TOWN OF BROOKNEAL, VIRGINIA FINANCIAL REPORT YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

TOWN OF BROOKNEAL, VIRGINIA TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTORY SECTION	
Directory of Principal Officials	1
FINANCIAL SECTION	
Independent Auditor's Report	2
Basic Financial Statements	
Government-Wide Financial Statements	
Statement of Net Position	5
Statement of Activities	6
Fund Financial Statements	
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds and Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position	7
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	8
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	9
Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Funds	10
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position - Proprietary Funds	11
Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds	12
Notes to Financial Statements	13
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund	38
Schedule of Funding Progress for Pension Plan	39
COMPLIANCE SECTION	
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards	40

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

TOWN OF BROOKNEAL, VIRGINIA DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS June 30, 2014

TOWN COUNCIL

Phyllis Campbell, Mayor
James Nowlin, Vice Mayor
Richard Adams
Joseph B. David, Jr.
Robert Jean
Barbara LaPrade
Mark Wilkes

APPOINTED OFFICIALS

Russell B. Thurston

Taddon B. Tharetor

Bobbie Waller Michael Crews

Richard W. Baldwin

Town Manager

Clerk/Treasurer

Public Works Director

Chief of Police

FINANCIAL SECTION

M. JERRY REYNOLDS, P.C. Certified Public Accountant

801 Church Street Lynchburg, Virginia 24504

Independent Auditor's Report

Honorable Members of Town Council Town of Brookneal, Virginia

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the remaining fund information of the Town of Brookneal, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report, continued

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund of the Town of Brookneal, Virginia, as of June 30, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison information on page 38, and schedule of funding progress for pension plan on page 39 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

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

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Brookneal, Virginia's basic financial statements. The introductory section is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements.

The introductory section has 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 it.

Independent Auditor's Report, continued

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 12, 2015 on our consideration of the Town of Brookneal, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town of Brookneal, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Lynchburg, Virginia January 12, 2015

In Jany Reynolds, P.C.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TOWN OF BROOKNEAL, VIRGINIA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2014

	P	rimary Government	
	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	Business-Type <u>Activities</u>	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables, net Capital assets	\$ 1,041,577 19,103	\$ 511,754 39,607	\$ 1,553,331 58,710
Land Depreciable buildings, property	180,088	22,129	202,217
and equipment, net	<u>329,627</u>	<u>7,727,781</u>	<u>8,057,408</u>
Total assets	\$ <u>1,570,395</u>	\$ <u>8,301,271</u>	\$ <u>9,871,666</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Accrued payroll and related liabilities Noncurrent liabilities	\$ 5,693 -	\$ 1,495 -	\$ 7,188 -
Due within one year	9,811	19,479	29,290
Due in more than one year	<u> 2,834</u>	<u>1,011,004</u>	<u>1,013,838</u>
Total liabilities	<u> 18,338</u>	<u>1,031,978</u>	1,050,316
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in capital assets Unrestricted	509,715 <u>1,042,342</u>	6,726,957 <u>542,336</u>	7,236,672 <u>1,584,678</u>
Total net position	\$ <u>1,552,057</u>	\$ <u>7,269,293</u>	\$ <u>8,821,350</u>

TOWN OF BROOKNEAL, VIRGINIA STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Year Ended June 30, 2014

	<u> </u>	(177,705) (124,660) (237,050) (38,759)	(128,832) (36,026)	(164,858)	187,146 324,139	12,681	7,122 4.545	30,884	566,517	(176,515)
iue and	Total	\$ (177 (124 (237) (38)	(128	(16/	187	; 	, - ,	ю́	26((176
Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position	Business- Type Activities	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(128,832) (36,026)	(164,858)	1 1	f	2,220	11,408	13,628	(151,230)
Net (E Cha	Governmental Activities	\$ (177,705) (124,660) (237,050) (38,759)	1 1	(578.174)	187,146	12,681	4,902 4,545	19,476	552,889	(25,285)
sər	Capital Grants and Contributions	\$ 32.574 32.574	J 1	\$ 32.574		ue not ograms			d transfers	
Program Revenues	Operating Grants and Contributions	\$ 41,564 1,060 - - - -	50,000	\$ 92.624	eneral revenues: Property taxes Other local taxes	Intergovernmental revenue not restricted to specific programs		လ	Total general revenues and transfers	Change in net position
	Charges for Services	\$ 23,791	242,261	355,448 \$ 379,239	General revenues: Property taxes Other local taxes	Intergov restrict	Interest Rents	Other Transfers	Total gene	Change in
	Expenses	\$ 177,705 166,224 261,901 38,759 32,574 677,163	421,093 149,213	\$ 1,247,469						
	Functions/Programs	Governmental Activities General Government Administration Public Safety Public Works Parks, Recreation and Cultural Community Development Total governmental activities	Business-type activities Water fund Sewer fund	Total business-type activities Total government						

8,997,865 \$ 8,821,350

7,420,523 \$ 7,269,293

1,577,342 \$ 1,552,057

Net position at July 1 Net position at June 30

TOWN OF BROOKNEAL, VIRGINIA BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

June 30, 2014

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Receivables, net Due from other governmental units Total assets	\$ 1,020,727 19,103 \$ 1,039,830	\$ 20,850 - - - \$ 20,850	\$ 1,041,577 19,103 \$ 1,060,680
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCE AND FUND BALANCES	ES		
Liabilities Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Accrued payroll and related liabilities	\$ 5,693 	\$ - 	\$ 5,693
Total liabilities	5,693		<u>5,693</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources Unavailable/unearned revenue Total deferred inflows of resources	10,927 10,927		10,927 10,927
Fund Balances Nonspendable fund balance Restricted fund balance Assigned fund balance Unassigned fund balance Total fund balances	- - - 1,023,210 1,023,210	- - - <u>20,850</u> 20,850	- - - <u>1,044,060</u> 1,044,060
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	\$ <u>1,039,830</u>	\$ <u>20,850</u>	\$ <u>1,060,680</u>

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

Total fund balance.	\$ 1,044,060
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	509,715
Certain revenues are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and are not reported in the funds.	10,927
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.	<u>(12,645</u>)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ <u>1,552,057</u>

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

TOWN OF BROOKNEAL, VIRGINIA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Year Ended June 30, 2014

	eneral Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>
Revenues:			A 400 445
	36,415 \$	=	\$ 186,415
	24,139	-	324,139
Permits, privilege fees and			
regulatory licenses	-	-	10,194
	10,194 4,880	<u>-</u> 21	4,901
	4,545	-	4,545
	23,791	-	23,791
	55,305	32,574	87,879
	6,02 <u>1</u>	3,262	9,283
Total revenues 61	15,290	35,857	651,147
Expenditures:			
Current			
	30,218	-	180,218
	19,266	-	149,266
	35,658	-	235,658
<i>t</i>	38,502	-	38,502
Community development	-	32,574	32,574
Capital outlay	-	-	-
Debt service			
Principal retirement	-	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges		<u>-</u>	
Total expenditures 60	<u> </u>	32,574	<u>636,218</u>
Excess of revenues			
over expenditures1	<u> 11,646</u>	3,283	<u> 14,929</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Transfers in	-	_	-
Transfers out		-	
Total other financing sources (uses)	_		
Net change in fund balances 1	11,646	3,283	14,929
Fund balances at July 1	11,564	17,567	<u>1,029,131</u>
Fund balances at June 30 \$ 1,02	23,210 \$	20,850	\$ <u>1,044,060</u>

TOWN OF BROOKNEAL, VIRGINIA RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year Ended June 30, 2014

Net change in fund balances - total government funds	\$	14,929
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures while governmental activities report depreciation expense to allocate those expenditures over the life of the asset. This is the amount by which depreciation of \$52,235		
exceeded capital outlays of \$10,568 in the current period.		(41,667)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current		
financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		731
Long-term compensated absences are reported in the statement of activities,		
but they do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not recorded as expenditures in governmental funds.	_	722
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$_	(25,285)

TOWN OF BROOKNEAL, VIRGINIA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS

June 30, 2014

	Business-Typ	e Activities - Ente	rprise Funds
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	<u>Total</u>
ASSETS			
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents Receivables, net Due from other governmental units	\$ 498,122 26,853 	\$ 13,632 12,754 	\$ 511,754 39,607
Total current assets	<u>524,975</u>	<u>26,386</u>	<u>551,361</u>
Noncurrent assets Capital assets Land Depreciable buildings, property and equipment, net	22,129 <u>6,665,722</u>	- <u>1,062,059</u>	22,129 <u>7,727,781</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>6,687,851</u>	1,062,059	7,749,910
Total assets	\$ <u>7,212,826</u>	\$ <u>1,088,445</u>	\$ <u>8,301,271</u>
LIABILITIES Current liabilities Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Accrued payroll and related liabilities Due to other funds Current portion of long-term debt Compensated absences	\$ 1,142 - - 13,431 3,692	\$ 353 - - - - - 2,356	\$ 1,495 - - 13,431 6,048
Total current liabilities	<u> 18,265</u>	<u>2,709</u>	20,974
Noncurrent liabilities Long-term debt Compensated absences Total noncurrent liabilities Total liabilities	1,009,522 905 1,010,427 1,028,692	577 577 3,286	1,009,522 1,482 1,011,004 1,031,978
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	5,664,898	1,062,059	6,726,957
Unrestricted	519,236	23,100	542,336
Total net position	\$ <u>6,184,134</u>	\$ <u>1,085,159</u>	\$ <u>7,269,293</u>

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

TOWN OF BROOKNEAL, VIRGINIA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Year ended June 30, 2014

	Business-Tyr	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	<u>Total</u>	
Operating revenues: Charges for services Other	\$ 242,261 <u>5,704</u>	\$ 113,187 <u>5,704</u>	\$ 355,448 11,408	
Total operating revenues	<u>247,965</u>	<u>118,891</u>	<u>366,856</u>	
Operating expenses: Salaries Fringe benefits Contractual services Filter plant and sewer plant operating expense Office supplies and expense Repairs and miscellaneous Supplies and chemicals Truck and equipment operating expense Depreciation Total operating expenses	59,278 26,739 3,750 27,415 5,089 47,738 38,828 4,196 168,914	37,829 19,807 3,750 17,960 2,739 8,745 11,797 2,192 44,394	97,107 46,546 7,500 45,375 7,828 56,483 50,625 6,388 213,308	
Operating income (loss)	(133,982)	(30,322)	<u>(164,304</u>)	
Nonoperating revenues (expenses): Interest expense Interest income Campbell County grant Total nonoperating revenues	(39,146) 1,110 50,000 11,964	1,110 1,110	(39,146) 2,220 50,000 13,074	
Income (loss) before operating transfers	(122,018)	(29,212)	(151,230)	
Operating transfers in Operating transfers out	-	<u>-</u>	-	
Change in net position	(122,018)	(29,212)	(151,230)	
Total net position - beginning of year	<u>6,306,152</u>	<u>1,114,371</u>	7,420,523	
Total net position - end of year	\$ <u>6,184,134</u>	\$ <u>1,085,159</u>	\$ <u>7,269,293</u>	

TOWN OF BROOKNEAL, VIRGINIA STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Year ended June 30, 2014

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	<u>Total</u>
Operating Activities: Receipts from customers Payments to employees Payments for employee benefits Payments to suppliers	\$ 247,187 (57,614) (26,739) <u>(129,350</u>)	\$ 118,802 (43,156) (19,807) (43,542)	\$ 365,989 (100,770) (46,546) (172,892)
Net cash provided by operating activities	33,484	<u> 12,297</u>	<u>45,781</u>
Noncapital Financing Activities: Transfers from other funds Intergovernmental receipts - Campbell County grant	- 50,000	<u>-</u>	<u>50,000</u>
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	50,000		50,000
Capital and Related Financing Activities: Proceeds from issuance of debt Acquisition of capital assets Principal paid on debt Interest paid on capital debt	- - (12,946) <u>(39,146</u>)	- - -	(12,946) (39,146)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(52,092)		(52,092)
Investing Activities: Interest received	1,110	1,110	2,220
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>1,110</u>	<u>1,110</u>	2,220
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	32,502	13,407	45,909
Cash and Cash Equivalents: Beginning of year	465,620	225	465,845
End of year	\$ <u>498,122</u>	\$ <u>13,632</u>	\$ <u>511,754</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Operating loss	\$ (133,982)	\$ (30,322)	\$ (164,304)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash provided by operating activities: Depreciation	168,914	44,394	213,308
Change in certain assets and liabilities: Increase in accounts receivable Decrease in accounts payable and other liabilities	(778) <u>(670</u>)	(89) <u>(1,686</u>)	(867) <u>(2,356</u>)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ <u>33,484</u>	\$ <u>12,297</u>	\$ <u>45,781</u>

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2014

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Narrative Profile

The Town of Brookneal, Virginia was established in 1802. It is a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia operating under the Council-Manager form of government. The Town Council consists of a mayor and six other council members. The Town is part of Campbell county and has taxing powers subject to statewide restrictions and tax limits.

The Town of Brookneal provides a full range of municipal services including police, refuse collection, public improvements, planning and zoning, general administrative services, recreation, and water and sewer services. Fire and first aid services are provided by volunteer departments.

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

A. The Financial Reporting Entity

In June 1999, GASB issued Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments. This statement, known as the "Reporting Model" statement, affects the way the Town prepares and presents financial information. State and local governments traditionally have used a financial reporting model substantially different from the one used to prepare private sector financial reports.

GASB Statement No. 34 established requirements and a reporting model for the annual financial reports of state and local governments. The Statement was developed to make annual reports easier to understand and more useful to the people who use governmental financial information to make decisions and includes:

Management's Discussion and Analysis: GASB Statement No. 34 requires that financial statements be accompanied by a narrative introduction and analytical overview of the government's financial activities in the form of "management's discussion and analysis" (MD&A). This analysis is similar to analysis the private sector provides in their annual reports.

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 (such as cash and accounts payable) but also capital assets and long-term liabilities (such as buildings and infrastructure, and general obligation debt). Accrual accounting also reports all of the revenues and cost of providing services each year, not just those received or paid in the current year or soon thereafter.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2014

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

A. The Financial Reporting Entity (Continued)

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

<u>Statement of Program Activities</u>: 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).

<u>Budgetary Comparison Schedules</u>: Demonstrating compliance with the adopted budget is an important component of a government's accountability to the public. Many citizens participate 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. The Town and many other governments revise their original budgets over the course of the year for a variety of reasons.

As required by the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, these financial statements present the primary government. The Town has no component units required to be included in its financial statements.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The basic financial statements include both government-wide (based on the Town as a whole) and fund financial statements. The focus is on both the Town as a whole and the fund financial statements, including the major individual funds of the governmental and business-type categories. Both the government-wide and fund financial statements (within the basic financial statements) categorize primary activities as either governmental or business-type. In the government-wide Statement of Net Position, the governmental activities columns (a) are presented on a consolidated basis, and (b) are reflected, on a full accrual, economic resource basis, which incorporates long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations. Each presentation provides valuable information that can be analyzed and compared (between years and between governments) to enhance the usefulness of the information. The Town generally first uses restricted assets for expenses incurred for which both restricted and unrestricted assets are available. The Town may defer the use of restricted assets based on a review of the specific transaction.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2014

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

The government-wide Statement of Activities reflects both the gross and net cost per functional category (public safety, public works, etc.) that 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, etc.) or a business-type activity. 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, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operation or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported as general revenues. The Town does not allocate indirect expenses. The operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants while the capital grants column reflects capital-specific grants.

Propriety Fund operating revenues consist of charges for services and related revenues. Nonoperating revenues consist of contributions, grants, investment earnings, and other revenues not directly derived from the providing of services.

In the fund financial statements, financial transactions and accounts of the Town 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. The fund statements are presented on a current financial resource and modified accrual basis of accounting.

This is the manner in which these funds are normally budgeted. Since the governmental fund statements are presented on a different measurement focus and basis of accounting than the government-wide statements' governmental column, a reconciliation is presented which briefly explains the adjustment necessary to reconcile the fund financial statements to the governmental column of the government-wide financial statements.

The Town applies all GASB pronouncements as well as the Financial Accounting Standards Board pronouncements issued on or before November 30, 1989 unless these pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2014

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

The following is a brief description of the specific funds used by the Town:

Governmental Funds - Governmental Funds account for the expendable financial resources, other than those accounted for in the Proprietary Funds. The Governmental Funds utilize the modified accrual basis of accounting where the measurement focus is upon determination of financial position and changes in financial position, rather than upon net income determination as would apply to a commercial enterprise. The individual governmental funds are:

General Fund - The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Town and accounts for all revenues and expenditures applicable to the general operations of the Town which are not accounted for in other funds. Revenues are derived primarily from property and other local taxes, licenses, permits, charges for services, use of money and property, and intergovernmental grants. The general fund is considered a major fund for financial reporting purposes.

<u>Special Revenue Fund</u> - The Special Revenue Fund accounts for the proceeds of specific revenue sources requiring separate accounting because of legal or regulatory provisions or administrative action. The Town's special revenue fund accounts for financial resources related to grants requiring separate accounting.

<u>Proprietary Funds</u> - Proprietary Funds account for operations that are financed in a manner similar to private business enterprises. The Proprietary Funds utilize the accrual basis of accounting where the measurement focus is upon determination of net income, financial position, and changes in financial position. The Town's Proprietary Funds consist of Enterprise Funds.

<u>Enterprise Funds</u> - The Enterprise Funds account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises. The intent of the Town is that the cost of providing services to the general public be financed or recovered through user charges. The Enterprise Funds consist of the following:

The <u>Water Fund</u> accounts for activities associated with providing water services to customers in the Town.

The <u>Sewer Fund</u> accounts for activities associated with providing sewer services to customers in the Town.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2014

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

C. Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All Governmental Funds are accounted for using the current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet in the funds statement. Long-term assets and long-term liabilities are included in the government-wide statements. Operating statements of the Governmental Funds present increases (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

The government-wide Statements of Net Position and Statements of Activities and the Proprietary Funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these activities are included on the Statement of Net Position. Proprietary fund-type operating statements present increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in net total assets.

The fund financial statements of the General and Special Revenue Funds are maintained and reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting using the current financial resources measurement focus. Under this method of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they become measurable and available. With respect to real and personal property tax revenue and other local taxes, the term "available" is limited to collection within forty-five days of the fiscal year end. Levies made prior to the fiscal year end but which are not available are deferred. Interest income is recorded as earned. Federal and State reimbursement-type grants are recorded as revenue when related eligible expenditures are incurred. Expenditures, other than accrued interest on long-term debt, are recorded when the fund liability is incurred.

D. <u>Budgets and Budgetary Accounting</u>

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

- Prior to May 30, the Budget committee submits to the Town Council a proposed operating and capital budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. This budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- 2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain citizen comments.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2014

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting (Continued)

- 3. Prior to June 30, the budgets for the general and enterprise funds are legally enacted through passage of an Appropriations Resolution. Town Council may, from time to time, amend the budget, providing for additional expenditures and the means of financing them.
- 4. The Appropriations Resolution places legal restrictions on expenditures at the fund level. The appropriations for each department or category can be revised only by the Town council. The Budget Committee is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts within general government departments.
- 5. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the general and enterprise funds.
- 6. Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.
- 7. Appropriations lapse on June 30, for all Town units.

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, money market funds, certificates of deposit and investments with maturities of three months or less.

F. Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts

The Town calculates its allowance for uncollectible accounts using historical collection data and specific account analysis. The allowance at June 30 is composed of the following:

General Fund

Real estate tax	\$	7,538
Personal Property tax	_	7,368

Total \$<u>14,906</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2014

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

G. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant and equipment, and infrastructure assets, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair 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 asset lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the asset constructed.

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

Buildings and improvements	20 - 40 years
Machinery and equipment	5 - 20 years
Water and sewer system	50 years
Public domain infrastructure	20 - 50 years

GASB no. 34 requires the Town to report and depreciate infrastructure assets. Infrastructure assets include roads, sidewalks, and similar items.

H. Capitalization of Interest

The Town follows the policy of capitalizing net interest costs on funds borrowed to finance the construction of proprietary fixed assets. Interest is not capitalized on the construction of assets used in governmental activities.

I. <u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial element, deferred inflow of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Town has one such item, unavailable/unearned revenue. Unavailable revenue is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenue from property taxes and other receivables not collected within 45 days of year end and property taxes collected in advance but levied to fund future years. The amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2014

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

J. Compensated Absences

The Town has policies which allow for the accumulation and vesting of limited amounts of vacation and sick leave until termination or retirement. Amounts of such absences are accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations or retirements.

K. Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change.

L. Estimates

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

Note 2. Deposits

All cash of the Town of Brookneal, Virginia is maintained in accounts collateralized in accordance with the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act, or covered by Federal Depository Insurance.

Note 3. Receivables

Receivables for the Town's individual major funds are as follows:

	General	Water and <u>Sewer</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Taxes	\$ 32,011	\$ -	\$ 32,011	
Accounts	<u>1,998</u>	39,607	41,605	
Gross receivables	34,009	39,607	73,616	
Less allowance for uncollectible	14,906		<u>14,906</u>	
Net total receivables	\$ <u>19,103</u>	\$ <u>39,607</u>	\$ <u>58,710</u>	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2014

Note 4. Due from Other Governmental Units

At the end of the current fiscal year, no amounts were due from other governmental units.

Note 5. Capital Assets

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

Governmental Activities	Beginning Balance	Increases Decreases		Ending <u>Balance</u>	
Capital assets, not depreciated Land Construction in progress	\$ 180,088 	\$ - 	\$ - 	\$ 180,088	
Total capital assets, not depreciated	180,088		_	180,088	
Capital assets, depreciated Buildings and improvements Machinery and equipment Public domain infrastructure	691,092 529,687 164,920	10,568 	<u>-</u> -	691,092 540,255 164,920	
Total capital assets, depreciated	1,385,699	<u> 10,568</u>		1,396,267	
Less accumulated depreciation for: Buildings and improvements Machinery and equipment Public domain infrastructure	546,454 332,987 134,964	7,860 39,757 4,618	-	554,314 372,744 139,582	
Total accumulated depreciatio	n <u>1,014,405</u>	<u>52,235</u>		<u>1,066,640</u>	
Total capital assets, depreciated, net	371,294	<u>(41,667</u>)		329,627	
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ <u>551,382</u>	\$ <u>(41,667</u>)	\$	\$ <u>509,715</u>	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2014

Note 5. Capital Assets (Continued)

Business-type Activities	Beginning Balance	Increases	<u>Decreases</u>	Ending <u>Balance</u>			
Capital assets, not depreciated							
Land	\$ 22,129	\$	\$	\$ 22,129			
Total capital assets, not depreciated	22,129			22,129			
Capital assets, depreciated							
Water system and Sewer system	10,300,290			10,300,290			
Total capital assets, depreciated	10,300,290	-		10,300,290			
Less accumulated depreciation	2,359,201	213,308		2,572,509			
Total capital assets, depreciated, net	7,941,089	(213,308)	_	7,727,781			
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ <u>7,963,218</u>	\$ <u>(213,308</u>)	\$ <u> -</u>	\$ <u>7,749,910</u>			
Depreciation was charged to functions/programs as follows:							
Governmental activities General government administr Public safety Public works Parks, recreational and cultura	\$ 8,777 16,958 26,243 						
Total depreciation expense -	ctivities	\$ <u>52,235</u>					
Business-type activities Water Sewer	\$ 168,914 44,394						
Total depreciation expense -	\$ <u>213,308</u>						

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2014

Note 6. Long-term Liabilities

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

Governmental <u>Activities</u>	Beginning <u>Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	Reductions	Ending <u>Balance</u>	Due within One Year
Compensated Absences	\$ <u>13,367</u>	\$	\$ <u>722</u>	\$ <u>12,645</u>	\$ <u>9,811</u>
Total	\$ <u>13,367</u>	\$	\$ <u>722</u>	\$ <u>12,645</u>	\$ <u>9,811</u>
Business-Type Activities					
Gen. Obligation Bonds S Compensated absences	1,035,899 11,193	\$ - 	\$ 12,946 3,663	\$ 1,022,953 7,530	\$ 13,431 6,048
Total 9	<u> 1,047,092</u>	\$ <u> </u>	\$ <u>16,609</u>	\$ <u>1,030,483</u>	\$ <u>19,479</u>

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

Governmental Activities				Business-Type Activities General Obligation Bonds Totals			
Fiscal Year	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	Principal		<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	
2015	\$ -	\$ - \$	13,431	\$ 38,661	\$ 13,431	\$ 38,661	
2016	-	-	13,827	38,265	13,827	38,265	
2017	-	-	14,454	37,638	14,454	37,638	
2018	-	-	14,998	37,094	14,998	37,094	
2019	-	-	15,563	36,529	15,563	36,529	
2020-2024	-	-	86,895	173,569	86,895	173,569	
2025-2029			104,859	155,602	104,859	155,602	
2030-2034	-	-	126,565	133,895	126,565	133,895	
2035-2039	-	-	152,962	107,498	152,962	107,498	
2040-2044	-	-	185,052	75,408	185,052	75,408	
2045-2049	-	-	224,227	36,233	224,227	36,233	
2050-2051			70,120	2,008	70,120	2,008	
Totals	\$	\$ <u> </u>	1,022,953	\$ <u>872,400</u>	\$ <u>1,022,953</u>	\$ <u>872,400</u>	

Details of long-term indebtedness are as follows:

					<u>Outstanding</u>		
	Interest <u>Rate</u>	Date Issued	Final Maturity <u>Date</u>	Amount of Original Issue	m	vern- ental <u>ivities</u>	Business- Type <u>Activities</u>
General Obligation Bond	4.125%	2011	2051	\$ 866,000	\$	-	\$ 852,179
General Obligation Bond	2.250%	2011	2051	\$ 175,000	\$	-	\$ 170,774

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2014

Note 7. Pension Plan

A. Plan Description

Name of Plan:

Virginia Retirement System (VRS)

Identification of Plan:

Agent and Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer Pension Plan

Administering Entity:

Virginia Retirement System (System)

All full-time, salaried permanent (professional) employees of public school divisions and employees of participating employers are automatically covered by VRS upon employment. Members earn one month of service credit for each month they are employed and they and their employer are paying contributions to VRS. Members are eligible to purchase prior public service, active duty military service, certain periods of leave and previously refunded VRS service as service credit in their plan.

Within the VRS plan, the System administers three different benefit plans for local government employees - Plan 1, Plan 2, and, Hybrid. Each plan has different eligibility and benefit structures as set out below:

VRS Plan 1

Plan Overview - VRS Plan 1 is a defined benefit plan. The retirement benefit is based on a member's age, creditable service and average final compensation at retirement using a formula. Employees are eligible for VRS Plan 1 if their membership date is before July 1, 2010, and they were vested as of January 1, 2013.

Eligible Members - Employees are in VRS Plan 1 if their membership date is before July 1, 2010, and they were vested as of January 1, 2013.

Hybrid Opt-In Election - VRS non-hazardous duty covered Plan 1 members were allowed to make an irrevocable decision to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan during a special election window held January 1 through April 30, 2014. The Hybrid Retirement Plan's effective date for eligible VRS Plan 1 members who opted in was July 1, 2014. If eligible deferred members returned to work during the election window, they were also eligible to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan. Members who were eligible for an optional retirement plan (ORP) and had prior service under VRS Plan 1 were not eligible to elect the Hybrid Retirement Plan and remain as VRS Plan 1 or ORP.

Retirement Contributions - Members contribute up to 5% of their compensation each month to their member contribution account through a pre-tax salary reduction. Some school divisions and political subdivisions elected to phase in the required 5% member contribution; all employees will be paying the full 5% by July 1, 2016. Member contributions are tax-deferred until they are withdrawn as part of a retirement benefit or as a refund. The employer makes a separate actuarially determined contribution to VRS for all covered employees. VRS invests both member and employer contributions to provide funding for the future benefit payment.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2014

Note 7. Pension Plan (Continued)

A. Plan Description (Continued)

VRS Plan 1 (Continued)

Creditable Service - Creditable service includes active service. Members earn creditable service for each month they are employed in a covered position. It also may include credit for prior service the member has purchased or additional creditable service the member was granted. A member's total creditable service is one of the factors used to determine their eligibility for retirement and to calculate their retirement benefit. It also may count toward eligibility for the health insurance credit in retirement, if the employer offers the health insurance credit.

Vesting - Vesting is the minimum length of service a member needs to qualify for a future retirement benefit. Members become vested when they have at least five years (60 months) of creditable service. Vesting means members are eligible to qualify for retirement if they meet the age and service requirements for their plan. Members also must be vested to receive a full refund of their member contribution account balance if they leave employment and request a refund. Members are always 100% vested in the contributions that they make.

Calculating the Benefit - The Basic Benefit is calculated based on a formula using the member's average final compensation, a retirement multiplier and total service credit at retirement. It is one of the benefit payout options available to a member at retirement. An early retirement reduction factor is applied to the Basic Benefit if the member retires with a reduced retirement benefit or selects a benefit payout option other than the Basic Benefit.

Average Final Compensation - A member's average final compensation is the average of the 36 consecutive months of highest compensation as a covered employee.

Service Retirement Multiplier - The retirement multiplier is a factor used in the formula to determine a final retirement benefit. The retirement multiplier for non-hazardous duty members is 1.7%. The retirement multiplier for sheriffs and regional jail superintendents is 1.85%. The retirement multiplier of eligible political subdivision hazardous duty employees other than sheriffs and regional jail superintendents is 1.7% or 1.85% as elected by the employer.

Normal Retirement Age - Age 65.

Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility - Members who are not in hazardous duty positions are eligible for an unreduced retirement benefit at age 65 with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service or at age 50 with at least 30 years of creditable service. Hazardous duty members are eligible for an unreduced retirement benefit at age 60 with at least five years of creditable service or age 50 with at least 25 years of creditable service.

Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility - Members may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 55 with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service or age 50 with at least 10 years of creditable service.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2014

Note 7. Pension Plan (Continued)

A. Plan Description (Continued)

VRS Plan 1 (Continued)

Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement - The Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) matches the first 3% increase in the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) and half of any additional increase (up to 4%) up to a maximum COLA of 5%.

Eligibility - For members who retire with an unreduced benefit or with a reduced benefit with at least 20 years of creditable service, the COLA will go into effect on July 1 after one full calendar year from the retirement date. For members who retire with a reduced benefit and who have less than 20 years of creditable service, the COLA will go into effect on July 1 after one calendar year following the unreduced retirement eligibility date.

Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates - The COLA is effective July 1 following one full calendar year (January 1 to December 31) under any of the following circumstances:

The member is within five years of qualifying for an unreduced retirement benefit as of January 1, 2013.

The member retires on disability.

The member retires directly from short-term or long-term disability under the Virginia Sickness and Disability Program (VSDP).

The member is involuntarily separated from employment for causes other than job performance or misconduct and is eligible to retire under the Workforce Transition Act or the Transitional Benefits Program.

The member dies in service and the member's survivor or beneficiary is eligible for a monthly death-in-service benefit. The COLA will go into effect on July 1 following one full calendar year (January 1 to December 31) from the date the monthly benefit begins.

Disability Coverage - Members who are eligible to be considered for disability retirement and retire on disability, the retirement multiplier is 1.7% on all service, regardless of when it was earned, purchased or granted. Most state employees are covered under the Virginia Sickness and Disability Program (VSDP) and are not eligible for disability retirement. VSDP members are subject to a one-year waiting period before becoming eligible for non-work related disability benefits.

Purchase of Prior Service - Members may be eligible to purchase service from previous public employment, active duty military service, an eligible period of leave or VRS refunded service as creditable service in their plan. Prior creditable service counts toward vesting, eligibility for retirement and the health insurance credit. Only active members are eligible to purchase prior service. When buying service, members must purchase their most recent period of service first. Members also may be eligible to purchase periods of leave without pay.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2014

Note 7. Pension Plan

A. Plan Description, (Continued)

VRS Plan 2

Plan Overview - VRS Plan 2 is a defined benefit plan. The retirement benefit is based on a member's age, creditable service and average final compensation at retirement using a formula. Employees are eligible for VRS Plan 2 if their membership date is on or after July 1, 2010, or their membership date is before July 1, 2010, and they were not vested as of January 1, 2013.

Eligible Members - Employees are in VRS Plan 2 if their membership date is on or after July 1, 2010, or their membership date is before July 1, 2010, and they were not vested as of January 1, 2013.

Hybrid Opt-In Election - VRS Plan 2 members were allowed to make an irrevocable decision to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan during a special election window held January 1 through April 30, 2014. The Hybrid Retirement Plan's effective date for eligible VRS Plan 2 members who opted in was July 1, 2014. If eligible deferred members returned to work during the election window, they were also eligible to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan. Members who were eligible for an optional retirement plan (ORP) and have prior service under VRS Plan 2 were not eligible to elect the Hybrid Retirement Plan and remain as VRS Plan 2 or ORP.

Retirement Contributions - Members contribute up to 5% of their compensation each month to their member contribution account through a pre-tax salary reduction. Some school divisions and political subdivisions elected to phase in the required 5% member contribution; all employees will be paying the full 5% by July 1, 2016. Member contributions are tax-deferred until they are withdrawn as part of a retirement benefit or as a refund. The employer makes a separate actuarially determined contribution to VRS for all covered employees. VRS invests both member and employer contributions to provide funding for the future benefit payment.

Creditable Service - Creditable service includes active service. Members earn creditable service for each month they are employed in a covered position. It also may include credit for prior service the member has purchased or additional creditable service the member was granted. A member's total creditable service is one of the factors used to determine their eligibility for retirement and to calculate their retirement benefit. It also may count toward eligibility for the health insurance credit in retirement, if the employer offers the health insurance credit.

Vesting - Vesting is the minimum length of service a member needs to qualify for a future retirement benefit. Members become vested when they have at least five years (60 months) of creditable service. Vesting means members are eligible to qualify for retirement if they meet the age and service requirements for their plan. Members also must be vested to receive a full refund of their member contribution account balance if they leave employment and request a refund. Members are always 100% vested in the contributions that they make.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2014

Note 7. Pension Plan (Continued)

A. Plan Description (Continued)

VRS Plan 2 (Continued)

Calculating the Benefit - The Basic Benefit is calculated based on a formula using the member's average final compensation, a retirement multiplier and total service credit at retirement. It is one of the benefit payout options available to a member at retirement. An early retirement reduction factor is applied to the Basic Benefit if the member retires with a reduced retirement benefit or selects a benefit payout option other than the Basic Benefit.

Average Final Compensation - A member's average final compensation is the average of their 60 consecutive months of highest compensation as a covered employee.

Service Retirement Multiplier -

The retirement multiplier is a factor used in the formula to determine a final retirement benefit.

For service earned, purchased or granted prior to January 1, 2013 -

The retirement multiplier for non-hazardous duty members is 1.7%. The retirement multiplier for sheriffs and regional jail superintendents is 1.85%. The retirement multiplier of eligible political subdivision hazardous duty employees other than sheriffs and regional jail superintendents is 1.7% or 1.85% as elected by the employer.

For non-hazardous duty members the retirement multiplier is 1.65% for creditable service earned, purchased or granted after January 1, 2013.

Normal Retirement Age - Normal Social Security retirement age.

Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility - Members who are not in hazardous duty positions are eligible for an unreduced retirement benefit when they reach normal Social Security retirement age and have at least five years (60 months) of creditable service or when their age and service equal 90. Hazardous duty members are eligible for an unreduced retirement benefit at age 60 with at least five years of creditable service or age 50 with at least 25 years of creditable service.

Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility - Members may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 60 with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service.

Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement - The Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) matches the first 2% increase in the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) and half of any additional increase (up to 2%) for a maximum COLA of 3%.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2014

Note 7. Pension Plan (Continued)

A. Plan Description (Continued)

VRS Plan 2 (Continued)

Eligibility - For members who retire with an unreduced benefit or with a reduced benefit with at least 20 years of creditable service, the COLA will go into effect on July 1 after one full calendar year from the retirement date. For members who retire with a reduced benefit and who have less than 20 years of creditable service, the COLA will go into effect on July 1 after one calendar year following the unreduced retirement eligibility date.

Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates - The COLA is effective July 1 following one full calendar year (January 1 to December 31) under any of the following circumstances:

The member is within five years of qualifying for an unreduced retirement benefit as of January 1, 2013.

The member retires on disability.

The member retires directly from short-term or long-term disability under the Virginia Sickness and Disability Program (VSDP).

The member is involuntarily separated from employment for causes other than job performance or misconduct and is eligible to retire under the Workforce Transition Act or the Transitional Benefits Program.

The member dies in service and the member's survivor or beneficiary is eligible for a monthly death-in-service benefit. The COLA will go into effect on July 1 following one full calendar year (January 1 to December 31) from the date the monthly benefit begins.

Disability Coverage - Members who are eligible to be considered for disability retirement and retire on disability, the retirement multiplier is 1.65% on all service, regardless of when it was earned, purchased or granted. Most state employees are covered under the Virginia Sickness and Disability Program (VSDP) and are not eligible for disability retirement. VSDP members are subject to a one-year waiting period before becoming eligible for non-work related disability benefits.

Purchase of Prior Service - Members may be eligible to purchase service from previous public employment, active duty military service, an eligible period of leave or VRS refunded service as creditable service in their plan. Prior creditable service counts toward vesting, eligibility for retirement and the health insurance credit. Only active members are eligible to purchase prior service. When buying service, members must purchase their most recent period of service first. Members also may be eligible to purchase periods of leave without pay.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2014

Note 7. Pension Plan (Continued)

A. Plan Description (Continued)

Hybrid Retirement Plan

Plan Overview - The Hybrid Retirement Plan combines the features of a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. Most members hired on or after January 1, 2014 are in this plan, as well as VRS Plan 1 and VRS Plan 2 members who were eligible and opted into the plan during a special election window. (See "Eligible Members")

The defined benefit is based on a member's age, creditable service and average final compensation at retirement using a formula.

The benefit from the defined contribution component of the plan depends on the member and employer contributions made to the plan and the investment performance of those contributions.

In addition to the monthly benefit payment payable from the defined benefit plan at retirement, a member may start receiving distributions from the balance in the defined contribution account, reflecting the contributions, investment gains or losses, and any required fees.

Eligible Members - Employees are in the Hybrid Retirement Plan if their membership date is on or after July 1, 2014. This includes:

State employees*

School division employees

Political subdivision employees*

Judges appointed or elected to an original term on or after January 1, 2014.

Members in VRS Plan 1 or VRS Plan 2 who elected to opt into the plan during the election window held January 1 - April 30, 2014; the plan's effective date for opt-in members was July 1, 2014.

*Non-Eligible Members - Some employees are not eligible to participate in the Hybrid Retirement Plan. They include:

Members of the State Police Officers' Retirement System (SPORS)

Members of the Virginia Law Officers' Retirement System (VaLORS)

Political subdivision employees who are covered by enhanced benefits for hazardous duty employees

Those employees eligible for an optional retirement plan (ORP) must elect the ORP plan or the Hybrid Retirement Plan. If these members have prior service under VRS Plan 1 or VRS Plan 2, they are not eligible to elect the Hybrid Retirement Plan and must select VRS Plan 1 or VRS Plan 2 (as applicable) or ORP.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2014

Note 7. Pension Plan (Continued)

A. Plan Description (Continued)

Hybrid Retirement Plan (Continued)

Retirement Contributions - A member's retirement benefit is funded through mandatory and voluntary contributions made by the member and the employer to both the defined benefit and the defined contribution components of the plan. Mandatory contributions are based on a percentage of the employee's creditable compensation and are required from both the member and the employer. Additionally, members may choose to make voluntary contributions to the defined contribution component of the plan, and the employer is required to match those voluntary contributions according to specified percentages.

Creditable Service

Defined Benefit Component - Under the defined benefit component of the plan, creditable service includes active service. Members earn creditable service for each month they are employed in a covered position. It also may include credit for prior service the member has purchased or additional creditable service the member was granted. A member's total creditable service is one of the factors used to determine their eligibility for retirement and to calculate their retirement benefit. It also may count toward eligibility for the health insurance credit in retirement, if the employer offers the health insurance credit.

Defined Contribution Component - Under the defined contribution component, creditable service is used to determine vesting for the employer contribution portion of the plan.

Vesting

Defined Benefit Component - Defined benefit vesting is the minimum length of service a member needs to qualify for a future retirement benefit. Members are vested under the defined benefit component of the Hybrid Retirement Plan when they reach five years (60 months) of creditable service. VRS Plan 1 or VRS Plan 2 members with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service who opted into the Hybrid Retirement Plan remain vested in the defined benefit component.

Defined Contribution Component - Defined contribution vesting refers to the minimum length of service a member needs to be eligible to withdraw the employer contributions from the defined contribution component of the plan. Members are always 100% vested in the contributions that they make. Upon retirement or leaving covered employment, a member is eligible to withdraw a percentage of employer contributions to the defined contribution component of the plan, based on service.

After two years, a member is 50% vested and may withdraw 50% of employer contributions.

After three years, a member is 75% vested and may withdraw 75% of employer contributions.

After four or more years, a member is 100% vested and may withdraw 100% of employer contributions.

Distribution is not required by law until age 70 1/2.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2014

Note 7. Pension Plan (Continued)

A. Plan Description (Continued)

Hybrid Retirement Plan (Continued)

Calculating the Benefit

Defined Benefit Component - The Basic Benefit is calculated based on a formula using the member's average final compensation, a retirement multiplier and total service credit at retirement. It is one of the benefit payout options available to a member at retirement. An early retirement reduction factor is applied to the Basic Benefit if the member retires with a reduced retirement benefit or selects a benefit payout option other than the Basic Benefit.

Defined Contribution Component - The benefit is based on contributions made by the member and any matching contributions made by the employer, plus net investment earnings on those contributions.

Average Final Compensation - It is used in the retirement formula for the defined benefit component of the plan. A member's average final compensation is the average of their 60 consecutive months of highest compensation as a covered employee.

Service Retirement Multiplier - The retirement multiplier is 1.0%. For members that opted into the Hybrid Retirement Plan from VRS Plan 1 or VRS Plan 2, the applicable multipliers for those plans will be used to calculate the retirement benefit for service credited in those plans.

Normal Retirement Age

Defined Benefit Component - Normal Social Security retirement age.

Defined Contribution Component - Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.

Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility

Defined Benefit Component - Members are eligible for an unreduced retirement benefit when they reach normal Social Security retirement age and have at least five years (60 months) of creditable service or when their age and service equal 90.

Defined Contribution Component - Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.

Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility

Defined Benefit Component - Members may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 60 with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service.

Defined Contribution Component - Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2014

Note 7. Pension Plan (Continued)

A. Plan Description (Continued)

Hybrid Retirement Plan (Continued)

Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement

Defined Benefit Component - The Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) matches the first 2% increase in the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) and half of any additional increase (up to 2%) for a maximum COLA of 3%.

Defined Contribution Component - Not Applicable.

Eligibility - For members who retire with an unreduced benefit or with a reduced benefit with at least 20 years of creditable service, the COLA will go into effect on July 1 after one full calendar year from the retirement date. For members who retire with a reduced benefit and who have less than 20 years of creditable service, the COLA will go into effect on July 1 after one calendar year following the unreduced retirement eligibility date.

Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates - The COLA is effective July 1 following one full calendar year (January 1 to December 31) under any of the following circumstances:

The member is within five years of qualifying for an unreduced retirement benefit as of January 1, 2013.

The member retires on disability.

The member retires directly from short-term or long-term disability under the Virginia Sickness and Disability Program (VSDP).

The member is involuntarily separated from employment for causes other than job performance or misconduct and is eligible to retire under the Workforce Transition Act or the Transitional Benefits Program.

The member dies in service and the member's survivor or beneficiary is eligible for a monthly death-in-service benefit. The COLA will go into effect on July 1 following one full calendar year (January 1 to December 31) from the date the monthly benefit begins.

Disability Coverage - Eligible political subdivision and school division members (including VRS Plan 1 and VRS Plan 2 opt-ins) participate in the Virginia Local Disability Program (VLDP) unless their local governing body provides an employer-paid comparable program for its members. State employees (including VRS Plan 1 and VRS Plan 2 opt-ins) participating in the Hybrid Retirement Plan are covered under the Virginia Sickness and Disability Program (VSDP), and are not eligible for disability retirement. Hybrid members (including VRS Plan 1 and VRS Plan 2 opt-ins) covered under VSDP or VLDP are subject to a one-year waiting period before becoming eligible for non-work related disability benefits.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2014

Note 7. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

A. Plan Description (Continued)

Hybrid Retirement Plan (Continued)

Purchase of Prior Service

Defined Benefit Component - Members may be eligible to purchase service from previous public employment, active duty military service, an eligible period of leave or VRS refunded service as creditable service in their plan. Prior creditable service counts toward vesting, eligibility for retirement and the health insurance credit. Only active members are eligible to purchase prior service. When buying service, members must purchase their most recent period of service first. Members also may be eligible to purchase periods of leave without pay.

Defined Contribution Component - Not Applicable.

The System issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for VRS. A copy of the most recent report may be obtained from the VRS Web site at http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2013-annual-report.pdf, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA 23218-2500.

B. Funding Policy

Plan members are required by Title 51.1 of the <u>Code of Virginia</u> (1950), as amended, to contribute 5.00% of their compensation toward their retirement. All or part of the 5.00% member contribution may be assumed by the employer. Beginning July 1, 2012 new employees were required to pay the 5% member contribution. In addition, for existing employees, employers were required to begin making the employee pay the 5% member contribution. This could be phased in over a period up to 5 years and the employer is required to provide a salary increase equal to the amount of the increase in the employee-paid member contribution. In addition, the Town is required to contribute the remaining amounts necessary to fund its participation in the VRS using the actuarial basis specified by the <u>Code of Virginia</u> and approved by the VRS Board of Trustees. The Town's contribution rate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014 was 11.36% of the annual covered payroll.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2014

Note 7. Pension Plan (Continued)

C. Annual Pension Cost

For fiscal year 2014, the Town's annual pension cost of \$31,353 was equal to the Town's required and actual contributions.

Three Year Trend Information for the Town

<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>Ending</u>	Annual Pension Cost (APC)	Percentage of APC Contributed	Net Pension Obligation
June 30, 2014	\$ 31,353	100.0%	\$ -
June 30, 2013	40,754	100.0	-
June 30, 2012	31,045	100.0	-

The FY 2014 required contribution was determined as part of the June 30, 2011 actuarial valuation using the entry age actuarial cost method. The actuarial assumptions at June 30, 2011 included (a) an investment rate of return (net of administrative expenses) of 7.00%, (b) projected salary increases ranging from 3.75% to 5.60% per year for general government employees, 3.75% to 6.20% per year for teachers, and 3.50% to 4.75% for employees eligible for enhanced benefits available to law enforcement officers, firefighters and sheriffs, and (c) a cost-of-living adjustment of 2.50% per year for Plan 1 employees and 2.25% for Plan 2 employees. Both the investment rate of return and the projected salary increases include an inflation component of 2.50%. The actuarial value of the Town's assets is equal to the modified market value of assets. This method uses techniques that smooth the effects of short-term volatility in the market value of assets over a five-year period. The Town's unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payrolls on an open basis. The remaining amortization period at June 30, 2011 for the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) was 30 years.

D. Funded Status and Progress

As of June 30, 2013, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the plan was 69.91% funded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$1,564,351, and the actuarial value of assets was \$1,093,572, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$470,779. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$270,635, and ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 173.95%.

The schedule of funding progress, presented as Required Supplementary Information (RSI) following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability (AAL) for benefits.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2014

Note 8. Property Taxes

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

Property taxes are levied annually on assessed values as of January 1 and are due by December 5. Personal property taxes do not create a lien on property; however, the Town utilizes the DMV Stop program for individuals having outstanding personal property taxes.

The annual assessment for real estate is based on 100% of the assessed fair market value. A penalty of 10% of the unpaid tax is due for late payment. Interest is accrued at 10% for the initial year of delinquency, and thereafter at the maximum annual rate authorized by the Internal Revenue Code Section 6621(b). The effective tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the year ended June 30 were as follows:

Real estate	\$ 0.17
Personal property	\$ 1.70
Machinery and tools	\$ 1.70

Note 9. Risk Management

The Town of Brookneal is insured for Worker's Compensation, General Liability, Health and other risks. The risk management programs are as follows:

Worker's Compensation Insurance is provided through the Virginia Municipal League. During fiscal year 2014, total premiums paid were approximately \$9,700. Benefits are those afforded through the Commonwealth of Virginia as outlined in the Code of Virginia Section 65.2-100; premiums are based on covered payroll, job rates and claims experience.

The Town provides general liability and other insurance through policies with the Virginia Municipal League. General liability and business automobile coverage have a \$1,000,000 limit per occurrence. Boiler and machinery has a \$2,000,000 limit. Property insurance is covered per statement of values and is approximately \$3,000,000. Police professional liability and public officials liability insurance with a \$1,000,000 limit are covered through a policy with the Commonwealth of Virginia.

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

The Town provides healthcare coverage for employees through a policy with Anthem Blue Cross Blue Shield. The Town contributes a percentage of the required premium amount for single coverage for each employee. The Town also pays a percentage of the coverage for dependents and spouses of employees. Total premiums paid for fiscal year 2014 were approximately \$54,000.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2014

Note 10. New Accounting Standards

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

GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions replaces the requirements of GASB Statements No. 27 and No. 50 as they relate to governments that provide pensions through pension plans administered as trusts or similar arrangements that meet certain criteria. The Statement requires governments providing defined benefit pensions to recognize the long-term obligation for pension benefits as a liability for the first time, and to more comprehensively and comparably measure the annual costs of pension benefits. The Statement also enhances accountability and transparency through revised and new note disclosures and required supplementary information, including disclosing descriptive information about the types of benefits provided, how contributions to the pension plan are determined, and assumptions and methods used to calculate the pension liability. This Statement will be effective for the year ending June 30, 2015.

GASB Statement No. 71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68 was issued to address an issue regarding application of the transition provisions of GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions. This Statement amends GASB Statement No. 68 to require that, at transition, a government recognize a beginning deferred outflow of resources for its pension contributions, if any, made subsequent to the measurement date of the beginning net pension liability. The requirements of this Statement will eliminate the source of a potential significant understatement of restated beginning net position and expense in the first year of implementation of Statement No. 68 in the accrual-basis financial statements of employers and non-employer contributing entities. This Statement will be effective for the year ending June 30, 2015.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

TOWN OF BROOKNEAL, VIRGINIA BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND

Year ended June 30, 2014

	Original <u>Budget</u>	Final <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance with Final Budget Positive (<u>Negative</u>)
Revenues: General property taxes Other local taxes	\$ 193,295 315,661	\$ 193,295 324,020	\$ 186,415 324,139	\$ (6,880) 119
Permits, privilege fees and	_	_	_	_
regulatory licenses Fines and forfeitures	12,000	12,000	10,194	(1,806)
Interest	10,000	10,000	4,880	(5,120)
Rents	4,800	4,800	4,545	(255) 791
Charges for services	23,000	23,000 49,949	23,791 55,305	5,35 6
Intergovernmental Other	48,621 <u>2,300</u>	8,949 <u>8,949</u>	6,021	<u>(2,928</u>)
Total revenues	609,677	626,013	615,290	(10,723)
Expenditures:				
Current: General government administration	179,244	181,433	180,218	1,215
Public safety	155,821	155,645	149,266	6,379
Public works	248,910	249,693	235,658	14,035 740
Parks, recreation and cultural	25,702	39,242	38,502	740
Community development	-	-	_	•
Capital outlay Debt service:				
Principal retirement	-	-	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges		-		
Total expenditures	609,677	626,013	<u>603,644</u>	22,369
Excess of revenues over expenditures			<u>11,646</u>	<u>11,646</u>
Other financing sources (uses): Operating transfers in Operating transfers out	-	<u>-</u>	<u>.</u>	
Total other financing sources (uses)				
Net change in fund balances	\$	\$	\$ <u>11,646</u>	\$ <u>11,646</u>

TOWN OF BROOKNEAL, VIRGINIA SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS FOR PENSION PLAN JUNE 30, 2014

Valuation <u>Date</u> (1)	Actuarial Value of Assets (2)	Actuarial Accrued <u>Liability (AAL)</u> (3)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (3) - (2) (4)	Funded Ratio Assets as % of AAL (2)/(3) (5)	Annual Covered <u>Payroll</u> (6)	UAAL as a % of Covered Payroll (4)/(6) (7)
June 30, 2013	\$1,093,572	\$1,564,351	\$470,779	69.91%	\$270,635	173.95%
June 30, 2012	1,063,057	1,373,714	310,657	77.39%	267,991	115.92%
June 30, 2011	1,064,862	1,304,609	239,747	81.62%	223,061	107.48%
June 30, 2010	1,045,390	1,240,842	195,452	84.25%	249,704	78.27%
June 30, 2009	1,043,814	1,155,053	111,239	90.37%	289,286	38.45%
June 30, 2008	1,029,004	1,064,148	35,144	96.70%	282,278	12.45%
June 30, 2007	936,469	987,109	50,640	94.87%	275,446	18.38%
June 30, 2006	842,531	788,016	(54,515)	106.92%	245,246	(22.23)%
June 30, 2005	775,211	823,655	48,444	94.12%	277,705	17.44%
June 30, 2004	728,812	927,562	198,750	78.57%	279,226	71.18%

COMPLIANCE SECTION

M. JERRY REYNOLDS, P.C. Certified Public Accountant

801 Church Street Lynchburg, Virginia 24504

Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements

Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

Honorable Members of Town Council Town of Brookneal, Virginia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the remaining fund information of the Town of Brookneal, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Brookneal, Virginia's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 12, 2015.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements

Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards, continued

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Lynchburg, Virginia January 12, 2015

In Jerry Reynolds, P.C.