health records and other public information, Dominion Energy is asking for your assistance to confirm whether your residence is served by a private well or by a public water supply. As required under Virginia House Bill 1641, any private well located within 1.5 miles of a coal ash pond as determined through a public records search or direct survey must be identified in a report submitted by Dominion Energy to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality by October 1, 2020.

Based on the results of the well survey, additional legislation requires Dominion Energy to perform water quality testing of identified private wells on or before July 1, 2021. (Virginia House Bill 1642²). The purpose of the testing is to evaluate your well water for the potential presence of contaminants associated with coal ash. After completion of the Property Owner Information Form, if your residence is served by a private well, Dominion Energy will contact you to discuss the overall process for completing water quality testing of your private well. You have the right to refuse any of this testing.

Please complete the enclosed form and **return by September 4, 2020**, using the postage-paid return envelope enclosed with this letter. Alternatively, you may submit the survey via email to the address listed below.

If you have any questions regarding this form, please leave a toll-free message at 833-452-0431 or via email at wellsurvey2020@dominionenergy.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shane Young".

Shane Young
Station Director, Chesterfield Power Station

Enclosures: Property Owner Information Form; Postage-Paid Return Envelope; Fact Sheet

¹Full HB1641 bill language can be found at: <https://lis.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/legp604.exe?201+ful+HB1641ER+pdf>

²Full HB1642 bill language can be found at: <https://lis.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/legp604.exe?201+ful+HB1642ER+pdf>

Private Well Water Identification and Testing

Public records indicate your residence is within 1.5 miles of a coal ash pond. Dominion Energy needs your help to confirm whether or not your residence is served by a private drinking water well.

As a result of legislation enacted by the Virginia General Assembly in 2020, Dominion Energy is required to conduct a survey to identify all private wells within 1.5 miles of a coal ash pond and to perform water quality testing on those private wells on or before July 1, 2021.

VIRGINIA HOUSE BILL 1641

Any private well located within 1.5 miles of a coal ash pond as determined through a public records search or direct survey must be identified in a report submitted by Dominion to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality by October 1, 2020.

VIRGINIA HOUSE BILL 1642

After completion of the well survey, additional legislation requires Dominion to perform water quality testing of any identified private wells on or before July 1, 2021.

In addition to reviewing Virginia Department of Health records and other public information, Dominion Energy is asking for your assistance to confirm whether your residence is served by a private well or by a public water supply.

After completion of the Property Owner Information Form, if your residence is served by a private well, someone from Dominion Energy will contact you to discuss the overall process and moving forward with the water quality testing of your private well. You have the right to refuse any of this testing.

If you have any questions, please leave a message at **833-452-0431**, or via email at **wellsurvey2020@dominionenergy.com**.



P.O. Box 5603, Glen Allen, VA 23058
DominionEnergy.com



Property Owner Information Form

Please fill out the form below and return to Dominion Energy by

September 4, 2020

using the enclosed postage-paid return envelope or mail to the following address:

Dominion Energy
PO Box 5603
Glen Allen, VA 23058

Name of Owner(s):

Address:

Select One:

My/our property is served by a public water system.

My/our property is served by a private well. (Please provide phone and/or email address.)

Phone: _____

E-mail: _____

Signature of Owner(s)

Signature of Owner(s)

Attachment D

Possum Point Power Station Letter

P.O. Box 5603, Glen Allen, VA 23058
DominionEnergy.com



DO NOT THROW AWAY – RESPONSE REQUESTED

August 14, 2020

By U.S. Certified Mail, Electronic Return Receipt

Property Owner
Owner Address 1
Owner Address 2
City, State Zip

Dear **Property Owner**:

As part of legislation enacted by the Virginia General Assembly in 2020, Dominion Energy Virginia (“Dominion Energy”) is required to conduct a “...survey identifying all private wells and public water supply wells within 1.5 miles of any coal ash pond...” (Virginia House Bill 1641¹). In addition to reviewing Virginia Department of Health records and other public information, Dominion Energy is asking for your assistance to confirm whether your residence is served by a private well or by a public water supply. As required under Virginia House Bill 1641, any private well located within 1.5 miles of a coal ash pond as determined through a public records search or direct survey must be identified in a report submitted by Dominion Energy to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality by October 1, 2020.

Based on the results of the well survey, additional legislation requires Dominion Energy to perform water quality testing of identified private wells on or before July 1, 2021. (Virginia House Bill 1642²). The purpose of the testing is to evaluate your well water for the potential presence of contaminants associated with coal ash. After completion of the Property Owner Information Form, if your residence is served by a private well, Dominion Energy will contact you to discuss the overall process for completing water quality testing of your private well. You have the right to refuse any of this testing.

Please complete the enclosed form and **return by September 4, 2020**, using the self-addressed return envelope enclosed with this letter. Alternatively, you may submit the survey via email to the address listed below.

If you have any questions regarding this form, please leave a toll-free message at 833-452-0431 or via email at wellsurvey2020@dominionenergy.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "William F. Reed".

William Reed
Station Director, Possum Point Power Station

Enclosures: Property Owner Information Form; Postage-Paid Return Envelope; Fact Sheet

¹Full HB1641 bill language can be found at: <https://lis.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/legp604.exe?201+ful+HB1641ER+pdf>

²Full HB1642 bill language can be found at: <https://lis.virginia.gov/cgi-bin/legp604.exe?201+ful+HB1642ER+pdf>



Private Well Water Identification and Testing

Public records indicate your residence is within 1.5 miles of a coal ash pond. Dominion Energy needs your help to confirm whether or not your residence is served by a private drinking water well.

As a result of legislation enacted by the Virginia General Assembly in 2020, Dominion Energy is required to conduct a survey to identify all private wells within 1.5 miles of a coal ash pond and to perform water quality testing on those private wells on or before July 1, 2021.

VIRGINIA HOUSE BILL 1641

Any private well located within 1.5 miles of a coal ash pond as determined through a public records search or direct survey must be identified in a report submitted by Dominion to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality by October 1, 2020.

VIRGINIA HOUSE BILL 1642

After completion of the well survey, additional legislation requires Dominion to perform water quality testing of any identified private wells on or before July 1, 2021.

In addition to reviewing Virginia Department of Health records and other public information, Dominion Energy is asking for your assistance to confirm whether your residence is served by a private well or by a public water supply.

After completion of the Property Owner Information Form, if your residence is served by a private well, someone from Dominion Energy will contact you to discuss the overall process and moving forward with the water quality testing of your private well. You have the right to refuse any of this testing.

If you have any questions, please leave a message at **833-452-0431**, or via email at **wellsurvey2020@dominionenergy.com**.



P.O. Box 5603, Glen Allen, VA 23058
DominionEnergy.com



Property Owner Information Form

Please fill out the form below and return to Dominion Energy by

September 4, 2020

using the enclosed postage-paid return envelope or mail to the following address:

Dominion Energy
PO Box 5603
Glen Allen, VA 23058

Name of Owner(s):

Address:

Select One:

My/our property is served by a public water system.

My/our property is served by a private well. (Please provide phone and/or email address.)

Phone: _____

E-mail: _____

Signature of Owner(s)

Signature of Owner(s)

Attachment E

Public Notifications and Schedule

Publication	Circulation	Publication Frequency	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thr	Fri	Sa	Su	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thr	Fri	Sa	Su	Total Insertions	Facility
			8/10	8/11	8/12	8/13	8/14	8/15	8/16	8/17	8/18	8/19	8/20	8/21	8/22	8/23		
<i>Fluvanna Review</i>	6,300	Thursday											1				1	Bremo
<i>Buckingham Beacon</i>	4,000	Monthly				1											1	Bremo
<i>Virginian Pilot</i>	68,296	Daily											1				1	Chesapeake
<i>New Journal and Guide</i>	15,000	Thursday				1											1	Chesapeake
<i>Chesterfield Observer</i>	70,789	Wednesday										1					1	Chesterfield
<i>Chester Village News</i>	12,000	Wednesday			1												1	Chesterfield
<i>Prince William and Gainesville Times</i>	24,000	Wednesday										1					1	Possum Point
<i>InideNoVa/Prince William</i>	25,000	Thursday				1											1	Possum Point
<i>Richmond Times Dispatch</i>	89,401	Daily											1				1	Chesterfield
9																		

LOCAL VOICE

My Mom's 1970s Feminists' Movement Vs The 2020 BLM Movement

By Sean C. Bowers



Sean C. Bowers

"The lie within the lie," cloaked in a central White-man nugget, is the only essential ingredient both movements must resist, fight against, struggle to overthrow and ultimately overcome.

As a poor White man growing up as the only son of a single mom in a one-room garage apartment, it pains me greatly to see the unhealthy stranglehold and repeated power uses and abuses my brethren (in color and sex only) have heavily-handedly wielded since recorded times began.

Until ALL people – men, women, White, Black, rich and poor – are treated fairly, protected, respected and paid equally for the same jobs and work done by others, no one will ever be completely safe. Even us, White fellas, can't keep all this inequality in the air for much longer; our time is coming when we will be begging for the same fairness we have so long denied others.

The world has three paradoxical windows and very few doors that rarely, if ever, open for long. These windows are sealed shut – view through only – not reflective. The three windows have similarities, yet they also have fractional confluence overlap, like airflow, which is not always bi-directional.

Window One finds men inside and women on the outside. Window Two pits Whites on the inside with all non-whites outside. Window Three places the rich inside and the poor outside.

In all three cases, those looking out from within can't understand the lives, struggles, perspectives or identify with those outside their window. Oppressed in more bewildered disbelief are those outside the three windows who can't understand how those inside can't acknowledge their struggles, obstacles, fights, fury, side of the story. They have felt outside metaphorically, historically,

physically and systemically, for literally centuries.

Because all six groups, three inside and three outside, were able to envision the other sides of their given windows, we are left with six inter-related, inter-rationally, multi-classical melting pots that combine to make our American home the best we have on the planet.

The individuals on the inside of a given window having been conditioned to see past the truths in front of their not-lying eyes – to what they want to be, to see – can bare dealing with, tolerate and live with. They can't see the forest for the trees. The "crossfire" is the shark chum cost of doing societal business in capitalist pools, both inside, outside, heated, cesspools, landfills, and with toxic spirited souls, like life-form spills.

Our personal sliding scales of equality, Lady Liberty's tools of the trade, tricked by those always inside, in the know, on the take, closer to power, and all the benefits being inside confers over being outside, without shelter or refuge.

We knowingly choose which windows we sit by, look through and identity with. Sometimes the side of the window we have temporarily chosen leaves us feeling abandoned, neglected, segregated, and forsaken – all because it has happened to us and ours.

The feminist and Black Lives Matter movements contain the same lies told, so tired and old, bought and sold, some 50 years apart, some 50 years prior to when

the (White) women got their vote by turning their backs on the Blacks or non-whites. It was the cost of doing business in 1920, U.S.A.

The COVID-19 virus (named after the year, 45) and the #Me,Too Movement are two more virulent strains of the same old rich-White-man advantages revisited on the sides of all three windows, inside and out.

Our national government's leadership and media deflection distraction are exactly like the product manufacturer who tells all in-bound support service calls,

"You are the only person having any of these problems getting tests, getting tested, getting test results or PPE." Their per-planned, pre-measured, fixed, scripted pitch and philosophy is their unintelligently designed digital signature (s)tragedy that is not working, played out in real time.

We get from our so-called "leaders" more of the same: lame brains on steroids with little blue pills to make their (missing in action,) midsection's action (work) "great" again, at least in their minds.

For those of us on the outside of the three windows, waiting and wanting, and for those on the inside, anticipating getting any relief in the form of positive change, know that there is only one antidote: your 2020 vote.

Sean C. Bowers has written the last twenty-two years, as a White Quaker Southern man, for the nations' third oldest Black Newspaper, the New Journal and Guide, of Norfolk, VA, about overcoming racism, sexism, classism, and religious persecution. Over fifty of his latest NJ&G articles (2008-2020) detailing the issues can found by searching "Sean C. Bowers" on the NJ&G website. Contact him directly by e-mail VIZUALIZE@aol.com NNP 2019 Publisher of the Year, Brenda H. Andrews (NJ&G 33 years) has always been his publisher.

3 WINDOWS BETWEEN WORLDS

BY SEAN C. BOWERS



Whites not ever wanting to see into the Black world's pain, death, destruction and dismemberment done dirty by racism

Men not ever addressing hearing and responding to the woman's world untold damages done ALL daughters, via sexism

"Those with" the Rich not ever redressing the poor world they pillage and profit from their Ponzi's classism

Blacks and Browns never being allowed to see and be, safe in our world White privilege mandates – one-way racism

Women constantly looking over their shoulders, over the fence, of inequality at the Man's world they birthed and Mother

The Poor never amassing or being allowed to amount to their worth while they see and serve a gated rich world of patriarchal colloquiums, colonialisms systemically died and caste

Seeing the other side through the closed blood stained glass windows Seething since teething and barely breathing being one with overcoming of bricked up windows with the bricks of racism, sexism and classism

Will never yield the clearest two-way view into each other's worlds until we are all blinded by the light

Or our eyes, minds, hearts and souls are opened up wide open to the Spring Gleaning that all might sparkle, shine and be divine

If the eyes are the windows to the soul, we have to want to see one another clearly,

Otherwise we keep building "the Walls" brick by brick, not leading, learning or reading, My brother's view of me, is their representation of me, Never what in the mirror I know to be, me

No matter how framed,
No matter how gamed,
Black Poor Women's lives matter,
And ALL our voices for justice will never be tamed

We are all inseparably linked to both sides of all three windows,
No matter from where we came,
No matter where we are headed, we are all the same,
Struggling and striving to see "thee" most clearly
Windows only work when both sides see,
You being you,
Is never a threat to me, being my best, me
Only the "I's" in Whitey, Can't clearly see,
Themselves, us, or Me



We Cancel Timeshares for You

Many people believe their timeshares cannot be canceled, but they often can be. Our founder and CEO, Chuck McDowell, has successfully fought in federal court for the right to help timeshare owners – like you – out of their "binding" agreements. Whether you were misled or pressured, you may have an easy exit.

How Does the Cancellation Process Work?

- Start with a FREE consultation to discuss your needs.
- If we see that the circumstances of your agreement qualify you to exit the timeshare, you'll be assigned a specialist to walk you through gathering documentation.
- Our Resolution Department then works quickly to have your timeshare and related fees permanently terminated.

We are able to help most timeshare owners that contact us. You could be one phone call away from complete peace of mind.

Get your free information kit and see if you qualify:

877-260-9480



Based on 288 Reviews



"Wesley Financial delivered on everything they promised. The feedback, customer service and prompt attention was amazing... I would highly recommend them to anyone!"

-Mark & Vickie – Wesley Financial Group, LLC clients



Don't think for another minute that you are stuck with this. What we do is help you cancel your timeshare along with all of the debt and fees associated with it.

I guarantee that if we take you on as a client and we don't cancel your timeshare, you'll pay nothing!

Chuck McDowell,
Founder & CEO

HB 1641 PUBLIC NOTICE

As part of legislation enacted by the Virginia General Assembly in 2020, Dominion Energy Virginia (Dominion Energy) is required to conduct a "... survey identifying all private wells and public water supply wells within 1.5 miles of any coal ash pond..." (Virginia House Bill 1641).

Dominion Energy is required to submit the results of this well survey to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality by October 1, 2020. In addition to reviewing Virginia Department of Health records and other public information, in mid-August Dominion Energy will send letters to all property owners within the 1.5 mile areas requesting information about the water source serving the property. If you receive this letter, please respond as requested by September 4, 2020.

Legal Notices

Public Notices

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS LINDSAY HOLDINGS, LLC

Lindsay Holdings, LLC, ("Lindsay") is proposing to donate the former Kline's Freeze Building and associated fixtures ("Kline's"), located at 8200 Centreville Road, Manassas, Virginia, to a qualified individual(s) or firm(s) (the "Donee"). The Donee must remove and relocate Kline's to a place of the Donee's choosing, at Donee's expense. Lindsay is soliciting Requests for Proposals (RFP) for this project. Proposals should be submitted to the attention of John Overand at Lindsay Auto, 22485 Cedar Green Road, Sterling, VA 20186.

For questions, please send email to john.overand@lindsayauto.com. Proposals must be submitted by noon on October 27, 2020.

Legal Notices

ORDER OF PUBLICATION
Commonwealth of Virginia VA. CODE § 8.01-316
CASE# JJ132107-01-01
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY J&DR-JUVENILE

() General District County
(X) Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court
Commonwealth of Virginia, in re JONES, MAKHIA J.

The object of this suit is to: OBTAIN CUSTODY OF JONES, MAKHIA J. It is ORDERED that (X) the defendant (X) KAREEM WEBB appear at the above-named Court and protect his or her interests on or before 09/28/2020 11:00AM
Theresa Robinson, Deputy Clerk.

Public Notices

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Loafester Lamark, please contact attorney David Tubbs at Tubbs Law (225)344-0220

Legal Notices

ORDER OF PUBLICATION
Commonwealth of Virginia VA. CODE § 8.01-316
CASE# JJ149290-01-00, JJ149291-01-00
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY J&DR-JUVENILE

() General District County
(X) Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court
Commonwealth of Virginia, in re LAN-DAVERDE, DAVID EMMANUEL, LAN-DAVERDE, ARIEL BETAN-COURTH

The object of this suit is to: OBTAIN CUSTODY OF DAVID LAN-DAVERDE; RICARDO LAN-DAVERDE. It is ORDERED that (X) the defendant (X) RICARDO LAN-DAVERDE appear at the above-named Court and protect his or her interests on or before 11/04/2020 11:00AM
Christopher Guigley, Deputy Clerk.

Legal Notices

ORDER OF PUBLICATION
Commonwealth of Virginia VA. CODE § 8.01-316
CASE# JJ149263-01-00
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY J&DR-JUVENILE

() General District County
(X) Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court
Commonwealth of Virginia, in re BRIZUELA ALBERTO, ESMERALDA L.

The object of this suit is to: GAIN SOLE LEGAL AND PRIMARY CUSTODY OF BRIZUELA ALBERTO, ESMERALDA L. It is ORDERED that (X) the defendant (X) TONY BRIZUELA MAYORQUIN appear at the above-named Court and protect his or her interests on or before 09/28/2020 10:00AM
Theresa Robinson, Deputy Clerk.

Public Notices

HB 1641 Public Notice

As part of legislation enacted by the Virginia General Assembly in 2020, Dominion Energy Virginia (Dominion Energy) is required to conduct a "...survey identifying all private wells and public water supply wells within 1.5 miles of any coal ash pond..." (Virginia House Bill 1641). Dominion Energy is required to submit the results of this well survey to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality by October 1, 2020. In addition to reviewing Virginia Department of Health records and other public information, in mid-August Dominion Energy will send letters to all property owners within the 1.5 mile areas requesting information about the water source serving the property. If you receive this letter, please respond as requested by September 4, 2020.

Legal Notices

VIRGINIA
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY
CATHI DIANE THOMAS, Plaintiff v. GARFIELD THOMAS, Defendant
CL No. CL20-7266

ORDER OF PUBLICATION
The object of this suit is to obtain a divorce from the bond of matrimony from the Defendant on the ground of having lived separate and apart for a period exceeding one year.

IT APPEARING by affidavit that the Defendant's whereabouts are unknown, and diligence has been used by or on behalf of Plaintiff to ascertain in what country, county or city the Defendant is in without effect;

IT IS ORDERED that the Defendant appear before this Court on or before September 18, 2020 and protect his interests herein; and it is FURTHER ORDERED that the above paragraphs be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Prince William Times, a newspaper of general circulation in Prince William County. The Clerk of this Court shall post this Order at the front door of the courthouse and shall mail a copy of this Order to the Defendant at the last known address, if any, given in the affidavit of the Plaintiff filed herein.

Entered this 30th day of July, 2020
Tammy E. Ramsay, Deputy Clerk.
The Law Offices of J.M. Reynolds, PLLC
Jane M. Reynolds (VSB #71394)
8238-B Mosby Street
Manassas, Virginia 20110
(703) 880-2358 Office /
(703) 891-4572 Fax
lawoffices@jmareynoldspc.com
Counsel for Plaintiff

Public Notices

NOTICE OF PUBLIC AUCTION

Self Storage Zone, wishing to avail themselves of the provisions under the Virginia Self-Service Storage Act, hereby gives notice of the sale under said act to wit: Friday, August 21, 2020 at 9:00pm on that day will conduct a public auction to the highest bidder, with bidding to take place on StorageTreasures.com, with payment and pickup at the facility in CASH ONLY, the contents of spaces at Self Storage Zone, 17058 Jefferson Davis Hwy, Dumfries, VA 22026, Lydia Adad, Unit 1213, Edwin or Henry Escobar, Unit 1216, OP Oppong, Unit 4000, Robert Babalola Unit 4120, Kyle Bunting Jr, Unit 4344. Seller reserves the right to set minimum bids and refuse bids. THIS SALE IS BEING MADE TO SATISFY THE LANDLORDS LIEN. SALE IS SUBJECT TO ADJOURNMENT, 08.21.2020

Legal Notices

ORDER OF PUBLICATION
Commonwealth of Virginia VA. CODE § 8.01-316
CASE# JJ148910-01-0; JJ148911-01-00; JJ148912-01-00; JJ148913-01-00;

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY J&DR-JUVENILE
() General District County
(X) Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court
Commonwealth of Virginia, in re RAMIREZ, FREDY A; RAMIREZ, ERLINDA N; RAMIREZ, JORJE A; RAMIREZ, HECTOR A.

The object of this suit is to: OBTAIN CUSTODY OF RAMIREZ, FREDY A; RAMIREZ, ERLINDA N; RAMIREZ, JORJE A; RAMIREZ, HECTOR A. It is ORDERED that (X) the defendant (X) FREDY RAMERIZ SALNERON appear at the above-named Court and protect his or her interests on or before 09/15/2020 11:00AM
Theresa Robinson, Deputy Clerk.

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Classifieds

For classified advertising: Edee Povol
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BOS2021-12-15 p.425/665



Line Advertising



We accept VISA and Mastercard.

Placing Your Classified Line Advertising:

Email your Classified Line ad to: edee@fluvannareview.com and pay by credit card.
ONLY \$10 a month for 30 words or less.

EVENT

HOPE IS EXTENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE: Practice Grace in accepting the things we have no control over and prayer for a brighter future, Goodness in doing the right thing especially if it is inconvenient, and Gratefulness for waking up to another day and remembering all those little things that make us smile.

NOW ENROLLING ! The Light Academy is now enrolling for preschool to 12 grade and offering on campus instruction 5 days a week. Visit our website www.thelightacademy.com or con-

EVENT

tact Joyce Parr (434) 806-2903 for more information on our school.

FOR SALE

DRIVEWAY STONE: Slate: 10 -Ton Crush Run @ \$200., 10 -Ton #57 @ \$230. Other stone/rock also available. Pricing includes local delivery and *Tailgate spread. Call (434) 420-2002.

CEMETERY SITES: Holly Memorial Gardens and Monticello Memory

FOR SALE

Gardens. Significant savings! Call (434) 295-1750.

BOOKS make great gifts. Give Linda Salisbury's 'Bailey Fish Adventure' series for kids, and humor for grown-ups. Can be found at many local gift outlets, online (plus Kindle and Nook), or from tabbyhouse@gmail.com, (540-895-9093), or www.lindasalisburyauthor.com.

HELP WANTED

THE LIGHT ACADEMY is seeking applicants for academic teaching positions. Applications can be found on our website www.thelightacademy.com. Contact Joyce Parr (434) 806-2903 for more information on our school.

CARING FOR CREATURES: located at 352 Sanctuary Lane, Palmyra, VA, Animal Care openings. Seeking 2 reliable, hard-working candidates with their own transportation. Must be 18 years of age, enjoy dogs/cats. Tasks: Feeding/cleaning animal areas. Hours 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. /min. 35 hrs/wk, one weekend day required per month. Need fewer hours? Saturday and Sunday hours now available. Starting pay \$9/hr. Call 434-842-2404 to schedule interview.

RENTALS

KENTS STORE ARC COMMUNITY CENTER: Affordable facility available to rent for receptions, anniversaries, baby or bridal showers, birthday parties or any event where you need some extra space for a group gathering. Table & chairs included in rental fee. If interested in more information, please email Barbara: bab1122@sbcglobal.net

MONTICELLO PROPERTIES: Long and Foster office at 3661 Lake Monticello Road, Palmyra, VA 22963. For current Housing Rentals:

Call Genevieve (434) 589-7653 office or email: monticelloproperties-mgt@gmail.com. Equal Housing Opportunity. Licensed Agent in Virginia

SERVICES

PAINTING/SMALL JOBS: House and garage doors painted, trim work, shutters painted, fences, patio furniture, bathrooms, kitchens and bedrooms painted. Small sheds painted. Decks stained. Power washing. Small driveways sealed. Guttering cleaning and tin roofs. Call 434 962-6484 and 434 296-3146

FULL SERVICE SELF STORAGE: Fluvanna Self Storage on Lake Monticello Rd., (Rte 618, Burns Plaza) offers 2 convenient locations with both Climate Controlled and Regular month-to-month rentals (24/7 availability), also locks, moving supplies, U-Haul Trucks, and ON-SITE manager. Call (434) 589-2222, email: manager@storeFSS.com, or visit: storeFSS.com, today!

PAINTING, INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR: Also tin roofs, fences, decks stained, gutter cleaning and power washing. 40 years experience. Call (434) 962-6484 or (434) 296-3146.

SPECIAL NOTICES

THOMAS JEFFERSON HEALTH DISTRICT: offering COVID-19 testing information. Viral tests (swab) only. Tests are limited and for ages 6 + up. All services by appointment only. Find your local health department's clinic schedule at TJHD.org or call (434) 972-6261 for information.

ATTENTION VETERANS & DEPENDENTS: Do you know your Veterans Benefits? We do! Virginia Department of Veterans Services, <https://www.dvs.virginia.gov> or (434) 295-2782. Need Help? Call 1(800) 827-1000, M-F from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. for Veterans Affairs Benefits and Services.

LAND TESTING: Have your land ready to sell. I will do perk test, well permits, feasibility studies, and will provide all legal documented paper work for you. Call 434-249-0298.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE

HB 1641

As part of legislation enacted by the Virginia General Assembly in 2020, Dominion Energy Virginia (Dominion Energy) is required to conduct a "...survey identifying all private wells and public water supply wells within 1.5 miles of any coal ash pond..." (Virginia House Bill 1641).

Dominion Energy is required to submit the results of this well survey to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality by October 1, 2020.

In addition to reviewing Virginia Department of Health records and other public information, in mid-August **Dominion Energy will send letters to all property owners within the 1.5 mile areas requesting information about the water source serving the property. If you receive this letter, please respond as requested by September 4, 2020.**

DANIELS, WILLIAMS, TUCK & RITTER

ATTORNEYS AT LAW



ENGAGED IN THE GENERAL PRACTICE OF LAW, INCLUDING:

- DIVORCE/FAMILY LAW
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- BANKRUPTCY
- CRIMINAL DEFENSE
- BUSINESS & CORPORATE COLLECTIONS
- PERSONAL INJURY
- WRONGFUL DEATH
- MEDICAL MALPRACTICE
- PRODUCT LIABILITY
- SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY
- PROFESSIONAL NEGLIGENCE
- NURSING HOME LITIGATION

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LOCATED IN CHESTER AT
11901 IRONBRIDGE RD.
P.O. BOX 3570
CHESTER, VIRGINIA 23831-8481

TELEPHONE: 804-748-9803

EVENING APPOINTMENTS AVAILABLE

LEGALS

LEGAL NOTICE

HB 1641 Public Notice

As part of legislation enacted by the Virginia General Assembly in 2020, Dominion Energy Virginia (Dominion Energy) is required to conduct a "...survey identifying all private wells and public water supply wells within 1.5 miles of any coal ash pond..." (Virginia House Bill 1641). Dominion Energy is required to submit the results of this well survey to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality by October 1, 2020. In addition to reviewing Virginia Department of Health records and other public information, in mid-August **Dominion Energy will send letters to all property owners within the 1.5 mile areas requesting information about the water source serving the property. If you receive this letter, please respond as requested by September 4, 2020.**



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call **804-768-2266** today!

Fax: 804-768-2407 www.unitedrentals.com STORE HOURS: Mon.-Fri. 6:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

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Valid only at Chester United Rentals location.
Not to be combined with any other offer.
Expires AUGUST 30, 2020. Limit one per customer.
Coupon must be presented at the time of purchase.
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Let me help protect you before mayhem strikes.

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CLASSIFIEDS

TO SUBMIT AN AD CALL **804-545-7506**
OR VISIT **CHESTERFIELDOBSERVER.COM/PLACE-A-CLASSIFIED-AD/**

EMPLOYMENT

Now Hiring! Immediate opening for Technical Director at The Brandermill Church. We need a self-motivated leader who will coordinate and oversee all sound and media resources in our worship service. Approximately 5 hours per week. Please send your resume to sprc@brandermillchurch.org.

Hemiplegic stroke patient - In-home. Requires lifting & assisting with daily living activities. Night/weekend availability. Must be able to pass a background check. CPR certified preferred. Please call 804-357-1860.

FOR SALE

Dale Memorial Park - Section 5, Lot 90B. Space (double) two vaults, 24x18 bronze memorial on 28x18 granite. \$4,500. Call 804-639-1565.

HOME SERVICES

T.A. LAWN CARE
COMPLETE LAWN CARE
LEAF REMOVAL * MULCHING
TRIMMING * AERATING
WEED CONTROL * FERTILIZER
Licensed and insured. Free estimate.
921-3218

Handyman - All Home Repairs. Inside and Out. Call Nate, 804-894-4413.

CareFree Lawns - Licensed & Insured. Mowing and yard

cleanups. Please call Chad, 804-385-6260.

Gutter Cleaning - 804-897-4268.
Grass cutting, hedge trimming/gutter cleaning/light hauling - Twenty-nine years of experience. Licensed/insured. Chuck, 804-739-1579.

Blasting Joe's Power Washing - All your power washing needs. Lawn care. Stump grinding. Gutter cleaning. Deck, cedar siding staining and painting. Licensed, insured. Joe, 804-543-8168.

Quick Haul Junk Removal - Free Estimates. John Newton, 804-212-8413.

Joey's Lawn Care - 804-219-7729.

EC Roofing and Siding - Class A licensed and insured. Free estimates. Call Ken, 804-396-0350, ken.grap@ecroofinginc.com. We're worth the call.

Affordable cleaning - Licensed. Insured. References available. 804-247-5600.

Housecleaning - Since 1993. 804-980-0598, www.jamesriverresidentialcleaning.com.

Mena Home Cleaning - Commercial. Residential. Experienced. Great rates. 804-437-3193.

TUTORING

Middle/High School Math/Literature - Interactive video available. Contact John at jnsteeley@gmail.com.

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Junk Vehicle? Cash Paid Today! Call Roscoe's, 804-372-7776.

RVAJunk.com. BBB Accredited!

STORAGE

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10 X 10 - \$95/mo.
10 X 15 - \$110/mo.
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794-1005

14420 Justice Rd
Across from King Pin Lanes off Otterdale Road
2 Blocks off Midlothian Turnpike

midlothianministorage.com

YARD SALES

Multifamily Community Yard Sale - The Villages of Charter Colony. Saturday, Sept. 5, 7 a.m.-1 p.m. Charter House Parking Lot, 1101 Charter Club Way, and surrounding Charter Colony Villages, Midlothian. Located off 288 & Charter Colony Parkway. Rain Date: Sept. 12. For more information, call 804-594-2360, ext. 102.

LEGAL NOTICES

VIRGINIA:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE COUNTY OF CHESTERFIELD

JIEZELLE DENISE BURGESS, Plaintiff,
Case No. 041CL0001060-00
v.
TRENT HOWARD BURGESS, Defendant.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION
July 17, 2020

The object of this suit, brought by Jiezelle Denise Burgess, is a complaint for divorce. It appearing from an affidavit that the Defendant, Trent Howard Burgess, cannot be found, and that due diligence has been used without effect to ascertain the location of the Defendant, it is ORDERED that Trent Howard Burgess appear at the above-named court and protect his interest on or before October 1, 2020 at 8:45 A.M.

AN EXTRACT TESTE:
WENDY S. HUGHES, CLERK

AT&T Mobility Services, LLC

(AT&T) proposes the modification of an existing AT&T facility installed atop an existing water tank at 2400 Norcliff Rd. in Chesterfield, Chesterfield County, VA (job #49067).

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the 2005 Nationwide Programmatic Agreement, AT&T is hereby notifying the public of the proposed undertaking and soliciting comments on Historic Properties which may be affected by the proposed undertaking. If you would like to provide specific information regarding potential effects that the proposed undertaking might have to properties that are listed on or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and located within 1/2 mile of the site, please submit the comments (with project number) to: RAMAKER, Contractor for AT&T, 855 Community Dr, Sauk City, WI 53583 or via e-mail to history@ramaker.com within 30 days of this notice.

HB 1641 Public Notice

As part of legislation enacted by the Virginia General Assembly in 2020, Dominion Energy Virginia (Dominion Energy) is required to conduct a "... survey identifying all private wells and public water supply wells within 1.5 miles of any coal ash pond..." (Virginia House Bill 1641). Dominion Energy is required to submit the results of this well survey to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality by October 1, 2020. In addition to reviewing Virginia Department of Health records and other public information, in mid-August **Dominion Energy will send letters to all property owners within the 1.5 mile areas requesting information about the water source serving the property. If you receive this letter, please respond as requested by September 4, 2020.**

2 WEEKS FOR \$20

Submit your classified ad at
chesterfieldobserver.com/place-a-classified-ad/

Here's how: The first 20 words of a nonbusiness classified ad for individuals is only \$20 for two consecutive issues. For each word after the first 20, add \$1.10/word. Your listing is also featured on our website. Payment must be made before the ad runs. If you wish to cancel the next run of the ad, please call 545-7506 promptly or email classifieds@localnewsllc.com. There is no refund for canceling the second classified ad. The business rate is \$2.25 per word per week. Deadline: Tuesday at 5 p.m. one week prior to the next newspaper publish date.



Two ways to pay for your classified ad(s):

- By check, mail to: Chesterfield Observer, P.O. Box 1616, Midlothian, VA 23113
- By MasterCard, VISA or American Express, call weekdays, 545-7506

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Call 545-7502

limbs, branches, etc. on grounds. Free Estimates. Call (540) 556-0794 or (540) 406-3152

SEW WHAT?? Designer and Wedding Consultant. Specializing in Wedding gowns, Bridesmaids and everything for the Bridal Party/alterations. Prom dresses and dress making. Also curtains/drapery, slip covers/pillows. Call Ms. Wallace for appointment at (434) 842-2860.

CP MUSIK STUDIO: 12 years Experience teaching: Piano, Drums, Violin, Saxophone, Guitar, Trumpet...and More! First Lesson FREE. Located @ Village Station, 13652 James Madison Hwy., (across from post office) Palmyra, VA 22963. cpmusikstudio@gmail.com. Phone (434) 326-8810, Curtis Partusch.

CARPENTER: For all your home repairs, dry wall, door locks/ dead bolts installed. Furniture repairs: Table legs wobbly? Chair backs/seats need reinforcement? Dresser drawers not closing? Inside doors need planing? Call me for FREE estimates. Tom Maschi (434) 293-9058.

FULL SERVICE SELF STORAGE: Fluvanna Self Storage

on Lake Monticello Road (Rte 618) offers 2 convenient locations with both Climate Controlled and Regular month-to-month rentals (24/7 availability),also locks, moving supplies, U-Haul Trucks, and ON-SITE manager. (434) 589-2222, email: manager@storefss.com, or: visit: storefss.com, today!

CLIMATE CONTROLLED SELF STORAGE: at Lake Monticello across from Food Lion Grocery Store. Jefferson Centre Self Storage features 24/7 Access, On-Site Kiosk, Security Cameras and Month-to-Month Availability. Call (434) 906-4030, email : Jeffersoncentre@csrentals.com, or visit: jeffersoncentreselfstorage.com today!

SPECIAL NOTICES

COVID-19 TESTING CLINICS: Thomas Jefferson Health District (TJHD) hosting free drive-thru clinics. For information for all TJHD Testing sites go online at: <https://www.vdh.virginia.gov/thomas-jefferson/covid-19-testing-sites/>. QUESTIONS? Call (434) 972-6261. All services are by appointment only. Fluvanna Co Health Dept. (434) 591-1960.

SUPPORT LOCAL BUSINESS: Monticello Country Realtors supports local businesses. www.monticellorealtors.com (434) 589-3539

YARD/GARAGE/ESTATE SALES

BODACIOUS MULTI-FAMILY YARD SALE: Saturday, Aug. 29 from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. at 2 Finch Court , LM. Furniture; household items; tools and 'yardening' supplies; clothing/ accessories; collectibles, including militaria; seasonal items, pet supplies; books, CD's/DVD's/videocassettes, cleaning supplies. FREEBEEES with purchase. Please wear a mask. Thank you.

FOR SALE

MOVING SALE/EMAIL FOR PICTURES/PRICING/PURCHASE: Rectangle patio table w/6 chairs/cushions; solid wood 36" sq. coffee table; solid wood 36" round pedestal table w/2 chairs; Lazy Boy Loveseat; hedge trimmer; manual lawn mower and sharpener;4 ft. & 6 ft. lighted tree ornaments. Email for pictures, pricing and purchase: mpunteduany@yahoo.com

CEMETERY SITES: Holly Memorial Gardens and Monticello Memory Gardens. Significant savings! Call (434) 295-1750

DRIVEWAY STONE: Slate: 10-Ton Crush Run @ \$ 200., 10-Ton #57 @ \$230. Other stone/rock also available. Pricing includes local delivery and *tailgate spread. Call (434) 420-2002.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE
Wicker loveseat, chair & table
\$525 cash
434-510-7034
or rnsanders@gmail.com



Public Notices

**NOTICE
ABANDONED WATERCRAFT**

Notice is hereby given that the following watercraft has been abandoned for more than 60 DAYS on the property of:

Lake Monticello Owners Association Marina
962 Jefferson Drive
Palmyra, VA 22963
434 589-1692



Description of watercraft

Make: Odyssey Millennium
Model: Pontoon Year: 2001
Serial Number (VIN):FRUA4286H001
VA Regisration: 5647AX

Removal and disposal of the watercraft will be made by the landowner in accordance with Section 29.1-733.25 of the Code of Virginia if this watercraft is not claimed and removed by the owner within 30 days of the first publication of this notice. Please contact the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries with questions.

PUBLIC NOTICE

HB 1641

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REACH VIRGINIA REACH OVER 1.5 MILLION Virginia readers for only \$300 weekly. Contact this paper today to get started.

AUCTIONS

ATTN. AUCTIONEERS: Advertise your upcoming auctions statewide and in other states. Affordable Print and Digital Solutions reaching your target audiences. Call this paper or Landon Clark at Virginia Press Services 804-521-7576, landonc@vpa.net

HOME IMPROVEMENT

ATTN. CONTRACTORS: Advertise your business statewide and in other states. Affordable Print and Digital Solutions

to reach Homeowners. Call this paper or Landon Clark at Virginia Press Services 804-521-7576, landonc@vpa.net

VINYL REPLACEMENT Double Hung Window \$249* Installed w/Free Trim Wrap. Call 804-739-8207. Siding, Roofing and More!

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ATTN. REALTORS: Advertise your listings regionally or statewide. Affordable Print and Digital Solutions that get results! Call Landon Clark at Virginia Press Services 804-521-7576, landonc@vpa.net

SERVICES

DIVORCE-Uncontested, \$395+\$86 court cost. WILLS \$195.00. No court appearance. Estimated completion time twenty-one days. Hilton Oliver, Attorney (Facebook). 757-490-0126. Se Habla Espanol. BBB Member. <https://hiltonoliverattorneyva.com>.

NOTICE

JUDICIAL SALE OF REAL PROPERTY

On September 21, 2020, or as soon thereafter as papers can be done, proceedings will be commenced under the authority of Section 58.1-3965 et seq. of the Code of Virginia 1950 (as amended) to sell the following parcels for payment of delinquent taxes in Fluvanna County, Virginia.

2.010 acres located in the Cunningham District,
749 West River Road, Scottsville, Fluvanna County, Virginia
Tax Map Parcel: 36A-A-10, listed in the name of Rebecca Gentry

10.250 acres located in the Cunningham District,
179 Rockfish Shores Lane, Scottsville, Fluvanna County, Virginia
Tax Map Parcel: 48-11-6, listed in the name of Robert Lee & Charlotte Harmon

3.037 acres located in the Palmyra District, Lot 36, Fieldstone
45 Tall Oaks Court, Keswick, Fluvanna County, Virginia
Tax Map Parcel: 3-27-36, listed in the name of Nicholas Theodose

12.248 acres located in the Cunningham District,
305 Harvest Lake Drive, Scottsville, Fluvanna County, Virginia
Tax Map Parcel: 27-13-18, listed in the name of Preston & Dawn Warner

For information contact:

Anthony Paone, II, Esq.
Post Office Box 4170, Glen Allen, VA 23058
804-935-3090 | apaone@innsbrooklaw.com

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

FRI AUG 14

Young Life Golf Tournament - \$100
 Potomac Shores Golf Club
 1750 Dunnington Place, Dumfries
 Northern Stafford Young Life hosts the 10th annual charity event. Lunch will be provided with a raffle. <https://northernstafford.younglife.org/events/>

SAT AUG 15

Serve Our Willing Warriors Anniversary Celebration - 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Warrior Retreat at Bull Run
 16013 Waterfall Road, Haymarket
 "Vettes for Vets" Corvette Car Show with \$20 registration. Live music, 50/50 raffle, games, vendors, tours and more. <https://www.willingwarriors.org/>

Movies at the Pfitz: "Field of Dreams" - 7 p.m., \$30

Pfitzner Stadium
 7 County Complex Court, Woodbridge
 A drive-in movie night sponsored by the local Rotary Clubs to support the entertainment and philanthropic needs of our community.

MON AUG 17

AbraKadoodle: Adventure Park - 12:30 p.m., \$185

Sharron Baucom Dale City Rec Center
 14300 Minnieville Road, Woodbridge
 Through Aug. 21. Give your creativity a whirl and create a theme park with a roller coaster, a Ferris wheel and much more. Register at parksandrec.pwcgov.org

WED AUG 19

Historical Fiction Book Club - 1 p.m.

Prince William Public Libraries
 Featuring "The Half-Drowned King" by Linnea Hartsuyker. Register at www.pwcgov.org/library

THU AUG 20

Drive-In Movie Night: "Suffragette" - 9 p.m., \$30 per vehicle
 Workhouse Arts Center

9518 Workhouse Way, Lorton
 Socially Distanced Movie Nights. A working-class laundress in 19th-century London joins the fight for



women's suffrage. Get tickets now at InsideNoVaTix.com.

FRI AUG 21

Drive-In Movie Night: "How to Train Your Dragon" - 9 p.m., \$30 per vehicle

Workhouse Arts Center
 9518 Workhouse Way, Lorton
 Socially Distanced Movie Nights. A misfit Viking teen befriends a dragon, despite his tribe's beliefs and history of dragon slaying, in this adaptation of the children's fantasy book by Cressida Cowell. Get tickets now at InsideNoVaTix.com.

SAT AUG 22

Movies at the Pfitz: "Madagascar" - 7 p.m., \$30

Pfitzner Stadium
 7 County Complex Court, Woodbridge
 A drive-in movie night sponsored by the local Rotary Clubs to support the entertainment and philanthropic needs of our community.

Drive-In Movie Night: "Labyrinth" - 9 p.m., \$30 per vehicle

Workhouse Arts Center

9518 Workhouse Way, Lorton

Socially Distanced Movie Nights. Jim Henson's classic fantasy adventure. Get tickets now at InsideNoVaTix.com.

THU AUG 27

Drive-In Movie Night: "A League of Their Own" - 9 p.m., \$30 per vehicle

Workhouse Arts Center
 9518 Workhouse Way, Lorton
 Socially Distanced Movie Nights. A look at the first women's professional baseball league. Get tickets now at InsideNoVaTix.com.

FRI AUG 28

Back to School Bash: A Community Resource Fair - Free

Prince William Chamber of Commerce
 Virtual booths, allow you to visit as you wish, speak directly to representatives and have your questions answered. Featuring businesses and community resources to help parents navigate the fall. More info at <https://www.zemzevents.com/pwchamber>

HB 1641 Public Notice

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8/13/20

BATHROOM REMODELING IN AS LITTLE AS ONE DAY!

AFTER

NO MESS, FULL TEAR-OUT BATHTUB TO SHOWER CONVERSION SPECIALISTS

50% OFF
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NO PAYMENTS UNTIL 2021*

New bath or shower system. Offer valid until 9/1/2020.

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Lakeside Park Club embraces its past — but forgoes the zoo



Bill Lohmann

wlohmann@TimesDispatch.com

They've brought back the old name at the golf club on Lakeside Avenue, but not the lions or zebras.

The newly rechristened Lakeside Park Club, whose origins date back more than a century to its days as a suburban resort that featured a small zoo, is not going that retro.

The name change from Jefferson Lakeside Country Club was approved by the club's board last November, but plans for a public rollout earlier this year were scuttled by the pandemic, so it was announced in an email blast to members last week, said general manager Jeff Crabbe. A new sign at the main entrance to the club at 1700 Lakeside Avenue, just across a small lake from Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden, is expected to be installed in the coming weeks.

"Change can be tough sometimes," Crabbe said in an interview, but he gauges the name change as "99.9 percent well-received."

He noted several reasons for the change, including a desire, by dropping "country club" from the name, to appeal to a wider audience, though it remains a private club.

"There's certainly a place for country clubs; we didn't do it to knock them," Crabbe said. "We just wanted to shine a light on ... what we should be taking advantage of from a marketing standpoint and getting our name out there for what we are."

Though the property has a most interesting history that goes back to the 1890s (more about that momentarily), the club itself was established in 1915 as Lakeside Country Club by a group of Jewish golfers and businessmen (who were part of a literary and social circle known as the "Jefferson Club," hence the "Jefferson" in the later club name) at a time when country clubs were generally not open to Jewish members.

"Our history dates back to that inclusiveness," Crabbe said. "That's important. People want to be members at places where no matter your walk of life, no matter your nationality, your race, your religion



JOE MAHONEY/TIMES-DISPATCH

Jeffrey Crabbe, general manager at Lakeside Park Club, holds one of its new wood flag sticks.

Lakeside Park Club

<http://lakesideparkclub.com/>

you can find people who think like you do and look like you do."

The club, which offers tennis, swimming and — although not at the moment because of the pandemic — dining, in addition to its Donald Ross-designed golf course, has 415 members, Crabbe said. That's up in the last couple of years, despite the pandemic, though below the club's high-water mark of about 600 members many years ago.

In rebranding itself for the future — Crabbe said it was a collaborative effort with Sugarloaf Social Club, a branding company whose leadership includes a Lakeside member and whose recent clients included Pinehurst No. 4 in North Carolina — the club was inspired to return to its roots, down to the wooden flag sticks on the greens and the old-style pennant flags.

The land was developed as Lakeside Park in 1896 by tobacco magnate and real estate developer Lewis Ginter. A trolley line carried passengers to its northern terminus at what is now the botanical garden's Bloemendaal House, but what was then a bicycle club. Visitors could pay a nickel and walk across the adjacent lake to the park, which must have been quite something for its time. It was promoted with much fanfare as a "suburban resort," and featured a nine-hole golf course, a dance hall, a bowling alley, a man-made lake for swimming and boating, and the aforementioned zoo. The Richmond Dispatch marveled that it had "all the pleasures of Central Park in much smaller acreage."

Described as a "magnificent menagerie," the zoo, according to reports at the time, featured lions, elk, a zebra,

a spotted leopard, badgers, birds, ocelots and wolves — one of which escaped for a time before eventually being captured in Glen Allen. The centerpiece of the park was a 40-foot-tall monkey house.

For all of the hoopla, the park did not last long as Ginter died the year after it opened. The zoo and everything else was pretty much long gone by the time Lakeside Country Club's new course occupied the space in the 1920s.

However, remnants of the zoo remain. For a story in 2013, I visited the course and found an aging, circular stone wall, below the 5th tee and near the lake. That's where the crocodiles used to live, or maybe the alligators. No one's completely sure. Other stone foundations are visible along the 3rd and 4th fairways, marking the spots of other enclosures once inhabited by bears or some other critters.

I asked Crabbe if he was sure he doesn't want to bring back the lions or alligators. He laughed. "That would be an interesting selling point," he said.

He's hoping the Donald Ross-designed course is enough of a lure. The Scottish-born Ross was hired to design a new 18-hole course, and he even visited the property, which is not something that can be said of the 400 courses he designed during the first half of the 20th century, Crabbe said. The Lakeside course was renovated in 2013.

Ross is "my favorite architect," said Crabbe, who spent about 10 years of his career at Pinehurst Resort, the last four as a head golf professional, where Ross designed three courses. The Ross-designed course was among the reasons — he grew up on the Northern Neck and still has family in the area — he was eager to come to Lakeside, where he was hired in January 2019.

wlohmann@timesdispatch.com
(804) 649-6639

Dominion

From Page A1

Gov. Ralph Northam's legislative package includes a proposal to extend the current moratorium on utility disconnections for electric, water and natural gas until 60 days after the current state of emergency ends. The current state of emergency, predicated on the ongoing COVID-19 crisis, was extended indefinitely on May 30.

The Virginia Poverty Law Center, while supportive of the ongoing moratorium, is asking lawmakers to offer relief to Virginians who face mountains of debt once the moratorium ends — a looming crisis that could leave people without critical services.

The advocacy group is backing legislation introduced by Sen. Jennifer McClellan, D-Richmond, and Del. Lashrecce Aird, D-Petersburg, that would create an emergency repayment plan that all utilities must offer.

"At the end of the day, the moratorium will end, and we have to understand what happens next. How can people and utilities get back to normal after the moratoriums are over?" said Dana Wiggins of the Virginia Poverty Law Center. "We wanted there to be at least more wiggle room so that people who are paying their bills and trying to catch up on their debt — that their debt payments are something that they can actually pay."

The bill would compel utilities to offer residential customers a 24-month payment plan to repay their debt. The bill would cap monthly payments on past-due balances at \$45.50 or 4% of a customer's household income. The debt would accrue no interest, and as long as customers continue to pay their bills, they could not be disconnected.

McClellan said the legislation is also a way for lawmakers to better understand the utility debt crisis in the state, including how many people are affected and how likely utilities are to recover the amounts owed. She said the preliminary information from the SCC in June doesn't offer lawmakers a full picture.

The legislation would compel all utilities to file a report to the SCC by the end of the year that shows how many customers have accrued debt during the pandemic, how much debt is owed and how many people opted for the payment plan spelled out in the legislation.

"Utilities have to provide data to the SCC and the General Assembly so we can see how many people are using this and, is the utility likely to recover its costs?" McClellan said, adding that Virginia's regulated utilities are entitled by law to recover their costs.

The situation could leave a utility's customer pool on the hook for outstanding debt. The SCC also told lawmakers in June that the ongoing moratoriums and growing debt could leave the state's smallest utilities strapped for cash.

"If it looks like utilities are not in position to recover their costs, we need to know that so that we can figure out what the legislature needs to do," McClellan said.

McClellan is among the Democrats seeking the party's nomination for governor next year.

Rayhan Daudani, a spokesman for the state's largest utility, Dominion Energy, said that the company is working with its customers on debt repayment and payment assistance. Daudani said that starting June 15, Dominion began offering customers 12 months to pay down debt.

"Our residential rates are 11 percent below the

national average and 25 percent below the East Coast average," Daudani said in a statement.

Dominion is at the center of another piece of legislation related to utility debt. Sen. John Bell, D-Loudoun, and Del. Jay Jones, D-Norfolk, introduced a bill that would force the utility to return over-earnings from recent years to customers in the form of emergency refunds and utility debt relief.

Dominion reported \$379.7 million in over-earnings that qualify for refunds in 2017 and 2018 combined, though legislation from 2018 allows the company to reinvest the money in clean energy and grid modernization programs. On Tuesday, the SCC reported that Dominion had not overcharged customers in 2019, though that is largely due to Dominion's decision to accelerate the retirement of 11 carbon-yielding power plants, a cost to customers of \$264 million.

The bill that Bell and Jones are sponsoring is backed by Clean Virginia, a consumer advocacy group that has lobbied against Dominion's electric monopoly, as well as the Virginia Poverty Law Center.

"In the face of an unprecedented economic and public health crisis, Virginians need their money back now more than ever, and the General Assembly now has a singular chance to right this historic wrong and put money back in the pockets of Virginians," said Clean Virginia spokeswoman Cassady Craighill.

A Senate panel punted the bill Wednesday night to a commission that isn't scheduled to meet any time soon. The House version has not yet been voted on; the House will begin to take up legislation next week.

mleonor@timesdispatch.com
(804) 649-6254
Twitter: @MelLeonor_

Legal Notice

HB 1641 Public Notice

As part of legislation enacted by the Virginia General Assembly in 2020, Dominion Energy Virginia (Dominion Energy) is required to conduct a "...survey identifying all private wells and public water supply wells within 1.5 miles of any coal ash pond..." (Virginia House Bill 1641). Dominion Energy is required to submit the results of this well survey to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality by October 1, 2020. In addition to reviewing Virginia Department of Health records and other public information, in mid-August Dominion Energy will send letters to all property owners within the 1.5 mile areas requesting information about the water source serving the property. If you receive this letter, please respond as requested by September 4, 2020.

Man shot in South Richmond identified

From staff reports

A man in his 20s was fatally shot Monday night in the Southwood Apartments complex in South Richmond.

Olvin J. Portillo-Archaga was found by Richmond police officers around 10:02 p.m. Monday. He was taken to a local hospital, where he died.

The police department identified him Wednesday.

Anyone with information about this homicide is asked to call Major Crimes Detective P. Mansfield at (804) 646-6996 or Crime Stoppers at 780-1000. The P3 Tips Crime Stoppers app for smartphones also may be used. All Crime Stoppers reporting methods are anonymous.

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WE NEED YOUR HELP

Crime Solvers needs help to solve a robbery that occurred in Chesterfield County.

On Wednesday, Aug. 5, at around 6:05 a.m., two men robbed the Walgreens at 6851 Temie Lee Parkway in Midlothian. Upon entering the store, one man jumped the counter, assaulted the pharmacist and demanded narcotics; the second man demanded money from the register. After obtaining the narcotics and money, both men fled the area, possibly in a dark-colored, high-end model SUV. The first robber is described as a tall Black male wearing a dark-colored jacket, light colored pants, a light-colored hat, white-and-black shoes, gloves and carrying a bag. The second robber was described as a Black male, shorter in height, wearing all black clothing, black shoes and gloves.

Crime Solvers has released photos related to this incident. To see them, visit our Facebook page or our website at crimesolvers.net and hit the "Crime of the Week" button.

If you have any information about this or any unsolved crime or wanted person in the communities or schools of Chesterfield or Colonial Heights, call (804) 748-0660, submit a tip via CrimeSolvers.net, or send a text to CRIMES (274637)** and start your tip with the keyword "WATSON." You will remain anonymous and could receive a cash reward.

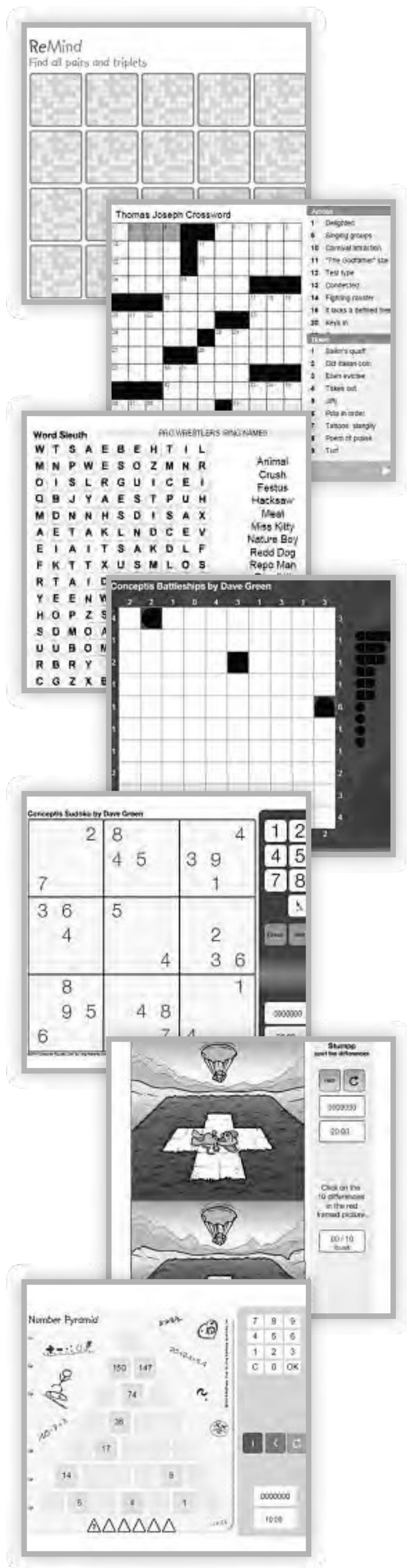
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— Take the time to solve the crime —

** Text STOP to 274637 to cancel. Text HELP to 274637 for help. Message and data rates may apply.

Go to CrimeSolvers.net for terms and conditions and the privacy policy.

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Foreclosure-Hampton

NOTICE
Pursuant to the Single Family Mortgage Foreclosure Act of 1994, 12 U.S.C. Chapter 38A and the Secretary's Foreclosure Commissioner designation, a COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF 5 Amy Court, Hampton, VA 23663 (Short Legal Description: EDGARTON 1 L4, 8D) will occur at public auction outside the main entrance to the building of the Circuit Court of Hampton, VA located at 237 N. King Street, Hampton VA 23669 on September 10, 2020 at 1:30 PM., pursuant to a deed of trust executed by Antonia A. Powell and Robert V. Powell recorded November 10, 2009, in the Circuit Court for Hampton, VA, as Document No. 090018451, and the Assignment in favor of the Secretary of HUD recorded June 29, 2018, in the Circuit Court for Hampton, VA, as Document No. 180007788. TERMS OF SALE can be reviewed by the recorded notice of default on file with the Hampton Circuit Court for which all terms are incorporated herein into this notice. A 10% deposit is immediately required for winning bidder in certified funds. Anderson Law, 2492 N. Landing Rd. #104, Va Beach, VA 23456, <http://www.virginialawoffice.com/> hud Run date 8/20/2020, 8/27/2020, 9/3/2020
8/20, 8/27, 9/3/20 6727182

Foreclosure-Norfolk

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF 4306 NEWPORT AVENUE, NORFOLK, VA 23508
In execution of a Deed of Trust in the original principal amount of \$42,808.87 dated July 24, 2008 recorded among the land records of the Circuit Court for City of Norfolk on July 25, 2008 as Instrument Number: 080021402, the undersigned appointed Substitute Trustee will offer for sale at public auction, at the Main entrance of the courthouse for the Circuit Court of City of Norfolk, 150 St. Paul Blvd., Norfolk, VA 23510 on **September 9, 2020 at 12:00 PM** the property described in said deed of trust, located at the above address and briefly described as: LOTS FOUR (4) AND FIVE (5), IN BLOCK THIRTY-SIX (36), ON THE PLAT ENTITLED "MAP OF COLONIAL PLACE", WHICH PLAT IS DULY RECORDED IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT (FORMERLY COR-

Foreclosure-Norfolk

PORATION COURT) OF THE CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA IN MAP BOOK 1, AT PAGE 20-A (PLAT ALSO REFERENCED IN MAP BOOK 4, AT PAGE 36) Tax ID: 01211610. TERMS OF SALE: A bidder's deposit of \$3,400.00 or 10% of the sale price, whichever is lower, will be required in the form of a certified or cashier's check. Settlement within fifteen (15) days of sale, otherwise Trustee may forfeit deposit. Additional terms to be announced at sale. This is a communication from a debt collector. This notice is an attempt to collect on a debt and any information obtained will be used for that purpose. (Trustee # 20-005687) Substitute Trustee: ALG Trustee, LLC C/O Orlans PC PO Box 2548, Leesburg, VA 20177 (703) 777-7101 website: www.Orlans.com
August 20, 2020, August 27, 2020, September 3, 2020 and September 10, 2020 6746329

Foreclosure-Portsmouth

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF 1019 FAYETTE STREET, PORTSMOUTH, VA 23704
In execution of a Deed of Trust in the original principal amount of \$82,400.00 dated April 18, 2008 recorded among the land records of the Circuit Court for City of Portsmouth on May 6, 2008 as Instrument Number: 080006748, the undersigned appointed Substitute Trustee will offer for sale at public auction, at the Main entrance of the courthouse for the Circuit Court of City of Portsmouth, 1345 Court Street, Portsmouth, VA 23704 on **September 9, 2020 at 11:00 AM** the property described in said deed of trust, located at the above address and briefly described as: LOTS NUMBERED NINETEEN (19) AND TWENTY-ONE (21) IN BLOCK NUMBER 32, AS SHOWN ON THE "PLAN OF BRIGHTON", SAID PLAN BEING OF RECORD IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE COURT OF JUSTICES FOR THE CITY AFORESAID Tax ID: 00730880. TERMS OF SALE: A bidder's deposit of \$7,600.00 or 10% of the sale price, whichever is lower, will be required in the form of a certified or cashier's check. Cash will not be accepted as a deposit. Settlement within fifteen (15) days of sale, otherwise Trustee may forfeit deposit. Additional terms to be announced at sale. This is a communication from a debt collector. This notice is an attempt to collect on a debt and any information obtained will be used for that purpose. (Trustee # 20-003869) Substitute Trustee: ALG Trustee, LLC C/O Orlans PC PO Box 2548, Leesburg, VA 20177 (703) 777-7101 website: www.Orlans.com
August 13, 2020 and August 20, 2020 6739961

Foreclosure-Suffolk

NOTICE OF SUBSTITUTE TRUSTEE SALE 5637 PERSON STREET, SUFFOLK, VA 23435
By virtue of the power and authority contained in a Deed of Trust dated July 30, 2007, and recorded at Instrument Number 20070824000154750 in the Clerk's Office for the Circuit Court for Suffolk City, VA, securing a loan which was originally \$247,500.00. The appointed SUBSTITUTE TRUSTEE, Commonwealth Trustees, LLC will offer for sale at public auction at the front steps of the Circuit Court for Suffolk City, Virginia, located at: 150 North Main Street, Suffolk, VA 23439-1604 on: **September 11, 2020 at 3:00 PM** improved real property, with an abbreviated legal description of All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land lying situate and being in Sleepy Hole Borough, City of Suffolk, Virginia, and being known, numbered and designated as Lot No. Seventy (70) on the plan or plat entitled "Sub-division - Belleville Meadows Houses" made by George Parkman, Jr. CPE., Of George Parkman, Jr. & Associates, Consulting

Foreclosure-Suffolk

Engineers, Dated April 19, 1974, Revised October 21, 1974, which plat is of record in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of the City of Suffolk, Virginia on plat book 1, page 78 (1974), reference to which plat is hereby specifically made for a more particular description of the metes and bounds of said lot.
It being a part of the property conveyed to Belleville Meadows Land Development Co., Inc., in item I of the Deed from Belleville Widows and Orphans Homes, Inc. dated February 11, 1974, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of the City of Suffolk, Virginia, in Deed Book 2, at page 430, and as more fully described in the aforesaid Deed of Trust. TERMS OF SALE: The property will be sold "AS IS," WITHOUT REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OF ANY KIND AND SUBJECT TO conditions, restrictions, reservations, easements, rights of way, and all other matters of record taking priority over the Deed of Trust to be announced at the time of sale. A deposit of \$20,000.00, or 10% of the sale price, whichever is lower, will be required at time of sale, in the form of certified check, cashier's check or money order by the purchaser. The balance of the purchase price, with interest at the rate contained in the Deed of Trust Note from the date of sale to the date said funds are received in the office of the SUBSTITUTE TRUSTEE, will be due within fifteen (15) days of sale. In the event of default by the successful bidder, the entire deposit shall be forfeited and applied to the costs and expenses of sale and Substitute Trustee's fee. All other public charges or assessments, including water/sewer charges, whether incurred prior to or after the sale, and all other costs incident to settlement to be paid by the purchaser. In the event there is a successful bidder, the balance of the purchase price, with interest at the rate of the time of settlement. Purchaser agrees to pay the seller's attorneys at settlement, a fee of \$465.00 for review of the settlement documents. Additional terms will be announced at the time of sale and the successful bidder will be required to execute and deliver to the Substitute Trustee a memorandum or contract of the sale at the conclusion of bidding.
FOR INFORMATION CONTACT:
Rosenberg & Associates, LLC
(Attorney for the Secured Party)
4340 East West Highway, Suite 600
Bethesda, MD 20814
301.907-8000
www.rosenbergassoc.com
8/13/2020, 8/20/2020 6738041

Adoptions & Name Change

NOTICE
To: Unknown Unknown
"You are hereby notified that a guardianship case has been filed in the circuit court for Baltimore County, case no. C03FM20022865. All persons who believe themselves to be the parents of a Male child born on July 13, 2020 in Baltimore, MD to Isabel Atkinson (DOB: September 23, 2003) and Unknown (DOB: Unknown) shall file a written response. A copy of the show cause order may be obtained from the clerk's office at 401 Bosley Avenue, Towson Maryland 21285-6754 and 1-800-938-5802. If you do not file a written objection by November 13, 2020, you will have agreed to the permanent loss of your parental rights to this child.
08/20/20 6746423

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June 28, 2021

Dominion Energy
120 Tredegar Street
Richmond, VA 23219
Attn: Sarah Marshall

SUP 21:03 Virginia Electric and Power Company / Tax Maps 59 (A) 27 and 62 (A) 7

Please be advised that the Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors on June 16, 2021 by a 5-0 vote approved SUP 21:03 Virginia Electric and Power Company for a Sanitary Landfill with the following eight (8) Special Use Permit (SUP) case conditions:

1. This Special Use Permit is granted for a sanitary landfill use to Virginia Electric and Power Company d/b/a Dominion Energy Virginia or any successors as the owner of such use located on Tax Map 62 Section A Parcel 7 for the final disposition of coal combustion residuals (CCRs) and related materials created by the Bremo Power Station (the "Power Station").
2. All construction activities for the Sanitary Landfill shall be limited to 6:00 am to 8:00 pm Monday through Sunday. Once constructed, the hours of the landfill operation shall not be limited but the Landfill must comply with Chapter 15.1 of the Fluvanna Code (Noise) Article 25 of the Fluvanna Zoning Ordinance, and all other applicable ordinances.
3. A Construction Traffic Management Plan, including certain mitigation measures shall be developed by the applicant and it shall be submitted to the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) and the County Administrator or his designee for review and approval. The Plan shall address traffic control measures along all state maintained roads leading to the Property for both pre- and post-construction road evaluation and any necessary repairs needed to the public roads that are required as a result of any damage from the sanitary landfill construction. All VDOT permits must be received and be approved by VDOT and the approved copies shall be provided to the County Administrator or his designee prior to site construction occurring on the premises.
4. A Site Parking and Construction Staging Plan shall be submitted as a part of the Site Development Plan approval process on the Property that demonstrates a site access plan directing both employees and delivery traffic to minimize conflicts with local traffic on state maintained roads leading to the site to avoid traffic delays during peak construction times. The Virginia Department of Transportation shall approve access to the Property and the applicant will be responsible for all necessary commercial entrance and road improvements to the Property.
5. A Site Construction Mitigation Plan shall be submitted as a part of the Site Development Plan approval process that addresses dust mitigation where all primary construction roads and areas shall remain dust-free by the use of a water truck or other approved method to keep soil and sediment on the premises. Burning operations must follow all local and state burning restrictions and distances from property lines and combustibles. The plan must address both dust and smoke migration so as not to be of a general nuisance to adjoining property owners during site construction and/or burning operations on the Property.

6. The applicant shall coordinate directly with the Fluvanna County Fire Chief and Fluvanna County Sheriff to provide sanitary landfill educational information and/or training to the respective County personnel responding to the sanitary landfill use in regards to how to respond to any calls for service that may occur on the Property. The Fire Chief and Sheriff shall be provided with the construction manager's direct contact information during construction and the remote sanitary landfill manager's direct contact information during operations on the Property. It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to update Fluvanna County should this sanitary landfill manager's name, phone number and/or e-mail address change on the Property.

7. The Board of Supervisors, or its representative, reserves the right to inspect the property for compliance with these conditions at any time on the Property with advance notice given to the project team and escorted by Dominion Energy and they have the authority to revoke this Special Use Permit if the applicant or property owner has substantially breached the conditions of the Special Use Permit.

8. A vegetative buffer to provide screening of the Landfill use from adjacent residences and public rights-of-ways shall be installed where there is not already existing, mature vegetation on the perimeter of the Property. Final buffer requirements shall be approved by the Zoning Administrator at the time of final site plan approval. Installation of the landscaping plant materials must begin at the time of construction and must be fully installed within six (6) months of the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality's written notification of satisfactory closure of the Landfill pursuant to 9VAC 20-81-160, as amended.

SUP 21:03 Virginia Electric and Power Company – A Special Use Permit request in the I-1 Industrial, Limited District to permit a sanitary landfill with respect to 224.5 +/- acres of Tax Map 59 Section A Parcel 27 and Tax Map 62 Section A Parcel 7. The properties are located on the south line of Bremono Road and 0.2 miles west of Spring Road. The subject properties are within the Rural Residential and Rural Preservation Planning Areas and the Fork Union Election District.

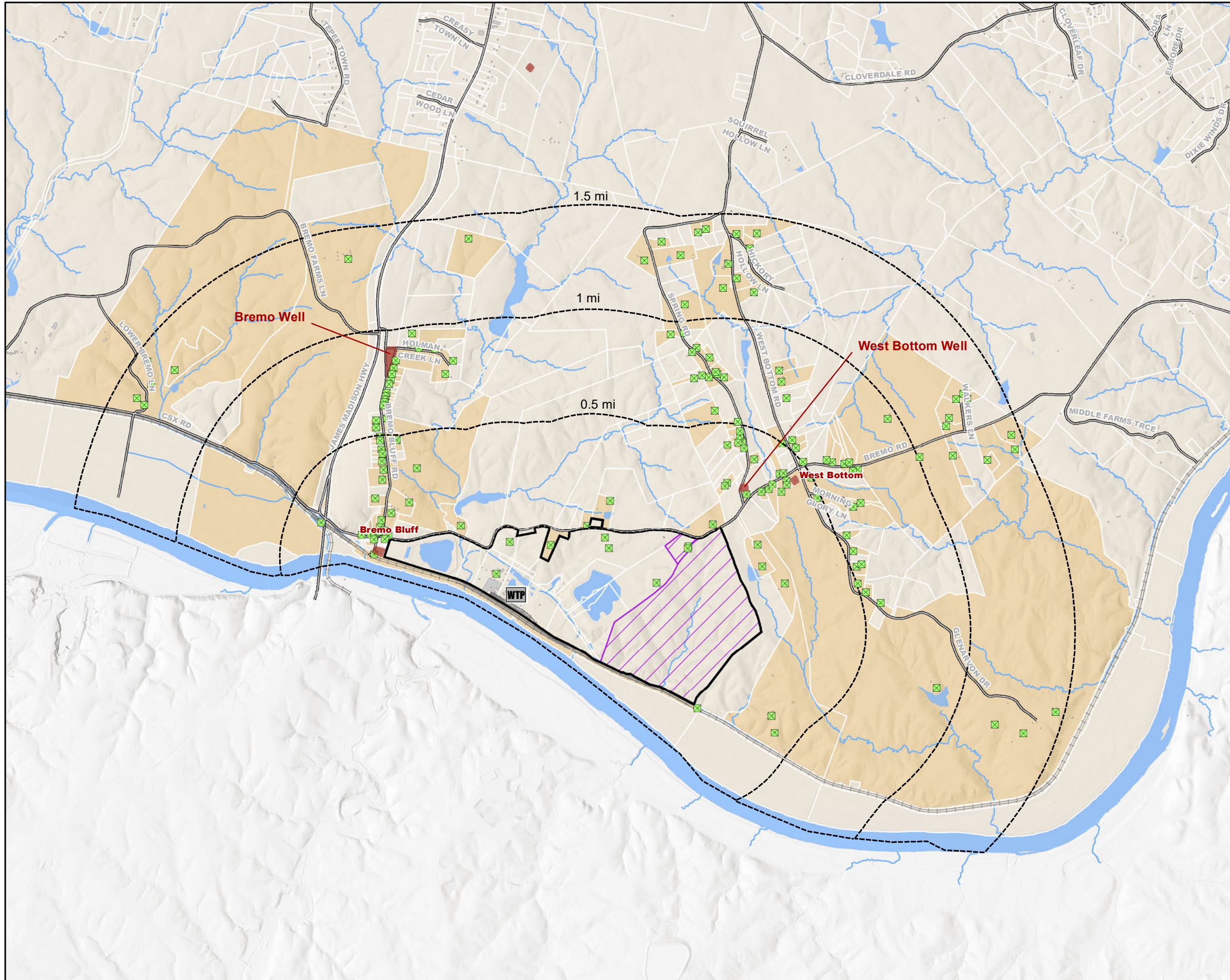
Please contact me at dmiles@fluvannacounty.org or at 434.591.1910 with any questions.

Sincerely,

Douglas Miles

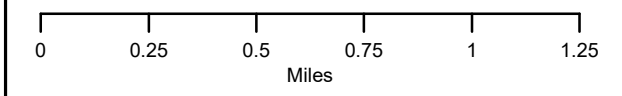
Douglas Miles, AICP, CZA
Community Development Director

Parcels & Addresses Within 1.5 Miles of Dominion Bremo Power Station

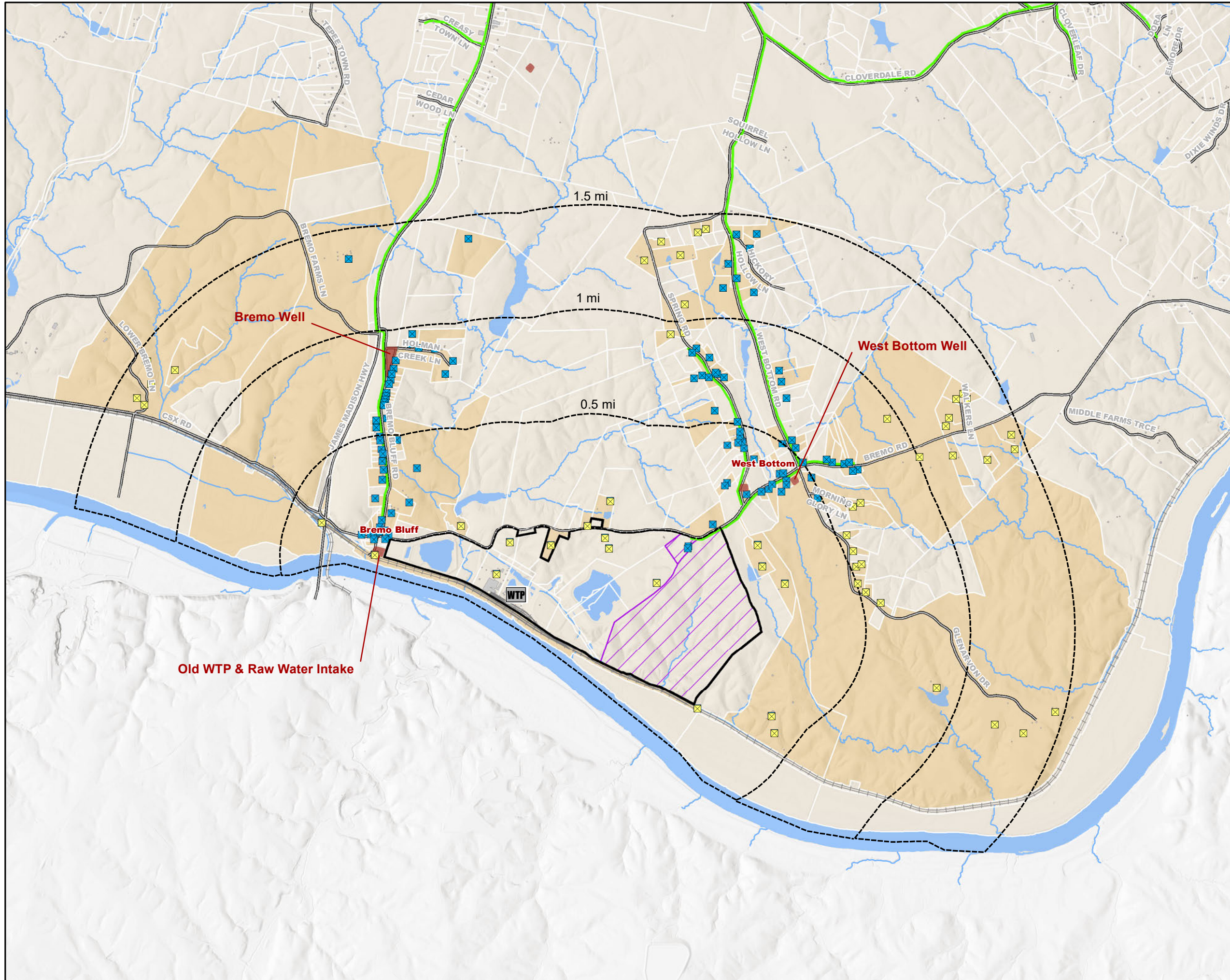


56	56 Addresses within 0.5 mile Dominion
88	88 Addresses between 0.5 mile and 1.5 mi Dominion
121	121 Parcels with addresses 0.5 mi to 1.5 mi Dominion

- Addresses Within 1.5 mi Dominion
- WWTP
- Road
- Railroad
- County Owned Parcel
- Building
- Parcel With Address 1.5 Mile Dominion
- Dominion Parcels
- Rezoning & SUP Parcels

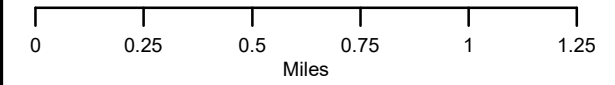


Parcels & Addresses Within 1.5 Miles of Dominion Bremo Power Station June 22, 2020



56	56 Addresses within 0.5 mile Dominion
	39 FUSD Service
	17 No FUSD Service
88	88 Addresses between 0.5 mile and 1.5 mi Dominion
	51 FUSD Service
	37 No FUSD Service
121	121 Parcels with addresses 0.5 mi to 1.5 mi Dominion

- Address Within 1.5 mi Dominion NO FUSD Service
- Address Within 1.5 mi Dominion FUSD Service
- FUSD Water Line Approximate Location
- Road
- Railroad
- WTP
- County Owned Parcel
- Building
- Dominion Parcels
- Rezoning & SUP Parcels
- Parcel With Address Within 1.5 Miles Dominion



Sources: Fluvanna Community Development, Planning and Zoning Department; Public Works Department

**FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT**

TAB F

MEETING DATE:	December 15, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	Premium Pay - Staff One-Time Bonus				
MOTION(s):	<p><u>Motion #1:</u> I move that the Board of Supervisors approve a one-time bonus for ARPA-qualified and County-eligible employees of Fluvanna County, Fluvanna Constitutional Offices, Fluvanna Department of Social Services, Library, and Registrar, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a \$1,500 bonus to all eligible full-time employees of the above mentioned departments and offices • a \$750 bonus to all eligible permanent part-time employees of the above mentioned departments and offices • a \$325 bonus to all eligible temporary part-time employees of the above mentioned departments and offices <p>at a cost of \$0 to the County, with \$162,750.00 of funding to come from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds.</p> <p><u>Motion #2:</u> I move that the Board of Supervisors approve a budget transfer of \$162,750.00 from the FY22 American Rescue Plan Act contingency budget to the full-time salary and FICA budget lines to cover a one-time hazard pay bonus for all ARPA-qualified employees as presented.</p>				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		
		X			
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
		XX			
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Eric Dahl, County Administrator & Donna Snow, Human Resources Manager				
PRESENTER(S):	Eric Dahl, County Administrator & Donna Snow, Human Resources Manager				
RECOMMENDATION:	Approve				
TIMING:	Normal				
DISCUSSION:	<p>In April 2020, Fluvanna County, in compliance with State mandates issued as a result of the Public Health Emergency, instituted operational modifications to keep employees and residents of the County safer during the emerging COVID-19 pandemic. Fluvanna employees found creative ways to continue serving the residents of the County, offering alternate means for doing business with the County. All Fluvanna County Employees, the staff of each of the Constitutional Offices, as well as the Library and Registrar's Offices, kept Fluvanna County government open and operational during the uncertainty of the pandemic, proving themselves essential to the continuity of government. Whether by meeting with</p>				

residents, vendors, contractors, or others, or by providing administrative support to those who were, Fluvanna Employees continued the high level of customer service that residents are accustomed to, while protecting the “health and well-being” of County residents.

In August 2021, a special session of the Virginia General Assembly directed the State Compensation Board to award a \$3,000 premium pay bonus to sworn deputy sheriff positions. During the October 6, 2021 Board of the Supervisors meeting, the Board approved a one-time bonus to all Sheriff’s Office Deputies in the amount of \$3,000 and to E-911 employees in the amount of \$1,500 in acknowledgement of the essential nature of their positions and the continuing risk to health and well-being of the community.

Fluvanna County employees, and the employees of the Fluvanna County Constitutional Officers, the Fluvanna County Department of Social Services, the Fluvanna County Library, and the Fluvanna County Registrar have been no less essential to the continuity of government services provided by the County and have continued to regularly work, at direct and indirect risk of exposure to COVID-19. Employees of each of these offices and departments have continued to perform their duties and have provided vital services to County residents, often at increased risk to their own health and safety, whether by direct contact with residents, vendors, and others or by contact with documents and other things /objects/ materials/ items handled by residents, vendors, or others. This proposed one-time, hazard pay bonus seeks to acknowledge the commitment and hard work of County employees.

The American Rescue Plan Act allows local governments to respond to the essential work by providing premium pay.

Premium pay, defined:

- an amount up to \$13 per hour in addition to wages or remuneration the worker otherwise receives and in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$25,000 per eligible worker.

Eligible workers, defined:

- Eligible workers means workers needed to maintain continuity of operations of essential critical infrastructure sectors, including health care; emergency response; sanitation, disinfection, and cleaning work; maintenance work; grocery stores, restaurants, food production, and food delivery; pharmacy; biomedical research; behavioral health work; medical testing and diagnostics; home and community-based health care or assistance with activities of daily living; family or child care; social services work; public health work; vital services to Tribes; any work performed by an employee of a State, local, or Tribal government; educational work, school nutrition work, and other work required to operate a school facility; laundry work; elections work; solid waste or hazardous materials management response, and cleanup work; work requiring physical interaction with patients; dental care work; transportation and warehousing; work at hotel and commercial lodging facilities that are used for COVID–19 mitigation and

	<p>containment; work in a mortuary; work in critical clinical research, development, and testing necessary for COVID–19 response.</p> <p>Essential work, defined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essential work means work that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is not performed while teleworking from a residence; and 2. Involves: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Regular in-person interactions with patients, the public, or coworkers of the individual that is performing the work; <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> ii. Regular physical handling of items that were handled by, or are to be handled by patients, the public, or coworkers of the individual that is performing the work. <p>Employee eligibility for premium pay and one time bonus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document the key attributes and conclusion of how each department, and position within each department, is critical to protecting the health and well-being of County residents; • Document the routine work schedules including the work location for those employees deemed essential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Treasury FAQs and Interim Final Rule define, in part, essential work as work involving regular in-person interactions or routine physical handling of items handled by others, among other criteria • Additional documentation is needed if premium pay would increase a worker’s total pay above 150% of Virginia’s average annual wage* for all occupations, as defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics, or their residing county’s average annual wage, as defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics, whichever is higher. The State, local, or Tribal Government must provide Treasury and make publicly available, whether for themselves or on behalf of a grantee, a written justification of how the premium pay is responsive to workers performing essential work during the public health emergency. • Those eligible must be current County employees and have worked a minimum of 230 hours during the eligibility period (July 1, 2020 – June 30, 2021) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Requested bonus amount: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FT \$1500.00 ▪ PT \$750.00 ▪ TPT \$375.00 <p>*Virginia Average Annual Salary: \$60,160 (Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics) 150% of Virginia Average Annual Salary = \$90,240 Fluvanna Average Annual Salary: \$43,160 (Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics) 150% of Fluvanna Average Annual Salary = \$64,740</p>
FISCAL IMPACT:	Funding to come from FY22 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Funds

POLICY IMPACT:	N/A				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A				
ENCLOSURES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation of Employee Eligibility for Premium Pay as defined by US Treasury (spreadsheet) • US Treasury Interim Final Rule (pdf) • FAQs from US Treasury (pdf) 				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other
		X		X	X

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**31 CFR Part 35**

RIN 1505-AC77

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds**AGENCY:** Department of the Treasury.**ACTION:** Interim final rule.

SUMMARY: The Secretary of the Treasury (Treasury) is issuing this interim final rule to implement the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund and the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund established under the American Rescue Plan Act.

DATES: *Effective date:* The provisions in this interim final rule are effective May 17, 2021.

Comment date: Comments must be received on or before July 16, 2021.

ADDRESSES: Please submit comments electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov>. Comments can be mailed to the Office of the Undersecretary for Domestic Finance, Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20220. Because postal mail may be subject to processing delay, it is recommended that comments be submitted electronically. All comments should be captioned with "Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Interim Final Rule Comments." Please include your name, organization affiliation, address, email address and telephone number in your comment. Where appropriate, a comment should include a short executive summary.

In general, comments received will be posted on <http://www.regulations.gov> without change, including any business or personal information provided. Comments received, including attachments and other supporting materials, will be part of the public record and subject to public disclosure. Do not enclose any information in your comment or supporting materials that you consider confidential or inappropriate for public disclosure.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Katharine Richards, Senior Advisor, Office of Recovery Programs, Department of the Treasury, (844) 529-9527.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**I. Background Information****A. Overview**

Since the first case of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) was discovered in the United States in January 2020, the disease has infected

over 32 million and killed over 575,000 Americans.¹ The disease has impacted every part of life: As social distancing became a necessity, businesses closed, schools transitioned to remote education, travel was sharply reduced, and millions of Americans lost their jobs. In April 2020, the national unemployment rate reached its highest level in over seventy years following the most severe month-over-month decline in employment on record.² As of April 2021, there were still 8.2 million fewer jobs than before the pandemic.³ During this time, a significant share of households have faced food and housing insecurity.⁴ Economic disruptions impaired the flow of credit to households, State and local governments, and businesses of all sizes.⁵ As businesses weathered closures and sharp declines in revenue, many were forced to shut down, especially small businesses.⁶

Amid this once-in-a-century crisis, State, territorial, Tribal, and local governments (State, local, and Tribal governments) have been called on to respond at an immense scale. Governments have faced myriad needs to prevent and address the spread of

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, COVID Data Tracker, <http://www.covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#datatracker-home> (last visited May 8, 2021).

² U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Unemployment Rate [UNRATE], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/UNRATE>, May 3, 2021. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Level [LNU02000000], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/LNU02000000>, May 3, 2021.

³ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, All Employees, Total Nonfarm [PAYEMS], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/PAYEMS>, May 7, 2021.

⁴ Nirmita Panchal et al., The Implications of COVID-19 for Mental Health and Substance Abuse (Feb. 10, 2021), <https://www.kff.org/coronavirus-covid-19/issue-brief/the-implications-of-covid-19-for-mental-health-and-substance-use/#:~:text=Older%20adults%20are%20also%20more,prior%20to%20the%20current%20crisis;> U.S. Census Bureau, Household Pulse Survey: Measuring Social and Economic Impacts during the Coronavirus Pandemic, <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/household-pulse-survey.html> (last visited Apr. 26, 2021); Rebecca T. Leeb et al., Mental Health-Related Emergency Department Visits Among Children Aged <18 Years During the COVID Pandemic—United States, January 1—October 17, 2020, *Morb. Mortal. Wkly. Rep.* 69(45):1675-80 (Nov. 13, 2020), <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6945a3.htm>.

⁵ Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Monetary Policy Report (June 12, 2020), <https://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/2020-06-mpr-summary.htm>.

⁶ Joseph R. Biden, Remarks by President Biden on Helping Small Businesses (Feb. 22, 2021), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/speeches-remarks/2021/02/22/remarks-by-president-biden-on-helping-small-businesses/>.

COVID-19, including testing, contact tracing, isolation and quarantine, public communications, issuance and enforcement of health orders, expansions to health system capacity like alternative care facilities, and in recent months, a massive nationwide mobilization around vaccinations. Governments also have supported major efforts to prevent COVID-19 spread through safety measures in settings like nursing homes, schools, congregate living settings, dense worksites, incarceration settings, and public facilities. The pandemic's impacts on behavioral health, including the toll of pandemic-related stress, have increased the need for behavioral health resources.

At the same time, State, local and Tribal governments launched major efforts to address the economic impacts of the pandemic. These efforts have been tailored to the needs of their communities and have included expanded assistance to unemployed workers; food assistance; rent, mortgage, and utility support; cash assistance; internet access programs; expanded services to support individuals experiencing homelessness; support for individuals with disabilities and older adults; and assistance to small businesses facing closures or revenue loss or implementing new safety measures.

In responding to the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts, State, local, and Tribal governments have seen substantial increases in costs to provide these services, often amid substantial declines in revenue due to the economic downturn and changing economic patterns during the pandemic.⁷ Facing these budget challenges, many State, local, and Tribal governments have been forced to make cuts to services or their workforces, or delay critical investments. From February to May of 2020, State, local, and Tribal governments reduced their workforces by more than 1.5 million jobs and, in April of 2021, State, local, and Tribal government employment remained nearly 1.3 million jobs below pre-pandemic levels.⁸ These cuts to State, local, and Tribal government workforces

⁷ Michael Leachman, House Budget Bill Provides Needed Fiscal Aid for States, Localities, Tribal Nations, and Territories (Feb. 10, 2021), <https://www.cbpp.org/research/state-budget-and-tax/house-budget-bill-provides-needed-fiscal-aid-for-states-localities>.

⁸ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, All Employees, State Government [CES9092000001] and All Employees, Local Government [CES9093000001], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/CES9092000001> and <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/CES9093000001> (last visited May 8, 2021).

come at a time when demand for government services is high, with State, local, and Tribal governments on the frontlines of fighting the pandemic. Furthermore, State, local, and Tribal government austerity measures can hamper overall economic growth, as occurred in the recovery from the Great Recession.⁹

Finally, although the pandemic's impacts have been widespread, both the public health and economic impacts of the pandemic have fallen most severely on communities and populations disadvantaged before it began. Low-income communities, people of color, and Tribal communities have faced higher rates of infection, hospitalization, and death,¹⁰ as well as higher rates of unemployment and lack of basic necessities like food and housing.¹¹ Pre-existing social vulnerabilities magnified the pandemic in these communities, where a reduced ability to work from home and, frequently, denser housing amplified the risk of infection. Higher rates of pre-existing health conditions also may have contributed to more severe COVID-19 health outcomes.¹² Similarly, communities or households facing economic insecurity before the pandemic were less able to weather business closures, job losses, or declines in earnings and were less able to participate in remote work or education due to the inequities in access to reliable and affordable broadband infrastructure.¹³ Finally, though schools in all areas faced challenges, those in high poverty areas had fewer resources to adapt to remote and hybrid learning models.¹⁴ Unfortunately, the pandemic

also has reversed many gains made by communities of color in the prior economic expansion.¹⁵

B. The Statute and Interim Final Rule

On March 11, 2021, the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) was signed into law by the President.¹⁶ Section 9901 of ARPA amended Title VI of the Social Security Act¹⁷ (the Act) to add section 602, which establishes the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund, and section 603, which establishes the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (together, the Fiscal Recovery Funds).¹⁸ The Fiscal Recovery Funds are intended to provide support to State, local, and Tribal governments (together, recipients) in responding to the impact of COVID-19 and in their efforts to contain COVID-19 on their communities, residents, and businesses. The Fiscal Recovery Funds build on and expand the support provided to these governments over the last year, including through the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF).¹⁹

a lifetime (June 2020), https://webtest.childreainsstitute.net/sites/default/files/documents/COVID-19-and-student-learning-in-the-United-States_FINAL.pdf; Andrew Bacher-Hicks et al., *Inequality in Household Adaptation to Schooling Shocks: Covid-Induced Online Engagement in Real Time*, J. of Public Econ. Vol. 193(C) (July 2020), available at <https://www.nber.org/papers/w27555>.

¹⁵ See, e.g., Tyler Atkinson & Alex Richter, *Pandemic Disproportionately Affects Women, Minority Labor Force Participation*, <https://www.dallasfed.org/research/economics/2020/1110> (last visited May 9, 2021); Jared Bernstein & Janelle Jones, *The Impact of the COVID-19 Recession on the Jobs and Incomes of Persons of Color*, https://www.cbpp.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/6-2-20bud_0.pdf (last visited May 9, 2021).

¹⁶ American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA), sec. 9901, Public Law 117-2, codified at 42 U.S.C. 802 *et seq.* The term "state" as used in this SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION and defined in section 602 of the Act means each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The term "territory" as used in this SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION and defined in section 602 of the Act means the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. Tribal government is defined in the Act and the interim final rule to mean "the recognized governing body of any Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, community, component band, or component reservation, individually identified (including parenthetically) in the list published most recently as of the date of enactment of the [American Rescue Plan Act] pursuant to section 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5131)." See section 602(g)(7) of the Social Security Act, as added by the American Rescue Plan Act. On January 29, 2021, the Bureau of Indian Affairs published a current list of 574 Tribal entities. See 86 FR 7554, January 29, 2021. The term "local governments" as used in this SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION includes metropolitan cities, counties, and nonentitlement units of local government.

¹⁷ 42 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*

¹⁸ Sections 602, 603 of the Act.

¹⁹ The CRF was established by the section 601 of the Act as added by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), Public Law 116-136, 134 Stat. 281 (2020).

Through the Fiscal Recovery Funds, Congress provided State, local, and Tribal governments with significant resources to respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency and its economic impacts through four categories of eligible uses. Section 602 and section 603 contain the same eligible uses; the primary difference between the two sections is that section 602 establishes a fund for States, territories, and Tribal governments and section 603 establishes a fund for metropolitan cities, nonentitlement units of local government, and counties. Sections 602(c)(1) and 603(c)(1) provide that funds may be used:

(a) To respond to the public health emergency or its negative economic impacts, including assistance to households, small businesses, and nonprofits, or aid to impacted industries such as tourism, travel, and hospitality;

(b) To respond to workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency by providing premium pay to eligible workers;

(c) For the provision of government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue due to the COVID-19 public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year prior to the emergency; and

(d) To make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure.

In addition, Congress clarified two types of uses which do not fall within these four categories. Sections 602(c)(2)(B) and 603(c)(2) provide that these eligible uses do not include, and thus funds may not be used for, depositing funds into any pension fund. Section 602(c)(2)(A) also provides, for States and territories, that the eligible uses do not include "directly or indirectly offset[ing] a reduction in the net tax revenue of [the] State or territory resulting from a change in law, regulation, or administrative interpretation."

The ARPA provides a substantial infusion of resources to meet pandemic response needs and rebuild a stronger, more equitable economy as the country recovers. First, payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds help to ensure that State, local, and Tribal governments have the resources needed to continue to take actions to decrease the spread of COVID-19 and bring the pandemic under control. Payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds may also be used by recipients to provide support for costs incurred in addressing public health and economic challenges resulting from the pandemic, including resources to offer premium pay to essential workers, in recognition of their sacrifices over the

⁹ Tracy Gordon, *State and Local Budgets and the Great Recession*, Brookings Institution (Dec. 31, 2012), <http://www.brookings.edu/articles/state-and-local-budgets-and-the-great-recession>.

¹⁰ Sebastian D. Romano et al., *Trends in Racial and Ethnic Disparities in COVID-19 Hospitalizations, by Region—United States, March–December 2020*, MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2021, 70:560–565 (Apr. 16, 2021), https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/70/wr/mm7015e2.htm?s_cid=mm7015e2_w.

¹¹ Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *Tracking the COVID-19 Recession's Effects on Food, Housing, and Employment Hardships*, <https://www.cbpp.org/research/poverty-and-inequality/tracking-the-covid-19-recessions-effects-on-housing-and> (last visited May 4, 2021).

¹² Lisa R. Fortuna et al., *Inequity and the Disproportionate Impact of COVID-19 on Communities of Color in the United States: The Need for Trauma-Informed Social Justice Response*, *Psychological Trauma* Vol. 12(5):443–45 (2020), available at <https://psycnet.apa.org/fulltext/2020-37320-001.pdf>.

¹³ Emily Vogles et al., *53% of Americans Say the internet Has Been Essential During the COVID-19 Outbreak* (Apr. 30, 2020), <https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/2020/04/30/53-of-americans-say-the-internet-has-been-essential-during-the-covid-19-outbreak/>.

¹⁴ Emma Dorn et al., *COVID-19 and student learning in the United States: The hurt could last*

last year. Recipients may also use payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds to replace State, local, and Tribal government revenue lost due to COVID-19, helping to ensure that governments can continue to provide needed services and avoid cuts or layoffs. Finally, these resources lay the foundation for a strong, equitable economic recovery, not only by providing immediate economic stabilization for households and businesses, but also by addressing the systemic public health and economic challenges that may have contributed to more severe impacts of the pandemic among low-income communities and people of color.

Within the eligible use categories outlined in the Fiscal Recovery Funds provisions of ARPA, State, local, and Tribal governments have flexibility to determine how best to use payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds to meet the needs of their communities and populations. The interim final rule facilitates swift and effective implementation by establishing a framework for determining the types of programs and services that are eligible under the ARPA along with examples of uses that State, local, and Tribal governments may consider. These uses build on eligible expenditures under the CRF, including some expansions in eligible uses to respond to the public health emergency, such as vaccination campaigns. They also reflect changes in the needs of communities, as evidenced by, for example, nationwide data demonstrating disproportionate impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency on certain populations, geographies, and economic sectors. The interim final rule takes into consideration these disproportionate impacts by recognizing a broad range of eligible uses to help States, local, and Tribal governments support the families, businesses, and communities hardest hit by the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Implementation of the Fiscal Recovery Funds also reflect the importance of public input, transparency, and accountability. Treasury seeks comment on all aspects of the interim final rule and, to better facilitate public comment, has included specific questions throughout this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**. Treasury encourages State, local, and Tribal governments in particular to provide feedback and to engage with Treasury regarding issues that may arise regarding all aspects of this interim final rule and Treasury's work in administering the Fiscal Recovery Funds. In addition, the interim final rule establishes certain regular reporting

requirements, including by requiring State, local, and Tribal governments to publish information regarding uses of Fiscal Recovery Funds payments in their local jurisdiction. These reporting requirements reflect the need for transparency and accountability, while recognizing and minimizing the burden, particularly for smaller local governments. Treasury urges State, territorial, Tribal, and local governments to engage their constituents and communities in developing plans to use these payments, given the scale of funding and its potential to catalyze broader economic recovery and rebuilding.

II. Eligible Uses

A. Public Health and Economic Impacts

Sections 602(c)(1)(A) and 603(c)(1)(A) provide significant resources for State, territorial, Tribal governments, and counties, metropolitan cities, and nonentitlement units of local governments (each referred to as a recipient) to meet the wide range of public health and economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency.

These provisions authorize the use of payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds to respond to the public health emergency with respect to COVID-19 or its negative economic impacts. Section 602 and section 603 also describe several types of uses that would be responsive to the impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency, including assistance to households, small businesses, and nonprofits and aid to impacted industries, such as tourism, travel, and hospitality.²⁰

Accordingly, to assess whether a program or service is included in this category of eligible uses, a recipient should consider whether and how the use would respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency. Assessing whether a program or service "responds to" the COVID-19 public health emergency requires the recipient to, first, identify a need or negative impact of the COVID-19 public health emergency and, second, identify how the program, service, or other intervention addresses the identified need or impact. While the COVID-19 public health emergency affected many aspects of American life, eligible uses under this category must be in response to the disease itself or the harmful consequences of the economic disruptions resulting from or exacerbated by the COVID-19 public health emergency.

²⁰ Sections 602(c)(1)(A), 603(c)(1)(A) of the Act.

The interim final rule implements these provisions by identifying a non-exclusive list of programs or services that may be funded as responding to COVID-19 or the negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency, along with considerations for evaluating other potential uses of the Fiscal Recovery Funds not explicitly listed. The interim final rule also provides flexibility for recipients to use payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds for programs or services that are not identified on these non-exclusive lists but that fall under the terms of section 602(c)(1)(A) or 603(c)(1)(A) by responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency or its negative economic impacts. As an example, in determining whether a program or service responds to the negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency, the interim final rule provides that payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds should be designed to address an economic harm resulting from or exacerbated by the public health emergency. Recipients should assess the connection between the negative economic harm and the COVID-19 public health emergency, the nature and extent of that harm, and how the use of this funding would address such harm.

As discussed, the pandemic and the necessary actions taken to control the spread had a severe impact on households and small businesses, including in particular low-income workers and communities and people of color. While eligible uses under sections 602(c)(1)(A) and 603(c)(1)(A) provide flexibility to recipients to identify the most pressing local needs, Treasury encourages recipients to provide assistance to those households, businesses, and non-profits in communities most disproportionately impacted by the pandemic.

1. Responding to COVID-19

On January 21, 2020, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) identified the first case of novel coronavirus in the United States.²¹ By late March, the virus had spread to many States and the first wave was growing rapidly, centered in the northeast.²² This wave brought acute

²¹ Press Release, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, First Travel-related Case of 2019 Novel Coronavirus Detected in United States (Jan. 21, 2020), <https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2020/p0121-novel-coronavirus-travel-case.html>.

²² Anne Schuchat et al., Public Health Response to the Initiation and Spread of Pandemic COVID-19 in the United States, February 24–April 21, 2021, *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 2021, 69(18):551–56 (May 8, 2021), <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6918e2.htm>.

strain on health care and public health systems: Hospitals and emergency medical services struggled to manage a major influx of patients; response personnel faced shortages of personal protective equipment; testing for the virus was scarce; and congregate living facilities like nursing homes and prisons saw rapid spread. State, local, and Tribal governments mobilized to support the health care system, issue public health orders to mitigate virus spread, and communicate safety measures to the public. The United States has since faced at least two additional COVID-19 waves that brought many similar challenges: The second in the summer, centered in the south and southwest, and a wave throughout the fall and winter, in which the virus reached a point of uncontrolled spread across the country and over 3,000 people died per day.²³ By early May 2021, the United States has experienced over 32 million confirmed COVID-19 cases and over 575,000 deaths.²⁴

Mitigating the impact of COVID-19, including taking actions to control its spread and support hospitals and health care workers caring for the sick, continues to require a major public health response from State, local and Tribal governments. New or heightened public health needs include COVID-19 testing, major expansions in contact tracing, support for individuals in isolation or quarantine, enforcement of public health orders, new public communication efforts, public health surveillance (*e.g.*, monitoring case trends and genomic sequencing for variants), enhancement to health care capacity through alternative care facilities, and enhancement of public health data systems to meet new demands or scaling needs. State, local, and Tribal governments have also supported major efforts to prevent COVID-19 spread through safety measures at key settings like nursing homes, schools, congregate living settings, dense worksites, incarceration settings, and in other public facilities. This has included implementing infection prevention measures or making ventilation improvements in congregate settings, health care settings, or other key locations.

Other response and adaptation costs include capital investments in public facilities to meet pandemic operational

needs, such as physical plant improvements to public hospitals and health clinics or adaptations to public buildings to implement COVID-19 mitigation tactics. In recent months, State, local, and Tribal governments across the country have mobilized to support the national vaccination campaign, resulting in over 250 million doses administered to date.²⁵

The need for public health measures to respond to COVID-19 will continue in the months and potentially years to come. This includes the continuation of the vaccination campaign for the general public and, if vaccinations are approved for children in the future, eventually for youths. This also includes monitoring the spread of COVID-19 variants, understanding the impact of these variants (especially on vaccination efforts), developing approaches to respond to those variants, and monitoring global COVID-19 trends to understand continued risks to the United States. Finally, the long-term health impacts of COVID-19 will continue to require a public health response, including medical services for individuals with “long COVID,” and research to understand how COVID-19 impacts future health needs and raises risks for the millions of Americans who have been infected.

Other areas of public health have also been negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, in one survey in January 2021, over 40 percent of American adults reported symptoms of depression or anxiety, up from 11 percent in the first half of 2019.²⁶ The proportion of children’s emergency department visits related to mental health has also risen noticeably.²⁷ Similarly, rates of substance misuse and overdose deaths have spiked: Preliminary data from the CDC show a nearly 30 percent increase in drug overdose mortality from September 2019 to September 2020.²⁸ Stay-at-home orders and other pandemic responses may have also reduced the ability of individuals affected by domestic violence to access

services.²⁹ Finally, some preventative public health measures like childhood vaccinations have been deferred and potentially forgone.³⁰

While the pandemic affected communities across the country, it disproportionately impacted some demographic groups and exacerbated health inequities along racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic lines.³¹ The CDC has found that racial and ethnic minorities are at increased risk for infection, hospitalization, and death from COVID-19, with Hispanic or Latino and Native American or Alaska Native patients at highest risk.³²

Similarly, low-income and socially vulnerable communities have seen the most severe health impacts. For example, counties with high poverty rates also have the highest rates of infections and deaths, with 223 deaths per 100,000 compared to the U.S. average of 175 deaths per 100,000, as of May 2021.³³ Counties with high social vulnerability, as measured by factors such as poverty and educational attainment, have also fared more poorly than the national average, with 211 deaths per 100,000 as of May 2021.³⁴

²⁹ Megan L. Evans, et al., A Pandemic within a Pandemic—Intimate Partner Violence during Covid-19, *N. Engl. J. Med.* 383:2302–04 (Dec. 10, 2020), available at <https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMp2024046>.

³⁰ Jeanne M. Santoli et al., Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Routine Pediatric Vaccine Ordering and Administration—United States, *Morb. Mortal. Wkly. Rep.* 69(19):591–93 (May 8, 2020), <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6919e2.htm>; Marisa Langdon-Embry et al., Notes from the Field: Rebound in Routine Childhood Vaccine Administration Following Decline During the COVID-19 Pandemic—New York City, March 1–June 27, 2020, *Morb. Mortal. Wkly. Rep.* 69(30):999–1001 (Jul. 31 2020), <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6930a3.htm>.

³¹ Office of the White House, National Strategy for the COVID-19 Response and Pandemic Preparedness (Jan. 21, 2021), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/National-Strategy-for-the-COVID-19-Response-and-Pandemic-Preparedness.pdf>.

³² In a study of 13 states from October to December 2020, the CDC found that Hispanic or Latino and Native American or Alaska Native individuals were 1.7 times more likely to visit an emergency room for COVID-19 than White individuals, and Black individuals were 1.4 times more likely to do so than White individuals. See Romano, *supra* note 10.

³³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, COVID Data Tracker: Trends in COVID-19 Cases and Deaths in the United States, by County-level Population Factors, https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#pop-factors_totaldeaths (last visited May 8, 2021).

³⁴ The CDC’s Social Vulnerability Index includes fifteen variables measuring social vulnerability, including unemployment, poverty, education levels, single-parent households, disability status, non-English speaking households, crowded housing, and transportation access.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, COVID Data Tracker: Trends in COVID-19 Cases

²³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, COVID Data Tracker: Trends in Number of COVID-19 Cases and Deaths in the US Reported to CDC, by State/Territory, https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#trends_dailytrendscases (last visited May 8, 2021).

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, COVID Data Tracker: COVID-19 Vaccinations in the United States, <https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#vaccinations> (last visited May 8, 2021).

²⁶ Panchal, *supra* note 4; Mark E. Czeisler et al., Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Suicidal Ideation During COVID-19 Pandemic—United States, June 24–30 2020, *Morb. Mortal. Wkly. Rep.* 69(32):1049–57 (Aug. 14, 2020), <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6932a1.htm>.

²⁷ Leeb, *supra* note 4.

²⁸ Centers for Disease Prevention and Control, National Center for Health Statistics, Provisional Drug Overdose Death Counts, <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/drug-overdose-data.htm> (last visited May 8, 2021).

Over the last year, Native Americans have experienced more than one and a half times the rate of COVID-19 infections, more than triple the rate of hospitalizations, and more than double the death rate compared to White Americans.³⁵ Low-income and minority communities also exhibit higher rates of pre-existing conditions that may contribute to an increased risk of COVID-19 mortality.³⁶

In addition, individuals living in low-income communities may have had more limited ability to socially distance or to self-isolate when ill, resulting in faster spread of the virus, and were over-represented among essential workers, who faced greater risk of exposure.³⁷ Social distancing measures in response to the pandemic may have also exacerbated pre-existing public health challenges. For example, for children living in homes with lead paint, spending substantially more time at home raises the risk of developing elevated blood lead levels, while screenings for elevated blood lead levels declined during the pandemic.³⁸ The combination of these underlying social and health vulnerabilities may have contributed to more severe public health outcomes of the pandemic within these communities, resulting in an exacerbation of pre-existing disparities in health outcomes.³⁹

and Deaths in the United States, by Social Vulnerability Index, https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#pop-factors_totaldeaths (last visited May 8, 2021).

³⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Risk for COVID-19 Infection, Hospitalization, and Death By Race/Ethnicity, <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/covid-data/investigations-discovery/hospitalization-death-by-race-ethnicity.html> (last visited Apr. 26, 2021).

³⁶ See, e.g., Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Risk of Severe Illness or Death from COVID-19 (Dec. 10, 2020), <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/health-equity/racial-ethnic-disparities/disparities-illness.html> (last visited Apr. 26, 2021).

³⁷ Milena Almagro et al., Racial Disparities in Frontline Workers and Housing Crowding During COVID-19: Evidence from Geolocation Data (Sept. 22, 2020), NYU Stern School of Business (forthcoming), available at https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3695249; Grace McCormack et al., Economic Vulnerability of Households with Essential Workers, *JAMA* 324(4):388–90 (2020), available at <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/2767630>.

³⁸ See, e.g., Joseph G. Courtney et al., Decreases in Young Children Who Received Blood Lead Level Testing During COVID-19—34 Jurisdictions, *January–May 2020*, *Morb. Mort. Wkly. Rep.* 70(5):155–61 (Feb. 5, 2021), <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/70/wr/mm7005a2.htm>; Emily A. Benfer & Lindsay F. Wiley, Health Justice Strategies to Combat COVID-19: Protecting Vulnerable Communities During a Pandemic, *Health Affairs Blog* (Mar. 19, 2020), <https://www.healthaffairs.org/doi/10.1377/hblog20200319.757883/full/>.

³⁹ See, e.g., Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *supra* note 34; Benfer & Wiley, *supra*

Eligible Public Health Uses. The Fiscal Recovery Funds provide resources to meet and address these emergent public health needs, including through measures to counter the spread of COVID-19, through the provision of care for those impacted by the virus, and through programs or services that address disparities in public health that have been exacerbated by the pandemic. To facilitate implementation and use of payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds, the interim final rule identifies a non-exclusive list of eligible uses of funding to respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency. Eligible uses listed under this section build and expand upon permissible expenditures under the CRF, while recognizing the differences between the ARPA and CARES Act, and recognizing that the response to the COVID-19 public health emergency has changed and will continue to change over time. To assess whether additional uses would be eligible under this category, recipients should identify an effect of COVID-19 on public health, including either or both of immediate effects or effects that may manifest over months or years, and assess how the use would respond to or address the identified need.

The interim final rule identifies a non-exclusive list of uses that address the effects of the COVID-19 public health emergency, including:

- *COVID-19 Mitigation and Prevention.* A broad range of services and programming are needed to contain COVID-19. Mitigation and prevention efforts for COVID-19 include vaccination programs; medical care; testing; contact tracing; support for isolation or quarantine; supports for vulnerable populations to access medical or public health services; public health surveillance (e.g., monitoring case trends, genomic sequencing for variants); enforcement of public health orders; public communication efforts; enhancement to health care capacity, including through alternative care facilities; purchases of personal protective equipment; support for prevention, mitigation, or other services in congregate living facilities (e.g., nursing homes, incarceration settings, homeless shelters, group living facilities) and other key settings like schools;⁴⁰ ventilation improvements in

note 38; Nathaniel M. Lewis et al., Disparities in COVID-19 Incidence, Hospitalizations, and Testing, by Area-Level Deprivation—Utah, March 3–July 9, 2020, *Morb. Mort. Wkly. Rep.* 69(38):1369–73 (Sept. 25, 2020), <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6938a4.htm>.

⁴⁰ This includes implementing mitigation strategies consistent with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Operational

congregate settings, health care settings, or other key locations; enhancement of public health data systems; and other public health responses.⁴¹ They also include capital investments in public facilities to meet pandemic operational needs, such as physical plant improvements to public hospitals and health clinics or adaptations to public buildings to implement COVID-19 mitigation tactics. These COVID-19 prevention and mitigation programs and services, among others, were eligible expenditures under the CRF and are eligible uses under this category of eligible uses for the Fiscal Recovery Funds.⁴²

- *Medical Expenses.* The COVID-19 public health emergency continues to have devastating effects on public health; the United States continues to average hundreds of deaths per day and the spread of new COVID-19 variants has raised new risks and genomic surveillance needs.⁴³ Moreover, our understanding of the potentially serious and long-term effects of the virus is growing, including the potential for symptoms like shortness of breath to continue for weeks or months, for multi-organ impacts from COVID-19, or for post-intensive care syndrome.⁴⁴ State and local governments may need to continue to provide care and services to address these near- and longer-term needs.⁴⁵

Strategy for K–12 Schools through Phased Prevention, available at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/schools-childcare/operation-strategy.html>.

⁴¹ Many of these expenses were also eligible in the CRF. Generally, funding uses eligible under CRF as a response to the direct public health impacts of COVID-19 will continue to be eligible under the ARPA, including those not explicitly listed here (e.g., telemedicine costs, costs to facilitate compliance with public health orders, disinfection of public areas, facilitating distance learning, increased solid waste disposal needs related to PPE, paid sick and paid family and medical leave to public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions), with the following two exceptions: (1) The standard for eligibility of public health and safety payrolls has been updated (see section II.A of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**) and (2) expenses related to the issuance of tax-anticipation notes are no longer an eligible funding use (see discussion of debt service in section II.B of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**).

⁴² Coronavirus Relief Fund for States, Tribal Governments, and Certain Eligible Local Governments, 86 FR 4182 (Jan. 15, 2021), available at <https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/CRF-Guidance-Federal-Register-2021-00827.pdf>.

⁴³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *supra* note 24.

⁴⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Long-Term Effects (Apr. 8, 2021), <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/long-term-effects.html> (last visited Apr. 26, 2021).

⁴⁵ Pursuant to 42 CFR 433.51 and 45 CFR 75.306, Fiscal Recovery Funds may not serve as a State or locality's contribution of certain Federal funds.

- *Behavioral Health Care.* In addition, new or enhanced State, local, and Tribal government services may be needed to meet behavioral health needs exacerbated by the pandemic and respond to other public health impacts. These services include mental health treatment, substance misuse treatment, other behavioral health services, hotlines or warmlines, crisis intervention, overdose prevention, infectious disease prevention, and services or outreach to promote access to physical or behavioral health primary care and preventative medicine.

- *Public Health and Safety Staff.* Treasury recognizes that responding to the public health and negative economic impacts of the pandemic, including administering the services described above, requires a substantial commitment of State, local, and Tribal government human resources. As a result, the Fiscal Recovery Funds may be used for payroll and covered benefits expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees, to the extent that their services are devoted to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.⁴⁶ Accordingly, the Fiscal Recovery Funds may be used to support the payroll and covered benefits for the portion of the employee's time that is dedicated to responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency. For administrative convenience, the recipient may consider public health and safety employees to be entirely devoted to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency, and therefore fully covered, if the employee, or his or her operating unit or division, is primarily dedicated to responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency. Recipients may consider other presumptions for assessing the extent to which an employee, division, or operating unit is engaged in activities that respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency, provided that the recipient reassesses periodically and maintains records to support its assessment, such as payroll records, attestations from supervisors or staff, or regular work product or correspondence demonstrating work on

⁴⁶ In general, if an employee's wages and salaries are an eligible use of Fiscal Recovery Funds, recipients may treat the employee's covered benefits as an eligible use of Fiscal Recovery Funds. For purposes of the Fiscal Recovery Funds, covered benefits include costs of all types of leave (vacation, family-related, sick, military, bereavement, sabbatical, jury duty), employee insurance (health, life, dental, vision), retirement (pensions, 401(k)), unemployment benefit plans (Federal and state), workers compensation insurance, and Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) taxes (which includes Social Security and Medicare taxes).

the COVID-19 response. Recipients need not routinely track staff hours.

- *Expenses to Improve the Design and Execution of Health and Public Health Programs.* State, local, and Tribal governments may use payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds to engage in planning and analysis in order to improve programs addressing the COVID-19 pandemic, including through use of targeted consumer outreach, improvements to data or technology infrastructure, impact evaluations, and data analysis.

Eligible Uses to Address Disparities in Public Health Outcomes. In addition, in recognition of the disproportionate impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on health outcomes in low-income and Native American communities and the importance of mitigating these effects, the interim final rule identifies a broader range of services and programs that will be presumed to be responding to the public health emergency when provided in these communities. Specifically, Treasury will presume that certain types of services, outlined below, are eligible uses when provided in a Qualified Census Tract (QCT),⁴⁷ to families living in QCTs, or when these services are provided by Tribal governments.⁴⁸ Recipients may also provide these services to other populations, households, or geographic areas that are disproportionately impacted by the pandemic. In identifying these disproportionately-impacted communities, recipients should be able to support their determination that the pandemic resulted in disproportionate public health or economic outcomes to the

⁴⁷ Qualified Census Tracts are a common, readily-accessible, and geographically granular method of identifying communities with a large proportion of low-income residents. Using an existing measure may speed implementation and decrease administrative burden, while identifying areas of need at a highly-localized level.

While QCTs are an effective tool generally, many tribal communities have households with a wide range of income levels due in part to non-tribal member, high income residents living in the community. Mixed income communities, with a significant share of tribal members at the lowest levels of income, are often not included as eligible QCTs yet tribal residents are experiencing disproportionate impacts due to the pandemic. Therefore, including all services provided by Tribal governments is a more effective means of ensuring that disproportionately impacted Tribal members can receive services.

⁴⁸ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Qualified Census Tracts and Difficult Development Areas, <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/qct.html> (last visited Apr. 26, 2021); U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Lands of Federally Recognized Tribes of the United States (June 2016), <https://www.bia.gov/sites/bia.gov/files/assets/bia/ots/webteam/pdf/idc1-028635.pdf> (last visited Apr. 26, 2021).

specific populations, households, or geographic areas to be served.

Given the exacerbation of health disparities during the pandemic and the role of pre-existing social vulnerabilities in driving these disparate outcomes, services to address health disparities are presumed to be responsive to the public health impacts of the pandemic. Specifically, recipients may use payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds to facilitate access to resources that improve health outcomes, including services that connect residents with health care resources and public assistance programs and build healthier environments, such as:

- Funding community health workers to help community members access health services and services to address the social determinants of health;⁴⁹
- Funding public benefits navigators to assist community members with navigating and applying for available Federal, State, and local public benefits or services;
- Housing services to support healthy living environments and neighborhoods conducive to mental and physical wellness;
- Remediation of lead paint or other lead hazards to reduce risk of elevated blood lead levels among children; and
- Evidence-based community violence intervention programs to prevent violence and mitigate the increase in violence during the pandemic.⁵⁰

2. Responding to Negative Economic Impacts

Impacts on Households and Individuals. The public health emergency, including the necessary measures taken to protect public health, resulted in significant economic and financial hardship for many Americans. As businesses closed, consumers stayed home, schools shifted to remote

⁴⁹ The social determinants of health are the social and environmental conditions that affect health outcomes, specifically economic stability, health care access, social context, neighborhoods and built environment, and education access. See, e.g., U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Healthy People 2030: Social Determinants of Health, <https://health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/social-determinants-health> (last visited Apr. 26, 2021).

⁵⁰ National Commission on COVID-19 and Criminal Justice, Impact Report: COVID-19 and Crime (Jan. 31, 2021), <https://covid19.counciloncj.org/2021/01/31/impact-report-covid-19-and-crime-3/> (showing a spike in homicide and assaults); Brad Boesrup et al., Alarming Trends in US domestic violence during the COVID-19 pandemic, *Am. J. of Emerg. Med.* 38(12): 2753-55 (Dec. 1, 2020), available at [https://www.ajemjournal.com/article/S0735-6757\(20\)30307-7/fulltext](https://www.ajemjournal.com/article/S0735-6757(20)30307-7/fulltext) (showing a spike in domestic violence).

education, and travel declined precipitously, over 20 million jobs were lost in March and April 2020.⁵¹

Although many have returned to work, as of April 2021, the economy remains 8.2 million jobs below its pre-pandemic peak,⁵² and more than 3 million workers have dropped out of the labor market altogether relative to February 2020.⁵³

Rates of unemployment are particularly severe among workers of color and workers with lower levels of educational attainment; for example, the overall unemployment rate in the United States was 6.1 percent in April 2021, but certain groups saw much higher rates: 9.7 percent for Black workers, 7.9 percent for Hispanic or Latino workers, and 9.3 percent for workers without a high school diploma.⁵⁴ Job losses have also been particularly steep among low wage workers, with these workers remaining furthest from recovery as of the end of 2020.⁵⁵ A severe recession—and its concentrated impact among low-income workers—has amplified food and housing insecurity, with an estimated nearly 17 million adults living in households where there is sometimes or often not enough food to eat and an estimated 10.7 million adults living in households that were not current on rent.⁵⁶ Over the course of the pandemic,

inequities also manifested along gender lines, as schools closed to in-person activities, leaving many working families without child care during the day.⁵⁷ Women of color have been hit especially hard: The labor force participation rate for Black women has fallen by 3.2 percentage points⁵⁸ during the pandemic as compared to 1.0 percentage points for Black men⁵⁹ and 2.0 percentage points for White women.⁶⁰

As the economy recovers, the effects of the pandemic-related recession may continue to impact households, including a risk of longer-term effects on earnings and economic potential. For example, unemployed workers, especially those who have experienced longer periods of unemployment, earn lower wages over the long term once rehired.⁶¹ In addition to the labor market consequences for unemployed workers, recessions can also cause longer-term economic challenges through, among other factors, damaged consumer credit scores⁶² and reduced familial and childhood wellbeing.⁶³

Food, Housing, and Employment Hardships, <https://www.cbpp.org/research/poverty-and-inequality/tracking-the-covid-19-recessions-effects-on-food-housing-and> (last visited May 8, 2021).

⁵¹ Women have carried a larger share of childcare responsibilities than men during the COVID-19 crisis. See, e.g., Gema Zamarró & María J. Prados, Gender differences in couples' division of childcare, work and mental health during COVID-19, *Rev. Econ. Household* 19:11–40 (2021), available at <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11150-020-09534-7>; Titan Alon et al., The Impact of COVID-19 on Gender Equality, National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper 26947 (April 2020), available at <https://www.nber.org/papers/w26947>.

⁵² U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Participation Rate—20 Yrs. & Over, Black or African American Women [LNS11300032], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/LNS11300032> (last visited May 8, 2021).

⁵³ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Participation Rate—20 Yrs. & Over, Black or African American Men [LNS11300031], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/LNS11300031> (last visited May 8, 2021).

⁵⁴ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Participation Rate—20 Yrs. & Over, White Women [LNS11300029], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/LNS11300029> (last visited May 8, 2021).

⁵⁵ See, e.g., Michael Greenstone & Adam Looney, Unemployment and Earnings Losses: A Look at Long-Term Impacts of the Great Recession on American Workers, Brookings Institution (Nov. 4, 2021), <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/jobs/2011/11/04/unemployment-and-earnings-losses-a-look-at-long-term-impacts-of-the-great-recession-on-american-workers/>.

⁵⁶ Chi Chi Wu, Solving the Credit Conundrum: Helping Consumers' Credit Records Impaired by the Foreclosure Crisis and Great Recession (Dec. 2013), https://www.nclcr.org/images/pdf/credit_reports/report-credit-conundrum-2013.pdf.

⁵⁷ Irwin Garfinkel, Sara McLanahan, Christopher Wimer, eds., *Children of the Great Recession*,

These potential long-term economic consequences underscore the continued need for robust policy support.

Impacts on Businesses. The pandemic has also severely impacted many businesses, with small businesses hit especially hard. Small businesses make up nearly half of U.S. private-sector employment⁶⁴ and play a key role in supporting the overall economic recovery as they are responsible for two-thirds of net new jobs.⁶⁵ Since the beginning of the pandemic, however, 400,000 small businesses have closed, with many more at risk.⁶⁶ Sectors with a large share of small business employment have been among those with the most drastic drops in employment.⁶⁷ The negative outlook for small businesses has continued: As of April 2021, approximately 70 percent of small businesses reported that the pandemic has had a moderate or large negative effect on their business, and over a third expect that it will take over 6 months for their business to return to their normal level of operations.⁶⁸

This negative outlook is likely the result of many small businesses having faced periods of closure and having seen declining revenues as customers stayed home.⁶⁹ In general, small businesses can face greater hurdles in accessing credit,⁷⁰ and many small businesses were already financially fragile at the outset of the pandemic.⁷¹ Non-profits, which provide vital services to communities, have similarly faced

Russell Sage Foundation (Aug. 2016), available at <https://www.russellsage.org/publications/children-great-recession>.

⁶⁴ Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *supra* note 5.

⁶⁵ U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy, Small Businesses Generate 44 Percent of U.S. Economic Activity (Jan. 30, 2019), <https://advocacy.sba.gov/2019/01/30/small-businesses-generate-44-percent-of-u-s-economic-activity/>.

⁶⁶ Biden, *supra* note 6.

⁶⁷ Daniel Wilmoth, U.S. Small Business Administration Office of Advocacy, The Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Small Businesses, Issue Brief No. 16 (Mar. 2021), available at <https://cdn.advocacy.sba.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/02112318/COVID-19-Impact-On-Small-Business.pdf>.

⁶⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, Small Business Pulse Survey, <https://portal.census.gov/pulse/data/> (last visited May 8, 2021).

⁶⁹ Olivia S. Kim et al., Revenue Collapses and the Consumption of Small Business Owners in the Early Stages of the COVID-19 Pandemic (Nov. 2020), <https://www.nber.org/papers/w28151>.

⁷⁰ See e.g., Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Report to Congress on the Availability of Credit to Small Businesses (Sept. 2017), available at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/2017-september-availability-of-credit-to-small-businesses.htm>.

⁷¹ Alexander W. Bartik et al., The Impact of COVID-19 on small business outcomes and expectations, PNAS 117(30): 17656–66 (July 28, 2020), available at <https://www.pnas.org/content/117/30/17656>.

⁵¹ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, All Employees, Total Nonfarm (PAYEMS), retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/PAYEMS> (last visited May 8, 2021).

⁵² *Id.*

⁵³ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Civilian Labor Force Level [CLF16OV], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/CLF16OV> (last visited May 8, 2021).

⁵⁴ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey: Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age (May 8 2021), <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.t01.htm> (last visited May 8, 2021); U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, sex, and age (May 8, 2021), <https://www.bls.gov/web/empsit/cpseea04.htm> (last visited May 8, 2021); U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 25 years and over by educational attainment (May 8, 2021), <https://www.bls.gov/web/empsit/cpseea05.htm> (last visited May 8, 2021).

⁵⁵ Elise Gould & Jori Kandra, Wages grew in 2020 because the bottom fell out of the low-wage labor market, Economic Policy Institute (Feb. 24, 2021), <https://files.epi.org/pdf/219418.pdf>. See also, Michael Dalton et al., The K-Shaped Recovery: Examining the Diverging Fortunes of Workers in the Recovery from the COVID-19 Pandemic using Business and Household Survey Microdata, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Working Paper Series (Feb. 2021), <https://www.bls.gov/osmr/research-papers/2021/pdf/ec210020.pdf>.

⁵⁶ Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Tracking the COVID-19 Recession's Effects on

economic and financial challenges due to the pandemic.⁷²

Impacts to State, Local, and Tribal Governments. State, local, and Tribal governments have felt substantial fiscal pressures. As noted above, State, local, and Tribal governments have faced significant revenue shortfalls and remain over 1 million jobs below their pre-pandemic staffing levels.⁷³ These reductions in staffing may undermine the ability to deliver services effectively, as well as add to the number of unemployed individuals in their jurisdictions.

Exacerbation of Pre-existing Disparities. The COVID-19 public health emergency may have lasting negative effects on economic outcomes, particularly in exacerbating disparities that existed prior to the pandemic.

The negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic are particularly pronounced in certain communities and families. Low- and moderate-income jobs make up a substantial portion of both total pandemic job losses,⁷⁴ and jobs that require in-person frontline work, which are exposed to greater risk of contracting COVID-19.⁷⁵ Both factors compound pre-existing vulnerabilities and the likelihood of food, housing, or other financial insecurity in low- and moderate-income families and, given the concentration of low- and moderate-income families within certain communities,⁷⁶ raise a substantial risk that the effects of the COVID-19 public health emergency will be amplified within these communities.

These compounding effect of recessions on concentrated poverty and the long-lasting nature of this effect were observed after the 2007–2009 recession, including a large increase in concentrated poverty with the number of people living in extremely poor

neighborhoods more than doubling by 2010–2014 relative to 2000.⁷⁷ Concentrated poverty has a range of deleterious impacts, including additional burdens on families and reduced economic potential and social cohesion.⁷⁸ Given the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on low-income households discussed above, there is a risk that the current pandemic-induced recession could further increase concentrated poverty and cause long-term damage to economic prospects in neighborhoods of concentrated poverty.

The negative economic impacts of COVID-19 also include significant impacts to children in disproportionately affected families and include impacts to education, health, and welfare, all of which contribute to long-term economic outcomes.⁷⁹ Many low-income and minority students, who were disproportionately served by remote or hybrid education during the pandemic, lacked the resources to participate fully in remote schooling or live in households without adults available throughout the day to assist with online coursework.⁸⁰ Given these trends, the pandemic may widen educational disparities and worsen outcomes for low-income students,⁸¹ an

⁷⁷ Elizabeth Kneebone & Natalie Holmes, U.S. concentrated poverty in the wake of the Great Recession, Brookings Institution (Mar. 31, 2016), <https://www.brookings.edu/research/u-s-concentrated-poverty-in-the-wake-of-the-great-recession/>.

⁷⁸ David Erickson et al., The Enduring Challenge of Concentrated Poverty in America: Case Studies from Communities Across the U.S. (2008), available at https://www.frbsf.org/community-development/files/cp_fullreport.pdf.

⁷⁹ Educational quality, as early as Kindergarten, has a long-term impact on children's public health and economic outcomes. See, e.g., Tyler W. Watts et al., The Chicago School Readiness Project: Examining the long-term impacts of an early childhood intervention, *PLoS ONE* 13(7) (2018), available at <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0200144>; Opportunity Insights, How Can We Amplify Education as an Engine of Mobility? Using big data to help children get the most from school, <https://opportunityinsights.org/education/> (last visited Apr. 26, 2021); U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Early Childhood Development and Education, <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/social-determinants-health/interventions-resources/early-childhood-development-and-education> (last visited Apr. 26, 2021).

⁸⁰ See, e.g., Bacher-Hicks, *supra* note 14.

⁸¹ A Department of Education survey found that, as of February 2021, 42 percent of fourth grade students nationwide were offered only remote education, compared to 48 percent of economically disadvantaged students, 54 percent of Black students and 57 percent of Hispanic students. Large districts often disproportionately serve low-income students. See Institute of Education Sciences, Monthly School Survey Dashboard, <https://ies.ed.gov/schoolsurvey/> (last visited Apr. 26, 2021). In summer 2020, a review found that 74 percent of the largest 100 districts chose remote learning only.

effect that would substantially impact their long-term economic outcomes. Increased economic strain or material hardship due to the pandemic could also have a long-term impact on health, educational, and economic outcomes of young children.⁸² Evidence suggests that adverse conditions in early childhood, including exposure to poverty, food insecurity, housing insecurity, or other economic hardships, are particularly impactful.⁸³

The pandemic's disproportionate economic impacts are also seen in Tribal communities across the country—for Tribal governments as well as families and businesses on and off Tribal lands. In the early months of the pandemic, Native American unemployment spiked to 26 percent and, while partially recovered, remains at nearly 11 percent.⁸⁴ Tribal enterprises are a significant source of revenue for Tribal governments to support the provision of government services. These enterprises, notably concentrated in gaming, tourism, and hospitality, frequently closed, significantly reducing both revenues to Tribal governments and employment. As a result, Tribal governments have reduced essential services to their citizens and communities.⁸⁵

Eligible Uses. Sections 602(c)(1)(A) and 603(c)(1)(A) permit use of payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds to respond to the negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency. Eligible uses that respond to the negative economic impacts of the public health emergency must be designed to address an economic harm resulting from or exacerbated by the public health emergency. In considering whether a program or service would be

See Education Week, School Districts' Reopening Plans: A Snapshot (Jul. 15, 2020), <https://www.edweek.org/leadership/school-districts-reopening-plans-a-snapshot/2020/07> (last visited May 4, 2021).

⁸² HHS, *supra* note 79.

⁸³ Hirokazu Yoshikawa, Effects of the Global Coronavirus Disease—2019 Pandemic on Early Childhood Development: Short- and Long-Term Risks and Mitigating Program and Policy Actions, *J. of Pediatrics* Vol. 223:188–93 (Aug. 1, 2020), available at [https://www.jpeds.com/article/S0022-3476\(20\)30606-5/abstract](https://www.jpeds.com/article/S0022-3476(20)30606-5/abstract).

⁸⁴ Based on calculations conducted by the Minneapolis Fed's Center for Indian Country Development using Flood et al. (2020)'s Current Population Survey. Sarah Flood, Miriam King, Renae Rodgers, Steven Ruggles and J. Robert Warren, Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Current Population Survey: Version 8.0 [dataset]. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D030.V8.0>; see also Donna Feir & Charles Golding, Native Employment During COVID-19: Hard hit in April but Starting to Rebound? (Aug. 5, 2020), <https://www.minneapolisfed.org/article/2020/native-employment-during-covid-19-hit-hard-in-april-but-starting-to-rebound>.

⁸⁵ Moreno & Sobrepena, *supra* note 73.

⁷² Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Impacts of COVID-19 on Nonprofits in the Western United States (May 2020), <https://www.frbsf.org/community-development/files/impact-of-covid-nonprofits-serving-western-united-states.pdf>.

⁷³ Bureau of Labor Statistics, *supra* note 8; Elijah Moreno & Heather Sobrepena, Tribal entities remain resilient as COVID-19 batters their finances, Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis (Nov. 10, 2021), <https://www.minneapolisfed.org/article/2020/tribal-entities-remain-resilient-as-covid-19-batters-their-finances>.

⁷⁴ Kim Parker et al., Economic Fallout from COVID-19 Continues to Hit Lower-Income Americans the Hardest, Pew Research Center (Sept. 24, 2020), <https://www.pewresearch.org/social-trends/2020/09/24/economic-fallout-from-covid-19-continues-to-hit-lower-income-americans-the-hardest/>; Gould, *supra* note 55.

⁷⁵ See *infra* Section II.B of this Supplementary Information.

⁷⁶ Elizabeth Kneebone, The Changing geography of US poverty, Brookings Institution (Feb. 15, 2017), <https://www.brookings.edu/testimonies/the-changing-geography-of-us-poverty/>.

eligible under this category, the recipient should assess whether, and the extent to which, there has been an economic harm, such as loss of earnings or revenue, that resulted from the COVID-19 public health emergency and whether, and the extent to which, the use would respond or address this harm.⁸⁶ A recipient should first consider whether an economic harm exists and whether this harm was caused or made worse by the COVID-19 public health emergency. While economic impacts may either be immediate or delayed, assistance or aid to individuals or businesses that did not experience a negative economic impact from the public health emergency would not be an eligible use under this category.

In addition, the eligible use must “respond to” the identified negative economic impact. Responses must be related and reasonably proportional to the extent and type of harm experienced; uses that bear no relation or are grossly disproportionate to the type or extent of harm experienced would not be eligible uses. Where there has been a negative economic impact resulting from the public health emergency, States, local, and Tribal governments have broad latitude to choose whether and how to use the Fiscal Recovery Funds to respond to and address the negative economic impact. Sections 602(c)(1)(A) and 603(c)(1)(A) describe several types of uses that would be eligible under this category, including assistance to households, small businesses, and nonprofits and aid to impacted industries such as tourism, travel, and hospitality.

To facilitate implementation and use of payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds, the interim final rule identifies a non-exclusive list of eligible uses of funding that respond to the negative economic impacts of the public health emergency. Consistent with the discussion above, the eligible uses listed below would respond directly to the economic or financial harms resulting from and/or exacerbated by the public health emergency.

- *Assistance to Unemployed Workers.* This includes assistance to unemployed workers, including services like job training to accelerate rehiring of unemployed workers; these services may extend to workers unemployed due to the pandemic or the resulting recession, or who were already unemployed when the pandemic began

and remain so due to the negative economic impacts of the pandemic.

- *State Unemployment Insurance Trust Funds.* Consistent with the approach taken in the CRF, recipients may make deposits into the state account of the Unemployment Trust Fund established under section 904 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1104) up to the level needed to restore the pre-pandemic balances of such account as of January 27, 2020 or to pay back advances received under Title XII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1321) for the payment of benefits between January 27, 2020 and May 17, 2021, given the close nexus between Unemployment Trust Fund costs, solvency of Unemployment Trust Fund systems, and pandemic economic impacts. Further, Unemployment Trust Fund deposits can decrease fiscal strain on Unemployment Insurance systems impacted by the pandemic. States facing a sharp increase in Unemployment Insurance claims during the pandemic may have drawn down positive Unemployment Trust Fund balances and, after exhausting the balance, required advances to fund continuing obligations to claimants. Because both of these impacts were driven directly by the need for assistance to unemployed workers during the pandemic, replenishing Unemployment Trust Funds up to the pre-pandemic level responds to the pandemic’s negative economic impacts on unemployed workers.

- *Assistance to Households.* Assistance to households or populations facing negative economic impacts due to COVID-19 is also an eligible use. This includes: Food assistance; rent, mortgage, or utility assistance; counseling and legal aid to prevent eviction or homelessness; cash assistance (discussed below); emergency assistance for burials, home repairs, weatherization, or other needs; internet access or digital literacy assistance; or job training to address negative economic or public health impacts experienced due to a worker’s occupation or level of training. As discussed above, in considering whether a potential use is eligible under this category, a recipient must consider whether, and the extent to which, the household has experienced a negative economic impact from the pandemic. In assessing whether a household or population experienced economic harm as a result of the pandemic, a recipient may presume that a household or population that experienced unemployment or increased food or housing insecurity or is low- or moderate-income experienced negative

economic impacts resulting from the pandemic. For example, a cash transfer program may focus on unemployed workers or low- and moderate-income families, which have faced disproportionate economic harms due to the pandemic. Cash transfers must be reasonably proportional to the negative economic impact they are intended to address. Cash transfers grossly in excess of the amount needed to address the negative economic impact identified by the recipient would not be considered to be a response to the COVID-19 public health emergency or its negative impacts. In particular, when considering the appropriate size of permissible cash transfers made in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency, State, local and Tribal governments may consider and take guidance from the per person amounts previously provided by the Federal Government in response to the COVID-19 crisis. Cash transfers that are grossly in excess of such amounts would be outside the scope of eligible uses under sections 602(c)(1)(A) and 603(c)(1)(A) and could be subject to recoupment. In addition, a recipient could provide survivor’s benefits to surviving family members of COVID-19 victims, or cash assistance to widows, widowers, and dependents of eligible COVID-19 victims.

- *Expenses to Improve Efficacy of Economic Relief Programs.* State, local, and Tribal governments may use payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds to improve efficacy of programs addressing negative economic impacts, including through use of data analysis, targeted consumer outreach, improvements to data or technology infrastructure, and impact evaluations.

- *Small Businesses and Non-profits.* As discussed above, small businesses and non-profits faced significant challenges in covering payroll, mortgages or rent, and other operating costs as a result of the public health emergency and measures taken to contain the spread of the virus. State, local, and Tribal governments may provide assistance to small businesses to adopt safer operating procedures, weather periods of closure, or mitigate financial hardship resulting from the COVID-19 public health emergency, including:

- Loans or grants to mitigate financial hardship such as declines in revenues or impacts of periods of business closure, for example by supporting payroll and benefits costs, costs to retain employees, mortgage, rent, or utilities costs, and other operating costs;
- Loans, grants, or in-kind assistance to implement COVID-19 prevention or mitigation tactics, such as physical

⁸⁶ In some cases, a use may be permissible under another eligible use category even if it falls outside the scope of section (c)(1)(A) of the Act.

plant changes to enable social distancing, enhanced cleaning efforts, barriers or partitions, or COVID-19 vaccination, testing, or contact tracing programs; and

- Technical assistance, counseling, or other services to assist with business planning needs.

As discussed above, these services should respond to the negative economic impacts of COVID-19. Recipients may consider additional criteria to target assistance to businesses in need, including small businesses. Such criteria may include businesses facing financial insecurity, substantial declines in gross receipts (e.g., comparable to measures used to assess eligibility for the Paycheck Protection Program), or other economic harm due to the pandemic, as well as businesses with less capacity to weather financial hardship, such as the smallest businesses, those with less access to credit, or those serving disadvantaged communities. Recipients should consider local economic conditions and business data when establishing such criteria.⁸⁷

- *Rehiring State, Local, and Tribal Government Staff.* State, local, and Tribal governments continue to see pandemic impacts in overall staffing levels: State, local, and Tribal government employment remains more than 1 million jobs lower in April 2021 than prior to the pandemic.⁸⁸ Employment losses decrease a state or local government's ability to effectively administer services. Thus, the interim final rule includes as an eligible use payroll, covered benefits, and other costs associated with rehiring public sector staff, up to the pre-pandemic staffing level of the government.

- *Aid to Impacted Industries.* Sections 602(c)(1)(A) and 603(c)(1)(A) recognize that certain industries, such as tourism, travel, and hospitality, were disproportionately and negatively impacted by the COVID-19 public health emergency. Aid provided to tourism, travel, and hospitality industries should respond to the negative economic impacts of the

pandemic on those and similarly impacted industries. For example, aid may include assistance to implement COVID-19 mitigation and infection prevention measures to enable safe resumption of tourism, travel, and hospitality services, for example, improvements to ventilation, physical barriers or partitions, signage to facilitate social distancing, provision of masks or personal protective equipment, or consultation with infection prevention professionals to develop safe reopening plans.

Aid may be considered responsive to the negative economic impacts of the pandemic if it supports businesses, attractions, business districts, and Tribal development districts operating prior to the pandemic and affected by required closures and other efforts to contain the pandemic. For example, a recipient may provide aid to support safe reopening of businesses in the tourism, travel, and hospitality industries and to business districts that were closed during the COVID-19 public health emergency, as well as aid for a planned expansion or upgrade of tourism, travel, and hospitality facilities delayed due to the pandemic.

When considering providing aid to industries other than tourism, travel, and hospitality, recipients should consider the extent of the economic impact as compared to tourism, travel, and hospitality, the industries enumerated in the statute. For example, on net, the leisure and hospitality industry has experienced an approximately 24 percent decline in revenue and approximately 17 percent decline in employment nationwide due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.⁸⁹ Recipients should also consider whether impacts were due to the COVID-19 pandemic, as opposed to longer-term economic or industrial trends unrelated to the pandemic.

To facilitate transparency and accountability, the interim final rule requires that State, local, and Tribal governments publicly report assistance provided to private-sector businesses under this eligible use, including

tourism, travel, hospitality, and other impacted industries, and its connection to negative economic impacts of the pandemic. Recipients also should maintain records to support their assessment of how businesses or business districts receiving assistance were affected by the negative economic impacts of the pandemic and how the aid provided responds to these impacts.

As discussed above, economic disparities that existed prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency amplified the impact of the pandemic among low-income and minority groups. These families were more likely to face housing, food, and financial insecurity; are over-represented among low-wage workers; and many have seen their livelihoods deteriorate further during the pandemic and economic contraction. In recognition of the disproportionate negative economic impacts on certain communities and populations, the interim final rule identifies services and programs that will be presumed to be responding to the negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency when provided in these communities.

Specifically, Treasury will presume that certain types of services, outlined below, are eligible uses when provided in a QCT, to families and individuals living in QCTs, or when these services are provided by Tribal governments.⁹⁰ Recipients may also provide these services to other populations, households, or geographic areas disproportionately impacted by the pandemic. In identifying these disproportionately impacted communities, recipients should be able to support their determination that the pandemic resulted in disproportionate public health or economic outcomes to the specific populations, households, or geographic areas to be served. The interim final rule identifies a non-exclusive list of uses that address the disproportionate negative economic effects of the COVID-19 public health emergency, including:

- *Building Stronger Communities through Investments in Housing and Neighborhoods.* The economic impacts of COVID-19 have likely been most acute in lower-income neighborhoods, including concentrated areas of high unemployment, limited economic opportunity, and housing insecurity.⁹¹

⁸⁷ See Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, An Uphill Battle: COVID-19's Outsized Toll on Minority-Owned Firms (Oct. 8, 2020), <https://www.clevelandfed.org/newsroom-and-events/publications/community-development-briefs/db-20201008-misera-report.aspx> (discussing the impact of COVID-19 on minority owned businesses).

⁸⁸ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, All Employees, State Government [CES9092000001] and All Employees, Local Government [CES9093000001], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/CES9092000001> and <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/CES9093000001> (last visited May 8, 2021).

⁸⁹ From February 2020 to April 2021, employment in "Leisure and hospitality" has fallen by approximately 17 percent. See U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, All Employees, Leisure and Hospitality, retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/USLAH> (last visited May 8, 2021). From 2019Q4 to 2020Q4, gross output (e.g. revenue) in arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services has fallen by approximately 24 percent. See Bureau of Economic Analysis, News Release: Gross Domestic Product (Third Estimate), Corporate Profits, and GDP by Industry, Fourth Quarter and Year 2020 (Mar. 25, 2021), Table 17, https://www.bea.gov/sites/default/files/2021-03/gdp4q20_3rd.pdf.

⁹⁰ HUD, *supra* note 48.

⁹¹ Stuart M. Butler & Jonathan Grabinsky, Tackling the legacy of persistent urban inequality and concentrated poverty, Brookings Institution (Nov. 16, 2020), <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/up-front/2020/11/16/tackling-the-legacy-of->

Services in this category alleviate the immediate economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on housing insecurity, while addressing conditions that contributed to poor public health and economic outcomes during the pandemic, namely concentrated areas with limited economic opportunity and inadequate or poor-quality housing.⁹² Eligible services include:

- Services to address homelessness such as supportive housing, and to improve access to stable, affordable housing among unhoused individuals;
- Affordable housing development to increase supply of affordable and high-quality living units; and
- Housing vouchers, residential counseling, or housing navigation assistance to facilitate household moves to neighborhoods with high levels of economic opportunity and mobility for low-income residents, to help residents increase their economic opportunity and reduce concentrated areas of low economic opportunity.⁹³

- *Addressing Educational Disparities.* As outlined above, school closures and the transition to remote education raised particular challenges for lower-income students, potentially exacerbating educational disparities, while increases in economic hardship among families could have long-lasting impacts on children's educational and economic prospects. Services under this prong would enhance educational supports to help mitigate impacts of the pandemic. Eligible services include:

- New, expanded, or enhanced early learning services, including pre-kindergarten, Head Start, or partnerships between pre-kindergarten programs and local education authorities, or administration of those services;
- Providing assistance to high-poverty school districts to advance equitable funding across districts and geographies;
- Evidence-based educational services and practices to address the academic needs of students, including tutoring, summer, afterschool, and other

extended learning and enrichment programs; and

- Evidence-based practices to address the social, emotional, and mental health needs of students;
 - *Promoting Healthy Childhood Environments.* Children's economic and family circumstances have a long-term impact on their future economic outcomes.⁹⁴ Increases in economic hardship, material insecurity, and parental stress and behavioral health challenges all raise the risk of long-term harms to today's children due to the pandemic. Eligible services to address this challenge include:
 - New or expanded high-quality childcare to provide safe and supportive care for children;
 - Home visiting programs to provide structured visits from health, parent educators, and social service professionals to pregnant women or families with young children to offer education and assistance navigating resources for economic support, health needs, or child development; and
 - Enhanced services for child welfare-involved families and foster youth to provide support and training on child development, positive parenting, coping skills, or recovery for mental health and substance use challenges.

State, local, and Tribal governments are encouraged to use payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds to respond to the direct and immediate needs of the pandemic and its negative economic impacts and, in particular, the needs of households and businesses that were disproportionately and negatively impacted by the public health emergency. As highlighted above, low-income communities and workers and people of color have faced more severe health and economic outcomes during the pandemic, with pre-existing social vulnerabilities like low-wage or insecure employment, concentrated neighborhoods with less economic opportunity, and pre-existing health disparities likely contributing to the magnified impact of the pandemic. The Fiscal Recovery Funds provide resources to not only respond to the immediate harms of the pandemic but also to mitigate its longer-term impact in compounding the systemic public health and economic challenges of disproportionately impacted populations. Treasury encourages recipients to consider funding uses that foster a strong, inclusive, and equitable recovery, especially uses with long-term benefits for health and economic outcomes.

persistent-urban-inequality-and-concentrated-poverty/.

⁹² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Quality of Housing, <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/social-determinants-health/interventions-resources/quality-of-housing#11> (last visited Apr. 26, 2021).

⁹³ The Opportunity Atlas, <https://www.opportunityatlas.org/> (last visited Apr. 26, 2021); Raj Chetty & Nathaniel Hendren, The Impacts of Neighborhoods on Intergenerational Mobility I: Childhood Exposure Effects, Quarterly J. of Econ. 133(3):1107–162 (2018), available at <https://opportunityinsights.org/paper/neighborhoodsi/>.

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⁹⁴ See *supra* notes 52 and 84.

Uses Outside the Scope of this Category. Certain uses would not be within the scope of this eligible use category, although may be eligible under other eligible use categories. A general infrastructure project, for example, typically would not be included unless the project responded to a specific pandemic public health need (e.g., investments in facilities for the delivery of vaccines) or a specific negative economic impact like those described above (e.g., affordable housing in a QCT). The ARPA explicitly includes infrastructure if it is "necessary" and in water, sewer, or broadband. See Section II.D of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**. State, local, and Tribal governments also may use the Fiscal Recovery Funds under sections 602(c)(1)(C) or 603(c)(1)(C) to provide "government services" broadly to the extent of their reduction in revenue. See Section II.C of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

This category of eligible uses also would not include contributions to rainy day funds, financial reserves, or similar funds. Resources made available under this eligible use category are intended to help meet pandemic response needs and provide relief for households and businesses facing near- and long-term negative economic impacts. Contributions to rainy day funds and similar financial reserves would not address these needs or respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency but would rather constitute savings for future spending needs. Similarly, this eligible use category would not include payment of interest or principal on outstanding debt instruments, including, for example, short-term revenue or tax anticipation notes, or other debt service costs. As discussed below, payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds are intended to be used prospectively and the interim final rule precludes use of these funds to cover the costs of debt incurred prior to March 3, 2021. Fees or issuance costs associated with the issuance of new debt would also not be covered using payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds because such costs would not themselves have been incurred to address the needs of pandemic response or its negative economic impacts. The purpose of the Fiscal Recovery Funds is to provide fiscal relief that will permit State, local, and Tribal governments to continue to respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

For the same reasons, this category of eligible uses would not include satisfaction of any obligation arising under or pursuant to a settlement agreement, judgment, consent decree, or judicially confirmed debt restructuring

plan in a judicial, administrative, or regulatory proceeding, except to the extent the judgment or settlement requires the provision of services that would respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency. That is, satisfaction of a settlement or judgment would not itself respond to COVID-19 with respect to the public health emergency or its negative economic impacts, unless the settlement requires the provision of services or aid that did directly respond to these needs, as described above.

In addition, as described in Section V.III of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**, Treasury will establish reporting and record keeping requirements for uses within this category, including enhanced reporting requirements for certain types of uses.

Question 1: Are there other types of services or costs that Treasury should consider as eligible uses to respond to the public health impacts of COVID-19? Describe how these respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Question 2: The interim final rule permits coverage of payroll and benefits costs of public health and safety staff primarily dedicated to COVID-19 response, as well as rehiring of public sector staff up to pre-pandemic levels. For how long should these measures remain in place? What other measures or presumptions might Treasury consider to assess the extent to which public sector staff are engaged in COVID-19 response, and therefore reimbursable, in an easily-administrable manner?

Question 3: The interim final rule permits rehiring of public sector staff up to the government's pre-pandemic staffing level, which is measured based on employment as of January 27, 2020. Does this approach adequately measure the pre-pandemic staffing level in a manner that is both accurate and easily administrable? Why or why not?

Question 4: The interim final rule permits deposits to Unemployment Insurance Trust Funds, or using funds to pay back advances, up to the pre-pandemic balance. What, if any, conditions should be considered to ensure that funds repair economic impacts of the pandemic and strengthen unemployment insurance systems?

Question 5: Are there other types of services or costs that Treasury should consider as eligible uses to respond to the negative economic impacts of COVID-19? Describe how these respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Question 6: What other measures, presumptions, or considerations could be used to assess "impacted industries"

affected by the COVID-19 public health emergency?

Question 7: What are the advantages and disadvantages of using Qualified Census Tracts and services provided by Tribal governments to delineate where a broader range of eligible uses are presumed to be responsive to the public health and economic impacts of COVID-19? What other measures might Treasury consider? Are there other populations or geographic areas that were disproportionately impacted by the pandemic that should be explicitly included?

Question 8: Are there other services or costs that Treasury should consider as eligible uses to respond to the disproportionate impacts of COVID-19 on low-income populations and communities? Describe how these respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency or its negative economic impacts, including its exacerbation of pre-existing challenges in these areas.

Question 9: The interim final rule includes eligible uses to support affordable housing and stronger neighborhoods in disproportionately-impacted communities. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of explicitly including other uses to support affordable housing and stronger neighborhoods, including rehabilitation of blighted properties or demolition of abandoned or vacant properties. In what ways does, or does not, this potential use address public health or economic impacts of the pandemic? What considerations, if any, could support use of Fiscal Recovery Funds in ways that do not result in resident displacement or loss of affordable housing units?

B. Premium Pay

Fiscal Recovery Funds payments may be used by recipients to provide premium pay to eligible workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency or to provide grants to third-party employers with eligible workers performing essential work.⁹⁵ These are workers who have been and continue to be relied on to maintain continuity of operations of essential critical infrastructure sectors, including those who are critical to protecting the health and wellbeing of their communities.

Since the start of the COVID-19 public health emergency in January 2020, essential workers have put their physical wellbeing at risk to meet the daily needs of their communities and to provide care for others. In the course of this work, many essential workers have

contracted or died of COVID-19.⁹⁶ Several examples reflect the severity of the health impacts for essential workers. Meat processing plants became "hotspots" for transmission, with 700 new cases reported at a single plant on a single day in May 2020.⁹⁷ In New York City, 120 employees of the Metropolitan Transit Authority were estimated to have died due to COVID-19 by mid-May 2020, with nearly 4,000 testing positive for the virus.⁹⁸ Furthermore, many essential workers are people of color or low-wage workers.⁹⁹ These workers, in particular, have borne a disproportionate share of the health and economic impacts of the pandemic. Such workers include:

- Staff at nursing homes, hospitals, and home care settings;
- Workers at farms, food production facilities, grocery stores, and restaurants;
- Janitors and sanitation workers;
- Truck drivers, transit staff, and warehouse workers;
- Public health and safety staff;
- Childcare workers, educators, and other school staff; and
- Social service and human services staff.

During the public health emergency, employers' policies on COVID-19-related hazard pay have varied widely, with many essential workers not yet compensated for the heightened risks they have faced and continue to face.¹⁰⁰

⁹⁶ See, e.g., Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, COVID Data Tracker: Cases & Death among Healthcare Personnel, <https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#health-care-personnel> (last visited May 4, 2021); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, COVID Data Tracker: Confirmed COVID-19 Cases and Deaths among Staff and Rate per 1,000 Resident-Weeks in Nursing Homes, by Week—United States, <https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#nursing-home-staff> (last visited May 4, 2021).

⁹⁷ See, e.g., The Lancet, The plight of essential workers during the COVID-19 pandemic, Vol. 395, Issue 10237:1587 (May 23, 2020), available at [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(20\)29312-0/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(20)29312-0/fulltext).

⁹⁸ *Id.*

⁹⁹ Joanna Gaitens et al., Covid-19 and essential workers: A narrative review of health outcomes and moral injury, *Int'l J. of Env'tl. Research and Pub. Health* 18(4):1446 (Feb. 4, 2021), available at <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33557075/>; Tiana N. Rogers et al., Racial Disparities in COVID-19 Mortality Among Essential Workers in the United States, *World Med. & Health policy* 12(3):311-27 (Aug. 5, 2020), available at <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/wmh3.358> (finding that vulnerability to coronavirus exposure was increased among non-Hispanic blacks, who disproportionately occupied the top nine essential occupations).

¹⁰⁰ Economic Policy Institute, Only 30% of those working outside their home are receiving hazard pay (June 16, 2020), <https://www.epi.org/press/only-30-of-those-working-outside-their-home-are-receiving-hazard-pay-black-and-hispanic-workers-are-most-concerned-about-bringing-the-coronavirus-home/>.

⁹⁵ Sections 602(c)(1)(B), 603(c)(1)(B) of the Act.

Many of these workers earn lower wages on average and live in socioeconomically vulnerable communities as compared to the general population.¹⁰¹ A recent study found that 25 percent of essential workers were estimated to have low household income, with 13 percent in high-risk households.¹⁰² The low pay of many essential workers makes them less able to cope with the financial consequences of the pandemic or their work-related health risks, including working hours lost due to sickness or disruptions to childcare and other daily routines, or the likelihood of COVID-19 spread in their households or communities. Thus, the threats and costs involved with maintaining the ongoing operation of vital facilities and services have been, and continue to be, borne by those that are often the most vulnerable to the pandemic. The added health risk to essential workers is one prominent way in which the pandemic has amplified pre-existing socioeconomic inequities.

The Fiscal Recovery Funds will help respond to the needs of essential workers by allowing recipients to remunerate essential workers for the elevated health risks they have faced and continue to face during the public health emergency. To ensure that premium pay is targeted to workers that faced or face heightened risks due to the character of their work, the interim final rule defines essential work as work involving regular in-person interactions or regular physical handling of items that were also handled by others. A worker would not be engaged in essential work and, accordingly may not receive premium pay, for telework performed from a residence.

Sections 602(g)(2) and 603(g)(2) define eligible worker to mean “those workers needed to maintain continuity of operations of essential critical infrastructure sectors and additional sectors as each Governor of a State or territory, or each Tribal government, may designate as critical to protect the health and well-being of the residents of their State, territory, or Tribal government.”¹⁰³ The rule incorporates this definition and provides a list of industries recognized as essential critical infrastructure sectors.¹⁰⁴ These sectors include healthcare, public health and safety, childcare, education, sanitation, transportation, and food production and services, among others

as noted above. As provided under sections 602(g)(2) and 603(g)(2), the chief executive of each recipient has discretion to add additional sectors to this list, so long as additional sectors are deemed critical to protect the health and well-being of residents.

In providing premium pay to essential workers or grants to eligible employers, a recipient must consider whether the pay or grant would “respond to” to the worker or workers performing essential work. Premium pay or grants provided under this section respond to workers performing essential work if it addresses the heightened risk to workers who must be physically present at a jobsite and, for many of whom, the costs associated with illness were hardest to bear financially. Many of the workers performing critical essential services are low- or moderate-income workers, such as those described above. The ARPA recognizes this by defining premium pay to mean an amount up to \$13 per hour in addition to wages or remuneration the worker otherwise receives and in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$25,000 per eligible worker. To ensure the provision is implemented in a manner that compensates these workers, the interim final rule provides that any premium pay or grants provided using the Fiscal Recovery Funds should prioritize compensation of those lower income eligible workers that perform essential work.

As such, providing premium pay to eligible workers responds to such workers by helping address the disparity between the critical services and risks taken by essential workers and the relatively low compensation they tend to receive in exchange. If premium pay would increase a worker’s total pay above 150 percent of their residing state’s average annual wage for all occupations, as defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics, or their residing county’s average annual wage, as defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics, whichever is higher, on an annual basis, the State, local, or Tribal government must provide Treasury and make publicly available, whether for themselves or on behalf of a grantee, a written justification of how the premium pay or grant is responsive to workers performing essential worker during the public health emergency.¹⁰⁵

The threshold of 150 percent for requiring additional written justification is based on an analysis of the distribution of labor income for a sample of 20 occupations that generally correspond to the essential workers as defined in the interim final rule.¹⁰⁶ For these occupations, labor income for the vast majority of workers was under 150 percent of average annual labor income across all occupations. Treasury anticipates that the threshold of 150 percent of the annual average wage will be greater than the annual average wage of the vast majority of eligible workers performing essential work. These enhanced reporting requirements help to ensure grants are directed to essential workers in critical infrastructure sectors and responsive to the impacts of the pandemic observed among essential workers, namely the mis-alignment between health risks and compensation. Enhanced reporting also provides transparency to the public. Finally, using a localized measure reflects differences in wages and cost of living across the country, making this standard administrable and reflective of essential worker incomes across a diverse range of geographic areas.

Furthermore, because premium pay is intended to compensate essential workers for heightened risk due to COVID-19, it must be entirely additive to a worker’s regular rate of wages and other remuneration and may not be used to reduce or substitute for a worker’s normal earnings. The definition of premium pay also clarifies that premium pay may be provided retrospectively for work performed at any time since the start of the COVID-19 public health emergency, where those workers have yet to be compensated adequately for work previously performed.¹⁰⁷ Treasury encourages recipients to prioritize providing retrospective premium pay where possible, recognizing that many essential workers have not yet received additional compensation for work conducted over the course of many

of Labor Statistics, May 2020 Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Area Estimates listed by county or town, https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/county_links.htm (last visited May 1, 2021).

¹⁰⁶ Treasury performed this analysis with data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2019 Annual Social and Economic Supplement. In determining which occupations to include in this analysis, Treasury excluded management and supervisory positions, as such positions may not necessarily involve regular in-person interactions or physical handling of items to the same extent as non-managerial positions.

¹⁰⁷ However, such compensation must be “in addition to” remuneration or wages already received. That is, employers may not reduce such workers’ current pay and use Fiscal Recovery Funds to compensate themselves for premium pay previously provided to the worker.

¹⁰¹ McCormack, *supra* note 37.

¹⁰² *Id.*

¹⁰³ Sections 602(g)(2), 603(g)(2) of the Act.

¹⁰⁴ The list of critical infrastructure sectors provided in the interim final rule is based on the list of essential workers under The Heroes Act, H.R. 6800, 116th Cong. (2020).

¹⁰⁵ County median annual wage is taken to be that of the metropolitan or nonmetropolitan area that includes the county. See U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates, <https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oesrscst.htm> (last visited May 1, 2021); U.S. Bureau

months. Essential workers who have already earned premium pay for essential work performed during the COVID–19 public health emergency remain eligible for additional payments, and an essential worker may receive both retrospective premium pay for prior work as well as prospective premium pay for current or ongoing work.

To ensure any grants respond to the needs of essential workers and are made in a fair and transparent manner, the rule imposes some additional reporting requirements for grants to third-party employers, including the public disclosure of grants provided. See Section VIII of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**, discussing reporting requirements. In responding to the needs of essential workers, a grant to an employer may provide premium pay to eligible workers performing essential work, as these terms are defined in the interim final rule and discussed above. A grant provided to an employer may also be for essential work performed by eligible workers pursuant to a contract. For example, if a municipality contracts with a third party to perform sanitation work, the third-party contractor could be eligible to receive a grant to provide premium pay for these eligible workers.

Question 10: Are there additional sectors beyond those listed in the interim final rule that should be considered essential critical infrastructure sectors?

Question 11: What, if any, additional criteria should Treasury consider to ensure that premium pay responds to essential workers?

Question 12: What consideration, if any, should be given to the criteria on salary threshold, including measure and level, for requiring written justification?

C. Revenue Loss

Recipients may use payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds for the provision of government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue experienced due to the COVID–19 public health emergency.¹⁰⁸ Pursuant to sections 602(c)(1)(C) and 603(c)(1)(C) of the Act, a recipient's reduction in revenue is measured relative to the revenue collected in the most recent full fiscal year prior to the emergency.

Many State, local, and Tribal governments are experiencing significant budget shortfalls, which can have a devastating impact on communities. State government tax revenue from major sources were down 4.3 percent in the six months ended September 2020, relative to the same

period 2019.¹⁰⁹ At the local level, nearly 90 percent of cities have reported being less able to meet the fiscal needs of their communities and, on average, cities expect a double-digit decline in general fund revenues in their fiscal year 2021.¹¹⁰ Similarly, surveys of Tribal governments and Tribal enterprises found majorities of respondents reporting substantial cost increases and revenue decreases, with Tribal governments reporting reductions in healthcare, housing, social services, and economic development activities as a result of reduced revenues.¹¹¹ These budget shortfalls are particularly problematic in the current environment, as State, local, and Tribal governments work to mitigate and contain the COVID–19 pandemic and help citizens weather the economic downturn.

Further, State, local, and Tribal government budgets affect the broader economic recovery. During the period following the 2007–2009 recession, State and local government budget pressures led to fiscal austerity that was a significant drag on the overall economic recovery.¹¹² Inflation-adjusted State and local government revenue did not return to the previous peak until 2013,¹¹³ while State, local, and Tribal government employment did not recover to its prior peak for over a decade, until August 2019—just a few months before the COVID–19 public health emergency began.¹¹⁴

¹⁰⁹ Major sources include personal income tax, corporate income tax, sales tax, and property tax. See Lucy Dadayan, States Reported Revenue Growth in July–September Quarter, Reflecting Revenue Shifts from the Prior Quarter, State Tax and Econ. Rev. (Q. 3, 2020), available at https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/103938/state-tax-and-economic-review-2020-q3_0.pdf.

¹¹⁰ National League of Cities, City Fiscal Conditions (2020), available at https://www.nlc.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/City_Fiscal_Conditions_2020_FINAL.pdf.

¹¹¹ Surveys conducted by the Center for Indian Country Development at the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis in March, April, and September 2020. See Moreno & Sobrepena, *supra* note 73.

¹¹² See, e.g., Fitzpatrick, Haughwout & Setren, Fiscal Drag from the State and Local Sector?, Liberty Street Economics Blog, Federal Reserve Bank of New York (June 27, 2012), <https://www.libertystreeteconomics.newyorkfed.org/2012/06/fiscal-drag-from-the-state-and-local-sector.html>; Jiri Jonas, Great Recession and Fiscal Squeeze at U.S. Subnational Government Level, IMF Working Paper 12/184, (July 2012), available at <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2012/wp12184.pdf>; Gordon, *supra* note 9.

¹¹³ State and local government general revenue from own sources, adjusted for inflation using the GDP price index. U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of State Government Finances and U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Product Accounts.

¹¹⁴ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, All Employees, State Government [CES9092000001] and All Employees, Local Government [CES9093000001],

Sections 602(c)(1)(C) and 603(c)(1)(C) of the Act allow recipients facing budget shortfalls to use payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds to avoid cuts to government services and, thus, enable State, local, and Tribal governments to continue to provide valuable services and ensure that fiscal austerity measures do not hamper the broader economic recovery. The interim final rule implements these provisions by establishing a definition of “general revenue” for purposes of calculating a loss in revenue and by providing a methodology for calculating revenue lost due to the COVID–19 public health emergency.

General Revenue. The interim final rule adopts a definition of “general revenue” based largely on the components reported under “General Revenue from Own Sources” in the Census Bureau’s Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances, and for purposes of this interim final rule, helps to ensure that the components of general revenue would be calculated in a consistent manner.¹¹⁵ By relying on a methodology that is both familiar and comprehensive, this approach minimizes burden to recipients and provides consistency in the measurement of general revenue across a diverse set of recipients.

The interim final rule defines the term “general revenue” to include revenues collected by a recipient and generated from its underlying economy and would capture a range of different types of tax revenues, as well as other types of revenue that are available to support government services.¹¹⁶ In calculating revenue, recipients should sum across all revenue streams covered as general revenue. This approach minimizes the administrative burden for recipients, provides for greater consistency across recipients, and presents a more accurate representation of the overall impact of

retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/CES9092000001> and <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/CES9093000001> (last visited Apr. 27, 2021).

¹¹⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances, <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/gov-finances.html> (last visited Apr. 30, 2021).

¹¹⁶ The interim final rule would define tax revenue in a manner consistent with the Census Bureau’s definition of tax revenue, with certain changes (*i.e.*, inclusion of revenue from liquor stores and certain intergovernmental transfers). Current charges are defined as “charges imposed for providing current services or for the sale of products in connection with general government activities.” It includes revenues such as public education institution, public hospital, and toll revenues. Miscellaneous general revenue comprises of all other general revenue of governments from their own sources (*i.e.*, other than liquor store, utility, and insurance trust revenue), including rents, royalties, lottery proceeds, and fines.

¹⁰⁸ ARPA, *supra* note 16.

the COVID-19 public health emergency on a recipient's revenue, rather than relying on financial reporting prepared by each recipient, which vary in methodology used and which generally aggregates revenue by purpose rather than by source.¹¹⁷

Consistent with the Census Bureau's definition of "general revenue from own sources," the definition of general revenue in the interim final rule would exclude refunds and other correcting transactions, proceeds from issuance of debt or the sale of investments, and agency or private trust transactions. The definition of general revenue also would exclude revenue generated by utilities and insurance trusts. In this way, the definition of general revenue focuses on sources that are generated from economic activity and are available to fund government services, rather than a fund or administrative unit established to account for and control a particular activity.¹¹⁸ For example, public utilities typically require financial support from the State, local, or Tribal government, rather than providing revenue to such government, and any revenue that is generated by public utilities typically is used to support the public utility's continued operation, rather than being used as a source of revenue to support government services generally.

The definition of general revenue would include all revenue from Tribal enterprises, as this revenue is generated from economic activity and is available to fund government services. Tribes are not able to generate revenue through taxes in the same manner as State and local governments and, as a result, Tribal enterprises are critical sources of revenue for Tribal governments that enable Tribal governments to provide a range of services, including elder care, health clinics, wastewater management, and forestry.

Finally, the term "general revenue" includes intergovernmental transfers between State and local governments, but excludes intergovernmental transfers from the Federal Government, including Federal transfers made via a State to a local government pursuant to the CRF or as part of the Fiscal Recovery Funds. States and local governments often share or collect revenue on behalf of one another, which results in

intergovernmental transfers. When attributing revenue to a unit of government, the Census Bureau's methodology considers which unit of government imposes, collects, and retains the revenue and assigns the revenue to the unit of government that meets at least two of those three factors.¹¹⁹ For purposes of measuring loss in general revenue due to the COVID-19 public health emergency and to better allow continued provision of government services, the retention and ability to use the revenue is a more critical factor. Accordingly, and to better measure the funds available for the provision of government services, the definition of general revenue would include intergovernmental transfers from States or local governments other than funds transferred pursuant to ARPA, CRF, or another Federal program. This formulation recognizes the importance of State transfers for local government revenue.¹²⁰

Calculation of Loss. In general, recipients will compute the extent of the reduction in revenue by comparing actual revenue to a counterfactual trend representing what could have been expected to occur in the absence of the pandemic. This approach measures losses in revenue relative to the most recent fiscal year prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency by using the most recent pre-pandemic fiscal year as the starting point for estimates of revenue growth absent the pandemic. In other words, the counterfactual trend starts with the last full fiscal year prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency and then assumes growth at a constant rate in the subsequent years. Because recipients can estimate the revenue shortfall at multiple points in time throughout the covered period as revenue is collected, this approach accounts for variation across recipients in the timing of pandemic impacts.¹²¹ Although revenue may decline for

reasons unrelated to the COVID-19 public health emergency, to minimize the administrative burden on recipients and taking into consideration the devastating effects of the COVID-19 public health emergency, any diminution in actual revenues relative to the counterfactual pre-pandemic trend would be presumed to have been due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

For purposes of measuring revenue growth in the counterfactual trend, recipients may use a *growth adjustment* of either 4.1 percent per year or the recipient's average annual revenue growth over the three full fiscal years prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency, whichever is higher. The option of 4.1 percent represents the average annual growth across all State and local government "General Revenue from Own Sources" in the most recent three years of available data.¹²² This approach provides recipients with a standardized growth adjustment when calculating the counterfactual revenue trend and thus minimizes administrative burden, while not disadvantaging recipients with revenue growth that exceeded the national average prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency by permitting these recipients to use their own revenue growth rate over the preceding three years.

Recipients should calculate the extent of the reduction in revenue as of four points in time: December 31, 2020; December 31, 2021; December 31, 2022; and December 31, 2023. To calculate the extent of the reduction in revenue at each of these dates, recipients should follow a four-step process:

- *Step 1:* Identify revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year prior to the public health emergency (*i.e.*, last full fiscal year before January 27, 2020), called the *base year revenue*.
- *Step 2:* Estimate *counterfactual revenue*, which is equal to *base year revenue* * $[(1 + \text{growth adjustment})^{(n/12)}]$, where *n* is the number of months elapsed since the end of the base year to the calculation date, and *growth adjustment* is the greater of 4.1 percent and the recipient's average annual revenue growth in the three full fiscal

¹¹⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, Government Finance and Employment Classification Manual (Dec. 2000), <https://www2.census.gov/govs/class/classfull.pdf>.

¹²⁰ For example, in 2018, state transfers to localities accounted for approximately 27 percent of local revenues. U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances, Table 1 (2018), <https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2018/econ/local/public-use-datasets.html>.

¹²¹ For example, following the 2007-09 recession, local government property tax collections did not begin to decline until 2011, suggesting that property tax collection declines can lag downturns. See U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Personal current taxes: State and local: Property taxes [S210401A027NBEA], retrieved from Federal Reserve Economic Data, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/graph/?g=r3YI> (last visited Apr. 22, 2021). Estimating the reduction in revenue at points throughout the covered period will allow for this type of lagged effect to be taken into account during the covered period.

¹²² Together with revenue from liquor stores from 2015 to 2018. This estimate does not include any intergovernmental transfers. A recipient using the three-year average to calculate their growth adjustment must be based on the definition of general revenue, including treatment of intergovernmental transfers. 2015-2018 represents the most recent available data. See U.S. Census Bureau, State & Local Government Finance Historical Datasets and Tables (2018), <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/gov-finances/data/datasets.html>.

¹¹⁷ Fund-oriented reporting, such as what is used under the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), focuses on the types of uses and activities funded by the revenue, as opposed to the economic activity from which the revenue is sourced. See Governmental Accounting Standards Series, Statement No. 54 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board: Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions, No. 287-B (Feb. 2009).

¹¹⁸ *Supra* note 116.

years prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

- *Step 3:* Identify *actual revenue*, which equals revenues collected over the past twelve months as of the calculation date.

- *Step 4:* The extent of the reduction in revenue is equal to *counterfactual*

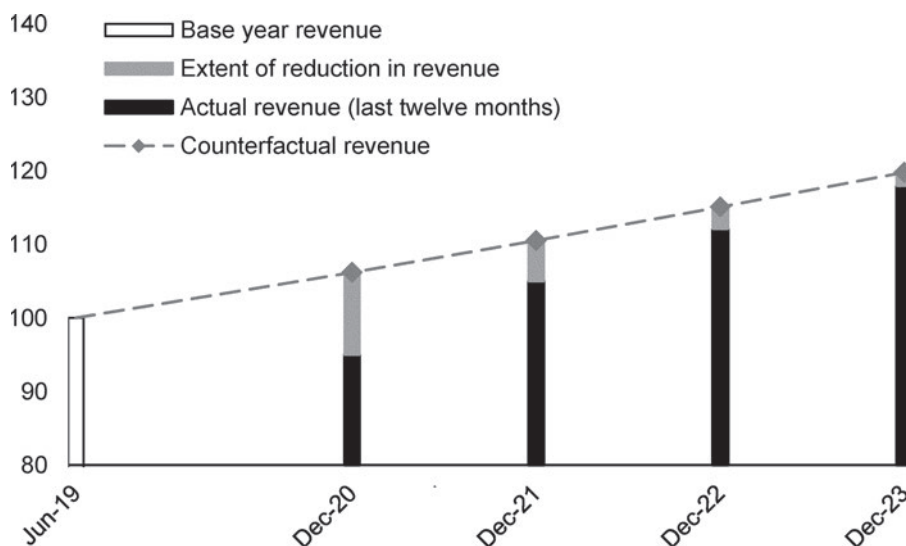
revenue less actual revenue. If actual revenue exceeds counterfactual revenue, the extent of the reduction in revenue is set to zero for that calculation date.

For illustration, consider a hypothetical recipient with *base year revenue* equal to 100. In Step 2, the hypothetical recipient finds that 4.1

percent is greater than the recipient's average annual revenue growth in the three full fiscal years prior to the public health emergency. Furthermore, this recipient's base year ends June 30. In this illustration, *n* (months elapsed) and *counterfactual revenue* would be equal to:

As of:	12/31/2020	12/31/2021	12/31/2022	12/31/2023
<i>n</i> (months elapsed)	18	30	42	54
<i>Counterfactual revenue:</i>	106.2	110.6	115.1	119.8

The overall methodology for calculating the reduction in revenue is illustrated in the figure below:



Upon receiving Fiscal Recovery Fund payments, recipients may immediately calculate revenue loss for the period ending December 31, 2020.

Sections 602(c)(1)(C) and 603(c)(1)(C) of the Act provide recipients with broad latitude to use the Fiscal Recovery Funds for the provision of government services. Government services can include, but are not limited to, maintenance or pay-go funded building¹²³ of infrastructure, including roads; modernization of cybersecurity, including hardware, software, and protection of critical infrastructure; health services; environmental remediation; school or educational services; and the provision of police, fire, and other public safety services. However, expenses associated with obligations under instruments evidencing financial indebtedness for

borrowed money would not be considered the provision of government services, as these financing expenses do not directly provide services or aid to citizens. Specifically, government services would not include interest or principal on any outstanding debt instrument, including, for example, short-term revenue or tax anticipation notes, or fees or issuance costs associated with the issuance of new debt. For the same reasons, government services would not include satisfaction of any obligation arising under or pursuant to a settlement agreement, judgment, consent decree, or judicially confirmed debt restructuring in a judicial, administrative, or regulatory proceeding, except if the judgment or settlement required the provision of government services. That is, satisfaction of a settlement or judgment itself is not a government service, unless the settlement required the provision of government services. In addition, replenishing financial reserves (e.g., rainy day or other reserve funds) would

not be considered provision of a government service, since such expenses do not directly relate to the provision of government services.

Question 13: Are there sources of revenue that either should or should not be included in the interim final rule's measure of "general revenue" for recipients? If so, discuss why these sources either should or should not be included.

Question 14: In the interim final rule, recipients are expected to calculate the reduction in revenue on an aggregate basis. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of, and any potential concerns with, this approach, including circumstances in which it could be necessary or appropriate to calculate the reduction in revenue by source.

Question 15: Treasury is considering whether to take into account other factors, including actions taken by the recipient as well as the expiration of the COVID-19 public health emergency, in determining whether to presume that revenue losses are "due to" the COVID-

¹²³ Pay-go infrastructure funding refers to the practice of funding capital projects with cash-on-hand from taxes, fees, grants, and other sources, rather than with borrowed sums.

19 public health emergency. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this presumption, including when, if ever, during the covered period it would be appropriate to reevaluate the presumption that all losses are attributable to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Question 16: Do recipients anticipate lagged revenue effects of the public health emergency? If so, when would these lagged effects be expected to occur, and what can Treasury do to support these recipients through its implementation of the program?

Question 17: In the interim final rule, paying interest or principal on government debt is not considered provision of a government service. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this approach, including circumstances in which paying interest or principal on government debt could be considered provision of a government service.

D. Investments in Infrastructure

To assist in meeting the critical need for investments and improvements to existing infrastructure in water, sewer, and broadband, the Fiscal Recovery Funds provide funds to State, local, and Tribal governments to make necessary investments in these sectors. The interim final rule outlines eligible uses within each category, allowing for a broad range of necessary investments in projects that improve access to clean drinking water, improve wastewater and stormwater infrastructure systems, and provide access to high-quality broadband service. Necessary investments are designed to provide an adequate minimum level of service and are unlikely to be made using private sources of funds. Necessary investments include projects that are required to maintain a level of service that, at least, meets applicable health-based standards, taking into account resilience to climate change, or establishes or improves broadband service to unserved or underserved populations to reach an adequate level to permit a household to work or attend school, and that are unlikely to be met with private sources of funds.¹²⁴

It is important that necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure be carried out in ways that produce high-quality infrastructure, avert disruptive and costly delays, and promote efficiency. Treasury encourages recipients to

ensure that water, sewer, and broadband projects use strong labor standards, including project labor agreements and community benefits agreements that offer wages at or above the prevailing rate and include local hire provisions, not only to promote effective and efficient delivery of high-quality infrastructure projects but also to support the economic recovery through strong employment opportunities for workers. Using these practices in construction projects may help to ensure a reliable supply of skilled labor that would minimize disruptions, such as those associated with labor disputes or workplace injuries.

To provide public transparency on whether projects are using practices that promote on-time and on-budget delivery, Treasury will seek information from recipients on their workforce plans and practices related to water, sewer, and broadband projects undertaken with Fiscal Recovery Funds. Treasury will provide additional guidance and instructions on the reporting requirements at a later date.

1. Water and Sewer Infrastructure

The ARPA provides funds to State, local, and Tribal governments to make necessary investments in water and sewer infrastructure.¹²⁵ By permitting funds to be used for water and sewer infrastructure needs, Congress recognized the critical role that clean drinking water and services for the collection and treatment of wastewater and stormwater play in protecting public health. Understanding that State, local, and Tribal governments have a broad range of water and sewer infrastructure needs, the interim final rule provides these governments with wide latitude to identify investments in water and sewer infrastructure that are of the highest priority for their own communities, which may include projects on privately-owned infrastructure. The interim final rule does this by aligning eligible uses of the Fiscal Recovery Funds with the wide range of types or categories of projects that would be eligible to receive financial assistance through the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) or Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF).¹²⁶

¹²⁵ Sections 602(c)(1)(D), 603(c)(1)(D) of the Act.

¹²⁶ Environmental Protection Agency, Drinking Water State Revolving fund, <https://www.epa.gov/dwsrf> (last visited Apr. 30, 2021); Environmental Protection Agency, Clean Water State Revolving Fund, <https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf> (last visited Apr. 30, 2021).

Established by the 1987 amendments¹²⁷ to the Clean Water Act (CWA),¹²⁸ the CWSRF provides financial assistance for a wide range of water infrastructure projects to improve water quality and address water pollution in a way that enables each State to address and prioritize the needs of their populations. The types of projects eligible for CWSRF assistance include projects to construct, improve, and repair wastewater treatment plants, control non-point sources of pollution, improve resilience of infrastructure to severe weather events, create green infrastructure, and protect waterbodies from pollution.¹²⁹ Each of the 51 State programs established under the CWSRF have the flexibility to direct funding to their particular environmental needs, and each State may also have its own statutes, rules, and regulations that guide project eligibility.¹³⁰

The DWSRF was modeled on the CWSRF and created as part of the 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA),¹³¹ with the principal objective of helping public water systems obtain financing for improvements necessary to protect public health and comply with drinking water regulations.¹³² Like the CWSRF,

¹²⁷ Water Quality Act of 1987, Public Law 100-4.

¹²⁸ Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended, codified at 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*, common name (Clean Water Act). In 2009, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act created the Green Project Reserve, which increased the focus on green infrastructure, water and energy efficient, and environmentally innovative projects. Public Law 111-5. The CWA was amended by the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 to further expand the CWSRF's eligibilities. Public Law 113-121. *The CWSRF's eligibilities were further expanded in 2018 by the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018, Public Law 115-270.*

¹²⁹ See Environmental Protection Agency, The Drinking Water State Revolving Funds: Financing America's Drinking Water, EPA-816-R-00-023 (Nov. 2000), <https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi/200024WB.PDF?Dockey=200024WB.PDF>; See also Environmental Protection Agency, *Learn About the Clean Water State Revolving Fund*, <https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/learn-about-clean-water-state-revolving-fund-cwsrf> (last visited Apr. 30, 2021).

¹³⁰ 33 U.S.C. 1383(c). See also Environmental Protection Agency, *Overview of Clean Water State Revolving Fund Eligibilities* (May 2016), https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-07/documents/overview_of_cwsrf_eligibilities_may_2016.pdf; Claudia Copeland, *Clean Water Act: A Summary of the Law*, Congressional Research Service (Oct. 18, 2016), <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL30030.pdf>; Jonathan L. Ramseur, *Wastewater Infrastructure: Overview, Funding, and Legislative Developments*, Congressional Research Service (May 22, 2018), <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R44963.pdf>.

¹³¹ 42 U.S.C. 300j-12.

¹³² Environmental Protection Agency, *Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Eligibility Handbook*, (June 2017), https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-06/documents/dwsrf_eligibility_handbook_june_13_2017_updated_508_version.pdf; Environmental Protection Agency, *Drinking Water*

¹²⁴ Treasury notes that using funds to support or oppose collective bargaining would not be included as part of "necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure."

the DWSRF provides States with the flexibility to meet the needs of their populations.¹³³ The primary use of DWSRF funds is to assist communities in making water infrastructure capital improvements, including the installation and replacement of failing treatment and distribution systems.¹³⁴ In administering these programs, States must give priority to projects that ensure compliance with applicable health and environmental safety requirements; address the most serious risks to human health; and assist systems most in need on a per household basis according to State affordability criteria.¹³⁵

By aligning use of Fiscal Recovery Funds with the categories or types of eligible projects under the existing EPA state revolving fund programs, the interim final rule provides recipients with the flexibility to respond to the needs of their communities while ensuring that investments in water and sewer infrastructure made using Fiscal Recovery Funds are necessary. As discussed above, the CWSRF and DWSRF were designed to provide funding for projects that protect public health and safety by ensuring compliance with wastewater and drinking water health standards.¹³⁶ The need to provide funding through the state revolving funds suggests that these projects are less likely to be addressed with private sources of funding; for example, by remediating failing or inadequate infrastructure, much of which is publicly owned, and by addressing non-point sources of pollution. This approach of aligning with the EPA state revolving fund programs also supports expedited project identification and investment so that needed relief for the people and communities most affected by the pandemic can be deployed expeditiously and have a positive impact on their health and wellbeing as soon as possible. Further, the interim final rule is intended to preserve flexibility for award recipients to direct funding to their own particular needs and priorities and would not preclude recipients from applying their own additional project eligibility criteria.

In addition, responding to the immediate needs of the COVID-19 public health emergency may have diverted both personnel and financial resources from other State, local, and Tribal priorities, including projects to ensure compliance with applicable water health and quality standards and provide safe drinking and usable water.¹³⁷ Through sections 602(c)(1)(D) and 603(c)(1)(D), the ARPA provides resources to address these needs. Moreover, using Fiscal Recovery Funds in accordance with the priorities of the CWA and SWDA to “assist systems most in need on a per household basis according to state affordability criteria” would also have the benefit of providing vulnerable populations with safe drinking water that is critical to their health and, thus, their ability to work and learn.¹³⁸

Recipients may use Fiscal Recovery Funds to invest in a broad range of projects that improve drinking water infrastructure, such as building or upgrading facilities and transmission, distribution, and storage systems, including replacement of lead service lines. Given the lifelong impacts of lead exposure for children, and the widespread nature of lead service lines, Treasury encourages recipients to consider projects to replace lead service lines.

Fiscal Recovery Funds may also be used to support the consolidation or establishment of drinking water systems. With respect to wastewater infrastructure, recipients may use Fiscal Recovery Funds to construct publicly owned treatment infrastructure, manage and treat stormwater or subsurface drainage water, facilitate water reuse, and secure publicly owned treatment works, among other uses. Finally, consistent with the CWSRF and DWSRF, Fiscal Recovery Funds may be used for cybersecurity needs to protect water or sewer infrastructure, such as developing effective cybersecurity practices and measures at drinking water systems and publicly owned treatment works.

Many of the types of projects eligible under either the CWSRF or DWSRF also

support efforts to address climate change. For example, by taking steps to manage potential sources of pollution and preventing these sources from reaching sources of drinking water, projects eligible under the DWSRF and the ARPA may reduce energy required to treat drinking water. Similarly, projects eligible under the CWSRF include measures to conserve and reuse water or reduce the energy consumption of public water treatment facilities. Treasury encourages recipients to consider green infrastructure investments and projects to improve resilience to the effects of climate change. For example, more frequent and extreme precipitation events combined with construction and development trends have led to increased instances of stormwater runoff, water pollution, and flooding. Green infrastructure projects that support stormwater system resiliency could include rain gardens that provide water storage and filtration benefits, and green streets, where vegetation, soil, and engineered systems are combined to direct and filter rainwater from impervious surfaces. In cases of a natural disaster, recipients may also use Fiscal Recovery Funds to provide relief, such as interconnecting water systems or rehabilitating existing wells during an extended drought.

Question 18: What are the advantages and disadvantages of aligning eligible uses with the eligible project type requirements of the DWSRF and CWSRF? What other water or sewer project categories, if any, should Treasury consider in addition to DWSRF and CWSRF eligible projects? Should Treasury consider a broader general category of water and sewer projects?

Question 19: What additional water and sewer infrastructure categories, if any, should Treasury consider to address and respond to the needs of unserved, underserved, or rural communities? How do these projects differ from DWSRF and CWSRF eligible projects?

Question 20: What new categories of water and sewer infrastructure, if any, should Treasury consider to support State, local, and Tribal governments in mitigating the negative impacts of climate change? Discuss emerging technologies and processes that support resiliency of water and sewer infrastructure. Discuss any challenges faced by States and local governments when pursuing or implementing climate resilient infrastructure projects.

Question 21: Infrastructure projects related to dams and reservoirs are generally not eligible under the CWSRF and DWSRF categories. Should Treasury consider expanding eligible

Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment: Sixth Report to Congress (March 2018), https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-10/documents/corrected_sixth_drinking_water_infrastructure_needs_survey_and_assessment.pdf.

¹³³ *Id.*

¹³⁴ *Id.*

¹³⁵ 42 U.S.C. 300j-12(b)(3)(A).

¹³⁶ Environmental Protection Agency, Learn About the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, <https://www.epa.gov/cwsrf/learn-about-clean-water-state-revolving-fund-cwsrf> (last visited Apr. 30, 2021); 42 U.S.C. 300j-12.

¹³⁷ House Committee on the Budget, State and Local Governments are in Dire Need of Federal Relief (Aug. 19, 2020), <https://budget.house.gov/publications/report/state-and-local-governments-are-dire-need-federal-relief>.

¹³⁸ Environmental Protection Agency, Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (Nov. 2019), https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2019-11/documents/fact_sheet_-_dwsrf_overview_final_0.pdf; Environmental Protection Agency, National Benefits Analysis for Drinking Water Regulations, <https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/national-benefits-analysis-drinking-water-regulations> (last visited Apr. 30, 2020).

infrastructure under the interim final rule to include dam and reservoir projects? Discuss public health, environmental, climate, or equity benefits and costs in expanding the eligibility to include these types of projects.

2. Broadband Infrastructure

The COVID-19 public health emergency has underscored the importance of universally available, high-speed, reliable, and affordable broadband coverage as millions of Americans rely on the internet to participate in, among critical activities, remote school, healthcare, and work. Recognizing the need for such connectivity, the ARPA provides funds to State, territorial, local, and Tribal governments to make necessary investments in broadband infrastructure.

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) highlighted the growing necessity of broadband in daily lives through its analysis of NTIA Internet Use Survey data, noting that Americans turn to broadband internet access service for every facet of daily life including work, study, and healthcare.¹³⁹ With increased use of technology for daily activities and the movement by many businesses and schools to operating remotely during the pandemic, broadband has become even more critical for people across the country to carry out their daily lives.

By at least one measure, however, tens of millions of Americans live in areas where there is no broadband infrastructure that provides download speeds greater than 25 Mbps and upload speeds of 3 Mbps.¹⁴⁰ By contrast, as noted below, many households use upload and download speeds of 100 Mbps to meet their daily needs. Even in areas where broadband infrastructure

exists, broadband access may be out of reach for millions of Americans because it is unaffordable, as the United States has some of the highest broadband prices in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).¹⁴¹ There are disparities in availability as well; historically, Americans living in territories and Tribal lands as well as rural areas have disproportionately lacked sufficient broadband infrastructure.¹⁴² Moreover, rapidly growing demand has, and will likely continue to, quickly outpace infrastructure capacity, a phenomenon acknowledged by various states around the country that have set scalability requirements to account for this anticipated growth in demand.¹⁴³

The interim final rule provides that eligible investments in broadband are those that are designed to provide services meeting adequate speeds and are provided to unserved and underserved households and businesses. Understanding that States, territories, localities, and Tribal governments have a wide range of varied broadband infrastructure needs, the interim final rule provides award recipients with flexibility to identify the specific locations within their communities to be served and to otherwise design the project.

Under the interim final rule, eligible projects are expected to be designed to deliver, upon project completion, service that reliably meets or exceeds symmetrical upload and download speeds of 100 Mbps. There may be instances in which it would not be practicable for a project to deliver such service speeds because of the geography, topography, or excessive costs associated with such a project. In these instances, the affected project would be expected to be designed to deliver, upon project completion, service that reliably meets or exceeds 100 Mbps download and between at least 20 Mbps and 100 Mbps upload speeds and be scalable to

a minimum of 100 Mbps symmetrical for download and upload speeds.¹⁴⁴ In setting these standards, Treasury identified speeds necessary to ensure that broadband infrastructure is sufficient to enable users to generally meet household needs, including the ability to support the simultaneous use of work, education, and health applications, and also sufficiently robust to meet increasing household demands for bandwidth. Treasury also recognizes that different communities and their members may have a broad range of internet needs and that those needs may change over time.

In considering the appropriate speed requirements for eligible projects, Treasury considered estimates of typical households demands during the pandemic. Using the Federal Communication Commission's (FCC) Broadband Speed Guide, for example, a household with two telecommuters and two to three remote learners today are estimated to need 100 Mbps download to work simultaneously.¹⁴⁵ In households with more members, the demands may be greater, and in households with fewer members, the demands may be less.

In considering the appropriate speed requirements for eligible projects, Treasury also considered data usage patterns and how bandwidth needs have changed over time for U.S. households and businesses as people's use of technology in their daily lives has evolved. In the few years preceding the pandemic, market research data showed that average upload speeds in the United States surpassed over 10 Mbps in 2017¹⁴⁶ and continued to increase significantly, with the average upload speed as of November, 2019 increasing to 48.41 Mbps,¹⁴⁷ attributable, in part to a shift to using broadband and the internet by individuals and businesses

¹³⁹ See, e.g., <https://www.ntia.gov/blog/2020/more-half-american-households-used-internet-health-related-activities-2019-ntia-data-show>; <https://www.ntia.gov/blog/2020/nearly-third-american-employees-worked-remotely-2019-ntia-data-show>; and generally, <https://www.ntia.gov/data/digital-nation-data-explorer>.

¹⁴⁰ As an example, data from the Federal Communications Commission shows that as of June 2020, 9.07 percent of the U.S. population had no available cable or fiber broadband providers providing greater than 25 Mbps download speeds and 3 Mbps upload speeds. Availability was significantly less for rural versus urban populations, with 35.57 percent of the rural population lacking such access, compared with 2.57 percent of the urban population. Availability was also significantly less for tribal versus non-tribal populations, with 35.93 percent of the tribal population lacking such access, compared with 8.74 of the non-tribal population. Federal Communications Commission, Fixed Broadband Deployment, <https://broadbandmap.fcc.gov/#/> (last visited May 9, 2021).

¹⁴¹ How Do U.S. Internet Costs Compare To The Rest Of The World?, BroadbandSearch Blog Post, available at <https://www.broadbandsearch.net/blog/internet-costs-compared-worldwide>.

¹⁴² See, e.g., Federal Communications Commission, Fourteenth Broadband Deployment Report, available at <https://docs.fcc.gov/public/attachments/FCC-21-18A1.pdf>.

¹⁴³ See, e.g., Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity, Broadband Grants, h (last visited May 9, 2021), <https://www2.illinois.gov/dceo/ConnectIllinois/Pages/BroadbandGrants.aspx>; Kansas Office of Broadband Development, Broadband Acceleration Grant, <https://www.kansascommerce.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Broadband-Acceleration-Grant.pdf> (last visited May 9, 2021); New York State Association of Counties, Universal Broadband: Deploying High Speed Internet Access in NYS (Jul. 2017), [https://www.nysac.org/files/BroadbandUpdateReport2017\(1\).pdf](https://www.nysac.org/files/BroadbandUpdateReport2017(1).pdf).

¹⁴⁴ This scalability threshold is consistent with scalability requirements used in other jurisdictions. *Id.*

¹⁴⁵ Federal Communications Commission, Broadband Speed Guide, <https://www.fcc.gov/consumers/guides/broadband-speed-guide> (last visited Apr. 30, 2021).

¹⁴⁶ Letter from Lisa R. Youngers, President and CEO of Fiber Broadband Association to FCC, WC Docket No. 19-126 (filed Jan. 3, 2020), including an Appendix with research from RVA LLC, *Data Review Of The Importance of Upload Speeds* (Jan. 2020), and Ookla speed test data, available at <https://ecfsapi.fcc.gov/file/101030085118517/FCC%20RDOF%20Jan%203%20Ex%20Parte.pdf>. Additional information on historic growth in data usage is provided in Schools, Health & Libraries Broadband Coalition, *Common Sense Solutions for Closing the Digital Divide*, Apr. 29, 2021.

¹⁴⁷ *Id.* See also United States's Mobile and Broadband internet Speeds—Speedtest Global Index, available at <https://www.speedtest.net/global-index/united-states#fixed>.

to create and share content using video sharing, video conferencing, and other applications.¹⁴⁸

The increasing use of data accelerated markedly during the pandemic as households across the country became increasingly reliant on tools and applications that require greater internet capacity, both to download data but also to upload data. Sending information became as important as receiving it. A video consultation with a healthcare provider or participation by a child in a live classroom with a teacher and fellow students requires video to be sent and received simultaneously.¹⁴⁹ As an example, some video conferencing technology platforms indicate that download and upload speeds should be roughly equal to support two-way, interactive video meetings.¹⁵⁰ For both work and school, client materials or completed school assignments, which may be in the form of PDF files, videos, or graphic files, also need to be shared with others. This is often done by uploading materials to a collaboration site, and the upload speed available to a user can have a significant impact on the time it takes for the content to be shared with others.¹⁵¹ These activities require significant capacity from home internet connections to both download and upload data, especially when there are multiple individuals in one household engaging in these activities simultaneously.

This need for increased broadband capacity during the pandemic was reflected in increased usage patterns seen over the last year. As OpenVault noted in recent advisories, the pandemic significantly increased the amount of data users consume. Among data users observed by OpenVault, per-subscriber average data usage for the fourth quarter of 2020 was 482.6 gigabytes per month, representing a 40 percent increase over the 344 gigabytes consumed in the fourth quarter of 2019 and a 26 percent increase over the third quarter 2020 average of 383.8

¹⁴⁸ *Id.*

¹⁴⁹ One high definition Zoom meeting or class requires approximately 3.8 Mbps/3.0 Mbps (up/down).

¹⁵⁰ See, e.g., Zoom, System Requirements for Windows, macOS, and Linux, https://support.zoom.us/hc/en-us/articles/201362023-System-requirements-for-Windows-macOS-and-Linux#h_d278c327-e03d-4896-b19a-96a8f3c0c69c (last visited May 8, 2021).

¹⁵¹ By one estimate, to upload a one gigabit video file to YouTube would take 15 minutes at an upload speed of 10 Mbps compared with 1 minute, 30 seconds at an upload speed of 100 Mbps, and 30 seconds at an upload speed of 300 Mbps. *Reviews.org*: What is Symmetrical internet? (March 2020).

gigabytes.¹⁵² OpenVault also noted significant increases in upstream usage among the data users it observed, with upstream data usage growing 63 percent—from 19 gigabytes to 31 gigabytes—between December, 2019 and December, 2020.¹⁵³ According to an OECD Broadband statistic from June 2020, the largest percentage of U.S. broadband subscribers have services providing speeds between 100 Mbps and 1 Gbps.¹⁵⁴

Jurisdictions and Federal programs are increasingly responding to the growing demands of their communities for both heightened download and upload speeds. For example, Illinois now requires 100 Mbps symmetrical service as the construction standard for its state broadband grant programs. This standard is also consistent with speed levels, particularly download speed levels, prioritized by other Federal programs supporting broadband projects. Bids submitted as part of the FCC in its Rural Digital Opportunity Fund (RDOF), established to support the construction of broadband networks in rural communities across the country, are given priority if they offer faster service, with the service offerings of 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload being included in the “above baseline” performance tier set by the FCC.¹⁵⁵ The Broadband Infrastructure Program (BBIP)¹⁵⁶ of the Department of Commerce, which provides Federal funding to deploy broadband

¹⁵² OVBI: Covid-19 Drove 15 percent Increase in Broadband Traffic in 2020, OpenVault, Quarterly Advisory, (Feb. 10, 2021), available at <https://openvault.com/ovbi-covid-19-drove-15-increase-in-broadband-traffic-in-2020>; See OpenVault’s data set incorporates information on usage by subscribers across multiple continents, including North America and Europe. Additional data and detail on increases in the amount of data users consume and the broadband speeds they are using is provided in *OpenVault Broadband Insights Report Q4*, Quarterly Advisory (Feb. 10, 2021), available at <https://openvault.com/complimentary-report-4q20/>.

¹⁵³ OVBI Special Report: 202 Upstream Growth Nearly 4X of Pre-Pandemic Years, OpenVault, Quarterly Advisory, (April 1, 2020), available at <https://openvault.com/ovbi-special-report-2020-upstream-growth-rate-nearly-4x-of-pre-pandemic-years/>; Additional data is provided in *OpenVault Broadband Insights Pandemic Impact on Upstream Broadband Usage and Network Capacity*, available at <https://openvault.com/upstream-whitepaper/>.

¹⁵⁴ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, per speed tiers (June 2020), <https://www.oecd.org/sti/broadband/5.1-FixedBB-SpeedTiers-2020-06.xls> www.oecd.org/sti/broadband/broadband-statistics.

¹⁵⁵ *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund*, Report and Order, 35 FCC Rcd 686, 690, para. 9 (2020), available at <https://www.fcc.gov/document/fcc-launches-20-billion-rural-digital-opportunity-fund-0>.

¹⁵⁶ The BBIP was authorized by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, Section 905, Public Law 116–260, 134 Stat. 1182 (Dec. 27, 2020).

infrastructure to eligible service areas of the country also prioritizes projects designed to provide broadband service with a download speed of not less than 100 Mbps and an upload speed of not less than 20 Mbps.¹⁵⁷

The 100 Mbps upload and download speeds will support the increased and growing needs of households and businesses. Recognizing that, in some instances, 100 Mbps upload speed may be impracticable due to geographical, topographical, or financial constraints, the interim final rule permits upload speeds of between at least 20 Mbps and 100 Mbps in such instances. To provide for investments that will accommodate technologies requiring symmetry in download and upload speeds, as noted above, eligible projects that are not designed to deliver, upon project completion, service that reliably meets or exceeds symmetrical speeds of 100 Mbps because it would be impracticable to do so should be designed so that they can be scalable to such speeds. Recipients are also encouraged to prioritize investments in fiber optic infrastructure where feasible, as such advanced technology enables the next generation of application solutions for all communities.

Under the interim final rule, eligible projects are expected to focus on locations that are unserved or underserved. The interim final rule treats users as being unserved or underserved if they lack access to a wireline connection capable of reliably delivering at least minimum speeds of 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload as households and businesses lacking this level of access are generally not viewed as being able to originate and receive high-quality voice, data, graphics, and video telecommunications. This threshold is consistent with the FCC’s benchmark for an “advanced telecommunications capability.”¹⁵⁸ This threshold is also consistent with thresholds used in other Federal programs to identify eligible areas to be served by programs to improve broadband services. For example, in the FCC’s RDOF program, eligible areas include those without current (or already funded) access to terrestrial broadband service providing 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload speeds.¹⁵⁹ The Department of Commerce’s BBIP also considers households to be “unserved” generally if they lack access to broadband service

¹⁵⁷ Section 905(d)(4) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021.

¹⁵⁸ *Deployment Report*, *supra* note 142.

¹⁵⁹ *Rural Digital Opportunity Fund*, *supra* note 156.

with a download speed of not less than 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload, among other conditions. In selecting an area to be served by a project, recipients are encouraged to avoid investing in locations that have existing agreements to build reliable wireline service with minimum speeds of 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload by December 31, 2024, in order to avoid duplication of efforts and resources.

Recipients are also encouraged to consider ways to integrate affordability options into their program design. To meet the immediate needs of unserved and underserved households and businesses, recipients are encouraged to focus on projects that deliver a physical broadband connection by prioritizing projects that achieve last mile-connections. Treasury also encourages recipients to prioritize support for broadband networks owned, operated by, or affiliated with local governments, non-profits, and co-operatives—providers with less pressure to turn profits and with a commitment to serving entire communities.

Under sections 602(c)(1)(A) and 603(c)(1)(A), assistance to households facing negative economic impacts due to COVID-19 is also an eligible use, including internet access or digital literacy assistance. As discussed above, in considering whether a potential use is eligible under this category, a recipient must consider whether, and the extent to which, the household has experienced a negative economic impact from the pandemic.

Question 22: What are the advantages and disadvantages of setting minimum symmetrical download and upload speeds of 100 Mbps? What other minimum standards would be appropriate and why?

Question 23: Would setting such a minimum be impractical for particular types of projects? If so, where and on what basis should those projects be identified? How could such a standard be set while also taking into account the practicality of using this standard in particular types of projects? In addition to topography, geography, and financial factors, what other constraints, if any, are relevant to considering whether an investment is impracticable?

Question 24: What are the advantages and disadvantages of setting a minimum level of service at 100 Mbps download and 20 Mbps upload in projects where it is impracticable to set minimum symmetrical download and upload speeds of 100 Mbps? What are the advantages and disadvantages of setting a scalability requirement in these cases? What other minimum standards would be appropriate and why?

Question 25: What are the advantages and disadvantages of focusing these investments on those without access to a wireline connection that reliably delivers 25 Mbps download by 3 Mbps upload? Would another threshold be appropriate and why?

Question 26: What are the advantages and disadvantages of setting any particular threshold for identifying unserved or underserved areas, minimum speed standards or scalability minimum? Are there other standards that should be set (e.g., latency)? If so, why and how? How can such threshold, standards, or minimum be set in a way that balances the public's interest in making sure that reliable broadband services meeting the daily needs of all Americans are available throughout the country with the providing recipients flexibility to meet the varied needs of their communities?

III. Restrictions on Use

As discussed above, recipients have considerable flexibility to use Fiscal Recovery Funds to address the diverse needs of their communities. To ensure that payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds are used for these congressionally permitted purposes, the ARPA includes two provisions that further define the boundaries of the statute's eligible uses. Section 602(c)(2)(A) of the Act provides that States and territories may not "use the funds . . . to either directly or indirectly offset a reduction in . . . net tax revenue . . . resulting from a change in law, regulation, or administrative interpretation during the covered period that reduces any tax . . . or delays the imposition of any tax or tax increase." In addition, sections 602(c)(2)(B) and 603(c)(2) prohibit any recipient, including cities, nonentitlement units of government, and counties, from using Fiscal Recovery Funds for deposit into any pension fund. These restrictions support the use of funds for the congressionally permitted purposes described in Section II of this Supplementary Information by providing a backstop against the use of funds for purposes outside of the eligible use categories.

These provisions give force to Congress's clear intent that Fiscal Recovery Funds be spent within the four eligible uses identified in the statute—(1) to respond to the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts, (2) to provide premium pay to essential workers, (3) to provide government services to the extent of eligible governments' revenue losses, and (4) to make necessary water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure investments—and not otherwise. These

four eligible uses reflect Congress's judgment that the Fiscal Recovery Funds should be expended in particular ways that support recovery from the COVID-19 public health emergency. The further restrictions reflect Congress's judgment that tax cuts and pension deposits do not fall within these eligible uses. The interim final rule describes how Treasury will identify when such uses have occurred and how it will recoup funds put toward these impermissible uses and, as discussed in Section VIII of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**, establishes a reporting framework for monitoring the use of Fiscal Recovery Funds for eligible uses.

A. Deposit Into Pension Funds

The statute provides that recipients may not use Fiscal Recovery Funds for "deposit into any pension fund." For the reasons discussed below, Treasury interprets "deposit" in this context to refer to an extraordinary payment into a pension fund for the purpose of reducing an accrued, unfunded liability. More specifically, the interim final rule does not permit this assistance to be used to make a payment into a pension fund if both:

1. The payment reduces a liability incurred prior to the start of the COVID-19 public health emergency, and
2. the payment occurs outside the recipient's regular timing for making such payments.

Under this interpretation, a "deposit" is distinct from a "payroll contribution," which occurs when employers make payments into pension funds on regular intervals, with contribution amounts based on a predetermined percentage of employees' wages and salaries.

As discussed above, eligible uses for premium pay and responding to the negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency include hiring and compensating public sector employees. Interpreting the scope of "deposit" to exclude contributions that are part of payroll contributions is more consistent with these eligible uses and would reduce administrative burden for recipients. Accordingly, if an employee's wages and salaries are an eligible use of Fiscal Recovery Funds, recipients may treat the employee's covered benefits as an eligible use of Fiscal Recovery Funds. For purposes of the Fiscal Recovery Funds, covered benefits include costs of all types of leave (vacation, family-related, sick, military, bereavement, sabbatical, jury duty), employee insurance (health, life, dental, vision), retirement (pensions, 401(k)), unemployment benefit plans

(Federal and State), workers' compensation insurance, and Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes (which includes Social Security and Medicare taxes).

Treasury anticipates that this approach to employees' covered benefits will be comprehensive and, for employees whose wage and salary costs are eligible expenses, will allow all covered benefits listed in the previous paragraph to be eligible under the Fiscal Recovery Funds. Treasury expects that this will minimize the administrative burden on recipients by treating all the specified covered benefit types as eligible expenses, for employees whose wage and salary costs are eligible expenses.

Question 27: Beyond a "deposit" and a "payroll contribution," are there other types of payments into a pension fund that Treasury should consider?

B. Offset a Reduction in Net Tax Revenue

For States and territories (recipient governments¹⁶⁰), section 602(c)(2)(A)—the offset provision—prohibits the use of Fiscal Recovery Funds to directly or indirectly offset a reduction in net tax revenue resulting from a change in law, regulation, or administrative interpretation¹⁶¹ during the covered period. If a State or territory uses Fiscal Recovery Funds to offset a reduction in net tax revenue, the ARPA provides that the State or territory must repay to the Treasury an amount equal to the lesser of (i) the amount of the applicable reduction attributable to the impermissible offset and (ii) the amount received by the State or territory under the ARPA. See Section IV of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**. As discussed below Section IV of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**, a State or territory that chooses to use Fiscal Recovery Funds to offset a reduction in net tax revenue does not forfeit its entire allocation of Fiscal Recovery Funds (unless it misused the full allocation to offset a reduction in net tax revenue) or any non-ARPA funding received.

The interim final rule implements these conditions by establishing a framework for States and territories to determine the cost of changes in law, regulation, or interpretation that reduce tax revenue and to identify and value the sources of funds that will offset—

i.e., cover the cost of—any reduction in net tax revenue resulting from such changes. A recipient government would only be considered to have used Fiscal Recovery Funds to offset a reduction in net tax revenue resulting from changes in law, regulation, or interpretation if, and to the extent that, the recipient government could not identify sufficient funds from sources other than the Fiscal Recovery Funds to offset the reduction in net tax revenue. If sufficient funds from other sources cannot be identified to cover the full cost of the reduction in net tax revenue resulting from changes in law, regulation, or interpretation, the remaining amount not covered by these sources will be considered to have been offset by Fiscal Recovery Funds, in contravention of the offset provision.

The interim final rule recognizes three sources of funds that may offset a reduction in net tax revenue other than Fiscal Recovery Funds—organic growth, increases in revenue (*e.g.*, an increase in a tax rate), and certain cuts in spending.

In order to reduce burden, the interim final rule's approach also incorporates the types of information and modeling already used by States and territories in their own fiscal and budgeting processes. By incorporating existing budgeting processes and capabilities, States and territories will be able to assess and evaluate the relationship of tax and budget decisions to uses of the Fiscal Recovery Funds based on information they likely have or can obtain. This approach ensures that recipient governments have the information they need to understand the implications of their decisions regarding the use of the Fiscal Recovery Funds—and, in particular, whether they are using the funds to directly or indirectly offset a reduction in net tax revenue, making them potentially subject to recoupment.

Reporting on both the eligible uses and on a State's or territory's covered tax changes that would reduce tax revenue will enable identification of, and recoupment for, use of Fiscal Recovery Funds to directly offset reductions in tax revenue resulting from tax relief. Moreover, this approach recognizes that, because money is fungible, even if Fiscal Recovery Funds are not explicitly or directly used to cover the costs of changes that reduce net tax revenue, those funds may be used in a manner inconsistent with the statute by indirectly being used to substitute for the State's or territory's funds that would otherwise have been needed to cover the costs of the reduction. By focusing on the cost of changes that reduce net tax revenue—and how a recipient government is

offsetting those reductions in constructing its budget over the covered period—the framework prevents efforts to use Fiscal Recovery Funds to indirectly offset reductions in net tax revenue for which the recipient government has not identified other offsetting sources of funding.

As discussed in greater detail below in this preamble, the framework set forth in the interim final rule establishes a step-by-step process for determining whether, and the extent to which, Fiscal Recovery Funds have been used to offset a reduction in net tax revenue. Based on information reported annually by the recipient government:

- First, each year, each recipient government will identify and value the changes in law, regulation, or interpretation that would result in a reduction in net tax revenue, as it would in the ordinary course of its budgeting process. The sum of these values in the year for which the government is reporting is the amount it needs to "pay for" with sources other than Fiscal Recovery Funds (total value of revenue reducing changes).

- Second, the interim final rule recognizes that it may be difficult to predict how a change would affect net tax revenue in future years and, accordingly, provides that if the total value of the changes in the year for which the recipient government is reporting is below a *de minimis* level, as discussed below, the recipient government need not identify any sources of funding to pay for revenue reducing changes and will not be subject to recoupment.

- Third, a recipient government will consider the amount of actual tax revenue recorded in the year for which they are reporting. If the recipient government's actual tax revenue is greater than the amount of tax revenue received by the recipient for the fiscal year ending 2019, adjusted annually for inflation, the recipient government will not be considered to have violated the offset provision because there will not have been a reduction in net tax revenue.

- Fourth, if the recipient government's actual tax revenue is less than the amount of tax revenue received by the recipient government for the fiscal year ending 2019, adjusted annually for inflation, in the reporting year the recipient government will identify any sources of funds that have been used to permissibly offset the total value of covered tax changes other than Fiscal Recovery Funds. These are:

- State or territory tax changes that would increase any source of general

¹⁶⁰ In this sub-section, "recipient governments" refers only to States and territories. In other sections, "recipient governments" refers more broadly to eligible governments receiving funding from the Fiscal Recovery Funds.

¹⁶¹ For brevity, referred to as "changes in law, regulation, or interpretation" for the remainder of this preamble.

fund revenue, such as a change that would increase a tax rate; and

- Spending cuts in areas not being replaced by Fiscal Recovery Funds.

The recipient government will calculate the value of revenue reduction remaining after applying these sources of offsetting funding to the total value of revenue reducing changes—that, is, how much of the tax change has not been paid for. The recipient government will then compare that value to the difference between the baseline and actual tax revenue. A recipient government will not be required to repay to the Treasury an amount that is greater than the recipient government's actual tax revenue shortfall relative to the baseline (*i.e.*, fiscal year 2019 tax revenue adjusted for inflation). This “revenue reduction cap,” together with Step 3, ensures that recipient governments can use organic revenue growth to offset the cost of revenue reductions.

- Finally, if there are any amounts that could be subject to recoupment, Treasury will provide notice to the recipient government of such amounts. This process is discussed in greater detail in Section IV of this

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.

Together, these steps allow Treasury to identify the amount of reduction in net tax revenue that both is attributable to covered changes and has been directly or indirectly offset with Fiscal Recovery Funds. This process ensures Fiscal Recovery Funds are used in a manner consistent with the statute's defined eligible uses and the offset provision's limitation on these eligible uses, while avoiding undue interference with State and territory decisions regarding tax and spending policies.

The interim final rule also implements a process for recouping Fiscal Recovery Funds that were used to offset reductions in net tax revenue, including the calculation of any amounts that may be subject to recoupment, a process for a recipient government to respond to a notice of recoupment, and clarification regarding amounts excluded from recoupment. See Section IV of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.**

The interim final rule includes several definitions that are applicable to the implementation of the offset provision.

Covered change. The offset provision is triggered by a reduction in net tax revenue resulting from “a change in law, regulation, or administrative interpretation.” A covered change includes any final legislative or regulatory action, a new or changed administrative interpretation, and the phase-in or taking effect of any statute

or rule where the phase-in or taking effect was not prescribed prior to the start of the covered period. Changed administrative interpretations would not include corrections to replace prior inaccurate interpretations; such corrections would instead be treated as changes implementing legislation enacted or regulations issued prior to the covered period; the operative change in those circumstances is the underlying legislation or regulation that occurred prior to the covered period. Moreover, only the changes within the control of the State or territory are considered covered changes. Covered changes do not include a change in rate that is triggered automatically and based on statutory or regulatory criteria in effect prior to the covered period. For example, a state law that sets its earned income tax credit (EITC) at a fixed percentage of the Federal EITC will see its EITC payments automatically increase—and thus its tax revenue reduced—because of the Federal Government's expansion of the EITC in the ARPA.¹⁶² This would not be considered a covered change. In addition, the offset provision applies only to actions for which the change in policy occurs during the covered period; it excludes regulations or other actions that implement a change or law substantively enacted prior to March 3, 2021. Finally, Treasury has determined and previously announced that income tax changes—even those made during the covered period—that simply conform with recent changes in Federal law (including those to conform to recent changes in Federal taxation of unemployment insurance benefits and taxation of loan forgiveness under the Paycheck Protection Program) are permissible under the offset provision.

Baseline. For purposes of measuring a reduction in net tax revenue, the interim final rule measures actual changes in tax revenue relative to a revenue baseline (baseline). The baseline will be calculated as fiscal year 2019 (FY 2019) tax revenue indexed for inflation in each year of the covered period, with inflation calculated using the Bureau of Economic Analysis's Implicit Price Deflator.¹⁶³

FY 2019 was chosen as the starting year for the baseline because it is the last full fiscal year prior to the COVID–

19 public health emergency.¹⁶⁴ This baseline year is consistent with the approach directed by the ARPA in sections 602(c)(1)(C) and 603(c)(1)(C), which identify the “most recent full fiscal year of the [State, territory, or Tribal government] prior to the emergency” as the comparator for measuring revenue loss. U.S. gross domestic product is projected to rebound to pre-pandemic levels in 2021,¹⁶⁵ suggesting that an FY 2019 pre-pandemic baseline is a reasonable comparator for future revenue levels. The FY 2019 baseline revenue will be adjusted annually for inflation to allow for direct comparison of actual tax revenue in each year (reported in nominal terms) to baseline revenue in common units of measurement; without inflation adjustment, each dollar of reported actual tax revenue would be worth less than each dollar of baseline revenue expressed in 2019 terms.

Reporting year. The interim final rule defines “reporting year” as a single year within the covered period, aligned to the current fiscal year of the recipient government during the covered period, for which a recipient government reports the value of covered changes and any sources of offsetting revenue increases (“in-year” value), regardless of when those changes were enacted. For the fiscal years ending in 2021 or 2025 (partial years), the term “reporting year” refers to the portion of the year falling within the covered period. For example, the reporting year for a fiscal year beginning July 2020 and ending June 2021 would be from March 3, 2021 to July 2021.

Tax revenue. The interim final rule's definition of “tax revenue” is based on the Census Bureau's definition of taxes, used for its Annual Survey of State Government Finances.¹⁶⁶ It provides a consistent, well-established definition with which States and territories will be familiar and is consistent with the approach taken in Section II.C of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** describing the implementation of sections 602(c)(1)(C) and 603(c)(1)(C) of the Act, regarding revenue loss. Consistent with the approach described in Section II.C of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**, tax

¹⁶⁴ Using Fiscal Year 2019 is consistent with section 602 as Congress provided for using that baseline for determining the impact of revenue loss affecting the provision of government services. See section 602(c)(1)(C).

¹⁶⁵ Congressional Budget Office, An Overview of the Economic Outlook: 2021 to 2031 (February 1, 2021), available at <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/56965>.

¹⁶⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances Glossary, <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/state/about/glossary.html> (last visited Apr. 30, 2021).

¹⁶² See, e.g., Tax Policy Center, How do state earned income tax credits work?, <https://www.taxpolicycenter.org/briefing-book/how-do-state-earned-income-tax-credits-work/> (last visited May 9, 2021).

¹⁶³ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, GDP Price Deflator, <https://www.bea.gov/data/prices-inflation/gdp-price-deflator> (last visited May 9, 2021).

revenue does not include revenue taxed and collected by a different unit of government (e.g., revenue from taxes levied by a local government and transferred to a recipient government).

Framework. The interim final rule provides a step-by-step framework, to be used in each reporting year, to calculate whether the offset provision applies to a State's or territory's use of Fiscal Recovery Funds:

(1) *Covered changes that reduce tax revenue.* For each reporting year, a recipient government will identify and value covered changes that the recipient government predicts will have the effect of reducing tax revenue in a given reporting year, similar to the way it would in the ordinary course of its budgeting process. The value of these covered changes may be reported based on estimated values produced by a budget model, incorporating reasonable assumptions, that aligns with the recipient government's existing approach for measuring the effects of fiscal policies, and that measures relative to a current law baseline. The covered changes may also be reported based on actual values using a statistical methodology to isolate the change in year-over-year revenue attributable to the covered change(s), relative to the current law baseline prior to the change(s). Further, estimation approaches should not use dynamic methodologies that incorporate the projected effects of macroeconomic growth because macroeconomic growth is accounted for separately in the framework. Relative to these dynamic scoring methodologies, scoring methodologies that do not incorporate projected effects of macroeconomic growth rely on fewer assumptions and thus provide greater consistency among States and territories. Dynamic scoring that incorporates macroeconomic growth may also increase the likelihood of underestimation of the cost of a reduction in tax revenue.

In general and where possible, reporting should be produced by the agency of the recipient government responsible for estimating the costs and effects of fiscal policy changes. This approach offers recipient governments the flexibility to determine their reporting methodology based on their existing budget scoring practices and capabilities. In addition, the approach of using the projected value of changes in law that enact fiscal policies to estimate the net effect of such policies is consistent with the way many States

and territories already consider tax changes.¹⁶⁷

(2) *In excess of the de minimis.* The recipient government will next calculate the total value of all covered changes in the reporting year resulting in revenue reductions, identified in Step 1. If the total value of the revenue reductions resulting from these changes is below the de minimis level, the recipient government will be deemed not to have any revenue-reducing changes for the purpose of determining the recognized net reduction. If the total is above the de minimis level, the recipient government must identify sources of in-year revenue to cover the full costs of changes that reduce tax revenue.

The de minimis level is calculated as 1 percent of the reporting year's baseline. Treasury recognizes that, pursuant to their taxing authority, States and territories may make many small changes to alter the composition of their tax revenues or implement other policies with marginal effects on tax revenues. They may also make changes based on projected revenue effects that turn out to differ from actual effects, unintentionally resulting in minor revenue changes that are not fairly described as "resulting from" tax law changes. The de minimis level recognizes the inherent challenges and uncertainties that recipient governments face, and thus allows relatively small reductions in tax revenue without consequence. Treasury determined the 1 percent level by assessing the historical effects of state-level tax policy changes in state EITCs implemented to effect policy goals other than reducing net tax revenues.¹⁶⁸ The 1 percent de minimis level reflects the historical reductions in revenue due to minor changes in state fiscal policies.

(3) *Safe harbor.* The recipient government will then compare the reporting year's actual tax revenue to the baseline. If actual tax revenue is greater than the baseline, Treasury will deem the recipient government not to have any recognized net reduction for the reporting year, and therefore to be in a safe harbor and outside the ambit of the offset provision. This approach is consistent with the ARPA, which contemplates recoupment of Fiscal Recovery Funds only in the event that

such funds are used to offset a reduction in net tax revenue. If net tax revenue has not been reduced, this provision does not apply. In the event that actual tax revenue is above the baseline, the organic revenue growth that has occurred, plus any other revenue-raising changes, by definition must have been enough to offset the in-year costs of the covered changes.

(4) *Consideration of other sources of funding.* Next, the recipient government will identify and calculate the total value of changes that could pay for revenue reduction due to covered changes and sum these items. This amount can be used to pay for up to the total value of revenue-reducing changes in the reporting year. These changes consist of two categories:

(a) *Tax and other increases in revenue.* The recipient government must identify and consider covered changes in policy that the recipient government predicts will have the effect of increasing general revenue in a given reporting year. As when identifying and valuing covered changes that reduce tax revenue, the value of revenue-raising changes may be reported based on estimated values produced by a budget model, incorporating reasonable assumptions, aligned with the recipient government's existing approach for measuring the effects of fiscal policies, and measured relative to a current law baseline, or based on actual values using a statistical methodology to isolate the change in year-over-year revenue attributable to the covered change(s). Further, and as discussed above, estimation approaches should not use dynamic scoring methodologies that incorporate the effects of macroeconomic growth because growth is accounted for separately under the interim final rule. In general and where possible, reporting should be produced by the agency of the recipient government responsible for estimating the costs and effects of fiscal policy changes. This approach offers recipient governments the flexibility to determine their reporting methodology based on their existing budget scoring practices and capabilities.

(b) *Covered spending cuts.* A recipient government also may cut spending in certain areas to pay for covered changes that reduce tax revenue, up to the amount of the recipient government's net reduction in total spending as described below. These changes must be reductions in government outlays not in an area where the recipient government has spent Fiscal Recovery Funds. To better align with existing reporting and accounting, the interim final rule considers the department, agency, or

¹⁶⁷ See, e.g., Megan Randall & Kim Rueben, Tax Policy Center, Sustainable Budgeting in the States: Evidence on State Budget Institutions and Practices (Nov. 2017), available at https://www.taxpolicycenter.org/sites/default/files/publication/149186/sustainable-budgeting-in-the-states_1.pdf.

¹⁶⁸ Data provided by the Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center for state-level EITC changes for 2004–2017.

authority from which spending has been cut and whether the recipient government has spent Fiscal Recovery Funds on that same department, agency, or authority. This approach was selected to allow recipient governments to report how Fiscal Recovery Funds have been spent using reporting units already incorporated into their budgeting process. If they have not spent Fiscal Recovery Funds in a department, agency, or authority, the full amount of the reduction in spending counts as a covered spending cut, up to the recipient government's net reduction in total spending. If they have, the Fiscal Recovery Funds generally would be deemed to have replaced the amount of spending cut and only reductions in spending above the amount of Fiscal Recovery Funds spent on the department, agency, or authority would count.

To calculate the amount of spending cuts that are available to offset a reduction in tax revenue, the recipient government must first consider whether there has been a reduction in total net spending, excluding Fiscal Recovery Funds (net reduction in total spending). This approach ensures that reported spending cuts actually create fiscal space, rather than simply offsetting other spending increases. A net reduction in total spending is measured as the difference between total spending in each reporting year, excluding Fiscal Recovery Funds spent, relative to total spending for the recipient's fiscal year ending in 2019, adjusted for inflation. Measuring reductions in spending relative to 2019 reflects the fact that the fiscal space created by a spending cut persists so long as spending remains below its original level, even if it does not decline further, relative to the same amount of revenue. Measuring spending cuts from year to year would, by contrast, not recognize any available funds to offset revenue reductions unless spending continued to decline, failing to reflect the actual availability of funds created by a persistent change and limiting the discretion of States and territories. In general and where possible, reporting should be produced by the agency of the recipient government responsible for estimating the costs and effects of fiscal policy changes. Treasury chose this approach because while many recipient governments may score budget legislation using projections, spending cuts are readily observable using actual values.

This approach—allowing only spending reductions in areas where the recipient government has not spent Fiscal Recovery Funds to be used as an

offset for a reduction in net tax revenue—aims to prevent recipient governments from using Fiscal Recovery Funds to supplant State or territory funding in the eligible use areas, and then use those State or territory funds to offset tax cuts. Such an approach helps ensure that Fiscal Recovery Funds are not used to “indirectly” offset revenue reductions due to covered changes.

In order to help ensure recipient governments use Fiscal Recovery Funds in a manner consistent with the prescribed eligible uses and do not use Fiscal Recovery Funds to indirectly offset a reduction in net tax revenue resulting from a covered change, Treasury will monitor changes in spending throughout the covered period. If, over the course of the covered period, a spending cut is subsequently replaced with Fiscal Recovery Funds and used to indirectly offset a reduction in net tax revenue resulting from a covered change, Treasury may consider such change to be an evasion of the restrictions of the offset provision and seek recoupment of such amounts.

(5) *Identification of amounts subject to recoupment.* If a recipient government (i) reports covered changes that reduce tax revenue (Step 1); (ii) to a degree greater than the de minimis (Step 2); (iii) has experienced a reduction in net tax revenue (Step 3); and (iv) lacks sufficient revenue from other, permissible sources to pay for the entirety of the reduction (Step 4), then the recipient government will be considered to have used Fiscal Recovery Funds to offset a reduction in net tax revenue, up to the amount that revenue has actually declined. That is, the maximum value of reduction in revenue due to covered changes which a recipient government must cover is capped at the difference between the baseline and actual tax revenue.¹⁶⁹ In the event that the baseline is above actual tax revenue and the difference between them is less than the sum of revenue reducing changes that are not paid for with other, permissible sources, organic revenue growth has implicitly offset a portion of the reduction. For example, if a recipient government reduces tax revenue by \$1 billion, makes no other changes, and experiences revenue growth driven by organic economic growth worth \$500 million, it need only pay for the remaining \$500 million with sources other than Fiscal Recovery Funds. The revenue reduction cap implements this

¹⁶⁹ This cap is applied in § 35.8(c) of the interim final rule, calculating the amount of funds used in violation of the tax offset provision.

approach for permitting organic revenue growth to cover the cost of tax cuts.

Finally, as discussed further in Section IV of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**, a recipient government may request reconsideration of any amounts identified as subject to recoupment under this framework. This process ensures that all relevant facts and circumstances, including information regarding planned spending cuts and budgeting assumptions, are considered prior to a determination that an amount must be repaid. Amounts subject to recoupment are calculated on an annual basis; amounts recouped in one year cannot be returned if the State or territory subsequently reports an increase in net tax revenue.

To facilitate the implementation of the framework above, and in addition to reporting required on eligible uses, in each year of the reporting period, each State and territory will report to Treasury the following items:

- Actual net tax revenue for the reporting year;
- Each revenue-reducing change made to date during the covered period and the in-year value of each change;
- Each revenue-raising change made to date during the covered period and the in-year value of each change;
- Each covered spending cut made to date during the covered period, the in-year value of each cut, and documentation demonstrating that each spending cut is covered as prescribed under the interim final rule;

Treasury will provide additional guidance and instructions the reporting requirements at a later date.

Question 28: Does the interim final rule's definition of tax revenue accord with existing State and territorial practice and, if not, are there other definitions or elements Treasury should consider? Discuss why or why not.

Question 29: The interim final rule permits certain spending cuts to cover the costs of reductions in tax revenue, including cuts in a department, agency, or authority in which the recipient government is not using Fiscal Recovery Funds. How should Treasury and recipient governments consider the scope of a department, agency, or authority for the use of funds to ensure spending cuts are not being substituted with Fiscal Recovery Funds while also avoiding an overbroad definition of that captures spending that is, in fact, distinct?

Question 30: Discuss the budget scoring methodologies currently used by States and territories. How should the interim final rule take into consideration differences in approaches? Please discuss the use of

practices including but not limited to macrodynamic scoring, microdynamic scoring, and length of budget windows.

Question 31: If a recipient government has a balanced budget requirement, how will that requirement impact its use of Fiscal Recovery Funds and ability to implement this framework?

Question 32: To implement the framework described above, the interim final rule establishes certain reporting requirements. To what extent do recipient governments already produce this information and on what timeline? Discuss ways that Treasury and recipient governments may better rely on information already produced, while ensuring a consistent application of the framework.

Question 33: Discuss States' and territories' ability to produce the figures and numbers required for reporting under the interim final rule. What additional reporting tools, such as a standardized template, would facilitate States' and territories' ability to complete the reporting required under the interim final rule?

C. Other Restrictions on Use

Payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds are also subject to pre-existing limitations provided in other Federal statutes and regulations and may not be used as non-Federal match for other Federal programs whose statute or regulations bar the use of Federal funds to meet matching requirements. For example, payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds may not be used to satisfy the State share of Medicaid.¹⁷⁰

As provided for in the award terms, payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds as a general matter will be subject to the provisions of the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (2 CFR part 200) (the Uniform Guidance), including the cost principles and restrictions on general provisions for selected items of cost.

D. Timeline for Use of Fiscal Recovery Funds

Section 602(c)(1) and section 603(c)(1) require that payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds be used only to cover costs incurred by the State, territory, Tribal government, or local government by December 31, 2024. Similarly, the CARES Act provided that payments from the CRF be used to cover costs incurred by December 31, 2021.¹⁷¹ The

definition of “incurred” does not have a clear meaning. With respect to the CARES Act, on the understanding that the CRF was intended to be used to meet relatively short-term needs, Treasury interpreted this requirement to mean that, for a cost to be considered to have been incurred, performance of the service or delivery of the goods acquired must occur by December 31, 2021. In contrast, the ARPA, passed at a different stage of the COVID–19 public health emergency, was intended to provide more general fiscal relief over a broader timeline. In addition, the ARPA expressly permits the use of Fiscal Recovery Funds for improvements to water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure, which entail a longer timeframe. In recognition of this, Treasury is interpreting the requirement in section 602 and section 603 that costs be incurred by December 31, 2024, to require only that recipients have obligated the Fiscal Recovery Funds by such date. The interim final rule adopts a definition of “obligation” that is based on the definition used for purposes of the Uniform Guidance, which will allow for uniform administration of this requirement and is a definition with which most recipients will be familiar.

Payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds are grants provided to recipients to mitigate the fiscal effects of the COVID–19 public health emergency and to respond to the public health emergency, consistent with the eligible uses enumerated in sections 602(c)(1) and 603(c)(1).¹⁷² As such, these funds are intended to provide economic stimulus in areas still recovering from the economic effects of the pandemic. In implementing and interpreting these provisions, including what it means to “respond to” the COVID–19 public health emergency, Treasury takes into consideration pre-pandemic facts and circumstances (e.g., average revenue growth prior to the pandemic) as well as impact of the pandemic that predate the enactment of the ARPA (e.g., replenishing Unemployment Trust balances drawn during the pandemic). While assessing the effects of the COVID–19 public health emergency necessarily takes into consideration the facts and circumstances that predate the ARPA, use of Fiscal Recovery Funds is forward looking.

As discussed above, recipients are permitted to use payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds to respond to the public health emergency, to respond to workers performing essential work by providing premium pay or providing

grants to eligible employers, and to make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure, which all relate to prospective uses. In addition, sections 602(c)(1)(C) and 603(c)(1)(C) permit recipients to use Fiscal Recovery Funds for the provision of government services. This clause provides that the amount of funds that may be used for this purpose is measured by reference to the reduction in revenue due to the public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year, but this reference does not relate to the period during which recipients may use the funds, which instead refers to prospective uses, consistent with the other eligible uses.

Although as discussed above the eligible uses of payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds are all prospective in nature, Treasury considers the beginning of the covered period for purposes of determining compliance with section 602(c)(2)(A) to be the relevant reference point for this purpose. The interim final rule thus permits funds to be used to cover costs incurred beginning on March 3, 2021. This aligns the period for use of Fiscal Recovery Funds with the period during which these funds may not be used to offset reductions in net tax revenue. Permitting Fiscal Recovery Funds to be used to cover costs incurred beginning on this date will also mean that recipients that began incurring costs in the anticipation of enactment of the ARPA and in advance of the issuance of this rule and receipt of payment from the Fiscal Recovery Funds would be able to cover them using these payments.¹⁷³

As set forth in the award terms, the period of performance will run until December 31, 2026, which will provide recipients a reasonable amount of time to complete projects funded with payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds.

IV. Recoupment Process

Under the ARPA, failure to comply with the restrictions on use contained in sections 602(c) and 603(c) of the Act may result in recoupment of funds.¹⁷⁴ The interim final rule implements these provisions by establishing a process for recoupment.

Identification and Notice of Violations. Failure to comply with the restrictions on use will be identified based on reporting provided by the

¹⁷³ Given the nature of this program, recipients will not be permitted to use funds to cover pre-award costs, *i.e.*, those incurred prior to March 3, 2021.

¹⁷⁴ Sections 602(e) and 603(e) of the Act.

¹⁷⁰ See 42 CFR 433.51 and 45 CFR 75.306.

¹⁷¹ Section 1001 of Division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 amended section 601(d)(3) of the Act by extending the end of the covered period for CRF expenditures from December 30, 2020 to December 31, 2021.

¹⁷² Sections 602(a), 603(a), 602(c)(1) and 603(c)(1) of the Act.

recipient. As discussed further in Sections III.B and VIII of this SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION, Treasury will collect information regarding eligible uses on a quarterly basis and on the tax offset provision on an annual basis. Treasury also may consider other information in identifying a violation, such as information provided by members of the public. If Treasury identifies a violation, it will provide written notice to the recipient along with an explanation of such amounts.

Request for Reconsideration. Under the interim final rule, a recipient may submit a request for reconsideration of any amounts identified in the notice provided by Treasury. This reconsideration process provides a recipient the opportunity to submit additional information it believes supports its request in light of the notice of recoupment, including, for example, additional information regarding the recipient's use of Fiscal Recovery Funds or its tax revenues. The process also provides the Secretary with an opportunity to consider all information relevant to whether a violation has occurred, and if so, the appropriate amount for recoupment.

The interim final rule also establishes requirements for the timing of a request for reconsideration. Specifically, if a recipient wishes to request reconsideration of any amounts identified in the notice, the recipient must submit a written request for reconsideration to the Secretary within 60 calendar days of receipt of such notice. The request must include an explanation of why the recipient believes that the finding of a violation or recoupable amount identified in the notice of recoupment should be reconsidered. To facilitate the Secretary's review of a recipient's request for reconsideration, the request should identify all supporting reasons for the request. Within 60 calendar days of receipt of the recipient's request for reconsideration, the recipient will be notified of the Secretary's decision to affirm, withdraw, or modify the notice of recoupment. Such notification will include an explanation of the decision, including responses to the recipient's supporting reasons and consideration of additional information provided.

The process and timeline established by the interim final rule are intended to provide the recipient with an adequate opportunity to fully present any issues or arguments in response to the notice of recoupment.¹⁷⁵ This process will allow the Secretary to respond to the

issues and considerations raised in the request for reconsideration taking into account the information and arguments presented by the recipient along with any other relevant information.

Repayment. Finally, the interim final rule provides that any amounts subject to recoupment must be repaid within 120 calendar days of receipt of any final notice of recoupment or, if the recipient has not requested reconsideration, within 120 calendar days of the initial notice provided by the Secretary.

Question 34: Discuss the timeline for requesting reconsideration under the interim final rule. What, if any, challenges does this timeline present?

V. Payments in Tranches to Local Governments and Certain States

Section 603 of the Act provides that the Secretary will make payments to local governments in two tranches, with the second tranche being paid twelve months after the first payment. In addition, section 602(b)(6)(A)(ii) provides that the Secretary may withhold payment of up to 50 percent of the amount allocated to each State and territory for a period of up to twelve months from the date on which the State or territory provides its certification to the Secretary. Any such withholding for a State or territory is required to be based on the unemployment rate in the State or territory as of the date of the certification.

The Secretary has determined to provide in this interim final rule for withholding of 50 percent of the amount of Fiscal Recovery Funds allocated to all States (and the District of Columbia) other than those with an unemployment rate that is 2.0 percentage points or more above its pre-pandemic (*i.e.*, February 2020) level. The Secretary will refer to the latest available monthly data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics as of the date the certification is provided. Based on data available at the time of public release of this interim final rule, this threshold would result in a majority of States being paid in two tranches.

Splitting payments for the majority of States is consistent with the requirement in section 603 of the Act to make payments from the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund to local governments in two tranches.¹⁷⁶

¹⁷⁶ With respect to Federal financial assistance more generally, States are subject to the requirements of the Cash Management Improvement Act (CMIA), under which Federal funds are drawn upon only on an as needed basis and States are required to remit interest on unused balances to Treasury. Given the statutory requirement for Treasury to make payments to States within a certain period, these requirements

Splitting payments to States into two tranches will help encourage recipients to adapt, as necessary, to new developments that could arise over the coming twelve months, including potential changes to the nature of the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts. While the U.S. economy has been recovering and adding jobs in aggregate, there is still considerable uncertainty in the economic outlook and the interaction between the pandemic and the economy.¹⁷⁷ For these reasons, Treasury believes it will be appropriate for a majority of recipients to adapt their plans as the recovery evolves. For example, a faster-than-expected economic recovery in 2021 could lead a recipient to dedicate more Fiscal Recovery Funds to longer-term investments starting in 2022. In contrast, a slower-than-expected economic recovery in 2021 could lead a recipient to use additional funds for near-term stimulus in 2022.

At the same time, the statute contemplates the possibility that elevated unemployment in certain States could justify a single payment. Elevated unemployment is indicative of a greater need to assist unemployed workers and stimulate a faster economic recovery. For this reason, the interim final rule provides that States and territories with an increase in their unemployment rate over a specified threshold may receive a single payment, with the expectation that a single tranche will better enable these States and territories to take additional immediate action to aid the unemployed and strengthen their economies.

Following the initial pandemic-related spike in unemployment in 2020, States' unemployment rates have been trending back towards pre-pandemic levels. However, some States' labor markets are healing more slowly than others. Moreover, States varied widely in their pre-pandemic levels of unemployment, and some States remain substantially further from their pre-

of the CMIA and Treasury's implementing regulations at 31 CFR part 205 will not apply to payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds. Providing funding in two tranches to the majority of States reflects, to the maximum extent permitted by section 602 of the Act, the general principles of Federal cash management and stewardship of Federal funding, yet will be much less restrictive than the usual requirements to which States are subject.

¹⁷⁷ The potential course of the virus, and its impact on the economy, has contributed to a heightened degree of uncertainty relative to prior periods. *See, e.g.*, Dave Altig et al., Economic uncertainty before and during the COVID-19 pandemic, *J. of Public Econ.* (Nov. 2020), available at <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0047272720301389>.

¹⁷⁵ The interim final rule also provides that Treasury may extend any deadlines.

pandemic starting point. Consequently, Treasury is delineating States with significant remaining elevation in the unemployment rate, based on the net difference to pre-pandemic levels.

Treasury has established that significant remaining elevation in the unemployment rate is a net change in the unemployment rate of 2.0 percentage points or more relative to pre-pandemic levels. In the four previous recessions going back to the early 1980s, the national unemployment rate rose by 3.6, 2.3, 2.0, and 5.0 percentage points, as measured from the start of the recession to the eventual peak during or immediately following the recession.¹⁷⁸ Each of these increases can therefore represent a recession's impact on unemployment. To identify States with significant remaining elevation in unemployment, Treasury took the lowest of these four increases, 2.0 percentage points, to indicate states where, despite improvement in the unemployment rate, current labor market conditions are consistent still with a historical benchmark for a recession.

No U.S. territory will be subject to withholding of its payment from the Fiscal Recovery Funds. For Puerto Rico, the Secretary has determined that the current level of the unemployment rate (8.8 percent, as of March 2021¹⁷⁹) is sufficiently high such that Treasury should not withhold any portion of its payment from the Fiscal Recovery Funds regardless of its change in unemployment rate relative to its pre-pandemic level. For U.S. territories that are not included in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' monthly unemployment rate data, the Secretary will not exercise the authority to withhold amounts from the Fiscal Recovery Funds.

VI. Transfer

The statute authorizes State, territorial, and Tribal governments; counties; metropolitan cities; and nonentitlement units of local government (counties, metropolitan

cities, and nonentitlement units of local government are collectively referred to as "local governments") to transfer amounts paid from the Fiscal Recovery Funds to a number of specified entities. By permitting these transfers, Congress recognized the importance of providing flexibility to governments seeking to achieve the greatest impact with their funds, including by working with other levels or units of government or private entities to assist recipient governments in carrying out their programs. This includes special-purpose districts that perform specific functions in the community, such as fire, water, sewer, or mosquito abatement districts.

Specifically, under section 602(c)(3), a State, territory, or Tribal government may transfer funds to a "private nonprofit organization . . . a Tribal organization . . . a public benefit corporation involved in the transportation of passengers or cargo, or a special-purpose unit of State or local government."¹⁸⁰ Similarly, section 603(c)(3) authorizes a local government to transfer funds to the same entities (other than Tribal organizations).

The interim final rule clarifies that the lists of transferees in sections 602(c)(3) and 603(c)(3) are not exclusive. The interim final rule permits State, territorial, and Tribal governments to transfer Fiscal Recovery Funds to other constituent units of government or private entities beyond those specified in the statute. Similarly, local governments are authorized to transfer Fiscal Recovery Funds to other constituent units of government (*e.g.*, a county is able to transfer Fiscal Recovery Funds to a city, town, or school district within it) or to private entities. This approach is intended to help provide funding to local governments with needs that may exceed the allocation provided under the statutory formula.

State, local, territorial, and Tribal governments that receive a Federal award directly from a Federal awarding agency, such as Treasury, are "recipients." A transferee receiving a transfer from a recipient under sections 602(c)(3) and 603(c)(3) will be a subrecipient. Subrecipients are entities that receive a subaward from a recipient to carry out a program or project on behalf of the recipient with the recipient's Federal award funding. The recipient remains responsible for monitoring and overseeing the subrecipient's use of Fiscal Recovery Funds and other activities related to the award to ensure that the subrecipient complies with the statutory and

regulatory requirements and the terms and conditions of the award. Recipients also remain responsible for reporting to Treasury on their subrecipients' use of payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds for the duration of the award.

Transfers under sections 602(c)(3) and 603(c)(3) must qualify as an eligible use of Fiscal Recovery Funds by the transferor. Once Fiscal Recovery Funds are received, the transferee must abide by the restrictions on use applicable to the transferor under the ARPA and other applicable law and program guidance. For example, if a county transferred Fiscal Recovery Funds to a town within its borders to respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency, the town would be bound by the eligible use requirements applicable to the county in carrying out the county's goal. This also means that county A may not transfer Fiscal Recovery Funds to county B for use in county B because such a transfer would not, from the perspective of the transferor (county A), be an eligible use in county A.

Section 603(c)(4) separately provides for transfers by a local government to its State or territory. A transfer under section 603(c)(4) will not make the State a subrecipient of the local government, and such Fiscal Recovery Funds may be used by the State for any purpose permitted under section 602(c). A transfer under section 603(c)(4) will result in a cancellation or termination of the award on the part of the transferor local government and a modification of the award to the transferee State or territory. The transferor must provide notice of the transfer to Treasury in a format specified by Treasury. If the local government does not provide such notice, it will remain legally obligated to Treasury under the award and remain responsible for ensuring that the awarded Fiscal Recovery Funds are being used in accordance with the statute and program guidance and for reporting on such uses to Treasury. A State that receives a transfer from a local government under section 603(c)(4) will be bound by all of the use restrictions set forth in section 602(c) with respect to the use of those Fiscal Recovery Funds, including the prohibitions on use of such Fiscal Recovery Funds to offset certain reductions in taxes or to make deposits into pension funds.

Question 35: What are the advantages and disadvantages of treating the list of transferees in sections 602(c)(3) and 603(c)(3) as nonexclusive, allowing States and localities to transfer funds to entities outside of the list?

Question 36: Are there alternative ways of defining "special-purpose unit of State or local government" and

¹⁷⁸ Includes the period during and immediately following recessions, as defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research. National Bureau of Economic Research, US Business Cycle Expansions and Contractions, <https://www.nber.org/research/data/us-business-cycle-expansions-and-contractions> (last visited Apr. 27, 2021). Based on data from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Unemployment Rate [UNRATE], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/UNRATE> (last visited Apr. 27, 2021).

¹⁷⁹ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Economic News Release—Table 1. Civilian labor force and unemployment by state and selected area, seasonally adjusted, <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/laus.t01.htm> (last visited Apr. 30, 2021).

¹⁸⁰ Section 602(c)(3) of the Act.

“public benefit corporation” that would better further the aims of the Funds?

VII. Nonentitlement Units of Government

The Fiscal Recovery Funds provides for \$19.53 billion in payments to be made to States and territories which will distribute the funds to nonentitlement units of local government (NEUs); local governments which generally have populations below 50,000. These local governments have not yet received direct fiscal relief from the Federal Government during the COVID-19 public health emergency, making Fiscal Recovery Funds payments an important source of support for their public health and economic responses. Section 603 requires Treasury to allocate and pay Fiscal Recovery Funds to the States and territories and requires the States and territories to distribute Fiscal Recovery Funds to NEUs based on population within 30 days of receipt unless an extension is granted by the Secretary. The interim final rule clarifies certain aspects regarding the distribution of Fiscal Recovery by States and territories to NEUs, as well as requirements around timely payments from the Fiscal Recovery Funds.

The ARPA requires that States and territories allocate funding to NEUs in an amount that bears the same proportion as the population of the NEU bears to the total population of all NEUs in the State or territory, subject to a cap (described below). Because the statute requires States and territories to make distributions based on population, States and territories may not place additional conditions or requirements on distributions to NEUs, beyond those required by the ARPA and Treasury’s implementing regulations and guidance. For example, a State may not impose stricter limitations than permitted by statute or Treasury regulations or guidance on an NEU’s use of Fiscal Recovery Funds based on the NEU’s proposed spending plan or other policies. States and territories are also not permitted to offset any debt owed by the NEU against the NEU’s distribution. Further, States and territories may not provide funding on a reimbursement basis—*e.g.*, requiring NEUs to pay for project costs up front before being reimbursed with Fiscal Recovery Funds payments—because this funding model would not comport with the statutory requirement that States and territories make distributions to NEUs within the statutory timeframe.

Similarly, States and territories distributing Fiscal Recovery Funds payments to NEUs are responsible for

complying with the Fiscal Recovery Funds statutory requirement that distributions to NEUs not exceed 75 percent of the NEU’s most recent budget. The most recent budget is defined as the NEU’s most recent annual total operating budget, including its general fund and other funds, as of January 27, 2020. Amounts in excess of such cap and therefore not distributed to the NEU must be returned to Treasury by the State or territory. States and territories may rely for this determination on a certified top-line budget total from the NEU.

Under the interim final rule, the total allocation and distribution to an NEU, including the sum of both the first and second tranches of funding, cannot exceed the 75 percent cap. States and territories must permit NEUs without formal budgets as of January 27, 2020 to self-certify their most recent annual expenditures as of January 27, 2020 for the purpose of calculating the cap. This approach will provide an administrable means to implement the cap for small local governments that do not adopt a formal budget.

Section 603(b)(3) of the Social Security Act provides for Treasury to make payments to counties but provides that, in the case of an amount to be paid to a county that is not a unit of general local government, the amount shall instead be paid to the State in which such county is located, and such State shall distribute such amount to each unit of general local government within such county in an amount that bears the same proportion to the amount to be paid to such county as the population of such units of general local government bears to the total population of such county. As with NEUs, States may not place additional conditions or requirements on distributions to such units of general local government, beyond those required by the ARPA and Treasury’s implementing regulations and guidance.

In the case of consolidated governments, section 603(b)(4) allows consolidated governments (*e.g.*, a city-county consolidated government) to receive payments under each allocation based on the respective formulas. In the case of a consolidated government, Treasury interprets the budget cap to apply to the consolidated government’s NEU allocation under section 603(b)(2) but not to the consolidated government’s county allocation under section 603(b)(3).

If necessary, States and territories may use the Fiscal Recovery Funds under section 602(c)(1)(A) to fund expenses related to administering payments to NEUs and units of general local

government, as disbursing these funds itself is a response to the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts. If a State or territory requires more time to disburse Fiscal Recovery Funds to NEUs than the allotted 30 days, Treasury will grant extensions of not more than 30 days for States and territories that submit a certification in writing in accordance with section 603(b)(2)(C)(i)(I). Additional extensions may be granted at the discretion of the Secretary.

Question 37: What are alternative ways for States and territories to enforce the 75 percent cap while reducing the administrative burden on them?

Question 38: What criteria should Treasury consider in assessing requests for extensions for further time to distribute NEU payments?

VIII. Reporting

States (defined to include the District of Columbia), territories, metropolitan cities, counties, and Tribal governments will be required to submit one interim report and thereafter quarterly Project and Expenditure reports through the end of the award period on December 31, 2026. The interim report will include a recipient’s expenditures by category at the summary level from the date of award to July 31, 2021 and, for States and territories, information related to distributions to nonentitlement units. Recipients must submit their interim report to Treasury by August 31, 2021. Nonentitlement units of local government are not required to submit an interim report.

The quarterly Project and Expenditure reports will include financial data, information on contracts and subawards over \$50,000, types of projects funded, and other information regarding a recipient’s utilization of the award funds. The reports will include the same general data (*e.g.*, on obligations, expenditures, contracts, grants, and subawards) as those submitted by recipients of the CRF, with some modifications. Modifications will include updates to the expenditure categories and the addition of data elements related to specific eligible uses, including some of the reporting elements described in sections above. The initial quarterly Project and Expenditure report will cover two calendar quarters from the date of award to September 30, 2021, and must be submitted to Treasury by October 31, 2021. The subsequent quarterly reports will cover one calendar quarter and must be submitted to Treasury within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter.

Nonentitlement units of local government will be required to submit

annual Project and Expenditure reports until the end of the award period on December 31, 2026. The initial annual Project and Expenditure report for nonentitlement units of local government will cover activity from the date of award to September 30, 2021 and must be submitted to Treasury by October 31, 2021. The subsequent annual reports must be submitted to Treasury by October 31 each year.

States, territories, metropolitan cities, and counties with a population that exceeds 250,000 residents will also be required to submit an annual Recovery Plan Performance report to Treasury. The Recovery Plan Performance report will provide the public and Treasury information on the projects that recipients are undertaking with program funding and how they are planning to ensure project outcomes are achieved in an effective, efficient, and equitable manner. Each jurisdiction will have some flexibility in terms of the form and content of the Recovery Plan Performance report, as long as it includes the minimum information required by Treasury. The Recovery Plan Performance report will include key performance indicators identified by the recipient and some mandatory indicators identified by Treasury, as well as programmatic data in specific eligible use categories and the specific reporting requirements described in the sections above. The initial Recovery Plan Performance report will cover the period from the date of award to July 31, 2021 and must be submitted to Treasury by August 31, 2021. Thereafter, Recovery Plan Performance reports will cover a 12-month period, and recipients will be required to submit the report to Treasury within 30 days after the end of the 12-month period. The second Recovery Plan Performance report will cover the period from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022, and must be submitted to Treasury by July 31, 2022. Each annual Recovery Plan Performance report must be posted on the public-facing website of the recipient. Local governments with fewer than 250,000 residents, Tribal governments, and nonentitlement units of local government are not required to develop a Recovery Plan Performance report.

Treasury will provide additional guidance and instructions on the reporting requirements outlined above for the Fiscal Recovery Funds at a later date.

IX. Comments and Effective Date

This interim final rule is being issued without advance notice and public comment to allow for immediate implementation of this program. As

discussed below, the requirements of advance notice and public comment do not apply “to the extent that there is involved . . . a matter relating to agency . . . grants.”¹⁸¹ The interim final rule implements statutory conditions on the eligible uses of the Fiscal Recovery Funds grants, and addresses the payment of those funds, the reporting on uses of funds, and potential consequences of ineligible uses. In addition and as discussed below, the Administrative Procedure Act also provides an exception to ordinary notice-and-comment procedures “when the agency for good cause finds (and incorporates the finding and a brief statement of reasons therefor in the rules issued) that notice and public procedure thereon are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.”¹⁸² This good cause justification also supports waiver of the 60-day delayed effective date for major rules under the Congressional Review Act at 5 U.S.C. 808(2). Although this interim final rule is effective immediately, comments are solicited from interested members of the public and from recipient governments on all aspects of the interim final rule.

These comments must be submitted on or before July 16, 2021.

X. Regulatory Analyses

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

This interim final rule is economically significant for the purposes of Executive Orders 12866 and 13563. Treasury, however, is proceeding under the emergency provision at Executive Order 12866 section 6(a)(3)(D) based on the need to act expeditiously to mitigate the current economic conditions arising from the COVID-19 public health emergency. The rule has been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in accordance with Executive Order 12866. This rule is necessary to implement the ARPA in order to provide economic relief to State, local, and Tribal governments adversely impacted by the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Under Executive Order 12866, OMB must determine whether this regulatory action is “significant” and, therefore, subject to the requirements of the Executive Order and subject to review by OMB. Section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866 defines a significant regulatory

action as an action likely to result in a rule that may:

(1) Have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more, or adversely affect a sector of the economy; productivity; competition; jobs; the environment; public health or safety; or State, local, or Tribal governments or communities in a material way (also referred to as “economically significant” regulations);

(2) Create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency;

(3) Materially alter the budgetary impacts of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or

(4) Raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President’s priorities, or the principles stated in the Executive order.

This regulatory action is an economically significant regulatory action subject to review by OMB under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866. Treasury has also reviewed these regulations under Executive Order 13563, which supplements and explicitly reaffirms the principles, structures, and definitions governing regulatory review established in Executive Order 12866. To the extent permitted by law, section 1(b) of Executive Order 13563 requires that an agency:

(1) Propose or adopt regulations only upon a reasoned determination that their benefits justify their costs (recognizing that some benefits and costs are difficult to quantify);

(2) Tailor its regulations to impose the least burden on society, consistent with obtaining regulatory objectives taking into account, among other things, and to the extent practicable, the costs of cumulative regulations;

(3) Select, in choosing among alternative regulatory approaches, those approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety, and other advantages; distributive impacts; and equity);

(4) To the extent feasible, specify performance objectives, rather than the behavior or manner of compliance a regulated entity must adopt; and

(5) Identify and assess available alternatives to direct regulation, including providing economic incentives—such as user fees or marketable permits—to encourage the desired behavior, or providing information that enables the public to make choices.

Executive Order 13563 also requires an agency “to use the best available

¹⁸¹ 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(2).

¹⁸² 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B); *see also* 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) (creating an exception to the requirement of a 30-day delay before the effective date of a rule “for good cause found and published with the rule”).

techniques to quantify anticipated present and future benefits and costs as accurately as possible.” OMB’s Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) has emphasized that these techniques may include “identifying changing future compliance costs that might result from technological innovation or anticipated behavioral changes.”

Treasury has assessed the potential costs and benefits, both quantitative and qualitative, of this regulatory action, and is issuing this interim final rule only on a reasoned determination that the benefits exceed the costs. In choosing among alternative regulatory approaches, Treasury selected those approaches that would maximize net benefits. Based on the analysis that follows and the reasons stated elsewhere in this document, Treasury believes that this interim final rule is consistent with the principles set forth in Executive Order 13563.

Treasury also has determined that this regulatory action does not unduly interfere with States, territories, Tribal governments, and localities in the exercise of their governmental functions.

This Regulatory Impact Analysis discusses the need for regulatory action, the potential benefits, and the potential costs.

Need for Regulatory Action. This interim final rule implements the \$350 billion Fiscal Recovery Funds of the ARPA, which Congress passed to help States, territories, Tribal governments, and localities respond to the ongoing COVID-19 public health emergency and its economic impacts. As the agency charged with execution of these programs, Treasury has concluded that this interim final rule is needed to ensure that recipients of Fiscal Recovery Funds fully understand the requirements and parameters of the program as set forth in the statute and deploy funds in a manner that best reflects Congress’ mandate for targeted fiscal relief.

This interim final rule is primarily a transfer rule: It transfers \$350 billion in aid from the Federal Government to states, territories, Tribal governments, and localities, generating a significant macroeconomic effect on the U.S. economy. In making this transfer, Treasury has sought to implement the program in ways that maximize its potential benefits while minimizing its costs. It has done so by aiming to target relief in key areas according to the congressional mandate; offering clarity to States, territories, Tribal governments, and localities while maintaining their flexibility to respond

to local needs; and limiting administrative burdens.

Analysis of Benefits. Relative to a pre-statutory baseline, the Fiscal Recovery Funds provide a combined \$350 billion to State, local, and Tribal governments for fiscal relief and support for costs incurred responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. Treasury believes that this transfer will generate substantial additional economic activity, although given the flexibility accorded to recipients in the use of funds, it is not possible to precisely estimate the extent to which this will occur and the timing with which it will occur. Economic research has demonstrated that state fiscal relief is an efficient and effective way to mitigate declines in jobs and output during an economic downturn.¹⁸³ Absent such fiscal relief, fiscal austerity among State, local, and Tribal governments could exert a prolonged drag on the overall economic recovery, as occurred following the 2007–09 recession.¹⁸⁴

This interim final rule provides benefits across several areas by implementing the four eligible funding uses, as defined in statute: Strengthening the response to the COVID-19 public health emergency and its economic impacts; easing fiscal pressure on State, local, and Tribal governments that might otherwise lead to harmful cutbacks in employment or government services; providing premium pay to essential workers; and making necessary investments in certain types of infrastructure. In implementing the ARPA, Treasury also sought to support disadvantaged communities that have been disproportionately impacted by the pandemic. The Fiscal Recovery Funds as implemented by the interim final rule can be expected to channel resources toward these uses in order to achieve substantial near-term economic and public health benefits, as well as longer-term benefits arising from the allowable investments in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure and aid to families.

¹⁸³ Gabriel Chodorow-Reich et al., Does State Fiscal Relief during Recessions Increase Employment? Evidence from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, *American Econ. J.: Econ. Policy*, 4:3 118–45 (Aug. 2012), available at <https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/pol.4.3.118>.

¹⁸⁴ See, e.g., Fitzpatrick, Haughwout & Setren, Fiscal Drag from the State and Local Sector?, Liberty Street Economics Blog, Federal Reserve Bank of New York (June 27, 2012), <https://www.libertystreeteconomics.newyorkfed.org/2012/06/fiscal-drag-from-the-state-and-local-sector.html>; Jiri Jonas, Great Recession and Fiscal Squeeze at U.S. Subnational Government Level, IMF Working Paper 12/184, (July 2012), available at <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2012/wp12184.pdf>; Gordon, *supra* note 9.

These benefits are achieved in the interim final rule through a broadly flexible approach that sets clear guidelines on eligible uses of Fiscal Recovery Funds and provides State, local, and Tribal government officials discretion within those eligible uses to direct Fiscal Recovery Funds to areas of greatest need within their jurisdiction. While preserving recipients’ overall flexibility, the interim final rule includes several provisions that implement statutory requirements and will help support use of Fiscal Recovery Funds to achieve the intended benefits. The remainder of this section clarifies how Treasury’s approach to key provisions in the interim final rule will contribute to greater realization of benefits from the program.

- *Revenue Loss:* Recipients will compute the extent of reduction in revenue by comparing actual revenue to a counterfactual trend representing what could have plausibly been expected to occur in the absence of the pandemic. The counterfactual trend begins with the last full fiscal year prior to the public health emergency (as required by statute) and projects forward with an annualized growth adjustment. Treasury’s decision to incorporate a growth adjustment into the calculation of revenue loss ensures that the formula more fully captures revenue shortfalls relative to recipients’ pre-pandemic expectations. Moreover, recipients will have the opportunity to re-calculate revenue loss at several points throughout the program, recognizing that some recipients may experience revenue effects with a lag. This option to re-calculate revenue loss on an ongoing basis should result in more support for recipients to avoid harmful cutbacks in future years. In calculating revenue loss, recipients will look at general revenue in the aggregate, rather than on a source-by-source basis. Given that recipients may have experienced offsetting changes in revenues across sources, Treasury’s approach provides a more accurate representation of the effect of the pandemic on overall revenues.

- *Premium Pay:* Per the statute, recipients have broad latitude to designate critical infrastructure sectors and make grants to third-party employers for the purpose of providing premium pay or otherwise respond to essential workers. While the interim final rule generally preserves the flexibility in the statute, it does add a requirement that recipients give written justification in the case that premium pay would increase a worker’s annual pay above a certain threshold. To set this threshold, Treasury analyzed data

from the Bureau of Labor Statistics to determine a level that would not require further justification for premium pay to the vast majority of essential workers, while requiring higher scrutiny for provision of premium pay to higher-earners who, even without premium pay, would likely have greater personal financial resources to cope with the effects of the pandemic. Treasury believes the threshold in the interim final rule strikes the appropriate balance between preserving flexibility and helping encourage use of these resources to help those in greatest need. The interim final rule also requires that eligible workers have regular in-person interactions or regular physical handling of items that were also handled by others. This requirement will also help encourage use of financial resources for those who have endured the heightened risk of performing essential work.

- *Withholding of Payments to Recipients:* Treasury believes that for the vast majority of recipient entities, it will be appropriate to receive funds in two separate payments. As discussed above, withholding of payments ensures that recipients can adapt spending plans to evolving economic conditions and that at least some of the economic benefits will be realized in 2022 or later. However, consistent with authorities granted to Treasury in the statute, Treasury recognizes that a subset of States with significant remaining elevation in the unemployment rate could face heightened additional near-term needs to aid unemployed workers and stimulate the recovery. Therefore, for a subset of State governments, Treasury will not withhold any funds from the first payment. Treasury believes that this approach strikes the appropriate balance between the general reasons to provide funds in two payments and the heightened additional near-term needs in specific States. As discussed above, Treasury set a threshold based on historical analysis of unemployment rates in recessions.

- *Hiring Public Sector Employees:* The interim final rule states explicitly that recipients may use funds to restore their workforces up to pre-pandemic levels. Treasury believes that this statement is beneficial because it eliminates any uncertainty that could cause delays or otherwise negatively impact restoring public sector workforces (which, at time of publication, remain significantly below pre-pandemic levels).

Finally, the interim final rule aims to promote and streamline the provision of assistance to individuals and communities in greatest need,

particularly communities that have been historically disadvantaged and have experienced disproportionate impacts of the COVID-19 crisis. Targeting relief is in line with Executive Order 13985, “Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government,” which laid out an Administration-wide priority to support “equity for all, including people of color and others who have been historically underserved, marginalized, and adversely affected by persistent poverty and inequality.”¹⁸⁵ To this end, the interim final rule enumerates a list of services that may be provided using Fiscal Recovery Funds in low-income areas to address the disproportionate impacts of the pandemic in these communities; establishes the characteristics of essential workers eligible for premium pay and encouragement to serve workers based on financial need; provides that recipients may use Fiscal Recovery Funds to restore (to pre-pandemic levels) state and local workforces, where women and people of color are disproportionately represented;¹⁸⁶ and targets investments in broadband infrastructure to unserved and underserved areas. Collectively, these provisions will promote use of resources to facilitate the provision of assistance to individuals and communities with the greatest need.

Analysis of Costs. This regulatory action will generate administrative costs relative to a pre-statutory baseline. This includes, chiefly, costs required to administer Fiscal Recovery Funds, oversee subrecipients and beneficiaries, and file periodic reports with Treasury. It also requires States to allocate Fiscal Recovery Funds to nonentitlement units, which are smaller units of local government that are statutorily required to receive their funds through States.

Treasury expects that the administrative burden associated with this program will be moderate for a grant program of its size. Treasury expects that most recipients receive direct or indirect funding from Federal Government programs and that many

¹⁸⁵ Executive Order on Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities through the Federal Government (Jan. 20, 2021) (86 FR 7009, January 25, 2021), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2021/01/20/executive-order-advancing-racial-equity-and-support-for-underserved-communities-through-the-federal-government/> (last visited May 9, 2021).

¹⁸⁶ David Cooper, Mary Gable & Algernon Austin, Economic Policy Institute Briefing Paper, The Public-Sector Jobs Crisis: Women and African Americans hit hardest by job losses in state and local governments, <https://www.epi.org/publication/bp339-public-sector-jobs-crisis> (last visited May 9, 2021).

have familiarity with how to administer and report on Federal funds or grant funding provided by other entities. In particular, States, territories, and large localities will have received funds from the CRF and Treasury expects them to rely heavily on established processes developed last year or through prior grant funding, mitigating burden on these governments.

Treasury expects to provide technical assistance to defray the costs of administration of Fiscal Recovery Funds to further mitigate burden. In making implementation choices, Treasury has hosted numerous consultations with a diverse range of direct recipients—States, small cities, counties, and Tribal governments—along with various communities across the United States, including those that are underserved. Treasury lacks data to estimate the precise extent to which this interim final rule generates administrative burden for State, local, and Tribal governments, but seeks comment to better estimate and account for these costs, as well as on ways to lessen administrative burdens.

Executive Order 13132

Executive Order 13132 (entitled Federalism) prohibits an agency from publishing any rule that has federalism implications if the rule either imposes substantial, direct compliance costs on State, local, and Tribal governments, and is not required by statute, or preempts state law, unless the agency meets the consultation and funding requirements of section 6 of the Executive order. This interim final rule does not have federalism implications within the meaning of the Executive order and does not impose substantial, direct compliance costs on State, local, and Tribal governments or preempt state law within the meaning of the Executive order. The compliance costs are imposed on State, local, and Tribal governments by sections 602 and 603 of the Social Security Act, as enacted by the ARPA. Notwithstanding the above, Treasury has engaged in efforts to consult and work cooperatively with affected State, local, and Tribal government officials and associations in the process of developing the interim final rule. Pursuant to the requirements set forth in section 8(a) of Executive Order 13132, Treasury certifies that it has complied with the requirements of Executive Order 13132.

Administrative Procedure Act

The Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. 551 *et seq.*, generally requires public notice and an opportunity for comment before a rule

becomes effective. However, the APA provides that the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 553 do not apply “to the extent that there is involved . . . a matter relating to agency . . . grants.” The interim final rule implements statutory conditions on the eligible uses of the Fiscal Recovery Funds grants, and addresses the payment of those funds, the reporting on uses of funds, and potential consequences of ineligible uses. The rule is thus “both clearly and directly related to a federal grant program.” *National Wildlife Federation v. Snow*, 561 F.2d 227, 232 (D.C. Cir. 1976). The rule sets forth the “process necessary to maintain state . . . eligibility for federal funds,” *id.*, as well as the “method[s] by which states can . . . qualify for federal aid,” and other “integral part[s] of the grant program,” *Center for Auto Safety v. Tiemann*, 414 F. Supp. 215, 222 (D.D.C. 1976). As a result, the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 553 do not apply.

The APA also provides an exception to ordinary notice-and-comment procedures “when the agency for good cause finds (and incorporates the finding and a brief statement of reasons therefor in the rules issued) that notice and public procedure thereon are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.” 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B); *see also* 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3) (creating an exception to the requirement of a 30-day delay before the effective date of a rule “for good cause found and published with the rule”). Assuming 5 U.S.C. 553 applied, Treasury would still have good cause under sections 553(b)(3)(B) and 553(d)(3) for not undertaking section 553’s requirements. The ARPA is a law responding to a historic economic and

public health emergency; it is “extraordinary” legislation about which “both Congress and the President articulated a profound sense of ‘urgency.’” *Petry v. Block*, 737 F.2d 1193, 1200 (D.C. Cir. 1984). Indeed, several provisions implemented by this interim final rule (sections 602(c)(1)(A) and 603(c)(1)(A)) explicitly provide funds to “respond to the public health emergency,” and the urgency is further exemplified by Congress’s command (in sections 602(b)(6)(B) and 603(b)(7)(A)) that, “[t]o the extent practicable,” funds must be provided to Tribes and cities “not later than 60 days after the date of enactment.” *See Philadelphia Citizens in Action v. Schweiker*, 669 F.2d 877, 884 (3d Cir. 1982) (finding good cause under circumstances, including statutory time limits, where APA procedures would have been “virtually impossible”). Finally, there is an urgent need for States to undertake the planning necessary for sound fiscal policymaking, which requires an understanding of how funds provided under the ARPA will augment and interact with existing budgetary resources and tax policies. Treasury understands that many states require immediate rules on which they can rely, especially in light of the fact that the ARPA “covered period” began on March 3, 2021. The statutory urgency and practical necessity are good cause to forego the ordinary requirements of notice-and-comment rulemaking.

Congressional Review Act

The Administrator of OIRA has determined that this is a major rule for purposes of Subtitle E of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement and Fairness Act of 1996 (also known as the

Congressional Review Act or CRA) (5 U.S.C. 804(2) *et seq.*). Under the CRA, a major rule takes effect 60 days after the rule is published in the **Federal Register**. 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(3). Notwithstanding this requirement, the CRA allows agencies to dispense with the requirements of section 801 when the agency for good cause finds that such procedure would be impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest and the rule shall take effect at such time as the agency promulgating the rule determines. 5 U.S.C. 808(2). Pursuant to section 808(2), for the reasons discussed above, Treasury for good cause finds that a 60-day delay to provide public notice is impracticable and contrary to the public interest.

Paperwork Reduction Act

The information collections associated with State, territory, local, and Tribal government applications materials necessary to receive Fiscal Recovery Funds (*e.g.*, payment information collection and acceptance of award terms) have been reviewed and approved by OMB pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. chapter 35) (PRA) emergency processing procedures and assigned control number 1505–0271. The information collections related to ongoing reporting requirements, as discussed in this interim final rule, will be submitted to OMB for emergency processing in the near future. Under the PRA, an agency may not conduct or sponsor and a respondent is not required to respond to, an information collection unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimates of hourly burden under this program are set forth in the table below. Burden estimates below are preliminary.

Reporting	Number of respondents (estimated)	Number of responses per respondent	Total responses	Hours per response	Total burden in hours	Cost to respondent (\$48.80 per hour *)
Recipient Payment Form	5,050	1	5,050	.25 (15 minutes) ...	1,262.5	\$61,610
Acceptance of Award Terms	5,050	1	5,050	.25 (15 minutes) ...	1,262.5	61,610
Title VI Assurances	5,050	1	5,050	.50 (30 minutes) ...	2,525	123,220
Quarterly Project and Expenditure Report.	5,050	4***	20,200	25	505,000	24,644,000
Annual Project and Expenditure Report from NEUs.	TBD	1 per year	†20,000–40,000	15	300,000–600,000	14,640,000–29,280,000
Annual Recovery Plan Performance report.	418	1 per year	418	100	41,800	2,039,840
Total	(**)	N/A	55,768–75,768	141	851,850–1,151,850	41,570,280–56,210,280

*Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Outlook Handbook, Accountants and Auditors, on the internet at <https://www.bls.gov/oo/h/business-and-financial/accountants-and-auditors.htm> (visited March 28, 2020). Base wage of \$33.89/hour increased by 44 percent to account for fully loaded employer cost of employee compensation (benefits, etc.) for a fully loaded wage rate of \$48.80.

**5,050–TBD.

***Per year after first year.

† (Estimate only).

Periodic reporting is required by section 602(c) of Section VI of the Social Security Act and under the interim final rule.

As discussed in Section VIII of this **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**, recipients of Fiscal Recovery Funds will be required to submit one interim report

and thereafter quarterly Project and Expenditure reports until the end of the award period. Recipients must submit interim reports to Treasury by August

31, 2021. The quarterly Project and Expenditure reports will include financial data, information on contracts and subawards over \$50,000, types of projects funded, and other information regarding a recipient's utilization of the award funds.

Nonentitlement unit recipients will be required to submit annual Project and Expenditure reports until the end of the award period. The initial annual Project and Expenditure report for Nonentitlement unit recipients must be submitted to Treasury by October 31, 2021. The subsequent annual reports must be submitted to Treasury by October 31 each year. States, territories, metropolitan cities, and counties with a population that exceeds 250,000 residents will also be required to submit an annual Recovery Plan Performance report to Treasury. The Recovery Plan Performance report will include descriptions of the projects funded and information on the performance indicators and objectives of the award. Each annual Recovery Plan Performance report must be posted on the public-facing website of the recipient. Treasury will provide additional guidance and instructions on all the reporting requirements outlined above for the Fiscal Recovery Funds program at a later date.

These and related periodic reporting requirements are under consideration and will be submitted to OMB for approval under the PRA emergency provisions in the near future.

Treasury invites comments on all aspects of the reporting and recordkeeping requirements including: (a) Whether the collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information has practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the estimate of the burden of the collection of information; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information; and (e) estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services to provide information. Comments should be sent by the comment deadline to the www.regulations.gov docket with a copy to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, U.S. Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20503; or email to oir_submission@omb.eop.gov.

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) generally requires that when an agency issues a proposed rule, or a final rule

pursuant to section 553(b) of the Administrative Procedure Act or another law, the agency must prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis that meets the requirements of the RFA and publish such analysis in the **Federal Register**. 5 U.S.C. 603, 604.

Rules that are exempt from notice and comment under the APA are also exempt from the RFA requirements, including the requirement to conduct a regulatory flexibility analysis, when among other things the agency for good cause finds that notice and public procedure are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest. Since this rule is exempt from the notice and comment requirements of the APA, Treasury is not required to conduct a regulatory flexibility analysis.

List of Subjects in 31 CFR Part 35

Executive compensation, Public health emergency, State and local governments, Tribal governments.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the Department of the Treasury amends 31 CFR part 35 as follows:

PART 35—PANDEMIC RELIEF PROGRAMS

- 1. The authority citation for part 35 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 802(f); 42 U.S.C. 803(f); 31 U.S.C. 321; Division N, Title V, Subtitle B, Pub. L. 116–260, 134 Stat. 1182; Section 104A, Pub. L. 103–325, 108 Stat. 2160, as amended (12 U.S.C. 4701 *et seq.*); Pub. L. 117–2, 135 Stat. 4 (42 U.S.C. 802 *et seq.*).

- 2. Revise the part heading to read as set forth above.
- 3. Add subpart A to read as follows:

Subpart A—Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

Sec.	
35.1	Purpose.
35.2	Applicability.
35.3	Definitions.
35.4	Reservation of authority, reporting.
35.5	Use of funds.
35.6	Eligible uses.
35.7	Pensions.
35.8	Tax.
35.9	Compliance with applicable laws.
35.10	Recoupment.
35.11	Payments to States.
35.12	Distributions to nonentitlement units of local government and units of general local government.

§ 35.1 Purpose.

This subpart implements section 9901 of the American Rescue Plan Act (Subtitle M of Title IX of Pub. L. 117–2), which amends Title VI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 801 *et*

seq.) by adding sections 602 and 603 to establish the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund and Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund.

§ 35.2 Applicability.

This subpart applies to States, territories, Tribal governments, metropolitan cities, nonentitlement units of local government, counties, and units of general local government that accept a payment or transfer of funds made under section 602 or 603 of the Social Security Act.

§ 35.3 Definitions.

As used in this subpart:

Baseline means tax revenue of the recipient for its fiscal year ending in 2019, adjusted for inflation in each reporting year using the Bureau of Economic Analysis's Implicit Price Deflator for the gross domestic product of the United States.

County means a county, parish, or other equivalent county division (as defined by the Census Bureau).

Covered benefits include, but are not limited to, the costs of all types of leave (vacation, family-related, sick, military, bereavement, sabbatical, jury duty), employee insurance (health, life, dental, vision), retirement (pensions, 401(k)), unemployment benefit plans (Federal and State), workers' compensation insurance, and Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes (which includes Social Security and Medicare taxes).

Covered change means a change in law, regulation, or administrative interpretation. A change in law includes any final legislative or regulatory action, a new or changed administrative interpretation, and the phase-in or taking effect of any statute or rule if the phase-in or taking effect was not prescribed prior to the start of the covered period.

Covered period means, with respect to a State, Territory, or Tribal government, the period that:

- (1) Begins on March 3, 2021; and
- (2) Ends on the last day of the fiscal year of such State, Territory, or Tribal government in which all funds received by the State, Territory, or Tribal government from a payment made under section 602 or 603 of the Social Security Act have been expended or returned to, or recovered by, the Secretary.

COVID–19 means the Coronavirus Disease 2019.

COVID–19 public health emergency means the period beginning on January 27, 2020 and until the termination of the national emergency concerning the COVID–19 outbreak declared pursuant to the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*).

Deposit means an extraordinary payment of an accrued, unfunded liability. The term deposit does not refer to routine contributions made by an employer to pension funds as part of the employer's obligations related to payroll, such as either a pension contribution consisting of a normal cost component related to current employees or a component addressing the amortization of unfunded liabilities calculated by reference to the employer's payroll costs.

Eligible employer means an employer of an eligible worker who performs essential work.

Eligible workers means workers needed to maintain continuity of operations of essential critical infrastructure sectors, including health care; emergency response; sanitation, disinfection, and cleaning work; maintenance work; grocery stores, restaurants, food production, and food delivery; pharmacy; biomedical research; behavioral health work; medical testing and diagnostics; home- and community-based health care or assistance with activities of daily living; family or child care; social services work; public health work; vital services to Tribes; any work performed by an employee of a State, local, or Tribal government; educational work, school nutrition work, and other work required to operate a school facility; laundry work; elections work; solid waste or hazardous materials management, response, and cleanup work; work requiring physical interaction with patients; dental care work; transportation and warehousing; work at hotel and commercial lodging facilities that are used for COVID-19 mitigation and containment; work in a mortuary; work in critical clinical research, development, and testing necessary for COVID-19 response.

(1) With respect to a recipient that is a metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county, workers in any additional sectors as each chief executive officer of such recipient may designate as critical to protect the health and well-being of the residents of their metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, or county; or

(2) With respect to a State, Territory, or Tribal government, workers in any additional sectors as each Governor of a State or Territory, or each Tribal government, may designate as critical to protect the health and well-being of the residents of their State, Territory, or Tribal government.

Essential work means work that:

- (1) Is not performed while teleworking from a residence; and
- (2) Involves:

(i) Regular in-person interactions with patients, the public, or coworkers of the individual that is performing the work; or

(ii) Regular physical handling of items that were handled by, or are to be handled by patients, the public, or coworkers of the individual that is performing the work.

Funds means, with respect to a recipient, amounts provided to the recipient pursuant to a payment made under section 602(b) or 603(b) of the Social Security Act or transferred to the recipient pursuant to section 603(c)(4) of the Social Security Act.

General revenue means money that is received from tax revenue, current charges, and miscellaneous general revenue, excluding refunds and other correcting transactions, proceeds from issuance of debt or the sale of investments, agency or private trust transactions, and intergovernmental transfers from the Federal Government, including transfers made pursuant to section 9901 of the American Rescue Plan Act. General revenue does not include revenues from utilities. Revenue from Tribal business enterprises must be included in general revenue.

Intergovernmental transfers means money received from other governments, including grants and shared taxes.

Metropolitan city has the meaning given that term in section 102(a)(4) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302(a)(4)) and includes cities that relinquish or defer their status as a metropolitan city for purposes of receiving allocations under section 106 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5306) for fiscal year 2021.

Net reduction in total spending is measured as the State or Territory's total spending for a given reporting year excluding its spending of funds, subtracted from its total spending for its fiscal year ending in 2019, adjusted for inflation using the Bureau of Economic Analysis's Implicit Price Deflator for the gross domestic product of the United States.

Nonentitlement unit of local government means a "city," as that term is defined in section 102(a)(5) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302(a)(5)), that is not a metropolitan city.

Nonprofit means a nonprofit organization that is exempt from Federal income taxation and that is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Obligation means an order placed for property and services and entering into

contracts, subawards, and similar transactions that require payment.

Pension fund means a defined benefit plan and does not include a defined contribution plan.

Premium pay means an amount of up to \$13 per hour that is paid to an eligible worker, in addition to wages or remuneration the eligible worker otherwise receives, for all work performed by the eligible worker during the COVID-19 public health emergency. Such amount may not exceed \$25,000 with respect to any single eligible worker. Premium pay will be considered to be in addition to wages or remuneration the eligible worker otherwise receives if, as measured on an hourly rate, the premium pay is:

- (1) With regard to work that the eligible worker previously performed, pay and remuneration equal to the sum of all wages and remuneration previously received plus up to \$13 per hour with no reduction, substitution, offset, or other diminishment of the eligible worker's previous, current, or prospective wages or remuneration; or
- (2) With regard to work that the eligible worker continues to perform, pay of up to \$13 that is in addition to the eligible worker's regular rate of wages or remuneration, with no reduction, substitution, offset, or other diminishment of the workers' current and prospective wages or remuneration.

Qualified census tract has the same meaning given in 26 U.S.C. 42(d)(5)(B)(ii)(I).

Recipient means a State, Territory, Tribal government, metropolitan city, nonentitlement unit of local government, county, or unit of general local government that receives a payment made under section 602(b) or 603(b) of the Social Security Act or transfer pursuant to section 603(c)(4) of the Social Security Act.

Reporting year means a single year or partial year within the covered period, aligned to the current fiscal year of the State or Territory during the covered period.

Secretary means the Secretary of the Treasury.

State means each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Small business means a business concern or other organization that:

- (1) Has no more than 500 employees, or if applicable, the size standard in number of employees established by the Administrator of the Small Business Administration for the industry in which the business concern or organization operates; and
- (2) Is a small business concern as defined in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632).

Tax revenue means revenue received from a compulsory contribution that is exacted by a government for public purposes excluding refunds and corrections and, for purposes of § 35.8, intergovernmental transfers. Tax revenue does not include payments for a special privilege granted or service rendered, employee or employer assessments and contributions to finance retirement and social insurance trust systems, or special assessments to pay for capital improvements.

Territory means the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or American Samoa.

Tribal enterprise means a business concern:

(1) That is wholly owned by one or more Tribal governments, or by a corporation that is wholly owned by one or more Tribal governments; or

(2) That is owned in part by one or more Tribal governments, or by a corporation that is wholly owned by one or more Tribal governments, if all other owners are either United States citizens or small business concerns, as these terms are used and consistent with the definitions in 15 U.S.C. 657a(b)(2)(D).

Tribal government means the recognized governing body of any Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, community, component band, or component reservation, individually identified (including parenthetically) in the list published by the Bureau of Indian Affairs on January 29, 2021, pursuant to section 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5131).

Unemployment rate means the U–3 unemployment rate provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as part of the Local Area Unemployment Statistics program, measured as total unemployment as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Unemployment trust fund means an unemployment trust fund established under section 904 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1104).

Unit of general local government has the meaning given to that term in section 102(a)(1) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302(a)(1)).

Unserved and underserved households or businesses means one or more households or businesses that are not currently served by a wireline connection that reliably delivers at least 25 Mbps download speed and 3 Mbps of upload speed.

§ 35.4 Reservation of authority, reporting.

(a) *Reservation of authority.* Nothing in this subpart shall limit the authority of the Secretary to take action to enforce conditions or violations of law, including actions necessary to prevent evasions of this subpart.

(b) *Extensions or accelerations of timing.* The Secretary may extend or accelerate any deadline or compliance date of this subpart, including reporting requirements that implement this subpart, if the Secretary determines that such extension or acceleration is appropriate. In determining whether an extension or acceleration is appropriate, the Secretary will consider the period of time that would be extended or accelerated and how the modified timeline would facilitate compliance with this subpart.

(c) *Reporting and requests for other information.* During the covered period, recipients shall provide to the Secretary periodic reports providing detailed accounting of the uses of funds, all modifications to a State or Territory's tax revenue sources, and such other information as the Secretary may require for the administration of this section. In addition to regular reporting requirements, the Secretary may request other additional information as may be necessary or appropriate, including as may be necessary to prevent evasions of the requirements of this subpart. False statements or claims made to the Secretary may result in criminal, civil, or administrative sanctions, including fines, imprisonment, civil damages and penalties, debarment from participating in Federal awards or contracts, and/or any other remedy available by law.

§ 35.5 Use of funds.

(a) *In general.* A recipient may only use funds to cover costs incurred during the period beginning March 3, 2021, and ending December 31, 2024, for one or more of the purposes enumerated in sections 602(c)(1) and 603(c)(1) of the Social Security Act, as applicable, including those enumerated in section § 35.6, subject to the restrictions set forth in sections 602(c)(2) and 603(c)(2) of the Social Security Act, as applicable.

(b) *Costs incurred.* A cost shall be considered to have been incurred for purposes of paragraph (a) of this section if the recipient has incurred an obligation with respect to such cost by December 31, 2024.

(c) *Return of funds.* A recipient must return any funds not obligated by December 31, 2024, and any funds not expended to cover such obligations by December 31, 2026.

§ 35.6 Eligible uses.

(a) *In general.* Subject to §§ 35.7 and 35.8, a recipient may use funds for one or more of the purposes described in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section

(b) *Responding to the public health emergency or its negative economic impacts.* A recipient may use funds to respond to the public health emergency or its negative economic impacts, including for one or more of the following purposes:

(1) *COVID–19 response and prevention.* Expenditures for the mitigation and prevention of COVID–19, including:

(i) Expenses related to COVID–19 vaccination programs and sites, including staffing, acquisition of equipment or supplies, facilities costs, and information technology or other administrative expenses;

(ii) COVID–19-related expenses of public hospitals, clinics, and similar facilities;

(iii) COVID–19 related expenses in congregate living facilities, including skilled nursing facilities, long-term care facilities, incarceration settings, homeless shelters, residential foster care facilities, residential behavioral health treatment, and other group living facilities;

(iv) Expenses of establishing temporary public medical facilities and other measures to increase COVID–19 treatment capacity, including related construction costs and other capital investments in public facilities to meet COVID–19-related operational needs;

(v) Expenses of establishing temporary public medical facilities and other measures to increase COVID–19 treatment capacity, including related construction costs and other capital investments in public facilities to meet COVID–19-related operational needs;

(vi) Costs of providing COVID–19 testing and monitoring, contact tracing, and monitoring of case trends and genomic sequencing for variants;

(vii) Emergency medical response expenses, including emergency medical transportation, related to COVID–19;

(viii) Expenses for establishing and operating public telemedicine capabilities for COVID–19-related treatment;

(ix) Expenses for communication related to COVID–19 vaccination programs and communication or enforcement by recipients of public health orders related to COVID–19;

(x) Expenses for acquisition and distribution of medical and protective supplies, including sanitizing products and personal protective equipment;

(xi) Expenses for disinfection of public areas and other facilities in

response to the COVID-19 public health emergency;

(xii) Expenses for technical assistance to local authorities or other entities on mitigation of COVID-19-related threats to public health and safety;

(xiii) Expenses for quarantining or isolation of individuals;

(xiv) Expenses of providing paid sick and paid family and medical leave to public employees to enable compliance with COVID-19 public health precautions;

(xv) Expenses for treatment of the long-term symptoms or effects of COVID-19, including post-intensive care syndrome;

(xvi) Expenses for the improvement of ventilation systems in congregate settings, public health facilities, or other public facilities;

(xvii) Expenses related to establishing or enhancing public health data systems; and

(xviii) Mental health treatment, substance misuse treatment, and other behavioral health services.

(2) *Public health and safety staff.*

Payroll and covered benefit expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees to the extent that the employee's time is spent mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

(3) *Hiring State and local government staff.* Payroll, covered benefit, and other costs associated with the recipient increasing the number of its employees up to the number of employees that it employed on January 27, 2020.

(4) *Assistance to unemployed workers.* Assistance, including job training, for individuals who want and are available for work, including those who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months or who are employed part time but who want and are available for full-time work.

(5) *Contributions to State unemployment insurance trust funds.* Contributions to an unemployment trust fund up to the level required to restore the unemployment trust fund to its balance on January 27, 2020 or to pay back advances received under Title XII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1321) for the payment of benefits between January 27, 2020 and May 17, 2021.

(6) *Small businesses.* Assistance to small businesses, including loans, grants, in-kind assistance, technical assistance or other services, that responds to the negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency.

(7) *Nonprofits.* Assistance to nonprofit organizations, including loans, grants, in-kind assistance, technical assistance

or other services, that responds to the negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency.

(8) *Assistance to households.*

Assistance programs, including cash assistance programs, that respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

(9) *Aid to impacted industries.* Aid to tourism, travel, hospitality, and other impacted industries that responds to the negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency.

(10) *Expenses to improve efficacy of public health or economic relief programs.* Administrative costs associated with the recipient's COVID-19 public health emergency assistance programs, including services responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency or its negative economic impacts, that are not federally funded.

(11) *Survivor's benefits.* Benefits for the surviving family members of individuals who have died from COVID-19, including cash assistance to widows, widowers, or dependents of individuals who died of COVID-19.

(12) *Disproportionately impacted populations and communities.* A program, service, or other assistance that is provided in a qualified census tract, that is provided to households and populations living in a qualified census tract, that is provided by a Tribal government, or that is provided to other households, businesses, or populations disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 public health emergency, such as:

(i) Programs or services that facilitate access to health and social services, including:

(A) Assistance accessing or applying for public benefits or services;

(B) Remediation of lead paint or other lead hazards; and

(C) Community violence intervention programs;

(ii) Programs or services that address housing insecurity, lack of affordable housing, or homelessness, including:

(A) Supportive housing or other programs or services to improve access to stable, affordable housing among individuals who are homeless;

(B) Development of affordable housing to increase supply of affordable and high-quality living units; and

(C) Housing vouchers and assistance relocating to neighborhoods with higher levels of economic opportunity and to reduce concentrated areas of low economic opportunity;

(iii) Programs or services that address or mitigate the impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency on education, including:

(A) New or expanded early learning services;

(B) Assistance to high-poverty school districts to advance equitable funding across districts and geographies; and

(C) Educational and evidence-based services to address the academic, social, emotional, and mental health needs of students; and

(iv) Programs or services that address or mitigate the impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency on childhood health or welfare, including:

(A) New or expanded childcare;

(B) Programs to provide home visits by health professionals, parent educators, and social service professionals to individuals with young children to provide education and assistance for economic support, health needs, or child development; and

(C) Services for child welfare-involved families and foster youth to provide support and education on child development, positive parenting, coping skills, or recovery for mental health and substance use.

(c) *Providing premium pay to eligible workers.* A recipient may use funds to provide premium pay to eligible workers of the recipient who perform essential work or to provide grants to eligible employers, provided that any premium pay or grants provided under this paragraph (c) must respond to eligible workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency. A recipient uses premium pay or grants provided under this paragraph (c) to respond to eligible workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency if it prioritizes low- and moderate-income persons. The recipient must provide, whether for themselves or on behalf of a grantee, a written justification to the Secretary of how the premium pay or grant provided under this paragraph (c) responds to eligible workers performing essential work if the premium pay or grant would increase an eligible worker's total wages and remuneration above 150 percent of such eligible worker's residing State's average annual wage for all occupations or their residing county's average annual wage, whichever is higher.

(d) *Providing government services.* For the provision of government services to the extent of a reduction in the recipient's general revenue, calculated according to paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) *Frequency.* A recipient must calculate the reduction in its general revenue using information as-of December 31, 2020, December 31, 2021, December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2023 (each, a calculation date) and following each calculation date.

(2) *Calculation.* A reduction in a recipient's general revenue equals:

$$\text{Max} \{ [\text{Base Year Revenue} * (1 + \text{Growth Adjustment})^{\frac{n_t}{12}}] - \text{Actual General Revenue}_t; 0 \}$$

Where:

Base Year Revenue is the recipient's general revenue for the most recent full fiscal year prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency;

Growth Adjustment is equal to the greater of 4.1 percent (or 0.041) and the recipient's average annual revenue growth over the three full fiscal years prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

n equals the number of months elapsed from the end of the base year to the calculation date.

Actual General Revenue is a recipient's actual general revenue collected during 12-month period ending on each calculation date;

Subscript *t* denotes the specific calculation date.

(e) *To make necessary investments in infrastructure.* A recipient may use funds to make investments in:

(1) *Clean Water State Revolving Fund and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund investments.* Projects or activities of the type that would be eligible under section 603(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1383(c)) or section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-12); or,

(2) *Broadband.* Broadband infrastructure that is designed to provide service to unserved or underserved households and businesses and that is designed to, upon completion:

(i) Reliably meet or exceed symmetrical 100 Mbps download speed and upload speeds; or

(ii) In cases where it is not practicable, because of the excessive cost of the project or geography or topography of the area to be served by the project, to provide service meeting the standards set forth in paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section:

(A) Reliably meet or exceed 100 Mbps download speed and between at least 20 Mbps and 100 Mbps upload speed; and

(B) Be scalable to a minimum of 100 Mbps download speed and 100 Mbps upload speed.

§ 35.7 Pensions.

A recipient may not use funds for deposit into any pension fund.

§ 35.8 Tax.

(a) *Restriction.* A State or Territory shall not use funds to either directly or indirectly offset a reduction in the net tax revenue of the State or Territory

resulting from a covered change during the covered period.

(b) *Violation.* Treasury will consider a State or Territory to have used funds to offset a reduction in net tax revenue if, during a reporting year:

(1) *Covered change.* The State or Territory has made a covered change that, either based on a reasonable statistical methodology to isolate the impact of the covered change in actual revenue or based on projections that use reasonable assumptions and do not incorporate the effects of macroeconomic growth to reduce or increase the projected impact of the covered change, the State or Territory assesses has had or predicts to have the effect of reducing tax revenue relative to current law;

(2) *Exceeds the de minimis threshold.* The aggregate amount of the measured or predicted reductions in tax revenue caused by covered changes identified under paragraph (b)(1) of this section, in the aggregate, exceeds 1 percent of the State's or Territory's baseline;

(3) *Reduction in net tax revenue.* The State or Territory reports a reduction in net tax revenue, measured as the difference between actual tax revenue and the State's or Territory's baseline, each measured as of the end of the reporting year; and

(4) *Consideration of other changes.* The aggregate amount of measured or predicted reductions in tax revenue caused by covered changes is greater than the sum of the following, in each case, as calculated for the reporting year:

(i) The aggregate amount of the expected increases in tax revenue caused by one or more covered changes that, either based on a reasonable statistical methodology to isolate the impact of the covered change in actual revenue or based on projections that use reasonable assumptions and do not incorporate the effects of macroeconomic growth to reduce or increase the projected impact of the covered change, the State or Territory assesses has had or predicts to have the effect of increasing tax revenue; and

(ii) Reductions in spending, up to the amount of the State's or Territory's net reduction in total spending, that are in:

(A) Departments, agencies, or authorities in which the State or Territory is not using funds; and

(B) Departments, agencies, or authorities in which the State or Territory is using funds, in an amount equal to the value of the spending cuts in those departments, agencies, or authorities, minus funds used.

(c) *Amount and revenue reduction cap.* If a State or Territory is considered to be in violation pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section, the amount used in violation of paragraph (a) of this section is equal to the lesser of:

(1) The reduction in net tax revenue of the State or Territory for the reporting year, measured as the difference between the State's or Territory's baseline and its actual tax revenue, each measured as of the end of the reporting year; and,

(2) The aggregate amount of the reductions in tax revenues caused by covered changes identified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, minus the sum of the amounts in identified in paragraphs (b)(4)(i) and (ii).

§ 35.9 Compliance with applicable laws.

A recipient must comply with all other applicable Federal statutes, regulations, and Executive orders, and a recipient shall provide for compliance with the American Rescue Plan Act, this subpart, and any interpretive guidance by other parties in any agreements it enters into with other parties relating to these funds.

§ 35.10 Recoupment.

(a) *Identification of violations—(1) In general.* Any amount used in violation of § 35.5, § 35.6, or § 35.7 may be identified at any time prior to December 31, 2026.

(2) *Annual reporting of amounts of violations.* On an annual basis, a recipient that is a State or Territory must calculate and report any amounts used in violation of § 35.8.

(b) *Calculation of amounts subject to recoupment—(1) In general.* Except as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, Treasury will calculate any amounts subject to recoupment resulting from a violation of § 35.5, § 35.6, or § 35.7 as the amounts used in violation of such restrictions.

(2) *Violations of § 35.8.* Treasury will calculate any amounts subject to recoupment resulting from a violation of § 35.8, equal to the lesser of:

(i) The amount set forth in § 35.8(c); and,

(ii) The amount of funds received by such recipient.

(c) *Notice.* If Treasury calculates an amount subject to recoupment under paragraph (b) of this section, Treasury will provide the recipient a written notice of the amount subject to recoupment along with an explanation of such amounts.

(d) *Request for reconsideration.* Unless Treasury extends the time period, within 60 calendar days of receipt of a notice of recoupment provided under paragraph (c) of this section, a recipient may submit a written request to Treasury requesting reconsideration of any amounts subject to recoupment under paragraph (b) of this section. To request reconsideration of any amounts subject to recoupment, a recipient must submit to Treasury a written request that includes:

(1) An explanation of why the recipient believes all or some of the amount should not be subject to recoupment; and

(2) A discussion of supporting reasons, along with any additional information.

(e) *Final amount subject to recoupment.* Unless Treasury extends the time period, within 60 calendar days of receipt of the recipient's request for reconsideration provided pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section, the recipient will be notified of the Secretary's decision to affirm, withdraw, or modify the notice of recoupment. Such notification will include an explanation of the decision, including responses to the recipient's supporting reasons and consideration of additional information provided.

(f) *Repayment of funds.* Unless Treasury extends the time period, a recipient shall repay to the Secretary any amounts subject to recoupment in accordance with instructions provided by Treasury:

(1) Within 120 calendar days of receipt of the notice of recoupment provided under paragraph (c) of this section, in the case of a recipient that does not submit a request for reconsideration in accordance with the

requirements of paragraph (d) of this section; or

(2) Within 120 calendar days of receipt of the Secretary's decision under paragraph (e) of this section, in the case of a recipient that submits a request for reconsideration in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (d) of this section.

§ 35.11 Payments to States.

(a) *In general.* With respect to any State or Territory that has an unemployment rate as of the date that it submits an initial certification for payment of funds pursuant to section 602(d)(1) of the Social Security Act that is less than two percentage points above its unemployment rate in February 2020, the Secretary will withhold 50 percent of the amount of funds allocated under section 602(b) of the Social Security Act to such State or territory until the date that is twelve months from the date such initial certification is provided to the Secretary.

(b) *Payment of withheld amount.* In order to receive the amount withheld under paragraph (a) of this section, the State or Territory must submit to the Secretary at least 30 days prior to the date referenced in paragraph (a) the following information:

(1) A certification, in the form provided by the Secretary, that such State or Territory requires the payment to carry out the activities specified in section 602(c) of the Social Security Act and will use the payment in compliance with section 602(c) of the Social Security Act; and,

(2) Any reports required to be filed by that date pursuant to this subpart that have not yet been filed.

§ 35.12 Distributions to nonentitlement units of local government and units of general local government.

(a) *Nonentitlement units of local government.* Each State or Territory that receives a payment from Treasury pursuant to section 603(b)(2)(B) of the Social Security Act shall distribute the amount of the payment to nonentitlement units of government in such State or Territory in accordance

with the requirements set forth in section 603(b)(2)(C) of the Social Security Act and without offsetting any debt owed by such nonentitlement units of local governments against such payments.

(b) *Budget cap.* A State or Territory may not make a payment to a nonentitlement unit of local government pursuant to section 603(b)(2)(C) of the Social Security Act and paragraph (a) of this section in excess of the amount equal to 75 percent of the most recent budget for the nonentitlement unit of local government as of January 27, 2020. A State or Territory shall permit a nonentitlement unit of local government without a formal budget as of January 27, 2020, to provide a certification from an authorized officer of the nonentitlement unit of local government of its most recent annual expenditures as of January 27, 2020, and a State or Territory may rely on such certification for purposes of complying with this paragraph (b).

(c) *Units of general local government.* Each State or Territory that receives a payment from Treasury pursuant to section 603(b)(3)(B)(ii) of the Social Security Act, in the case of an amount to be paid to a county that is not a unit of general local government, shall distribute the amount of the payment to units of general local government within such county in accordance with the requirements set forth in section 603(b)(3)(B)(ii) of the Social Security Act and without offsetting any debt owed by such units of general local government against such payments.

(d) *Additional conditions.* A State or Territory may not place additional conditions or requirements on distributions to nonentitlement units of local government or units of general local government beyond those required by section 603 of the Social Security Act or this subpart.

Laurie Schaffer,

Acting General Counsel.

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Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

Frequently Asked Questions

AS OF NOVEMBER 15, 2021

This document contains answers to frequently asked questions regarding the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (CSFRF / CLFRF, or Fiscal Recovery Funds). Treasury will be updating this document periodically in response to questions received from stakeholders. Recipients and stakeholders should consult the [Interim Final Rule](#) for additional information.

- For overall information about the program, including information on requesting funding, please see <https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/coronavirus/assistance-for-state-local-and-tribal-governments>
- For general questions about CSFRF / CLFRF, please email SLFRP@treasury.gov

Questions added 5/27/21: 1.5, 1.6, 2.13, 2.14, 2.15, 3.9, 4.5, 4.6, 10.3, 10.4 (noted with “[5/27]”)

Questions added 6/8/21: 2.16, 3.10, 3.11, 3.12, 4.7, 6.7, 8.2, 9.4, 9.5, 10.5 (noted with “[6/8]”)

Questions added 6/17/21: 6.8, 6.9, 6.10, 6.11 (noted with “[6/17]”)

Questions added 6/23/21: 1.7, 2.17, 2.18, 2.19, 2.20, 3.1 (appendix), 3.13, 4.8, 6.12 (noted with “[6/23]”)

Question added 6/24/21: 2.21 (noted with “[6/24]”)

Questions added 7/14/21: 1.8, 3.14, 3.15, 4.9, 4.10, 4.11, 4.12, 6.13, 6.14, 6.15, 6.16, 6.17, 10.3 updated (noted with “[7/14]”)

Question added 11/15/21: 12.1; Questions updated 11/15/21: 9.2

Answers to frequently asked questions on distribution of funds to non-entitlement units of local government (NEUs) can be found in this [FAQ supplement](#), which is regularly updated.

1. Eligibility and Allocations

1.1. Which governments are eligible for funds?

The following governments are eligible:

- States and the District of Columbia
- Territories
- Tribal governments
- Counties
- Metropolitan cities
- Non-entitlement units, or smaller local governments

- a) To respond to the public health emergency or its negative economic impacts, including assistance to households, small businesses, and nonprofits, or aid to impacted industries such as tourism, travel, and hospitality;
- b) To respond to workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency by providing premium pay to eligible workers;
- c) For the provision of government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue due to the COVID–19 public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year prior to the emergency; and
- d) To make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure.

Recipients should consult Section II of the Interim Final Rule for additional information on eligible uses. For recipients evaluating potential uses under (a), the Interim Final Rule contains a non-exclusive list of programs or services that may be funded as responding to COVID-19 or the negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency, along with considerations for evaluating other potential uses of Fiscal Recovery Funds not explicitly listed. See Section II of the Interim Final Rule for additional discussion.

For recipients evaluating potential uses under (c), the Interim Final Rule gives recipients broad latitude to use funds for the provision of government services to the extent of reduction in revenue. See FAQ #3.8 for additional discussion.

For recipients evaluating potential uses under (b) and (d), see Sections 5 and 6.

4.7. Do restrictions on using Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to cover costs incurred beginning on March 3, 2021 apply to costs incurred by the recipient (e.g., a State, local, territorial, or Tribal government) or to costs incurred by households, businesses, and individuals benefiting from assistance provided using Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds? [6/8]

The Interim Final Rule permits funds to be used to cover costs incurred beginning on March 3, 2021. This limitation applies to costs incurred by the recipient (i.e., the state, local, territorial, or Tribal government receiving funds). However, recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to provide assistance to households, businesses, and individuals within the eligible use categories described in the Interim Final Rule for economic harms experienced by those households, businesses, and individuals prior to March 3, 2021. For example,

- Public Health/Negative Economic Impacts – Recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to provide assistance to households – such as rent, mortgage, or utility assistance – for economic harms experienced or costs incurred by the household prior to March 3, 2021 (e.g., rental arrears from

preceding months), provided that the cost of providing assistance to the household was not incurred by the recipient prior to March 3, 2021.

- **Premium Pay** – Recipients may provide premium pay retrospectively for work performed at any time since the start of the COVID-19 public health emergency. Such premium pay must be “in addition to” wages and remuneration already received and the obligation to provide such pay must not have been incurred by the recipient prior to March 3, 2021.
- **Revenue Loss** – The Interim Final Rule gives recipients broad latitude to use funds for the provision of government services to the extent of reduction in revenue. The calculation of lost revenue begins with the recipient’s revenue in the last full fiscal year prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency and includes the 12-month period ending December 31, 2020. However, use of funds for government services must be forward looking for costs incurred by the recipient after March 3, 2021.
- **Investments in Water, Sewer, and Broadband** – Recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to make necessary investments in water, sewer, and broadband. See FAQ Section 6. Recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to cover costs incurred for eligible projects planned or started prior to March 3, 2021, provided that the project costs covered by the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds were incurred after March 3, 2021.

4.8. How can I use CSFRF/CLFRF funds to prevent and respond to crime, and support public safety in my community? [6/23]

Under Treasury’s Interim Final Rule, there are many ways in which the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (“Funds”) under the American Rescue Plan Act can support communities working to reduce and respond to increased violence due to the pandemic. Among the eligible uses of the Funds are restoring of public sector staff to their pre-pandemic levels and responses to the public health crisis and negative economic impacts resulting from the pandemic. The Interim Final Rule provides several ways for recipients to “respond to” this pandemic-related gun violence, ranging from community violence intervention programs to mental health services to hiring of public safety personnel.

Below are some examples of how Fiscal Recovery Funds can be used to address public safety:

- In all communities, recipients may use resources to rehire police officers and other public servants to restore law enforcement and courts to their pre-pandemic levels. Additionally, Funds can be used for expenses to address COVID-related court backlogs, including hiring above pre-pandemic levels, as a response to the public health emergency. See FAQ 2.19.
- In communities where an increase in violence or increased difficulty in accessing or providing services to respond to or mitigate the effects of violence, is a result of the pandemic they may use funds to address that harm. This spending may include:

- Hiring law enforcement officials – even above pre-pandemic levels – or paying overtime where the funds are directly focused on advancing community policing strategies in those communities experiencing an increase in gun violence associated with the pandemic
- Community Violence Intervention (CVI) programs, including capacity building efforts at CVI programs like funding and training additional intervention workers
- Additional enforcement efforts to reduce gun violence exacerbated by the pandemic, including prosecuting gun traffickers, dealers, and other parties contributing to the supply of crime guns, as well as collaborative federal, state, and local efforts to identify and address gun trafficking channels
- Investing in technology and equipment to allow law enforcement to more efficiently and effectively respond to the rise in gun violence resulting from the pandemic

As discussed in the Interim Final Rule, uses of CSFRF/CLFRF funds that respond to an identified harm must be related and reasonably proportional to the extent and type of harm experienced; uses that bear no relation or are grossly disproportionate to the type or extent of harm experienced would not be eligible uses.

- Recipients may also use funds up to the level of revenue loss for government services, including those outlined above.

Recognizing that the pandemic exacerbated mental health and substance use disorder needs in many communities, eligible public health services include mental health and other behavioral health services, which are a critical component of a holistic public safety approach. This could include:

- Mental health services and substance use disorder services, including for individuals experiencing trauma exacerbated by the pandemic, such as:
 - Community-based mental health and substance use disorder programs that deliver evidence-based psychotherapy, crisis support services, medications for opioid use disorder, and/or recovery support
 - School-based social-emotional support and other mental health services
- Referrals to trauma recovery services for crime victims.

Recipients also may use Funds to respond to the negative economic impacts of the public health emergency, including:

- Assistance programs to households or populations facing negative economic impacts of the public health emergency, including:
 - Assistance to support economic security, including for the victims of crime;
 - Housing assistance, including rent, utilities, and relocation assistance;
 - Assistance with food, including Summer EBT and nutrition programs; and
 - Employment or job training services to address negative economic or public health impacts experienced due to a worker's occupation or level of training.

- Assistance to unemployed workers, including:
 - Subsidized jobs, including for young people. Summer youth employment programs directly address the negative economic impacts of the pandemic on young people and their families and communities;
 - Programs that provide paid training and/or work experience targeted primarily to (1) formerly incarcerated individuals, and/or (2) communities experiencing high levels of violence exacerbated by the pandemic;
 - Programs that provide workforce readiness training, apprenticeship or pre-apprenticeship opportunities, skills development, placement services, and/or coaching and mentoring; and
 - Associated wraparound services, including for housing, health care, and food.

Recognizing the disproportionate impact of the pandemic on certain communities, a broader range of services are eligible in those communities than would otherwise be available in communities not experiencing a pandemic-related increase in crime or gun violence. These eligible uses aim to address the pandemic's exacerbation of public health and economic disparities and include services to address health and educational disparities, support neighborhoods and affordable housing, and promote healthy childhood environments. The Interim Final Rule provides a non-exhaustive list of eligible services in these categories.

These services automatically qualify as eligible uses when provided in Qualified Census Tracts (QCTs), low-income areas designated by HUD; to families in QCTs; or by Tribal governments. Outside of these areas, recipient governments can also identify and serve households, populations, and geographic areas disproportionately impacted by the pandemic.

Services under this category could include:

- Programs or services that address or mitigate the impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency on education, childhood health and welfare, including:
 - Summer education and enrichment programs in these communities, which include many communities currently struggling with high levels of violence;
 - Programs that address learning loss and keep students productively engaged;
 - Enhanced services for foster youths and home visiting programs; and
 - Summer camps and recreation.
- Programs or services that provide or facilitate access to health and social services and address health disparities exacerbated by the pandemic. This includes Community Violence Intervention (CVI) programs, such as:
 - Evidence-based practices like focused deterrence, street outreach, violence interrupters, and hospital-based violence intervention models, complete with wraparound services such as behavioral therapy, trauma recovery, job training, education, housing and relocation services, and financial assistance; and,
 - Capacity-building efforts at CVI programs like funding more intervention workers; increasing their pay; providing training and professional development for intervention workers; and hiring and training workers to administer the programs.

Please refer to Treasury’s Interim Final Rule for additional information.

4.9. May recipients pool funds for regional projects? [7/14]

Yes, provided that the project is itself an eligible use of funds and that recipients can track the use of funds in line with the reporting and compliance requirements of the CSFRF/CLFRF. In general, when pooling funds for regional projects, recipients may expend funds directly on the project or transfer funds to another government that is undertaking the project on behalf of multiple recipients. To the extent recipients undertake regional projects via transfer to another government, recipients would need to comply with the rules on transfers specified in the Interim Final Rule, Section V. A recipient may transfer funds to a government outside its boundaries (e.g., county transfers to a neighboring county), provided that the recipient can document that its jurisdiction receives a benefit proportionate to the amount contributed.

4.10. May recipients fund a project with both ARP funds and other sources of funding (e.g., blending, braiding, or other pairing funding sources), including in conjunction with financing provided through a debt issuance? [7/14]

Cost sharing or matching funds are not required under CSFRF/CLFRF. Funds may be used in conjunction with other funding sources, provided that the costs are eligible costs under each source program and are compliant with all other related statutory and regulatory requirements and policies. The recipient must comply with applicable reporting requirements for all sources of funds supporting the CSFRF/CLFRF projects, and with any requirements and restrictions on the use of funds from the supplemental funding sources and the CSFRF/CLFRF program. Specifically,

- All funds provided under the CSFRF/CLFRF program must be used for projects, investments, or services that are eligible under the CSFRF/CLFRF statute, Treasury’s Interim Final Rule, and guidance. See 31 CFR 35.6-8; FAQ 4.6. CSFRF/CLFRF funds may not be used to fund an activity that is not, in its entirety, an eligible use under the CSFRF/CLFRF statute, Treasury’s Interim Final Rule, and guidance. For example,
 - CSFRF/CLFRF funds may be used in conjunction with other sources of funds to make an investment in water infrastructure, which is eligible under the CSLFRF statute, and Treasury’s Interim Final Rule.
 - CSFRF/CLFRF funds could not be used to fund the entirety of a water infrastructure project that was partially, although not entirely, an eligible use under Treasury’s Interim Final Rule. However, the recipient could use CSFRF/CLFRF funds only for a smaller component project that does constitute an eligible use, while using other funds for the remaining portions of the larger planned water infrastructure project that do not constitute an eligible use. In this case, the “project” under this program would be only the eligible use component of the larger project.

- In addition, because CSFRF/CLFRF funds must be obligated by December 31, 2024, and expended by December 31, 2026, recipients must be able to, at a minimum, determine and report to Treasury on the amount of CSFRF/CLFRF funds obligated and expended and when such funds were obligated and expended.

**4.11. May Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds be used to make loans or other extensions of credit (“loans”), including loans to small businesses and loans to finance necessary investments in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure?
[7/14]**

Yes. Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (“Funds”) may be used to make loans, provided that the loan is an eligible use and the cost of the loan is tracked and reported in accordance with the points below. See 31 CFR 35.6. For example, a recipient may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to make loans to small businesses. See 31 CFR 35.6(b)(6). In addition, a recipient may use Funds to finance a necessary investment in water, sewer or broadband, as described in the Interim Final Rule. See 31 CFR 35.6(e).

Funds must be used to cover “costs incurred” by the recipient between March 3, 2021, and December 31, 2024, and Funds must be expended by December 31, 2026. See Section III.D of the Interim Final Rule; 31 CFR 35.5. Accordingly, recipients must be able to determine the amount of Funds used to make a loan.

- For loans that mature or are forgiven on or before December 31, 2026, the recipient must account for the use of funds on a cash flow basis, consistent with the approach to loans taken in the Coronavirus Relief Fund.
 - Recipients may use Fiscal Recovery Funds to fund the principal of the loan and in that case must track repayment of principal and interest (i.e., “program income,” as defined under 2 CFR 200).
 - When the loan is made, recipients must report the principal of the loan as an expense.
 - Repayment of principal may be re-used only for eligible uses, and subject to restrictions on timing of use of funds. Interest payments received prior to the end of the period of performance will be considered an addition to the total award and may be used for any purpose that is an eligible use of funds under the statute and IFR. Recipients are not subject to restrictions under 2 CFR 200.307(e)(1) with respect to such payments.
- For loans with maturities longer than December 31, 2026, the recipient may use Fiscal Recovery Funds for only the projected cost of the loan. Recipients may estimate the subsidy cost of the loan, which equals the expected cash flows associated with the loan discounted at the recipient’s cost of funding. A recipient’s cost of funding can be determined based on the interest rates of securities with a similar maturity to the cash flow being discounted that were either (i) recently issued by the recipient or (ii) recently issued by a unit of state, local, or Tribal government similar to the recipient. Recipients that have adopted the Current Expected Credit Loss

(CECL) standard may also treat the cost of the loan as equal to the CECL-based expected credit losses over the life of the loan. Recipients may measure projected losses either once, at the time the loan is extended, or annually over the covered period.

Under either approach for measuring the amount of funds used to make loans with maturities longer than December 31, 2026, recipients would not be subject to restrictions under 2 CFR 200.307(e)(1) and need not separately track repayment of principal or interest.

Any contribution of Fiscal Recovery Funds to a revolving loan fund must follow the approach described above for loans with maturities longer than December 31, 2026. In other words, a recipient could contribute Fiscal Recovery Funds to a revolving loan fund, provided that the revolving loan fund makes loans that are eligible uses and the Fiscal Recovery Funds contributed represent the projected cost of loans made over the life of the revolving loan fund.

4.12. May funds be used for outreach to increase uptake of federal assistance like the Child Tax Credit or federal programs like SNAP? [7/14]

Yes. Eligible uses to address negative economic impacts include work “to improve efficacy of programs addressing negative economic impacts, including through use of data analysis, targeted consumer outreach, improvements to data or technology infrastructure, and impact evaluations.” See 31 CFR 35.6(b)(10). Of note, per the CSFRF/CLFRF [Reporting Guidance](#), allowable use of funds for evaluations may also include other types of program evaluations focused on program improvement and evidence building. In addition, recipients may use funds to facilitate access to health and social services in populations and communities disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, including benefits navigators or marketing efforts to increase consumer uptake of federal tax credits, benefits, or assistance programs that respond to negative economic impacts of the pandemic. See 31 CFR 35.6(b)(12).

5. Eligible Uses – Premium Pay

5.1. What criteria should recipients use in identifying essential workers to receive premium pay?

Essential workers are those in critical infrastructure sectors who regularly perform in-person work, interact with others at work, or physically handle items handled by others.

Critical infrastructure sectors include healthcare, education and childcare, transportation, sanitation, grocery and food production, and public health and safety, among others, as provided in the Interim Final Rule. Governments receiving Fiscal Recovery Funds have the discretion to add additional sectors to this list, so long as the sectors are considered critical to protect the health and well-being of residents.

The Interim Final Rule emphasizes the need for recipients to prioritize premium pay for lower income workers. Premium pay that would increase a worker's total pay above 150% of the greater of the state or county average annual wage requires specific justification for how it responds to the needs of these workers.

5.2. What criteria should recipients use in identifying third-party employers to receive grants for the purpose of providing premium pay to essential workers?

Any third-party employers of essential workers are eligible. Third-party contractors who employ essential workers in eligible sectors are also eligible for grants to provide premium pay. Selection of third-party employers and contractors who receive grants is at the discretion of recipients.

To ensure any grants respond to the needs of essential workers and are made in a fair and transparent manner, the rule imposes some additional reporting requirements for grants to third-party employers, including the public disclosure of grants provided.

5.3. May recipients provide premium pay retroactively for work already performed?

Yes. Treasury encourages recipients to consider providing premium pay retroactively for work performed during the pandemic, recognizing that many essential workers have not yet received additional compensation for their service during the pandemic.

6. Eligible Uses – Water, Sewer, and Broadband Infrastructure

6.1. What types of water and sewer projects are eligible uses of funds?

The Interim Final Rule generally aligns eligible uses of the Funds with the wide range of types or categories of projects that would be eligible to receive financial assistance through the Environmental Protection Agency's Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) or Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF).

Under the DWSRF, categories of [eligible projects](#) include: treatment, transmission and distribution (including lead service line replacement), source rehabilitation and decontamination, storage, consolidation, and new systems development.

Under the CWSRF, categories of [eligible projects](#) include: construction of publicly-owned treatment works, nonpoint source pollution management, national estuary program projects, decentralized wastewater treatment systems, stormwater systems, water conservation, efficiency, and reuse measures, watershed pilot projects, energy efficiency measures for publicly-owned treatment works, water reuse projects, security measures at publicly-owned treatment works, and technical assistance to ensure compliance with the Clean Water Act.

Department	Position	Personnel Status FE = Full time, exemp FN = Full time, not exempt PN = Part time, no benefits PL = Part time, with leave	Eligibility: worked 230 Hours July 1, 2020 - June 30, 2021 FT \$1500.00 PT \$750.00 TPT \$375.00	Notes: All departments and offices complied with State and local mandates regarding occupation limits, physical distancing, and masking requirements. Additionally, modifications were made specific to each department, office, or physical space to minimize the risk of exposure to COVID-19.
BUILDING INSPECTIONS	BUILDING OFFICIAL	FE	\$ 1,500.00	Hours of operation - Mon-Fri: 7:30am - 4:30pm.
BUILDING INSPECTIONS	CODES INSP/E&SREVIEW	FN	\$ 1,500.00	The Building Inspections Office remained open to building contractors the entirety of the pandemic. Paper applications, as well as payment, for permits have been handled by all Building Inspections employees. Field inspections have continued throughout requiring inspectors to be in close contact with residents.
BUILDING INSPECTIONS	ADMIN PROG SPEC	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
BUILDING INSPECTIONS	CDS INSP- BLD & SITE	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
COUNTY ADMINISTRATION	COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR	FE	\$ 1,500.00	150% of Virginia average annual salary. Hours of operation - Always on call. Was 100% in the office throughout. Attended all in-person and hybrid public meetings. For continuity of government, instituted changes to meeting schedules, venues, and method of delivery, policies to allow continued resident engagement, to protect the health and safety of residents, employees, and Board of Supervisors members. Implemented covid policy to protect the health and well-being of staff. Reviewed many county documents and bills. Coordination with local agencies and organizations regarding vaccine and testing information, availability, and clinics.
COUNTY ADMINISTRATION	ASST CO ADMIN	FE	\$ 1,500.00	Hours of operation - Mon-Fri: 8:00am - 5:00pm. For continuity of government, instituted changes to meeting schedules, venues, and method of delivery, to allow continued resident engagement, to protect the health and safety of residents, employees, and Board of Supervisors members. Information regarding the public health emergency was disseminated on County website and through FAN Mail. Coordination with local agencies and organizations regarding vaccine and testing information, availability, and clinics.
COUNTY ADMINISTRATION	EA/CLERK TO BOARD	FE	\$ 1,500.00	
COUNTY ADMINISTRATION	ADMIN PROGRAM ASST	PL	\$ 750.00	
COUNTY PLANNER	DIR COMM DEVELOPMENT	FE	\$ 1,500.00	150% of Virginia annual salary. Monday -Fri, 8:00am-5:00pm. County Planner continued with site visits with applicants, vendors and contractors that conformed to COVID-19 mitigation protocol, continued to increase the risk of exposure. Attended various local meetings including the planning commission meetings in-person when possible, and also through physically distanced means. Also handled applications from individuals and contractors.

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COUNTY PLANNER	CODE COMPL OFFICER	FN	\$ 1,500.00	Hours of operation: Mon-Fri, 8:00am - 5:00pm. Planner & Senior Planner: Met with applicants in face-to-face meetings, that conformed to COVID-19 mitigation protocol, continued to increase the risk of exposure. Attended various meetings, local and regional, in-person when
COUNTY PLANNER	SR PLANNER	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
COUNTY PLANNER	ADMIN PROG SPEC	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
COUNTY PLANNER	PLANNER	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
CSA	CSA PROG COORDINATOR	FE	\$ 1,500.00	Hours of operation: Mon-Fri: 8:00am - 5:00pm. The Childrens Services Act (CSA) office maintained operations throughout the pandemic. Because of school closures/modifications, cases increased throughout the course of hte pandemic. The positions coordinates the CSA program, preparing and maintaining files and records, recieving, reviewing, and processing bills for payment of services, and recieving documentation from various regional partners and vendors.
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	EMERGENCY SRV COORD	FE	\$ 1,500.00	Hours of operation - Mon-Fri: 8:00am - 5:00pm, and as needed to procure and distribute PPE throughout the County as needed for employees, residents, and businesses. At the beginning of the pandemic, when masks and hand sanitizer were in short supply, there were many hours spent driving around the state trying to procure PPE, both for staff and residents. Weekly trips to Lynchburg to meet the national Guard for PPE, then distributing it to, Fire, EMS, Law Enforcement, and schools. Coordinating public events to get PPE in the hands of residents. Coordinating with State and local agencies for COVID testing events and vaccine clinics; coordinating with EMS on protocol for COVID patients.
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	TEMP PROJECT MANAGER	TE	\$ -	<i>Hours worked did not meet eligibility guidelines.</i>
FINANCE	MGMT ANALYST I	FE	\$ 1,500.00	Hours of operation - Mon-Fri: 8:00am - 5:00pm. Finance continued to meet with employees, managers, auditors and vendors face-to-face, that conformed to COVID-19 mitigation protocol, continued to increase the risk of exposure. Processed contracts and paperwork from the mail, applicants, employees and departments. Attended various local meetings in-person when possible, and also through physically distanced means.
FINANCE	PURCHASING OFFICER	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
HUMAN RESOURCES	HUMAN RESOURCES MGR	FE	\$ 1,500.00	Hours of operation - Mon-Fri: 8:00am - 5:00pm. Human Resources Manager and

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HUMAN RESOURCES	HUMAN RESOURCES ASST	PL	\$ 750.00	Assistant, still met with applicants, employees, and vendors face-to-face, interviews, orientations and meetings, that conformed to COVID-19 mitigation protocol, with continued risk of exposure. Processed documents and paperwork from the mail, applicants, employees, and department managers. Attended various meetings, local and regional, in-person when possible, and also through physically distanced
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	IT DIRECTOR	FE	\$ 1,500.00	Hours of Operation - 8:00am - 5:00pm, and as needed to support smooth operation of County Boards and Commissions. IT has been the cog that has kept that the wheels turning during the uncertainty of COVID-19. IT provided the infrastructure to hold meetings safely, for Supervisors and residents; have moved the meeting venues in response to changing requirements for physical distancing and restrictions on in-person meeting limits.
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	IT TECHNICIAN	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
LIBRARY	LIBRARY DIRECTOR	FE	\$ 1,500.00	Hours of operation - Mon & Tues: 9am - 6pm; Wed: 9am - 8pm; Thu: 9am - 8pm; Fri: 9am - 5pm; Sat: 9am - 3pm. Providing a vital service for the health and mental well-being of Fluvanna residents, the Library changed its delivery model to continue provide high quality services and programming. Curbside delivery replaced inside browsing and make-and-take kits replace craft items. Though employees did not have the same volume of exposure to patrons, there was still one-to-one interaction with members of the public. Additionally, the volume of work increased because of the number of residents who were home during the pandemic. Library staff handled all materials taken out of and returned to the Library, sanitizing all books before putting them back in rotation. Though Library services looked a little different during the pandemic, there was an increase in the number of active users during this time. The library was also open at times for wifi users, for children when schools were closed and for adults will at home remote working.
LIBRARY	CHILDRENS PROG SPEC	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
LIBRARY	LIBRARY ASSISTANT I	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
LIBRARY	LIBRARY CLERK	PL	\$ 750.00	
LIBRARY	LIBRARY ASST II-PT	PL-pt w leave	\$ 750.00	
LIBRARY	LIBRARY CLERK	PN	\$ 375.00	
LIBRARY	LIBRARY CLERK	PN	\$ 375.00	
LIBRARY	LIBRARY CLERK	PN-temp pt	\$ 375.00	
LIBRARY	LIBRARY CLERK	TE	\$ 375.00	
LIBRARY	LIBRARY CLERK	TE	\$ 375.00	
LIBRARY	LIBRARY CLERK	PN	\$ -	Hours worked did not meet eligibility guidelines.
LIBRARY	LIBRARY CLERK	TE	\$ -	Hours worked did not meet eligibility guidelines.

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PARKS & RECREATION	DIR OF PARKS & RECRE	FE	\$ 1,500.00	<p>Hours of Operation: 8:00am - 5:00pm, and as needed to provide programming.</p> <p>Parks and Recreation employees responded to the increased needs of families during the pandemic by creating programming designed to provide healthy programming, with recommended COVID-19 mitigation protocols, at a time when Fluvanna County Schools were closed or offered reduced programming. Examples of programming or activities designed with residents' safety and wellbeing in mind included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summer camp with children, one on one with kayaking, cleaning kayaks, taking temps to confirm no symptoms. Outdoor program for children at the high school. After school program for children that were still attending school. Five Wifi spots open for those residents who do not have internet at home, in order for students to complete homework, with an employee on hand to provide assistance. As Public Works was increased responsibilities related to cleaning and sanitizing, Parks and Rec employees maintained the grassy areas of Pleasant Grove park by mowing grass to keep the park open and available for residents using the park in safe and physically-distanced manner.
PARKS & RECREATION	REC & SPC EVENT COOD	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
PARKS & RECREATION	ATH & SPC EVENT COOD	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
PARKS & RECREATION	P&R SERV SPEC	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
PARKS & RECREATION	ACTSR&THERA REC COOD	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
PARKS & RECREATION	FACILITIES ASSISTANT	PN	\$ -	<i>Hours worked did not meet eligibility guidelines.</i>
PARKS & RECREATION	PARK MAINTENANCE	PN	\$ -	<i>Hours worked did not meet eligibility guidelines.</i>
PARKS & RECREATION	REFEREE	SE	\$ -	<i>Hours worked did not meet eligibility guidelines.</i>
PARKS & RECREATION	REFEREE	SE	\$ -	<i>Hours worked did not meet eligibility guidelines.</i>
PARKS & RECREATION	REFEREE	SE	\$ -	<i>Hours worked did not meet eligibility guidelines.</i>
PARKS & RECREATION	REFEREE	SE	\$ -	<i>Hours worked did not meet eligibility guidelines.</i>
PARKS & RECREATION	REFEREE	SE	\$ -	<i>Hours worked did not meet eligibility guidelines.</i>
PARKS & RECREATION	FACILITIES ASSISTANT	TE	\$ -	<i>Hours worked did not meet eligibility guidelines.</i>
PARKS & RECREATION	FACILITIES ASSISTANT	TE	\$ -	<i>Hours worked did not meet eligibility guidelines.</i>
PARKS & RECREATION	CAMP COUNSELORS	TE	\$ -	<i>Hours worked did not meet eligibility guidelines.</i>
PARKS & RECREATION	MUSEUM ATTENDANT	TE	\$ -	<i>Hours worked did not meet eligibility guidelines.</i>
PARKS & RECREATION	FACILITIES ASSISTANT	TE	\$ -	<i>Hours worked did not meet eligibility guidelines.</i>
PARKS & RECREATION	REFEREE	TE	\$ -	<i>Hours worked did not meet eligibility guidelines.</i>

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PARKS & RECREATION	FACILITIES ASSISTANT	TE	\$ -	Hours worked did not meet eligibility guidelines.
PARKS & RECREATION	REFEREE	TE	\$ -	Hours worked did not meet eligibility guidelines.
PARKS & RECREATION	FACILITIES ASSISTANT	TE	\$ -	Hours worked did not meet eligibility guidelines.
PARKS & RECREATION	FACILITIES ASSISTANT	TE	\$ -	Hours worked did not meet eligibility guidelines.
PARKS & RECREATION	CAMP COUNSELORS	TE	\$ -	Hours worked did not meet eligibility guidelines.
PUBLIC WORKS	DIR PUB WKS	FE	\$ 1,500.00	150% of Virginia Average Annual Salary. Hours of operation- Mon-Fri: 7:00am - 4:00pm , determine proper building cleaning needs after a covid exposure, meet with vendors for all building, ground, water/sewer and construction projects. Interact with public works and cleaning staff. Review all bills for approval
PUBLIC WORKS	ASST PW DIRECTOR	FE	\$ 1,500.00	Hours of operation- Mon-Fri: 7:00am - 4:00pm, and as needed, nights and weekends. determine proper building cleaning needs after a covid exposure, meet with vendors for all building, ground and construction projects. Interact with public works and cleaning staff. Personally sanitized buildings following a known COVID-19 exposure in the building.
PUBLIC WORKS	ADMIN PROG SPEC	FN	\$ 1,500.00	Hours of operation - Mon-Fri: 8:00am - 5:00pm. The Administrative Program Assistant supported Public Works employees through payroll duties, provided billing and accepted payment for utility customers, and provided in-person customer assistance. Was also regularly in contact with those Public Works employees who were responsible for the cleaning and sanitizing of public buildings, who were themselves at increased risk of exposure to COVID-19.
CONVENIENCE CENTER	CONVENIENCE CTR MGR	FN	\$ 1,500.00	Hours of operation - T, Th: 9:00am - 4:00pm; Sat: 9:00am - 5:00pm. Opens/closes convenience center on scheduled days; keeps all recycle sites clean of trash and debris daily; Assists the general public with disposal of refuse and recyclable materials at convenience center; provides information and guidance concerning the proper separation of refuse and disposal procedures; assesses materials brought into convenience center; Identifies nature of materials;

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CONVENIENCE CENTER	CONVENIENCE CTR WKR	PN	\$ 375.00	materials brought into convenience center, identifies nature of materials, determines whether materials are appropriate to be disposed of at convenience center; explains options for disposal of hazardous materials, toxic materials, or otherwise non-disposable materials. Observed enhanced cleaning standards in order to mitigate the spread of COVID-19.
FACILITIES	GRDS MAINT WORKER I	FN	\$ 1,500.00	Hours of operation: 7:00am - 4:00pm, generally, with adjustments for available daylight hours; and, as needed to provide sanitation in buildings where a known COVID-19 exposure occurred. Public Works employees, in general, were the backbone of keeping County buildings open and safe, so that other employees were able to continue the work of the government. Without the enhanced cleaning and sanitation efforts, the County would not have been able to provide the safety for employees to continue providing the services County residents required.
FACILITIES	BLDG SERVICES WORKER	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
FACILITIES	FAC MAINT SPEC	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
FACILITIES	MAINTENANCE TECH	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
FACILITIES	GRDS/FAC MAINT WKR I	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
FACILITIES	GROUNDS SUPERVISOR	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
FACILITIES	BUILDINGS SUPERVISOR	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
FACILITIES	MAINTENANCE TECH	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
FACILITIES	GRDS MAINT WORKER I	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
FACILITIES	FAC MAINTENANCE TECH	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
FACILITIES	VEHICLE & EQUIP TECH	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
FACILITIES	HVAC SPECIALIST	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
FUSD	ASST DIR UTILITIES	FE	\$ 1,500.00	Hours of Operation - 7:00am - 4:00pm, and as needed. Utilities don't behave on a schedule; utilities' employees responded when needed, where needed to ensure Fluvanna residents had access to water and sewer services. Mitigation protocol was not always possible, given the nature and location of the work.
FUSD	UTIL SYS OPERATOR	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
SEWER	UTILITIES SYSTEM OPERATOR	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
SEWER	UTILITIES SPECIALIST	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
REGISTRAR/ELECTORAL BOARD	GEN REGISTRAR	FE	\$ 1,500.00	Hours of operation - Mon-Fri: 8:30am - 5:00pm, extended hours during 45 day early voting period and on Election Day. The Registrar's Office remained open to the public during the entirety of the pandemic, registering voters, responding to resident concerns, and processing ballots that were submitted during early voting. With no way to distance themselves effectively while performing these essential duties, Registrar's Office employees were regularly at risk of increased exposure to COVID-19 through the volume of people they assisted. To respond to the health and well-being of residents, drop-boxes were available, enhanced cleaning was conducted, and all required and recommended COVID-19 mitigation standards and mandates were followed. Because of the very large number of
REGISTRAR/ELECTORAL BOARD	REGISTRAR CLERK	PN	\$ 375.00	
REGISTRAR/ELECTORAL BOARD	REGISTRAR CLERK	PN	\$ 375.00	
REGISTRAR/ELECTORAL BOARD	REGISTRAR CLERK	TE	\$ 375.00	
REGISTRAR/ELECTORAL BOARD	REGISTRAR CLERK	TE	\$ 375.00	

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SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	SOCIAL SERV DIR II	FE	\$ 1,500.00	Director of Social Services is at 150% of Virginia annual salary. Social Services employees are specifically identified as essential employees in US Treasury Guidance of eligible uses for ARPA funds.
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	BEN PROGRAM SUPV	FE	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	FAM SERV SUPERVISOR	FE	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	ADMIN SERVICES MGR	FE	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	FAM SERV SUPERVISOR	FE	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	FAM SERV SUPERVISOR	FE	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	BEN PROGRAM SUPV	FE	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	FAM SERV SPEC I	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	FAM SERV SPEC II	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	FAM SERV SPEC III	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	HUMAN SERV ASST III	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	BEN PROGR SPEC I	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	BEN PROG SPEC III	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	HUMAN SERV ASST III	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	FAM SERV SPEC II	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	FAM SERV SPEC II	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	BEN PROGR SPEC I	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	BEN PROGR SPEC I	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	BEN PROG SPEC III	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	HUMAN SERV ASST III	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	HUMAN SERV ASST III	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	FAM SERV SPEC II	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	FAM SERV SPEC III	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	BEN PROG SPEC IV	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	BEN PROGR SPEC II	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	FISCAL ASSISTANT III	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	SELF SUFF SPEC I	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	FAM SERV SPEC III	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	FAM SERV SPEC I	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	BEN PROGR SPEC I	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	BEN PROGR SPEC II	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	SECRETARY II	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN	FAM SERV SPEC II	TE	\$ 375.00	

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CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT	CLERK OF CIRCUIT CT	FE	\$ 1,500.00	150% of Virginia average annual salary. The Clerk of Court works “in the trenches”; any/all working conditions were shared by all. In addition, the Clerk of Court handled all probate appointments requiring special attention and often required additional direct contact with the public. In an effort to protect the health and safety of residents, the Clerk of Court attended individuals who were high risk at their vehicles so they did not have to enter the building. Throughout the pandemic when defendants or litigants could not appear in the courthouse due to COVID, symptoms, or failure of entry due to screening questions, the Clerk of Court have met the individuals outside of the building to recognize the individuals to appear on a future date. This entails swearing them in and having them sign documentation for their appearance. The Clerk performed this task alone in an effort to keep Clerk's office employees away from direct contact with an individuals with COVID or with symptoms, etc.
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT	CHIEF DEPUTY CLERK	FE	\$ 1,500.00	Hours of operation - Mon-Fri, 8:00am - 4:30pm
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT	DEPUTY CLERK III	FN	\$ 1,500.00	By order of the Supreme Court, the Clerk of the Court's Office remained open and operational to “provide services required by law...”. The Clerk's office continued providing <u>all</u> services except passports as that is not a required service of the Circuit Court. All Clerk's Office staff had daily interactions with the public with the exchange of documents, drivers' licenses, permits, etc. in most transactions. Face to face interactions outside of protective barriers where
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT	DEPUTY CLERK I	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT	DEPUTY CLERK I	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT	DEPUTY CLERK III	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT	DEPUTY CLERK II	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT	DEPUTY CLERK II	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE	COMMISS OF REVENUE	FE	\$ 1,500.00	150% of Virginia average annual salary. The Commissioner of Revenue's office remained open to the public for much of the pandemic. In addition to providing daily employee supervision, in order to mitigate the threat of exposure to COVID-19, the Commissioner of the Revenue met with landowners individually, in-person, away from the office. The Commissioner continued field visits to review real estate assessments (including new construction.)
COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE	CHF DEP COMM OF REVE	FE	\$ 1,500.00	Hours of operation - Mon-Fri, 8:00am - 4:30pm.
COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE	DEP COMMISSIONER III	FN	\$ 1,500.00	The Commissioner's Office remained open to the public for much of the pandemic. Commissioner's Office staff continued to support the operation of the office through receipt and processing of applications related to land-use and tax

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COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE	DEP COMMISSIONER II	FN	\$ 1,500.00	abatement, responding to residents' requests, responding to records requests, and providing Notary Public services. Enhanced cleaning and barriers were installed to protect the health and safety of residents, however, documents were routinely handled by residents that were then submitted to office staff.
COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE	DEP COMMISSIONER IV	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
SHERIFFS OFFICE - ADMIN	ADMIN ASST	FN	\$ 1,500.00	Hours of operation - Mon-Fri, 8:00am - 4:30pm. In addition to handling all bills and paperwork, interacted with the public for report requests (accident, offense, criminal history), assisted with civil process paperwork, was the initial contact with vendors for any service requests for the Sheriff's office.
SHERIFFS OFFICE - ADMIN	LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT TECH	FN	\$ 1,500.00	Hours of operation - 8:30am - 5:00pm. Previously worked for the Commonwealth Attorney's office. The Commonwealth's Attorney's office continued all normal operations; was the initial contact for any of the public entering the building. Processed bills and paperwork from the mail.
COMMONWEALTHS ATTORNEY	COMMONWEALTH ATTORN	FE	\$ 1,500.00	150% of Virginia average annual salary. In addition to continuing all normal judicial duties, the Commonwealth's Attorney and Victim/Witness Manager served on the Courtroom Safety Committee, tasked with creating a plan to mitigate hazards related to the pandemic in order to resume jury trials. This plan was approved by the Virginia Supreme Court.
COMMONWEALTHS ATTORNEY	VICTIM WIT MANAGER	FE	\$ 1,500.00	Hours of operation - 8:30am - 5:00pm. The Commonwealth's Attorney's office continued all normal operations; mitigation efforts were in place, including limited in-person meetings. Not all meetings could be conducted remotely (ex. protective orders). Court cases increased during COVID.
COMMONWEALTHS ATTORNEY	PARALEGAL/LEGAL ASST	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
TREASURER	TREASURER	FE	\$ 1,500.00	150% of Virginia Annual Average Salary. The Treasurer works in the office daily, supervising While not directly involved in cashiering duties, and therefore not as exposed to the public as her employees, the Treasurer was nonetheless at risk of exposure by proximity to office employees. Additionally, the Treasurer met face-to-face with residents to resolve concerns and complaints. During the early uncertainty caused by the pandemic, there were increased requests for payment plans.

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TREASURER	CHIEF DEPUTY TREASUR	FE	\$ 1,500.00	<p>Hours of operation: 8:00am - 4:30pm; extended hours during tax season. The Treasurer's Office remained open to the public throughout the pandemic. The work that is conducted in the Treasurer's office does not allow for remote working. Deputy Treasurers were regularly exposed to members of the public as they collected tax payments, resolved customer complaints and concerns, and prepared tax bills, in-person, throughout the pandemic. The Treasurer's Office complied with all COVID-19 mitigation requirements, offered drop-boxes, mail-in, and electronic options for payments in order to protect the health and well-being of County residents.</p>
TREASURER	DEPUTY TREASURER II	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
TREASURER	DEPUTY TREASURER III	FN	\$ 1,500.00	
TREASURER	DEPUTY TREASURER III	FN	\$ 1,500.00	

FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS BCC APPOINTMENTS STAFF REPORT

TAB G

MEETING DATE:	December 15, 2021		
AGENDA TITLE:	Board, Commission, and Committee Appointments/Reappointments		
MOTION:	I move the Board of Supervisors approve the following Board, Commission, or Committee appointment(s)/reappointment(s) with terms as presented:		
Board/Commission/Committee	Appointee/Reappointee	Begins Term	Ends Term
Board of Zoning Appeals, At-Large	R. Easton Loving, Gene Ott, Nelson H. Cook Jr.	01/01/2022	12/31/2026
Fluvanna Partnership for Aging, At-Large	Edna C. Harris, Maxine C. Baskfield-Spears	01/01/2022	12/31/2023
Fluvanna Partnership for Aging, At-Large	Edna C. Harris, Maxine C. Baskfield-Spears	01/01/2022	12/31/2023
Fluvanna Partnership for Aging, Rivanna District	Sue Liberman	01/01/2022	12/31/2023
James River Water Authority (JRWA) - Fluvanna Citizen Representative	Joe Chesser, Eric W. Anderson, Stanley Roger Smith Jr., John M. Sheridan, Jonathan Wayne Stephens, Charles Parrish	01/01/2022	12/31/2025
James River Water Authority (JRWA) - Fluvanna Citizen Representative	Joe Chesser, Eric W. Anderson, Stanley Roger Smith Jr., John. M. Sheridan, Jonathan Wayne Stephens, Charles Parrish	12/15/2021	04/18/2025
Library Board of Trustees, At-Large	Nancy King, Gene Ott, Linda Mitchell, Charles Parrish	01/01/2022	12/31/2025
Social Services Board, Rivanna District	Joe Chesser	01/01/2022	12/31/2025

DISCUSSION:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Board of Zoning Appeals (BZA) – (1) At-Large position available – Expired term beginning 01/01/2022 and ending 12/31/2026 - Fluvanna Partnership for Aging (FPA) – (2) At-Large positions, and (1) Rivanna District Representative available – Expired terms beginning 01/01/2022 and ending 12/31/2023 - James River Water Authority (JRWA) - (1) Fluvanna Citizen Representative position available – Expired term beginning 01/01/2022 and ending 12/31/2025 - James River Water Authority (JRWA) - (1) Fluvanna Citizen Representative position available – Mark Dunning’s unexpired term beginning 12/15/2021 and ending 04/18/2025 - Library Board of Trustees – (1) At-Large position available – Expired term beginning 01/01/2022 and ending 12/31/2025 - Social Services Board – (1) Rivanna District Representative position available – Expired term beginning 01/01/2022 and ending 12/31/2025
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ENCLOSURES:	Applications
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BCC VACANCIES AND APPLICANTS				
BCC Vacancies	Applicants	Appt	District	Current BCC Appointments / Other Notes
Board of Zoning Appeals, At-Large	R. Easton Loving	Reappt	Fork Union	Expired term beginning 01/01/2022 and ending 12/31/2026. Incumbent seeking reappointment.
Board of Zoning Appeals, At-Large	Gene Ott	Appt	Cunningham	Expired term beginning 01/01/2022 and ending 12/31/2026
Board of Zoning Appeals, At-Large	Nelson H. Cook Jr.	Appt	Columbia	Expired term beginning 01/01/2022 and ending 12/31/2026
Fluvanna Partnership for Aging, At-Large	Edna C. Harris	Reappt	Palmyra	Expired term beginning 01/01/2022 and ending 12/31/2023. Incumbent seeking reappointment.
Fluvanna Partnership for Aging, At-Large	Maxine C. Baskfield-Spears	Appt	Columbia	Expired term beginning 01/01/2022 and ending 12/31/2023
Fluvanna Partnership for Aging, Rivanna District	Sue Liberman	Reappt	Rivanna	Expired term beginning 01/01/2022 and ending 12/31/2023 or Unexpired term ending. Incumbent seeking reappointment.
James River Water Authority (JRWA) - Fluvanna Citizen Representative	Joe Chesser	Reappt	Rivanna	Expired term beginning 01/01/2022 and ending 12/31/2025. Incumbent seeking reappointment.
James River Water Authority (JRWA) - Fluvanna Citizen Representative	Eric W. Anderson	Appt	Columbia	Expired term beginning 01/01/2022 and ending 12/31/2025 <u>or</u> Unexpired term beginning 12/15/2021 and ending 04/18/2025
James River Water Authority (JRWA) - Fluvanna Citizen Representative	Stanley Roger Smith Jr	Appt	Fork Union	Expired term beginning 01/01/2022 and ending 12/31/2025 <u>or</u> Unexpired term beginning 12/15/2021 and ending 04/18/2025
James River Water Authority (JRWA) - Fluvanna Citizen Representative	John. M. Sheridan	Appt	Columbia	Expired term beginning 01/01/2022 and ending 12/31/2025 <u>or</u> Unexpired term beginning 12/15/2021 and ending 04/18/2025
James River Water Authority (JRWA) - Fluvanna Citizen Representative	Jonathan Wayne Stephens	Appt	Fork Union	Expired term beginning 01/01/2022 and ending 12/31/2025 <u>or</u> Unexpired term beginning 12/15/2021 and ending 04/18/2025

James River Water Authority (JRWA) - Fluvanna Citizen Representative	Charles Parrish	Appt	Palmyra	Expired term beginning 01/01/2022 and ending 12/31/2025 or Unexpired term beginning 12/15/2021 and ending 04/18/2025
Library Board of Trustees, At-Large	Nancy King	Reappt	Fork Union	Expired term beginning 01/01/2022 and ending 12/31/2025. Incumbent seeking reappointment.
Library Board of Trustees, At-Large	Gene Ott	Appt	Cunningham	Expired term beginning 01/01/2022 and ending 12/31/2025
Library Board of Trustees, At-Large	Linda Mitchell	Appt	Cunningham	Expired term beginning 01/01/2022 and ending 12/31/2025
Library Board of Trustees, At-Large	Charles Parrish	Appt	Palmyra	Expired term beginning 01/01/2022 and ending 12/31/2025
Social Services Board, Rivanna District	Joe Chesser	Reappt	Rivanna	Expired term beginning 01/01/2022 and ending 12/31/2025. Incumbent seeking reappointment.



APPLICATION TO SERVE ON BOARDS/COMMISSION/COMMITTEES

County of Fluvanna

Name: Nelson H Cook Jr		Election <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Columbia <input type="checkbox"/> Cunningham <input type="checkbox"/> Fork Union	
		District: <input type="checkbox"/> Palmyra <input type="checkbox"/> Rivanna <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Mailing Address (including City, State, & ZIP) 5056 Venable Road Kents Store, VA 23084		Physical Address (if different)	
Years Lived in Fluvanna 1 Month	Cell Phone – preferred? [REDACTED]	Home Phone – preferred?	Email [REDACTED]
EXPERIENCE/PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE/EDUCATION (Please provide dates of education and experience.): Currently director of preconstruction for construction company in Richmond Past chief estimator in Seattle, WA (2010 to 2020) Past US Navy SeaBee (1992 to 1997)			
CURRENT OR PRIOR SERVICE ON BOARDS/COMMISSIONS/OR COMMITTEES: Chairman of Junior Builders Exchange (Rochester, NY) 2006 to 2008			
CIVIC ACTIVITIES AND MEMBERSHIPS (Roles with fraternal, business, church, or social groups – please provide dates): Deacon Board Chairman, Puyallup Community Baptist Church (2015 to 2019)			
REASON(S) FOR WANTING TO SERVE FLUVANNA COUNTY: We are new to the county and I would like to serve our new community.			
Applicants are considered as vacancies occur and your application will be kept on file for three years. Fluvanna County does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age or disability in employment or the provision of services. Submit by email (clerk@fluvannacounty.org) or mail to: Clerk, Board of Supervisors, PO Box 540, Palmyra, VA 22963 By signing below you are indicating that you have read and understand the attached Fluvanna County BCC Attendance Policy and that you agree to abide by the Bylaws of any Board, Commission, or Committee to which you may be appointed.			
Applicant's Signature <i>(Typing name below serves as digital signature)</i>		Date 8/28/2020	

PLEASE INDICATE BELOW ANY BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, OR COMMITTEES ON WHICH YOU WISH TO SERVE.

X	Board, Commission, Committee
	Agricultural/Forestral District Advisory Committee
	Audit Committee
	Board of Equalization (BOE)
X	Board of Zoning Appeals (BZA)
X	Building Code of Appeals Board
	Central Virginia Regional Jail (CVRJ) Authority
X	Columbia Task Force (CARE)
	Community Policy & Management Team (CPMT)
	Economic Development Authority (EDA)
	Economic Develop. & Tourism Advisory Council (EDTAC)
	Family Assessment and Planning Team (FAPT)
X	Finance Board
	Fluvanna Partnership for Aging Committee
	Fork Union Sanitary District (FUSD) Advisory Committee
	James River Water Authority (JRWA)
	JAUNT Board

X	Board, Commission, Committee (cont.)
	Jefferson Area Board of Aging (JABA) Advisory Council
	Jefferson Area Board of Aging (JABA) Board of Directors
	Library Board of Trustees
	Monticello Area Community Action Agency (MACAA)
	Palmyra Area Revitalization Committee (PARC)
X	Parks & Recreation Advisory Board
	Piedmont Virginia Community College (PVCC) Board
	Planning Commission
	Region Ten Community Services Board
	Rivanna River Basin Commission
	Social Services Board
	Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission (TJPDC)
	Thomas Jefferson Water Resources Protection Foundation
	Youth Advisory Council (YAC)
	OTHER:

Fluvanna County Board, Committee, and Commission Attendance Policy

(Approved June 17, 2015)

1. BCC members shall attend at least two-thirds of all scheduled meetings in each calendar year while serving.
2. The Chairperson of the board, commission, or committee shall notify the Clerk to the Board of Supervisors of any absences exceeding this policy.
3. The Clerk shall report these findings to the Board of Supervisors, typically in closed session.
4. Appointees who do not meet the attendance requirement without a valid reason(s) may be deemed to have rendered an implied resignation of that appointment.
5. The Board may choose to accept the resignation and appoint another person to fill the appointed position. The Board may also override the implied resignation and extend the appointment, if extenuating circumstances so dictate.
6. This requirement shall apply to all boards, commissions, or committees listed on the attached application form, provided however, that if State or County Ordinance addresses attendance requirements in an alternative manner, such law shall prevail.

Office Use Only		
Application Received On:		Application Received By:
Acknowledgement Sent:		
Renewal Date:		Remarks:
Renewal Date:		
Renewal Date:		
Renewal Date:		

NELSON H COOK JR, LEED AP, ASSOC DBIA

PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

My experience has covered many delivery methods as well as project types. I have been responsible for management oversight as well as hands-on for all phases of a construction project estimate. Including coordinating estimators, subcontractors, and material vendors. I have a proven track record of ensuring estimates are completed on schedule and with accuracy.

- Excellent client facing skills to confirm goals are met and relationships maintained.
- Capable of effectively reviewing estimates for pricing, risks and take-offs.
- Diligent communication and coordination skills to allow for a total team “buy-in” approach during the preconstruction process.
- Exceptional ability in bid package development to reduce risk and provide complete analysis.
- Proven design management and leadership skills to safeguard all stakeholder’s needs.
- Skilled at assessing current training and processes to ensure continuous improvement of personnel and procedures.
- Ability to analyze subcontractor and supplier proposals for thorough and complete project approach.
- Demonstrated leadership in both the preconstruction process and business wide.

PROFESSIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS

- Preconstruction Director leading team of 6 handling the preconstruction process for revenue greater than 300 million per year.
- Instituted project hand-off to ensure operations has complete and detailed information helping to ensure project goals are met.
- Established a historical cost data capture system to better predict project costs during client interactions and cost studies.
- Lead Estimator for progressive design build at International Arrivals Facility. Project measures over 500,000 sqft with a budget in excess of \$500,000,000.
- Awarded quarterly “Best Purchasing Process” for region while purchasing 16 trade packages with a value in excess of \$75,000,000.
- Standardized model-based take-off organization to allow for efficient evaluation of design changes allowing for quicker response and ability to better manage design decision process.
- Developed basis of design template for multi-family fixtures and finishes to allow for communicating level of quality to both subcontractors and client.
- Awarded 4.4 million in contracts from Aug ’13 to Aug ’14, an increase of over 200% from previous year.
- Built and maintained database thus reducing time expended for 2D take off by over 50%.
- Lead estimator for 135 million dollars negotiated GMP multifamily high rise.
- Lead estimator for reroofing project more than 900,000 sqft for major aerospace manufacturing company.
- Lead estimator for 14 million dollar negotiated GMP multifamily concrete/wood multifamily mid-rise construction.
- Standardized subcontractor “table sheets” to reduce tabulation and evaluation errors. Reduction was approximately 20%.

- SKILLS**
- Proficient in Sage 300 “Timberline” estimating software
 - Associate DBIA
 - LEED Accredited Professional
 - Highly skilled in digital take-off software including On-Screen Takeoff and PlanSwift
 - Administrator for Assemble Systems (model-based takeoff)
 - Proficient user of Autodesk BIM 360

WORK HISTORY

DIRECTOR OF PRECONSTRUCTION, BREEDEN CONSTRUCTION, RICHMOND VA

July 2020 - Present

CHIEF ESTIMATOR, KATERRA/UEB BUILDERS, SEATTLE WA

October 2018 – July 2020

SENIOR ESTIMATOR, CLARK CONSTRUCTION GROUP, SEATTLE WA

September 2015 – October 2018

LEAD ESTIMATOR, ALUTIIQ LLC, TACOMA WA

August 2013 – September 2015

SENIOR ESTIMATOR, PCL CONSTRUCTION, BELLEVUE, WA

January 2012 – August 2013

SENIOR ESTIMATOR, ABSHER CONSTRUCTION, PUYALLUP, WA

October 2010 – January 2012

CHIEF ESTIMATOR, LECHASE CONSTRUCTION SERVICES LLC, ROCHESTER, NY

January 1999 - October 2010

PROJECT MANAGER / ESTIMATOR, ALLIED BUILDERS INC, BROCKPORT, NY

January 1996 - January 1999

ESTIMATOR, THE BELL CORPORATION, ROCHESTER, NY

January 1992 - January 1996

BUILDER, UNITED STATES NAVY, VARIOUS LOCATIONS

January 1987 - January 1992

EDUCATION

UNITED STATES NAVY “A” SCHOOL

Graduated technical school with a 3.8 evaluation and 3rd in a class of 60.

NORTH TONAWANDA HIGH SCHOOL

High school diploma

REFERENCES

AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST



APPLICATION TO SERVE ON BOARDS/COMMISSION/COMMITTEES

County of Fluvanna

Name: R. Easton Loving		Election <input type="checkbox"/> Columbia <input type="checkbox"/> Cunningham <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fork Union	
		District: <input type="checkbox"/> Palmyra <input type="checkbox"/> Rivanna <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Mailing Address (including City, State, & ZIP) 9477 James Madison Hwy, Fork Union, VA23055		Physical Address (if different)	
Years Lived in Fluvanna 21	Cell Phone – preferred? [REDACTED]	Home Phone – preferred?	Email [REDACTED]
EXPERIENCE/PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE/EDUCATION (Please provides dates of education and experience.): Fluvanna Cty HS 1984 Virginia Tech, BS 1989 Virginia Tech, MS 1991 employed by Westvaco/MeadWestvaco/WestRock: 1991-present			
CURRENT OR PRIOR SERVICE ON BOARDS/COMMISSIONS/OR COMMITTEES: completing second term on BZA Co-Chaired Fluvanna Leadership Development Program - 10 yrs			
CIVIC ACTIVITIES AND MEMBERSHIPS (Roles with fraternal, business, church, or social groups – please provide dates): Fluv Cty Farm Bureau Board			
REASON(S) FOR WANTING TO SERVE FLUVANNA COUNTY: It is our duty to pay it forward and support the locality where we live.			
<p>Applicants are considered as vacancies occur and your application will be kept on file for three years.</p> <p>Fluvanna County does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age or disability in employment or the provision of services.</p> <p>Submit by email (clerk@fluvannacounty.org) or mail to: Clerk, Board of Supervisors, PO Box 540, Palmyra, VA 22963</p> <p><i>By signing below you are indicating that you have read and understand the attached Fluvanna County BCC Attendance Policy and that you agree to abide by the Bylaws of any Board, Commission, or Committee to which you may be appointed.</i></p>			
Applicant's Signature <i>(Typing name below serves as digital signature)</i> R. Easton Loving		Date 11-30-2021	

PLEASE INDICATE BELOW THE BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, OR COMMITTEES ON WHICH YOU WISH TO SERVE.

X	Board, Commission, Committee
	Agricultural/Forestral District Advisory Committee
	Board of Equalization (BOE)
X	Board of Zoning Appeals (BZA)
	Building Code of Appeals Board
	Central Virginia Regional Jail (CVRJ) Authority
	Columbia Task Force (CARE)
	Community Policy & Management Team (CPMT)
	Economic Development Authority (EDA)
	Economic Develop. & Tourism Advisory Council (EDTAC)
	Family Assessment and Planning Team (FAPT)
	Finance Board
	Fluvanna Partnership for Aging Committee (FPA)
	Fork Union Sanitary District (FUSD) Advisory Committee
	James River Water Authority (JRWA)
	JAUNT Board

X	Board, Commission, Committee (cont.)
	Jefferson Area Board of Aging (JABA) Advisory Council
	Jefferson Area Board of Aging (JABA) Board of Directors
	Library Board of Trustees
	Monticello Area Community Action Agency (MACAA)
	Palmyra Area Revitalization Committee (PARC)
	Parks & Recreation Advisory Board (RAB)
	Piedmont Virginia Community College (PVCC) Board
	Planning Commission
	Region Ten Community Services Board
	Rivanna River Basin Commission
	Social Services Board
	Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission (TJPDC)
	Thomas Jefferson Water Resources Protection Foundation
	Youth Advisory Council (YAC)
	OTHER:

Fluvanna County Board, Committee, and Commission Attendance Policy

(Approved June 17, 2015)

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2. The Chairperson of the board, commission, or committee shall notify the Clerk to the Board of Supervisors of any absences exceeding this policy.
3. The Clerk shall report these findings to the Board of Supervisors, typically in closed session.
4. Appointees who do not meet the attendance requirement without a valid reason(s) may be deemed to have rendered an implied resignation of that appointment.
5. The Board may choose to accept the resignation and appoint another person to fill the appointed position. The Board may also override the implied resignation and extend the appointment, if extenuating circumstances so dictate.
6. This requirement shall apply to all boards, commissions, or committees listed on the attached application form, provided however, that if State or County Ordinance addresses attendance requirements in an alternative manner, such law shall prevail.

Office Use Only		
Application Received On:	11-30-2021	Application Received By: Leontyne Peck
Acknowledgement Sent:	11-30-2021	
Renewal Date:		Remarks:
Renewal Date:		
Renewal Date:		
Renewal Date:		



APPLICATION TO SERVE ON BOARDS/COMMISSION/COMMITTEES

County of Fluvanna

Name: Gene Ott		Election <input type="checkbox"/> Columbia <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cunningham <input type="checkbox"/> Fork Union	
		District: <input type="checkbox"/> Palmyra <input type="checkbox"/> Rivanna <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Mailing Address (including City, State, & ZIP) 212 VILLAGE BLVD PALMYRA VA 22963		Physical Address (if different)	
Years Lived in Fluvanna 25	Cell Phone – preferred?	Home Phone – preferred?	Email
EXPERIENCE/PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE/EDUCATION (Please provides dates of education and experience.): See resume			
CURRENT OR PRIOR SERVICE ON BOARDS/COMMISSIONS/OR COMMITTEES: Board Of Supervisors 2004 -2010, Chairman 2010; CPMT; Audit Committee; Emergency Service Director; County Finance Board; Transportation Safety Commission; Palmyra Wastewater Committee; Piedmont Work Force Council; Thomas Jefferson Planning Economic Development Committee; Water Committee			
CIVIC ACTIVITIES AND MEMBERSHIPS (Roles with fraternal, business, church, or social groups – please provide dates): LOMA Finance Committee, Vice Chairman 1999-2003; Fluvanna Habitat For Humanity Board, five years; Fluvanna Calvary Chapel building committee and accountant; Contracting and supervising operations for Country Creek Way for acceptance into the VDOT road system as directed by the Fluvanna BOS; Coaching junior varsity football at the Covenant School.			
REASON(S) FOR WANTING TO SERVE FLUVANNA COUNTY: Contribute to the operations of the county and use my experience wisely.			
<p>Applicants are considered as vacancies occur and your application will be kept on file for three years.</p> <p>Fluvanna County does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age or disability in employment or the provision of services.</p> <p>Submit by email (clerk@fluvannacounty.org) or mail to: Clerk, Board of Supervisors, PO Box 540, Palmyra, VA 22963</p> <p><i>By signing below you are indicating that you have read and understand the attached Fluvanna County BCC Attendance Policy and that you agree to abide by the Bylaws of any Board, Commission, or Committee to which you may be appointed.</i></p>			
Applicant's Signature Gene F. Ott (From file)		Date May 10, 2020	

PLEASE INDICATE BELOW THE BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, OR COMMITTEES ON WHICH YOU WISH TO SERVE.

X	Board, Commission, Committee
	Agricultural/Forestral District Advisory Committee
	Board of Equalization (BOE)
X	Board of Zoning Appeals (BZA)
X	Building Code of Appeals Board
	Central Virginia Regional Jail (CVRJ) Authority
	Columbia Task Force (CARE)
X	Community Policy & Management Team (CPMT)
	Economic Development Authority (EDA)
	Economic Develop. & Tourism Advisory Council (EDTAC)
X	Family Assessment and Planning Team (FAPT)
X	Finance Board
	Fluvanna Partnership for Aging Committee (FPA)
	Fork Union Sanitary District (FUSD) Advisory Committee
	James River Water Authority (JRWA)
	JAUNT Board

X	Board, Commission, Committee (cont.)
	Jefferson Area Board of Aging (JABA) Advisory Council
	Jefferson Area Board of Aging (JABA) Board of Directors
X	Library Board of Trustees
	Monticello Area Community Action Agency (MACAA)
	Palmyra Area Revitalization Committee (PARC)
	Parks & Recreation Advisory Board (RAB)
	Piedmont Virginia Community College (PVCC) Board
X	Planning Commission
	Region Ten Community Services Board
	Rivanna River Basin Commission
X	Social Services Board
	Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission (TJPDC)
	Thomas Jefferson Water Resources Protection Foundation
	Youth Advisory Council (YAC)
	OTHER:

Fluvanna County Board, Committee, and Commission Attendance Policy

(Approved June 17, 2015)

1. BCC members shall attend at least two-thirds of all scheduled meetings in each calendar year while serving.
2. The Chairperson of the board, commission, or committee shall notify the Clerk to the Board of Supervisors of any absences exceeding this policy.
3. The Clerk shall report these findings to the Board of Supervisors, typically in closed session.
4. Appointees who do not meet the attendance requirement without a valid reason(s) may be deemed to have rendered an implied resignation of that appointment.
5. The Board may choose to accept the resignation and appoint another person to fill the appointed position. The Board may also override the implied resignation and extend the appointment, if extenuating circumstances so dictate.
6. This requirement shall apply to all boards, commissions, or committees listed on the attached application form, provided however, that if State or County Ordinance addresses attendance requirements in an alternative manner, such law shall prevail.

Office Use Only		
Application Received On:	May 10, 2020	Application Received By: Caitlin Solis
Acknowledgement Sent:	May 11, 2020	
Renewal Date:		Remarks:
Renewal Date:		
Renewal Date:		
Renewal Date:		

Gene F. Ott
243 Country Creek Way
Palmyra, Virginia 22963

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Elected twice as Fluvanna County Supervisor (Rivanna District)... Taught Accounting Information Systems (COMM 410) at University of Virginia, McIntire School of Commerce; taught accounting as a graduate assistant at Penn State, and then six semesters of Accounting and Economics at Tidewater and Craven Community Colleges... Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Fork Union Military Academy, coached football, wrestling, baseball... Held a series of demanding **leadership** roles from being Battalion Commander of my Penn State NROTC unit to achieving the rank of Captain, Supply Corps, U S Navy, with my final duty as the Deputy Commander of Defense Distribution Region East, the largest wholesale depot in the Department of Defense where I managed an organization of over 3800 people... **Innovator** Changed the shipment of member's personal property leaving Iceland from commercial ship to space available government air saving over two million dollars a year and providing much faster and safer delivery for our military personnel... **Accountable and responsible** supply officer at four major Navy commands and received seven personal and 20 total decorations... Western Pacific Data Systems **Project manager and software demonstrator** for two successful U S Air Force contract bids. Office manager and clerk for local organization using quick books and performing all office functions for two years.

PERSONAL STRENGTHS

Friendly personality... accounting, financial management, and logistics expertise... leadership/management skills... persuasive and entertaining public speaker and lecturer... sincere and encouraging listener... computer expertise... moral courage... ability to develop/execute programs/procedures based on management's policies and regulations.

EDUCATION

Master of Science, Accounting, Penn State University.
Bachelor of Science, Accounting, Penn State University.
Naval War College, Newport, RI, Senior Course.
Various Navy business courses accumulating over two years classroom time.

EMPLOYMENT

From January 2004 to 2010, I was an elected official of the people of Fluvanna County as Fluvanna County Supervisor (Rivanna District). Was part of the six member governing body of the county. Produced budgets, set tax rates, set and administer zoning and other county

regulations. Served on a four year term with about 40 hours work per month... Also worked as office manager/bookkeeper for nonprofit company from March 2006 to November 2007.

From September 1999 to September 2002, first taught, counseled, and coached middle school cadets at Fork Union Military Academy. From December 2000 was the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of the Academy. Produced and presented budget and financial statements to the Academy President and Board of Trustees. Managed over 100 employees in all the services activities of the Academy.

From January 1993 to May 1997 worked for Western Pacific Data Systems-La Jolla on the Government On-Line Data (GOLD) Logistics Software as a Project Manager and Senior Logistics Analyst. I performed on-site reviews of procedures and processes, prepared design studies, briefed management, conducted training, and assisted during initial installation of GOLD at customer sites. My clients included McDonnell Douglas Aircraft, Rockwell International, Lockheed Martin, Westinghouse, Pemco Aeroplex, the Malaysian Air Force, and the US Air Force.

From July 1967 - September 1991 was on active duty as a commissioned officer in the United States Navy attaining the rank of **Captain, Supply Corps, U.S. Navy** in 1988.

From March 1989 to September 1991 was a Senior Executive as the Deputy Commander, Defense Distribution Region East (DDRE) and Defense Depot Mechanicsburg, PA. DDRE was largest DOD wholesale depot with six million issues annually. Worldwide wholesale support of all commodity classes. Implemented the largest distribution center and the automated Integrated Material Complex (IMC) for the Department of Defense. Managed over 3800 employees at various remote locations. Managed base facilities including housing administration, dining areas, golf course, and a complete range of recreational facilities. Used automated accounting systems to monitor and manage financial as well as operational business cycle goals and objectives.

From July 1967 to March 1989 worked in a progression of operational positions in material management, inventory control, transportation, financial management, payroll, and retail support areas. Served in-country Vietnam. Always responsible for employee discipline and morale. Have extensive experience in using automated payroll, inventory, and general accounting systems.



APPLICATION TO SERVE ON BOARDS/COMMISSION/COMMITTEES

County of Fluvanna

Name: Edna Claressa Harris		Election <input type="checkbox"/> Columbia <input type="checkbox"/> Cunningham <input type="checkbox"/> Fork Union	
		District: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Palmyra <input type="checkbox"/> Rivanna <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Mailing Address (including City, State, & ZIP) 2 Holly Circle Palmyra, VA 22963		Physical Address (if different)	
Years Lived in Fluvanna 6	Cell Phone – preferred? [REDACTED]	Home Phone – preferred?	Email [REDACTED]
EXPERIENCE/PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE/EDUCATION (Please provide dates of education and experience.): 05/2010 University of Phoenix, 12/2006 Averett University, Glendale, Arizona Danville, VA Master of Education, Master of Education, Reading Administration and Supervision Specialist 05/2004 Old Dominion University, 05/1991 Saint Paul's College, Norfolk, VA Lawrenceville, VA Endorsement in Specific Learning Disabilities BA Sociology			
CURRENT OR PRIOR SERVICE ON BOARDS/COMMISSIONS/OR COMMITTEES: I currently serve on the Habitat for Humanity Selection committee for Fluvanna County, I am also a participant in the Fluvanna Leadership Development Program. I served on the Gang Violence Task Force in Danville, VA			
CIVIC ACTIVITIES AND MEMBERSHIPS (Roles with fraternal, business, church, or social groups – please provide dates): I am a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc. 1989-present A lifetime member of New Fork Baptist Church 1980-present Delta Kappa Gamma Honor Society 2007-Present			
REASON(S) FOR WANTING TO SERVE FLUVANNA COUNTY: I would like to put forth the knowledge I have acquired in regards to education, leadership, and families towards assisting on community boards in my hometown of Fluvanna County.			
<p>Applicants are considered as vacancies occur and your application will be kept on file for three years.</p> <p>Fluvanna County does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age or disability in employment or the provision of services.</p> <p>Submit by email (clerk@fluvannacounty.org) or mail to: Clerk, Board of Supervisors, PO Box 540, Palmyra, VA 22963</p> <p>By signing below you are indicating that you have read and understand the attached Fluvanna County BCC Attendance Policy and that you agree to abide by the Bylaws of any Board, Commission, or Committee to which you may be appointed.</p>			
Applicant's Signature Edna Claressa Harris (from file)		Date 9/26/19	

PLEASE INDICATE BELOW THE BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, OR COMMITTEES ON WHICH YOU WISH TO SERVE.

X	Board, Commission, Committee
	Agricultural/Forestral District Advisory Committee
	Board of Equalization (BOE)
	Board of Zoning Appeals (BZA)
	Building Code of Appeals Board
x	Central Virginia Regional Jail (CVRJ) Authority
x	Columbia Task Force (CARE)
x	Community Policy & Management Team (CPMT)
	Economic Development Authority (EDA)
X	Economic Develop. & Tourism Advisory Council (EDTAC)
x	Family Assessment and Planning Team (FAPT)
	Finance Board
x	Fluvanna Partnership for Aging Committee (FPA)
	Fork Union Sanitary District (FUSD) Advisory Committee
	James River Water Authority (JRWA)
	JAUNT Board

X	Board, Commission, Committee (cont.)
	Jefferson Area Board of Aging (JABA) Advisory Council
	Jefferson Area Board of Aging (JABA) Board of Directors
x	Library Board of Trustees
x	Monticello Area Community Action Agency (MACAA)
x	Palmyra Area Revitalization Committee (PARC)
	Parks & Recreation Advisory Board (RAB)
x	Piedmont Virginia Community College (PVCC) Board
	Planning Commission
	Region Ten Community Services Board
	Rivanna River Basin Commission
x	Social Services Board
	Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission (TJPDC)
	Thomas Jefferson Water Resources Protection Foundation
x	Youth Advisory Council (YAC)
	OTHER:

Fluvanna County Board, Committee, and Commission Attendance Policy

(Approved June 17, 2015)

1. BCC members shall attend at least two-thirds of all scheduled meetings in each calendar year while serving.
2. The Chairperson of the board, commission, or committee shall notify the Clerk to the Board of Supervisors of any absences exceeding this policy.
3. The Clerk shall report these findings to the Board of Supervisors, typically in closed session.
4. Appointees who do not meet the attendance requirement without a valid reason(s) may be deemed to have rendered an implied resignation of that appointment.
5. The Board may choose to accept the resignation and appoint another person to fill the appointed position. The Board may also override the implied resignation and extend the appointment, if extenuating circumstances so dictate.
6. This requirement shall apply to all boards, commissions, or committees listed on the attached application form, provided however, that if State or County Ordinance addresses attendance requirements in an alternative manner, such law shall prevail.

Office Use Only	
Application Received On: 9/26/2019	Application Received By: Caitlin Solis
Acknowledgement Sent:	
Renewal Date:	Remarks:
Renewal Date:	
Renewal Date:	
Renewal Date:	

Edna C. Harris
2 Holly Circle
Palmyra, VA 22963



Professional Profile

- Student-centered educator with experience that spans both special education and inclusive classrooms as well as one-on-one settings, and leadership administrative experience
- Deeply committed to optimizing student success, learning outcomes for preK-12th grade learners
- Creative and resourceful in adapting instructional strategies to meet unique student needs. Design positive approaches and proactive interventions advancing learner engagement; academic achievement; cognitive development; and social, behavioral and communication improvements.
- Strong leadership abilities to observe, plan, and assess best practices to modify instruction, for multicultural classes with multi levels of abilities, and motivate unmotivated learners.
- Lobbyist and advocate for criminal justice reform-First Step Act and Compassionate Release

Education

**05/2010 University of Phoenix,
Glendale, Arizona**
Master of Education,
Administration and Supervision

**12/2006 Averett University,
Danville, VA**
Master of Education, Reading
Specialist

**05/2004 Old Dominion University,
Norfolk, VA**
Endorsement in Specific Learning Disabilities

**05/1991 Saint Paul's College,
Lawrenceville, VA**
BA Sociology

Professional Experience

English Instructor-University of Virginia-Upward Bound, Charlottesville, VA September 2018-Present

I facilitate English instruction for students in grades 10th-12th during Saturday sessions. The students receive support in Standards of Learning, tutoring, college essay writing and college application process, I also assist students in meeting their goals and objectives as outlined in their Individual Education Plans (IEP), and test taking strategies. Currently, I serve students from 11 local high schools. My goal is to ensure their success in and completing a post-secondary education and improving their quality of life and support their efforts to matriculate into a college of their choice through the provision of instruction, tutorial services, and social/academic enrichment activities.

Title 1 Reading Specialist Buford Middle School, Charlottesville, VA
2017-Present

- Work with students who have reading deficiencies
- Work collaboratively with classroom teachers
- Identify reading difficulties in students and provide instruction to effectively address areas of difficulty
- Prepare and deliver instruction appropriate to students in Tier 2
- Complete quarterly data reports monitoring student progress in English
- Present professional learning to staff

Special Education English Collaborative Teacher grades 8-12 Fluvanna County High School.
Palmyra, VA 2014-2017

- Utilize instructional management systems that increase student learning and Maximize time on task
- Develop and implement Individual Educational Plans according to regulations
- Monitor student progress towards achieving goals on the IEP's
- Communicate effectively within the educational community and with parents on a regular basis
- Co-Teach in a collaborative classroom setting

**Title 1 Reading Specialist Clark Elementary School, Charlottesville, VA
2013**

- Work with students who have reading deficiencies
- Work collaboratively with classroom teachers, administrators
- Identify reading difficulties in students and provide instruction to effectively address areas of difficulty
- Develop parent involvement activities for families
- Prepare and deliver instruction appropriate to students in accordance with Federal, Division, and State guidelines
- Complete 9 weeks data reports monitoring student progress in content areas
- Work collaboratively with Title 1 staff

F.A.S.T, IEP Team, and Autism Specialist Danville Public Schools, Central Office-Office of Exceptional Children, Danville, VA 2011-2013

Conduct parent, student, teacher, and agency interviews. Initiate and finalize paperwork related to FAST placements. Actively participate in the Individualized Education Plan process, address regulations and procedural matters, monitor compliance, audit IEP's for grades preschool-12th grade, and serve as a resource and support for personnel working with students with Autism. Assistant to the Director of the Office of Exceptional Children. Comprehensive Service Act (CSA) contact person, develop Individual Family Services Plan (IFSP), serve as a liaison between the community and the school division to develop partnerships to meet the needs of students, parents, staff and community, private day school IEP process and compliance monitoring, and Truancy court representative

School Testing Coordinator Danville Public Schools, Danville, VA 2007-2013

As a School Testing Coordinator (STC) I serve as the point of contact between the school and the DDOT. I maintain the security of test materials, implement SOL test procedures, and providing appropriate training for Examiners, Proctors, and other school personnel involved in the test administration. Read all test administration materials, and inform school staff of testing policies, guidelines, and procedures

Mentor Danville Public Schools, Danville, VA 2005-2013

Offer counsel, provide information, interpret district, state, federal and/or school level policies and practice, serve as a role model, provide support for developing course content, model direct teaching instruction, and act as an advisor to mentees.

Site Facilitator, Kindergarten Readiness Summer Camp Danville Public Schools, Danville, VA/Smart Beginnings, Danville,VA June 2011-July 2011

- Supervised all aspects of the summer kindergarten readiness summer camp including instruction, discipline, and assessments
- Developed supervision plans for buses, breakfast, arrival and dismissal
- Completed reports including attendance, discipline, and student achievement

Lead Tutor/Site Facilitator Total Tutors afterschool program G.L.H. Johnson School, Danville, VA December 2010-April 2011

- Create rosters
- Assign teachers to tutor for afterschool program
- Coordinate transportation with the SES provider
- Report data on pre and post assessments
- Complete reports for attendance, student achievement, and payroll
- Manage office and student dismissal

Title 1 Reading Specialist G.L.H. Johnson School, Danville, VA
2007-2011

- Work with students who have reading deficiencies
- Work collaboratively with classroom teachers
- Identify reading difficulties in students and provide instruction to effectively address areas of difficulty
- Develop parent involvement activities for families
- Prepare and deliver instruction appropriate to students in accordance with Federal, Division, and State guidelines
- Complete 9 weeks data reports monitoring student progress in content areas
- Work collaboratively with Title 1 staff

School Webmaster Danville Public Schools, Danville, VA 2007-2011

Developed the school website, maintained and updated information, complied with the Danville Public Schools district Acceptable Use Policy

Special Education Resource/Inclusion Teacher grades K-5 Danville Public Schools, Danville, VA
1999-2007

- Utilize instructional management systems that increase student learning and Maximize time on task
- Develop and implement Individual Educational Plans according to regulations
- Monitor student progress towards achieving goals on the IEP's
- Communicate effectively within the educational community and with parents on a regular basis
- Maintain and upgrade professional skills
- Perform other job related duties as assigned by the Principal, Special Education Director and Assistant Director

Bridges Specialist Grove Park School, Danville, VA 2003-2006

As a Bridges Lab Specialist I assessed the 26 cognitive abilities and 11 perceptual skills including attention, memory, verbal comprehension, visual sequencing, and auditory sequencing. In the Bridges program, I utilized activities that developed visual, auditory and sensory processing skills to improve students' attention, concentration, focus, phonemic awareness, sequencing, spatial awareness, fine and gross motor coordination

Elementary School Teacher Glenwood Elementary School Danville, VA 1997-1999

- Concentration in 4th grade
- Plan, instruct and assess student performance in all core subject areas
- Interpret data from assessments and apply them to instruction
- Collaborate with parents, grade level teachers and Success For All Coordinator in tracking students progress

Parent Resource Center Coordinator Danville Public Schools, Danville VA 1993-1996

I made home visits to families of Title I students and facilitated workshops utilizing the Parents as Teachers model. Home visits and workshops focused on assisting and modeling strategies for parents to work with their children in becoming stronger learners, while increasing parent-child

interaction, and knowledge of early childhood development and promote positive parenting. I also collaborated with another teacher in developing the Kindergarten Screening Assessment for Danville Public Schools.

References

Eric Johnson, Principal
Hospital Education
434-924-2658
Johnsoe1@charlottesvilleschools.org

Mozell Booker
434-842-3311
mhbooker@mindspring.com

India Brandon
301-318-5654
indiabrandon24@gmail.com



APPLICATION TO SERVE ON BOARDS/COMMISSION/COMMITTEES

County of Fluvanna

Name: Maxine C Baskfield-Spears		Election <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Columbia <input type="checkbox"/> Cunningham <input type="checkbox"/> Fork Union	
		District: <input type="checkbox"/> Palmyra <input type="checkbox"/> Rivanna <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Mailing Address (including City, State, & ZIP) 1596 STAGE JUNCTION ROAD Columbia, VA 23038		Physical Address (if different)	
Years Lived in Fluvanna 5	Cell Phone – preferred? [REDACTED]	Home Phone – preferred? [REDACTED]	Email [REDACTED]
EXPERIENCE/PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE/EDUCATION (Please provides dates of education and experience.): Fluvanna County High School 1971 Virginia State College (University) 1975; Cum Laude; Special Education University of Virginia 1991; Special Education-Learning Disabilities; Behavioral Disorders Regent University- additional coursework Early Childhood Education (Christian Education) Walden University-additional coursework Early Childhood Education Teacher in Albemarle County 1975-1977 Teacher in City of Charlottesville 1978-2016 (Special Education-Autism, Learning Disabilities, Behavioral Disorders, Mild and Moderate Cognitive Disabilities; and Reading General Education Private Tutor-Champion Tutoring			
CURRENT OR PRIOR SERVICE ON BOARDS/COMMISSIONS/OR COMMITTEES: None.			
CIVIC ACTIVITIES AND MEMBERSHIPS (Roles with fraternal, business, church, or social groups – please provide dates): NAACP (current member) Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. Previous positions held: Financial Secretary; Fundraising Chairperson; and Facilitator of Delta Academy for Teenage Ladies); currently serving on Education Committee (currently) United Methodist Women-Palmyra United Methodist Church (currently) Program Coordinator Haden Chapel United Methodist Church (currently) Sunday School Teacher Columbia Baptist Church (currently) In the past, I served on the Columbia Interfaith Council for four years. As a member of this group, I helped to plan and execute our participation in the Relay for Life (for 2 years) and was actively involved in planning the annual Columbia Day picnic and activities. I write a monthly column for a church newsletter in Louisa, VA			
REASON(S) FOR WANTING TO SERVE FLUVANNA COUNTY: I feel that I have a unique perspective that can make a difference in this community. I was raised in Fluvanna County. Although I moved to Charlottesville upon completion of my college education, I remained active in the Columbia community. I have always maintained a presence in this community. Fluvanna has resources and access to resources that can be utilized to enrich the lives of its seniors. I would like to play a role in increasing access to enriching activities to keep our seniors active and vital. This would include but not be limited to improved services for health and wellness; greater access to educational opportunities; increased awareness of volunteer opportunities; as well as the creation of additional opportunities for volunteerism. I am a good listener who is accustomed to working with people of all ages and backgrounds. I am friendly and flexible. Although I am an older citizen, I embrace and adapt well to new ideas and to more innovative ways of accomplishing tasks. I stay abreast of the most current trends in society (which is not to say I jump on every bandwagon that comes along). Instead, I am open to studying and carefully evaluating what is best for the situation. Times and needs change and we must be ready to face the challenges of a rapidly evolving world. Now is the time to bring about needed change to meet the needs of Fluvanna and its citizens. I feel that I am the person to make contributions to this county.			
<p>Applicants are considered as vacancies occur and your application will be kept on file for three years.</p> <p>Fluvanna County does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age or disability in employment or the provision of services.</p> <p>Submit by email (clerk@fluvannacounty.org) or mail to: Clerk, Board of Supervisors, PO Box 540, Palmyra, VA 22963</p> <p>By signing below you are indicating that you have read and understand the attached Fluvanna County BCC Attendance Policy and that you agree to abide by the Bylaws of any Board, Commission, or Committee to which you may be appointed.</p>			
Applicant's Signature Maxine C Baskfield-Spears (from file)		Date May 17, 2021	

PLEASE INDICATE BELOW THE BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, OR COMMITTEES ON WHICH YOU WISH TO SERVE.

X	Board, Commission, Committee
	Agricultural/Forestral District Advisory Committee
	Board of Equalization (BOE)
	Board of Zoning Appeals (BZA)
	Building Code of Appeals Board
	Central Virginia Regional Jail (CVRJ) Authority
X	Columbia Task Force (CARE)
	Community Policy & Management Team (CPMT)
	Economic Development Authority (EDA)
	Economic Develop. & Tourism Advisory Council (EDTAC)
	Family Assessment and Planning Team (FAPT)
	Finance Board
X	Fluvanna Partnership for Aging Committee (FPA)
	Fork Union Sanitary District (FUSD) Advisory Committee
	James River Water Authority (JRWA)
	JAUNT Board

X	Board, Commission, Committee (cont.)
	Jefferson Area Board of Aging (JABA) Advisory Council
	Jefferson Area Board of Aging (JABA) Board of Directors
	Library Board of Trustees
	Monticello Area Community Action Agency (MACAA)
	Palmyra Area Revitalization Committee (PARC)
	Parks & Recreation Advisory Board (RAB)
	Piedmont Virginia Community College (PVCC) Board
	Planning Commission
	Region Ten Community Services Board
	Rivanna River Basin Commission
	Social Services Board
	Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission (TJPDC)
	Thomas Jefferson Water Resources Protection Foundation
	OTHER:

Fluvanna County Board, Committee, and Commission Attendance Policy

(Approved June 17, 2015)

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Office Use Only	
Application Received On: 5/17/2021	Application Received By: Caitlin Solis
Acknowledgement Sent:	
Renewal Date:	Remarks:
Renewal Date:	
Renewal Date:	
Renewal Date:	

MAXINE C. BASKFIELD-SPEARS

PROFILE

- **Caring teacher with 41 years of experience: Virginia Teaching Certificate (N-12: Learning Disabilities, Intellectual Disabilities, and Emotional Disorders), Autism Spectrum Disorders**
- **Strong background in elementary education, reading, and language arts.**
- **Dedicated to creating stable learning environments and inspiring students to do their best.**

EDUCATION**MASTER OF EDUCATION (1991)**

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia 22903

Major: Specific Learning Disabilities

Minor: Emotional Disorders

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (1975)

Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia 23803

Major: Special Education (Mental Retardation)

FURTHER STUDY

Regent University, Virginia Beach, VA

Walden University, (30+hours)

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Charlottesville Public Schools, Charlottesville, Virginia (1978-2016)

Self-contained teacher (Mild Disabilities, Moderate Disabilities, Severe/Profound

Disabilities, Learning Disabilities, Developmental Delay, Other Health Impaired, and Autism)

Taught reading, math, science, social studies, and language arts

Resource Teacher K-4 Special Education and General Education Reading/Language Arts

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Prepared objectives and outlines for courses of study and assisted in developing curriculum

Served as a mentor teacher to UVA Practicum Students and Student Teachers

Mentored students as part of an SOL assistance program

CEA School Representative (1992-2002)

School Representative to the Teacher/Administrator Concerns Committee
Financial Secretary (Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. 1990-1992)
Fundraising Chairperson (Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. 1990-1992)
Delta Academy Chairperson (Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. 2003-2007)
Youth Sunday School Teacher Columbia Baptist Church (2003-Present)
Columbia Baptist Church Program Chairperson (2003-2007)
Youth Advisor Haden Chapel United Church (2015-present)
Special Project Fundraising Palmyra United Methodist Church
Steering Committee Women's Retreat Palmyra United Methodist Church

AFFILIATIONS

National Education Association, Virginia Education Association, Charlottesville Education Association, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc., Columbia Baptist Church, Haden Chapel United Methodist Church, Palmyra United Methodist Church Women's Ministry, Council for Exceptional Children, National Black Child Development Institute, Fluvanna Community Volunteer Advisory Group, Kappa Delta Pi, National Association for the Education of Youth and Children

Address

*** 1596 Stage Junction Road Columbia, Virginia 23038**



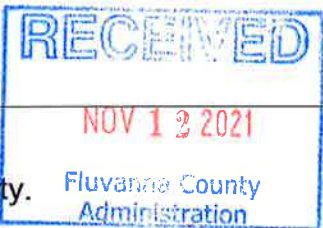


APPLICATION TO SERVE ON COMPREHENSIVE PLAN SUBCOMMITTEE

County of Fluvanna

Fluvanna County does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, or disability in employment or the provision of services. Before completing the application, please review the membership requirements for the Board, Commission, or Committee for which you are interested. Applicants who do not meet membership requirements will not be put forward for consideration.

Name: <h2 style="margin: 0;">Susan (Sue) Liberman</h2>	Election: <input type="checkbox"/> Columbia <input type="checkbox"/> Cunningham <input type="checkbox"/> Fork Union District: <input type="checkbox"/> Palmyra <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rivanna <input type="checkbox"/> Other
EXPERIENCE/PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE/EDUCATION (Please provides dates of education and experience. You may also provide a resume/CV.): Retired, November, 2021... Consultant, Former Executive Director and CEO of full Service Retirement Communities in Charlottesville, VA. and Rochester, New York including Independent Living (housing), Assisted Living, Memory Care and Skilled Nursing care. Responsible for the administration, operations and complience of the organizations. Extensive experience in Health Care marketing, Volunteer development and services, Staff training Rochester Institute of Technology, California Long Beach State College, St. John Fisher University Business Admin., Psychology, Health Care Admin. 1974 thru 1981 Certified in Gerontology 2000	
CURRENT OR PRIOR SERVICE ON BOARDS/COMMISSIONS/OR COMMITTEES: Currently serve as Chair of the Partnership on Aging for Fluvanna County. Senior Statesmen of Virginia, President 2010 - 2014 SARAH....Board Member	
CIVIC ACTIVITIES AND MEMBERSHIPS (Roles with fraternal, business, church, or social groups – please provide dates): Rotary Club of Charlottesville... Treasurer and Grants Chair 2008 - 2017 Fluvanna Rotary....2017 to present Lake Monticello NewComers	
REASON(S) FOR WANTING TO SERVE FLUVANNA COUNTY: 1. It's my home! 2. I want to help facilitate a more pro-active local environment that addresses the financial and medical needs of all the people (demographics) living in the County.	



**PLEASE INDICATE BELOW THE SUBCOMMITTEE(S)
ON WHICH YOU WISH TO SERVE.**

X	SUBCOMMITTEE	DESCRIPTION
X	Future Land Use-Zion Crossroads Gateway Plan Subcommittee	Subcommittee will discuss mixed-use commercial, industrial, and higher-density residential uses with well-planned transportation improvements and gateway design standards in conjunction with Louisa County.
	Rural and Historic Preservation Subcommittee	Subcommittee will work to review Rural Cluster provisions, to enhance the Rural Preservation options, and further identify Fluvanna County's historical buildings and places.

**Submit by email (clerk@fluvannacounty.org) or mail to:
County of Fluvanna, Attention: Clerk, Board of Supervisors, PO Box 540, Palmyra, VA 22963**

In accordance with Virginia Code §2.2-3705.1, by submitting this application, it is presumed that you are providing your personal contact information to be used for communicating with the County, and unless otherwise indicated by you, your personal contact information will not be shared publicly.

Applicant's Signature <i>Susand Sherman</i>		Date 11-9-21	
Mailing Address (including City, State, & ZIP) 5 Xebec Road		Physical Address (if different)	
Years Lived in Fluvanna 5	Phone # [REDACTED]	Alternate Phone #	Email Address [REDACTED]

Office Use Only

Application Received On:		Application Received By:
Acknowledgement Sent:		
Renewal Date:		Remarks:
Renewal Date:		
Renewal Date:		
Renewal Date:		



APPLICATION TO SERVE ON BOARDS/COMMISSION/COMMITTEES

County of Fluvanna

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Fluvanna County does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, or disability in employment or the provision of services. Before completing the application, please review the membership requirements for the Board, Commission, or Committee for which you are interested. Applicants who do not meet membership requirements will not be put forward for consideration.

Name:	Election <input type="checkbox"/> Columbia <input type="checkbox"/> Cunningham <input type="checkbox"/> Fork Union District: <input type="checkbox"/> Palmyra <input type="checkbox"/> Rivanna <input type="checkbox"/> Other
EXPERIENCE/PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE/EDUCATION (Please provides dates of education and experience. You may also provide a resume/CV.):	
CURRENT OR PRIOR SERVICE ON BOARDS/COMMISSIONS/OR COMMITTEES:	
CIVIC ACTIVITIES AND MEMBERSHIPS (Roles with fraternal, business, church, or social groups – please provide dates):	
REASON(S) FOR WANTING TO SERVE FLUVANNA COUNTY:	

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**PLEASE INDICATE BELOW THE BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, OR COMMITTEES (BCC)
ON WHICH YOU WISH TO SERVE.**

X	BCC	X	BCC	X	BCC
	Agricultural/Forestral District Advisory Committee		Finance Board		Piedmont Virginia Community College (PVCC) Board
	Board of Equalization (BOE)		Fluvanna Partnership for Aging Committee (FPA)		Planning Commission (PC)
	Board of Zoning Appeals (BZA)		Fork Union Sanitary District (FUSD) Advisory Committee		Region Ten Community Services Board
	Building Code of Appeals Board		James River Water Authority (JRWA)		Rivanna River Basin Commission
	Central Virginia Regional Jail (CVRJ) Authority		JAUNT Board		Social Services Board
	Columbia Task Force (CARE)		Jefferson Area Board of Aging (JABA) Advisory Council		Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission (TJPDC)
	Community Policy & Management Team (CPMT)		Jefferson Area Board of Aging (JABA) Board of Directors		Thomas Jefferson Water Resources Protection Foundation
	Economic Development Authority (EDA)		Library Board of Trustees		
	Economic Develop. & Tourism Advisory Council (EDTAC)		Monticello Area Community Action Agency (MACAA)		
	Family Assessment and Planning Team (FAPT)		Parks & Recreation Advisory Board (RAB)		

Submit by email (clerk@fluvannacounty.org) or mail to:

County of Fluvanna, Attention: Clerk, Board of Supervisors, PO Box 540, Palmyra, VA 22963

By signing below you are indicating that you have read and understand the Fluvanna County BCC Attendance Policy and that you agree to abide by the Bylaws of any Board, Commission, or Committee to which you may be appointed.

In accordance with Virginia Code §2.2-3705.1, by submitting this application, it is presumed that you are providing your personal contact information to be used for communicating with the County, and unless otherwise indicated by you, your personal contact information will not be shared publicly.

Applicant's Signature <i>(Typing name below serves as digital signature)</i>		Date	
Mailing Address (including City, State, & ZIP)		Physical Address (if different)	
Years Lived in Fluvanna	Phone # [REDACTED]	Alternate Phone #	Email Address [REDACTED]

Office Use Only

Application Received On:		Application Received By:	
Acknowledgement Sent:			
Renewal Date:		Remarks:	
Renewal Date:			
Renewal Date:			
Renewal Date:			

Charles Haden Thomas Parrish

BOS2021-12-15 p.533/665

P.O. Box 85, Palmyra Va, 22963 | [REDACTED]

EDUCATION

Vanderbilt University, Peabody College – Nashville, TN August 2020 – Present

- *Human Development Counseling, School Counseling Track*
- *School Counseling Intern at Waverly Belmont Elementary School; Two Rivers Middle School*

University of Virginia, Class of 2018 – Charlottesville, VA August 2014-May 2018

- *African American and African Studies; Sociology*

Fluvanna County Leadership Development Program – Fluvanna County, Va 2013-2014; 2019-2020

- *Class 11 & 17 Student* - a program to educate citizens about Fluvanna County and the issues and challenges it faces; to prepare its citizens for involvement; and to encourage their participation in keeping Fluvanna a desirable place to live and work

Meriwether Lewis Institute for Civic Leadership – Charlottesville, Va January 2015 – May 2018

- *2018 Fellow; Vice President of Student Affairs Intern*
- A fellowship that brings together a diverse cohort of 25 students together for a two-and-a-half-year program to nourish lifelong leadership
- Culminated in a project proposal for a “Student Space Reservation” platform that navigated inter-University politics

Fluvanna County High School – Fluvanna County, Va May 2014

- *Student Government Association member*
- *Interact Club President*

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

Tadpole Land & Trail Conservancy February 2020 – Present

- *Chairman* - Lead and represent the Board of Directors of this nonprofit corporation in Central Virginia in achieving the Corporation’s purposes in a manner that respects the natural environment and the ecologically sound use of land and natural resources
- Devoted to preserving and protecting natural ecosystems and wildlife habitats
- Educate the public on issues related to the environment and protection of natural resources
- Provide outdoor educational and recreational opportunities to the public

Farm Bureau Board of Directors September 2018 - Present

- *Scholarship Committee Chair* – set criteria for application and coordinate selection of recipients

Office of Housing and Residential Experience, Vanderbilt University – Nashville, TN August 2020- Present

- *Graduate Building Manager (Assistantship)* – supervise one of the Quarantine & Isolation dorms during the COVID-19 Pandemic the quarantined and isolated undergraduate residents and protect the broader community
- *Graduate Area Coordinator (Assistantship)* – work with 19 Resident Advisors to oversee two Residential Colleges and support residents

Virginia College Advising Corps – Charlottesville, VA July 2018 –May 2020

- *A joint venture of The University of Virginia and the College Advising Corps and is an AmeriCorps program.*
- *College Advisor at Fluvanna County High School*
- *Summer Facilitator* - helped develop a 4-week intensive training program to provide 40 new and returning advisers relevant information about college advising, admissions, college entrance exams, family engagement and best practices
- Cultivated productive working relationships with school administrators, counselors, and teachers to promote a college-going culture at Fluvanna County High School
- Counseled one-on-one with 100% of graduating seniors and many underclassmen to find their “best match” post-secondary plans, complete applications, and discuss financial aid applications and resources
- Presented to several classrooms of approximately 30 students as well as grade level assemblies with over 300 attendees on the importance of performing well academically, getting involved in extracurricular activities, and pursuing higher education, the military, or the workforce upon high school graduation
- Coordinated regular visits from local college and trade school representatives and military recruiters to the high school campus to enhance the visibility of post-secondary options to students
- Organized admissions and financial aid informational events for parents
- Researched, distributed, and organized scholarships for students to apply to
- Collected metrics such as submitted college applications, acceptances, scholarships, and financial-aid applications for a national external evaluation to quantitatively measure outcomes and qualitative results
- Coordinated fieldtrips to allow students to experience college campuses across Virginia and Washington D.C.

National Crisis Hotline – Charlottesville, Va

- *Phone Crisis Counselor (volunteer)* – received 30 hours of training to speak with callers on a variety of topics and to provide a stable conversation in crisis situations – volunteered an average of 4 hours a week with occasional overnights during an academic year
- *Volunteer Trainer* – led 10-18 new volunteers through their 30-hour training semester, two semesters in a row

Parks and Recreation Advisory Board (RAB)

December 2012 – August 2014

- *Youth Representative*

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT & MEMBERSHIPS

- **Chi Sigma Iota – Member** **February 2021 – Present**
 - *New Member and Wellness Chair*
 - An international honor society that values academic and professional excellence in counseling
 - Foster a strong professional identity through counseling students who contribute to the realization of a healthy society by fostering wellness and human dignity
- **American School Counselor Association – Student Member** **August 2020- Present**
- **Americorps - Member** **July 2018 -May 2020**
- **Virginia College Access Network - Member** **September 2018-May 2020**
 - *2019&2020 Conference Attendee*
- **National College Advising Corps - Member** **September 2018- May 2020**
 - *2018-2019 & 2019-2020 Summit attendee at the national level*
- **Vanderbilt School Counselor Conference - Attendee** **April 2019**
- **Youth Mental Health First Aid – Certification** **February 2019**

AWARDS & HONORS

- **Superintendent’s Award for Outstanding Community Member**, Fluvanna County Public Schools **May 2019**
 - Each year, the Superintendent awards one student, teacher and community member at graduation.
- **Madison House Volunteer of the Year**, Madison House, University of Virginia **April 2018**
 - Madison House is an umbrella organization with 22 volunteer programs and 4,296 student volunteers
- **Superintendent’s Award for Student**, Fluvanna County Public Schools **May 2014**
 - Each year, the Superintendent awards one student, teacher, and community member at graduation.

I was born and raised in this County, and as I am finishing out my graduate program I have never been more confident that Fluvanna is where I plan to spend the rest of my life. As I am sure many of us who have lived here for some time can resonate with, I am sensitive both to the historic and cultural value our community has that is rooted in our mostly rural landscape, as well as the need for our County to incentivize economic development with accessible infrastructure that would provide adequate water to the Zion Crossroads area and accommodate future economic endeavors. I believe that my connection, experience, and knowledge of the County would make me a strong addition to the James River Water Authority. I am invested in developing this growth area to the benefit of Fluvanna's finances and our citizen's finances, and honoring historical and cultural sites of importance through careful consideration and prioritization of their preservation. The Authority is responsible for considering and acting on many different points of view and places of interest, and as a counselor in training, I am confident in my ability to hear what is important to all stakeholders and work with them to come to the best, or most acceptable, solution for all.

It is difficult to think of many things I care more about than Fluvanna County; in addition to our history and our culture, our landscape makes this place all the more special. I Chair a new non-profit, Tadpole Land & Trail Conservancy (TLTC), that serves Central Virginia and partners with landowners who wish to preserve their land in perpetuity but do not have an heir that can help fulfill that wish. TLTC is entrusted with these individuals' properties and ensures that they are preserved through conservation easements to the landowner's standards while also opening the land to public access for greater community enjoyment based on the owner's timeline. Though our organization only began operations in 2021, we've already acquired one property here in the County that is in the planning stages to become a nature preserve with trails and picnic areas, and we are partnering with two Fluvanna farmers to preserve their family farm when the time comes. As a cattle farmer myself, I am passionate about rural preservation and ensuring that the Fluvanna I grew up with will still exist for my kids and my future students to enjoy for generations to come. But I also know that for the next generations to be able to thrive here like I have, they will need the County to have the infrastructure and financial baseline to keep up with the future technological, cultural, and environmental evolutions that they are guaranteed to experience.

My work with TLTC is closely related to my interest in JRWA. While there is a clear need for clean and reliable access to water on a national and global scale, that need is also present right here at home. Though TLTC has grown beyond our founding goals, the nonprofit was initiated out of concerns that several residents had about their access to reliable groundwater as plans for a new development in their neighborhood were being considered. Groundwater and well access can be difficult to predict for long periods of time and will continue to fluctuate as our climate undergoes current and future pattern shifts. Obviously, water access isn't specific to residential areas but is relevant to commercial and industrial areas as well. Economic growth at

Zions Crossroads is unquestionably what our County and our neighbors need, but that growth will be dubious without the more secure infrastructure that the JRWA is overseeing. Protecting future access to Fluvanna's abundant historical, cultural, and natural resources, in addition to providing adequate and clean water to further nourish economic growth, are two of the most consequential priorities for how Fluvanna County can benefit its current and future citizens.

I have gone through and graduated from the Fluvanna Leadership Development Program twice, once as a teenager and once in my twenties. Both times I had the opportunity to be exposed to systems and traditions in this County that I was previously unaware of, as well as better understand those I was already familiar with. I was able to meet and build relationships with other passionate Fluvannians who want to better serve our County and exchange knowledge and skills within our collaborative community. The first time I went through the program I was preparing to leave for college, and the second time I was preparing to leave for graduate school; now that I am almost back I want to take the knowledge and relationships I've built and put it to work for the County and our community. As we approach two and a half centuries of this County's existence, I want to work to preserve, and share, all of the histories that came before and during that time for all those that come after us, and leave for them an infrastructure that will support their livelihoods and allow them to grow in ways we can't yet imagine.



APPLICATION TO SERVE ON BOARDS/COMMISSION/COMMITTEES

County of Fluvanna

Applicants are considered as vacancies occur and your application will be kept on file for three years.

Fluvanna County does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, or disability in employment or the provision of services. Before completing the application, please review the membership requirements for the Board, Commission, or Committee for which you are interested. Applicants who do not meet membership requirements will not be put forward for consideration.

Name: Eric W. Anderson	Election <input type="checkbox"/> Columbia <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cunningham <input type="checkbox"/> Fork Union District: <input type="checkbox"/> Palmyra <input type="checkbox"/> Rivanna <input type="checkbox"/> Other
EXPERIENCE/PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE/EDUCATION (Please provides dates of education and experience. You may also provide a resume/CV.): BS Chemical Engineering, MIT 1979 MS Chemical Engineering, MIT 1984 15+ years experience working in chemical process design or manufacturing support roles; 20+ years teaching engineering (1980-2021). Both kinds of experience involved multiple projects in water supply or wastewater treatment.	
CURRENT OR PRIOR SERVICE ON BOARDS/COMMISSIONS/OR COMMITTEES: Prior to moving to Virginia, I served as an elected Town Meeting representative in Billerica MA. This would be my first board appointment.	
CIVIC ACTIVITIES AND MEMBERSHIPS (Roles with fraternal, business, church, or social groups – please provide dates): Graduate of Fluvanna Leadership Development Program 2019. Active on the Steering (2020-present) and Executive (2021) Committees. UVA advisor to Cavalier Robotics (a high school robotics team that meets at UVA) (2010-present). Member of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers 40+ years and of the American Society for Engineering Education for around ten years.	
REASON(S) FOR WANTING TO SERVE FLUVANNA COUNTY: We depend on our water resources for both health and economic well-being. Development needs careful attention to issues of health and safety, economic impacts, protection of the interests of residents, and preservation of our history and environment. I am prepared to engage with these issues in a thoughtful manner and look forward to being able to contribute to the work that needs to be done.	

Fluvanna County Board, Committee, and Commission Attendance Policy

(Approved June 17, 2015)

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2. The Chairperson of the board, commission, or committee shall notify the Clerk to the Board of Supervisors of any absences exceeding this policy.
3. The Clerk shall report these findings to the Board of Supervisors, typically in closed session.
4. Appointees who do not meet the attendance requirement without a valid reason(s) may be deemed to have rendered an implied resignation of that appointment.
5. The Board may choose to accept the resignation and appoint another person to fill the appointed position. The Board may also override the implied resignation and extend the appointment, if extenuating circumstances so dictate.
6. This requirement shall apply to all boards, commissions, or committees listed on the attached application form, provided however, that if State or County Ordinance addresses attendance requirements in an alternative manner, such law shall prevail.

**PLEASE INDICATE BELOW THE BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, OR COMMITTEES (BCC)
ON WHICH YOU WISH TO SERVE.**

X	BCC	X	BCC	X	BCC
	Agricultural/Forestral District Advisory Committee		Finance Board		Piedmont Virginia Community College (PVCC) Board
	Board of Equalization (BOE)		Fluvanna Partnership for Aging Committee (FPA)		Planning Commission (PC)
	Board of Zoning Appeals (BZA)		Fork Union Sanitary District (FUSD) Advisory Committee		Region Ten Community Services Board
	Building Code of Appeals Board	X	James River Water Authority (JRWA)		Rivanna River Basin Commission
	Central Virginia Regional Jail (CVRJ) Authority		JAUNT Board		Social Services Board
	Columbia Task Force (CARE)		Jefferson Area Board of Aging (JABA) Advisory Council		Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission (TJPDC)
	Community Policy & Management Team (CPMT)		Jefferson Area Board of Aging (JABA) Board of Directors		Thomas Jefferson Water Resources Protection Foundation
	Economic Development Authority (EDA)		Library Board of Trustees		
	Economic Develop. & Tourism Advisory Council (EDTAC)		Monticello Area Community Action Agency (MACAA)		
	Family Assessment and Planning Team (FAPT)		Parks & Recreation Advisory Board (RAB)		

Submit by email (clerk@fluvannacounty.org) or mail to:

County of Fluvanna, Attention: Clerk, Board of Supervisors, PO Box 540, Palmyra, VA 22963

By signing below you are indicating that you have read and understand the Fluvanna County BCC Attendance Policy and that you agree to abide by the Bylaws of any Board, Commission, or Committee to which you may be appointed.

In accordance with Virginia Code §2.2-3705.1, by submitting this application, it is presumed that you are providing your personal contact information to be used for communicating with the County, and unless otherwise indicated by you, your personal contact information will not be shared publicly.

Applicant's Signature <i>(Typing name below serves as digital signature)</i> Eric W. Anderson (From file)		Date 11/18/2021	
Mailing Address (including City, State, & ZIP) 15 Fleetwood Dr., Palmyra VA 22963		Physical Address (if different)	
Years Lived in Fluvanna 10	Phone # [REDACTED]	Alternate Phone #	Email Address [REDACTED]
Office Use Only			
Application Received On:	11/18/2021	Application Received By:	
Acknowledgement Sent:	11/23/2021	Caitlin Solis	
Renewal Date:		Remarks:	
Renewal Date:			
Renewal Date:			
Renewal Date:			



APPLICATION TO SERVE ON BOARDS/COMMISSION/COMMITTEES

County of Fluvanna

Applicants are considered as vacancies occur and your application will be kept on file for three years.

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Name: Johnathan Wayne Stepens		Election	<input type="checkbox"/> Columbia	<input type="checkbox"/> Cunningham	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fork Union
		District:	<input type="checkbox"/> Palmyra	<input type="checkbox"/> Rivanna	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
EXPERIENCE/PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE/EDUCATION (Please provides dates of education and experience. You may also provide a resume/CV.): Thirty years experience in planning, designing, constructing, operating and maintaining public water and sewer systems, including twenty years at a managerial-level. I have worked as a civil engineer and engineering manager in both the public and private sectors. I have been a licensed Professional Engineer in Virginia since 1995.					
CURRENT OR PRIOR SERVICE ON BOARDS/COMMISSIONS/OR COMMITTEES: Board of Director, ABATE of Virginia					
CIVIC ACTIVITIES AND MEMBERSHIPS (Roles with fraternal, business, church, or social groups – please provide dates): Virginia Citizens Defense League (VCDL), 2005-present Life Member of the American Motorcyclist Association					
REASON(S) FOR WANTING TO SERVE FLUVANNA COUNTY: I want to use my knowledge and expertise in water and wastewater engineering to help guide the James River Water Authority in achieving its goals of obtaining and developing water and sewer sources and capacity for Fluvanna and Louisa Counties.					

Fluvanna County Board, Committee, and Commission Attendance Policy

(Approved June 17, 2015)

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3. The Clerk shall report these findings to the Board of Supervisors, typically in closed session.
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**PLEASE INDICATE BELOW THE BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, OR COMMITTEES (BCC)
ON WHICH YOU WISH TO SERVE.**

X	BCC	X	BCC	X	BCC
	Agricultural/Forestral District Advisory Committee		Finance Board		Piedmont Virginia Community College (PVCC) Board
	Board of Equalization (BOE)		Fluvanna Partnership for Aging Committee (FPA)		Planning Commission (PC)
	Board of Zoning Appeals (BZA)		Fork Union Sanitary District (FUSD) Advisory Committee		Region Ten Community Services Board
	Building Code of Appeals Board	X	James River Water Authority (JRWA)		Rivanna River Basin Commission
	Central Virginia Regional Jail (CVRJ) Authority		JAUNT Board		Social Services Board
	Columbia Task Force (CARE)		Jefferson Area Board of Aging (JABA) Advisory Council		Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission (TJPDC)
	Community Policy & Management Team (CPMT)		Jefferson Area Board of Aging (JABA) Board of Directors		Thomas Jefferson Water Resources Protection Foundation
	Economic Development Authority (EDA)		Library Board of Trustees		
	Economic Develop. & Tourism Advisory Council (EDTAC)		Monticello Area Community Action Agency (MACAA)		
	Family Assessment and Planning Team (FAPT)		Parks & Recreation Advisory Board (RAB)		

<p>Submit by email (clerk@fluvannacounty.org) or mail to: County of Fluvanna, Attention: Clerk, Board of Supervisors, PO Box 540, Palmyra, VA 22963</p> <p>By signing below you are indicating that you have read and understand the Fluvanna County BCC Attendance Policy and that you agree to abide by the Bylaws of any Board, Commission, or Committee to which you may be appointed.</p> <p>In accordance with Virginia Code §2.2-3705.1, by submitting this application, it is presumed that you are providing your personal contact information to be used for communicating with the County, and unless otherwise indicated by you, your personal contact information will not be shared publicly.</p>			
Applicant's Signature <i>(Typing name below serves as digital signature)</i>		Date	
Jonathan Wayne Stephens		12-2-2021	
Mailing Address (including City, State, & ZIP)		Physical Address (if different)	
7553 James Madison Hwy			
Years Lived in Fluvanna	Phone #	Alternate Phone #	Email Address
8			
Office Use Only			
Application Received On:	12-02-2021	Application Received By:	
Acknowledgement Sent:	12-02-2021	Leontyne Peck	
Renewal Date:		Remarks:	
Renewal Date:			
Renewal Date:			
Renewal Date:			



APPLICATION TO SERVE ON BOARDS/COMMISSION/COMMITTEES

County of Fluvanna

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Name:	Election	<input type="checkbox"/> Columbia	<input type="checkbox"/> Cunningham	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fork Union
Stanley Roger Smith Jr.	District:	<input type="checkbox"/> Palmyra	<input type="checkbox"/> Rivanna	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
EXPERIENCE/PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE/EDUCATION (Please provide dates of education and experience. You may also provide a resume/CV.):				
<p>Nineteen years of experience operating waterworks and waste-waterworks facilities. Duties include: Treating water and wastewater to meet or exceed federal and state requirements, bill processing, purchasing, SCADA implementation, water pipeline installation and repair.</p> <p>Associates Degree in Business Administration, 2002 Associates Degree in Business Management, 2009 Licensed Class 4 Waterworks Operator 2004 to Present</p>				
CURRENT OR PRIOR SERVICE ON BOARDS/COMMISSIONS/OR COMMITTEES:				
<p>Currently serving on the Virginia Tech Extension Office Board. This office provides education through programs in Agriculture and Natural Resources, Family and Consumer Sciences, and 4-H Youth Development.</p> <p>Currently a Board member of a Fluvanna based 501c3 non-profit group PRIDE INC., a community organization. Activities have included: mentoring, tutoring, operating a public computer lab, organizing community health fairs and flu shot clinics, organizing food drives, teaching beginner technology classes and working with other county organizations to provide services to the public.</p> <p>Former two term Vice-President of the Fluvanna Sunday School Union Board 2008-12</p> <p>Former participant of the 2010 Fluvanna County Citizen Water Committee</p>				
CIVIC ACTIVITIES AND MEMBERSHIPS (Roles with fraternal, business, church, or social groups – please provide dates):				
<p>Current and life long member of the New Fork Baptist Church, Palmyra, VA Current member of AWWA (American Water Works Association) Current member of VRWA (Virginia Rural Water Association)</p>				
REASON(S) FOR WANTING TO SERVE FLUVANNA COUNTY:				
<p>As a participant in the 2010 Fluvanna County Citizen Water Committee that aided in guiding the BOS towards forming the JRWA, I feel I would be a great choice to aid in advancing the water needs of Fluvanna County. Having 19 years of comprehensive waterworks experience in Fluvanna County, and covering water systems from Bremono Bluff to Zions Cross roads, I feel I am uniquely qualified to participate in the activities of this board.</p>				

Fluvanna County Board, Committee, and Commission Attendance Policy

(Approved June 17, 2015)

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**PLEASE INDICATE BELOW THE BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, OR COMMITTEES (BCC)
ON WHICH YOU WISH TO SERVE.**

X	BCC	X	BCC	X	BCC
	Agricultural/Forestral District Advisory Committee		Finance Board		Piedmont Virginia Community College (PVCC) Board
	Board of Equalization (BOE)		Fluvanna Partnership for Aging Committee (FPA)		Planning Commission (PC)
	Board of Zoning Appeals (BZA)		Fork Union Sanitary District (FUSD) Advisory Committee		Region Ten Community Services Board
	Building Code of Appeals Board	X	James River Water Authority (JRWA)		Rivanna River Basin Commission
	Central Virginia Regional Jail (CVRJ) Authority		JAUNT Board		Social Services Board
	Columbia Task Force (CARE)		Jefferson Area Board of Aging (JABA) Advisory Council		Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission (TJPDC)
	Community Policy & Management Team (CPMT)		Jefferson Area Board of Aging (JABA) Board of Directors		Thomas Jefferson Water Resources Protection Foundation
	Economic Development Authority (EDA)		Library Board of Trustees		
	Economic Develop. & Tourism Advisory Council (EDTAC)		Monticello Area Community Action Agency (MACAA)		
	Family Assessment and Planning Team (FAPT)		Parks & Recreation Advisory Board (RAB)		

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Applicant's Signature <i>(Typing name below serves as digital signature)</i> Stanley Roger Smith Jr.		Date 11/30/2021	
Mailing Address (including City, State, & ZIP) 117 Union Church Rd, Palmyra, VA 22963		Physical Address (if different)	
Years Lived in Fluvanna 40	Phone # [REDACTED]	Alternate Phone #	Email Address [REDACTED]
Office Use Only			
Application Received On:		Application Received By:	
Acknowledgement Sent:			
Renewal Date:		Remarks:	
Renewal Date:			
Renewal Date:			
Renewal Date:			



APPLICATION TO SERVE ON BOARDS/COMMISSION/COMMITTEES

County of Fluvanna

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Name: Joe Chesser	Election <input type="checkbox"/> Columbia <input type="checkbox"/> Cunningham <input type="checkbox"/> Fork Union District: <input type="checkbox"/> Palmyra <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rivanna <input type="checkbox"/> Other
EXPERIENCE/PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE/EDUCATION (Please provides dates of education and experience. You may also provide a resume/CV.): Planning commission, Board of Supervisors. Chamber of Commerce. Social Services Board, Meals on Wheels Board and volunteer.	
CURRENT OR PRIOR SERVICE ON BOARDS/COMMISSIONS/OR COMMITTEES: Social services Board. Meals on Wheels board,	
CIVIC ACTIVITIES AND MEMBERSHIPS (Roles with fraternal, business, church, or social groups – please provide dates): Church finance committee, personnel committee	
REASON(S) FOR WANTING TO SERVE FLUVANNA COUNTY: Extend my term on Social Service Board to be in touch with needs of community	

Fluvanna County Board, Committee, and Commission Attendance Policy

(Approved June 17, 2015)

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**PLEASE INDICATE BELOW THE BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, OR COMMITTEES (BCC)
ON WHICH YOU WISH TO SERVE.**


X	BCC	X	BCC	X	BCC
	Agricultural/Forestral District Advisory Committee		Finance Board		Piedmont Virginia Community College (PVCC) Board
	Board of Equalization (BOE)		Fluvanna Partnership for Aging Committee (FPA)		Planning Commission (PC)
	Board of Zoning Appeals (BZA)		Fork Union Sanitary District (FUSD) Advisory Committee		Region Ten Community Services Board
	Building Code of Appeals Board		James River Water Authority (JRWA)		Rivanna River Basin Commission
	Central Virginia Regional Jail (CVRJ) Authority		JAUNT Board	X	Social Services Board
	Columbia Task Force (CARE)		Jefferson Area Board of Aging (JABA) Advisory Council		Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission (TJPDC)
	Community Policy & Management Team (CPMT)		Jefferson Area Board of Aging (JABA) Board of Directors		Thomas Jefferson Water Resources Protection Foundation
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	Economic Develop. & Tourism Advisory Council (EDTAC)		Monticello Area Community Action Agency (MACAA)		
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Applicant's Signature <i>(Typing name below serves as digital signature)</i> Joe Chesser		Date 10-28-2021	
Mailing Address (including City, State, & ZIP) 24 Out of Bounds Road		Physical Address (if different)	
Years Lived in Fluvanna 19	Phone # 	Alternate Phone #	Email Address

Office Use Only

Application Received On:	10-28-2021	Application Received By:	Leontyne Peck
Acknowledgement Sent:	10-28-2021	Remarks:	
Renewal Date:			
Renewal Date:			
Renewal Date:			
Renewal Date:			



APPLICATION TO SERVE ON BOARDS/COMMISSION/COMMITTEES

County of Fluvanna

Name (Last, First MI) Linda Y Mitchell		Election <input type="checkbox"/> Columbia <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cunningham <input type="checkbox"/> Fork Union	
		District: <input type="checkbox"/> Palmyra <input type="checkbox"/> Rivanna <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Mailing Address (including City, State, & ZIP) 553 Hidden Valleys Rd Palmyra VA 22963		Physical Address (if different)	
Years Lived in Fluvanna 18	Cell Phone	Home Phone [REDACTED]	Email [REDACTED]
EXPERIENCE/PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE/EDUCATION (Please provides dates of education and experience.): B.A. Sociology and Anthropology, 1970 M. S. Secondary Social Studies Education, completed 1986 Post graduate work Social Studies Ed., passed written and oral exams for Ph.D., Did not complete dissertation. Economics Educator, Cobb Co. Ga. 1988- 2000 (taught Economics one summer at GSU as part of graduate program) Substitute Teacher, Cobb Co., Ga. and DeKalb Co, Ill from 1980 - 1988 Administrative Asst., Miller Machinery, Miami, FL. 1969-1980			
CURRENT OR PRIOR SERVICE ON BOARDS/COMMISSIONS/OR COMMITTEES: Gang Prevention Program, Cobb Co., GA, served for Cobb Co. Ed. Fluvanna Social Services Board, Member from Cunningham District			
CIVIC ACTIVITIES AND MEMBERSHIPS (Roles with fraternal, business, church, or social groups – please provide dates): Palm Beach Patroness Opera Guild, Palm Beach, FL, ca. 1970-72 Bell System Center for Education, President Women's Club, Lisle, ILL, ca. 1980-82 St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Church, Alpharetta, GA, Women's Advisory Group, ca. 1983-1985			
REASON(S) FOR WANTING TO SERVE FLUVANNA COUNTY: I hope to serve my community using my talents.			
<p>Applicants are considered as vacancies occur and your application will be kept on file for three years.</p> <p>Fluvanna County does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age or disability in employment or the provision of services.</p> <p>Submit by email (clerk@fluvannacounty.org) or mail to: Clerk, Board of Supervisors, PO Box 540, Palmyra, VA 22963</p> <p>By signing below you are indicating that you have read and understand the attached Fluvanna County BCC Attendance Policy and that you agree to abide by the Bylaws of any Board, Commission, or Committee to which you may be appointed.</p>			
Applicant's Signature Linda Y. Mitchell		(Typing name below serves as digital signature) Date June 14, 2018	

PLEASE INDICATE BELOW ANY BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, OR COMMITTEES ON WHICH YOU WISH TO SERVE.

X	Board, Commission, Committee
	Agricultural/Forestral District Advisory Committee
	Audit Committee
	Board of Zoning Appeals (BZA)
	Broadband Access Taskforce (BAT)
	Building Code of Appeals Board
	Central Virginia Regional Jail (CVRJ) Authority
	Columbia Task Force (CARE)
	Community Policy & Management Team (CPMT)
	Economic Development Authority (EDA)
	Economic Develop. & Tourism Advisory Council (EDTAC)
	Family Assessment and Planning Team
	Finance Board
	Fork Union Sanitary District (FUSD) Advisory Committee
	James River Alcohol Safety Action Program (ASAP)
	James River Water Authority (JRWA)
	JAUNT Board
	Jefferson Area Board of Aging (JABA) Advisory Council

X	Board, Commission, Committee (cont.)
	Jefferson Area Board of Aging (JABA) Board of Directors
X	Library Board of Trustees
	Monticello Area Community Action Agency (MACAA)
	Parks & Recreation Advisory Board
	Partnership for Aging Committee
X	Piedmont Virginia Community College (PVCC) Board
	Piedmont Workforce Investment Board
	Planning Commission
	Region Ten Community Services Board
	Rivanna River Basin Commission
X	Social Services Board
	Southeast Rural Community Assistance Project, Inc.
	Thomas Jefferson Area Community Criminal Justice Board
	Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission (TJPDC)
	Thomas Jefferson Water Resources Protection Foundation
Y	Youth Advisory Council (YAC)

Fluvanna County Board, Committee, and Commission Attendance Policy
(Approved June 17, 2015)

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Office Use Only		
Application Received On:	06/14/2018	Renewal application rec'd on June 14, 2018
Acknowledgement Sent:	06/14/2018	
Renewal Date:		
Renewal Date:		
Renewal Date:		



APPLICATION TO SERVE ON BOARDS/COMMISSION/COMMITTEES

County of Fluvanna

Name: Nancy King		Election <input type="checkbox"/> Columbia <input type="checkbox"/> Cunningham <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fork Union	
		District: <input type="checkbox"/> Palmyra <input type="checkbox"/> Rivanna <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Mailing Address (including City, State, & ZIP) [REDACTED]		Physical Address (if different) 190 Careby Lane Fork Union, VA 23055	
Years Lived in Fluvanna 28+	Cell Phone – preferred? <input type="radio"/>	Home Phone – preferred? <input type="radio"/>	Email [REDACTED]
EXPERIENCE/PROFESSIONAL EXPERTISE/EDUCATION (Please provides dates of education and experience.): BS in History from VCU Education certification and Library certification from Longwood University I worked at the TC Williams School of Law Library for 1-2 years in cataloging. Teacher in Fluvanna County 28 years: K-2 17 years and librarian for 11 years - currently librarian at Central Elementary.			
CURRENT OR PRIOR SERVICE ON BOARDS/COMMISSIONS/OR COMMITTEES: I was on the Fluvanna Library Board, also President of Friends of the Library many years ago.			
CIVIC ACTIVITIES AND MEMBERSHIPS (Roles with fraternal, business, church, or social groups – please provide dates): I am a member of the Palmyra Methodist Church. I have sung with the Fluvanna Community Singers for many years. I do have a library card and am currently a member of the Friends of the Library.			
REASON(S) FOR WANTING TO SERVE FLUVANNA COUNTY: I love libraries and want others to enjoy them. Many states are getting rid of librarians and libraries in their schools - I'd hate to see that happen in Fluvanna schools or to the public library.			
<p>Applicants are considered as vacancies occur and your application will be kept on file for three years.</p> <p>Fluvanna County does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age or disability in employment or the provision of services.</p> <p>Submit by email (clerk@fluvannacounty.org) or mail to: Clerk, Board of Supervisors, PO Box 540, Palmyra, VA 22963</p> <p><i>By signing below you are indicating that you have read and understand the attached Fluvanna County BCC Attendance Policy and that you agree to abide by the Bylaws of any Board, Commission, or Committee to which you may be appointed.</i></p>			
Applicant's Signature Nancy King		Date Nov 11, 2017	

PLEASE INDICATE BELOW ANY BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, OR COMMITTEES ON WHICH YOU WISH TO SERVE.

X	Board, Commission, Committee
	Agricultural/Forestral District Advisory Committee
	Audit Committee
	Board of Zoning Appeals (BZA)
	Building Code of Appeals Board
	Central Virginia Regional Jail (CVRJ) Authority
	Columbia Task Force (CARE)
	Community Policy & Management Team (CPMT)
	Economic Development Authority (EDA)
	Economic Develop. & Tourism Advisory Council (EDTAC)
	Family Assessment and Planning Team
	Finance Board
	Fluvanna Partnership for Aging Committee
	Fork Union Sanitary District (FUSD) Advisory Committee
	James River Water Authority (JRWA)

X	Board, Commission, Committee (cont.)
	JAUNT Board
	Jefferson Area Board of Aging (JABA) Advisory Council
	Jefferson Area Board of Aging (JABA) Board of Directors
X	Library Board of Trustees
	Monticello Area Community Action Agency (MACAA)
	Parks & Recreation Advisory Board
	Piedmont Virginia Community College (PVCC) Board
	Planning Commission
	Region Ten Community Services Board
	Rivanna River Basin Commission
	Social Services Board
	Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission (TJPDC)
	Thomas Jefferson Water Resources Protection Foundation
	Youth Advisory Council (YAC)

Fluvanna County Board, Committee, and Commission Attendance Policy

(Approved June 17, 2015)

1. BCC members shall attend at least two-thirds of all scheduled meetings in each calendar year while serving.
2. The Chairperson of the board, commission, or committee shall notify the Clerk to the Board of Supervisors of any absences exceeding this policy.
3. The Clerk shall report these findings to the Board of Supervisors, typically in closed session.
4. Appointees who do not meet the attendance requirement without a valid reason(s) may be deemed to have rendered an implied resignation of that appointment.
5. The Board may choose to accept the resignation and appoint another person to fill the appointed position. The Board may also override the implied resignation and extend the appointment, if extenuating circumstances so dictate.
6. This requirement shall apply to all boards, commissions, or committees listed on the attached application form, provided however, that if State or County Ordinance addresses attendance requirements in an alternative manner, such law shall prevail.

Office Use Only		
Application Received On:		
Acknowledgement Sent:		
Renewal Date:		
Renewal Date:		
Renewal Date:		
Renewal Date:		

**FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT**

TAB H

MEETING DATE:	December 15, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	Adoption of the Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors December 1, 2021 Meeting Minutes.				
MOTION(s):	I move the meeting minutes of the Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors Regular Meeting on Wednesday, December 1, 2021 be adopted.				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		
		X			
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
				XX	
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Caitlin Solis, Clerk to the Board				
PRESENTER(S):	Eric Dahl, County Administrator				
RECOMMENDATION:	Approve				
TIMING:	Routine				
DISCUSSION:	None.				
FISCAL IMPACT:	N/A				
POLICY IMPACT:	N/A				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A				
ENCLOSURES:	Draft Minutes for December 1, 2021.				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other
					X

**FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
REGULAR MEETING MINUTES
Fluvanna County Library, 214 Commons Blvd.
Palmyra, VA 22963
December 1, 2021
Regular Meeting 5:00pm**

MEMBERS PRESENT: John M. (Mike) Sheridan, Columbia District, Chair
Tony O’Brien, Rivanna District, Vice Chair
Mozell Booker, Fork Union District
Patricia Eager, Palmyra District
Donald W. Weaver, Cunningham District

ABSENT: None.

ALSO PRESENT: Eric M. Dahl, County Administrator
Kelly Belanger Harris, Assistant County Administrator
Donna DeLoria, Deputy County Attorney
Caitlin Solis, Clerk for the Board of Supervisors

1 - CALL TO ORDER, PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE, & MOMENT OF SILENCE

At 5:07pm, Chair Sheridan called to order the Regular Meeting of December 1, 2021. After the recitation of the Pledge of Allegiance, a moment of silence was observed.

- *Mr. Dahl asked the Board to add Hazard Pay for Employees to the agenda under unfinished business.*

3 - ADOPTION OF AGENDA

MOTION:	Accept the Agenda, for the December 1, 2021 Regular Meeting of the Board of Supervisors, as amended.				
MEMBER:	Mrs. Booker	Mrs. Eager	Mr. O’Brien	Mr. Sheridan	Mr. Weaver
ACTION:			Second		Motion
VOTE:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RESULT:	5-0				

SPECIAL PRESENTATION

The Board of Supervisors recognized Willis Thomas for his 37 years of exemplary service to the Fluvanna County.

4 - COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR’S REPORT

Mr. Dahl reported on the following topics:

Announcements and Updates

New Employees

- Theresa McKinney, Financial Services Specialist(Payroll), Finance Department, Started November 22nd
- Ayodele Lajare-Williams, Accountant, Finance Department, Started November 29th

Pleasant Grove Park’s Community of Lights Celebration!

- 271 Pleasant Grove Drive, Palmyra.
- December 16th through the 19th
- 5:00PM until 9:00PM
- SANTA WILL BE THERE SATURDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 18TH, from 6:00-8:00PM!
- Event is FREE and open to the public.

2021 Fluvanna County Employee Holiday Luncheon

- Will be held at the Carysbrook Gymnasium December 17, 2021 at 11:30am to 1:30pm
- Honoring Employee service milestones and Employee of the Year!

Library is giving 40-80 test kits away daily!

- No cost rapid COVID-19 antigen at-home test kits are now available at the Fluvanna County Library (a library card is not required)
 - The easy to use test kits are for use when you return home.
 - Library staff cannot assist with administering tests.
 - You will need a valid photo ID, a computer, mobile phone or tablet with a camera, microphone and internet connection for the online testing session. A trained guide will walk you through the process.
 - Getting results for your at-home COVID-19 test is fast! It only takes 15 minutes to know your status and receive a digital result.

- Questions about when you should test? Questions about how to interpret your results? Questions about what to do after the test? Contact your healthcare provider or VDH at www.vdh.virginia.gov/covid19testing or 1-877-829-4682.

Next BOS Meetings:

Day	Date	Time	Purpose	Location
Wed	Dec 15	7:00PM	Regular Meeting	Performing Arts Center
Wed	Jan 5	5:00 PM	Organizational/Regular Meeting	Performing Arts Center
Wed	Jan 5	7:00 PM	BOS Budget Work Session – Non-Profit Presentations	Performing Arts Center
Wed	Jan 19	5:00 PM	BOS Budget Work Session – Non-Profit Presentations	Performing Arts Center
Wed	Jan 19	7:00 PM	Regular Meeting	Performing Arts Center

5 - PUBLIC COMMENTS #1

At 5:25pm Chair Sheridan opened the first round of Public Comments. With no one wishing to speak, Chair Sheridan closed the first round of Public Comments at 5:26pm.

6 - PUBLIC HEARING

At 7:00pm

7 - ACTION MATTERS

A Resolution Amending Temporary Emergency Personnel Policy to Address Covid-19 and ARPA – Donna Snow, Human Resources Manager

- The Board of Supervisors is implementing a new ARPA Leave policy with a new allotment of 80 hours of ARPA Leave for use from July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022 (FFCRA has not been refreshed).
 - The one-time allotment of 80-hours of ARPA Leave is in addition to the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (“FFCRA”) Leave previously offered (FFCRA Leave was to be used no later than March 31, 2021).
 - The 80-hour sick leave allotment created for eligible employees under ARPA is distinct from the previously offered FFCRA Leave.
- The ARPA Leave can be used by Fluvanna County employees only for any of the reasons set forth in the ARPA Qualifiers retroactively for the period beginning July 1, 2021 and ending June 30, 2022.
 - If an employee exhausts the 80 hours of ARPA Leave, no additional ARPA Leave will be granted as this is a one-time allotment.
- Eligibility shall be determined and required under the new stipulations and requirements set forth by the Board of Supervisors and also provide adequate documentation thereof, approved by the County Administrator or his designee.
 - Any employee taking ARPA Leave must provide adequate evidence of the employee’s eligibility for ARPA Leave including at minimum, providing written documentation to the County Human Resources Department confirming that the employee is subject to one of the ARPA Qualifiers.
- ARPA Leave will utilize the same qualifiers employed by FFCRA. Employees qualified for FFCRA Leave if:
 - (i) the employee is subject to a federal, state or local quarantine or isolation order related to COVID-19;
 - (ii) the employee is subject to the advice of a health care provider to self-quarantine related to COVID-19;
 - (iii) the employee is experiencing COVID-19 symptoms and is seeking a medical diagnosis;
 - (iv) the worker is caring for an individual subject to an order described in the first two qualifying reasons listed above;
 - (v) the employee is caring for a child whose school or place of care is closed—or child care provider is unavailable—for reasons related to COVID-19; or
 - (vi) the employer is experiencing any other substantially similar condition identified by the Secretary (collectively the “FFCRA Qualifiers”)

MOTION:	Approve “A Resolution Amending Temporary Emergency Personnel Policy To Address Covid-19 and ARPA”, as presented.				
MEMBER:	Mrs. Booker	Mrs. Eager	Mr. O’Brien	Mr. Sheridan	Mr. Weaver
ACTION:		Motion			Second
VOTE:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RESULT:	5-0				

Deer Hunt for Handicapped Hunters at Pleasant Grove – Frederick W. Payne, County Attorney for Fluvanna County

- The Sheriff’s office continues to believe that it is necessary to reduce the numbers of deer on Pleasant Grove and that the best means of such control is through a managed hunt under the auspices of Wheelin Sportsmen, a group affiliated with the National Wild Turkey Federation.
- The proposal is to permit a small (7-10) group of hunters to take deer during the current hunting season.
- All hunters will be wheel-chair bound or otherwise handicapped, will be duly licensed and will escorted by qualified volunteers from the community.

Handicapped Hunters Pleasant Grove Layout:



MOTION:	Authorize the sheriff to conduct a deer hunt at Pleasant Grove for the purpose of controlling deer numbers, such hunt to be managed by Wheelin Sportsmen, a non-profit organization providing outdoor recreation opportunities for handicapped hunters.				
MEMBER:	Mrs. Booker	Mrs. Eager	Mr. O’Brien	Mr. Sheridan	Mr. Weaver
ACTION:	Motion	Second			
VOTE:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RESULT:	5-0				

*FY21 to FY22 Budget Carryover Requests – Tori Melton, Management Analyst
Fluvanna County Financial Policies Section 1-10 (Re-appropriation)*

- Those amounts necessary for the **continuation** of operating projects or services may be requested by departments for re-appropriation to the budget of the next fiscal year.
- Such requests shall be for specifically-defined projects that could not reasonably be started or completed prior to June 30.
- Such requests shall be reviewed by the County Administrator and presented to the Board of Supervisors for formal approval.

Four Reasons for FY21 Carryover Requests

FY21 Budget Authority - YES

1. Initiative/Project was started in FY21, but was not able to be completed.
 - **Meets existing policy.**
2. Initiative/project not started in FY21 due to circumstances.
 - **Meets existing policy.**

FY21 Budget Authority - NO

3. Requesting carryover of FY21 remaining funds to cover **certain one-time special or capital projects** that are not already approved/funded.
 - **Does not meet existing policy.**
4. Requesting carryover of FY21 remaining funds for **new or unanticipated operating expenses** not included in the FY22 budget
 - i.e., Not funded in FY22, but request/need has been identified; asking for unexpended FY21 dollars to cover that request/need (rather than wait until FY23 budget).
 - **Does not meet existing policy.**

MOTION:	I move the Board of Supervisors [approve/deny/defer] the following carryover requests of FY21 unexpended budget lines from the listed departments to the FY22 Department Budget lines as specified and in the amounts listed:
----------------	--

	Item	Department	Budget Line	Amount	Meets Policy
	A	E911	Professional Services	\$10,120	Yes
	B	E911	E911 New Road Signs	\$16,815	No
	C	Sheriff Convenience Center	Vehicle Fuel	\$11,000	No
	D	Center	Site Improvements	\$25,000	Yes
	E	Center	Buildings, Repair, & Maintenance	\$12,800	Yes
	F	Human Resources	Employee Recognition	\$4,280	Yes
	G	Human Resources	Recruitment	\$1,440	Yes
	H	Human Resources	Other Operating Services	\$619	Yes
	I	Social Services	Machinery & Equipment	\$5,000	No
Total				\$ 87,074	
with a total amount of \$87,074 to be re-appropriated.					
MEMBER:	Mrs. Booker	Mrs. Eager	Mr. O'Brien	Mr. Sheridan	Mr. Weaver
ACTION:	Second				Motion
VOTE:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RESULT:	5-0				

7A – BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

MOTION:	Move the Board of Supervisors defer the decision to appoint to the following Board, Commission, or Committee appointment(s)/reappointments(s) until the December 15, 2021 meeting:				
BOARD/COMMISSION/COMMITTEE	APPOINTEES	APPT/REAPPT	BEGINS TERM	ENDS TERM	
James River Water Authority (JRWA) - Fluvanna Citizen Representative	John M. Sheridan	Appoint	12/01/2021	04/18/2025	
MEMBER:	Mrs. Booker	Mrs. Eager	Mr. O'Brien	Mr. Sheridan	Mr. Weaver
ACTION:	Motion	Second			
VOTE:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Abstain	Yes
RESULT:	4-0-1				

8 - PRESENTATIONS

VDOT Quarterly Report – Bethel Kefyalew, Asst. Res. Administrator / Louisa Residency Virginia Department of Transportation

Ms. Kefyalew gave a brief overview of VDOT activity during the last quarter including, SMART Scale projects, additional road projects, resurfacing projects, and traffic engineering projects.

- Mr. Sheridan mentioned a stop sign is needed at Fayette Rd. and intersection notice lights are needed at the intersection at the Gum Spring intersection with Rte. 250.

Children’s Services Act Semi-Annual Report – Bryan Moeller, CSA Coordinator

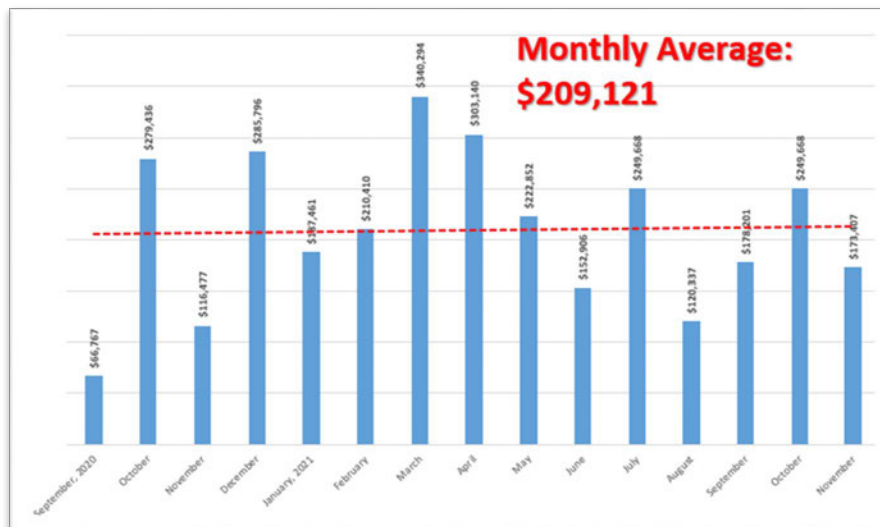
FY 2021 Purchase of Services, Total Expenditures

- FY 2021 CSA Purchase of Services (POS)
 - Adopted Spending Authority : \$3,034,170
 - Final Amount Spent: \$2,619,908
 - Difference from Original Authority: \$414,262
- FY 2020 POS vs FY 2021 POS
 - FY 2020 Actual: \$2,445,342
 - FY 2021 Actual: \$2,619,908
 - Year-over-Year Increase: \$174,566

CSA Expenditure History (Purchase of Services)



CSA Expenditures by Month (March 2020-May2021)



What is fueling the increase?

- Though the Number of Youth Served is remaining the same, Educational Day Placements expenses are 19% higher in FY 2021 vs FY 2020 (\$1,222,431 vs \$1,029,257) and Treatment Foster Care expenses increased by 63% in FY 2021 vs FY 2020 (\$248,241 vs \$158,211)

Legislation – Changes are coming

- HB 2117
 - Requires a plan be developed to transfer CSA funds for educational placements to the Department of Education
 - Final proposed plan to be presented to Joint House and Senate Finance and Appropriations Subcommittee by November, 2022
 - Impact on local portion of this funding to be determined

CSA continues to grow!

- 3 new case manager positions added
 - Fluvanna County Department of Social Services – 2
 - Fluvanna County Public Schools – 1
- DocuSign for Purchase Orders, Invoices, and Provider Agreements
- New CSA Program Assistant – Nayantara Kabir

9 - CONSENT AGENDA

The following items were discussed before approval:

I - *Fluvanna Partnership for Aging Mission and Vision Statements Update* – Aaron Spitzer, Director of Parks and Recreation

The following items were approved under the Consent Agenda for December 1, 2021:

- *Minutes of November 17, 2021* – Caitlin Solis, Clerk to the Board
- *Minutes of November 19, 2021 Elected Officials Gathering* – Caitlin Solis, Clerk to the Board
- *Fluvanna Partnership for Aging Mission and Vision Statements Update* – Aaron Spitzer, Director of Parks and Recreation

MOTION:	Approve the consent agenda, for the December 1, 2021 Board of Supervisors meeting.				
MEMBER:	Mrs. Booker	Mrs. Eager	Mr. O’Brien	Mr. Sheridan	Mr. Weaver
ACTION:		Second			Motion

VOTE:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RESULT:	5-0				

10 - UNFINISHED BUSINESS

COVID-19 Hazard Pay – Eric Dahl, County Administrator

Mr. Dahl brought forward hazard pay for Fluvanna County staff, as an action item for a future agenda. Hazard pay will be financed by American Rescue Plan Act funds. The hazard pay parameters for staff will be kept consistent with the E911 hazard pay one-time bonus awarded at the October 6, 2021 Board of Supervisors meeting.

13 - CLOSED MEETING

MOTION:	At 6:30pm, move the Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors enter into a closed meeting, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2.2-3711 A.8 of the Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, for the purpose of discussing Legal Matters.				
MEMBER:	Mrs. Booker	Mrs. Eager	Mr. O'Brien	Mr. Sheridan	Mr. Weaver
ACTION:	Second		Motion		
VOTE:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RESULT:	5-0				

MOTION:	At 7:02pm, move Closed Meeting be adjourned and the Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors convene again in open session and "BE IT RESOLVED, the Board of Supervisors does hereby certify to the best of each member's knowledge (i) only public business matters lawfully exempted from open meeting requirements under Section 2.2-3711-A of the Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, and (ii) only such public business matters as were identified in the motion by which the closed meeting was convened were heard, discussed, or considered in the meeting."				
MEMBER:	Mrs. Booker	Mrs. Eager	Mr. O'Brien	Mr. Sheridan	Mr. Weaver
ACTION:	Second		Motion		
VOTE:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RESULT:	5-0				

MOTION TO EXTEND

- At 7:03pm, a motion was made to extend the Board of Supervisors meeting.

MOTION:	Approve a motion to extend the December 1, 2021 Regular Board of Supervisors meeting to 11:00pm.				
MEMBER:	Mrs. Booker	Mrs. Eager	Mr. O'Brien	Mr. Sheridan	Mr. Weaver
ACTION:			Second		Motion
VOTE:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RESULT:	5-0				

6 - PUBLIC HEARING

2021 Redistricting Public Hearing – Eric M. Dahl, County Administrator & Kelly Belanger Harris, Assistant County Administrator

Redistricting – Requirements and Considerations

- ▶ Article VII, Section 5 of the Constitution of Virginia requires any locality that conducts elections by district to change its district boundaries every 10 years in the year ending in one.
 - Virginia Constitution requires redistricting by Dec 31, 2021.
- ▶ Virginia Code 24.2-304.1 Section C. states "For the purposes of redistricting and reapportioning representation in 2021 and every 10 years thereafter, the governing body of a county, city, or town shall use the most recent decennial population figures for such county, city, or town from the United States Bureau of the Census, as adjusted by the Division of Legislative Services pursuant to § 24.2-314".
- ▶ Virginia Code 24.2-314, Population data; reallocation of prison population, Section 1. "A person incarcerated in a federal, state, or local correctional facility whose address at the time of incarceration was located within the Commonwealth shall be deemed to reside at such address".

Timeline

- ✓ **Mar 2021:** Staff began reviewing information regarding the delay of Census data
- ✓ **Apr 14, 21, May 5:** Staff presentations to the Board
- ✓ **Oct 6:** Staff presentation to Board of Supervisors
 - ✓ Census data available
 - ✓ Statewide maps had been proposed
 - ✓ Discussed timeline for County redistricting

- ✓ **Oct 12:** Redistricting Committee met
- ✓ **Oct 15:** Redistricting Committee met
- ✓ **Oct 20:** Staff Updated Board of Supervisors
 - ✓ Proposed new district maps
 - ✓ Solicited Board feedback
 - ✓ Scheduled community meetings
- ✓ **Oct 30:** Community Meeting – Morris Room
- ✓ **Nov 1:** Community Meeting – Morris Room
- ✓ **Nov 3:** Staff Updated Board of Supervisors
 - ✓ Discussed community feedback received at Community Meetings, proposed maps, & Redistricting Committee feedback
 - ✓ Requested authorization to hold/advertise a public hearing on Dec 1, 2021 (Special Public Hearing)
- ✓ **Nov 17:** Board of Supervisors Meeting
- ✓ **Nov 18 and Nov 25:** Advertised notice of public hearing and ordinance in the Fluvanna Review
- ▶ **Dec 1 (Special Public Hearing):** Public Hearing - Redistricting Ordinance

Assuming the Board chooses to move forward with adoption of ordinance before December 31, 2021:

- ▶ **Dec 15:** Adopt Redistricting Ordinance
- ▶ **Adoption of Redistricting Ordinance:** In order to meet the Constitutional requirement for redistricting in 2021, the redistricting ordinance would need to be adopted by the second meeting in December (December 15, 2021.)
- ▶ **Following adoption of Redistricting Ordinance:**
 - County Attorney submits to office of Virginia Attorney General for issuance of a certification of no objection – if no objection interposed within 60 days of submission, certification of no objection is deemed issued
 - Copies of enacted changes, including certified copy of enacted ordinance, a GIS map showing the new boundaries, to be send to local electoral board, Virginia Department of Elections, Division of Legislative Services, and Secretary of the Commonwealth (will need to indicate that implementation is subject to Attorney General certification of no objection)
 - Copy of ordinance including description of the boundaries and a map showing the boundaries of the districts to be recorded in the official BOS minutes
- ▶ **January 2022:** Redistricting anticipated to be complete following Attorney General certification of no objection

Vacancies, Incumbents, Members-elect

- ▶ Vacancies on governing bodies and school boards
 - Governed by Secs. 24.2-226 and -228. In effect, the remaining members **of the respective board** (as long as there is a majority to act), within 15 days of the vacancy, petition the Circuit Court for a writ of special election for the seat. In the interim, pending the special election, the remaining members **of the respective board** may, within 45 days of the vacancy's occurrence, appoint an interim **member** who holds office until the **person elected has qualified**.
- ▶ Incumbents - Board of Supervisors, School Board, Planning Commission
 - Virginia Code §24.2-304.6 and §24.2-311(B)
 - Any incumbent currently serving a term on the BOS, school board or planning commission is to complete that term.
 - "County, city, or town officers, including members of the school board or planning commission, in office on the effective date of a reapportionment or redistricting ordinance, shall complete their terms of office, regardless of loss of residency in a particular district due to reapportionment or redistricting."
- ▶ Members-elect; General Election November 2021
 - "In office on the effective date" of the redistricting ordinance." Virginia Code Secs. 24.2-304.6 and 24.2-311(B).
 - Virginia Code § 24.2-311(B) provides that the decennial redistricting ordinance "shall take effect immediately"
 - Virginia Code §24.2-129, effective July 1, 2021, provides that for certain covered practices, the governing body must either (i) follow a procedure that includes publication of the final covered practice with a notice that it will take effect in 30 days; or (ii) submit the proposed covered practice to the Office of the Attorney General for issuance of a certification of no objection, in which case the covered practice "shall not be given effect" until the Attorney General has issued a certification of no objection (or failed to interpose an objection within 60 days).

Current Election District Demographics

	Total Population	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian	Black	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	White	Some other race, alone	Two or more races	Adjusted Prison Population							
Current Election Districts																
Columbia	4,440	17	0.38%	25	0.56%	864	19.46%	0	0.00%	3,189	71.82%	75	1.69%	272	6.13%	N/A
Cunningham	5611	9	0.16%	51	0.91%	274	4.88%	0	0.00%	4,904	87.40%	67	1.19%	306	5.45%	N/A
Fork Union	4838	12	0.25%	30	0.62%	1,202	24.84%	7	0.14%	3,171	65.54%	93	1.92%	323	6.68%	N/A
Palmyra	7,036	27	0.38%	72	1.02%	1,079	15.34%	0	0.00%	5,242	74.50%	148	2.10%	468	6.65%	N/A
Rivanna	5324	14	0.26%	46	0.86%	311	5.84%	0	0.00%	4517	84.84%	53	1.00%	383	7.19%	N/A

Census Blocks – Fluvanna Women’s Correctional Center



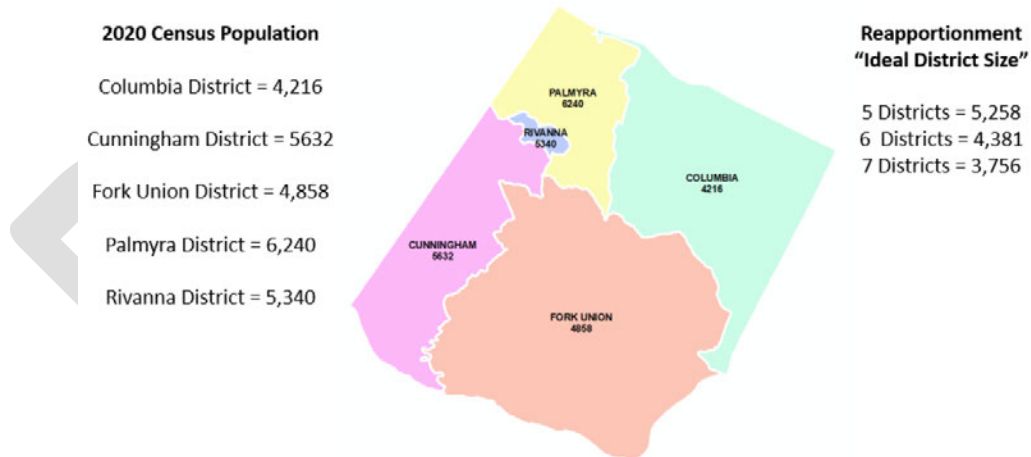
Census Block 2024

- In the current Columbia District.
- Fluvanna Correctional Center for Women = 241 individuals.

Census Block 2023

- In the current Palmyra District.
- The parcel on which the Correctional Center sits = 796 individuals.

Voting District Population – Census 2020

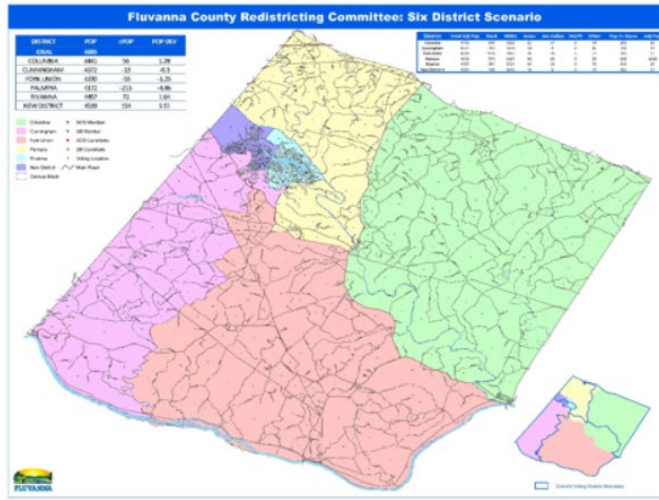


ESTIMATED COSTS PER DISTRICT

Estimated Fiscal Year Cost Per Additional District	Year One	Year Two +
Board of Supervisors Member		
Salary & FICA	\$10,270.00	\$10,270.00
Insurance (mid-cost estimated)	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
Technology (iPad, phone, mifi monthly)	\$1,800.00	\$1,200.00
Travel	\$350.00	\$350.00
Conference/Training	\$550.00	\$550.00
Lodging	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Planning Commission Member		
Salary & FICA	\$2,713.00	\$2,713.00
Technology (iPad)	\$600.00	\$0.00
Travel	\$100.00	\$100.00
Conference/Training	\$500.00	\$500.00
Lodging	\$500.00	\$500.00
Social Services Board Member		
Salary & FICA	\$3,255.00	\$3,255.00
School Board Member		
Salary & FICA	\$6,717.00	\$6,717.00
Insurance (mid-cost estimated)	\$8,400.00	\$8,400.00
Conferences/Technology	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
Polling Location (Equipment, Election Workers, etc.)	\$21,000.00	\$10,000.00
TOTAL	\$69,755.00	\$57,555.00

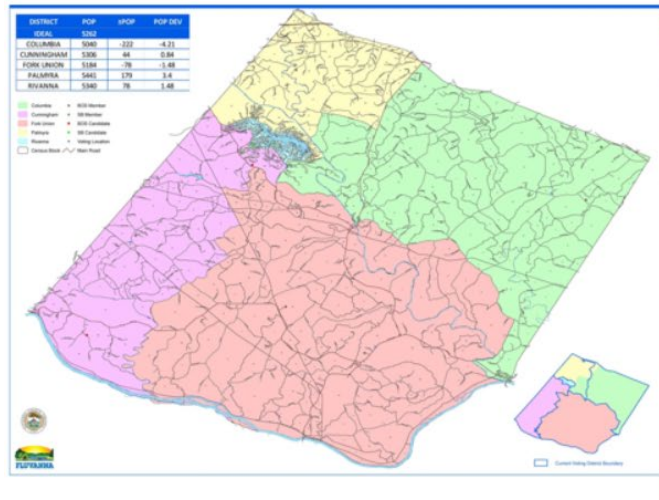
• Yearly cost could change by +/- \$20,000 depending on Board of Supervisors and School Board member insurance plan election.

Six Districts Scenario



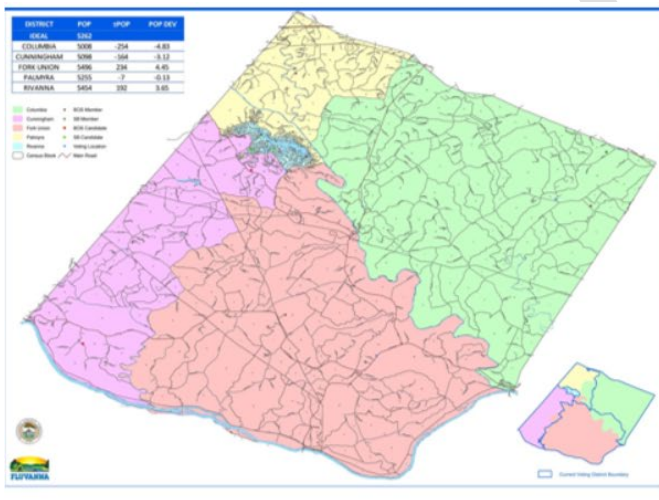
6 Districts	Columbia	Cunningham	Fork Union	Palmyra	Rivanna	Proposed District 6
Total Adjusted Population	4441	4372	4330	4172	4457	4539
Black	846 (19.05%)	203 (4.64%)	1035 (23.90%)	574 (10.92%)	254 (5.70%)	400 (8.81%)
White	3216 (72.42%)	3874 (8.61%)	2867 (66.21%)	4002 (76.16%)	3714 (83.33%)	3641 (80.22%)
Asian	21 (.47%)	14 (.32%)	36 (.83%)	60 (1.14%)	39 (.88%)	46 (1.01%)
American Indian/ Native Alaskan	14 (.32%)	9 (.21%)	10 (.23%)	24 (.46%)	13 (.29%)	8 (.18%)
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	2 (.05%)	0	5 (.12%)	0	0	0
Other	64 (1.44%)	45 (1.03%)	77 (1.78%)	143 (2.72%)	79 (1.77%)	79 (1.74%)
2 or more races	262 (5.89%)	208 (4.75%)	283 (6.54%)	298 (7.14%)	343 (7.70%)	352 (7.76%)
Adjusted Population	16	19	17	-1026	15	13

Five Districts – Scenario 1



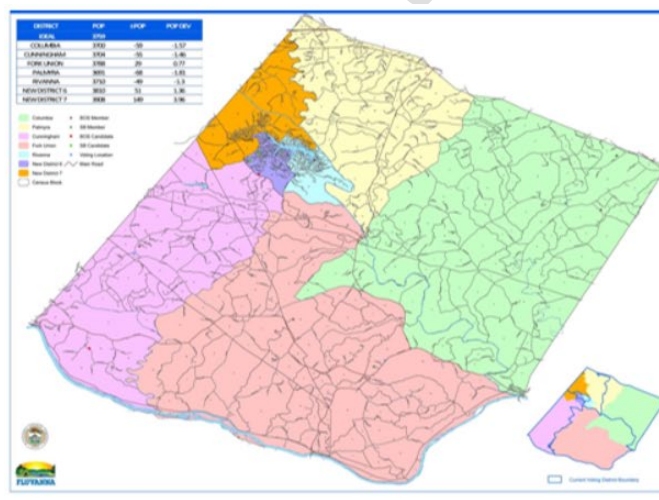
5 Districts - 1	Columbia	Cunningham	Fork Union	Palmyra	Rivanna
Total Adjusted Population	5040	5306	5184	5441/6456	5340
Black	938 (18.61%)	261 (4.92%)	1215 (23.44%)	586 (10.77%) / (9.08%)	311 (5.82%)
White	3635 (72.18%)	4621 (87.09%)	3454 (66.63%)	4186 (76.93%) / (64.84%)	4517 (84.59%)
Asian	35 (.69%)	36 (.68%)	45 (.87%)	59 (1.08%) / (.91%)	46 (.86%)
American Indian/ Native Alaskan	20 (.40%)	9 (.17%)	12 (.23%)	24 (.44%) / (.37%)	14 (.26%)
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	0	7 (.14%)	0	0
Other	73 (1.45%)	67 (1.26%)	93 (1.79%)	147 (2.70%) / (2.28%)	53 (.99%)
2 or more races	315 (6.25%)	291 (5.48%)	338 (6.52%)	409 (7.52%) / (6.34%)	383 (7.17%)
Adjusted Population	20	21	20	-1026	16

Five Districts – Scenario 2



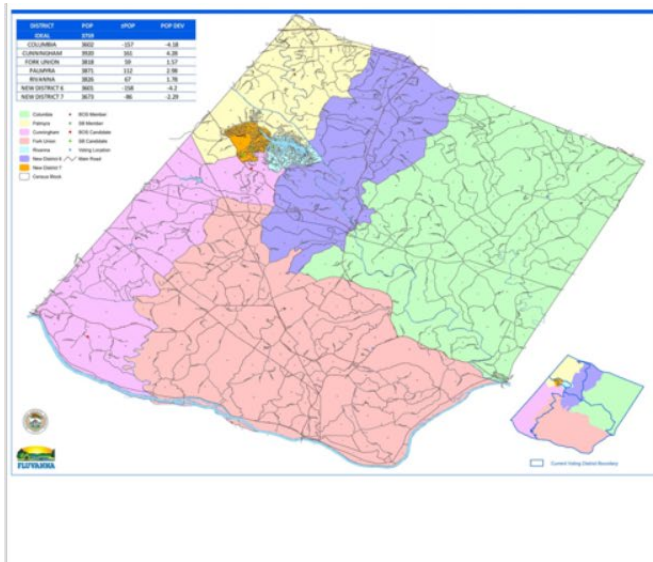
5 Districts - 1	Columbia	Cunningham	Fork Union	Palmyra	Rivanna
Total Adjusted Population	5008	5098	5496	5255	5454
Black	852 (17.01%)	224 (4.39%)	1334 (24.27%)	574 (10.92%)	327 (6%)
White	3700 (73.88%)	4497 (88.21%)	3612 (67.72%)	4002 (76.16%)	4605 (84.43%)
Asian	29 (.58%)	41 (.80%)	45 (.82%)	60 (1.14%)	47 (.86%)
American Indian/ Native Alaskan	17 (.34%)	9 (.18%)	15 (.27%)	24 (.46%)	14 (.26%)
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	2 (.04%)	0	5 (.09%)	0	0
Other	90 (1.80%)	50 (.98%)	98 (1.78%)	143 (2.72%)	55 (1.01%)
2 or more races	298 (5.95%)	259 (5.08%)	362 (6.59%)	435 (8.28%)	390 (7.15%)
Adjusted Population	20	18	25	-1026	16

Seven Districts – Scenario 1



7 Districts – Scenario 1	Columbia	Cunningham	Fork Union	Palmyra	Rivanna	Proposed District 6	Proposed District 7
Total Adjusted Population	3700	3704	3788	3691	3710	3810	3908
Black	820 (22.16%)	148 (4.0%)	1005 (26.53%)	406 (11%)	374 (10.78%)	198 (5.20%)	360 (9.21%)
White	2570 (69.46%)	3276 (88.44%)	2382 (62.88%)	2873 (77.84%)	2951 (79.54%)	3281 (86.12%)	3083 (78.89%)
Asian	22 (.59%)	24 (.65%)	20 (.53%)	44 (1.19%)	34 (.92%)	46 (1.21%)	32 (.82%)
American Indian/ Native Alaskan	12 (.32%)	9 (.24%)	12 (.32%)	16 (.43%)	14 (.38%)	7 (.18%)	9 (.23%)
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	2 (.05%)	0	5 (.13%)	0	0	0	0
Other	51 (1.38%)	43 (1.16%)	79 (2.09%)	86 (2.33%)	46 (1.24%)	38 (1%)	98 (2.51%)
2 or more races	208 (5.62%)	186 (5.02%)	268 (7.07%)	254 (6.88%)	273 (7.36%)	238 (6.25%)	317 (8.11%)
Adjusted Population	15	18	17	-1026	18	2	15

Seven Districts – Scenario 2



7 Districts – Scenario 2	Columbia	Cunningham	Fork Union	Palmyra	Rivanna	Proposed District 6	Proposed District 7
Total Adjusted Population	3602	3920	3818	3871	3826	3601	3673
Black	808 (22.43%)	176 (4.49%)	974 (25.51%)	384 (9.92%)	218 (5.7%)	496 (13.77%)	255 (6.94%)
White	2498 (69.35%)	3485 (88.90%)	2432 (63.7%)	3016 (77.91%)	3189 (83.35%)	2725 (75.67%)	3071 (83.61%)
Asian	18 (.50%)	15 (.38%)	19 (.50%)	19 (.5%)	36 (.94%)	41 (1.14%)	41 (1.12%)
American Indian/ Native Alaskan	12 (.33%)	3 (.08%)	16 (.42%)	16 (.42%)	142 (3.71%)	15 (.42%)	6 (.16%)
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	2 (.06%)	0	5 (.13%)	5 (.13%)	0	0	0
Other	50 (1.39%)	40 (1.02%)	78 (2.04%)	86 (2.23%)	453 (11.86%)	69 (1.92%)	40 (1.09%)
2 or more races	199 (5.52%)	175 (4.46%)	277 (7.26%)	295 (7.62%)	305 (7.97%)	241 (6.69%)	252 (6.86%)
Adjusted Population	15	15	17	-1026	13	14	8

At 7:39pm, Chair Sheridan opened the Public Hearing.

- Kathy Swenson Miller, 94 Fairview Ln, Spoke in opposition of six districts and in favor of five districts option two.
- Marie Deverneil, 1118 Mountain Laurel Rd, Spoke in opposition of six districts and in favor of five districts option two.
- Raynell Stokes, 3 Smokewood Dr, Spoke in favor of five districts option two.
- Ashlyn Fayard, 607 Justin Dr, Spoke in support of five districts option two and in opposition of six and seven district options.
- Blake Hilliard, 182 Villa Circle, Spoke in favor of five districts and in opposition to six districts.
- Lynne White, 364 Ballenger Ln, asked the Board to abandon the six-district option and spoke in favor of five districts option two.
- Joseph Creasy, 38 Jennings Dr, Spoke in support of five districts option two.
- Valerie Palamoutian, 17 Fleetwood Dr, Spoke in opposition to six districts and in favor of five districts option two.
- Linda Staiger, 2949 Ridge Rd, Spoke in support of five districts option 2.
- Mike Feazel, 25 Vine Ridge, referenced the letter he previously sent to the Board where he and 75 residents said they were against six districts and in support of five districts option two.
- Cindy Girard, 18 Fleetwood Dr, spoke in favor of five districts option two and in opposition to six districts.
- Whitney Johnson, 1646 Cloverdale Rd, spoke in favor of five districts option two and in opposition to six districts.
- Eric Anderson, 15 Fleetwood Dr, spoke in opposition to six districts and in favor of five districts option two.
- James Schoenster, 843 Jefferson Dr, spoke in favor of five districts option two and in opposition to six districts.
- Rudy Garcia, 802 Rivanna Woods Dr, spoke in opposition to six districts.
- Charlie White, 55 Kendall Ct, spoke in favor of five districts option two and in opposition to six districts.
- Patricia Brown, 22 Mulligan Dr, spoke in favor of five districts option two and asked the board to delay decision until the House lines are redrawn.
- Lindsay Nolting, 1317 Stage Junction Rd, spoke in favor of five districts options two.
- Perrie Johnson, 229 Pine Ln, spoke in favor of five district options and in opposition to six districts.
- Jessica Jackson, 41 Allen Ln, asked the Board not to delay the decision until the new year, spoke in favor of five districts option two, and in opposition to six districts.
- Suzy Morris, 6840 Thomas Jefferson Pkwy, spoke in favor of unity and against divisiveness in Fluvanna County.
- Andrea Overweg, 2 Powhatan Rd, spoke in opposition to six districts and in favor of five districts option two.
- Chris Fairchild, 5470 Thomas Jefferson Pkwy, Spoke in opposition to five districts and in favor of six or seven district options.
- Wayne Campagna, 79 Hidden Valley Ct, spoke in support of seven districts and in opposition to five districts.
- Millie Fife, 889 Jefferson Dr, spoke in support of five districts option two
- Angela Chainer, 604 Troy Heights Ln, Spoke in support of five districts option two
- Barbara Carey, 268 New Fork Church Ln, spoke in favor of five districts option two.
- Ben Hudson, 274 Lexie Ln, spoke in support of five districts option two spoke in opposition to a six-district option.
- Bertha Armstrong, Fork Union District, spoke in support of five districts option two.
- Steve Smith, 6 Sunset Ct, spoke in favor of five districts option two and expressed his opposition to the six-district option.
- Page Gifford, 16 Mulligan Dr, spoke in favor of five districts option two.
- Peg and Rodger Burns, 15 Ashlawn Blvd, spoke in favor of five districts option two.
- Phyllis and Ron Wilson, 7 Kanawa Ct, spoke in favor of five districts option two or a seven-district option.
- Sharon Harris, 9 Pineknoll Cir, spoke in favor of five districts option two.
- Sandy Radford, 121 Mulberry Dr, thanked the board for the opportunity to speak.

- Sue Wolf, 7 Dover Ct, spoke in favor of five districts option two.
 - Sue Liberman, 5 Xebec Rd, spoke in favor of five districts option two.
 - Wayne Nye, 176 Village Blvd, spoke in support of five districts option two.
- With no one else wishing to speak, Chair Sheridan closed the Public Hearing at 8:49pm.

14 - ADJOURN

MOTION:	Adjourn the regular meeting of Wednesday, December 1, 2021 at 8:50pm.				
MEMBER:	Mrs. Booker	Mrs. Eager	Mr. O'Brien	Mr. Sheridan	Mr. Weaver
ACTION:	Second				Motion
VOTE:	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
RESULT:	5-0				

ATTEST:

FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Caitlin Solis
Clerk to the Board

John M. Sheridan
Chair

DRAFT



BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

County of Fluvanna
Palmyra, Virginia

RESOLUTION No. 28-2021

A RESOLUTION AMENDING TEMPORARY EMERGENCY PERSONNEL POLICY TO ADDRESS COVID-19 SICK LEAVE AND ARPA

WHEREAS, on March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic;

WHEREAS, on March 12, 2020, Governor Ralph S. Northam issued Executive Order Fifty-One declaring a state of emergency for the Commonwealth of Virginia arising from the novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic which has since expired;

WHEREAS, on March 13, 2020, the President of the United States declared a national emergency, beginning March 1, 2020, in response to the spread of COVID-19;

WHEREAS, on March 18, 2020, the Board of Supervisors of Fluvanna County (the "Board") found that COVID-19 constitutes a "public health Emergency";

WHEREAS, effective October 18, 2021, as a result of the continued consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services (the "Secretary"), pursuant to the authority vested in him under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act, renewed the determination that a public health emergency exists and has existed since January 27, 2020, nationwide;

WHEREAS, the Families First Coronavirus Response Act ("FFCRA") provided for certain sick and family leave benefits for certain COVID-19 related reasons and related thereto the Board previously entered that Resolution No. 16-2020 (on April 1, 2020), amended by that Resolution No. 02-2021 (on January 20, 2021) which provided a one-time allotment of 80 hours of paid sick leave (the "FFCRA Leave") under FFCRA to be used by March 31, 2021 for Fluvanna County employees;

WHEREAS, subject to other requirements of the FFCRA, under the FFCRA employees qualified for FFCRA Leave if: (i) the employee is subject to a federal, state or local quarantine or isolation order related to COVID-19; (ii) the employee is subject to the advice of a health care provider to self-quarantine related to COVID-19; (iii) the employee is experiencing COVID-19 symptoms and is seeking a medical diagnosis; (iv) the worker is caring for an individual subject to an order described in the first two qualifying reasons listed above; (v) the employee is caring for a child whose school or place of care is closed—or child care provider is unavailable—for reasons related to COVID-19; or (vi) the employer is experiencing any other substantially similar condition identified by the Secretary (collectively the "FFCRA Qualifiers");

WHEREAS, On March 11, 2021, the President of the United States signed into law the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 ("ARPA");

WHEREAS, ARPA includes provisions providing funds or credits to employers such as the County of Fluvanna for allowing employees to take paid sick or family leave, including leave under any FFCRA Qualifiers, and for the following additional reasons (i) for time awaiting the results of a test to diagnose COVID-19 the because either the employee has been exposed to COVID-19 or the employer requested the test or diagnosis, (ii) to obtain immunization, or (iii) to recover from any adverse health impacts arising from the immunization (collectively with the FFCRA Qualifiers, referred to as the "ARPA Qualifiers"); and

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors of Fluvanna County wishes to extend to its employees the use of the one-time allotment of 80 hours of Covid Sick Leave as permitted and provided under ARPA (the "ARPA Leave"). The one-time allotment of 80-hours of ARPA Leave is in addition to the FFCRA Leave previously offered which FFCRA Leave was to be used no later than March 31, 2021. The ARPA Leave can be used by Fluvanna County employees only for any of the reasons set forth in the ARPA Qualifiers retroactively for the period beginning July 1, 2021 and ending June 30, 2022. The FFCRA Leave allotment created for eligible employees under FFCRA has not been refreshed, instead the County is implementing a new ARPA Leave policy with a new allotment of 80 hours of ARPA Leave for use from July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022. Stipulations and requirements for eligibility

for ARPA Leave are as required by ARPA and as set forth herein. Any ARPA Qualifiers make an employee eligible for ARPA Leave under the policy. Any employee taking ARPA Leave must provide adequate evidence of the employee’s eligibility for ARPA Leave including at minimum providing written documentation to the County Human Resources Department confirming that the employee is subject to one of the ARPA Qualifiers. For example, (i) if an employee’s ARPA Qualifier is that the employee has COVID-19, then the employee shall provide positive testing evidence to support the need for use of ARPA Leave hours and such testing must be performed within 24-hours of the date that an employee requests use of ARPA Leave unless the employee can provide sufficient evidence of good cause as to why testing was delayed; or (ii) if an employee takes time off to get vaccinated for COVID-19, then the employee shall provide evidence of such vaccination. These examples are for illustration only and do not set out the required documentation for every ARPA Qualifier. Until the appropriate documentation of eligibility for ARPA Leave is provided to the Fluvanna County Department of Human Resources, the hours will be entered as sick time, and after an ARPA Qualifier is confirmed permitting ARPA Leave, then these sick hours will be modified to ARPA Leave instead;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED by the Board that:

(1) All recitals set forth herein above are hereby incorporated as a part of this Resolution;

(2) The Board declares that it shall be the temporary emergency personnel policy of the County of Fluvanna that the use by eligible Fluvanna County employees of that one-time re-allotment of 80 hours of paid sick ARPA Leave provided for under ARPA eligible to be used for the period beginning July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022. Eligibility shall be determined as required under the new stipulations and requirements set forth by the Board of Supervisors above including without limitation the requirement that an employee have an ARPA Qualifier event to use ARPA Leave and provide adequate documentation thereof. The 80-hour sick leave allotment created for eligible employees under ARPA is distinct from the previously offered FFCRA Leave. Documentation from the employee supporting the need for ARPA Leave is required and must be approved by the County Administrator, or his designee. If an employee exhausts the 80 hours of ARPA Leave, no additional ARPA Leave will be granted as this is a one-time allotment of 80 hours of ARPA Leave to utilize if needed only for an ARPA Qualifier event beginning July 1, 2021 and ending June 30, 2022. Any ARPA Leave not used by June 30, 2022 is lost and employees are not paid or otherwise compensated for unused ARPA Leave; and

(3) The County Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to take and authorize the taking of such actions, and to execute such documents, on behalf of Fluvanna County and/or the Board as may be necessary or appropriate to accomplish this temporary emergency personnel policy consistent with applicable law, and subject to review and approval as to form by the County Attorney.

THE FOREGOING RESOLUTION WAS DULY AND REGULARLY ADOPTED by the Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors a Regular Meeting of the Board held on the 1st day of December, 2021

	AYE	NAY	ABSTAIN	ABSENT	MOTION	SECOND
Mozell H. Booker, Fork Union District	X				X	
Patricia B. Eager, Palmyra District	X					
Tony O’Brien, Rivanna District	X					
John M. Sheridan, Columbia District	X					
Donald W. Weaver, Cunningham District	X					X

Attest:

 John M. Sheridan, Chair
 Fluvanna County Board of Supervisors

**FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT**

TAB I

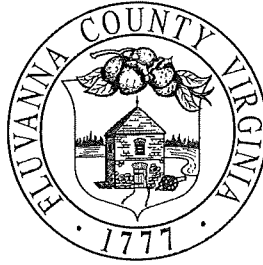
MEETING DATE:	December 15, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	VATI Grant Supplemental Appropriation for Broadband				
MOTION(s):	I move the Board of Supervisors approve a supplemental appropriation of \$641,967.00 for the Virginia Telecommunications Initiative (VATI) Grant Program administered by the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) for expanding broadband in a portion the underserved areas of southeastern Fluvanna County.				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		A2
	X				
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
				X	
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Eric Dahl, County Administrator and Victoria Melton, Management Analyst				
PRESENTER(S):	Eric Dahl, County Administrator and Victoria Melton, Management Analyst				
RECOMMENDATION:	I recommend approval of the motion, as stated above.				
TIMING:	Effective Immediately				
DISCUSSION:	<p>The primary objective of VATI is to provide financial assistance to supplement construction costs by private sector broadband service providers, in partnership with local governments to extend service to areas that presently are unserved by any broadband provider. Fluvanna partnered with CVEC on this grant to further the broadband expansion in southeastern Fluvanna County. The board approved the grant application and submission at the December 19, 2018 meeting.</p> <p>The general project area will begin at 911 Stage Junction Road north of Columbia and extend to Shepherds Store; from Shepherds Store the area will extend north to 4011 Cedar Lane Road; from Shepherds Store northwest along Wilmington Road to Wilmington and then west along Courthouse Road to the intersection with Stoneleigh Road and Georges Mill Road. The project area will also cover the southern portions of Georges Mill Road, Oak Creek Road and Venable Road.</p> <p>The project has been completed by CVEC/Firefly. The County and CVEC/Firefly have provided all the necessary final reports and closeout grant documents to the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD). The County received state VATI funding in the amount of \$641,967.00 on October 5, 2021. The funding needs to be paid to the Economic Development Authority of Fluvanna County and subsequently passed through to Firefly. No funding from the County is required for this request.</p>				
FISCAL IMPACT:	N/A				

POLICY IMPACT:	N/A				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A				
ENCLOSURES:	N/A				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other
		X			

**FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT**

TAB J

MEETING DATE:	December 15, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	Approval of Open Space Contract for Eric M. and Amanda J. Graziano				
MOTION(s):	I move to approve the open space contract for Eric M. and Amanda J. Graziano for tax map parcel 32-15-5E; agreement shall remain in effect for a term of five (5) consecutive years.				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		
		X			
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
				X	
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue				
PRESENTER(S):	Andrew M. Sheridan, Jr., Commissioner of the Revenue				
RECOMMENDATION:	Approval				
TIMING:	Immediate				
DISCUSSION:	This property qualifies for an open space contract with Fluvanna County in accordance with Code Section 58.1-3229 et. seq. of the Virginia State Code.				
FISCAL IMPACT:	None				
POLICY IMPACT:	In accordance with Section 58.1-3229 et. seq. of Virginia State Code.				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	N/A				
ENCLOSURES:	- Eric M. and Amanda J. Graziano's executed open space contract -Map of tax map parcel 32-15-5E				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other



CONTRACT FOR OPEN SPACE LAND USE ASSESSMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made this 2nd day of December, 2021, by and between **Eric M. & Amanda J. Graziano**, party(ies) of the first part, hereinafter called the Grantor, and the COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia, party of the second part, hereinafter called the County:

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, the Grantor owns certain real estate, described below, hereinafter called the Property; and

WHEREAS, the County is the local governing body having real estate tax jurisdiction over the Property; and

WHEREAS, the County has determined:

- A. That it is in the public interest that the Property should be provided or preserved for conservation of agricultural and forestal land and of wildlife and
- B. That the property meets the applicable criteria for real estate devoted to open-space use as prescribed in Article 4 (Section 58.1-3229 et. seq.) of Chapter 32 of Title 58.1 of the Code of Virginia, and the standards for classifying such real estate prescribed by the Director of the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation; and
- C. That the provisions of this agreement meet the requirements and standards prescribed under section 58.1-3233 of the Code of Virginia for recorded commitments by landowners not to change an open-space use to a non-qualifying use; and

WHEREAS, the Grantor is willing to make a written recorded commitment to preserve and protect the open-space uses of the Property during the term of this agreement in order for the Property to be taxed on the basis of a use assessment, and the Grantor has submitted an application for such taxation to the Commissioner of the Revenue of the County pursuant to Section 58.1-3234 of the Code of Virginia and Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code; and

WHEREAS, the County is willing to extend the tax for the Property on the basis of a use assessment commencing with the next succeeding tax year and continuing for the term of this agreement, in consideration of the Grantor's commitment to preserve and protect the open-space

uses of the property, and on the condition that the Grantor's application is satisfactory and that all other requirements of Article 4, Chapter 32, Title 58.1 of the Code of Virginia and Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code are complied with.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the recital and the mutual benefits, covenants and terms herein contained, the parties hereby **COVENANT** and **AGREE** as follows:

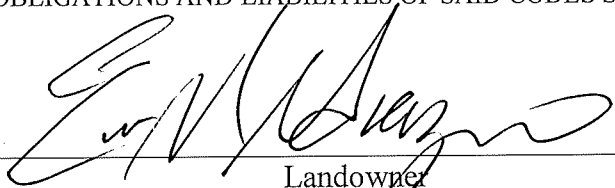
1. This agreement shall apply to all the following described real estate:

Tax Map Parcel: 32-15-5E (10.32 acres)

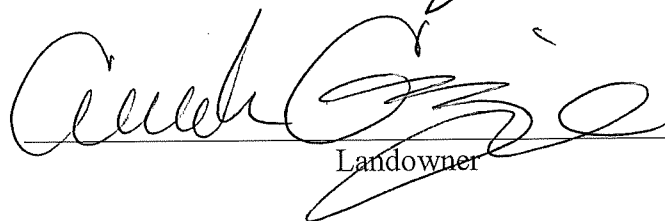
2. The Grantor agrees that during the term of this agreement:
 - A. There shall be no change in the use or uses of the Property that exist as of the date of this agreement to any use that would not qualify as open-space use. The qualifying use for the Property is conservation of agricultural and forestal land and of wildlife.
 - B. There shall be no display of billboards, signs or other advertisements on the property except to (i) state solely the name of the Grantor and the address of the Property, (ii) advertise the sale or lease of the Property, (iii) advertise the sale of goods or services produced pursuant to the permitted use of the Property, or (iv) provide warnings. No sign shall exceed four feet by four feet.
 - C. There shall be no construction, placement or maintenance of any structure on the Property unless such structure is either:
 - 1) on the Property as of the date of this agreement; or
 - 2) related to and compatible with the open-space uses of the Property which this agreement is intended to protect or provide for.
 - D. There shall be no dumping or storage of trash, garbage, ashes, waste, junk, abandoned property or other unsightly or offensive material on the Property.
 - E. There shall be no filling, excavating, mining, drilling, removal of topsoil, sand, gravel, rock, minerals, or other materials which alters the topography of the Property, except as required in the construction of permissible building structures and features under this agreement.
 - F. There shall be no construction or placement of fences, screens, hedges, walls or other similar barriers which materially obstruct the public view of scenic areas of the Property.
 - G. The Grantor may engage in agricultural, horticultural or silvicultural activities and remove vegetation which constitutes a safety, a health or an ecological hazard, e.g., vegetation classified as noxious weed pursuant the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended.

- H. There shall be no alteration or manipulation of natural water courses, shores, marshes, swamps, wetlands or other water bodies, nor any activities or uses which adversely affect water quality, level or flow.
 - I. On areas of the Property that are being provided or preserved for conservation of land, floodways or other natural resources, or that are to be left in a relatively natural or undeveloped state, there shall be no operation of dune buggies, all-terrain vehicles, motorcycles, motorbikes, snowmobiles or other motor vehicles, except to the extent necessary to inspect, protect or preserve the area.
 - J. There shall be no industrial or commercial activities, conducted on the property, except for the continuation of agricultural, horticultural or silvicultural activities; or activities that are conducted in a residence or an associated outbuilding such as garage, smokehouse, small shop or similar structure which is permitted on the property.
 - K. There shall be no separation or split-off of lots, pieces or parcels from the property. The Property may be sold or transferred during the term of this agreement only as the same entire parcel that is the subject to this agreement, provided, however, that the Grantor may grant to a public body or bodies open-space, conservation or historic preservation easements which apply to all or part of the Property.
3. This agreement shall be effective upon acceptance by the County, provided, however, that the real estate tax for the Property shall not be extended on the basis of its use value until the next succeeding tax year following timely application by the Grantor for the use assessment and taxation in accordance with Section 20-4-2(d) of the Fluvanna County Code. Thereafter, this agreement shall remain in effect for a terms of five (5) consecutive years.
 4. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as giving to the public a right to enter upon or to use the Property or any portion thereof, except as the Grantor may otherwise allow, consistent with the provisions of this agreement.
 5. The County shall have the right at all reasonable times to enter the Property to determine whether the Grantor is complying with the provisions of this agreement.
 6. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to create in the public or member thereof a right to maintain a suit for any damages against the Grantor for any violation of this agreement.
 7. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to permit Grantor to conduct any activity or to build or maintain any improvement which is otherwise prohibited by law.

- 8. If any provision of this agreement is determined to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of the agreement shall not be affected thereby.
- 9. The provisions of this agreement shall run with the land and be binding upon the parties, their successors, assigns, personal representatives, and heirs.
- 10. Words of one gender used herein shall include the other gender, and words in the singular shall include words in the plural, whenever the sense requires.
- 11. This agreement may be terminated in the manner provided in Section 15.1-1513 of the Code of Virginia for withdrawal of land from an agricultural, forestal or an agricultural and forestal district.
- 12. Upon termination of this agreement, the Property shall thereafter be assessed and taxed at its fair market value, regardless of its actual use, unless the County determines otherwise in accordance with applicable law.
- 13. NOTICE: WHEN THE OPEN SPACE USE OR USES BY WHICH THE PROPERTY QUALIFIED FOR ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION ON THE BASIS OF USE CHANGES TO A NONQUALIFYING USE OR USES, OR WHEN THE ZONING FOR THE PROPERTY CHANGES TO A MORE INTENSIVE USE AT THE REQUEST OF THE GRANTOR, THE PROPERTY, OR SUCH PORTION OF THE PROPERTY WHICH NO LONGER QUALIFIES SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ROLLBACK TAXES IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 58.1-3237 OF THE CODE OF VIRGINIA. THE GRANTOR SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ALL OF THE OBLIGATIONS AND LIABILITIES OF SAID CODES SECTION.



 Landowner



 Landowner

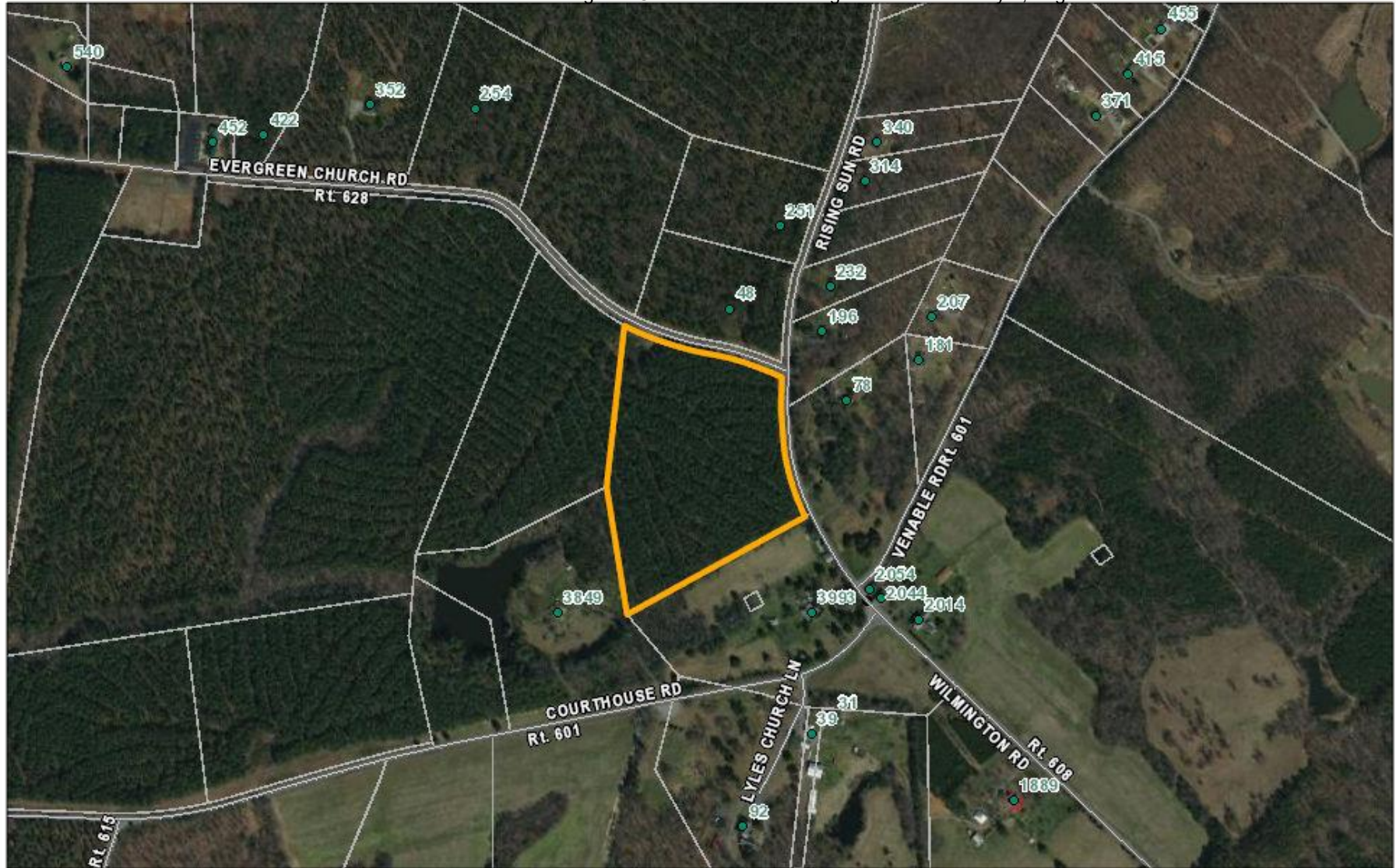
 Co-owner(s)

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, VIRGINIA

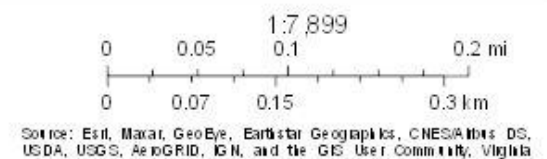
By: _____
 County Administrator Date

Fluvanna County, VA WebGIS Parcels - PIN: 32 15 5E

Located at the intersection of Evergreen Church Road and Rising Sun Road in Palmyra, Virginia



December 6, 2021



MEMORANDUM**TAB K**

Date: December 8, 2021
From: Finance Department
To: Board of Supervisors
Subject: **Accounts Payable Report for November 2021**

1. Staff recommends that the Board of Supervisors ratify the expenditures in the attached report and summarized below.

CATEGORY	AMOUNT
General	\$408,148.23
Capital Improvements	\$51,405.23
Debt Service	\$0.00
Sewer	\$898.61
Fork Union Sanitary District	\$50,704.18
Zion Crossroads Water & Sewer	\$8,055.57
TOTAL AP EXPENDITURES	\$519,211.82
Payroll	\$1,107,381.28
TOTAL	\$1,626,593.10

MOTION

I move the Accounts Payable and Payroll be ratified for November 2021 in the amount of \$1,626.593.10

Encl:
AP Report

	A	B	C	D	F	G	H	J	
1	County of Fluvanna		From Date: 11/1/2021						
2	Accounts Payable List		To Date: 11/30/2021						
4	Vendor Name	Charge To	Description		Invoice No.	Invoice Date	Check Date	Check Amount	
5	Fund # - 100 GENERAL FUND								
6	GENERAL FUND								
7	MINNESOTA LIFE INS. CO	CLEARING ACCOUNT-	Payroll Run 1 - Warrant 100121		90071	10/1/2021	11/12/2021	253.14	
8	MINNESOTA LIFE INS. CO	CLEARING ACCOUNT-	Payroll Run 1 - Warrant 101521		90195	10/15/2021	11/12/2021	257.98	
9	VACORP	CLEARING ACCOUNT-	Payroll Run 1 - Warrant 100121		90072	10/1/2021	11/12/2021	655.88	
10	VACORP	CLEARING ACCOUNT-	Payroll Run 1 - Warrant 101521		90196	10/15/2021	11/12/2021	670.24	
11								Total:	\$1,837.24
12									
13	PERSONAL PROPERTY TAXES								
14	CAROTHERS, TARA LEIGH	P P 2021 - 1ST	PP 2021 227367		090754	11/16/2021	11/16/2021	133.11	
15	CRISTIAN, CAROLYN MICHELLE	P P 2021 - 1ST	PP 2021 28207		090755	11/16/2021	11/16/2021	49.96	
16	EFFORT BAPTIST CHURCH	P P 2021 - 1ST	PP 2021 805		090756	11/16/2021	11/17/2021	2.18	
17	LAMM, CRYSTAL BESECKER	P P 2021 - 1ST	PP 2021 28868		0090757	11/17/2021	11/17/2021	798.36	
18	MARTIN SR, WESLEY AUSTIN	P P 2021 - 1ST	PP 2021 15816		090758	11/16/2021	11/16/2021	32.63	
19	SMITH, HARLEY LEE	P P 2021 - 1ST	PP 2021 7851		090759	11/16/2021	11/16/2021	120.53	
20	TOWNSEND, MATTHEW	P P 2021 - 1ST	PP 2021 8014		090760	11/16/2021	11/16/2021	30.75	
21	TRUAX JR, RICHARD FRANCIS	P P 2021 - 1ST	PP 2021 228971		090761	11/16/2021	11/16/2021	137.30	
22	URIBE, SANDRA LOUISE	P P 2021 - 1ST	PP 2021 21902		090762	11/16/2021	11/16/2021	51.60	
23	YOUNG, JOHN HUBERT	P P 2021 - 1ST	PP 2021 216691		090763	11/16/2021	11/16/2021	38.78	
24								Total:	\$1,395.20
25									
26	OTHER LOCAL TAXES								
27	CAROTHERS, TARA LEIGH	ADMIN FEE VEHICLE LICENSE	PP 2021 227367		090754	11/16/2021	11/16/2021	33.00	
28	CRISTIAN, CAROLYN MICHELLE	ADMIN FEE VEHICLE LICENSE	PP 2021 28207		090755	11/16/2021	11/16/2021	33.00	
29	EFFORT BAPTIST CHURCH	ADMIN FEE VEHICLE LICENSE	PP 2021 805		090756	11/16/2021	11/17/2021	18.00	
30	LAMM, CRYSTAL BESECKER	ADMIN FEE VEHICLE LICENSE	PP 2021 28868		0090757	11/17/2021	11/17/2021	18.00	
31	SMITH, HARLEY LEE	ADMIN FEE VEHICLE LICENSE	PP 2021 7851		090759	11/16/2021	11/16/2021	33.00	
32	TRUAX JR, RICHARD FRANCIS	ADMIN FEE VEHICLE LICENSE	PP 2021 228971		090761	11/16/2021	11/16/2021	33.00	
33	URIBE, SANDRA LOUISE	ADMIN FEE VEHICLE LICENSE	PP 2021 21902		090762	11/16/2021	11/16/2021	18.00	
34	YOUNG, JOHN HUBERT	ADMIN FEE VEHICLE LICENSE	PP 2021 216691		090763	11/16/2021	11/16/2021	33.00	
35								Total:	\$219.00
36									
37	STATE - CATEGORICAL AID								
38	TREASURER OF VIRGINIA	VJCCA GRANT OFFICE ON	VJCCCA FY21 END OF YEAR FINANCIAL		111221REVISED	11/12/2021	11/19/2021	1,070.50	
39								Total:	\$1,070.50
40									
41	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS								
42	BANK OF AMERICA	CONVENTION AND	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21		0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	1,800.00	

	A	B	C	D	F	G	H	J	
1	County of Fluvanna			From Date: 11/1/2021					
2	Accounts Payable List			To Date: 11/30/2021					
4	Vendor Name	Charge To	Description	Invoice No.	Invoice Date	Check Date	Check Amount		
43	BANK OF AMERICA	OTHER OPERATING	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	51.18		
44	FLUVANNA REVIEW	ADVERTISING	FLU CO BOARD OF SUPERVISORS -	2021F44-16	11/4/2021	11/19/2021	287.50		
45	NACO	DUES OR ASSOCIATION	COUNTY DUES	202108470	11/4/2021	11/12/2021	460.00		
46	VERIZON WIRELESS	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	IT DEPARTMENT MONTHLY STATEMENT	9890997100	10/28/2021	11/5/2021	120.85		
47									
48									
49	COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR								
50	BANK OF AMERICA	ADVERTISING	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	125.00		
51	BANK OF AMERICA	CONVENTION AND	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	15.00		
52	PITNEY BOWES PURCHASE PWR	POSTAL SERVICES	ADMIN BULDING POSTAGE	5654NOV21	11/18/2021	11/24/2021	6.93		
53	STAPLES CONTRACT &	OFFICE SUPPLIES	OCTOBER/NOVEMBER MONTHLY	8064076213	10/30/2021	11/24/2021	156.54		
54	VA INFORMATION	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	VIRGINIA INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	T444479	10/30/2021	11/12/2021	53.13		
55	VERIZON WIRELESS	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	IT DEPARTMENT MONTHLY STATEMENT	9890997100	10/28/2021	11/5/2021	40.42		
56									
57									
58	COUNTY ATTORNEY								
59	PAYNE & HODOUS, LLC.	COUNTY ATTY LEGAL-	LEGAL FEES	150446	11/1/2021	11/12/2021	10,000.00		
60	PAYNE & HODOUS, LLC.	COUNTY ATTY LEGAL-	LEGAL FEES	150446	11/1/2021	11/12/2021	970.00		
61	PAYNE & HODOUS, LLC.	COUNTY ATTY LEGAL-	LEGAL FEES	150446	11/1/2021	11/12/2021	874.00		
62	PAYNE & HODOUS, LLC.	COUNTY ATTY LEGAL-	LEGAL FEES	150446	11/1/2021	11/12/2021	3,022.00		
63									
64									
65	COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE								
66	BANK OF AMERICA	POSTAL SERVICES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	62.00		
67	JAMES RIVER SOLUTIONS	VEHICLE FUEL	MONTHLY BILL 10-1-21 THRU 10-31-21	JRP102021	11/9/2021	11/12/2021	31.18		
68	MANSFIELD OIL COMPANY OF	VEHICLE FUEL	FUEL INVOICE 10/16 - 10/31	SQLCD-717569	10/31/2021	11/12/2021	34.97		
69	PEARSON'S APPRAISAL SERVICE	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	COMM OF REV. - NW CONSTRUCTION	10	11/9/2021	11/19/2021	2,144.00		
70	PITNEY BOWES PURCHASE PWR	POSTAL SERVICES	COMMISSIONER POSTAGE	48002653NOV21	11/10/2021	11/19/2021	1,500.00		
71	STONEWALL TECHNOLOGIES	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	VAMANET PUBLIC SITE	9752	10/31/2021	11/19/2021	300.00		
72									
73									
74	TREASURER								
75	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	OFFICE SUPPLIES	TREASURER OFFICE SUPPLIES	1F71-19T7-TJPW	10/24/2021	11/19/2021	177.32		
76	PITNEY BOWES	POSTAL SERVICES	TREASURERS OFFICE POSTAGE	3314535204	10/25/2021	11/19/2021	655.44		
77	VERIZON WIRELESS	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	IT DEPARTMENT MONTHLY STATEMENT	9890997100	10/28/2021	11/5/2021	40.42		
78	VIRGINIA DEPT. OF MOTOR	DMV-ONLINE	ACCT # 546001282025	11102021DMV	11/10/2021	11/19/2021	25.00		
79									
80									

Total: \$2,719.53

Total: \$397.02

Total: \$14,866.00

Total: \$4,072.15

Total: \$898.18

	A	B	C	D	F	G	H	J
1	County of Fluvanna			From Date: 11/1/2021				
2	Accounts Payable List			To Date: 11/30/2021				
4	Vendor Name	Charge To	Description	Invoice No.	Invoice Date	Check Date	Check Amount	
81	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY							
82	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	ADP SUPPLIES	IT	1CWH-FQKN-	11/6/2021	11/12/2021	114.46	
83	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	ADP SUPPLIES	IT SUPPLIES	11F1-1N63-WRCG	11/11/2021	11/19/2021	107.88	
84	BANK OF AMERICA	ADP SERVICES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	19.00	
85	BANK OF AMERICA	ADP SERVICES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	45.00	
86	BANK OF AMERICA	ADP SERVICES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	52.99	
87	BANK OF AMERICA	ADP SERVICES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	127.25	
88	BANK OF AMERICA	ADP SERVICES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	456.00	
89	BANK OF AMERICA	ADP SERVICES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	459.00	
90	BANK OF AMERICA	ADP SERVICES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	1,919.00	
91	BANK OF AMERICA	ADP SUPPLIES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	10.42	
92	BANK OF AMERICA	ADP SUPPLIES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	63.51	
93	BANK OF AMERICA	ADP SUPPLIES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	358.00	
94	BANK OF AMERICA	ADP SUPPLIES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	493.43	
95	BANK OF AMERICA	ADP SUPPLIES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	789.99	
96	DELL MARKETING, L.P.	EDP EQUIPMENT	IT - XCTO BASE & BRIEFCASE 15	10530565832	11/2/2021	11/12/2021	9,270.82	
97	ESRI INC	ADP SERVICES	ARCGIS DESKTOP BASIC SINGLE	94124220	10/15/2021	11/12/2021	1,350.00	
98	FIREFLY	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	TELECOM. & SHERIFFS - 11/01 - 11/30	11068NOV21	11/1/2021	11/12/2021	1,447.74	
99	VA INFORMATION	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	VIRGINIA INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	T444479	10/30/2021	11/12/2021	3,096.30	
100	VERIZON WIRELESS	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	IT DEPARTMENT MONTHLY STATEMENT	9890997100	10/28/2021	11/5/2021	128.04	
101						Total:	\$20,308.83	
102								
103	FINANCE							
104	BANK OF AMERICA	SUBSISTENCE & LODGING	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	31.48	
105	PITNEY BOWES PURCHASE PWR	POSTAL SERVICES	ADMIN BULDING POSTAGE	5654NOV21	11/18/2021	11/24/2021	47.90	
106	STAPLES CONTRACT &	OFFICE SUPPLIES	OCTOBER/NOVEMBER MONTHLY	8064076213	10/30/2021	11/24/2021	105.19	
107	UPS	POSTAL SERVICES	RICHARD hURLBERT - NEXT DAY AIR	0000Y7646Y451	11/6/2021	11/24/2021	64.52	
108	VERIZON WIRELESS	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	IT DEPARTMENT MONTHLY STATEMENT	9890997100	10/28/2021	11/5/2021	40.42	
109						Total:	\$289.51	
110								
111	REGISTRAR/ELECTORAL BOARD							
112	AUTOMATED OFFICE SYSTEMS	LEASE/RENT	VOTER REGISTRAR - MONTHLY BILLING 8/30	097586	10/29/2021	11/12/2021	155.00	
113	BANK OF AMERICA	POSTAL SERVICES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	460.21	
114	VA INFORMATION	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	VIRGINIA INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	T444479	10/30/2021	11/12/2021	213.83	
115	VERIZON WIRELESS	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	IT DEPARTMENT MONTHLY STATEMENT	9890997100	10/28/2021	11/5/2021	45.42	
116						Total:	\$874.46	
117								
118	HUMAN RESOURCES							

	A	B	C	D	F	G	H	J
1	County of Fluvanna			From Date: 11/1/2021				
2	Accounts Payable List			To Date: 11/30/2021				
4	Vendor Name	Charge To	Description	Invoice No.	Invoice Date	Check Date	Check Amount	
119	ANTHEM EAP	OTHER OPERATING	EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM NOV 21	105814	11/1/2021	11/5/2021	25.80	
120	BANK OF AMERICA	DUES OR ASSOCIATION	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	100.00	
121	BANK OF AMERICA	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	15.15	
122	BANK OF AMERICA	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	76.34	
123	BANK OF AMERICA	EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	108.34	
124	BANK OF AMERICA	RECRUITMENT	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	13.49	
125	DEPT OF VA STATE POLICE	OTHER OPERATING	#B0127 - HR - NEW EMPLOYEES	11012021-6	11/1/2021	11/12/2021	120.00	
126								
127								
128	GENERAL DISTRICT COURT							
129	STAPLES CONTRACT &	OFFICE SUPPLIES	OCTOBER/NOVEMBER MONTHLY	8064076213	10/30/2021	11/24/2021	429.98	
130								
131								
132	DRUG COURT							
133	OAR JEFFERSON AREA COMM.	CONVENTION AND	DRUG COURT SERVICES JULY -SEPT	09302021GR	10/29/2021	11/5/2021	2,740.00	
134	OAR JEFFERSON AREA COMM.	MILEAGE ALLOWANCES	DRUG COURT SERVICES JULY-SEPT	09302021	10/29/2021	11/5/2021	720.50	
135	OAR JEFFERSON AREA COMM.	MILEAGE ALLOWANCES	DRUG COURT SERVICES JULY -SEPT	09302021GR	10/29/2021	11/5/2021	1,014.30	
136	OAR JEFFERSON AREA COMM.	OFFICE SUPPLIES	DRUG COURT SERVICES JULY-SEPT	09302021	10/29/2021	11/5/2021	250.00	
137	OAR JEFFERSON AREA COMM.	OFFICE SUPPLIES	DRUG COURT SERVICES JULY -SEPT	09302021GR	10/29/2021	11/5/2021	1,760.57	
138	OAR JEFFERSON AREA COMM.	PRINTING AND BINDING	DRUG COURT SERVICES JULY-SEPT	09302021	10/29/2021	11/5/2021	250.00	
139	OAR JEFFERSON AREA COMM.	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	DRUG COURT SERVICES JULY -SEPT	09302021GR	10/29/2021	11/5/2021	2,410.36	
140	OAR JEFFERSON AREA COMM.	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	DRUG COURT SERVICES JULY-SEPT	09302021	10/29/2021	11/5/2021	11,858.15	
141								
142								
143	CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT							
144	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	OFFICE SUPPLIES	TREASURY SUPPLIES	17KW-DXF1-K93H	11/1/2021	11/5/2021	33.68	
145	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	OFFICE SUPPLIES	CIRCUIT COURT	1DPP-RQ4Q-MD13	11/8/2021	11/12/2021	42.63	
146	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	OFFICE SUPPLIES	CIRCUIT COURT SUPPLIES	1QHM-CKQG-	11/13/2021	11/19/2021	26.89	
147	CANON FINANCIAL SERVICES,	OFFICE SUPPLIES	CIRCUIT COURT - COPIER SUPPLIES	147517777	10/13/2021	11/12/2021	199.50	
148	LOGAN SYSTEMS, INC.	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	CIRCUIT COURT - PROF SERVICES PER	55819	11/15/2021	11/19/2021	2,541.67	
149	STAPLES CONTRACT &	OFFICE SUPPLIES	OCTOBER/NOVEMBER MONTHLY	8064076213	10/30/2021	11/24/2021	52.16	
150	TRISTANA TREADWAY	OFFICE SUPPLIES	REIMBURSEMENT FOR REFRESHMENTS -	11102021TT	11/10/2021	11/19/2021	26.31	
151								
152								
153	COMMONWEALTH ATTY							
154	MATTHEW BENDER & CO INC	MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS	LEXISNEXIS (OCTOBER 21)	3093523791	11/3/2021	11/5/2021	148.00	
155	JEFFREY W. HAISLIP	CONVENTION AND	TRAVEL TO VACA OFFICE & PARKING	110421JH	11/4/2021	11/12/2021	74.94	
156	VERIZON WIRELESS	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	IT DEPARTMENT MONTHLY STATEMENT	9890997100	10/28/2021	11/5/2021	40.42	

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1	County of Fluvanna			From Date: 11/1/2021				
2	Accounts Payable List			To Date: 11/30/2021				
4	Vendor Name	Charge To	Description	Invoice No.	Invoice Date	Check Date	Check Amount	
157								Total: \$263.36
158								
159	SHERIFF							
160	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS	VEHICLE/POWER EQUIP	OIL FILTER 1 EA FMFCE	7306130258787	10/29/2021	11/5/2021	8.99	
161	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS	VEHICLE/POWER EQUIP	OIL FILTER 1 EA PBOSS	7306130558941	11/1/2021	11/5/2021	25.74	
162	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS	VEHICLE/POWER EQUIP	OIL FILTERS & PRIME GUARD	7306130558913	11/1/2021	11/5/2021	86.81	
163	ADVANCE AUTO PARTS	VEHICLE/POWER EQUIP	OIL FILTER	7306131459475	11/10/2021	11/19/2021	4.18	
164	AMERICAN UNIFORM SALES, INC	POLICE SUPPLIES	LT. THOMAS RENSCH - ARMOR SKIN	59067	11/8/2021	11/12/2021	106.62	
165	AT&T MOBILITY	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	FCSO BILL LONG DISTANCE SERVICE	7305055828001OC	10/6/2021	11/5/2021	41.01	
166	AT&T MOBILITY	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	FCSO MONTHLY CELL BILL	7305055828001NO	11/6/2021	11/19/2021	67.27	
167	BANK OF AMERICA	AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	18.93	
168	BANK OF AMERICA	CONVENTION AND	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	(\$220.00)	
169	BANK OF AMERICA	INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	75.00	
170	BANK OF AMERICA	POLICE SUPPLIES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	319.80	
171	BANK OF AMERICA	POLICE SUPPLIES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	945.00	
172	CAMPBELL EQUIPMENT, INC.	VEHICLES REP & MAINT	SHERIFF - MOUNT/BALANCE/DISPOSAL	FCSD077	11/4/2021	11/12/2021	25.00	
173	CAMPBELL EQUIPMENT, INC.	VEHICLES REP & MAINT	MOUNT AND BALANCE TIRES + DISPOSAL	FCSD078	11/16/2021	11/19/2021	100.00	
174	CENTURYLINK	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	FLUVANNA CO SHERIFFS OFC	310191749OCT21	10/16/2021	11/5/2021	1,034.47	
175	CENTURYLINK	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	FCSD MONTHLY STATEMENT	309903768NOV21	11/7/2021	11/19/2021	168.88	
176	FIREFLY	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	TELECOM. & SHERIFFS - 11/01 - 11/30	11068NOV21	11/1/2021	11/12/2021	525.00	
177	GALLS, LLC.	UNIFORM/WEARING APPAREL	FCSD - LATEX GLOVE POUCH	019531056	10/15/2021	11/12/2021	34.20	
178	GALLS, LLC.	UNIFORM/WEARING APPAREL	FCSD - POLO & EMBROIDERY	019627429	10/27/2021	11/12/2021	90.13	
179	GALLS, LLC.	UNIFORM/WEARING APPAREL	FCSD - POLOS & EMBROIDERY	019535351	10/15/2021	11/12/2021	187.46	
180	GOODSON'S AUTO REPAIR	VEHICLES REP & MAINT	PLATE 184470L DIAGNOSTIC, BATTERY	FLU053	11/1/2021	11/5/2021	80.00	
181	GOODSON'S AUTO REPAIR	VEHICLES REP & MAINT	PLATE 216999L - OIL CHAGE, TIRE RTATION,	FLU055	11/3/2021	11/5/2021	140.90	
182	GOODSON'S AUTO REPAIR	VEHICLES REP & MAINT	SHERIFF - PLATE WNN 4073 / OIL CHANGE &	FLU058	11/10/2021	11/12/2021	40.00	
183	GOODSON'S AUTO REPAIR	VEHICLES REP & MAINT	SHERIFF - PLATE 192161L / BATTERY &	FLU056	11/4/2021	11/12/2021	169.99	
184	GOODSON'S AUTO REPAIR	VEHICLES REP & MAINT	SHERIFF - PLATE 212861L / BRAKES &	FLU057	11/9/2021	11/12/2021	335.75	
185	GOODSON'S AUTO REPAIR	VEHICLES REP & MAINT	PLATE 189329L - OIL CHANGE & 21 POINT	FLU060	11/15/2021	11/19/2021	40.00	
186	GOODSON'S AUTO REPAIR	VEHICLES REP & MAINT	PLATE 212836L - OIL CHANGE / TIRES &	FLU059	11/15/2021	11/19/2021	157.95	
187	GOODSON'S AUTO REPAIR	VEHICLES REP & MAINT	PLATE 194307L - OIL CHANGE - TIRES &	FLU052	10/28/2021	11/19/2021	179.90	
188	JAMES RIVER SOLUTIONS	VEHICLE FUEL	MONTHLY BILL 10-1-21 THRU 10-31-21	JRP102021	11/9/2021	11/12/2021	8,989.33	
189	MANSFIELD OIL COMPANY OF	VEHICLE FUEL	FUEL INVOICE 10/16 - 10/31	SQLCD-717569	10/31/2021	11/12/2021	102.67	
190	MANSFIELD OIL COMPANY OF	VEHICLE FUEL	MANSFIELD FUELS INVOICE 11/01/21 -	SQLCD-721599	11/15/2021	11/24/2021	154.46	
191	MOJOHNS, INC.	LEASE/RENT	LANDFILL - 10/1 -10/27	142019	11/1/2021	11/5/2021	93.72	
192	DEPUTY DIANA NEAL	SUBSISTENCE & LODGING	TDO TRANSPORT (FOOD FOR PRISONER	DN01	11/18/2021	11/19/2021	9.14	
193	PITNEY BOWES PURCHASE PWR	POSTAL SERVICES	FCSO POSTAGE MONTHLY BILL	0215OCT21	10/20/2021	11/5/2021	434.67	
194	PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	POLICE TESTING - STEVE STROSNIDER. LPC	JOHN GOLD	10/27/2021	11/5/2021	90.00	

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195	SHULL'S AUTOMOTIVE, INC.	VEHICLES REP & MAINT	PLATE 204016L - OIL CHANGE	1002084	10/22/2021	11/5/2021	20.00	
196	SHULL'S AUTOMOTIVE, INC.	VEHICLES REP & MAINT	PLATE 191932L - INSPECTION	1002085	10/25/2021	11/5/2021	20.00	
197	SHULL'S AUTOMOTIVE, INC.	VEHICLES REP & MAINT	PLATE 216997L - OIL CHANGE	1002086	10/27/2021	11/5/2021	20.00	
198	SHULL'S AUTOMOTIVE, INC.	VEHICLES REP & MAINT	PLATE 192161L - OIL CHANGE & INSPECTION	1002088	10/29/2021	11/5/2021	40.00	
199	SHULL'S AUTOMOTIVE, INC.	VEHICLES REP & MAINT	UNIT 58 - FLAT TIRE TO CAMPBELLS	1002087	10/29/2021	11/5/2021	85.00	
200	SHULL'S AUTOMOTIVE, INC.	VEHICLES REP & MAINT	PLATE VTG-1266 OIL CHANGE	1002089	11/2/2021	11/12/2021	40.00	
201	SHULL'S AUTOMOTIVE, INC.	VEHICLES REP & MAINT	PLATE VRJ7620 - OIL CHANGE	1002090	11/5/2021	11/19/2021	20.00	
202	SHULL'S AUTOMOTIVE, INC.	VEHICLES REP & MAINT	PLATE 184801L - OIL CHANGE	1002091	11/5/2021	11/19/2021	20.00	
203	SPRINT	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	FCSO MONTHLY CELL PHONE BILL 9/23-10/22	313771602-042	10/26/2021	11/5/2021	2,846.43	
204	STAPLES CONTRACT &	OFFICE SUPPLIES	OCTOBER/NOVEMBER MONTHLY	8064076213	10/30/2021	11/24/2021	12.59	
205	TREASURER OF VIRGINIA	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	BRYANT, PAUL LEWIS	101921	10/19/2021	11/12/2021	20.00	
206	VA INFORMATION	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	VIRGINIA INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	T444479	10/30/2021	11/12/2021	214.53	
207	VERIZON BUSINESS/MCI COMM	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	OCT. 2021 - MISC & EQUIPMENT CHARGES	05317432	10/25/2021	11/12/2021	17.86	
208	WAGNER'S WRECKER SERVICE	VEHICLES REP & MAINT	PLATE 184-801 TOW TO GOODSON'S AUTO	100421WWS	10/4/2021	11/5/2021	125.00	
209	WILLIAM WHITE	SUBSISTENCE & LODGING	TRAVEL AND BUSINESS EXPENSE	102321WW	10/23/2021	11/5/2021	192.50	
210	WILLIAM WHITE	SUBSISTENCE & LODGING	TRAVEL AND BUSINESS EXPENSE	110121WW	10/15/2021	11/5/2021	247.50	
211								
212								
213	E911							
214	APPLIED DIGITAL SOLUTIONS	MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS	SHERIFF OFFICE - 1YR SERVICE CONTRACT	46768	11/2/2021	11/12/2021	3,800.00	
215	AT&T MOBILITY	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	MONTHLY BILL FOR 434-242-3954	287284406274X	10/18/2021	11/5/2021	2.19	
216	BANK OF AMERICA	BLDGS EQUIP REP & MAINT	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	52.61	
217	BANK OF AMERICA	CONVENTION AND	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	250.00	
218	BANK OF AMERICA	CONVENTION AND	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	275.00	
219	BANK OF AMERICA	DUES OR ASSOCIATION	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	85.00	
220	BANK OF AMERICA	IT SERVICES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	12.00	
221	BANK OF AMERICA	IT SERVICES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	12.58	
222	BANK OF AMERICA	MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	15.00	
223	BANK OF AMERICA	MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	20.00	
224	BANK OF AMERICA	MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	26.25	
225	BANK OF AMERICA	MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	125.00	
226	BANK OF AMERICA	MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	212.00	
227	BANK OF AMERICA	OFFICE SUPPLIES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	22.05	
228	BANK OF AMERICA	SUBSISTENCE & LODGING	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	234.84	
229	BANK OF AMERICA	UNIFORM/WEARING APPAREL	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	192.60	
230	BANK OF AMERICA	UNIFORM/WEARING APPAREL	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	618.40	
231	BRIAN DEANE	CONVENTION AND	TRAVEL TO ROANOKE REIMBURSEMENT	110521BD	11/5/2021	11/12/2021	150.50	
232	CENTURYLINK	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	COUNTY 911 SERVICE	310214091OCT21	10/19/2021	11/5/2021	144.21	
						Total:	\$18,604.38	

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233	COMCAST CORPORATION	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	FCSD VITA MONTHLY BILL	0046933NOV21	11/3/2021	11/19/2021	105.33	
234	KIMBERLY CONSTANTINO	MILEAGE ALLOWANCES	TRAVEL TO NORFOLK REIMBURSEMENT 11/6	110821KC	11/8/2021	11/12/2021	174.72	
235	KIMBERLY CONSTANTINO	SUBSISTENCE & LODGING	TRAVEL TO NORFOLK REIMBURSEMENT 11/6	110821KC	11/8/2021	11/12/2021	28.00	
236	MICHAEL GRANDSTAFF	CONVENTION AND	TRAVEL TO ROANOKE REIMBURSEMENT	110521MG	11/5/2021	11/12/2021	150.50	
237	MICHAEL GRANDSTAFF	SUBSISTENCE & LODGING	TRAVEL TO NORFOLK REIMBURSEMENT 11/6	110821MG	11/8/2021	11/12/2021	28.00	
238	NEWEGG BUSINESS INC.	BLDGS EQUIP REP & MAINT	FCSO - BUILDING SUPPLIES	1303545298	11/11/2021	11/19/2021	14.56	
239	NEWEGG BUSINESS INC.	BLDGS EQUIP REP & MAINT	FCSO - BUILDING SUPPLIES	1303540699	11/9/2021	11/19/2021	19.49	
240	NEWEGG BUSINESS INC.	BLDGS EQUIP REP & MAINT	FCSO - BUILDING SUPPLIES	1303542595	11/9/2021	11/19/2021	189.98	
241	NWG SOLUTIONS, LLC.	CONTRACT SERVICES	DATTO CLOUD SERVICE/SUPPORT FCSD	56657	10/29/2021	11/5/2021	1,168.70	
242	NWG SOLUTIONS, LLC.	IT SERVICES	FCSD - MANAGED SERVICES - VITASIGNS, &	56647	10/29/2021	11/5/2021	1,487.00	
243	OLD BLUE RIDGE TURNPIKE	E911 NEW ROAD SIGNS	E911 - 911 PLATE INSTALL	1009	11/17/2021	11/19/2021	2,649.70	
244	SPRINT	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	FCSD MONTHLY CELL PHONE BILL 9/23-10/22	313771602-042	10/26/2021	11/5/2021	538.04	
245	STAPLES CONTRACT &	OFFICE SUPPLIES	OCTOBER/NOVEMBER MONTHLY	8064076213	10/30/2021	11/24/2021	234.13	
246	VA INFORMATION	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	VIRGINIA INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	T444479	10/30/2021	11/12/2021	214.53	
247	WORLDWIDE INTERPRETERS,	MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS	FCSD - SPANISH INTERPRETATION	40713	11/3/2021	11/12/2021	2.80	
248						Total:	\$13,255.71	
249								
250	FIRE AND RESCUE SQUAD							
251	BANK OF AMERICA	CONVENTION AND	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	1,168.50	
252	VERIZON WIRELESS	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	IT DEPARTMENT MONTHLY STATEMENT	9890997100	10/28/2021	11/5/2021	560.14	
253						Total:	\$1,728.64	
254								
255	BUILDING INSPECTIONS							
256	BANK OF AMERICA	BOOKS/PUBLICATIONS	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	(\$270.99)	
257	BANK OF AMERICA	BOOKS/PUBLICATIONS	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	341.00	
258	BANK OF AMERICA	SUBSISTENCE & LODGING	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	307.96	
259	JAMES RIVER SOLUTIONS	VEHICLE FUEL	MONTHLY BILL 10-1-21 THRU 10-31-21	JRP102021	11/9/2021	11/12/2021	239.43	
260	PITNEY BOWES PURCHASE PWR	POSTAL SERVICES	ADMIN BULDING POSTAGE	5654NOV21	11/18/2021	11/24/2021	22.18	
261	TREASURER OF VIRGINIA	SURCHARGE	1ST QUARTER 7/1/21 - 9/30/21 LEVY ON	LV202203	10/4/2021	11/12/2021	656.42	
262	TREASURER OF VIRGINIA	SURCHARGE	4TH QUARTER 4/1/20 - 6/30/20 LEVY ON	LV202204	10/4/2021	11/12/2021	854.10	
263	TREASURER OF VIRGINIA	SURCHARGE	2ND QUARTER 10/1/21 - 12/31/21 LEVY ON	LV202202	10/4/2021	11/12/2021	950.94	
264	TREASURER OF VIRGINIA	SURCHARGE	3RD QUARTER 1/1/21 - 3/31/21 LEVY ON	LV202201	10/4/2021	11/12/2021	963.29	
265	TREASURER OF VIRGINIA	SURCHARGE	4TH QUARTER 4/1/21 - 6/30/21 LEVY ON	LV202204B	10/4/2021	11/12/2021	1,139.56	
266	VERIZON WIRELESS	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	IT DEPARTMENT MONTHLY STATEMENT	9890997100	10/28/2021	11/5/2021	241.29	
267						Total:	\$5,445.18	
268								
269	EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT							
270	DELTA RESPONSE TEAM LLC	CONTRACT SERVICES	OCTOBER 2021 EMS STAFFING	202101030B	11/3/2021	11/5/2021	52,615.83	

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271	JAMES RIVER SOLUTIONS	VEHICLE FUEL	MONTHLY BILL 10-1-21 THRU 10-31-21	JRP102021	11/9/2021	11/12/2021	154.74		
272	STAPLES CONTRACT &	OFFICE SUPPLIES	OCTOBER/NOVEMBER MONTHLY	8064076213	10/30/2021	11/24/2021	12.80		
273	VERIZON WIRELESS	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	IT DEPARTMENT MONTHLY STATEMENT	9890997100	10/28/2021	11/5/2021	45.42		
274									
275									
276	FACILITIES						Total:	\$52,828.79	
277	ALLIED CONCRETE COMPANY	CONTRACT SERVICES	GYM - STONE CRUSHER RUN	00293241	11/3/2021	11/12/2021	73.43		
278	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	GENERAL MATERIALS AND	PUBLIC WORKS SUPPLIES	1T9Y-YK97-194H	10/28/2021	11/5/2021	51.00		
279	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	GENERAL MATERIALS AND	PUBLIC WORKS SUPPLIES	1HHW-9NV7-L97D	11/11/2021	11/19/2021	42.31		
280	AVIA, LLC	BLDGS EQUIP REP & MAINT	CLERK OF COURTS - LOWER COURTROOM	7689	10/20/2021	11/12/2021	460.00		
281	BANK OF AMERICA	BLDGS EQUIP REP & MAINT	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	21.91		
282	BANK OF AMERICA	BLDGS EQUIP REP & MAINT	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	94.28		
283	BANK OF AMERICA	BLDGS EQUIP REP & MAINT	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	466.35		
284	BANK OF AMERICA	BLDGS EQUIP REP & MAINT	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	689.72		
285	BANK OF AMERICA	GENERAL MATERIALS AND	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	39.99		
286	BANK OF AMERICA	GENERAL MATERIALS AND	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	56.86		
287	BANK OF AMERICA	VEHICLE/POWER EQUIP	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	60.36		
288	BRAME SPECIALTY COMPANY,	JANITORIAL SUPPLIES	FREIGHT & FUEL SURCHARGE	7673542B	9/27/2021	11/12/2021	20.00		
289	BRAME SPECIALTY COMPANY,	JANITORIAL SUPPLIES	PUBLIC WORKS - SUPPLIES	7682928	10/28/2021	11/12/2021	1,547.18		
290	CAMPBELL EQUIPMENT, INC.	VEHICLE/POWER EQUIP	KAWASKI MULE TIRE PATCH	FCPW093	11/4/2021	11/19/2021	20.00		
291	CAMPBELL EQUIPMENT, INC.	VEHICLE/POWER EQUIP	KUBOTA TRACTOR TIRES	FCPW092	11/4/2021	11/19/2021	157.07		
292	CAMPBELL EQUIPMENT, INC.	VEHICLES REP & MAINT	PUBLIC WORKS - TIRE REPAIR	FCPW090	10/28/2021	11/12/2021	20.00		
293	CAMPBELL EQUIPMENT, INC.	VEHICLES REP & MAINT	PUBLIC WORKS - TIRE	FCPW089	10/26/2021	11/12/2021	233.99		
294	CAMPBELL EQUIPMENT, INC.	VEHICLES REP & MAINT	PUBLIC WORKS - PLATE 190-577L	FCPW091	10/29/2021	11/12/2021	501.98		
295	CAMPBELL EQUIPMENT, INC.	VEHICLES REP & MAINT	WIPER BLADES	FCPW094	11/2/2021	11/19/2021	30.00		
296	DAIKIN APPLIED	BLDGS EQUIP REP & MAINT	FLUVANNA REVENUE OFFICE	5591148	10/18/2021	11/5/2021	1,995.25		
297	DAIKIN APPLIED	BLDGS EQUIP REP & MAINT	PUMP SPLIT MINI AQUA	5597175	11/5/2021	11/19/2021	141.30		
298	E.W. THOMAS	JANITORIAL SUPPLIES	INVS: 2863045, 2872503, 3584665, 2900357,	11042021STATE	11/4/2021	11/12/2021	13.80		
299	FLUVANNA ACE HARDWARE	GENERAL MATERIALS AND	PUBLIC WORKS OCTOBER STATEMENT	103121STATE	10/31/2021	11/12/2021	58.96		
300	FLUVANNA ACE HARDWARE	VEHICLE/POWER EQUIP	PUBLIC WORKS OCTOBER STATEMENT	103121STATE	10/31/2021	11/12/2021	79.96		
301	JAMES RIVER SOLUTIONS	VEHICLE FUEL	MONTHLY BILL 10-1-21 THRU 10-31-21	JRP102021	11/9/2021	11/12/2021	1,515.18		
302	JONES AUTOMOTIVE/ALL STAR	GENERAL MATERIALS AND	ADMIN - AUTO REPAIRS	PS-A100070-OCT	10/31/2021	11/12/2021	201.40		
303	JONES AUTOMOTIVE/ALL STAR	VEHICLE/POWER EQUIP	ADMIN - AUTO REPAIRS	PS-A100070-OCT	10/31/2021	11/12/2021	629.53		
304	JONES AUTOMOTIVE/ALL STAR	VEHICLES REP & MAINT	ADMIN - AUTO REPAIRS	PS-A100070-OCT	10/31/2021	11/12/2021	552.14		
305	LOWE'S	BLDGS EQUIP REP & MAINT	PUBLIC WORKS MONTHLY STATEMENT	9900 033038	10/25/2021	11/19/2021	307.94		
306	LOWE'S	GENERAL MATERIALS AND	PUBLIC WORKS MONTHLY STATEMENT	9900 033038	10/25/2021	11/19/2021	360.00		
307	LOWE'S	VEHICLE/POWER EQUIP	PUBLIC WORKS MONTHLY STATEMENT	9900 033038	10/25/2021	11/19/2021	136.64		
308	MIDWEST MOTOR SUPPLY CO.	GENERAL MATERIALS AND	PUBLIC WORKS - CLEANER & BRASS FIT	9351138	10/3/2021	11/12/2021	49.66		

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309	NOLAND	BLDGS EQUIP REP & MAINT	PUBLIC WORKS - PVC	552882 01	10/26/2021	11/19/2021	37.02		
310	NOLAND	BLDGS EQUIP REP & MAINT	PUBLIC WORKS - PVC	552882 02	11/2/2021	11/19/2021	140.64		
311	NOLAND	BLDGS EQUIP REP & MAINT	PUBLIC WORKS - BOILER FILL	553811 01	11/4/2021	11/19/2021	279.19		
312	NOLAND	GENERAL MATERIALS AND	PUBLIC WORKS STATEMENT OCTOBER	005522STATE	10/25/2021	11/12/2021	1,126.30		
313	PARRISH FORD	VEHICLES REP & MAINT	8UZ 1524101 AAA : PAD - ARMREST	5028802 1	10/22/2021	11/5/2021	108.75		
314	RONALD BRAGG	CONTRACT SERVICES	TREE WORK AT PALMYRA RESCUE SQUAD	7308	10/27/2021	11/5/2021	500.00		
315	STAPLES CONTRACT &	OFFICE SUPPLIES	OCTOBER/NOVEMBER MONTHLY	8064076213	10/30/2021	11/24/2021	126.96		
316	THE SUPPLY ROOM	GENERAL MATERIALS AND	PUBLIC WORKS - 50 LBS ICE MELT	4400783-0	11/1/2021	11/12/2021	881.02		
317	UNIFIRST CORP	LAUNDRY AND DRY	PUBLIC WORKS UNIFORM CLEANING	202 1181090	10/28/2021	11/5/2021	30.10		
318	UNIFIRST CORP	LAUNDRY AND DRY	PUBLIC WORKS UNIFORM CLEANING	202 1181092	10/28/2021	11/5/2021	106.27		
319	UNIFIRST CORP	LAUNDRY AND DRY	PUBLIC WORKS UNIFORMS	202 1182203	11/4/2021	11/12/2021	30.10		
320	UNIFIRST CORP	LAUNDRY AND DRY	PUBLIC WORKS UNIFORMS	202 1182205	11/4/2021	11/12/2021	109.07		
321	UNIFIRST CORP	LAUNDRY AND DRY	PUBLIC WORKS UNIFORM SERVICE	202 1183324	11/11/2021	11/19/2021	30.10		
322	UNIFIRST CORP	LAUNDRY AND DRY	PUBLIC WORKS UNIFORM SERVICE	202 1183326	11/11/2021	11/19/2021	106.27		
323	VERIZON WIRELESS	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	IT DEPARTMENT MONTHLY STATEMENT	9890997100	10/28/2021	11/5/2021	487.78		
324	W.W. GRAINGER INC	BLDGS EQUIP REP & MAINT	ENCLOSED POWER RELAY	9119157593	11/12/2021	11/19/2021	37.93		
325	WAYNE OXYGEN & WELDING	GENERAL MATERIALS AND	PUBLIC WOKS - CYLINDER RENTAL	861567	10/31/2021	11/12/2021	59.52		
326									
327									
328	GENERAL SERVICES								
329	ABC EXTINGUISHERS, LLC.	MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS	CONV CENTER - EXTINGUISHER	20211128	11/10/2021	11/19/2021	30.00		
330	ABC EXTINGUISHERS, LLC.	MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS	PVFD - EXTINGUISHER MAINTENANCE	20211132	11/10/2021	11/19/2021	30.00		
331	ABC EXTINGUISHERS, LLC.	MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS	PG MANOR HOUSE - EXTINGUISHER	20211127	11/10/2021	11/19/2021	32.50		
332	ABC EXTINGUISHERS, LLC.	MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS	FUSD - EXTINGUISHER MAINTENANCE	20211129	11/10/2021	11/19/2021	32.50		
333	ABC EXTINGUISHERS, LLC.	MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS	KSFD - EXTINGUISHER MAINTENANCE	20211130	11/10/2021	11/19/2021	32.50		
334	ABC EXTINGUISHERS, LLC.	MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS	FUFD - EXTINGUISHER MAINTENANCE	20211131	11/10/2021	11/19/2021	45.50		
335	ABC EXTINGUISHERS, LLC.	MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS	KSFD - EXTINGUISHER MAINTENANCE	20211126	11/10/2021	11/19/2021	88.32		
336	ABC EXTINGUISHERS, LLC.	MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS	PVFD - EXTINGUISHER MAINTENANCE	20211125	11/10/2021	11/19/2021	148.90		
337	ALLIED PORTABLE TOILET	MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS	PLEASANT GROVE DOG PARK 11/2 - 11/29	A-185162	11/2/2021	11/5/2021	160.00		
338	ALLIED PORTABLE TOILET	MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS	PLEASANT GROVE BALLFIELD 11/2 - 11/29	A-185163	11/2/2021	11/5/2021	160.00		
339	AQUA VIRGINIA, INC.	WATER SERVICES	REGISTAR OFFICE	0556855NOV21	11/8/2021	11/24/2021	18.31		
340	AQUA VIRGINIA, INC.	WATER SERVICES	COMM ATTORNEY OFFICE	0550900NOV21	11/8/2021	11/24/2021	22.99		
341	AQUA VIRGINIA, INC.	WATER SERVICES	PUBLIC WORKS BUILDING	0552932NOV21	11/8/2021	11/24/2021	22.99		
342	AQUA VIRGINIA, INC.	WATER SERVICES	COMM ATTORNEY OFFICE	0550900OCT21	10/11/2021	11/24/2021	24.55		
343	AQUA VIRGINIA, INC.	WATER SERVICES	PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE	0552932OCT21	10/11/2021	11/24/2021	24.55		
344	AQUA VIRGINIA, INC.	WATER SERVICES	197 NORTH GREEN -HCH + 2 BLDGS	0552931NOV21	11/8/2021	11/24/2021	32.35		
345	AQUA VIRGINIA, INC.	WATER SERVICES	197 NORTH GATE-HCH + 2 BLDGS	0552931OCT21	10/11/2021	11/24/2021	34.69		
346	AQUA VIRGINIA, INC.	WATER SERVICES	REGISTARS OFFICE	0556855OCT	10/11/2021	11/24/2021	36.89		
						Total:	\$14,825.21		

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347	AQUA VIRGINIA, INC.	WATER SERVICES	ADMIN BUILDING	0540828NOV21	11/8/2021	11/24/2021	98.04	
348	AQUA VIRGINIA, INC.	WATER SERVICES	ADMIN BUILDING	0540828OCT21	10/11/2021	11/24/2021	102.72	
349	CAVALIER CONTAINER, LLC	MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS	PUBLIC LIBRARY 9/15 CONTAINER DELIVERY	74779	11/2/2021	11/5/2021	421.00	
350	CENTRAL VA ELECTRIC COOP	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	PLEASANT GROVE - 200A - FOR USE BY	105221-002OCT21	10/18/2021	11/12/2021	30.40	
351	CENTRAL VA ELECTRIC COOP	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	PLEASANT GROVE - ELEC SERVICE	105221-006OCT21	10/18/2021	11/12/2021	30.40	
352	CENTRAL VA ELECTRIC COOP	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	PLEASANT GROVE - ELEC SERVICE - 271	105221-007OCT21	10/18/2021	11/12/2021	30.40	
353	CENTRAL VA ELECTRIC COOP	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	PLEASANT GROVE - ELEC SERVICE - SIGN	105221-009OCT21	10/18/2021	11/12/2021	30.40	
354	CENTRAL VA ELECTRIC COOP	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	HERITAGE FARM MUSEUM - 271 PLEASANT	275904-011OCT21	10/18/2021	11/12/2021	30.70	
355	CENTRAL VA ELECTRIC COOP	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	PLEASANT GROVE - ELEC SERVICE - 271	105221-008OCT21	10/18/2021	11/12/2021	31.31	
356	CENTRAL VA ELECTRIC COOP	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	PLEASANT GROVE - 400A- FOR USE BY	105221-003OCT21	10/18/2021	11/12/2021	31.82	
357	CENTRAL VA ELECTRIC COOP	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	PLEASANT GROVE - POLE BARN	275904-006OCT21	10/18/2021	11/12/2021	32.42	
358	CENTRAL VA ELECTRIC COOP	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	DOG KENNEL - W RIVER RD	275904-008OCT21	10/18/2021	11/12/2021	42.09	
359	CENTRAL VA ELECTRIC COOP	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	PUBLIC SAFETY - OUTLETS BEHIND	085473-003OCT21	10/18/2021	11/12/2021	46.38	
360	CENTRAL VA ELECTRIC COOP	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	PLEASANT GROVE - SOCCER FIELD -	105221-004OCT21	10/18/2021	11/12/2021	47.09	
361	CENTRAL VA ELECTRIC COOP	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	CONVENIENCE CENTER - LANDFILL - 11206	275904-002OCT21	10/18/2021	11/12/2021	125.70	
362	CENTRAL VA ELECTRIC COOP	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	REGISTRAR OFFICE SUITE 116	85473-009OCT21	10/18/2021	11/12/2021	136.55	
363	CENTRAL VA ELECTRIC COOP	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	E911 TOWER- VFW HALL - 2977 RIVER RD	275904-010OCT21	10/18/2021	11/12/2021	154.23	
364	CENTRAL VA ELECTRIC COOP	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	E911 TOWER - LANDFILL - 11206 W RIVER	085473-005OCT21	10/18/2021	11/12/2021	211.65	
365	CENTRAL VA ELECTRIC COOP	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	E911 TOWER - COLUMBIA SCHOOL - 563	085473-006OCT21	10/18/2021	11/12/2021	215.13	
366	CENTRAL VA ELECTRIC COOP	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	REGISTRAR OFFICE SUITE 115	85473-008OCT21	10/18/2021	11/12/2021	218.64	
367	CENTRAL VA ELECTRIC COOP	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	PLEASANT GROVE HOUSE	275904-004OCT21	10/18/2021	11/12/2021	222.39	
368	CENTRAL VA ELECTRIC COOP	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	KENTS STORE FIRE DEPARTMENT	275907-002OCT21	11/3/2021	11/12/2021	283.42	
369	CENTRAL VA ELECTRIC COOP	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	E911 TOWER - PUBLIC SAFETY BLDG -	275904-009OCT21	10/18/2021	11/12/2021	339.78	
370	CENTRAL VA ELECTRIC COOP	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	LIBRARY - 214 COMMONS BLVD	275906-001OCT21	10/18/2021	11/12/2021	1,203.06	
371	CENTRAL VA ELECTRIC COOP	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING - 160 COMMONS	085473-002OCT21	10/18/2021	11/12/2021	1,998.22	
372	CENTRAL VA ELECTRIC COOP	STREET LIGHTS	PUBLIC SAFETY - STREET LIGHTS NEAR	085473-001OCT21	10/18/2021	11/12/2021	68.64	
373	CINTAS CORP 2	MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS	MONTHLY SUPPLY SERVICE	5082354626	11/2/2021	11/5/2021	173.65	
374	CINTAS CORP 2	MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS	MONTHLY SUPPLY SERVICE	5081346594	10/26/2021	11/5/2021	349.54	
375	CINTAS CORP 2	MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS	MONTHLY SUPPLY SERVICE	8405385638	10/29/2021	11/5/2021	27.52	
376	COMPUTER CABLING &	MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS	OCT 2021 VUPS LOCATING SERVICES - MISS	10312021CCTS	10/31/2021	11/5/2021	190.00	
377	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	REGISTRAR OFFICE - 211 MAIN ST	1284152509OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021	15.40	
378	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	IT DEPT OFFICE - 51 COURT SQUARE	1114097502OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021	16.86	
379	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	HOUSING OFFICE - 222 MAIN ST	1134080009OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021	18.75	
380	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	WEAVER BUILDING (NEE CCSA OFFICE) -	1124090000OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021	22.05	
381	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	CELL TOWER @ FIRE STATION	5699060132OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021	37.04	
382	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	OLD STONE JAIL	1424085007OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021	56.77	
383	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	LARGE BALLFIELD - CONCESSIONS	692200942OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021	88.64	
384	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	HISTORIC COURTHOUSE	1144090006OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021	94.12	

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385	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	PUBLIC WORKS - 197 MAIN ST	1304130006OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021	101.34	
386	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	PERFORMING ARTS CENTER	4144237502OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021	108.39	
387	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	LARGE BALLFIELD - LIGHTS	3023889169OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021	128.02	
388	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	CELL TOWER @ 1038 BREMO RD	6260822157OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021	136.43	
389	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	8880 JMH	7048771633OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021	155.92	
390	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	SMALL BALLFIELD - CONCESSIONS & LIGHTS	274195007OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021	158.56	
391	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY	6274752663OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021	179.50	
392	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	RESCUE SQUAD - PALMYRA	4894115007OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021	192.89	
393	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	PUBLIC WORKS MAINTENANCE SHOP	2554330007OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021	217.17	
394	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	CARYSBROOK GYMNASIUM & PUMP STATION	84297506OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021	240.07	
395	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	COMMUNITY CENTER & EXTENSION OFFICE	4331888158OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021	253.08	
396	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	FIRE STATION - PALMYRA	1005898992OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021	257.23	
397	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	TREASURER'S OFFICE	1024205005OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021	328.10	
398	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	FIRE STATION - FORK UNION - 5753 JAMES	4834680458OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021	371.33	
399	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	SOCIAL SERVICES BUILDNG	74032509OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021	690.18	
400	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	ADMIN BUILDING	1404067504OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021	734.56	
401	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	COURTS BUILDING	8895892548OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021	2,514.88	
402	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	STREET LIGHTS	FORK UNION STREET LIGHTS - NORTH -	7080078962OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021	68.73	
403	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	STREET LIGHTS	FORK UNION STREET LIGHTS - NORTH -	9609027314OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021	76.74	
404	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	STREET LIGHTS	COLUMBIA STREET LIGHTS	4210122349OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021	204.02	
405	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	STREET LIGHTS	PALMYRA VILLAGE STREET LIGHTS	3595578927OCT21	10/26/2021	11/12/2021	476.24	
406	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	SEWER SERVICES	COMMONWEALTH ATTORNEY 181 MAIN	201000-574OCT21	10/15/2021	11/19/2021	10.00	
407	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	SEWER SERVICES	PUBLIC WORKS - 197 MAIN STREET	201100-575OCT21	10/15/2021	11/19/2021	10.77	
408	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	SEWER SERVICES	REGISTRAR 211 MAIN STREET	201300-577OCT21	10/15/2021	11/19/2021	15.36	
409	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	SEWER SERVICES	PUBLIC SAFETY BLDG 160 COMMONS BLVD	206000-592OCT21	10/15/2021	11/19/2021	25.30	
410	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	SEWER SERVICES	LIBRARY 214 COMMONS BLVD	206100-593OCT21	10/15/2021	11/19/2021	25.30	
411	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	SEWER SERVICES	PLEASANT GROVE HOUSE 1730 THOMAS	206800-	10/15/2021	11/19/2021	25.30	
412	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	SEWER SERVICES	ADMIN BLDG - 132 MAIN STREET	200300-567OCT21	10/15/2021	11/19/2021	26.07	
413	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	SEWER SERVICES	COURTS BUILDING - 72 MAIN STREET	200200-565OCT21	10/15/2021	11/19/2021	39.84	
414	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	WATER SERVICES	CARYSBROOK BASEBALL FIELD(GYM) 8878	11259-3956OCT21	10/15/2021	11/19/2021	21.00	
415	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	WATER SERVICES	CARYSBROOK SOFTBALL FIELD 8880 JAMES	11266-3955OCT21	10/15/2021	11/19/2021	21.00	
416	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	WATER SERVICES	FIRE HOUSE 5753 JAMES MADISON	11121-139OCT21	10/15/2021	11/19/2021	26.50	
417	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	WATER SERVICES	FORK UNION 5725 JAMES MADISON	11120-134OCT21	10/15/2021	11/19/2021	27.60	
418	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	WATER SERVICES	ARYSBROOK BUILDING 8880 JAMES	11265-131OCT21	10/15/2021	11/19/2021	48.50	
419	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	WATER SERVICES	FLUVANNA GYM 8878 JAMES MADISON HWY	11260-143OCT21	10/15/2021	11/19/2021	171.70	
420	JEFFERSON CENTRE	LEASE/RENT	NOV FLUANNA COUNTY RENT	110121JCP	11/1/2021	11/5/2021	3,596.42	
421	REPUBLIC SERVICES #410	MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS	PUBLIC SAFETY, PG PARK, COURTHOUSE,	0410-000731426	10/31/2021	11/12/2021	1,162.81	
422	TECHNIRAIN LIGHTING AND	MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS	PUBLIC WORKS - WINTERIZE IRRIGATION	2839	10/28/2021	11/12/2021	520.62	

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423	THE BLOSSMAN COMPANIES,	HEATING SERVICES	CARYSBROOK GYM MONTHLY STATEMENT	5441698NOV21	11/11/2021	11/19/2021	6.82	
424	THE SUPPLY ROOM	LEASE/RENT	PUBLIC WORKS MONTHLY H2O BILL	5911930NOV21	11/1/2021	11/5/2021	229.77	
425	THE SUPPLY ROOM	WATER SERVICES	PUBLIC WORKS MONTHLY H2O BILL	5911930NOV21	11/1/2021	11/5/2021	428.22	
426	TIGER FUEL COMPANY	HEATING SERVICES	PLEASANT GROVE	886222	11/4/2021	11/12/2021	51.02	
427	VIRGINIA UTILITY PROTECTION	MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS	FLU91	10210165	10/31/2021	11/5/2021	11.55	
428								
429								
430	PUBLIC WORKS							
431	BANK OF AMERICA	SUBSISTENCE & LODGING	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	(\$184.85)	
432	JAMES RIVER SOLUTIONS	VEHICLE FUEL	MONTHLY BILL 10-1-21 THRU 10-31-21	JRP102021	11/9/2021	11/12/2021	64.68	
433	SHANNON RACE	OFFICE SUPPLIES	ICE PACKS FOR FREEZER	3256	11/9/2021	11/12/2021	12.66	
434	VERIZON WIRELESS	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	IT DEPARTMENT MONTHLY STATEMENT	9890997100	10/28/2021	11/5/2021	121.26	
435	VIRGINIA BUSINESS SYSTEMS	LEASE/RENT	ADMIN	30369491	10/28/2021	11/12/2021	93.04	
436								
437								
438	CONVENIENCE CENTER							
439	JAMES RIVER SOLUTIONS	VEHICLE FUEL	MONTHLY BILL 10-1-21 THRU 10-31-21	JRP102021	11/9/2021	11/12/2021	15.52	
440	REPUBLIC SERVICES #410	CONTRACT SERVICES	LANDFILL MONTHLY BILL	0410-000731069	10/31/2021	11/12/2021	8,565.00	
441	VERIZON WIRELESS	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	IT DEPARTMENT MONTHLY STATEMENT	9890997100	10/28/2021	11/5/2021	80.57	
442								
443								
444	PUBLIC UTILITIES							
445	BANK OF AMERICA	CONVENTION AND	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	100.00	
446	BANK OF AMERICA	OUTSIDE ANALYTICAL	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	60.75	
447	CENTRAL VA ELECTRIC COOP	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	PLEASANT GROVE - COMPETITION PARK RD	105221-001OCT	10/18/2021	11/12/2021	293.09	
448	CENTURYLINK	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	PALMYRA PUMP STATION ALARM CALL-OUT	310089744OCT21	10/19/2021	11/5/2021	58.15	
449	CENTURYLINK	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	PALMYRA WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT	30943329OCT21	10/19/2021	11/5/2021	77.11	
450	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	PUMP HOUSE - COURTS BUILDING WELL	4501632147OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021	82.80	
451	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	OWENS WELL - 4308 JAMES MADISON HWY	9004200003OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021	174.21	
452	E.W. THOMAS	CHEMICAL SUPPLIES	INVS: 2863045, 2872503, 3584665, 2900357,	11042021STATE	11/4/2021	11/12/2021	12.01	
453	E.W. THOMAS	GENERAL MATERIALS AND	INVS: 2863045, 2872503, 3584665, 2900357,	11042021STATE	11/4/2021	11/12/2021	13.79	
454	JAMES RIVER SOLUTIONS	VEHICLE FUEL	MONTHLY BILL 10-1-21 THRU 10-31-21	JRP102021	11/9/2021	11/12/2021	917.41	
455	LOWE'S	GENERAL MATERIALS AND	PUBLIC WORKS MONTHLY STATEMENT	9900 033038	10/25/2021	11/19/2021	499.38	
456	PITNEY BOWES PURCHASE PWR	POSTAL SERVICES	ADMIN BULDING POSTAGE	5654NOV21	11/18/2021	11/24/2021	136.88	
457	UNIFIRST CORP	LAUNDRY AND DRY	PUBLIC WORKS UNIFORM CLEANING	202 1181091	10/28/2021	11/5/2021	39.54	
458	UNIFIRST CORP	LAUNDRY AND DRY	PUBLIC WORKS UNIFORMS	202 1182204	11/4/2021	11/12/2021	39.54	
459	UNIFIRST CORP	LAUNDRY AND DRY	PUBLIC WORKS UNIFORM SERVICE	202 1183325	11/11/2021	11/19/2021	39.54	
460	USABLUEBOOK	GENERAL MATERIALS AND	PUBLIC WORKS - ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL	764399	10/19/2021	11/12/2021	171.49	

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4	Vendor Name	Charge To	Description	Invoice No.	Invoice Date	Check Date	Check Amount	
461	USABLUEBOOK	GENERAL MATERIALS AND	PUBLIC WORKS - BUDGET 450	775280	10/28/2021	11/19/2021	632.98	
462	VERIZON BUSINESS/MCI COMM	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	OCT. 2021 - MISC & EQUIPMENT CHARGES	05317432	10/25/2021	11/12/2021	17.86	
463	VERIZON WIRELESS	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	IT DEPARTMENT MONTHLY STATEMENT	9890997100	10/28/2021	11/5/2021	332.14	
464	VERIZON WIRELESS	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	PUBLIC WORKS M2M MONTHLY BILL	9891593191	11/9/2021	11/19/2021	151.32	
465	VIRGINIA UTILITY PROTECTION	DUES OR ASSOCIATION	TRANSMISSIONS PBFLU1	1021019	10/31/2021	11/5/2021	54.60	
466								
467								
468	CARES ACT							
469	BANK OF AMERICA	OTHER OPERATING	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	66.34	
470	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	WATER SERVICES	PLEASE APPLY TO BILL 53744 FORWARD	11655 34922	11/30/2021	11/30/2021	112.00	
471	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	WATER SERVICES	PLEASE APPLY TO BILL 53613 FORWARD	10090 1447 NOV21	11/30/2021	11/30/2021	225.10	
472	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	WATER SERVICES	PLEASE APPLY TO BILL 52746 FORWARD	11165 25462	11/30/2021	11/30/2021	226.30	
473	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	WATER SERVICES	PLEASE APPLY TO BILL 55098 FORWARD	0935 30314 NOV21	11/30/2021	11/30/2021	229.83	
474	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	WATER SERVICES	PLEASE APPLY TO BILL 50493 FORWARD	10310 30681	11/30/2021	11/30/2021	229.83	
475	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	WATER SERVICES	PLEASE APPLY TO BILL 52796 FORWARD	10487 34276	11/30/2021	11/30/2021	229.83	
476	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	WATER SERVICES	PLEASE APPLY TO BILL 49941 FORWARD	10613 9526	11/30/2021	11/30/2021	229.83	
477	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	WATER SERVICES	PLEASE APPLY TO BILL 48128 FORWARD	10730 1648 NOV21	11/30/2021	11/30/2021	229.83	
478	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	WATER SERVICES	PLEASE APPLY TO BILL 51410 FORWARD	10995 30756	11/30/2021	11/30/2021	229.83	
479	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	WATER SERVICES	PLEASE APPLY TO BILL 55073 FORWARD	11150 25194	11/30/2021	11/30/2021	229.83	
480	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	WATER SERVICES	PLEASE APPLY TO BILL 48948 FORWARD	11416 559 NOV21	11/30/2021	11/30/2021	229.83	
481	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	WATER SERVICES	PLEASE APPLY TO BILL 53641 FORWARD	11540 9963 NOV21	11/30/2021	11/30/2021	229.83	
482	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	WATER SERVICES	PLEASE APPLY TO BILL 53493 FORWARD	11598 482 NOV21	11/30/2021	11/30/2021	229.83	
483	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	WATER SERVICES	PLEASE APPLY TO BILL 50293 FORWARD	11740 224 NOV21	11/30/2021	11/30/2021	229.83	
484	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	WATER SERVICES	PLEASE APPLY TO BILL 51901 FORWARD	10562 23906	11/30/2021	11/30/2021	271.84	
485	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	WATER SERVICES	PLEASE APPLY TO BILL 54165 FORWARD	11255 28776	11/30/2021	11/30/2021	271.84	
486	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	WATER SERVICES	PLEASE APPLY TO BILL 51392 FORWARD	10815	11/30/2021	11/30/2021	271.85	
487								
488								
489	VJCCCA							
490	COMMUNITY ATTENTION CENTER	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	PAYMENT FOR FLUVANNA YOUTH #1373044	14792	11/16/2021	11/19/2021	735.00	
491								
492								
493	CSA							
494	BANK OF AMERICA	FOOD SUPPLIES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	3.58	
495	BANK OF AMERICA	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	83.40	
496	PITNEY BOWES PURCHASE PWR	POSTAL SERVICES	ADMIN BULDING POSTAGE	5654NOV21	11/18/2021	11/24/2021	6.44	
497	STAPLES CONTRACT &	OFFICE SUPPLIES	OCTOBER/NOVEMBER MONTHLY	8064076213	10/30/2021	11/24/2021	126.42	
498	THOMAS BROTHER SOFTWARE	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	DSS - SOFTWARE COTRACT	102021DSS	10/20/2021	11/12/2021	250.00	
						Total:	\$3,904.59	
						Total:	\$3,973.40	
						Total:	\$735.00	

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499	THOMAS BROTHER SOFTWARE	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	SOCAIL PROGRAM - 2021 UPDATE	06292021	6/29/2021	11/19/2021	250.00		
500									
501									
502	CSA PURCHASE OF SERVICES							Total:	\$719.84
503	1VISION MENTORING LLC	COMM SVCS		P08925181925	8/31/2021	11/19/2021	330.00		
504	1VISION MENTORING LLC	COMM SVCS		P10925182028	10/31/2021	11/19/2021	550.00		
505	1VISION MENTORING LLC	COMM SVCS		P07925181927	7/31/2021	11/19/2021	605.00		
506	1VISION MENTORING LLC	COMM SVCS		P09925182034	9/30/2021	11/19/2021	660.00		
507	1VISION MENTORING LLC	COMM SVCS		P07925182760	7/31/2021	11/24/2021	90.00		
508	1VISION MENTORING LLC	COMM SVCS		P08925182759	8/31/2021	11/24/2021	840.00		
509	1VISION MENTORING LLC	COMM SVCS		P09925182763	9/30/2021	11/24/2021	1,320.00		
510	1VISION MENTORING LLC	FF4E-COMM SVCS		P08925183138	8/31/2021	11/19/2021	120.00		
511	1VISION MENTORING LLC	FF4E-COMM SVCS		P10925183141	10/31/2021	11/19/2021	120.00		
512	1VISION MENTORING LLC	FF4E-COMM SVCS		P07925182540	7/31/2021	11/19/2021	1,200.00		
513	1VISION MENTORING LLC	FF4E-COMM SVCS		P08925182539	8/31/2021	11/19/2021	1,290.00		
514	1VISION MENTORING LLC	FF4E-COMM SVCS		P09925182545	9/30/2021	11/19/2021	1,500.00		
515	1VISION MENTORING LLC	FF4E-COMM SVCS		P07925182465	7/31/2021	11/24/2021	1,020.00		
516	1VISION MENTORING LLC	FF4E-COMM SVCS		P09925182466	9/30/2021	11/24/2021	1,380.00		
517	1VISION MENTORING LLC	POS MANDATED WSS		P07925182153	7/31/2021	11/19/2021	1,072.50		
518	1VISION MENTORING LLC	POS MANDATED WSS		P10925182254	10/31/2021	11/19/2021	1,072.50		
519	1VISION MENTORING LLC	POS MANDATED WSS		P09925182257	9/30/2021	11/19/2021	1,347.50		
520	1VISION MENTORING LLC	POS MANDATED WSS		P08925182252	8/31/2021	11/19/2021	1,375.00		
521	AMY Z. COBERT, M.A., CCC-SLP	POS MANDATED SPED-		P10925171498	10/31/2021	11/12/2021	480.00		
522	A.M.	POS MANDATED FFOP		P10925169117	10/31/2021	11/12/2021	735.00		
523	BELIEVE IN ME YOUTH & FAMILY	FF4E-COMM SVCS		P10925178016	10/31/2021	11/12/2021	2,000.00		
524	C.M. MENTORING SERVICES LLC	COMM SVCS		P10925171729	10/31/2021	11/19/2021	1,650.00		
525	C.M. MENTORING SERVICES LLC	POS MANDATED WSS		P10925178567	10/31/2021	11/24/2021	55.00		
526	C.M. MENTORING SERVICES LLC	POS MANDATED WSS		P10925178469	10/31/2021	11/24/2021	1,100.00		
527	C.M. MENTORING SERVICES LLC	POS MANDATED WSS		P10925189868	10/31/2021	11/24/2021	1,100.00		
528	FAMILY FOCUS, INC.	COMM SVCS		P10925172030	10/31/2021	11/19/2021	5,698.00		
529	FAMILY FOCUS, INC.	COMM SVCS		P08925172026	8/31/2021	11/19/2021	6,314.00		
530	FAMILY FOCUS, INC.	COMM SVCS		P09925172035	9/30/2021	11/19/2021	6,853.00		
531	FLUVANNA DEPARTMENT OF	COMM SVCS		P10925185531	10/19/2021	11/19/2021	1,000.00		
532	FLUVANNA DEPARTMENT OF	FF4E-COMM SVCS		P11925185012	11/4/2021	11/12/2021	1,000.00		
533	FLUVANNA DEPARTMENT OF	FF4E-COMM SVCS		P11925185115	11/4/2021	11/12/2021	1,000.00		
534	FLUVANNA DEPARTMENT OF	FF4E-COMM SVCS		P11925185213	11/4/2021	11/12/2021	1,000.00		
535	FLUVANNA DEPARTMENT OF	FF4E-COMM SVCS		P11925185314	11/4/2021	11/12/2021	1,000.00		
536	FLUVANNA DEPARTMENT OF	FF4E-COMM SVCS		P10925185442	10/19/2021	11/19/2021	1,000.00		

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537	FLUVANNA DEPARTMENT OF	FF4E-COMM SVCS		P10925185643	10/19/2021	11/19/2021	1,000.00	
538	HEALTH CONNECT AMERICA, INC.	POS MANDATED SPED-		P10925177599	10/31/2021	11/12/2021	6,195.00	
539	HEALTH CONNECT AMERICA, INC.	POS MANDATED SPED-		P10925177622	10/31/2021	11/19/2021	6,195.00	
540	LIVE OAK MENTORING LLC	COMM SVCS		P10925184832	10/31/2021	11/19/2021	1,540.00	
541	LIVE OAK MENTORING LLC	FF4E-COMM SVCS		P10925184944	10/31/2021	11/19/2021	1,375.00	
542	LIVE OAK MENTORING LLC	NON-MAND COMM BASED		P09925181519	9/30/2021	11/12/2021	1,000.00	
543	LIVE OAK MENTORING LLC	NON-MAND COMM BASED		P10925181551	10/31/2021	11/19/2021	1,000.00	
544	LIVE OAK MENTORING LLC	POS MANDATED WSS		P10925184770	10/31/2021	11/24/2021	880.00	
545	M.H.	POS MANDATED FFOP		P10925183346	10/31/2021	11/19/2021	1,855.00	
546	NATURAL STEPS LLC	COMM SVCS		P10925174804	10/31/2021	11/12/2021	540.00	
547	NATURAL STEPS LLC	COMM SVCS		P10925174605	10/31/2021	11/12/2021	720.00	
548	NATURAL STEPS LLC	COMM SVCS		P09925186436	9/30/2021	11/19/2021	860.00	
549	NATURAL STEPS LLC	COMM SVCS		P10925186433	10/31/2021	11/19/2021	860.00	
550	NATURAL STEPS LLC	COMM SVCS		P10925186562	10/31/2021	11/24/2021	722.00	
551	NATURAL STEPS LLC	COMM SVCS		P09925186664	9/30/2021	11/24/2021	760.00	
552	NATURAL STEPS LLC	COMM SVCS		P10925186661	10/31/2021	11/24/2021	760.00	
553	PARACLETE THERAPEUTICS LLC	COMM SVCS		P10925184606	10/31/2021	11/12/2021	1,200.00	
554	PARACLETE THERAPEUTICS LLC	POS MANDATED WSS		P10925185755	10/31/2021	11/19/2021	2,280.00	
555	PEOPLE PLACES, INC.	POS MAND THER FC 4E		P10925185850	10/31/2021	11/19/2021	3,565.00	
556	PEOPLE PLACES, INC.	POS MANDATED WSS		P10925186156	10/31/2021	11/19/2021	800.00	
557	PEOPLE PLACES, INC.	TFC LIC. RES CONG CARE		P10925185949	10/31/2021	11/19/2021	3,565.00	
558	STEVEN WELSH, LPC	COMM SVCS		P07925180403	7/31/2021	11/12/2021	70.00	
559	STEVEN WELSH, LPC	COMM SVCS		P10925180507	10/31/2021	11/12/2021	70.00	
560	STEVEN WELSH, LPC	COMM SVCS		P08925180502	8/31/2021	11/12/2021	105.00	
561	STEVEN WELSH, LPC	COMM SVCS		P09925180537	9/30/2021	11/19/2021	70.00	
562	THE FAISON CENTER, INC	POS MANDATED SPED-		P10925177000	10/31/2021	11/12/2021	5,775.00	
563	THE FAISON CENTER, INC	POS MANDATED SPED-		P07925176797	7/31/2021	11/12/2021	7,057.25	
564	THE FAISON CENTER, INC	POS MANDATED SPED-		P08925176795	8/31/2021	11/12/2021	8,797.25	
565	THE FAISON CENTER, INC	POS MANDATED SPED-		P10925176701	10/31/2021	11/12/2021	10,197.00	
566	THE LAFAYETTE SCHOOL	POS MANDATED SPED-		P08925177780	8/31/2021	11/5/2021	2,100.00	
567	THE LAFAYETTE SCHOOL	POS MANDATED SPED-		P08925177881	8/31/2021	11/5/2021	2,100.00	
568	THE LAFAYETTE SCHOOL	POS MANDATED SPED-		P10925177823	10/31/2021	11/19/2021	3,600.00	
569	THE LAFAYETTE SCHOOL	POS MANDATED SPED-		P09925177758	9/30/2021	11/24/2021	5,700.00	
570	T.H.	POS MANDATED FFOP		P09925178894	9/30/2021	11/5/2021	1,855.00	
571	T.H.	POS MANDATED FFOP		P10925183447	10/31/2021	11/19/2021	735.00	
572	T.H.	POS MANDATED FFOP		P10925183548	10/31/2021	11/19/2021	1,120.00	
573	V.M.	POS MANDATED FFOP		P10925169391	10/31/2021	11/5/2021	735.00	
574	V.M.	POS MANDATED FFOP		P10925169292	10/31/2021	11/5/2021	1,407.00	

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575	V.M.	POS MANDATED FFOP		P10925171993	10/31/2021	11/5/2021	2,016.00	
576	VIRGINIA INSTITUTE OF AUTISM	POS MANDATED SPED-		P08925177396	8/31/2021	11/12/2021	7,849.75	
577	VIRGINIA INSTITUTE OF AUTISM	POS MANDATED SPED-		P09925177324	9/30/2021	11/19/2021	8,848.50	
578	XTRA MILE, LLC	COMM SVCS		P10925176582	10/31/2021	11/5/2021	750.00	
579	XTRA MILE, LLC	COMM SVCS		P10925172383	10/31/2021	11/5/2021	1,000.00	
580	XTRA MILE, LLC	COMM SVCS		P10925179286	10/31/2021	11/5/2021	1,000.00	
581	XTRA MILE, LLC	COMM SVCS		P10925179585	10/31/2021	11/5/2021	1,000.00	
582	XTRA MILE, LLC	COMM SVCS		P10925179687	10/31/2021	11/5/2021	1,100.00	
583	XTRA MILE, LLC	COMM SVCS		P10925176688	10/31/2021	11/5/2021	1,250.00	
584	XTRA MILE, LLC	COMM SVCS		P10925179384	10/31/2021	11/5/2021	1,250.00	
585	XTRA MILE, LLC	COMM SVCS		P10925172289	10/31/2021	11/5/2021	1,500.00	
586	XTRA MILE, LLC	COMM SVCS		P10925183908	10/31/2021	11/12/2021	1,000.00	
587	XTRA MILE, LLC	COMM SVCS		P10925183611	10/31/2021	11/12/2021	1,250.00	
588	XTRA MILE, LLC	COMM SVCS		P10925183709	10/31/2021	11/12/2021	1,250.00	
589	XTRA MILE, LLC	COMM SVCS		P10925183810	10/31/2021	11/12/2021	1,250.00	
590	XTRA MILE, LLC	FF4E-COMM SVCS		P10925172490	10/31/2021	11/5/2021	1,000.00	
591	XTRA MILE, LLC	NON-MAND COMM BASED		P10925184218	10/31/2021	11/12/2021	750.00	
592	XTRA MILE, LLC	POS MANDATED WSS		P10925184020	10/31/2021	11/12/2021	1,050.00	
593	XTRA MILE, LLC	POS MANDATED WSS		P10925184121	10/31/2021	11/12/2021	1,250.00	
594						Total:	\$173,407.25	
595								
596	PARKS & RECREATION							
597	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES	RECREATIONAL SUPPLIES	PARKS & REC	1LKC-7NTM-FVN9	11/4/2021	11/12/2021	27.07	
598	BANK OF AMERICA	MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	5.00	
599	BANK OF AMERICA	POSTAL SERVICES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	5.50	
600	BANK OF AMERICA	RECREATIONAL SUPPLIES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	(\$347.48)	
601	BANK OF AMERICA	RECREATIONAL SUPPLIES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	34.46	
602	BANK OF AMERICA	RECREATIONAL SUPPLIES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	91.98	
603	BANK OF AMERICA	RECREATIONAL SUPPLIES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	129.64	
604	BANK OF AMERICA	RECREATIONAL SUPPLIES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	177.00	
605	BANK OF AMERICA	RECREATIONAL SUPPLIES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	478.80	
606	BANK OF AMERICA	RECREATIONAL SUPPLIES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	482.24	
607	CENTURYLINK	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	PARKS AND REC MONTHLY BILL	309373828NOV21	10/16/2021	11/5/2021	58.30	
608	CINTAS CORP 2	CONTRACT SERVICES	PARKS AND REC MONTHLY SERVICE SUPPLY	5081346577	10/25/2021	11/5/2021	28.84	
609	CINTAS CORP 2	CONTRACT SERVICES	MONTHLY SUPPLY SERVICE	5081346559	10/26/2021	11/5/2021	36.57	
610	FLUVANNA REVIEW	ADVERTISING	PARKS & REC - COLOR HALLOWEEN AD	2021F43-13	10/28/2021	11/12/2021	133.00	
611	IMAGE DESIGNERS, INC.	RECREATIONAL SUPPLIES	PARKS & REC TAIL LOGO B-BALL	082563	11/1/2021	11/12/2021	339.75	
612	JAMES RIVER SOLUTIONS	VEHICLE FUEL	MONTHLY BILL 10-1-21 THRU 10-31-21	JRP102021	11/9/2021	11/12/2021	583.27	

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613	LIPSCOMB	SITE IMPROVEMENTS	PARKS AND REC - LIGHT POLE REPAIR	2163	10/25/2021	11/12/2021	4,800.00	
614	MOJOHNS, INC.	CONTRACT SERVICES	EQUESTRAIN FIELD 10/1/21 TO 10/31/21	142339	11/1/2021	11/12/2021	70.00	
615	MOJOHNS, INC.	CONTRACT SERVICES	POLE BARN PLEASANT GROVE 10/1/21 TO	142340	11/1/2021	11/12/2021	70.00	
616	MOJOHNS, INC.	CONTRACT SERVICES	CARYSBROOK 10/1 TO 10/31 & FINAL 11/1 TO	141411-OCT	10/4/2021	11/12/2021	88.00	
617	MOJOHNS, INC.	CONTRACT SERVICES	P. GROVE BFIELDS 10/1TO10/31 & FINAL	141639	10/13/2021	11/12/2021	88.00	
618	MOJOHNS, INC.	CONTRACT SERVICES	SOCCER FIELDS 10/1 TO 10/31 & FINAL 11/1	141640	10/13/2021	11/12/2021	176.00	
619	MUSCO SPORTS LIGHTING, LLC	SITE IMPROVEMENTS	CARYSBROOK ATHLETIC COMPLEX	356760	11/3/2021	11/19/2021	1,128.33	
620	GAYE LACASCE	DISABILITY	REFUND FOR HORSEBACK RIDING CLASS	102521GL	10/25/2021	11/5/2021	100.00	
621	SUSAN VICKERS	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	FITNESS BOOT CAMP 9/29-11/3	3A	11/3/2021	11/5/2021	98.00	
622	AMY HILL	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	NEXT GENERATION PAYMENT	4	11/9/2021	11/12/2021	350.00	
623	PIEDMONT POWER	BLDGS EQUIP REP & MAINT	PARKS & REC MECHANICAL REPAIR	23765P	11/8/2021	11/12/2021	472.36	
624	VERIZON BUSINESS/MCI COMM	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	OCT. 2021 - MISC & EQUIPMENT CHARGES	05317432	10/25/2021	11/12/2021	17.87	
625	VERIZON WIRELESS	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	IT DEPARTMENT MONTHLY STATEMENT	9890997100	10/28/2021	11/5/2021	202.10	
626	VIRGINIA CANALS &	PRINTING AND BINDING	PARKS & REC - JRBFT ATLAS / RIVANNA	110521VCNS	11/5/2021	11/12/2021	405.00	
627	VIRGINIA RECREATION & PARK	DUES OR ASSOCIATION	AENCY TERM 11/1/21 - 10/31/22	7394030	10/25/2021	11/5/2021	200.00	
628						Total:	\$10,529.60	
629								
630	LIBRARY							
631	BANK OF AMERICA	BOOKS/PUBLICATIONS	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	17.00	
632	BANK OF AMERICA	BOOKS/PUBLICATIONS	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	52.63	
633	BANK OF AMERICA	BOOKS/PUBLICATIONS	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	87.23	
634	BANK OF AMERICA	OFFICE SUPPLIES	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	79.50	
635	CENTURYLINK	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	LIBRARY - LONG DISTANCE LINE CHARGE	250414965	11/1/2021	11/19/2021	311.26	
636	GALE	BOOKS/PUBLICATIONS	LIBRARY ADDITIONS	76068517	10/22/2021	11/5/2021	57.78	
637	GALE	BOOKS/PUBLICATIONS	LIBRARY BOOK ORDER - A LINE TO KILL	76110788	10/28/2021	11/19/2021	25.49	
638	GALE	BOOKS/PUBLICATIONS	LIBRARY BOOK ORDER - MURDER AT AN	76157063	11/8/2021	11/19/2021	26.34	
639	GALE	BOOKS/PUBLICATIONS	LIBRARY BOOK ORDER - HAMNET PB	76172126	11/11/2021	11/19/2021	30.58	
640	GALE	BOOKS/PUBLICATIONS	LIBRARY BOOK ORDER - THE TWELVE JAYS	76148705	11/5/2021	11/19/2021	30.59	
641	GALE	BOOKS/PUBLICATIONS	LIBRARY BOOK ORDER - NEVER	76168181	11/10/2021	11/19/2021	32.29	
642	GALE	BOOKS/PUBLICATIONS	LIBRARY BOOK ORDER - FORGIVING PARIS	76143426	11/4/2021	11/19/2021	63.73	
643	GALE	BOOKS/PUBLICATIONS	LIBRARY BOOK ORDER - GAME ON	76161875	11/9/2021	11/19/2021	65.43	
644	OVERDRIVE	BOOKS/PUBLICATIONS	ACCT. 3100-0005 / OUTBACK SECRETS	03100DA21435061	10/27/2021	11/5/2021	22.61	
645	OVERDRIVE	BOOKS/PUBLICATIONS	ACCT. 3100-1001 / LIBRARY ADDITIONS	03100DA21433162	10/26/2021	11/5/2021	55.00	
646	OVERDRIVE	BOOKS/PUBLICATIONS	ACCT. 3100-0005 / LIBRARY ADDITIONS	03100DA21433160	10/26/2021	11/5/2021	501.87	
647	OVERDRIVE	BOOKS/PUBLICATIONS	ACCT:3100-1001 LIBRARY BOOK ORDER -	03100DA21443866	11/2/2021	11/19/2021	64.99	
648	OVERDRIVE	BOOKS/PUBLICATIONS	ACCT:3100-1001 LIBRARY BOOK ORDER -	03100DA21451091	11/9/2021	11/19/2021	92.50	
649	OVERDRIVE	BOOKS/PUBLICATIONS	ACCT:3100-0005 LIBRARY BOOK ORDER -	03100DA21451343	11/9/2021	11/19/2021	260.67	
650						Total:	\$1,877.49	

	A	B	C	D	F	G	H	J
1	County of Fluvanna		From Date: 11/1/2021					
2	Accounts Payable List		To Date: 11/30/2021					
4	Vendor Name	Charge To	Description	Invoice No.	Invoice Date	Check Date	Check Amount	
651								
652	COUNTY PLANNER							
653	BLUE RIDGE SPACE	MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS	2 OF 2 PREVENTIV MAINT. ON 11-01-21	184-21	11/12/2021	11/19/2021	400.00	
654	JAMES RIVER SOLUTIONS	VEHICLE FUEL	MONTHLY BILL 10-1-21 THRU 10-31-21	JRP102021	11/9/2021	11/12/2021	159.29	
655	STAPLES CONTRACT &	OFFICE SUPPLIES	OCTOBER/NOVEMBER MONTHLY	8064076213	10/30/2021	11/24/2021	330.34	
656	VERIZON WIRELESS	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	IT DEPARTMENT MONTHLY STATEMENT	9890997100	10/28/2021	11/5/2021	80.84	
657	VIRGINIA BUSINESS SYSTEMS	LEASE/RENT	PUBLIC WORKS	30369492	10/28/2021	11/12/2021	93.04	
658								Total:
659								\$1,063.51
660	PLANNING COMMISSION							
661	PITNEY BOWES PURCHASE PWR	POSTAL SERVICES	ADMIN BULDING POSTAGE	5654NOV21	11/18/2021	11/24/2021	2.23	
662								Total:
663								\$2.23
664	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT							
665	BANK OF AMERICA	ADVERTISING	P CARD PURCHASES FOR 9/1/21-9/30/21	0987-SEPT21	9/30/2021	11/3/2021	42.00	
666	VERIZON WIRELESS	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	IT DEPARTMENT MONTHLY STATEMENT	9890997100	10/28/2021	11/5/2021	40.42	
667	VIRGINIA CORRECTIONAL	OFFICE SUPPLIES	JENNIFER SCHMACK BUSINESS CARDS	9611969	10/27/2021	11/12/2021	25.00	
668								Total:
669								\$107.42
670								
671	Fund # - 302 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT							
672	FACILITIES CAP PROJ							
673	COLONIALWEBB CONTRACTORS	CONTRACT SERVICES	PIPE REPLACEMENT - BASEMENT	25690-001	10/20/2021	11/12/2021	13,618.00	
674	DAIKIN APPLIED	CONTRACT SERVICES	PLEASANT GROVE	5591149	10/18/2021	11/5/2021	29.25	
675	NOLAND	CONTRACT SERVICES	PUBLIC WORKS - HVAC	552773 01	10/26/2021	11/19/2021	400.30	
676	TRANE U.S., INC.	CONTRACT SERVICES	MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES	11086809	10/27/2021	11/12/2021	168.46	
677	WAYNE OXYGEN & WELDING	CONTRACT SERVICES	PUBLIC WORKS - NITROGEN	414159	10/27/2021	11/12/2021	60.37	
678	WINCHESTER EQUIPMENT	CONTRACT SERVICES	PUBLIC WORKS - TRACK LOADER SERVICE	D20608	10/20/2021	11/12/2021	703.35	
679								Total:
680								\$14,979.73
681	PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL PROJECT							
682	DEWBERRY ENGINEERS INC.	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	PA4 - ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN & BILLING	1950231	11/15/2021	11/19/2021	1,755.50	
683	DEWBERRY ENGINEERS INC.	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	PA5 - WATER AND WASTEWATER MASTER	1950232	11/15/2021	11/19/2021	6,670.00	
684								Total:
685								\$8,425.50
686	NON DEPT CAP PROJ							
687	HANEBERG HURLBERT PLC	EARLY REDEMPTION	FEES FOR LEGAL SERVICES RENDERED &	111021HH	11/10/2021	11/19/2021	20,000.00	
688	RAYMOND JAMES &	EARLY REDEMPTION	FINANCIAL ADVISORY SERVICES - 21 VPSA	2021VPSA	11/4/2021	11/19/2021	8,000.00	

100 GENERAL FUND Fund Total: \$408,148.23

	A	B	C	D	F	G	H	J
1	County of Fluvanna			From Date: 11/1/2021				
2	Accounts Payable List			To Date: 11/30/2021				
4	Vendor Name	Charge To	Description	Invoice No.	Invoice Date	Check Date	Check Amount	
689							Total:	\$28,000.00
690								
691								
692	Fund # - 502 SEWER			302 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT		Fund Total:		\$51,405.23
693	PALMYRA SEWER OPER EXPENSES							
694	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	PALMYRA SEWAGE PUMP STATION	7712348080OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021		9.43
695	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	PALMYRA AREA WWTP	7129524547OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021		889.18
696							Total:	\$898.61
697								
698								
699	Fund # - 505 FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT			502 SEWER		Fund Total:		\$898.61
700	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT							
701	USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	RDA BOND PAYABLE	MONTHLY DEBT PAYMENT	NOV-21	11/25/2021	11/25/2021		3,950.62
702							Total:	\$3,950.62
703								
704	FUSD OPERATIONAL EXPENSES							
705	CENTURYLINK	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	FUSD - SANITARY DISTRICT - OFFICE - FAX	309719161OCT21	10/16/2021	11/5/2021		269.14
706	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	MELTON WELL - RT 15	9594215007OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021		53.38
707	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	BREMO WELL - RT 666	8434345008OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021		119.72
708	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	FUSD OFFICE - 14701 W RIVER RD	8866300000OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021		291.32
709	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	OMUHUNDRO WELL - WTP - TANK	9346182505OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021		325.18
710	DOMINION VIRGINIA POWER	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	MORRIS WELL / WTP - 41 EMERALD RD	9501772108OCT21	10/21/2021	11/12/2021		1,003.27
711	E.W. OWEN	LEASE/RENT	WELL RENT	11012021	11/1/2021	11/5/2021		150.00
712	MOJOHNS, INC.	PURCHASE OF SERVICES	FLUVANNA COUNTY WASTE WATER 10/1/21	141850	11/1/2021	11/12/2021		60.00
713	REPUBLIC SERVICES #410	BLDGS EQUIP REP & MAINT	FORK UNION SANITARY DISTRICT	0410-000730822	10/31/2021	11/12/2021		216.35
714	SCHNEIDER LABRATORIES INC	PURCHASE OF SERVICES	FUSD - WET CHEMISTRY ANALYSIS	444346	10/20/2021	11/12/2021		30.00
715	SYDNOR HYDRO, INC.	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	FUSD - OMOHUNDRO & MORRIS WELL	46238	9/30/2021	11/12/2021		43,139.20
716	USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	REDEMPTION OF INTEREST	MONTHLY DEBT PAYMENT	NOV-21	11/25/2021	11/25/2021		1,009.38
717	VA INFORMATION	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	VIRGINIA INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	T444479	10/30/2021	11/12/2021		86.62
718							Total:	\$46,753.56
719								
720								
721	Fund # - 510 ZION XR WATER & SEWER			505 FORK UNION SANITARY		Fund Total:		\$50,704.18
722	ZION XR W&S EXPENSES							
723	CENTRAL VA ELECTRIC COOP	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	WATER TANK - JAMES MADISON	203061-	10/28/2021	11/12/2021		320.39
724	CENTRAL VA ELECTRIC COOP	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	WWPS - JAMES MADISON HWY (ZXCR)	275904-015OCT21	10/28/2021	11/12/2021		395.00
725	CENTRAL VA ELECTRIC COOP	ELECTRICAL SERVICES	WWPS - RICHMOND PRISON BOOSTER	275904-017OCT21	10/28/2021	11/12/2021		469.68
726	PAYNE & HODOUS, LLC.	COUNTY ATTY LEGAL- REAL	LEGAL FEES	150446	11/1/2021	11/12/2021		1,541.00

	A	B	C	D	F	G	H	J
1	County of Fluvanna			From Date: 11/1/2021				
2	Accounts Payable List			To Date: 11/30/2021				
4	Vendor Name	Charge To	Description	Invoice No.	Invoice Date	Check Date	Check Amount	
727	PAYNE & HODOUS, LLC.	COUNTY ATTY LEGAL- REAL	LEGAL FEES	150446	11/1/2021	11/12/2021	5,329.50	
728							Total:	\$8,055.57
729								
730							510 ZION XR WATER & SEWER	Fund Total: \$8,055.57
731							Total Expenditures by Fund:	\$519,211.82

**FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA ITEM STAFF REPORT**

TAB L

MEETING DATE:	December 15, 2021				
AGENDA TITLE:	Second Amendment to VFW Tower Site Agreement				
MOTION(s):	I move the Board of Supervisors to approve the 2nd Amendment between Fluvanna County and National Communications Tower, inc for the adjustment in tower site location, and further authorize the County Administrator to execute the agreement subject to approval as to form by the County Attorney.				
STRATEGIC INITIATIVE?	Yes	No	If yes, list initiative(s):		
		x			
AGENDA CATEGORY:	Public Hearing	Action Matter	Presentation	Consent Agenda	Other
				x	
STAFF CONTACT(S):	Cyndi Toler, Purchasing Officer				
PRESENTER(S):	Cyndi Toler, Purchasing Officer				
RECOMMENDATION:	Approve				
TIMING:	Routine				
DISCUSSION:	When the equipment for our Radio system was being installed on the VFW Tower it was determined the location needed to be slightly changed as well as the addition of Ice Shields that had not been originally included in the agreement. Both of these items were corrected during installation. This amendment clearly states those as built changes with no monetary changes to the original agreement.				
FISCAL IMPACT:	NA				
POLICY IMPACT:	NA				
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:	NA				
ENCLOSURES:	2nd AMENDMENT TO VFW TOWER SITE AGREEMENT				
REVIEWS COMPLETED:	Legal	Finance	Purchasing	HR	Other
	x		x		

SECOND AMENDMENT TO TOWER SITE AGREEMENT
FOR COMMUNICATIONS TOWER LOCATED AT VFW SCOTTSVILLE POST #8169

THIS SECOND AMENDMENT TO TOWER SITE AGREEMENT (“Second Amendment”), is made this ____ day of _____, 2021 (hereinafter “Effective Date”) by and between National Communication Towers, LLC, a Virginia limited liability company (hereinafter referred to as “Landlord”), having its principal place of business at 5413 Patterson Avenue, Suite 200, Richmond, Virginia 23226 and the County of Fluvanna, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia, with a mailing address at 132 Main Street, Palmyra, VA 22963 (hereinafter referred to as “Tenant”).

WHEREAS, Landlord and Tenant entered into that Tower Site Agreement dated September 8, 2016 (“Tower Site Agreement”) which has been amended by that First Amendment dated February 16, 2017 (“First Amendment”), whereby Landlord leased to Tenant certain Premises, therein described, that are a portion of the Property located at 2977 West River Road, Scottsville, VA 24590. The Tower Site Agreement, as amended by the First Amendment, is referred to as the “Agreement”;

WHEREAS, Landlord and Tenant desire to amend the Agreement to modify the Equipment and location thereof to be installed on the tower facility, and *in their mutual interest*, wish to amend the Agreement as set forth below.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, Landlord and Tenant agree as follows:

1. Exhibit C. Page 6 of the First Amendment, being a page entitled “Exhibit C 1 – Tower Elevation Diagram 12-14-2016” of that Exhibit C-1 attached to the First Amendment (which replaces Exhibit C to the Tower Site Agreement), is hereby replaced with the attached Exhibit 1 entitled “Exhibit C 2 – Tower Elevation Diagram 2-14-2018 rev 11.23.21”. Landlord agrees that Tenant may install that ice shield shown in Exhibit 1 as part of the equipment. Every reference to Exhibit C in the Agreement, shall refer to that Exhibit C as modified by this Second Amendment.
2. Other Terms and Conditions Remain. In the event of any inconsistencies between the Agreement and this Second Amendment, the terms of this Second Amendment shall control. Except as expressly set forth in this Second Amendment, the Agreement otherwise is unmodified and remains in full force and effect and is hereby ratified by the parties. Each reference in the Agreement to itself shall be deemed also to refer to the Second Amendment.

[SIGNATURES TO FOLLOW]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have caused their properly authorized representatives to execute and seal this Second Amendment on the dates set forth below.

"LANDLORD"

National Communication Towers, LLC, a Virginia limited liability company

By: Elliott Harrigan (SEAL)

Printed Name: Elliott Harrigan Elliott Harrigan

Title: President

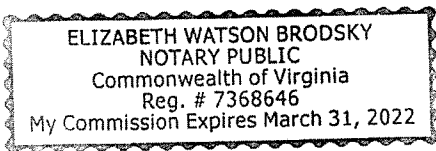
Date: 11.30.2021

LANDLORD ACKNOWLEDGMENT

STATE OF VIRGINIA)
) SS:
COUNTY/CITY OF Richmond)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 30th of November 2021, by Elliott Harrigan, the Manager/President of National Communication Towers, LLC, on behalf of the company.

Elizabeth Watson Brodsky
(Signature of Person Taking Acknowledgement)
Notary Public Elizabeth Watson Brodsky
(Title or Rank) (Printed Name)
7368646 3-31-2022
(Registration Number) (Commission Expiration Date)



"TENANT"

COUNTY OF FLUVANNA, A POLITICAL SUBDIVISION OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

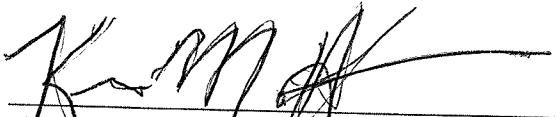
By: _____ (SEAL)

Printed Name: Eric M. Dahl

Its: County Administrator

Date: _____

Approved as to form:



Fluvanna County Attorney

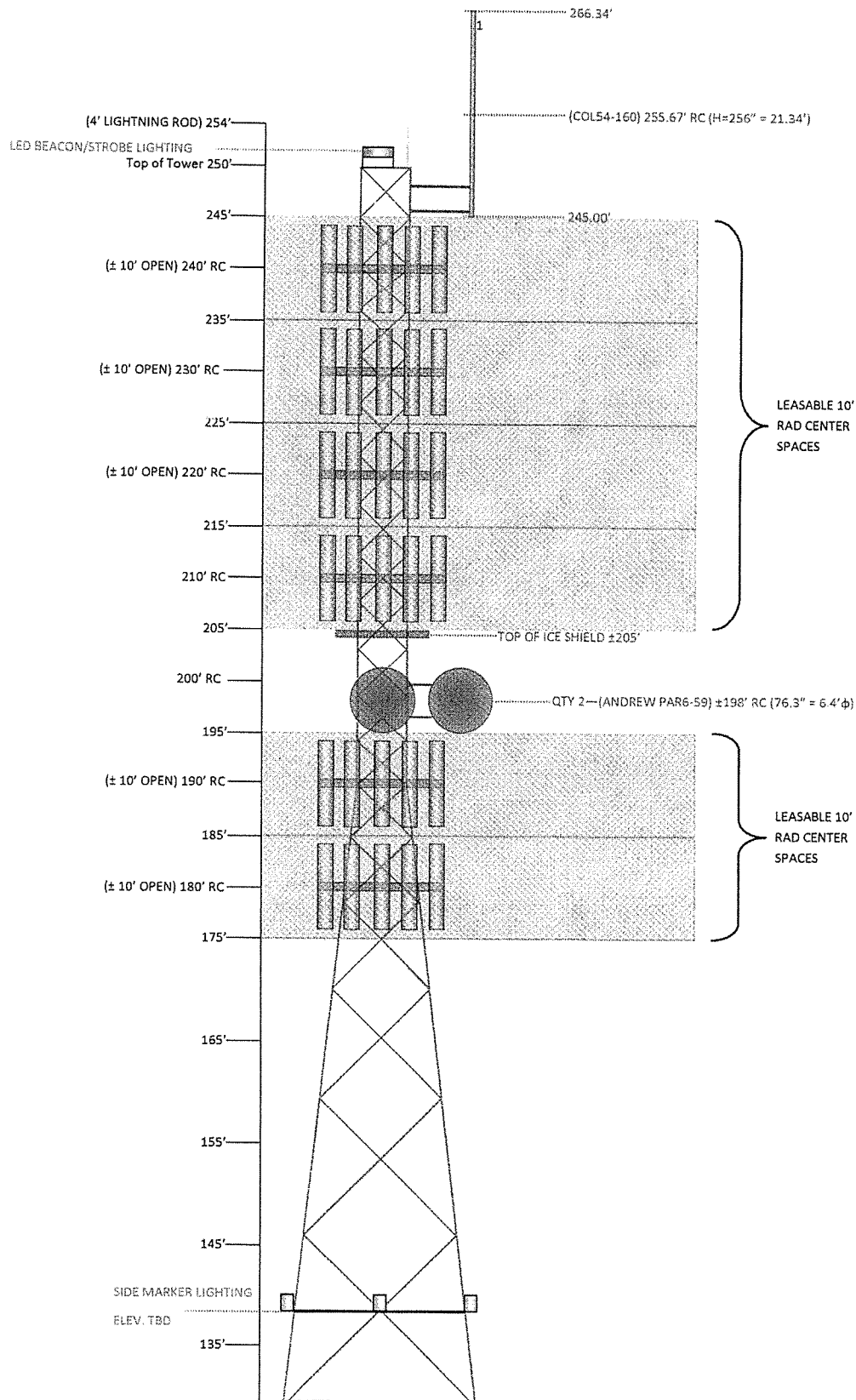
EXHIBIT C 2—TOWER ELEVATION DIAGRAM 2-14-2018 rev 11.23.21



VFW TOWER—250' SST + 4' ROD (254')

(4' Lightning Rod + FAA Lighting)

BREAK POINT = 130'



**FLUVANNA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
MEETING PACKAGE ATTACHMENTS**

Incl?	Item
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BOS Contingency Balance Report
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building Inspections Report
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Capital Reserve Balances Memo
<input type="checkbox"/>	CARES Fund Balance Memo
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fluvanna County Bank Balance and Investment Report
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unassigned Fund Balance Report
<input type="checkbox"/>	VDOT Monthly Report & 2020 Resurfacing List
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ARPA Fund Balance Memo
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	American Rescue Plan Act - Fact Sheet
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	American Rescue Plan Act - FAQs
<input type="checkbox"/>	

MEMORANDUM

Date: December 15, 2021
From: Tori Melton – Management Analyst
To: Board of Supervisors
Subject: FY22 BOS Contingency Balance

The FY22 BOS Contingency line balance is as follows:

Beginning Original Budget:	\$163,898
Less: Compensation Study – 11.17.21	-\$37,000
Less: Blue Ridge Cigarette Tax Board Startup Cost – 11.17.21	-\$17,218
Available:	\$109,680

BUILDING INSPECTIONS MONTHLY REPORT

County of Fluvanna

Building Official:	Period:
Andrew Wills	Nov-2021

Category	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTAL
BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED														
NEW - Single Family Detached (incl. Trades permits)	2017	3	2	16	6	4	10	6	5	14	5	7	13	91
	2018	8	3	15	11	13	17	13	10	8	8	6	9	121
	2019	8	10	14	9	12	9	10	14	13	2	11	7	119
	2020	12	13	22	14	8	18	19	17	15	20	22	11	191
	2021	15	9	19	20	16	22	15	11	8	22	12		169
NEW - Single Family Attached	2017	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	6	0	0	5	18
	2021	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
NEW - Mobil Homes	2017	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
	2018	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
	2020	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Additions and Alterations	2017	29	20	29	43	20	29	32	18	23	27	43	28	341
	2018	19	6	10	19	8	13	26	25	32	42	22	21	243
	2019	35	33	37	27	38	38	44	34	34	36	35	31	422
	2020	37	38	23	30	30	22	27	20	30	34	35	23	349
	2021	28	14	43	39	31	40	30	29	26	30	35	0	345
* Trade permits count not in .														
Accessory Buildings	2017	0	4	2	3	2	2	2	4	2	0	2	2	25
	2018	2	3	3	6	2	1	4	2	1	2	2	2	30
	2019	2	4	6	4	4	3	3	8	2	8	4	4	52
	2020	2	4	4	4	5	5	1	7	8	3	5	1	49
	2021	1	3	3	6	3	6	1	3	2	4	4	0	36
Swimming Pools	2017	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	4
	2018	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	9
	2019	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	10
	2020	0	1	3	3	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	15
	2021	0	0	7	1	5	2	3	4	1	0	1	0	24
Commercial/Industrial Build/Cell Towers	2017	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	9
	2018	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	2019	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	2020	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	7
	2021	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	5
TOTAL BUILDING PERMITS	2017	33	28	47	52	28	43	43	30	40	34	53	43	474
	2018	29	13	30	38	23	34	45	37	42	54	30	33	408
	2019	45	47	58	44	56	54	57	57	50	48	50	43	609
	2020	51	56	54	51	46	54	50	48	63	57	54	40	624
	2021	51	26	73	66	55	70	50	47	37	56	55	0	586
* Trade permits count not included as in previous years														
BUILDING VALUES FOR PERMITS ISSUED														
TOTAL BUILDING VALUES	2017	\$857,767	\$827,724	\$4,859,777	\$2,066,132	\$1,512,789	\$3,676,118	\$1,904,915	\$2,359,988	\$2,846,545	\$1,957,646	\$1,897,110	\$3,479,285	\$ 28,245,796
	2018	\$2,451,433	\$1,075,551	\$3,544,096	\$2,153,241	\$3,834,995	\$5,693,348	\$3,156,593	\$4,729,005	\$3,637,992	\$1,791,222	\$2,169,284	\$2,421,169	\$ 37,107,929
	2019	\$1,991,054	\$2,502,719	\$5,639,238	\$4,695,173	\$3,057,597	\$3,228,152	\$3,360,952	\$3,926,015	\$3,457,214	\$2,636,194	\$3,148,369	\$2,960,579	\$ 40,603,256
	2020	\$2,292,161	\$3,202,055	\$7,238,708	\$2,997,448	\$2,245,441	\$4,389,903	\$3,644,002	\$5,555,492	\$5,271,906	\$4,201,357	\$3,513,834	\$2,954,193	\$ 47,506,500
	2021	\$5,397,000	\$1,687,484	\$2,506,869	\$4,952,702	\$3,473,256	\$5,766,891	\$2,885,146	\$2,035,053	\$2,046,134	\$3,637,990	\$4,633,868	\$0	\$ 39,022,393

Category	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTAL
LAND DISTURBING PERMITS ISSUED														
LAND DISTURBING PERMITS	2017	3	2	17	7	7	9	6	6	15	8	7	14	101
	2018	10	4	16	13	11	17	13	7	9	6	7	8	121
	2019	8	12	16	9	14	10	12	14	13	2	11	8	129
	2020	11	10	26	13	8	24	13	19	20	19	13	16	192
	2021	22	10	18	20	18	22	16	11	4	23	13	0	177
INSPECTIONS COMPLETED														
TOTAL INSPECTIONS	2017	159	144	171	141	177	152	202	182	153	183	181	169	2,014
	2018	163	148	173	186	215	176	164	220	144	221	154	141	2,105
	2019	237	207	232	297	305	246	324	332	295	298	204	216	3,193
	2020	213	197	302	369	371	304	434	368	439	464	407	412	4,280
	2021	430	349	465	431	402	426	333	355	419	453	422	0	4,485
FEES COLLECTED														
Building Permits	2017	\$4,060	\$3,660	\$22,692	\$9,249	\$6,703	\$11,948	\$9,494	\$7,790	\$13,169	\$6,895	\$9,022	\$12,886	\$ 117,568
	2018	\$8,988	\$4,311	\$9,939	\$14,765	\$13,796	\$23,633	\$14,993	\$8,748	\$10,826	\$12,613	\$9,556	\$14,570	\$ 146,738
	2019	\$11,377	\$13,617	\$14,005	\$14,308	\$11,228	\$16,260	\$13,778	\$18,772	\$14,375	\$8,468	\$14,747	\$11,059	\$ 161,994
	2020	\$12,863	\$15,468	\$18,152	\$16,803	\$13,147	\$28,068	\$23,193	\$28,887	\$24,237	\$19,359	\$15,359	\$15,871	\$ 231,407
	2021	\$18,733	\$15,400	\$15,654	\$21,333	\$16,184	\$23,031	\$27,000	\$11,923	\$9,144	\$20,620	\$15,563	\$0	\$ 194,555
Land Disturbing Permits	2017	\$475	\$800	\$7,000	\$1,523	\$2,366	\$2,425	\$1,733	\$7,784	\$2,100	\$2,050	\$1,000	\$1,625	\$ 30,881
	2018	\$1,450	\$5,975	\$1,890	\$1,625	\$1,625	\$2,850	\$1,625	\$1,175	\$1,125	\$875	\$10,675	\$2,150	\$ 33,040
	2019	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$1,625	\$1,125	\$3,553	\$1,250	\$2,975	\$6,556	\$1,920	\$250	\$1,375	\$1,125	\$ 24,251
	2020	\$1,375	\$1,250	\$6,365	\$1,625	\$1,000	\$3,000	\$2,125	\$8,369	\$2,500	\$2,375	\$4,294	\$1,875	\$ 36,153
	2021	\$5,678	\$1,250	\$14,463	\$2,500	\$2,250	\$2,750	\$13,581	\$2,824	\$500	\$4,848	\$1,625	\$0	\$ 52,268
Zoning Permits/ Proffers	2017	\$400	\$1,000	\$2,400	\$950	\$1,500	\$1,800	\$1,245	\$1,250	\$1,600	\$1,050	\$1,250	\$1,550	\$ 15,995
	2018	\$1,400	\$800	\$1,750	\$1,600	\$1,400	\$2,200	\$2,050	\$1,400	\$1,050	\$1,400	\$700	\$1,400	\$ 17,150
	2019	\$1,200	\$1,800	\$2,200	\$1,550	\$2,050	\$1,350	\$1,950	\$2,300	\$1,700	\$1,150	\$1,450	\$1,400	\$ 20,100
	2020	\$1,650	\$1,600	\$3,000	\$1,700	\$1,550	\$3,050	\$2,350	\$2,300	\$2,900	\$2,850	\$1,600	\$1,700	\$ 26,250
	2021	\$2,150	\$1,150	\$3,650	\$2,950	\$2,650	\$3,400	\$2,450	\$1,850	\$1,300	\$2,900	\$1,900	\$0	\$ 26,350
TOTAL FEES	2017	\$4,835	\$5,460	\$32,092	\$11,722	\$10,569	\$16,173	\$12,472	\$16,824	\$16,869	\$9,995	\$11,272	\$16,061	\$ 164,444
	2018	\$11,838	\$11,086	\$13,579	\$17,990	\$16,821	\$28,683	\$18,668	\$11,323	\$13,001	\$14,888	\$20,931	\$18,120	\$ 196,928
	2019	\$13,577	\$16,917	\$17,830	\$16,983	\$16,831	\$18,860	\$18,703	\$27,628	\$17,995	\$9,868	\$15,028	\$13,584	\$ 203,804
	2020	\$15,888	\$18,318	\$27,517	\$20,128	\$15,697	\$34,118	\$27,668	\$39,556	\$29,637	\$24,584	\$24,584	\$19,446	\$ 293,810
	2021	\$26,561	\$17,800	\$33,767	\$26,783	\$21,084	\$29,181	\$43,031	\$15,148	\$10,944	\$28,368	\$19,088	\$0	\$ 271,755

MEMORANDUM

Date: December 15, 2021
From: Tori Melton – Management Analyst
To: Board of Supervisors
Subject: FY22 Capital Reserve Balances

The FY22 Capital Reserve account balances are as follows:

County Capital Reserve:

FY21 Carryover	\$387,085
FY22 Budget Allocation:	\$200,000
Total FY22 Budget:	\$587,085
Add: Closed CRM Project – 06/30/2021	\$155
Less: Courts Building Sally Port Door – 08.04.21	-\$7,185
Less: Courts Building Replacement of Leaking Water Lines 09.01.21	-17,418
Less: Pleasant Grove House HVAC Replacement 09.01.21	-6,975
Less: Bobcat Skid Steer Repairs 10.20.21	-6,443
FY22 Available:	\$549,219

Schools Capital Reserve:

FY21 Carryover	\$330,159
FY22 Budget Allocation:	\$200,000
Total FY22 Budget:	\$530,159
Add: Closed CRM Project – 06/30/2021	\$1,096
Less: FCHS HVAC Chiller Descaling and Cleaning 09.15.21	-27,700
Less: FMS Repair Leaking Flush Panels 11.03.21	-64,700

Less: Central and West Central Elementary Sidewalk Repair 11.03.21	-15,000
FY22 Available:	\$423,855

MEMORANDUM

Date: December 15, 2021
From: Tori Melton – Management Analyst
To: Board of Supervisors
Subject: Unassigned Fund Balance

*FY21 Year End (Unaudited) Unassigned Fund Balance:	\$7,615,939
Less: FY22 Sheriff's Office Recruitment, Retention, and Compression Wage Adjustment - 10.06.21	-240,000
Current (Unaudited) Unassigned Fund Balance:	\$7,375,939

*Audited FY21 Year End Unassigned Fund Balance will be available upon completion of the FY21 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

MEMORANDUM

Date: December 15, 2021
From: Tori Melton – Management Analyst
To: Board of Supervisors
Subject: ARPA Fund Balance

ARPA Fund Total Appropriation: \$5,296,878 – 50% received	\$2,648,439
Less: FUMA Wastewater Treatment Plant Evaluation 08.04.21	-\$39,870
Less: FUSD Morris and Omohundro Well Rehabilitation 09.01.21	-290,250
Less: Sheriff’s Office Hazard Pay One-Time Bonus 10.06.21	-48,443
Less: E911 – Hazard Pay One-Time Bonus 10.06.21	-16,995
Current ARPA Fund Balance	\$2,252,881

FACT SHEET: The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Will Deliver \$350 Billion for State, Local, Territorial, and Tribal Governments to Respond to the COVID-19 Emergency and Bring Back Jobs

May 10, 2021

Aid to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments will help turn the tide on the pandemic, address its economic fallout, and lay the foundation for a strong and equitable recovery

Today, the U.S. Department of the Treasury announced the launch of the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, established by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, to provide \$350 billion in emergency funding for eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments. Treasury also released details on how these funds can be used to respond to acute pandemic response needs, fill revenue shortfalls among these governments, and support the communities and populations hardest-hit by the COVID-19 crisis. With the launch of the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, eligible jurisdictions will be able to access this funding in the coming days to address these needs.

State, local, territorial, and Tribal governments have been on the frontlines of responding to the immense public health and economic needs created by this crisis – from standing up vaccination sites to supporting small businesses – even as these governments confronted revenue shortfalls during the downturn. As a result, these governments have endured unprecedented strains, forcing many to make untenable choices between laying off educators, firefighters, and other frontline workers or failing to provide other services that communities rely on. Faced with these challenges, state and local governments have cut over 1 million jobs since the beginning of the crisis. The experience of prior economic downturns has shown that budget pressures like these often result in prolonged fiscal austerity that can slow an economic recovery.

To support the immediate pandemic response, bring back jobs, and lay the groundwork for a strong and equitable recovery, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 established the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, designed to deliver \$350 billion to state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments to bolster their response to the COVID-19 emergency and its economic impacts. Today, Treasury is launching this much-needed relief to:

- Support urgent COVID-19 response efforts to continue to decrease spread of the virus and bring the pandemic under control;
- Replace lost public sector revenue to strengthen support for vital public services and help retain jobs;
- Support immediate economic stabilization for households and businesses; and,
- Address systemic public health and economic challenges that have contributed to the unequal impact of the pandemic on certain populations.

The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provide substantial flexibility for each jurisdiction to meet local needs—including support for households, small businesses, impacted industries, essential workers, and the communities hardest-hit by the crisis. These funds also deliver resources that recipients can invest in building, maintaining, or upgrading their water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure.

Starting today, eligible state, territorial, metropolitan city, county, and Tribal governments may request Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds through the Treasury Submission Portal. Concurrent with this program launch, Treasury has published an Interim Final Rule that implements the provisions of this program.

FUNDING AMOUNTS

The American Rescue Plan provides a total of \$350 billion in Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to help eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments meet their present needs and build the foundation for a strong recovery. Congress has allocated this funding to tens of thousands of jurisdictions. These allocations include:

Type	Amount (\$ billions)
States & District of Columbia	\$195.3
Counties	\$65.1
Metropolitan Cities	\$45.6
Tribal Governments	\$20.0
Territories	\$4.5
Non-Entitlement Units of Local Government	\$19.5

Treasury expects to distribute these funds directly to each state, territorial, metropolitan city, county, and Tribal government. Local governments that are classified as non-entitlement units will receive this funding through their applicable state government. Treasury expects to provide further guidance on distributions to non-entitlement units next week.

Local governments should expect to receive funds in two tranches, with 50% provided beginning in May 2021 and the balance delivered 12 months later. States that have experienced a net increase in the unemployment rate of more than 2 percentage points from February 2020 to the latest available data as of the date of certification will receive their full allocation of funds in a single payment; other states will receive funds in two equal tranches. Governments of U.S. territories will receive a single payment. Tribal governments will receive two payments, with the first payment available in May and the second payment, based on employment data, to be delivered in June 2021.

USES OF FUNDING

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provide eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments with a substantial infusion of resources to meet pandemic response needs and rebuild a stronger, more equitable economy as the country recovers. Within the categories of eligible uses, recipients have broad flexibility to decide how best to use this funding to meet the needs of their communities. Recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to:

- **Support public health expenditures**, by funding COVID-19 mitigation efforts, medical expenses, behavioral healthcare, and certain public health and safety staff;
- **Address negative economic impacts caused by the public health emergency**, including economic harms to workers, households, small businesses, impacted industries, and the public sector;
- **Replace lost public sector revenue**, using this funding to provide government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue experienced due to the pandemic;
- **Provide premium pay for essential workers**, offering additional support to those who have borne and will bear the greatest health risks because of their service in critical infrastructure sectors; and,
- **Invest in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure**, making necessary investments to improve access to clean drinking water, support vital wastewater and stormwater infrastructure, and to expand access to broadband internet.

Within these overall categories, Treasury's Interim Final Rule provides guidelines and principles for determining the types of programs and services that this funding can support, together with examples of allowable uses that recipients may consider. As described below, Treasury has also designed these provisions to take into consideration the disproportionate impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency on those hardest-hit by the pandemic.

1. Supporting the public health response

Mitigating the impact of COVID-19 continues to require an unprecedented public health response from state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments. Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provide resources to meet these needs through the provision of care for those impacted by the virus and through services that address disparities in public health that have been exacerbated by the pandemic. Recipients may use this funding to address a broad range of public health needs across COVID-19 mitigation, medical expenses, behavioral healthcare, and public health resources. Among other services, these funds can help support:

- **Services and programs to contain and mitigate the spread of COVID-19, including:**
 - ✓ Vaccination programs
 - ✓ Medical expenses
 - ✓ Testing
 - ✓ Contact tracing
 - ✓ Isolation or quarantine
 - ✓ PPE purchases
 - ✓ Support for vulnerable populations to access medical or public health services
 - ✓ Public health surveillance (e.g., monitoring for variants)
 - ✓ Enforcement of public health orders
 - ✓ Public communication efforts
 - ✓ Enhancement of healthcare capacity, including alternative care facilities
 - ✓ Support for prevention, mitigation, or other services in congregate living facilities and schools
 - ✓ Enhancement of public health data systems
 - ✓ Capital investments in public facilities to meet pandemic operational needs
 - ✓ Ventilation improvements in key settings like healthcare facilities

- **Services to address behavioral healthcare needs exacerbated by the pandemic, including:**
 - ✓ Mental health treatment
 - ✓ Substance misuse treatment
 - ✓ Other behavioral health services
 - ✓ Hotlines or warmlines
 - ✓ Crisis intervention
 - ✓ Services or outreach to promote access to health and social services
- **Payroll and covered benefits expenses** for public health, healthcare, human services, public safety and similar employees, to the extent that they work on the COVID-19 response. For public health and safety workers, recipients can use these funds to cover the full payroll and covered benefits costs for employees or operating units or divisions primarily dedicated to the COVID-19 response.

2. Addressing the negative economic impacts caused by the public health emergency

The COVID-19 public health emergency resulted in significant economic hardship for many Americans. As businesses closed, consumers stayed home, schools shifted to remote education, and travel declined precipitously, over 20 million jobs were lost between February and April 2020. Although many have since returned to work, as of April 2021, the economy remains more than 8 million jobs below its pre-pandemic peak, and more than 3 million workers have dropped out of the labor market altogether since February 2020.

To help alleviate the economic hardships caused by the pandemic, Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds enable eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments to provide a wide range of assistance to individuals and households, small businesses, and impacted industries, in addition to enabling governments to rehire public sector staff and rebuild capacity. Among these uses include:

- **Delivering assistance to workers and families**, including aid to unemployed workers and job training, as well as aid to households facing food, housing, or other financial insecurity. In addition, these funds can support survivor's benefits for family members of COVID-19 victims.
- **Supporting small businesses**, helping them to address financial challenges caused by the pandemic and to make investments in COVID-19 prevention and mitigation tactics, as well as to provide technical assistance. To achieve these goals, recipients may employ this funding to execute a broad array of loan, grant, in-kind assistance, and counseling programs to enable small businesses to rebound from the downturn.
- **Speeding the recovery of the tourism, travel, and hospitality sectors**, supporting industries that were particularly hard-hit by the COVID-19 emergency and are just now beginning to mend. Similarly impacted sectors within a local area are also eligible for support.
- **Rebuilding public sector capacity**, by rehiring public sector staff and replenishing unemployment insurance (UI) trust funds, in each case up to pre-pandemic levels. Recipients may also use this funding to build their internal capacity to successfully implement economic relief programs, with investments in data analysis, targeted outreach, technology infrastructure, and impact evaluations.

3. **Serving the hardest-hit communities and families**

While the pandemic has affected communities across the country, it has disproportionately impacted low-income families and communities of color and has exacerbated systemic health and economic inequities. Low-income and socially vulnerable communities have experienced the most severe health impacts. For example, counties with high poverty rates also have the highest rates of infections and deaths, with 223 deaths per 100,000 compared to the U.S. average of 175 deaths per 100,000.

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds allow for a broad range of uses to address the disproportionate public health and economic impacts of the crisis on the hardest-hit communities, populations, and households. Eligible services include:

- **Addressing health disparities and the social determinants of health**, through funding for community health workers, public benefits navigators, remediation of lead hazards, and community violence intervention programs;
- **Investments in housing and neighborhoods**, such as services to address individuals experiencing homelessness, affordable housing development, housing vouchers, and residential counseling and housing navigation assistance to facilitate moves to neighborhoods with high economic opportunity;
- **Addressing educational disparities** through new or expanded early learning services, providing additional resources to high-poverty school districts, and offering educational services like tutoring or afterschool programs as well as services to address social, emotional, and mental health needs; and,
- **Promoting healthy childhood environments**, including new or expanded high quality childcare, home visiting programs for families with young children, and enhanced services for child welfare-involved families and foster youth.

Governments may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to support these additional services if they are provided:

- within a Qualified Census Tract (a low-income area as designated by the Department of Housing and Urban Development);
- to families living in Qualified Census Tracts;
- by a Tribal government; or,
- to other populations, households, or geographic areas disproportionately impacted by the pandemic.

4. **Replacing lost public sector revenue**

State, local, territorial, and Tribal governments that are facing budget shortfalls may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to avoid cuts to government services. With these additional resources, recipients can continue to provide valuable public services and ensure that fiscal austerity measures do not hamper the broader economic recovery.

Many state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments have experienced significant budget shortfalls, which can yield a devastating impact on their respective communities. Faced with budget shortfalls and pandemic-related uncertainty, state and local governments cut staff in all 50 states. These budget shortfalls and staff cuts are particularly problematic at present, as these entities are on the front lines of battling the COVID-19 pandemic and helping citizens weather the economic downturn.

Recipients may use these funds to replace lost revenue. Treasury's Interim Final Rule establishes a methodology that each recipient can use to calculate its reduction in revenue. Specifically, recipients will compute the extent of their reduction in revenue by comparing their actual revenue to an alternative representing what could have been expected to occur in the absence of the pandemic. Analysis of this expected trend begins with the last full fiscal year prior to the public health emergency and projects forward at either (a) the recipient's average annual revenue growth over the three full fiscal years prior to the public health emergency or (b) 4.1%, the national average state and local revenue growth rate from 2015-18 (the latest available data).

For administrative convenience, Treasury's Interim Final Rule allows recipients to presume that any diminution in actual revenue relative to the expected trend is due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. Upon receiving Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, recipients may immediately calculate the reduction in revenue that occurred in 2020 and deploy funds to address any shortfall. Recipients will have the opportunity to re-calculate revenue loss at several points through the program, supporting those entities that experience a lagged impact of the crisis on revenues.

Importantly, once a shortfall in revenue is identified, recipients will have broad latitude to use this funding to support government services, up to this amount of lost revenue.

5. Providing premium pay for essential workers

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provide resources for eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments to recognize the heroic contributions of essential workers. Since the start of the public health emergency, essential workers have put their physical well-being at risk to meet the daily needs of their communities and to provide care for others.

Many of these essential workers have not received compensation for the heightened risks they have faced and continue to face. Recipients may use this funding to provide premium pay directly, or through grants to private employers, to a broad range of essential workers who must be physically present at their jobs including, among others:

- ✓ Staff at nursing homes, hospitals, and home-care settings
- ✓ Workers at farms, food production facilities, grocery stores, and restaurants
- ✓ Janitors and sanitation workers
- ✓ Public health and safety staff
- ✓ Truck drivers, transit staff, and warehouse workers
- ✓ Childcare workers, educators, and school staff
- ✓ Social service and human services staff

Treasury's Interim Final Rule emphasizes the need for recipients to prioritize premium pay for lower income workers. Premium pay that would increase a worker's total pay above 150% of the greater of the state or county average annual wage requires specific justification for how it responds to the needs of these workers.

In addition, employers are both permitted and encouraged to use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to offer retrospective premium pay, recognizing that many essential workers have not yet received additional compensation for work performed. Staff working for third-party contractors in eligible sectors are also eligible for premium pay.

6. Investing in water and sewer infrastructure

Recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to invest in necessary improvements to their water and sewer infrastructures, including projects that address the impacts of climate change.

Recipients may use this funding to invest in an array of drinking water infrastructure projects, such as building or upgrading facilities and transmission, distribution, and storage systems, including the replacement of lead service lines.

Recipients may also use this funding to invest in wastewater infrastructure projects, including constructing publicly-owned treatment infrastructure, managing and treating stormwater or subsurface drainage water, facilitating water reuse, and securing publicly-owned treatment works.

To help jurisdictions expedite their execution of these essential investments, Treasury's Interim Final Rule aligns types of eligible projects with the wide range of projects that can be supported by the Environmental Protection Agency's Clean Water State Revolving Fund and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. Recipients retain substantial flexibility to identify those water and sewer infrastructure investments that are of the highest priority for their own communities.

Treasury's Interim Final Rule also encourages recipients to ensure that water, sewer, and broadband projects use strong labor standards, including project labor agreements and community benefits agreements that offer wages at or above the prevailing rate and include local hire provisions.

7. Investing in broadband infrastructure

The pandemic has underscored the importance of access to universal, high-speed, reliable, and affordable broadband coverage. Over the past year, millions of Americans relied on the internet to participate in remote school, healthcare, and work.

Yet, by at least one measure, 30 million Americans live in areas where there is no broadband service or where existing services do not deliver minimally acceptable speeds. For millions of other Americans, the high cost of broadband access may place it out of reach. The American Rescue Plan aims to help remedy these shortfalls, providing recipients with flexibility to use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to invest in broadband infrastructure.

Recognizing the acute need in certain communities, Treasury's Interim Final Rule provides that investments in broadband be made in areas that are currently unserved or underserved—in other words, lacking a wireline connection that reliably delivers minimum speeds of 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload. Recipients are also encouraged to prioritize projects that achieve last-mile connections to households and businesses.

Using these funds, recipients generally should build broadband infrastructure with modern technologies in mind, specifically those projects that deliver services offering reliable 100 Mbps download and 100

Mbps upload speeds, unless impracticable due to topography, geography, or financial cost. In addition, recipients are encouraged to pursue fiber optic investments.

In view of the wide disparities in broadband access, assistance to households to support internet access or digital literacy is an eligible use to respond to the public health and negative economic impacts of the pandemic, as detailed above.

8. Ineligible Uses

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provide substantial resources to help eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments manage the public health and economic consequences of COVID-19. Recipients have considerable flexibility to use these funds to address the diverse needs of their communities.

To ensure that these funds are used for their intended purposes, the American Rescue Plan Act also specifies two ineligible uses of funds:

- **States and territories may not use this funding to directly or indirectly offset a reduction in net tax revenue due to a change in law from March 3, 2021 through the last day of the fiscal year in which the funds provided have been spent.** The American Rescue Plan ensures that funds needed to provide vital services and support public employees, small businesses, and families struggling to make it through the pandemic are not used to fund reductions in net tax revenue. Treasury's Interim Final Rule implements this requirement. If a state or territory cuts taxes, they must demonstrate how they paid for the tax cuts from sources other than Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Funds—by enacting policies to raise other sources of revenue, by cutting spending, or through higher revenue due to economic growth. If the funds provided have been used to offset tax cuts, the amount used for this purpose must be paid back to the Treasury.
- **No recipient may use this funding to make a deposit to a pension fund.** Treasury's Interim Final Rule defines a "deposit" as an extraordinary contribution to a pension fund for the purpose of reducing an accrued, unfunded liability. While pension deposits are prohibited, recipients may use funds for routine payroll contributions for employees whose wages and salaries are an eligible use of funds.

Treasury's Interim Final Rule identifies several other ineligible uses, including funding debt service, legal settlements or judgments, and deposits to rainy day funds or financial reserves. Further, general infrastructure spending is not covered as an eligible use outside of water, sewer, and broadband investments or above the amount allocated under the revenue loss provision. While the program offers broad flexibility to recipients to address local conditions, these restrictions will help ensure that funds are used to augment existing activities and address pressing needs.

Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

Frequently Asked Questions

AS OF JULY 19, 2021

This document contains answers to frequently asked questions regarding the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (CSFRF / CLFRF, or Fiscal Recovery Funds). Treasury will be updating this document periodically in response to questions received from stakeholders. Recipients and stakeholders should consult the [Interim Final Rule](#) for additional information.

- For overall information about the program, including information on requesting funding, please see <https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/coronavirus/assistance-for-state-local-and-tribal-governments>
- For general questions about CSFRF / CLFRF, please email SLFRP@treasury.gov
- Treasury is seeking comment on all aspects of the Interim Final Rule. Stakeholders are encouraged to submit comments electronically through the Federal eRulemaking Portal (<https://www.regulations.gov/document/TREAS-DO-2021-0008-0002>) on or before July 16, 2021. Please be advised that comments received will be part of the public record and subject to public disclosure. Do not disclose any information in your comment or supporting materials that you consider confidential or inappropriate for public disclosure.

Questions added 5/27/21: 1.5, 1.6, 2.13, 2.14, 2.15, 3.9, 4.5, 4.6, 10.3, 10.4 (noted with “[5/27]”)

Questions added 6/8/21: 2.16, 3.10, 3.11, 3.12, 4.7, 6.7, 8.2, 9.4, 9.5, 10.5 (noted with “[6/8]”)

Questions added 6/17/21: 6.8, 6.9, 6.10, 6.11 (noted with “[6/17]”)

Questions added 6/23/21: 1.7, 2.17, 2.18, 2.19, 2.20, 3.1 (appendix), 3.13, 4.8, 6.12 (noted with “[6/23]”)

Question added 6/24/21: 2.21 (noted with “[6/24]”)

Questions added 7/14/21: 1.8, 3.14, 3.15, 4.9, 4.10, 4.11, 4.12, 6.13, 6.14, 6.15, 6.16, 6.17, 10.3 updated (noted with “[7/14]”)

Answers to frequently asked questions on distribution of funds to non-entitlement units of local government (NEUs) can be found in this [FAQ supplement](#), which is regularly updated.

1. Eligibility and Allocations

1.1. Which governments are eligible for funds?

The following governments are eligible:

- States and the District of Columbia
- Territories
- Tribal governments
- Counties
- Metropolitan cities
- Non-entitlement units, or smaller local governments

1.2. Which governments receive funds directly from Treasury?

Treasury will distribute funds directly to each eligible state, territory, metropolitan city, county, or Tribal government. Smaller local governments that are classified as non-entitlement units will receive funds through their applicable state government.

1.3. Are special-purpose units of government eligible to receive funds?

Special-purpose units of local government will not receive funding allocations; however, a state, territory, local, or Tribal government may transfer funds to a special-purpose unit of government. Special-purpose districts perform specific functions in the community, such as fire, water, sewer or mosquito abatement districts.

1.4. How are funds being allocated to Tribal governments, and how will Tribal governments find out their allocation amounts?¹

\$20 billion of Fiscal Recovery Funds was reserved for Tribal governments. The American Rescue Plan Act specifies that \$1 billion will be allocated evenly to all eligible Tribal governments. The remaining \$19 billion will be distributed using an allocation methodology based on enrollment and employment.

There will be two payments to Tribal governments. Each Tribal government's first payment will include (i) an amount in respect of the \$1 billion allocation that is to be divided equally among eligible Tribal governments and (ii) each Tribal government's pro rata share of the Enrollment Allocation. Tribal governments will be notified of their allocation amount and delivery of payment 4-5 days after completing request for funds in the Treasury Submission Portal. The deadline to make the initial request for funds is June 21, 2021.

The second payment will include a Tribal government's pro rata share of the Employment Allocation. There is a \$1,000,000 minimum employment allocation for Tribal governments. In late-June, Tribal governments will receive an email notification to re-enter the Treasury Submission Portal to confirm or amend their 2019 employment numbers that were submitted to the Department of the Treasury for the CARES Act's Coronavirus Relief Fund. To receive an Employment Allocation, including the minimum employment allocation, Tribal governments must confirm employment numbers by July

¹ The answer to this question was updated on July 19, 2021.

23, 2021. Treasury will calculate employment allocations for those Tribal governments that confirmed or submitted amended employment numbers by the deadline. In August, Treasury will communicate to Tribal governments the amount of their portion of the Employment Allocation and the anticipated date for the second payment.

1.5. My county is a unit of general local government with population under 50,000. Will my county receive funds directly from Treasury? [5/27]

Yes. All counties that are units of general local government will receive funds directly from Treasury and should apply via the [online portal](#). The list of county allocations is available [here](#).

1.6. My local government expected to be classified as a non-entitlement unit. Instead, it was classified as a metropolitan city. Why? [5/27]

The American Rescue Plan Act defines, for purposes of the Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (CLFRF), metropolitan cities to include those that are currently metropolitan cities under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program but also those cities that relinquish or defer their status as a metropolitan city for purposes of the CDBG program. This would include, by way of example, cities that are principal cities of their metropolitan statistical area, even if their population is less than 50,000. In other words, a city that is eligible to be a metropolitan city under the CDBG program is eligible as a metropolitan city under the CLFRF, regardless of how that city has elected to participate in the CDBG program.

Unofficial allocation estimates produced by other organizations may have classified certain local governments as non-entitlement units of local government. However, based on the statutory definitions, some of these local governments should have been classified as metropolitan cities.

1.7. In order to receive and use Fiscal Recovery Funds, must a recipient government maintain a declaration of emergency relating to COVID-19? [6/23]

No. Neither the statute establishing the CSFRF/CLFRF nor the Interim Final Rule requires recipients to maintain a local declaration of emergency relating to COVID-19.

1.8. Can non-profit or private organizations receive funds? If so, how? [7/14]

Yes. Under section 602(c)(3) of the Social Security Act, a State, territory, or Tribal government may transfer funds to a “private nonprofit organization . . . , a Tribal organization . . . , a public benefit corporation involved in the transportation of passengers or cargo, or a special-purpose unit of State or local government.” Similarly, section 603(c)(3) authorizes a local government to transfer funds to the same entities (other than Tribal organizations). The Interim Final Rule clarifies that the lists of transferees in sections 602(c)(3) and 603(c)(3) are not exclusive, and recipients may transfer funds to constituent units of government or private entities beyond those

specified in the statute. A transferee receiving a transfer from a recipient under sections 602(c)(3) and 603(c)(3) will be considered to be a subrecipient and will be expected to comply with all subrecipient reporting requirements.

The ARPA does not authorize Treasury to provide CSFRF/CLFRF funds directly to non-profit or private organizations. Thus, non-profit or private organizations should seek funds from CSFRF/CLFRF recipient(s) in their jurisdiction (e.g., a State, local, territorial, or Tribal government).

2. Eligible Uses – Responding to the Public Health Emergency / Negative Economic Impacts

2.1. What types of COVID-19 response, mitigation, and prevention activities are eligible?

A broad range of services are needed to contain COVID-19 and are eligible uses, including vaccination programs; medical care; testing; contact tracing; support for isolation or quarantine; supports for vulnerable populations to access medical or public health services; public health surveillance (e.g., monitoring case trends, genomic sequencing for variants); enforcement of public health orders; public communication efforts; enhancement to health care capacity, including through alternative care facilities; purchases of personal protective equipment; support for prevention, mitigation, or other services in congregate living facilities (e.g., nursing homes, incarceration settings, homeless shelters, group living facilities) and other key settings like schools; ventilation improvements in congregate settings, health care settings, or other key locations; enhancement of public health data systems; and other public health responses. Capital investments in public facilities to meet pandemic operational needs are also eligible, such as physical plant improvements to public hospitals and health clinics or adaptations to public buildings to implement COVID-19 mitigation tactics.

2.2. If a use of funds was allowable under the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) to respond to the public health emergency, may recipients presume it is also allowable under CSFRF/CLFRF?

Generally, funding uses eligible under CRF as a response to the direct public health impacts of COVID-19 will continue to be eligible under CSFRF/CLFRF, with the following two exceptions: (1) the standard for eligibility of public health and safety payrolls has been updated; and (2) expenses related to the issuance of tax-anticipation notes are not an eligible funding use.

2.3. If a use of funds is not explicitly permitted in the Interim Final Rule as a response to the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts, does that mean it is prohibited?

The Interim Final Rule contains a non-exclusive list of programs or services that may be funded as responding to COVID-19 or the negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency, along with considerations for evaluating other potential uses of Fiscal Recovery Funds not explicitly listed. The Interim Final Rule also provides flexibility for recipients to use Fiscal Recovery Funds for programs or services that are not identified on these non-exclusive lists but which meet the objectives of section 602(c)(1)(A) or 603(c)(1)(A) by responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency with respect to COVID-19 or its negative economic impacts.

2.4. May recipients use funds to respond to the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts by replenishing state unemployment funds?

Consistent with the approach taken in the CRF, recipients may make deposits into the state account of the Unemployment Trust Fund up to the level needed to restore the pre-pandemic balances of such account as of January 27, 2020, or to pay back advances received for the payment of benefits between January 27, 2020 and the date when the Interim Final Rule is published in the Federal Register.

2.5. What types of services are eligible as responses to the negative economic impacts of the pandemic?

Eligible uses in this category include assistance to households; small businesses and non-profits; and aid to impacted industries.

Assistance to households includes, but is not limited to: food assistance; rent, mortgage, or utility assistance; counseling and legal aid to prevent eviction or homelessness; cash assistance; emergency assistance for burials, home repairs, weatherization, or other needs; internet access or digital literacy assistance; or job training to address negative economic or public health impacts experienced due to a worker's occupation or level of training.

Assistance to small business and non-profits includes, but is not limited to:

- loans or grants to mitigate financial hardship such as declines in revenues or impacts of periods of business closure, for example by supporting payroll and benefits costs, costs to retain employees, mortgage, rent, or utilities costs, and other operating costs;
- Loans, grants, or in-kind assistance to implement COVID-19 prevention or mitigation tactics, such as physical plant changes to enable social distancing, enhanced cleaning efforts, barriers or partitions, or COVID-19 vaccination, testing, or contact tracing programs; and
- Technical assistance, counseling, or other services to assist with business planning needs

2.6. May recipients use funds to respond to the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts by providing direct cash transfers to households?

Yes, provided the recipient considers whether, and the extent to which, the household has experienced a negative economic impact from the pandemic. Additionally, cash transfers must be reasonably proportional to the negative economic impact they are intended to address. Cash transfers grossly in excess of the amount needed to address the negative economic impact identified by the recipient would not be considered to be a response to the COVID-19 public health emergency or its negative impacts. In particular, when considering appropriate size of permissible cash transfers made in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency, state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments may consider and take guidance from the per person amounts previously provided by the federal government in response to the COVID crisis.

2.7. May funds be used to reimburse recipients for costs incurred by state and local governments in responding to the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts prior to passage of the American Rescue Plan?

Use of Fiscal Recovery Funds is generally forward looking. The Interim Final Rule permits funds to be used to cover costs incurred beginning on March 3, 2021.

2.8. May recipients use funds for general economic development or workforce development?

Generally, not. Recipients must demonstrate that funding uses directly address a negative economic impact of the COVID-19 public health emergency, including funds used for economic or workforce development. For example, job training for unemployed workers may be used to address negative economic impacts of the public health emergency and be eligible.

2.9. How can recipients use funds to assist the travel, tourism, and hospitality industries?

Aid provided to tourism, travel, and hospitality industries should respond to the negative economic impacts of the pandemic. For example, a recipient may provide aid to support safe reopening of businesses in the tourism, travel and hospitality industries and to districts that were closed during the COVID-19 public health emergency, as well as aid a planned expansion or upgrade of tourism, travel and hospitality facilities delayed due to the pandemic.

Tribal development districts are considered the commercial centers for tribal hospitality, gaming, tourism and entertainment industries.

2.10. May recipients use funds to assist impacted industries other than travel, tourism, and hospitality?

Yes, provided that recipients consider the extent of the impact in such industries as compared to tourism, travel, and hospitality, the industries enumerated in the statute. For example, nationwide the leisure and hospitality industry has experienced an

approximately 17 percent decline in employment and 24 percent decline in revenue, on net, due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. Recipients should also consider whether impacts were due to the COVID-19 pandemic, as opposed to longer-term economic or industrial trends unrelated to the pandemic.

Recipients should maintain records to support their assessment of how businesses or business districts receiving assistance were affected by the negative economic impacts of the pandemic and how the aid provided responds to these impacts.

2.11. How does the Interim Final Rule help address the disparate impact of COVID-19 on certain populations and geographies?

In recognition of the disproportionate impacts of the COVID-19 virus on health and economic outcomes in low-income and Native American communities, the Interim Final Rule identifies a broader range of services and programs that are considered to be in response to the public health emergency when provided in these communities. Specifically, Treasury will presume that certain types of services are eligible uses when provided in a Qualified Census Tract (QCT), to families living in QCTs, or when these services are provided by Tribal governments.

Recipients may also provide these services to other populations, households, or geographic areas disproportionately impacted by the pandemic. In identifying these disproportionately-impacted communities, recipients should be able to support their determination for how the pandemic disproportionately impacted the populations, households, or geographic areas to be served.

Eligible services include:

- Addressing health disparities and the social determinants of health, including: community health workers, public benefits navigators, remediation of lead paint or other lead hazards, and community violence intervention programs;
- Building stronger neighborhoods and communities, including: supportive housing and other services for individuals experiencing homelessness, development of affordable housing, and housing vouchers and assistance relocating to neighborhoods with higher levels of economic opportunity;
- Addressing educational disparities exacerbated by COVID-19, including: early learning services, increasing resources for high-poverty school districts, educational services like tutoring or afterschool programs, and supports for students' social, emotional, and mental health needs; and
- Promoting healthy childhood environments, including: child care, home visiting programs for families with young children, and enhanced services for child welfare-involved families and foster youth.

2.12. May recipients use funds to pay for vaccine incentive programs (e.g., cash or in-kind transfers, lottery programs, or other incentives for individuals who get vaccinated)?

Yes. Under the Interim Final Rule, recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency, including expenses related to COVID-19 vaccination programs. See 31 CFR 35.6(b)(1)(i). Programs that provide incentives reasonably expected to increase the number of people who choose to get vaccinated, or that motivate people to get vaccinated sooner than they otherwise would have, are an allowable use of funds so long as such costs are reasonably proportional to the expected public health benefit.

2.13. May recipients use funds to pay “back to work incentives” (e.g., cash payments for newly employed workers after a certain period of time on the job)? [5/27]

Yes. Under the Interim Final Rule, recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to provide assistance to unemployed workers. See 31 CFR 35.6(b)(4). This assistance can include job training or other efforts to accelerate rehiring and thus reduce unemployment, such as childcare assistance, assistance with transportation to and from a jobsite or interview, and incentives for newly employed workers.

2.14. The Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) included as an eligible use: "Payroll expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees whose services are substantially dedicated to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency." What has changed in CSFRF/CLFRF, and what type of documentation is required under CSFRF/CLFRF? [5/27]

Many of the expenses authorized under the Coronavirus Relief Fund are also eligible uses under the CSFRF/CLFRF. However, in the case of payroll expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees (hereafter, public health and safety staff), the CSFRF/CLFRF does differ from the CRF. This change reflects the differences between the ARPA and CARES Act and recognizes that the response to the COVID-19 public health emergency has changed and will continue to change over time. In particular, funds may be used for payroll and covered benefits expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees, including first responders, to the extent that the employee's time that is dedicated to responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

For administrative convenience, the recipient may consider a public health and safety employee to be entirely devoted to mitigating or responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency, and therefore fully covered, if the employee, or his or her operating unit or division, is primarily dedicated (e.g., more than half of the employee's time is dedicated) to responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Recipients may use presumptions for assessing whether an employee, division, or operating unit is primarily dedicated to COVID-19 response. The recipient should

maintain records to support its assessment, such as payroll records, attestations from supervisors or staff, or regular work product or correspondence demonstrating work on the COVID-19 response. Recipients need not routinely track staff hours. Recipients should periodically reassess their determinations.

2.15. What staff are included in “public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees”? Would this include, for example, 911 operators, morgue staff, medical examiner staff, or EMS staff? [5/27]

As discussed in the Interim Final Rule, funds may be used for payroll and covered benefits expenses for public safety, public health, health care, human services, and similar employees, for the portion of the employee’s time that is dedicated to responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Public safety employees would include police officers (including state police officers), sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, firefighters, emergency medical responders, correctional and detention officers, and those who directly support such employees such as dispatchers and supervisory personnel. Public health employees would include employees involved in providing medical and other health services to patients and supervisory personnel, including medical staff assigned to schools, prisons, and other such institutions, and other support services essential for patient care (e.g., laboratory technicians, medical examiner or morgue staff) as well as employees of public health departments directly engaged in matters related to public health and related supervisory personnel. Human services staff include employees providing or administering social services; public benefits; child welfare services; and child, elder, or family care, as well as others.

2.16. May recipients use funds to establish a public jobs program? [6/8]

Yes. The Interim Final Rule permits a broad range of services to unemployed or underemployed workers and other individuals that suffered negative economic impacts from the pandemic. That can include public jobs programs, subsidized employment, combined education and on-the-job training programs, or job training to accelerate rehiring or address negative economic or public health impacts experienced due to a worker’s occupation or level of training. The broad range of permitted services can also include other employment supports, such as childcare assistance or assistance with transportation to and from a jobsite or interview.

The Interim Final Rule includes as an eligible use re-hiring public sector staff up to the government’s level of pre-pandemic employment. “Public sector staff” would not include individuals participating in a job training or subsidized employment program administered by the recipient.

2.17. The Interim Final Rule states that “assistance or aid to individuals or businesses that did not experience a negative economic impact from the public health emergency would not be an eligible use under this category.” Are recipients

required to demonstrate that each individual or business experienced a negative economic impact for that individual or business to receive assistance? [6/23]

Not necessarily. The Interim Final Rule allows recipients to demonstrate a negative economic impact on a population or group and to provide assistance to households or businesses that fall within that population or group. In such cases, the recipient need only demonstrate that the household or business is within the population or group that experienced a negative economic impact.

For assistance to households, the Interim Final Rule states, “In assessing whether a household or population experienced economic harm as a result of the pandemic, a recipient may presume that a household or population that experienced unemployment or increased food or housing insecurity or is low- or moderate-income experienced negative economic impacts resulting from the pandemic.” This would allow, for example, an internet access assistance program for all low- or moderate-income households, but would not require the recipient to demonstrate or document that each individual low- or moderate income household experienced a negative economic impact from the COVID-19 public health emergency apart from being low- or moderate income.

For assistance to small businesses, the Interim Final Rule states that assistance may be provided to small businesses, including loans, grants, in-kind assistance, technical assistance or other services, to respond to the negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency. In providing assistance to small businesses, recipients must design a program that responds to the negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency, including by identifying how the program addresses the identified need or impact faced by small businesses. This can include assistance to adopt safer operating procedures, weather periods of closure, or mitigate financial hardship resulting from the COVID-19 public health emergency.

As part of program design and to ensure that the program responds to the identified need, recipients may consider additional criteria to target assistance to businesses in need, including to small businesses. Assistance may be targeted to businesses facing financial insecurity, with substantial declines in gross receipts (e.g., comparable to measures used to assess eligibility for the Paycheck Protection Program), or facing other economic harm due to the pandemic, as well as businesses with less capacity to weather financial hardship, such as the smallest businesses, those with less access to credit, or those serving disadvantaged communities. For example, a recipient could find based on local data or research that the smallest businesses faced sharply increased risk of bankruptcy and develop a program to respond; such a program would only need to document a population or group-level negative economic impact, and eligibility criteria to limit access to the program to that population or group (in this case, the smallest businesses).

In addition, recognizing the disproportionate impact of the pandemic on disadvantaged communities, the Interim Final Rule also identifies a set of services that are presumptively eligible when provided in a Qualified Census Tract (QCT); to families and individuals living in QCTs; to other populations, households, or geographic areas

identified by the recipient as disproportionately impacted by the pandemic; or when these services are provided by Tribal governments. For more information on the set of presumptively eligible services, see the Interim Final Rule section on *Building Stronger Communities through Investments in Housing and Neighborhoods* and FAQ 2.11.

2.18. Would investments in improving outdoor spaces (e.g. parks) be an eligible use of funds as a response to the public health emergency and/or its negative economic impacts? [6/23]

There are multiple ways that investments in improving outdoor spaces could qualify as eligible uses; several are highlighted below, though there may be other ways that a specific investment in outdoor spaces would meet eligible use criteria.

First, in recognition of the disproportionate negative economic impacts on certain communities and populations, the Interim Final Rule identifies certain types of services that are eligible uses when provided in a Qualified Census Tract (QCT), to families and individuals living in QCTs, or when these services are provided by Tribal governments. Recipients may also provide these services to other populations, households, or geographic areas disproportionately impacted by the pandemic.

These programs and services include services designed to build stronger neighborhoods and communities and to address health disparities and the social determinants of health. The Interim Final Rule provides a non-exhaustive list of eligible services to respond to the needs of communities disproportionately impacted by the pandemic, and recipients may identify other uses of funds that do so, consistent with the Rule’s framework. For example, investments in parks, public plazas, and other public outdoor recreation spaces may be responsive to the needs of disproportionately impacted communities by promoting healthier living environments and outdoor recreation and socialization to mitigate the spread of COVID-19.

Second, recipients may provide assistance to small businesses in all communities. Assistance to small businesses could include support to enhance outdoor spaces for COVID-19 mitigation (e.g., restaurant patios) or to improve the built environment of the neighborhood (e.g., façade improvements).

Third, many governments saw significantly increased use of parks during the pandemic that resulted in damage or increased maintenance needs. The Interim Final Rule recognizes that “decrease[s to] a state or local government’s ability to effectively administer services” can constitute a negative economic impact of the pandemic.

2.19. Would expenses to address a COVID-related backlog in court cases be an eligible use of funds as a response to the public health emergency? [6/23]

The Interim Final Rule recognizes that “decrease[s to] a state or local government’s ability to effectively administer services,” such as cuts to public sector staffing levels, can constitute a negative economic impact of the pandemic. During the COVID-19 public

health emergency, many courts were unable to operate safely during the pandemic and, as a result, now face significant backlogs. Court backlogs resulting from inability of courts to safely operate during the COVID-19 pandemic decreased the government's ability to administer services. Therefore, steps to reduce these backlogs, such as implementing COVID-19 safety measures to facilitate court operations, hiring additional court staff or attorneys to increase speed of case resolution, and other expenses to expedite case resolution are eligible uses.

2.20. Can funds be used to assist small business startups as a response to the negative economic impact of COVID-19? [6/23]

As discussed in the Interim Final Rule, recipients may provide assistance to small businesses that responds to the negative economic impacts of COVID-19. The Interim Final Rule provides a non-exclusive list of potential assistance mechanisms, as well as considerations for ensuring that such assistance is responsive to the negative economic impacts of COVID-19.

Treasury acknowledges a range of potential circumstances in which assisting small business startups could be responsive to the negative economic impacts of COVID-19, including for small businesses and individuals seeking to start small businesses after the start of the COVID-19 public health emergency. For example:

- A recipient could assist small business startups with additional costs associated with COVID-19 mitigation tactics (e.g., barriers or partitions; enhanced cleaning; or physical plant changes to enable greater use of outdoor space).
- A recipient could identify and respond to a negative economic impact of COVID-19 on new small business startups; for example, if it could be shown that small business startups in a locality were facing greater difficulty accessing credit than prior to the pandemic, faced increased costs to starting the business due to the pandemic, or that the small business had lost expected startup capital due to the pandemic.
- The Interim Final Rule also discusses eligible uses that provide support for individuals who have experienced a negative economic impact from the COVID-19 public health emergency, including uses that provide job training for unemployed individuals. These initiatives also may support small business startups and individuals seeking to start small businesses.

2.21. Can funds be used for eviction prevention efforts or housing stability services? [6/24]

Yes. Responses to the negative economic impacts of the pandemic include “rent, mortgage, or utility assistance [and] counseling and legal aid to prevent eviction or homelessness.” This includes housing stability services that enable eligible households to maintain or obtain housing, such as housing counseling, fair housing counseling, case management related to housing stability, outreach to households at risk of eviction or promotion of housing support programs, housing related services for survivors of

domestic abuse or human trafficking, and specialized services for individuals with disabilities or seniors that supports their ability to access or maintain housing.

This also includes legal aid such as legal services or attorney's fees related to eviction proceedings and maintaining housing stability, court-based eviction prevention or eviction diversion programs, and other legal services that help households maintain or obtain housing.

Recipients may transfer funds to, or execute grants or contracts with, court systems, non-profits, and a wide range of other organizations to implement these strategies.

3. Eligible Uses – Revenue Loss

3.1. How is revenue defined for the purpose of this provision? [appendix added 6/23]

The Interim Final Rule adopts a definition of “General Revenue” that is based on, but not identical, to the Census Bureau’s concept of “General Revenue from Own Sources” in the Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances.

General Revenue includes revenue from taxes, current charges, and miscellaneous general revenue. It excludes refunds and other correcting transactions, proceeds from issuance of debt or the sale of investments, agency or private trust transactions, and revenue generated by utilities and insurance trusts. General revenue also includes intergovernmental transfers between state and local governments, but excludes intergovernmental transfers from the Federal government, including Federal transfers made via a state to a locality pursuant to the CRF or the Fiscal Recovery Funds.

Tribal governments may include all revenue from Tribal enterprises and gaming operations in the definition of General Revenue.

Please see the appendix for a diagram of the Interim Final Rule’s definition of General Revenue within the Census Bureau’s revenue classification structure.

3.2. Will revenue be calculated on an entity-wide basis or on a source-by-source basis (e.g. property tax, income tax, sales tax, etc.)?

Recipients should calculate revenue on an entity-wide basis. This approach minimizes the administrative burden for recipients, provides for greater consistency across recipients, and presents a more accurate representation of the net impact of the COVID-19 public health emergency on a recipient’s revenue, rather than relying on financial reporting prepared by each recipient, which vary in methodology used and which generally aggregates revenue by purpose rather than by source.

3.3. Does the definition of revenue include outside concessions that contract with a state or local government?

Recipients should classify revenue sources as they would if responding to the U.S. Census Bureau's Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances. According to the Census Bureau's [Government Finance and Employment Classification manual](#), the following is an example of current charges that would be included in a state or local government's general revenue from own sources: "Gross revenue of facilities operated by a government (swimming pools, recreational marinas and piers, golf courses, skating rinks, museums, zoos, etc.); auxiliary facilities in public recreation areas (camping areas, refreshment stands, gift shops, etc.); lease or use fees from stadiums, auditoriums, and community and convention centers; and rentals from concessions at such facilities."

3.4. What is the time period for estimating revenue loss? Will revenue losses experienced prior to the passage of the Act be considered?

Recipients are permitted to calculate the extent of reduction in revenue as of four points in time: December 31, 2020; December 31, 2021; December 31, 2022; and December 31, 2023. This approach recognizes that some recipients may experience lagged effects of the pandemic on revenues.

Upon receiving Fiscal Recovery Fund payments, recipients may immediately calculate revenue loss for the period ending December 31, 2020.

3.5. What is the formula for calculating the reduction in revenue?

A reduction in a recipient's General Revenue equals:

$$\text{Max} \{ [\text{Base Year Revenue} * (1 + \text{Growth Adjustment})^{\left(\frac{n_t}{12}\right)}] - \text{Actual General Revenue}_t ; 0 \}$$

Where:

Base Year Revenue is General Revenue collected in the most recent full fiscal year prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Growth Adjustment is equal to the greater of 4.1 percent (or 0.041) and the recipient's average annual revenue growth over the three full fiscal years prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

n equals the number of months elapsed from the end of the base year to the calculation date.

Actual General Revenue is a recipient's actual general revenue collected during 12-month period ending on each calculation date.

Subscript *t* denotes the calculation date.

3.6. Are recipients expected to demonstrate that reduction in revenue is due to the COVID-19 public health emergency?

In the Interim Final Rule, any diminution in actual revenue calculated using the formula above would be presumed to have been “due to” the COVID-19 public health emergency. This presumption is made for administrative ease and in recognition of the broad-based economic damage that the pandemic has wrought.

3.7. May recipients use pre-pandemic projections as a basis to estimate the reduction in revenue?

No. Treasury is disallowing the use of projections to ensure consistency and comparability across recipients and to streamline verification. However, in estimating the revenue shortfall using the formula above, recipients may incorporate their average annual revenue growth rate in the three full fiscal years prior to the public health emergency.

3.8. Once a recipient has identified a reduction in revenue, are there any restrictions on how recipients use funds up to the amount of the reduction?

The Interim Final Rule gives recipients broad latitude to use funds for the provision of government services to the extent of reduction in revenue. Government services can include, but are not limited to, maintenance of infrastructure or pay-go spending for building new infrastructure, including roads; modernization of cybersecurity, including hardware, software, and protection of critical infrastructure; health services; environmental remediation; school or educational services; and the provision of police, fire, and other public safety services.

However, paying interest or principal on outstanding debt, replenishing rainy day or other reserve funds, or paying settlements or judgments would not be considered provision of a government service, since these uses of funds do not entail direct provision of services to citizens. This restriction on paying interest or principal on any outstanding debt instrument, includes, for example, short-term revenue or tax anticipation notes, or paying fees or issuance costs associated with the issuance of new debt. In addition, the overarching restrictions on all program funds (e.g., restriction on pension deposits, restriction on using funds for non-federal match where barred by regulation or statute) would apply.

3.9. How do I know if a certain type of revenue should be counted for the purpose of computing revenue loss? [5/27]

As discussed in FAQ #3.1, the Interim Final Rule adopts a definition of “General Revenue” that is based on, but not identical, to the Census Bureau’s concept of “General Revenue from Own Sources” in the Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances.

Recipients should refer to the definition of “General Revenue” included in the Interim Final Rule. See 31 CFR 35.3. If a recipient is unsure whether a particular revenue source is included in the Interim Final Rule’s definition of “General Revenue,” the recipient may consider the classification and instructions used to complete the Census Bureau’s Annual Survey.

For example, parking fees would be classified as a Current Charge for the purpose of the Census Bureau’s Annual Survey, and the Interim Final Rule’s concept of “General Revenue” includes all Current Charges. Therefore, parking fees would be included in the Interim Final Rule’s concept of “General Revenue.”

The Census Bureau’s Government Finance and Employment Classification manual is available [here](#).

3.10. In calculating revenue loss, are recipients required to use audited financials? [6/8]

Where audited data is not available, recipients are not required to obtain audited data. Treasury expects all information submitted to be complete and accurate. See 31 CFR 35.4(c).

3.11. In calculating revenue loss, should recipients use their own data, or Census data? [6/8]

Recipients should use their own data sources to calculate general revenue, and do not need to rely on published revenue data from the Census Bureau. Treasury acknowledges that due to differences in timing, data sources, and definitions, recipients’ self-reported general revenue figures may differ somewhat from those published by the Census Bureau.

3.12. Should recipients calculate revenue loss on a cash basis or an accrual basis? [6/8]

Recipients may provide data on a cash, accrual, or modified accrual basis, provided that recipients are consistent in their choice of methodology throughout the covered period and until reporting is no longer required.

3.13. In identifying intergovernmental revenue for the purpose of calculating General Revenue, should recipients exclude all federal funding, or just federal funding related to the COVID-19 response? How should local governments treat federal funds that are passed through states or other entities, or federal funds that are intermingled with other funds? [6/23]

In calculating General Revenue, recipients should exclude all intergovernmental transfers from the federal government. This includes, but is not limited to, federal transfers made via a state to a locality pursuant to the Coronavirus Relief Fund or Fiscal Recovery Funds. To the extent federal funds are passed through states or other entities or intermingled with other funds, recipients should attempt to identify and exclude the

federal portion of those funds from the calculation of General Revenue on a best-efforts basis.

3.14. What entities constitute a government for the purpose of calculating revenue loss? [7/14]

In determining whether a particular entity is part of a recipient's government for purposes of measuring a recipient's government revenue, recipients should identify all the entities included in their government and the general revenue attributable to these entities on a best-efforts basis. Recipients are encouraged to consider how their administrative structure is organized under state and local statutes. In cases in which the autonomy of certain authorities, commissions, boards, districts, or other entities is not readily distinguishable from the recipient's government, recipients may adopt the Census Bureau's criteria for judging whether an entity is independent from, or a constituent of, a given government. For an entity to be independent, it generally meets all four of the following conditions:

- The entity is an organized entity and possesses corporate powers, such as perpetual succession, the right to sue and be sued, having a name, the ability to make contracts, and the ability to acquire and dispose of property.
- The entity has governmental character, meaning that it provides public services, or wields authority through a popularly elected governing body or officers appointed by public officials. A high degree of responsibility to the public, demonstrated by public reporting requirements or by accessibility of records for public inspection, also evidences governmental character.
- The entity has substantial fiscal independence, meaning it can determine its budget without review and modification by other governments. For instance, the entity can determine its own taxes, charges, and debt issuance without another government's supervision.
- The entity has substantial administrative independence, meaning it has a popularly elected governing body, or has a governing body representing two or more governments, or, in the event its governing body is appointed by another government, the entity performs functions that are essentially different from those of, and are not subject to specification by, its creating government.

If an entity does not meet all four of these conditions, a recipient may classify the entity as part of the recipient's government and assign the portion of General Revenue that corresponds to the entity.

To further assist recipients in applying the forgoing criteria, recipients may refer to the Census Bureau's [*Individual State Descriptions: 2017 Census of Governments*](#) publication, which lists specific entities and classes of entities classified as either independent (defined by Census as "special purpose governments") or constituent (defined by Census as "dependent agencies") on a state-by-state basis. Recipients should note that the Census Bureau's lists are not exhaustive and that Census classifications are based on an analysis of state and local statutes as of 2017 and subject to the Census Bureau's judgement. Though not included in the Census Bureau's publication, state

colleges and universities are generally classified as dependent agencies of state governments by the Census Bureau.

If an entity is determined to be part of the recipient's government, the recipient must also determine whether the entity's revenue is covered by the Interim Final Rule's definition of "general revenue." For example, some cash flows may be outside the definition of "general revenue." In addition, note that the definition of general revenue includes Tribal enterprises in the case of Tribal governments. Refer to FAQ 3.1 (and the Appendix) for the components included in General Revenue.

3.15. The Interim Final Rule's definition of General Revenue excludes revenue generated by utilities. Can you please clarify the definition of utility revenue? [7/14]

As noted in FAQs 3.1 and 3.9, the Interim Final Rule adopts a definition of "general revenue" that is based on, but not identical to, the Census Bureau's concept of "General Revenue from Own Sources" in the Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances. Recipients should refer to the definition of "general revenue" included in the Interim Final Rule. See 31 CFR 35.3. If a recipient is unsure whether a particular revenue source is included in the Interim Final Rule's definition of "general revenue," the recipient may consider the classification and instructions used to complete the Census Bureau's Annual Survey.

According to the Census Bureau's [Government Finance and Employment Classification manual](#), utility revenue is defined as "[g]ross receipts from sale of utility commodities or services to the public or other governments by publicly-owned and controlled utilities." This includes revenue from operations of publicly-owned and controlled water supply systems, electric power systems, gas supply systems, and public mass transit systems (see pages 4-45 and 4-46 of the manual for more detail).

Except for these four types of utilities, revenues from all commercial-type activities of a recipient's government (e.g., airports, educational institutions, lotteries, public hospitals, public housing, parking facilities, port facilities, sewer or solid waste systems, and toll roads and bridges) are covered by the Interim Final Rule's definition of "general revenue." If a recipient is unsure whether a particular entity performing one of these commercial-type activities can be considered part of the recipient's government, please see FAQ 3.14.

4. Eligible Uses – General

4.1. May recipients use funds to replenish a budget stabilization fund, rainy day fund, or similar reserve account?

No. Funds made available to respond to the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts are intended to help meet pandemic response needs and provide immediate stabilization for households and businesses. Contributions to rainy day funds

and similar reserves funds would not address these needs or respond to the COVID-19 public health emergency, but would rather be savings for future spending needs. Similarly, funds made available for the provision of governmental services (to the extent of reduction in revenue) are intended to support direct provision of services to citizens. Contributions to rainy day funds are not considered provision of government services, since such expenses do not directly relate to the provision of government services.

4.2. May recipients use funds to invest in infrastructure other than water, sewer, and broadband projects (e.g. roads, public facilities)?

Under 602(c)(1)(C) or 603(c)(1)(C), recipients may use funds for maintenance of infrastructure or pay-go spending for building of new infrastructure as part of the general provision of government services, to the extent of the estimated reduction in revenue due to the public health emergency.

Under 602(c)(1)(A) or 603(c)(1)(A), a general infrastructure project typically would not be considered a response to the public health emergency and its negative economic impacts unless the project responds to a specific pandemic-related public health need (e.g., investments in facilities for the delivery of vaccines) or a specific negative economic impact of the pandemic (e.g., affordable housing in a Qualified Census Tract).

4.3. May recipients use funds to pay interest or principal on outstanding debt?

No. Expenses related to financing, including servicing or redeeming notes, would not address the needs of pandemic response or its negative economic impacts. Such expenses would also not be considered provision of government services, as these financing expenses do not directly provide services or aid to citizens.

This applies to paying interest or principal on any outstanding debt instrument, including, for example, short-term revenue or tax anticipation notes, or paying fees or issuance costs associated with the issuance of new debt.

4.4. May recipients use funds to satisfy nonfederal matching requirements under the Stafford Act? May recipients use funds to satisfy nonfederal matching requirements generally?

Fiscal Recovery Funds are subject to pre-existing limitations in other federal statutes and regulations and may not be used as non-federal match for other Federal programs whose statute or regulations bar the use of Federal funds to meet matching requirements. For example, expenses for the state share of Medicaid are not an eligible use. For information on FEMA programs, please [see here](#).

4.5. Are governments required to submit proposed expenditures to Treasury for approval? [5/27]

No. Recipients are not required to submit planned expenditures for prior approval by Treasury. Recipients are subject to the requirements and guidelines for eligible uses contained in the Interim Final Rule.

4.6. How do I know if a specific use is eligible? [5/27]

Fiscal Recovery Funds must be used in one of the four eligible use categories specified in the American Rescue Plan Act and implemented in the Interim Final Rule:

- a) To respond to the public health emergency or its negative economic impacts, including assistance to households, small businesses, and nonprofits, or aid to impacted industries such as tourism, travel, and hospitality;
- b) To respond to workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency by providing premium pay to eligible workers;
- c) For the provision of government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue due to the COVID-19 public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year prior to the emergency; and
- d) To make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure.

Recipients should consult Section II of the Interim Final Rule for additional information on eligible uses. For recipients evaluating potential uses under (a), the Interim Final Rule contains a non-exclusive list of programs or services that may be funded as responding to COVID-19 or the negative economic impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency, along with considerations for evaluating other potential uses of Fiscal Recovery Funds not explicitly listed. See Section II of the Interim Final Rule for additional discussion.

For recipients evaluating potential uses under (c), the Interim Final Rule gives recipients broad latitude to use funds for the provision of government services to the extent of reduction in revenue. See FAQ #3.8 for additional discussion.

For recipients evaluating potential uses under (b) and (d), see Sections 5 and 6.

4.7. Do restrictions on using Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to cover costs incurred beginning on March 3, 2021 apply to costs incurred by the recipient (e.g., a State, local, territorial, or Tribal government) or to costs incurred by households, businesses, and individuals benefiting from assistance provided using Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds? [6/8]

The Interim Final Rule permits funds to be used to cover costs incurred beginning on March 3, 2021. This limitation applies to costs incurred by the recipient (i.e., the state, local, territorial, or Tribal government receiving funds). However, recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to provide assistance to households, businesses, and individuals within the eligible use categories described in the Interim

Final Rule for economic harms experienced by those households, businesses, and individuals prior to March 3, 2021. For example,

- Public Health/Negative Economic Impacts – Recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to provide assistance to households – such as rent, mortgage, or utility assistance – for economic harms experienced or costs incurred by the household prior to March 3, 2021 (e.g., rental arrears from preceding months), provided that the cost of providing assistance to the household was not incurred by the recipient prior to March 3, 2021.
- Premium Pay – Recipients may provide premium pay retrospectively for work performed at any time since the start of the COVID-19 public health emergency. Such premium pay must be “in addition to” wages and remuneration already received and the obligation to provide such pay must not have been incurred by the recipient prior to March 3, 2021.
- Revenue Loss – The Interim Final Rule gives recipients broad latitude to use funds for the provision of government services to the extent of reduction in revenue. The calculation of lost revenue begins with the recipient’s revenue in the last full fiscal year prior to the COVID-19 public health emergency and includes the 12-month period ending December 31, 2020. However, use of funds for government services must be forward looking for costs incurred by the recipient after March 3, 2021.
- Investments in Water, Sewer, and Broadband – Recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to make necessary investments in water, sewer, and broadband. See FAQ Section 6. Recipients may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to cover costs incurred for eligible projects planned or started prior to March 3, 2021, provided that the project costs covered by the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds were incurred after March 3, 2021.

4.8. How can I use CSFRF/CLFRF funds to prevent and respond to crime, and support public safety in my community? [6/23]

Under Treasury’s Interim Final Rule, there are many ways in which the State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (“Funds”) under the American Rescue Plan Act can support communities working to reduce and respond to increased violence due to the pandemic. Among the eligible uses of the Funds are restoring of public sector staff to their pre-pandemic levels and responses to the public health crisis and negative economic impacts resulting from the pandemic. The Interim Final Rule provides several ways for recipients to “respond to” this pandemic-related gun violence, ranging from community violence intervention programs to mental health services to hiring of public safety personnel.

Below are some examples of how Fiscal Recovery Funds can be used to address public safety:

- In all communities, recipients may use resources to rehire police officers and other public servants to restore law enforcement and courts to their pre-pandemic levels.

Additionally, Funds can be used for expenses to address COVID-related court backlogs, including hiring above pre-pandemic levels, as a response to the public health emergency. See FAQ 2.19.

- In communities where an increase in violence or increased difficulty in accessing or providing services to respond to or mitigate the effects of violence, is a result of the pandemic they may use funds to address that harm. This spending may include:
 - Hiring law enforcement officials – even above pre-pandemic levels – or paying overtime where the funds are directly focused on advancing community policing strategies in those communities experiencing an increase in gun violence associated with the pandemic
 - Community Violence Intervention (CVI) programs, including capacity building efforts at CVI programs like funding and training additional intervention workers
 - Additional enforcement efforts to reduce gun violence exacerbated by the pandemic, including prosecuting gun traffickers, dealers, and other parties contributing to the supply of crime guns, as well as collaborative federal, state, and local efforts to identify and address gun trafficking channels
 - Investing in technology and equipment to allow law enforcement to more efficiently and effectively respond to the rise in gun violence resulting from the pandemic

As discussed in the Interim Final Rule, uses of CSFRF/CLFRF funds that respond to an identified harm must be related and reasonably proportional to the extent and type of harm experienced; uses that bear no relation or are grossly disproportionate to the type or extent of harm experienced would not be eligible uses.

- Recipients may also use funds up to the level of revenue loss for government services, including those outlined above.

Recognizing that the pandemic exacerbated mental health and substance use disorder needs in many communities, eligible public health services include mental health and other behavioral health services, which are a critical component of a holistic public safety approach. This could include:

- Mental health services and substance use disorder services, including for individuals experiencing trauma exacerbated by the pandemic, such as:
 - Community-based mental health and substance use disorder programs that deliver evidence-based psychotherapy, crisis support services, medications for opioid use disorder, and/or recovery support
 - School-based social-emotional support and other mental health services
- Referrals to trauma recovery services for crime victims.

Recipients also may use Funds to respond to the negative economic impacts of the public health emergency, including:

- Assistance programs to households or populations facing negative economic impacts of the public health emergency, including:

- Assistance to support economic security, including for the victims of crime;
 - Housing assistance, including rent, utilities, and relocation assistance;
 - Assistance with food, including Summer EBT and nutrition programs; and
 - Employment or job training services to address negative economic or public health impacts experienced due to a worker's occupation or level of training.
- Assistance to unemployed workers, including:
 - Subsidized jobs, including for young people. Summer youth employment programs directly address the negative economic impacts of the pandemic on young people and their families and communities;
 - Programs that provide paid training and/or work experience targeted primarily to (1) formerly incarcerated individuals, and/or (2) communities experiencing high levels of violence exacerbated by the pandemic;
 - Programs that provide workforce readiness training, apprenticeship or pre-apprenticeship opportunities, skills development, placement services, and/or coaching and mentoring; and
 - Associated wraparound services, including for housing, health care, and food.

Recognizing the disproportionate impact of the pandemic on certain communities, a broader range of services are eligible in those communities than would otherwise be available in communities not experiencing a pandemic-related increase in crime or gun violence. These eligible uses aim to address the pandemic's exacerbation of public health and economic disparities and include services to address health and educational disparities, support neighborhoods and affordable housing, and promote healthy childhood environments. The Interim Final Rule provides a non-exhaustive list of eligible services in these categories.

These services automatically qualify as eligible uses when provided in Qualified Census Tracts (QCTs), low-income areas designated by HUD; to families in QCTs; or by Tribal governments. Outside of these areas, recipient governments can also identify and serve households, populations, and geographic areas disproportionately impacted by the pandemic.

Services under this category could include:

- Programs or services that address or mitigate the impacts of the COVID-19 public health emergency on education, childhood health and welfare, including:
 - Summer education and enrichment programs in these communities, which include many communities currently struggling with high levels of violence;
 - Programs that address learning loss and keep students productively engaged;
 - Enhanced services for foster youths and home visiting programs; and
 - Summer camps and recreation.
- Programs or services that provide or facilitate access to health and social services and address health disparities exacerbated by the pandemic. This includes Community Violence Intervention (CVI) programs, such as:
 - Evidence-based practices like focused deterrence, street outreach, violence interrupters, and hospital-based violence intervention models, complete with

- wraparound services such as behavioral therapy, trauma recovery, job training, education, housing and relocation services, and financial assistance; and,
- Capacity-building efforts at CVI programs like funding more intervention workers; increasing their pay; providing training and professional development for intervention workers; and hiring and training workers to administer the programs.

Please refer to Treasury's Interim Final Rule for additional information.

4.9. May recipients pool funds for regional projects? [7/14]

Yes, provided that the project is itself an eligible use of funds and that recipients can track the use of funds in line with the reporting and compliance requirements of the CSFRF/CLFRF. In general, when pooling funds for regional projects, recipients may expend funds directly on the project or transfer funds to another government that is undertaking the project on behalf of multiple recipients. To the extent recipients undertake regional projects via transfer to another government, recipients would need to comply with the rules on transfers specified in the Interim Final Rule, Section V. A recipient may transfer funds to a government outside its boundaries (e.g., county transfers to a neighboring county), provided that the recipient can document that its jurisdiction receives a benefit proportionate to the amount contributed.

4.10. May recipients fund a project with both ARP funds and other sources of funding (e.g., blending, braiding, or other pairing funding sources), including in conjunction with financing provided through a debt issuance? [7/14]

Cost sharing or matching funds are not required under CSFRF/CLFRF. Funds may be used in conjunction with other funding sources, provided that the costs are eligible costs under each source program and are compliant with all other related statutory and regulatory requirements and policies. The recipient must comply with applicable reporting requirements for all sources of funds supporting the CSFRF/CLFRF projects, and with any requirements and restrictions on the use of funds from the supplemental funding sources and the CSFRF/CLFRF program. Specifically,

- All funds provided under the CSFRF/CLFRF program must be used for projects, investments, or services that are eligible under the CSFRF/CLFRF statute, Treasury's Interim Final Rule, and guidance. See 31 CFR 35.6-8; FAQ 4.6. CSFRF/CLFRF funds may not be used to fund an activity that is not, in its entirety, an eligible use under the CSFRF/CLFRF statute, Treasury's Interim Final Rule, and guidance. For example,
 - CSFRF/CLFRF funds may be used in conjunction with other sources of funds to make an investment in water infrastructure, which is eligible under the CSLFRF statute, and Treasury's Interim Final Rule.
 - CSFRF/CLFRF funds could not be used to fund the entirety of a water infrastructure project that was partially, although not entirely, an eligible use under Treasury's Interim Final Rule. However, the recipient could use CSFRF/CLFRF funds only for a smaller component project that does

constitute an eligible use, while using other funds for the remaining portions of the larger planned water infrastructure project that do not constitute an eligible use. In this case, the “project” under this program would be only the eligible use component of the larger project.

- In addition, because CSFRF/CLFRF funds must be obligated by December 31, 2024, and expended by December 31, 2026, recipients must be able to, at a minimum, determine and report to Treasury on the amount of CSFRF/CLFRF funds obligated and expended and when such funds were obligated and expended.

**4.11. May Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds be used to make loans or other extensions of credit (“loans”), including loans to small businesses and loans to finance necessary investments in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure?
[7/14]**

Yes. Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (“Funds”) may be used to make loans, provided that the loan is an eligible use and the cost of the loan is tracked and reported in accordance with the points below. See 31 CFR 35.6. For example, a recipient may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to make loans to small businesses. See 31 CFR 35.6(b)(6). In addition, a recipient may use Funds to finance a necessary investment in water, sewer or broadband, as described in the Interim Final Rule. See 31 CFR 35.6(e).

Funds must be used to cover “costs incurred” by the recipient between March 3, 2021, and December 31, 2024, and Funds must be expended by December 31, 2026. See Section III.D of the Interim Final Rule; 31 CFR 35.5. Accordingly, recipients must be able to determine the amount of Funds used to make a loan.

- For loans that mature or are forgiven on or before December 31, 2026, the recipient must account for the use of funds on a cash flow basis, consistent with the approach to loans taken in the Coronavirus Relief Fund.
 - Recipients may use Fiscal Recovery Funds to fund the principal of the loan and in that case must track repayment of principal and interest (i.e., “program income,” as defined under 2 CFR 200).
 - When the loan is made, recipients must report the principal of the loan as an expense.
 - Repayment of principal may be re-used only for eligible uses, and subject to restrictions on timing of use of funds. Interest payments received prior to the end of the period of performance will be considered an addition to the total award and may be used for any purpose that is an eligible use of funds under the statute and IFR. Recipients are not subject to restrictions under 2 CFR 200.307(e)(1) with respect to such payments.
- For loans with maturities longer than December 31, 2026, the recipient may use Fiscal Recovery Funds for only the projected cost of the loan. Recipients may estimate the subsidy cost of the loan, which equals the expected cash flows associated

with the loan discounted at the recipient's cost of funding. A recipient's cost of funding can be determined based on the interest rates of securities with a similar maturity to the cash flow being discounted that were either (i) recently issued by the recipient or (ii) recently issued by a unit of state, local, or Tribal government similar to the recipient. Recipients that have adopted the Current Expected Credit Loss (CECL) standard may also treat the cost of the loan as equal to the CECL-based expected credit losses over the life of the loan. Recipients may measure projected losses either once, at the time the loan is extended, or annually over the covered period.

Under either approach for measuring the amount of funds used to make loans with maturities longer than December 31, 2026, recipients would not be subject to restrictions under 2 CFR 200.307(e)(1) and need not separately track repayment of principal or interest.

Any contribution of Fiscal Recovery Funds to a revolving loan fund must follow the approach described above for loans with maturities longer than December 31, 2026. In other words, a recipient could contribute Fiscal Recovery Funds to a revolving loan fund, provided that the revolving loan fund makes loans that are eligible uses and the Fiscal Recovery Funds contributed represent the projected cost of loans made over the life of the revolving loan fund.

4.12. May funds be used for outreach to increase uptake of federal assistance like the Child Tax Credit or federal programs like SNAP? [7/14]

Yes. Eligible uses to address negative economic impacts include work “to improve efficacy of programs addressing negative economic impacts, including through use of data analysis, targeted consumer outreach, improvements to data or technology infrastructure, and impact evaluations.” See 31 CFR 35.6(b)(10). Of note, per the CSFRF/CLFRF [Reporting Guidance](#), allowable use of funds for evaluations may also include other types of program evaluations focused on program improvement and evidence building. In addition, recipients may use funds to facilitate access to health and social services in populations and communities disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, including benefits navigators or marketing efforts to increase consumer uptake of federal tax credits, benefits, or assistance programs that respond to negative economic impacts of the pandemic. See 31 CFR 35.6(b)(12).

5. Eligible Uses – Premium Pay

5.1. What criteria should recipients use in identifying essential workers to receive premium pay?

Essential workers are those in critical infrastructure sectors who regularly perform in-person work, interact with others at work, or physically handle items handled by others.

Critical infrastructure sectors include healthcare, education and childcare, transportation, sanitation, grocery and food production, and public health and safety, among others, as provided in the Interim Final Rule. Governments receiving Fiscal Recovery Funds have the discretion to add additional sectors to this list, so long as the sectors are considered critical to protect the health and well-being of residents.

The Interim Final Rule emphasizes the need for recipients to prioritize premium pay for lower income workers. Premium pay that would increase a worker's total pay above 150% of the greater of the state or county average annual wage requires specific justification for how it responds to the needs of these workers.

5.2. What criteria should recipients use in identifying third-party employers to receive grants for the purpose of providing premium pay to essential workers?

Any third-party employers of essential workers are eligible. Third-party contractors who employ essential workers in eligible sectors are also eligible for grants to provide premium pay. Selection of third-party employers and contractors who receive grants is at the discretion of recipients.

To ensure any grants respond to the needs of essential workers and are made in a fair and transparent manner, the rule imposes some additional reporting requirements for grants to third-party employers, including the public disclosure of grants provided.

5.3. May recipients provide premium pay retroactively for work already performed?

Yes. Treasury encourages recipients to consider providing premium pay retroactively for work performed during the pandemic, recognizing that many essential workers have not yet received additional compensation for their service during the pandemic.

6. Eligible Uses – Water, Sewer, and Broadband Infrastructure

6.1. What types of water and sewer projects are eligible uses of funds?

The Interim Final Rule generally aligns eligible uses of the Funds with the wide range of types or categories of projects that would be eligible to receive financial assistance through the Environmental Protection Agency's Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) or Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF).

Under the DWSRF, categories of [eligible projects](#) include: treatment, transmission and distribution (including lead service line replacement), source rehabilitation and decontamination, storage, consolidation, and new systems development.

Under the CWSRF, categories of [eligible projects](#) include: construction of publicly-owned treatment works, nonpoint source pollution management, national estuary program projects, decentralized wastewater treatment systems, stormwater systems, water

conservation, efficiency, and reuse measures, watershed pilot projects, energy efficiency measures for publicly-owned treatment works, water reuse projects, security measures at publicly-owned treatment works, and technical assistance to ensure compliance with the Clean Water Act.

As mentioned in the Interim Final Rule, eligible projects under the DWSRF and CWSRF support efforts to address climate change, as well as to meet cybersecurity needs to protect water and sewer infrastructure. Given the lifelong impacts of lead exposure for children, and the widespread nature of lead service lines, Treasury also encourages recipients to consider projects to replace lead service lines.

6.2. May construction on eligible water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure projects continue past December 31, 2024, assuming funds have been obligated prior to that date?

Yes. Treasury is interpreting the requirement that costs be incurred by December 31, 2024 to only require that recipients have obligated the funds by such date. The period of performance will run until December 31, 2026, which will provide recipients a reasonable amount of time to complete projects funded with Fiscal Recovery Funds.

6.3. May recipients use funds as a non-federal match for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) or Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF)?

Recipients may not use funds as a state match for the CWSRF and DWSRF due to prohibitions in utilizing federal funds as a state match in the authorizing statutes and regulations of the CWSRF and DWSRF.

6.4. Does the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) apply to eligible infrastructure projects?

NEPA does not apply to Treasury's administration of the Funds. Projects supported with payments from the Funds may still be subject to NEPA review if they are also funded by other federal financial assistance programs.

6.5. What types of broadband projects are eligible?

The Interim Final Rule requires eligible projects to reliably deliver minimum speeds of 100 Mbps download and 100 Mbps upload. In cases where it is impracticable due to geography, topography, or financial cost to meet those standards, projects must reliably deliver at least 100 Mbps download speed, at least 20 Mbps upload speed, and be scalable to a minimum of 100 Mbps download speed and 100 Mbps upload speed.

Projects must also be designed to serve unserved or underserved households and businesses, defined as those that are not currently served by a wireline connection that reliably delivers at least 25 Mbps download speed and 3 Mbps of upload speed.

6.6. For broadband investments, may recipients use funds for related programs such as cybersecurity or digital literacy training?

Yes. Recipients may use funds to provide assistance to households facing negative economic impacts due to Covid-19, including digital literacy training and other programs that promote access to the Internet. Recipients may also use funds for modernization of cybersecurity, including hardware, software, and protection of critical infrastructure, as part of provision of government services up to the amount of revenue lost due to the public health emergency.

6.7. How do I know if a water, sewer, or broadband project is an eligible use of funds? Do I need pre-approval? [6/8]

Recipients do not need approval from Treasury to determine whether an investment in a water, sewer, or broadband project is eligible under CSFRF/CLFRF. Each recipient should review the Interim Final Rule (IFR), along with the preamble to the Interim Final Rule, in order to make its own assessment of whether its intended project meets the eligibility criteria in the IFR. A recipient that makes its own determination that a project meets the eligibility criteria as outlined in the IFR may pursue the project as a CSFRF/CLFRF project without pre-approval from Treasury. Local government recipients similarly do not need state approval to determine that a project is eligible under CSFRF/CLFRF. However, recipients should be cognizant of other federal or state laws or regulations that may apply to construction projects independent of CSFRF/CLFRF funding conditions and that may require pre-approval.

For water and sewer projects, the IFR refers to the EPA [Drinking Water](#) and [Clean Water](#) State Revolving Funds (SRFs) for the categories of projects and activities that are eligible for funding. Recipients should look at the relevant federal statutes, regulations, and guidance issued by the EPA to determine whether a water or sewer project is eligible. Of note, the IFR does not incorporate any other requirements contained in the federal statutes governing the SRFs or any conditions or requirements that individual states may place on their use of SRFs.

6.8. For broadband infrastructure investments, what does the requirement that infrastructure “be designed to” provide service to unserved or underserved households and businesses mean? [6/17]

Designing infrastructure investments to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses means prioritizing deployment of infrastructure that will bring service to households or businesses that are not currently serviced by a wireline connection that reliably delivers at least 25 Mbps download speed and 3 Mbps of upload speed. To meet this requirement, states and localities should use funds to deploy broadband infrastructure projects whose objective is to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses. These unserved or underserved households or businesses do not need to be the only ones in the service area funded by the project.

6.9. For broadband infrastructure to provide service to “unserved or underserved households or businesses,” must every house or business in the service area be unserved or underserved? [6/17]

No. It suffices that an objective of the project is to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses. Doing so may involve a holistic approach that provides service to a wider area in order, for example, to make the ongoing service of unserved or underserved households or businesses within the service area economical. Unserved or underserved households or businesses need not be the *only* households or businesses in the service area receiving funds.

6.10. May recipients use payments from the Funds for “middle mile” broadband projects? [6/17]

Yes. Under the Interim Final Rule, recipients may use payments from the Funds for “middle-mile projects,” but Treasury encourages recipients to focus on projects that will achieve last-mile connections—whether by focusing on funding last-mile projects or by ensuring that funded middle-mile projects have potential or partnered last-mile networks that could or would leverage the middle-mile network.

6.11. For broadband infrastructure investments, what does the requirement to “reliably” meet or exceed a broadband speed threshold mean? [6/17]

In the Interim Final Rule, the term “reliably” is used in two places: to identify areas that are eligible to be the subject of broadband infrastructure investments and to identify expectations for acceptable service levels for broadband investments funded by the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds. In particular:

- The IFR defines “unserved or underserved households or businesses” to mean one or more households or businesses that are not currently served by a wireline connection that reliably delivers at least 25 Mbps download speeds and 3 Mbps of upload speeds.
- The IFR provides that a recipient may use Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to make investments in broadband infrastructure that are designed to provide service to unserved or underserved households or businesses and that are designed to, upon completion: (i) reliably meet or exceed symmetrical 100 Mbps download speed and upload speeds; or (ii) in limited cases, reliably meet or exceed 100 Mbps download speed and between 20 Mbps and 100 Mbps upload speed and be scalable to a minimum of 100 Mbps download and upload speeds.

The use of “reliably” in the IFR provides recipients with significant discretion to assess whether the households and businesses in the area to be served by a project have access to wireline broadband service that can actually and consistently meet the specified thresholds of at least 25Mbps/3Mbps—i.e., to consider the actual experience of current

wireline broadband customers that subscribe to services at or above the 25 Mbps/3 Mbps threshold. Whether there is a provider serving the area that advertises or otherwise claims to offer speeds that meet the 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload speed thresholds is not dispositive.

When making these assessments, recipients may choose to consider any available data, including but not limited to documentation of existing service performance, federal and/or state-collected broadband data, user speed test results, interviews with residents and business owners, and any other information they deem relevant. In evaluating such data, recipients may take into account a variety of factors, including whether users actually receive service at or above the speed thresholds at all hours of the day, whether factors other than speed such as latency or jitter, or deterioration of the existing connections make the user experience unreliable, and whether the existing service is being delivered by legacy technologies, such as copper telephone lines (typically using Digital Subscriber Line technology) or early versions of cable system technology (DOCSIS 2.0 or earlier).

The IFR also provides recipients with significant discretion as to how they will assess whether the project itself has been designed to provide households and businesses with broadband services that meet, or even exceed, the speed thresholds provided in the rule.

6.12. May recipients use Funds for pre-project development for eligible water, sewer, and broadband projects? [6/23]

Yes. To determine whether Funds can be used on pre-project development for an eligible water or sewer project, recipients should consult whether the pre-project development use or cost is eligible under the Drinking Water and Clean Water State Revolving Funds (CWSRF and DWSRF, respectively). Generally, the CWSRF and DWSRF often allow for pre-project development costs that are tied to an eligible project, as well as those that are reasonably expected to lead to a project. For example, the DWSRF [allows](#) for planning and evaluations uses, as well as numerous pre-project development costs, including costs associated with obtaining project authorization, planning and design, and project start-up like training and warranty for equipment. Likewise, the CWSRF [allows](#) for broad pre-project development, including planning and assessment activities, such as cost and effectiveness analyses, water/energy audits and conservation plans, and capital improvement plans.

Similarly, pre-project development uses and costs for broadband projects should be tied to an eligible broadband project or reasonably expected to lead to such a project. For example, pre-project costs associated with planning and engineering for an eligible broadband infrastructure build-out is considered an eligible use of funds, as well as technical assistance and evaluations that would reasonably be expected to lead to commencement of an eligible project (e.g., broadband mapping for the purposes of finding an eligible area for investment).

All funds must be obligated within the statutory period between March 3, 2021 and December 31, 2024, and expended to cover such obligations by December 31, 2026.

6.13. May State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds be used to support energy or electrification infrastructure that would be used to power new water treatment plants and wastewater systems? [7/14]

The EPA's [Overview of Clean Water State Revolving Fund Eligibilities](#) describes eligible energy-related projects. This includes a "[p]ro rata share of capital costs of offsite clean energy facilities that provide power to a treatment works." Thus, State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds may be used to finance the generation and delivery of clean power to a wastewater system or a water treatment plant on a pro-rata basis. If the wastewater system or water treatment plant is the sole user of the clean energy, the full cost would be considered an eligible use of funds. If the clean energy provider provides power to other entities, only the proportionate share used by the water treatment plant or wastewater system would be an eligible use of State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds.

6.14. How should states and local governments assess whether a stormwater management project, such as a culvert replacement, is an eligible project for State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds? [7/14]

FAQ 6.7 describes the overall approach that recipients may take to evaluate the eligibility of water or sewer projects. For stormwater management projects specifically, as noted in the EPA's [Overview of Clean Water State Revolving Fund Eligibilities](#), "Stormwater projects must have a water quality benefit." Thus, to be eligible under CSFRF/CLFRF, stormwater management projects should be designed to incorporate water quality benefits consistent with the goals of the Clean Water Act. [Summary of the Clean Water Act.](#)

6.15. May recipients use Funds for road repairs and upgrades that occur in connection with an eligible water or sewer project? [7/14]

Yes, recipients may use State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds for road repairs and upgrades directly related to an eligible water or sewer project. For example, a recipient could use Funds to repair or re-pave a road following eligible sewer repair work beneath it. However, use of Funds for general infrastructure projects is subject to the limitations described in FAQ 4.2. Water and sewer infrastructure projects are often a single component of a broader transportation infrastructure project, for example, the implementation of stormwater infrastructure to meet Clean Water Act established water quality standards. In this example, the components of the infrastructure project that interact directly with the stormwater infrastructure project may be funded by Fiscal Recovery Funds.

6.16. May Funds be used to build or upgrade broadband connections to schools or libraries? [7/14]

As outlined in the IFR, recipients may use Fiscal Recovery Funds to invest in broadband infrastructure that, wherever it is practicable to do so, is designed to deliver service that reliably meets or exceeds symmetrical upload and download speeds of 100 Mbps to households or businesses that are not currently serviced by a wireline connection that reliably delivers at least 25 Mbps download speed and 3 Mbps of upload speed. Treasury interprets “businesses” in this context broadly to include non-residential users of broadband, including private businesses and institutions that serve the public, such as schools, libraries, healthcare facilities, and public safety organizations.

6.17. Are eligible infrastructure projects subject to the Davis-Bacon Act? [7/14]

The Davis-Bacon Act requirements (prevailing wage rates) do not apply to projects funded solely with award funds from the CSFRF/CLFRF program, except for CSFRF/CLFRF-funded construction projects undertaken by the District of Columbia. The Davis-Bacon Act specifically applies to the District of Columbia when it uses federal funds (CSFRF/CLFRF funds or otherwise) to enter into contracts over \$2,000 for the construction, alteration, or repair (including painting and decorating) of public buildings or public works. Recipients may be otherwise subject to the requirements of the Davis-Bacon Act, when CSFRF/CLFRF award funds are used on a construction project in conjunction with funds from another federal program that requires enforcement of the Davis-Bacon Act. Additionally, corollary state prevailing-wage-in-construction laws (commonly known as “baby Davis-Bacon Acts”) may apply to projects. Please refer to FAQ 4.10 concerning projects funded with both CSFRF/CLFRF funds and other sources of funding.

Treasury has indicated in its Interim Final Rule that it is important that necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure be carried out in ways that produce high-quality infrastructure, avert disruptive and costly delays, and promote efficiency. Treasury encourages recipients to ensure that water, sewer, and broadband projects use strong labor standards, including project labor agreements and community benefits agreements that offer wages at or above the prevailing rate and include local hire provisions, not only to promote effective and efficient delivery of high-quality infrastructure projects, but also to support the economic recovery through strong employment opportunities for workers. Using these practices in construction projects may help to ensure a reliable supply of skilled labor that would minimize disruptions, such as those associated with labor disputes or workplace injuries.

Treasury has also indicated in its reporting guidance that recipients will need to provide documentation of wages and labor standards for infrastructure projects over \$10 million, and that these requirements can be met with certifications that the project is in compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act (or related state laws, commonly known as “baby Davis-Bacon Acts”) and subject to a project labor agreement. Please refer to the Reporting and Compliance Guidance, page 21, for more detailed information on the reporting requirement.

7. Non-Entitlement Units (NEUs)

Answers to frequently asked questions on distribution of funds to NEUs can be found in this [FAQ supplement](#), which is regularly updated.

8. Ineligible Uses

8.1. What is meant by a pension “deposit”? Can governments use funds for routine pension contributions for employees whose payroll and covered benefits are eligible expenses?

Treasury interprets “deposit” in this context to refer to an extraordinary payment into a pension fund for the purpose of reducing an accrued, unfunded liability. More specifically, the interim final rule does not permit this assistance to be used to make a payment into a pension fund if both: (1) the payment reduces a liability incurred prior to the start of the COVID-19 public health emergency, and (2) the payment occurs outside the recipient’s regular timing for making such payments.

Under this interpretation, a “deposit” is distinct from a “payroll contribution,” which occurs when employers make payments into pension funds on regular intervals, with contribution amounts based on a pre-determined percentage of employees’ wages and salaries. In general, if an employee’s wages and salaries are an eligible use of Fiscal Recovery Funds, recipients may treat the employee’s covered benefits as an eligible use of Fiscal Recovery Funds.

8.2. May recipients use Fiscal Recovery Funds to fund Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)? [6/8]

OPEB refers to benefits other than pensions (see, e.g., [Governmental Accounting Standards Board, “Other Post-Employment Benefits”](#)). Treasury has determined that Sections 602(c)(2)(B) and 603(c)(2), which refer only to pensions, do not prohibit CSFRF/CLFRF recipients from funding OPEB. Recipients of either the CSFRF/CLFRF may use funds for eligible uses, and a recipient seeking to use CSFRF/CLFRF funds for OPEB contributions would need to justify those contributions under one of the four eligible use categories.

9. Reporting

On June 17, 2021, Treasury released [Guidance on Recipient Compliance and Reporting Responsibilities for the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds](#). Recipients should consult this guidance for additional detail and clarification on recipients’ compliance and reporting responsibilities. A users’ guide will be provided with additional information on how and where to submit required reports.

9.1. What records must be kept by governments receiving funds?

Financial records and supporting documents related to the award must be retained for a period of five years after all funds have been expended or returned to Treasury, whichever is later. This includes those which demonstrate the award funds were used for eligible purposes in accordance with the ARPA, Treasury's regulations implementing those sections, and Treasury's guidance on eligible uses of funds.

9.2. What reporting will be required, and when will the first report be due?

Recipients will be required to submit an interim report, quarterly project and expenditure reports, and annual Recovery Plan Performance Reports as specified below, regarding their utilization of Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds.

Interim reports: States (defined to include the District of Columbia), territories, metropolitan cities, counties, and Tribal governments will be required to submit one interim report. The interim report will include a recipient's expenditures by category at the summary level and for states, information related to distributions to non-entitlement units of local government must also be included in the interim report. The interim report will cover activity from the date of award to July 31, 2021 and must be submitted to Treasury by August 31, 2021. Non-entitlement units of local government are not required to submit an interim report.

Quarterly Project and Expenditure reports: State (defined to include the District of Columbia), territorial, metropolitan city, county, and Tribal governments will be required to submit quarterly project and expenditure reports. This report will include financial data, information on contracts and subawards over \$50,000, types of projects funded, and other information regarding a recipient's utilization of award funds. Reports will be required quarterly with the exception of non-entitlement units, which will report annually. An interim report is due on August 31, 2021. The reports will include the same general data as those submitted by recipients of the Coronavirus Relief Fund, with some modifications to expenditure categories and the addition of data elements related to specific eligible uses. The initial quarterly Project and Expenditure report will cover two calendar quarters from the date of award to September 30, 2021 and must be submitted to Treasury by October 31, 2021. The subsequent quarterly reports will cover one calendar quarter and must be submitted to Treasury within 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter.

Non-entitlement units of local government will be required to submit the project and expenditure report annually. The initial annual Project and Expenditure report for non-entitlement units of local government will cover activity from the date of award to September 30, 2021 and must be submitted to Treasury by October 31, 2021. The subsequent annual reports must be submitted to Treasury by October 31 each year.

Recovery Plan Performance Reports: States (defined to include the District of Columbia), territories, metropolitan cities, and counties with a population that exceeds 250,000

residents will also be required to submit an annual Recovery Plan Performance Report to Treasury. This report will include descriptions of the projects funded and information on the performance indicators and objectives of each award, helping local residents understand how their governments are using the substantial resources provided by Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds program. The initial Recovery Plan Performance Report will cover activity from date of award to July 31, 2021 and must be submitted to Treasury by August 31, 2021. Thereafter, the Recovery Plan Performance Reports will cover a 12-month period and recipients will be required to submit the report to Treasury within 30 days after the end of the 12-month period. The second Recovery Plan Performance Report will cover the period from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022 and must be submitted to Treasury by July 31, 2022. Each annual Recovery Plan Performance Report must be posted on the public-facing website of the recipient. Local governments with fewer than 250,000 residents, Tribal governments, and non-entitlement units of local government are not required to develop a Recovery Plan Performance Report.

Please see the [Guidance on Recipient Compliance and Reporting Responsibilities](#) for more information.

9.3. What provisions of the Uniform Guidance for grants apply to these funds? Will the Single Audit requirements apply?

Most of the provisions of the Uniform Guidance (2 CFR Part 200) apply to this program, including the Cost Principles and Single Audit Act requirements. Recipients should refer to the Assistance Listing for detail on the specific provisions of the Uniform Guidance that do not apply to this program. The Assistance Listing will be available on beta.SAM.gov.

9.4. Once a recipient has identified a reduction in revenue, how will Treasury track use of funds for the provision of government services? [6/8]

The ARPA establishes four categories of eligible uses and further restrictions on the use of funds to ensure that Fiscal Recovery Funds are used within the four eligible use categories. The Interim Final Rule implements these restrictions, including the scope of the eligible use categories and further restrictions on tax cuts and deposits into pensions. Reporting requirements will align with this structure.

Consistent with the broad latitude provided to recipients to use funds for government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue, recipients will be required to submit a description of services provided. As discussed in IFR, these services can include a broad range of services but may not be used directly for pension deposits, contributions to reserve funds, or debt service. Recipients may use sources of funding other than Fiscal Recovery Funds to make deposits to pension funds, contribute to reserve funds, and pay debt service, including during the period of performance for the Fiscal Recovery Fund award.

For recipients using Fiscal Recovery Funds to provide government services to the extent of reduction in revenue, the description of government services reported to Treasury may be narrative or in another form, and recipients are encouraged to report based on their existing budget processes and to minimize administrative burden. For example, a recipient with \$100 in revenue replacement funds available could indicate that \$50 were used for personnel costs and \$50 were used for pay-go building of sidewalk infrastructure.

In addition to describing the government services provided to the extent of reduction in revenue, all recipients will also be required to indicate that Fiscal Recovery Funds are not used directly to make a deposit in a pension fund. Further, recipients subject to the tax offset provision will be required to provide information necessary to implement the Interim Final Rule, as described in the Interim Final Rule. Treasury does not anticipate requiring other types of reporting or recordkeeping on spending in pensions, debt service, or contributions to reserve funds.

These requirements are further detailed in the guidance on reporting requirements for the Fiscal Recovery Funds available [here](#).

9.5. What is the Assistance Listing and Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number for the program? [6/8]

The [Assistance Listing](#) for the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (CSLFRF) was published May 28, 2021 on SAM.gov. This includes the final CFDA Number for the program, 21.027.

The assistance listing includes helpful information including program purpose, statutory authority, eligibility requirements, and compliance requirements for recipients. The CFDA number is the unique 5-digit code for each type of federal assistance, and can be used to search for program information, including funding opportunities, spending on [usaspending.gov](#), or audit results through the Federal Audit Clearinghouse.

To expedite payments and meet statutory timelines, Treasury issued initial payments under an existing CFDA number. If you have already received funds or captured the initial CFDA number in your records, please update your systems and reporting to reflect the final CFDA number 21.027. **Recipients must use the final CFDA number for all financial accounting, audits, subawards, and associated program reporting requirements.**

To ensure public trust, Treasury expects all recipients to serve as strong stewards of these funds. This includes ensuring funds are used for intended purposes and recipients have in place effective financial management, internal controls, and reporting for transparency and accountability.

Please see [Treasury's Interim Final Rule](#) and the [Guidance on Recipient Compliance and Reporting Responsibilities](#) for more information.

10. Miscellaneous

10.1. May governments retain assets purchased with Fiscal Recovery Funds? If so, what rules apply to the proceeds of disposition or sale of such assets?

Yes, if the purchase of the asset was consistent with the limitations on the eligible use of funds. If such assets are disposed of prior to December 31, 2024, the proceeds would be subject to the restrictions on the eligible use of payments.

10.2. Can recipients use funds for administrative purposes?

Recipients may use funds to cover the portion of payroll and benefits of employees corresponding to time spent on administrative work necessary due to the COVID-19 public health emergency and its negative economic impacts. This includes, but is not limited to, costs related to disbursing payments of Fiscal Recovery Funds and managing new grant programs established using Fiscal Recovery Funds.

10.3. Are recipients required to remit interest earned on CSFRF/CLFRF payments made by Treasury? [5/27, updated 7/14]

No. CSFRF/CLFRF payments made by Treasury to states, territories, and the District of Columbia are not subject to the requirement of the Cash Management Improvement Act and Treasury's implementing regulations at 31 CFR part 205 to remit interest to Treasury. CSFRF/CLFRF payments made by Treasury to local governments and Tribes are not subject to the requirement of 2 CFR 200.305(b)(8)-(9) to maintain balances in an interest-bearing account and remit payments to Treasury. Moreover, interest earned on CSFRF/CLFRF payments is not subject to program restrictions. Finally, States may retain interest on payments made by Treasury to the State for distribution to NEUs that is earned before funds are distributed to NEUs, provided that the State adheres to the statutory requirements and Treasury's guidance regarding the distribution of funds to NEUs. Such interest is also not subject to program restrictions.

Among other things, States and other recipients may use earned income to defray the administrative expenses of the program, including with respect to NEUs.

10.4. Is there a deadline to apply for funds? [5/27]

The Interim Final Rule requires that costs be incurred by December 31, 2024. Direct recipients are encouraged to apply as soon as possible. For direct recipients other than Tribal governments, there is not a specific application deadline.

Tribal governments do have deadlines to complete the application process and should visit www.treasury.gov/SLFRPTribal for guidance on applicable deadlines.

Non-entitlement units of local government should contact their state government for information on applicable deadlines.

10.5. May recipients use funds to cover the costs of consultants to assist with managing and administering the funds? [6/8]

Yes. Recipients may use funds for administering the CSFRF/CLFRF program, including costs of consultants to support effective management and oversight, including consultation for ensuring compliance with legal, regulatory, and other requirements.

11. Operations

11.1. How do I know if my entity is eligible?

The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 set forth the jurisdictions eligible to receive funds under the program, which are:

- States and the District of Columbia
- Territories
- Tribal governments
- Counties
- Metropolitan cities (typically, but not always, those with populations over 50,000)
- Non-entitlement units of local government, or smaller local governments (typically, but not always, those with populations under 50,000)

11.2. How does an eligible entity request payment?

Eligible entities (other than non-entitlement units) must submit their information to the [Treasury Submission Portal](#). Please visit the [Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund website](#) for more information on the submission process.

11.3. I cannot log into the Treasury Submission Portal or am having trouble navigating it. Who can help me?

If you have questions about the Treasury Submission Portal or for technical support, please email covidreliefitsupport@treasury.gov.

11.4. What do I need to do to receive my payment?

All eligible payees are required to have a DUNS Number previously issued by Dun & Bradstreet (<https://www.dnb.com/>).

All eligible payees are also required to have an active registration with the System for Award Management (SAM) (<https://www.sam.gov>).

And eligible payees must have a bank account enabled for Automated Clearing House (ACH) direct deposit. Payees with a Wire account are encouraged to provide that information as well.

More information on these and all program pre-submission requirements can be found on the [Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund website](#).

11.5. Why is Treasury employing id.me for the Treasury Submission Portal?

ID.me is a trusted technology partner to multiple government agencies and healthcare providers. It provides secure digital identity verification to those government agencies and healthcare providers to make sure you're you – and not someone pretending to be you – when you request access to online services. All personally identifiable information provided to ID.me is encrypted and disclosed only with the express consent of the user. Please refer to ID.me Contact Support for assistance with your ID.me account. Their support website is <https://help.id.me>.

11.6. Why is an entity not on the list of eligible entities in Treasury Submission Portal?

The ARPA statute lays out which governments are eligible for payments. The list of entities within the Treasury Submission Portal includes entities eligible to receive a direct payment of funds from Treasury, which include states (defined to include the District of Columbia), territories, Tribal governments, counties, and metropolitan cities.

Eligible non-entitlement units of local government will receive a distribution of funds from their respective state government and should not submit information to the Treasury Submission Portal.

If you believe an entity has been mistakenly left off the eligible entity list, please email SLFRP@treasury.gov.

11.7. What is an Authorized Representative?

An Authorized Representative is an individual with legal authority to bind the government entity (e.g., the Chief Executive Officer of the government entity). An Authorized Representative must sign the Acceptance of Award terms for it to be valid.

11.8. How does a Tribal government determine their allocation?

Tribal governments will receive information about their allocation when the submission to the Treasury Submission Portal is confirmed to be complete and accurate.

11.9. How do I know the status of my request for funds (submission)?

Entities can check the status of their submission at any time by logging into [Treasury Submission Portal](#).

11.10. My Treasury Submission Portal submission requires additional information/correction. What is the process for that?

If your Authorized Representative has not yet signed the award terms, you can edit your submission with in the into [Treasury Submission Portal](#). If your Authorized Representative has signed the award terms, please email SLFRP@treasury.gov to request assistance with updating your information.

11.11. My request for funds was denied. How do I find out why it was denied or appeal the decision?

Please check to ensure that no one else from your entity has applied, causing a duplicate submission. Please also review the list of all eligible entities on the [Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund website](#).

If you still have questions regarding your submission, please email SLFRP@treasury.gov.

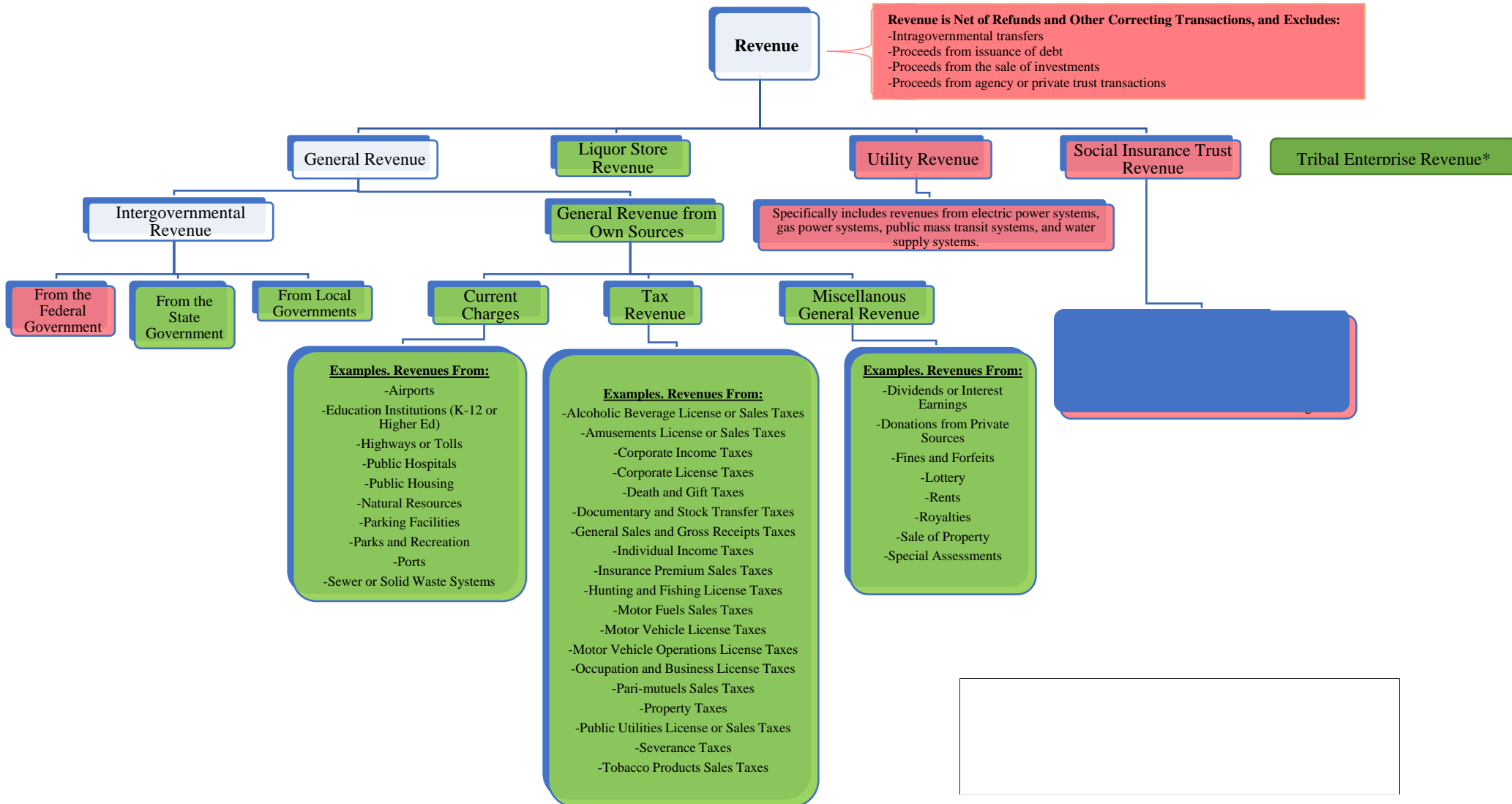
11.12. When will entities get their money?

Before Treasury is able to execute a payment, a representative of an eligible government must submit the government's information for verification through the [Treasury Submission Portal](#). The verification process takes approximately four business days. If any errors are identified, the designated point of contact for the government will be contacted via email to correct the information before the payment can proceed. Once verification is complete, the designated point of contact of the eligible government will receive an email notifying them that their submission has been verified. Payments are generally scheduled for the next business day after this verification email, though funds may not be available immediately due to processing time of their financial institution.

11.13. How does a local government entity provide Treasury with a notice of transfer of funds to its State?

For more information on how to provide Treasury with notice of transfer to a state, please email SLRedirectFunds@treasury.gov.

Appendix: Interim Final Rule Definition of General Revenue Within the Census Bureau Classification Structure of Revenue



Source: [U.S. Bureau of the Census Government Finance and Employment Classification Manual, 2006](#); [Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances](#)