

Financial Report Year Ended June 30, 2013

TOWN OF DRAKES BRANCH, VIRGINIA FINANCIAL REPORT YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

TOWN OF DRAKES BRANCH, VIRGINIA DIRECTORY OF OFFICIALS

COUNCIL

Denise Pridgen, Mayor

Clarence Hamlett, Vice-Mayor Roscoe Eubanks, Sr. Juanita Hamlett Deborah T. Kennedy Larry Walton Peery Wells, Sr.

OFFICIALS

Mary Sands Louis F. Tyler III Tommy Galbreath Town Clerk Town Attorney Town Sergeant

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ROBINSON, FARMER, COX ASSOCIATES

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

A PROFESSIONAL LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Honorable Members of the Town Council Town of Drakes Branch, Virginia

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Drakes Branch, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Drakes Branch, Virginia, as of June 30, 2013, 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.

Emphasis of Matter

As described in Note 1 to the financial statements, in 2013, the Town adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement Nos. 63, Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position and 65, Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities. 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 on pages 4-9 and budgetary comparison information 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.

Other Information

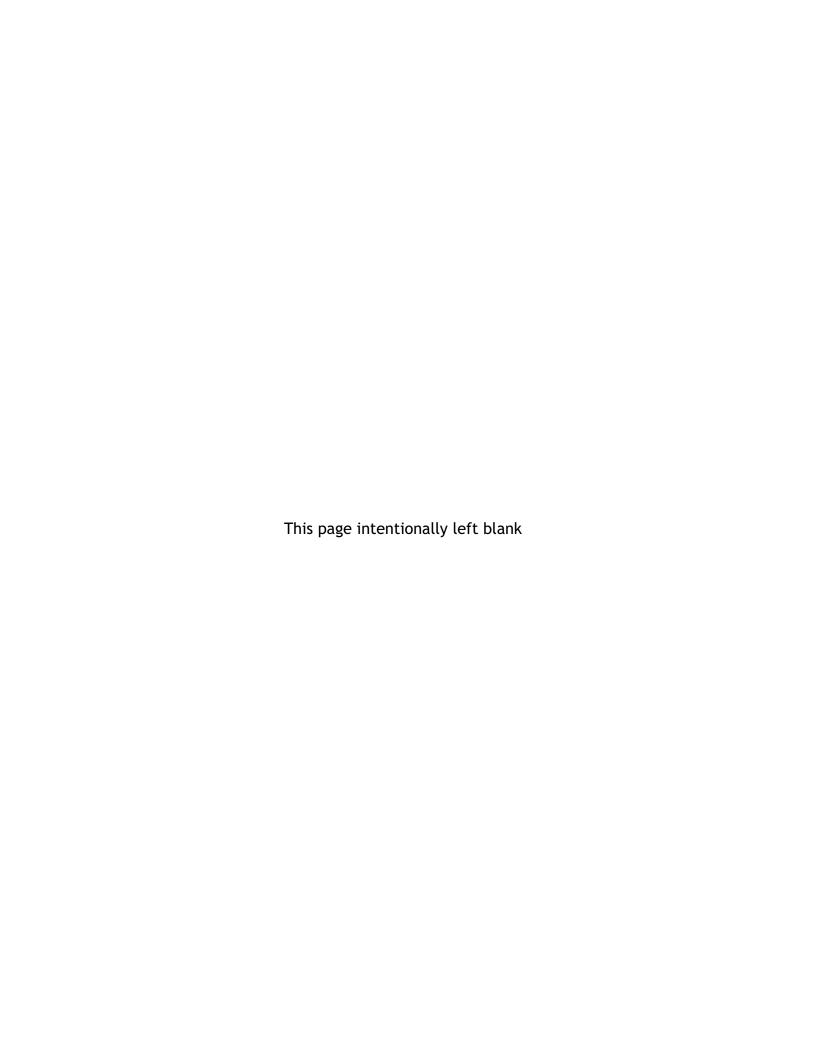
Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Drakes Branch, Virginia's basic financial statements. The supporting schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supporting schedules 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 supporting schedules 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.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 12, 2013, on our consideration of the Town of Drakes Branch, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to 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 Drakes Branch, Virginia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Mobinson farmer Cox fasociates Charlottesville, Virginia December 27, 2013



Town of Drakes Branch, Virginia Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Town of Drakes Branch (the "Town"), we offer readers of the Town's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013. Please read it in conjunction with the Town's basic financial statements, which follow this section.

Financial Highlights

- The assets of the Town exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$3,771,774 (net position). Of this amount, \$285,030 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the Town's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The Town's total net position increased by \$949,775, of which the governmental activities accounted for a \$19,033 decrease while business-type activities accounted for a \$968,808 increase.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town's governmental fund reported an ending fund balance of \$224,095, a decrease of \$301 in comparison with the prior year. All of this fund balance is available for spending at the Town's discretion (unassigned fund balance).
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$224,095, 167.93% of governmental fund expenditures less any capital outlay projects funded with bond proceeds.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town's basic financial statements. The Town'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 required and other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide the readers with a broad overview of the Town's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business. The statement of net position presents information on all of the Town's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of how the financial position of the Town may be changing. Increases in net position may indicate an improved financial position; however, even decreases in net position may reflect a changing manner in which the Town may have used previously accumulated funds.

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

Government-wide financial statements (continued)

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Town that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). The governmental activities of the Town include general government administration, public safety, and public works. The business-type activities are for public utilities. The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 9 through 11 of this report.

Fund financial statements

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

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the Town's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds and governmental activities*.

The Town maintains one governmental fund. The Town adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the General Fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on exhibits 3 and 5 of this financial report.

The Town maintains one type of *Proprietary Fund*. The Town uses *enterprise funds*, which are used to report the same functions presented as *business-type activities* in the government-wide financial statements, to account for its public utilities. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on exhibits 7 through 9 of this report.

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. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 20 through 32 of this report.

Other information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents required supplementary information and other supplementary information concerning budgetary comparisons for the general fund. This information can be found on pages 33-36 of this report.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Town, assets exceeded liabilities by \$3,771,774 at the close of the most recent fiscal year. A large portion of the Town's net position (\$3,485,640, 65% of total) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, infrastructure, furniture, equipment, and vehicles), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending. Although the Town's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities (i.e., the Town's investment in capital assets are of a permanent nature as assets acquired are generally not sold or otherwise disposed of during their useful life).

The following table summarizes the Town's Statement of Net Position:

Town of Drakes Branch, Virginia Summary of Net Position As of June 30, 2013

		Governme Activiti		Business- Activiti		Total				
		2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012			
Current and other assets Capital assets	\$	232,094 \$ 423,496	232,272 \$ 442,474	191,881 \$ 3,816,772	386,204 \$ 2,900,524	423,975 \$ 4,240,268	618,476 3,342,998			
Total assets	\$_	655,590 \$	674,746 \$	4,008,653 \$	3,286,728 \$	4,664,243 \$	3,961,474			
Water and sewer deposits payable Accrued interest payable Other accounts payable Long-term liabilities	\$	- \$ - 2,704 <u>-</u>	- \$ - 2,827 <u>-</u>	1,900 \$ 5,077 128,160 754,628	1,336 \$ 5,461 374,851 755,000	1,900 \$ 5,077 130,864 754,628	1,336 5,461 377,678 755,000			
Total liabilities	\$_	2,704 \$	2,827 \$	889,765 \$	1,136,648 \$	892,469 \$	1,139,475			
Net position: Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted	\$	423,496 \$ - 229,390	442,474 \$ - 229,445	3,062,144 \$ 1,104 55,640	2,145,524 \$ 1,080 3,476	3,485,640 \$ 1,104 285,030	2,587,998 1,080.00 232,921			
Total net position	\$	652,886 \$	671,919 \$	3,118,888 \$	2,150,080 \$	3,771,774 \$	2,821,999			

As noted previously, the Town's net position increased by \$949,775 during the current fiscal year, largely due to the receipt of capital grants used to construct sewer treatment infrastructure.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis (continued)

Governmental activities decreased the Town's net position by \$19,033. The following table summarizes the Town's Changes in Net Position:

Town of Drakes Branch, Virginia Changes in Net Position As of June 30, 2013

		Governmental Activities		Business Activi		Total			
		2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012		
Revenues:									
Program revenues:		= 101 *		001.005.6	4		001000		
Charges for services	\$	5,421 \$	6,749 \$	201,205 \$	197,579 \$	206,626\$	204,328		
Operating grants and		20.775	24 274			20.775	24.244		
contributions		20,775	21,261	-	-	20,775	21,261		
Capital grants and contributions		-	1,100	987,933	530,759	987,933	531,859		
General revenues:		(0.375	F2 02/			(0.375	F2 02/		
Property taxes		60,375	52,836	-	-	60,375	52,836		
Other taxes		45,075	38,182	-	-	45,075	38,182		
Unrestricted revenues from use			4 422	115	110	115	4 222		
of money and property Miscellaneous		2,804	1,122 5,758	115	110	115 2,804	1,232		
		2,004	5,756	-	-	2,004	5,758		
Grants and contributions not		1,329	7,378			1,329	7,378		
restricted to specific programs				<u> </u>	 .				
Total revenues	\$ <u>_</u>	135,779 \$	134,386 \$	1,189,253 \$	728,448 \$	1,325,032 \$	862,834		
Expenses:									
General government									
administration	\$	60,599 \$	65,983 \$	- \$	- \$	60,599\$	65,983		
Public safety		33,179	21,279	-	-	33,179	21,279		
Public works		44,167	43,514	-	-	44,167	43,514		
Parks, recreation, and cultural		200	-	-	-	200	-		
Water and sewer	_			237,112	250,573	237,112	250,573		
Total expenses	\$_	138,145 \$	130,776 \$	237,112 \$	250,573 \$	375,257 \$	381,349		
Increase (decrease) in net position									
before transfers	\$	(2,366) \$	3,610 \$	952,141 \$	477,875 \$	949,775 \$	481,485		
before transfers	۷_	(2,300)	3,010 9	732,171 9	477,073	747,773 3	401,403		
Transfers		(16,667)	(5,957)	16,667	5,957	-	-		
Increase (decrease) in net position	\$_	(19,033) \$	(2,347) \$	968,808 \$	483,832 \$	949,775 \$	481,485		
Net position - beginning of year	_	671,919	674,266	2,150,080	1,666,248	2,821,999	2,340,514		
Net position - end of year	\$_	652,886 \$	671,919 \$	3,118,888 \$	2,150,080 \$	3,771,774 \$	2,821,999		

Business-type activities increased the Town's net position by \$968,808. Similar to how changes arise in the governmental activities, business-type activities also experience budgetary differences; however, as a public utility function comprises the Town's business-type activities there is more of a direct correlation to the revenues generated relative to the expenses incurred because of service demands.

Financial Analysis of the Town's Funds

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

Governmental fund: The focus of the Town's *governmental fund* is to provide information on nearterm inflows, outflows, and balances of *spendable* resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Town's financing requirements. In particular *unassigned fund balance* may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the Town's governmental fund reported an ending fund balance of \$224,095, a decrease of \$301 in comparison with the prior year. The entire amount of this total is reported as unassigned, which is available for spending at the Town's discretion.

At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance as well as total fund balance of the General Fund was \$224,095. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, the fund balance represents 167.93% of total General Fund expenditures.

Proprietary funds: The Town's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail. Total net position of the proprietary funds was \$3,118,888, of which \$55,640 was unrestricted and available for use at the Town's discretion. The total increase in net position was \$968,808.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets: The Town's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2013, amounts to \$4,240,268 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and improvements, infrastructure, and furniture, equipment, and vehicles as well as construction in progress.

Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, are illustrated in the following table:

			Governmental Activities		ties	Total			
	_	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012		
Land	\$	6,523 \$	6,523 \$	31,091 \$	31,091 \$	37,614 \$	37,614		
Buildings and improvements		227,103	238,000	-	-	227,103	238,000		
Infrastructure		168,509	180,717	1,471,320	1,537,014	1,639,829	1,717,731		
Furniture, equipment,									
and vehicles		21,361	17,234	-	-	21,361	17,234		
Construction in progress	_			2,314,361	1,332,419	2,314,361	1,332,419		
Total	\$_	423,496 \$	442,474 \$	3,816,772 \$	2,900,524 \$	4,240,268 \$	3,342,998		

Additional information on the Town's capital assets can be found in note 4 on pages 29 and 30 of this report.

Long-term obligations: At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town had one outstanding bond in the amount of \$754,628. Additional information on the Town's long-term obligations can be found in note 6 on pages 31 and 32 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The average unemployment rate for Charlotte County, the county surrounding the Town of Drakes Branch, Virginia at June 30, 2013 was 7.9 percent down from 8.8 percent as reported in the prior year. According the 2010 U.S. Census, the population of Drakes Branch, Virginia was 530.

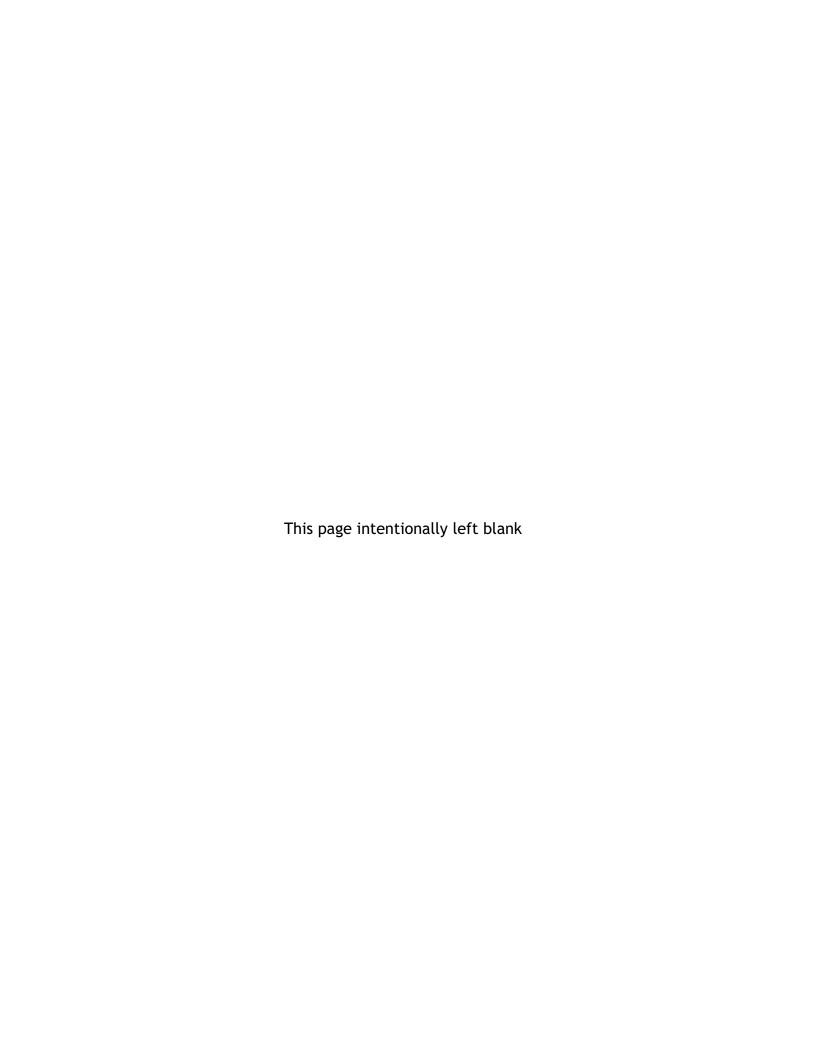
These factors were considered in preparing the Town's budget for the 2014 fiscal year.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to Mary Sands, Clerk, Town of Drakes Branch, P.O. Box 191, Drakes Branch, VA 23937.

Basic Financial Statements

Government-wide Financial Statements



Statement of Net Position June 30, 2013

		Primary Government				
	_	Governmental		Business-type		
	_	Activities		Activities	_	Total
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	220,989	\$	116,155	\$	337,144
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):	•	,	·	,	·	,
Taxes receivable		6,821		-		6,821
Accounts receivable		4,284		17,455		21,739
Grants receivable		-		57,167		57,167
Restricted assets:						
Temporarily restricted:						
Cash and cash equivalents		-		1,104		1,104
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):						
Land		6,523		31,091		37,614
Buildings and improvements		227,103		-		227,103
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles		21,361		-		21,361
Infrastructure		168,509		1,471,320		1,639,829
Construction in progress	_	-		2,314,361		2,314,361
Total assets	\$_	655,590	\$.	4,008,653	\$_	4,664,243
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable	\$	2,704	\$	128,160	Ś	130,864
Water and sewer deposits payable	•	-	·	1,900	·	1,900
Accrued interest payable		-		5,077		5,077
Long-term liabilities:						
Due within one year		-		4,225		4,225
Due in more than one year	_	-		750,403		750,403
Total liabilities	\$_	2,704	\$	889,765	\$_	892,469
NET POSITION						
Net investment in capital assets	\$	423,496	Ś	3,062,144	Ś	3,485,640
Restricted for:	*	0, ., 0	Τ.	0,002,111	*	0, 100,010
Future construction		-		1,104		1,104
Unrestricted	_	229,390		55,640		285,030
Total net position	\$	652,886	\$	3,118,888	\$	3,771,774

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

						Program Revenue	25	
			_			Operating		Capital
				Charges for		Grants and		Grants and
Functions/Programs	_	Expenses		Services		Contributions		Contributions
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:								
Governmental activities:								
General government administration	\$	60,599	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Public safety		33,179		5,421		19,572		-
Public works		44,167		-		1,203		-
Parks, recreation, and cultural	_	200		-		-		-
Total governmental activities	\$_	138,145	\$_	5,421	\$_	20,775	\$_	
Business-type activities:								
Water and sewer	\$_	237,112	\$_	201,205	\$_	-	\$_	987,933
Total business-type activities	\$_	237,112	\$_	201,205	\$_	-	\$	987,933
Total primary government	\$_	375,257	\$	206,626	\$_	20,775	\$	987,933

General revenues:

General property taxes

Other local taxes:

Local sales and use tax

Consumers' utility tax

Consumption tax

Motor vehicle licenses

Bank stock taxes

Unrestricted revenues from use of money and property

Miscellaneous

Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs

Transfers

Total general revenues and transfers

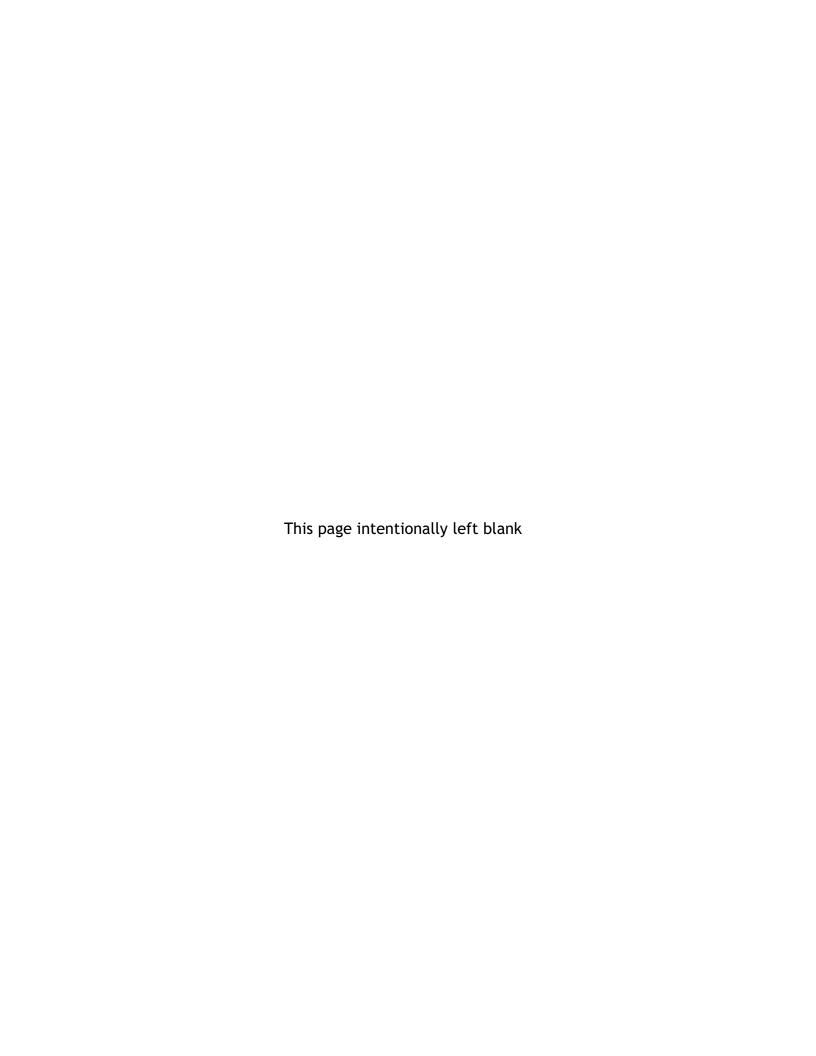
Change in net position

Net position - beginning

Net position - ending

Net (Expense) Revenue and
Changes in Net Position
Primary Government

-	Changes in Net Position										
-	Primary Government Governmental Business-type										
	Activities		Total								
-	Activities	-	Activities		Total						
\$	(60,599)	\$	-	\$	(60,599)						
	(8,186)		-		(8,186)						
	(42,964)		-		(42,964)						
-	(200)	-	-		(200)						
\$_	(111,949)	\$	-	\$	(111,949)						
\$	-	\$	952,026	Ś	952,026						
-			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								
\$_	-	\$	952,026	Ş.	952,026						
\$_	(111,949)	\$	952,026	\$	840,077						
\$	60,375	\$	-	\$	60,375						
	10,985		-		10,985						
	10,134		-		10,134						
	1,426		-		1,426						
	2,593		-		2,593						
	19,937		-		19,937						
	-		115		115						
	2,804		-		2,804						
	1,329		-		1,329						
_	(16,667)		16,667								
\$_	92,916	\$	16,782	\$	109,698						
\$	(19,033)	\$	968,808	\$	949,775						
_	671,919		2,150,080		2,821,999						
\$	652,886	\$	3,118,888	\$	3,771,774						



Basic Financial Statements

Fund Financial Statements

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2013

	_	General
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	220,989
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):		
Taxes receivable		6,821
Accounts receivable	_	4,284
Total assets	\$_	232,094
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$_	2,704
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	\$_	5,295
Fund balances:		
Unassigned	\$_	224,095
Total fund balances	\$_	224,095
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources		
and fund balances	\$_	232,094

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds To the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2013

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Total fund balances per Exhibit 3 - Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	\$	224,095
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Capital assets \$	793,484	
Less: accumulated depreciation	(369,988)	423,496

Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds $\frac{1}{2}$

5,295

Net position of governmental activities

\$ 652,886

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	_	General
REVENUES		_
General property taxes	\$	60,128
Other local taxes		45,075
Fines and forfeitures		5,421
Miscellaneous		2,804
Recovered costs		14,283
Intergovernmental revenues:		
Commonwealth	_	22,104
Total revenues	\$_	149,815
EXPENDITURES		
Current:		
General government administration	\$	49,701
Public safety		44,589
Public works		38,959
Parks, recreation, and cultural	_	200
Total expenditures	\$_	133,449
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over		
(under) expenditures	\$_	16,366
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		
Transfers out	\$_	(16,667)
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$_	(16,667)
Net change in fund balances	\$	(301)
Fund balances - beginning	_	224,396
Fund balances - ending	\$_	224,095

Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds To the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds

\$ (301)

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. Details supporting this adjustment are as follows:

 Capital Outlay
 \$ 6,999

 Depreciation expense
 (25,978)
 (18,979)

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

247

Change in net position of governmental activities

\$ (19,033)

Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds June 30, 2013

	_	Enterprise Fund Water and
	_	Sewer
ASSETS		
Current assets: Cash and cash equivalents	\$	116,155
Accounts receivable	·	17,455
Grants receivable	_	57,167
Temporarily restricted assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$_	1,104
Total current assets	\$_	191,881
Noncurrent assets: Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):		
Land Construction in progress	\$	31,091
Construction in progress Infrastructure		2,314,361 1,471,320
Total capital assets	\$_	3,816,772
Total noncurrent assets	\$_	3,816,772
Total assets	\$_	4,008,653
LIABILITIES Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$	128,160
Water and sewer deposits payable Accrued interest payable		1,900 5,077
Bonds payable - current portion		4,225
Total current liabilities	\$_	139,362
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Bonds payable - net of current portion	\$_	750,403
Total noncurrent liabilities	\$_	750,403
Total liabilities	\$_	889,765
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	\$	3,062,144
Restricted for future construction		1,104
Unrestricted	_	55,640
Total net position	\$_	3,118,888

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	_	Enterprise Fund	
		Water and Sewer	
OPERATING REVENUES	_		
Charges for services:		00.404	
Water revenues	\$	90,406	
Sewer revenues Connection Fees		57,385 1,200	
Jail waste		42,785	
Penalties		1,663	
Other revenues		7,766	
Total operating revenues	\$	201,205	
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Salaries and fringe benefits	\$	86,336	
Telephone		1,461	
Electricity - STP and PSTS		14,033	
Electricity - wells		7,474	
Inspections, fees, and permits		3,422	
Administrative expenses Miscellaneous		2,751 9,925	
Consulting and testing		7,082	
Supplies and chemicals		19,286	
Sludge removal		455	
Machine hire		4,718	
Depreciation	_	65,694	
Total operating expenses	\$_	222,637	
Operating income (loss)	\$_	(21,432)	
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES) Capital contributions: Federal			
USDA Grant	\$_	987,933	
Interest income		115	
Interest expense	_	(14,475)	
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	\$_	973,573	
Income before transfers	\$	952,141	
Transfer from general fund	\$_	16,667	
Change in net position	\$_	968,808	
Total net position - beginning	\$	2,150,080	
Total net position - ending	\$_	3,118,888	

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	-	Enterprise Fund Water and
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	_	Sewer
Receipts from customers and users	\$	199,290
Payments to suppliers	Ψ.	(322,759)
Payments to employees		(86,336)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$_	(209,805)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Transfers from other funds	\$	16,667
Net cash provided by (used for) noncapital financing activities	\$_	16,667
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Additions to Construction in Progress	\$	(981,942)
Grant revenue	ڔ	1,232,952
Principal paid on capital debt		(372)
Interest paid on capital debt		(9,398)
	_	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities	\$_	241,240
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received	\$	115
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	\$_	115
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$	48,217
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning	\$_	69,042
Cash and cash equivalents - ending, includes restricted cash of \$1,104	\$	117,259
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:	=	(0.1, (2.2))
Operating income (loss)	\$_	(21,432)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net		
cash provided by (used for) operating activities: Depreciation expense	\$	65,694
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	۲	(2,479)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		(246,691)
Increase (decrease) in water and sewer deposits		564
Increase (decrease) accrued interest payable	_	(5,461)
Total adjustments	\$_	(188,373)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$	(209,805)
	=	

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2013

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

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 Town of Drakes Branch, Virginia.

Individual Component Unit Disclosures

The Town has no component units.

Related Organizations

The Town has no related organizations.

Jointly Governed Organizations

The Town has no jointly governed organizations.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements:

<u>Government-wide financial statements</u> - 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 component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for services. 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 the financial position of the primary government (government and business-type activities) and its discretely presented component unit, if applicable. Governments will report all capital assets, in the government-wide Statement of Net Position and will 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.

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2013 (Continued)

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

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements: (Continued)

<u>Statement of 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).

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

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

<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 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. The government has presented the original budget in addition to the final budget in comparison with actual results.

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. 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 reflect 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.

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2013 (Continued)

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

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

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

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.

1. Governmental Funds account for the expendable financial resources, other than those accounted for in Proprietary and Trust Funds. The Governmental Fund measurement focus is on determination of financial position and changes in financial position, rather than upon net income determination. The individual Governmental Funds are:

a. General Fund

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Town. This fund is used to account for and report all financial resources except those required to be accounted for and reported in another fund. Revenues are derived primarily from property and other local taxes, state and federal distributions, licenses, permits, charges for services, and interest income. The General Fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

2. Proprietary Funds account for activities similar to those found in the private business sector. The measurement focus is upon determination of net income. Proprietary Funds consist of Enterprise Funds.

Enterprise Funds

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. Currently the Town's Water and Sewer Fund is accounted for as an enterprise fund.

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2013 (Continued)

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

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

Enterprise Funds: (Continued)

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from *nonoperating items*. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Town's enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales and services. The enterprise funds also recognize as operating revenue the portion of tap fees intended to recover the cost of connecting new customers to the system. Operating expenses 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.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the government's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting:

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

- 1. Prior to April 30, the Town Clerk submits to the Town Council a proposed operating and capital budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The operating and capital budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- 2. A public hearing is conducted to obtain citizen comments.
- 3. Prior to June 30, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an Appropriations Resolution.
- 4. The Appropriations Resolution places legal restrictions on expenditures at the fund level. The appropriation for each fund can be revised only by the Town Council.
- 5. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund.
- 6. All budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) except that enterprise fund budgets are adopted on the modified accrual basis of accounting.
- 7. Appropriations lapse on June 30 for all Town units.
- 8. All budget data presented in the accompanying financial statements is as amended and approved by Town Council.
- 9. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriations, is not part of the Town's accounting system.

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2013 (Continued)

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

E. <u>Cash and Cash Equivalents:</u>

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits as well as short-term highly liquid investments that are both readily convertible to known amounts of cash and investments with original maturities of 90 days or less.

F. Restricted Assets:

Proceeds from bonds issued for general and enterprise funds are classified as restricted assets on the Balance Sheet and Statement of Net Position because their use is limited to future capital outlay. These funds are maintained in a separate bank account under the care of a trustee.

G. Capital Assets:

Capital assets, which include property, plant and equipment, are reported in the applicable governmental columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Town as land, buildings, infrastructure, vehicles, and equipment with an initial individual cost of more than \$5,000 (exceptions for donated assets) and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the asset's life are not included in the capital assets of the government-wide statements or capitalized in the proprietary funds.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed. The Town paid \$14,475 in interest for the year ending June 30, 2013.

Depreciation for capital assets is computed over the following useful lives using the straight line method.

Assets	Years
Buildings	40
Building improvements	40
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	5-10
Infrastructure	40

H. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources:

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Town does not have any deferred outflows of resources as of June 30, 2013.

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2013 (Continued)

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

H. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources: (Continued)

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents as acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Town has only one type of item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting, that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenue from property taxes. This amount is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amount becomes available.

I. Long-term Obligations:

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental and business-type activities. 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 on issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

J. Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts:

The Town calculates its allowance for uncollectible accounts using historical collection data and, in certain cases, specific account analysis. As of June 30, 2013, the allowances amounted to \$9,414 for property taxes.

K. Property Taxes:

Real property is assessed by Charlotte County, Virginia at its value on July 1 and is payable annually on February 15th. Personal property taxes are assessed by Charlotte County, Virginia as of July 1 and are payable on February 15th. Taxes attach as an enforceable lien as of the date assessed. The Town bills and collects its own property taxes based on the assessed values provided by the County.

L. 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.

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2013 (Continued)

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

M. Net Position:

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

N. Net Position Flow Assumption:

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

O. Investments:

Investments are stated at fair market value. Certificates of deposits, money market mutual funds and short-term repurchase agreements are reported in the accompanying financial statements as cash and cash equivalents.

P. Fund Equity:

The Town reports fund balance in accordance with GASB Statement 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions. The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints placed on the purposes for which resources can be used:

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

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2013 (Continued)

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

P. Fund Equity: (Continued)

In accordance with GASB Statement 54, when fund balance resources are available for a specific purpose in more than one classification, it is the Town's practice to use the most restrictive funds first in the following order: restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned as they are needed.

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

Q. Adoption of Accounting Principles:

Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position, Statement No. 63 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board:

The Town implemented the financial reporting provisions of the above Statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013. This Statement provides guidance for reporting deferred inflows and deferred outflows of resources. The requirements of this Statement will improve financial reporting by standardizing the presentation of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources and their effects on an entity's net position. With the implementation of this Statement, certain terminology has changed and financial statement descriptions have changed from "net assets" to "net position". The net equity reported in the financial statements was not changed as a result of implementing this Statement and no restatement of prior balances is required.

Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities, Statement No. 65 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board:

The Town implemented the financial reporting provisions of the above Statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013. This Statement establishes accounting and financial reporting standards that reclassify, as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities and recognizes, as outflows of resources or inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities. The net equity reported in the financial statements was not changed as a result of implementing this Statement and no restatement of prior balances is required.

R. Upcoming Pronouncements:

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has issued Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions; an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27. This Statement replaces the requirements of Statements No. 27 and No. 50 related to pension plans that are administered through trusts or equivalent arrangements. The requirements of Statements No. 27 and No. 50 remain applicable for pensions that are not administered as trusts or equivalent arrangements. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2014. The Town has not determined the impact of the pronouncement on its financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2013 (Continued)

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

The Town does not have an investment policy or investments.

NOTE 3 - RECEIVABLES:

Receivables at June 30, 2013 consisted of the following:

Governmental Activities: Local:		
Taxes receivable	\$	6,821
Sales tax		1,037
Utility tax		763
Other local receivables		2,484
Total due from local sources	\$_	11,105
Total for Governmental Activities	\$	11,105
Business-Type Activities: Local:		
Jail waste	\$	4,083
Water and sewer billings	· <u> </u>	13,372
Total due from local sources	\$	17,455
Federal:		
USDA grant	\$	57,167
Total for Business-Type Activities	\$	74,622

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2013 (Continued)

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS:

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2013 was as follows:

Governmental Activities:	_	Balance July 1, 2012	<u>In</u>	creases	Decreases		Balance June 30, 2013
Capital assets not being depreciated: Land	\$_	6,523	\$	\$	-	\$_	6,523
Total capital assets not being depreciated	\$_	6,523	\$	\$	-	\$_	6,523
Capital assets being depreciated: Buildings and improvements Furniture, equipment and vehicles Infrastructure	\$_	418,789 \$ 36,541 329,231	\$	- \$ 7,000 -	- 4,600 -	\$	418,789 38,941 329,231
Total capital assets being depreciated	\$_	784,561	\$	7,000 \$	4,600	\$_	786,961
Less: accumulated depreciation for:							
Buildings and improvements Furniture, equipment and vehicles Infrastructure	\$	(180,789) \$ (19,307) (148,514)		(10,897) \$ (2,873) (12,208)	- (4,600) -	\$	(191,686) (17,580) (160,722)
Total accumulated depreciation	\$_	(348,610)	\$	(25,978) \$	(4,600)	\$_	(369,988)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	\$_	435,951	\$((18,978) \$	-	\$_	416,973
Net capital assets	\$_	442,474	\$	(18,978) \$	-	\$_	423,496

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2013 (Continued)

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS: (Continued)

Business-Type Activities:		Balance July 1, 2012		Increases		Decreases	Balance June 30, 2013
Capital assets not being depreciated: Land	\$	31,091	- \$	-	\$	- \$	31,091
Construction in progress	_	1,332,419	_	981,942	_		2,314,361
Total capital assets not being depreciated	\$_	1,363,510	\$_	981,942	\$	\$	2,345,452
Capital assets being depreciated: Buildings and infrastructure	\$_	2,408,155	\$_	-	\$	\$	2,408,155
Total capital assets being depreciated	\$_	2,408,155	\$_	-	\$	\$	2,408,155
Less: accumulated depreciation for:							
Buildings and infrastructure	\$_	(871,141)	\$_	(65,694)	\$	- \$	(936,835)
Total accumulated depreciation	\$_	(871,141)	\$_	(65,694)	\$	- \$	(936,835)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	\$_	1,537,014	\$_	(65,694)	\$	\$	1,471,320
Net capital assets	\$_	2,900,524	\$ _	916,248	\$	- \$	3,816,772

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

Governmental activities:	
General government administration	\$ 10,897
Public safety	2,873
Public works	12,208
Total depreciation expense-governmental activities	\$ 25,978
Business-type activities:	
Water and Sewer Fund	\$ 65,694
Total depreciation expense-business type-activities	\$ 65,694

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2013 (Continued)

NOTE 5 - UNAVAILABLE REVENUE:

Unavailable revenue represents amounts for which asset recognition criteria have been met, but for which revenue recognition criteria have not been met. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, such amounts are measurable, but not available. Unavailable revenue totaling \$5,295 is comprised of the following:

<u>Unavailable Property Tax Revenue:</u> Unavailable revenue representing uncollected tax billings not available for funding of current expenditures totaled \$5,295 at June 30, 2013.

NOTE 6 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS:

Enterprise Activities:

The following is a summary of long-term obligation transactions of the Town for the year ended June 30, 2013:

		Amounts			Amounts		Amounts
		Payable at			Payable at		Due Within
	_	July 1, 2012	 Additions	 Reductions	June 30, 2013	_	One Year
Bonds payable	\$	755,000	\$ -	\$ 372	\$ 754,628	\$	4,225
Total	\$	755,000	\$ -	\$ 372	\$ 754,628	\$	4,225

Annual requirements to amortize the Town's enterprise indebtedness and related interest are as follows:

Year Ending		
June 30,	Principal	 Interest
2014	\$ 4,225	\$ 22,814
2015	12,868	16,760
2016	13,160	16,468
2017	13,459	16,169
2018	13,765	15,863
2019-2023	73,666	74,474
2024-2028	82,429	65,711
2029-2033	92,234	55,906
2034-2038	103,206	44,934
2039-2043	115,482	32,658
2044-2048	129,220	18,920
2049-2052	101,914	 4,203
Total	\$ 755,628	\$ 384,880

Notes to Financial Statements As of June 30, 2013 (Continued)

NOTE 6 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS: (Continued)

Details of the Town's outstanding long-term indebtedness at June 30, 2013 are as follows:

Bonds Payable:	_	Total Amount		Amount Due Within One Year
\$755,000 Series 2012 USDA General Obligation Water Bond payable in monthly installments of \$2,469 including interest of 2.25%, maturing December 15, 2051.	\$	754,628	Ś	4,225
Total enterprise obligations	\$_	754,628	·	4,225

NOTE 7 - INTERFUND TRANSFERS:

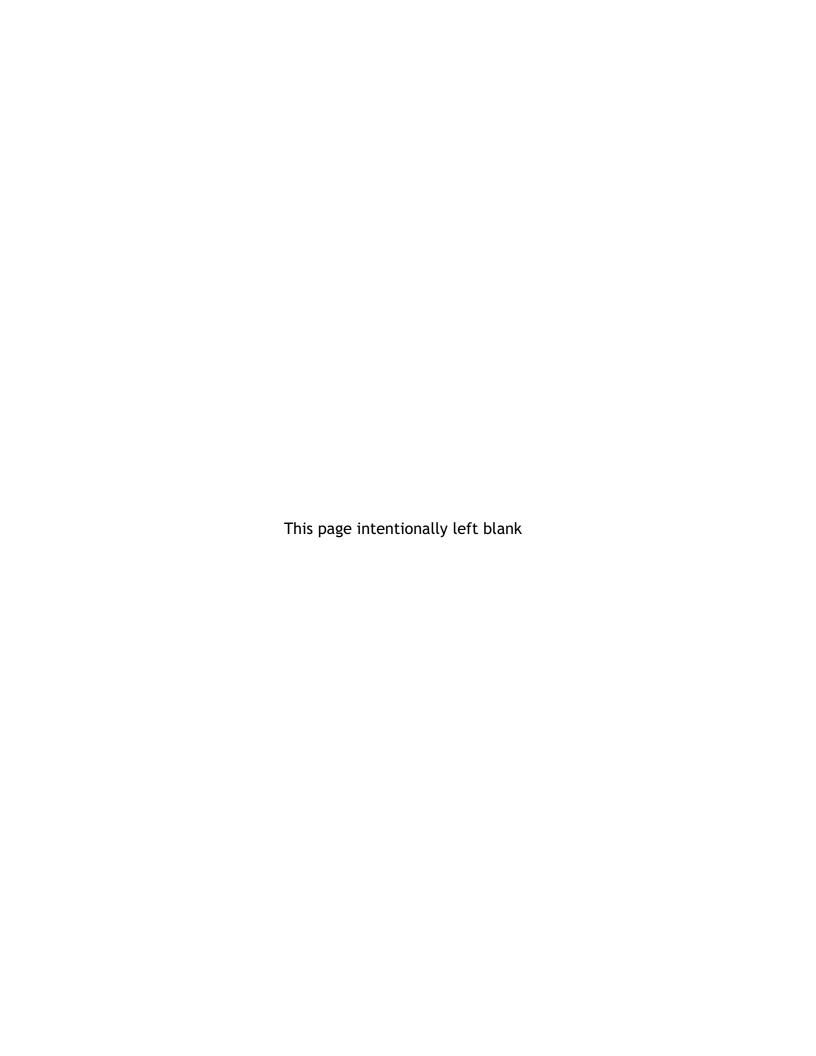
Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2013 consisted of the following:

Fund	_	Transfers In		Transfers Out
Primary Government:			-	
General Fund	\$	-	\$	16,667
Water and Sewer Fund		16,667		-
Total	\$	16,667	\$	16,667

Transfers are used to reimburse expenses paid between funds.

NOTE 8 - LITIGATION:

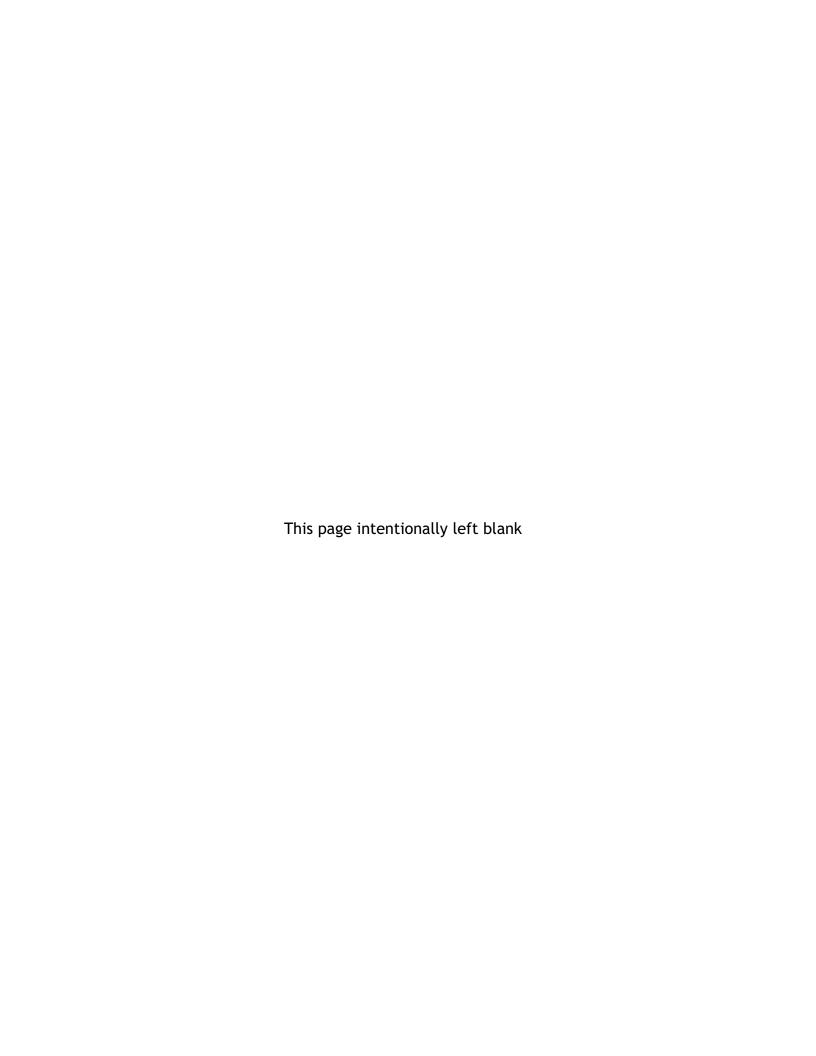
At June 30, 2013, there were no matters of litigation involving the Town which would materially affect the Town's financial position should any court decisions on pending matters not be favorable to such entities.



Required Supplementary Information

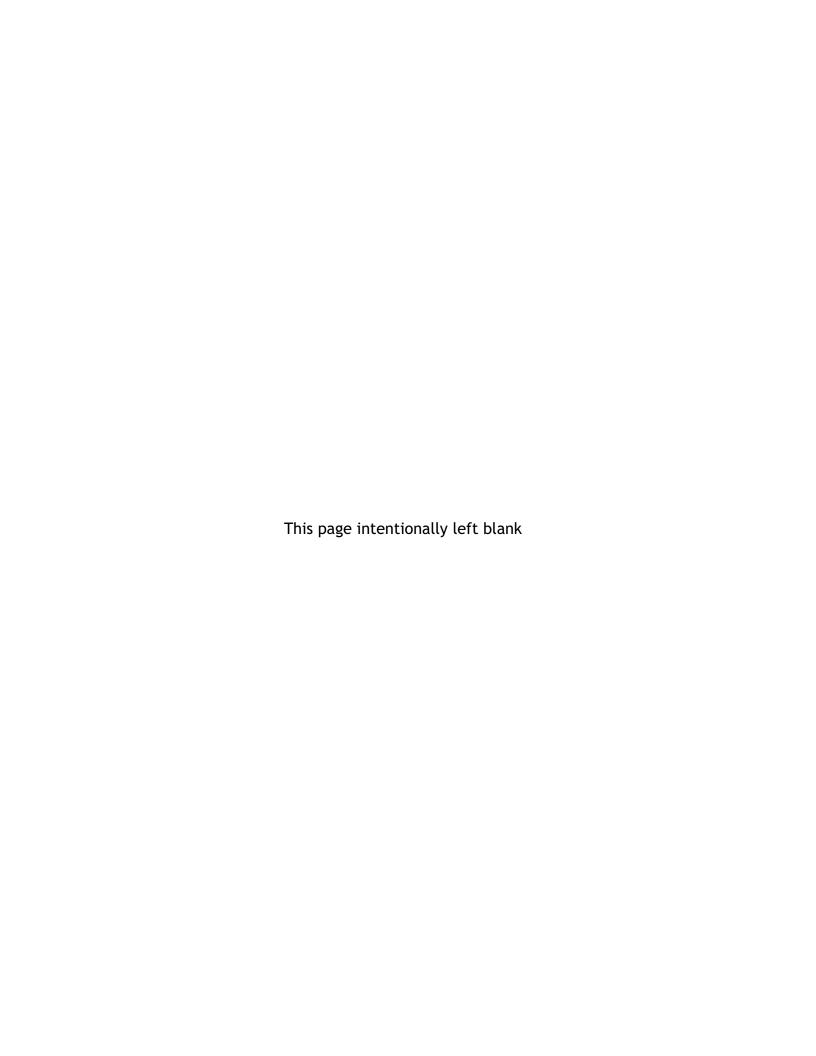
Note to Required Supplementary Information:

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



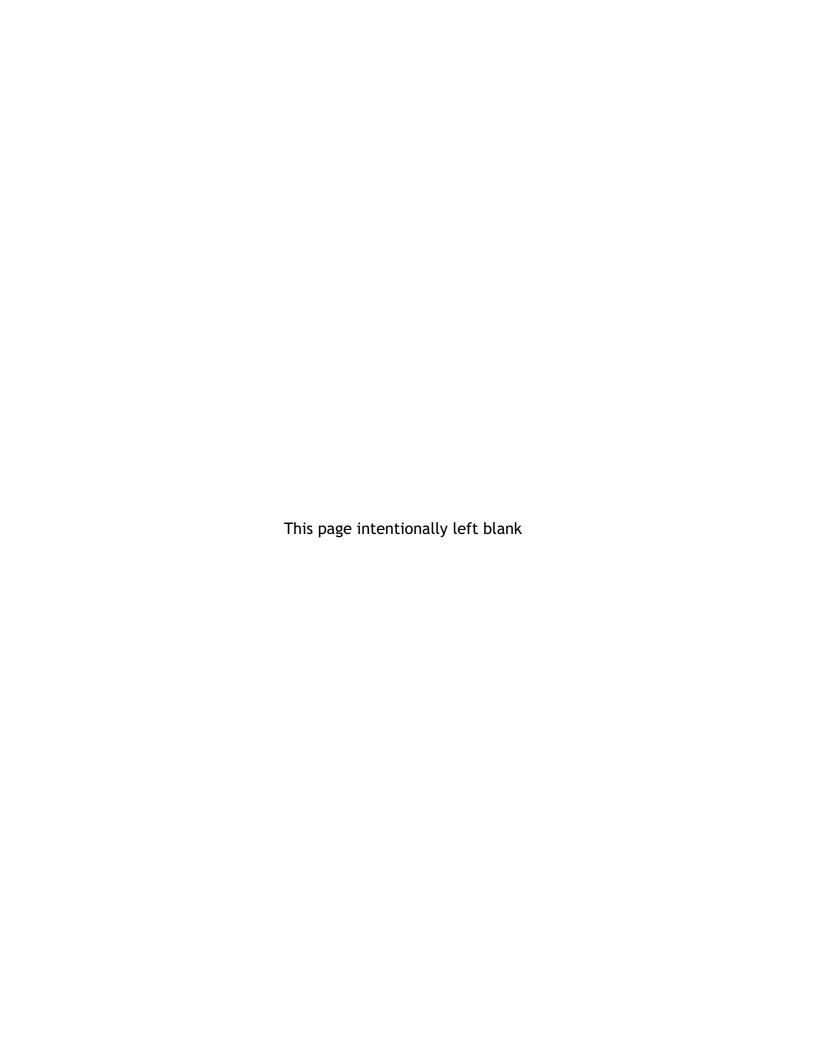
General Fund Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

	_	Budgeted Original	d Ar	mounts Final	-	Actual Amounts		Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
REVENUES								_
General property taxes	\$	64,900	\$	64,900	\$	60,128	\$	(4,772)
Other local taxes		42,500		42,500		45,075		2,575
Fines and forfeitures		4,400		4,400		5,421		1,021
Miscellaneous		500		500		2,804		2,304
Recovered costs		21,000		21,000		14,283		(6,717)
Intergovernmental revenues:								
Commonwealth		21,700		21,700		22,104		404
Total revenues	\$	155,000	\$_	155,000	\$_	149,815	\$	(5,185)
EXPENDITURES Current: General government administration Public safety Public works Parks, recreation, and cultural	\$	66,200 49,350 38,950 500	\$	66,200 49,350 38,950 500	\$	49,701 44,589 38,959 200	\$	16,499 4,761 (9) 300
Total expenditures	\$	155,000	\$_	155,000	\$_	133,449	\$	21,551
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$_	-	\$_	-	\$_	16,366	\$_	16,366
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Transfers out	\$	-	\$_	-	\$_	(16,667)	\$	(16,667)
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$_	-	\$_	-	\$_	(16,667)	\$_	(16,667)
Net change in fund balances Fund balances - beginning	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(301) 224,396	\$	(301) 224,396
Fund balances - ending	\$	-	\$	-	\$_	224,095	\$	224,095



Other Supplementary Information

Supporting Schedules



Schedule of Revenues - Budget and Actual Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

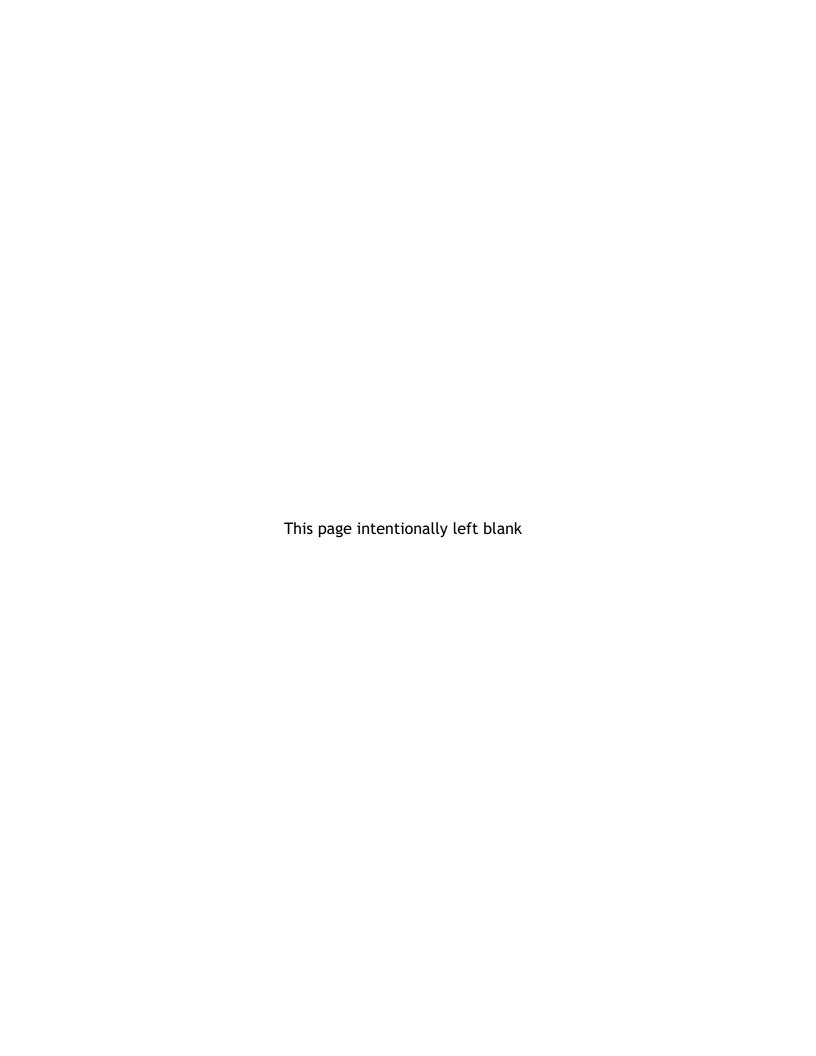
Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source		Original Budget	_	Final Budget		Actual		Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
General Fund:								
Revenue from local sources:								
General property taxes:								
Real property taxes	\$	56,000	\$	56,000	\$	51,288	\$	(4,712)
Personal property taxes	·	6,500	·	6,500	·	7,432	•	932
Merchant's capital taxes		500		500		350		(150)
Machinery and tools taxes		100		100		68		(32)
Penalties and interest	_	1,800		1,800		990		(810)
Total general property taxes	\$_	64,900	\$_	64,900	\$_	60,128	\$	(4,772)
Other local taxes:								
Local sales and use taxes	\$	10,000	\$	10,000	\$	10,985	\$	985
Utility taxes		10,000		10,000		10,134		134
Consumption tax		1,500		1,500		1,426		(74)
Bank stock taxes		17,000		17,000		19,937		2,937
Motor vehicle licenses	_	4,000		4,000		2,593		(1,407)
Total other local taxes	\$_	42,500	\$_	42,500	\$_	45,075	\$	2,575
Fines and forfeitures:								
Court fines and forfeitures	\$_	4,400	\$_	4,400	\$_	5,421	\$.	1,021
Total fines and forfeitures	\$_	4,400	\$_	4,400	\$_	5,421	\$.	1,021
Miscellaneous revenue:								
Total miscellaneous revenue	\$_	500	\$_	500	-\$_	2,804	\$.	2,304
Recovered costs:								
Police from Charlotte Courthouse	\$_	21,000	\$_	21,000	\$_	14,283	\$	(6,717)
Total recovered costs	\$_	21,000	\$_	21,000	\$_	14,283	\$	(6,717)
Total revenue from local sources	\$_	133,300	\$_	133,300	\$_	127,711	\$	(5,589)

Schedule of Revenues - Budget and Actual Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2013 (Continued)

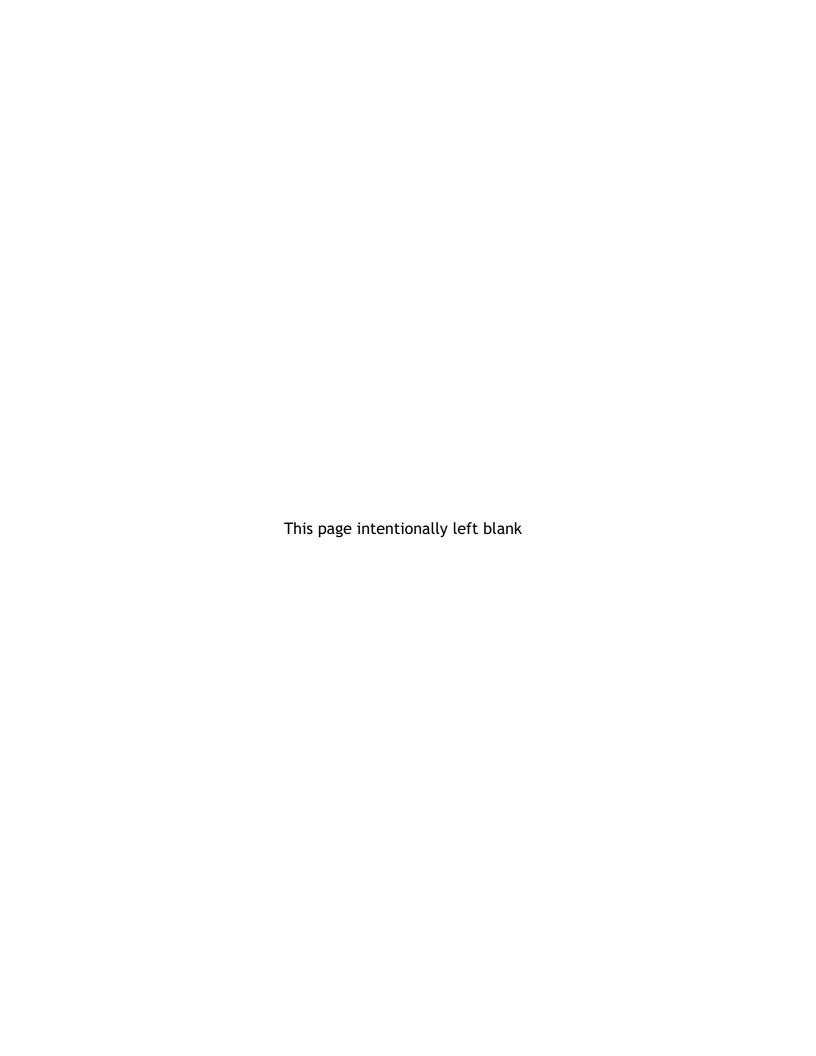
Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source		Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual		Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
General Fund: (continued)								
Revenue from the Commonwealth: Noncategorical aid:								
Communications tax	\$_	1,500	\$_	1,500	\$_	1,329	\$.	(171)
Total noncategorical aid	\$_	1,500	\$_	1,500	\$_	1,329	\$	(171)
Categorical aid:								
Fire program	\$	7,200	\$	7,200	\$	8,000	\$	800
Local law enforcement block grant		12,000		12,000		11,572		(428)
Litter control grant	_	1,000	_	1,000		1,203		203
Total categorical aid	\$_	20,200	\$_	20,200	\$_	20,775	\$	575
Total revenue from the Commonwealth	\$_	21,700	\$_	21,700	\$_	22,104	\$.	404
Total General Fund	\$_	155,000	\$	155,000	\$	149,815	\$	(5,185)

Schedule of Expenditures - Budget and Actual Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Fund, Function, Activity, and Elements	 Original Budget	_	Final Budget	_	Actual		Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
General Fund:							
General government administration:							
Legislative:							
Town Council	\$ 66,200	\$_	66,200	\$_	49,701	\$_	16,499
Total general government administration	\$ 66,200	\$_	66,200	\$_	49,701	\$	16,499
Public safety:							
Law enforcement and traffic control:							
Police department	\$ 31,650	\$_	31,650	\$_	26,089	\$	5,561
Fire and rescue services:							
Fire department	\$ 16,700	\$	16,700	\$	17,500	\$	(800)
Ambulance and rescue services	 1,000		1,000	_	1,000	-	-
Total fire and rescue services	\$ 17,700	\$_	17,700	\$_	18,500	\$	(800)
Total public safety	\$ 49,350	\$_	49,350	\$_	44,589	\$	4,761
Public works:							
Maintenance of highways, streets, bridges							
and sidewalks	\$ 18,700	\$	18,700	\$	17,010	\$	1,690
Maintenance of general buildings and grounds	 20,250	_	20,250	_	21,949	-	(1,699)
Total public works	\$ 38,950	\$_	38,950	\$_	38,959	\$	(9)
Parks, recreation, and cultural:							
Recreation	\$ 500	\$_	500	\$_	200	\$	300
Total parks, recreation, and cultural	\$ 500	\$_	500	\$_	200	\$	300
Total General Fund	\$ 155,000	\$_	155,000	\$	133,449	\$	21,551







ROBINSON, FARMER, COX ASSOCIATES

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

PROFESSIONAL LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

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 Town Council Town of Drakes Branch, Virginia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *Specifications for Audits of Counties*, *Cities and Towns*, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of Town of Drakes Branch, Virginia as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Drakes Branch, Virginia's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 27, 2013.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses.

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. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs to be material weaknesses - 2013:1 and 2013:2.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Town of Drakes Branch, Virginia's Response to Findings

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Mobinson, Farmer, Cox Associates Charlottesville, Virginia

December 27, 2013

ROBINSON, FARMER, COX ASSOCIATES

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

A PROFESSIONAL LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance For Each Major Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by OMB Circular A-133

To the Honorable Members of the Town Council Town of Drakes Branch, Virginia

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Town of Drakes Branch, Virginia's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Town of Drakes Branch, Virginia's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2013. The Town of Drakes Branch, 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 the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its federal programs.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the Town of Drakes Branch, 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 OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States*, *Local Governments*, *and Non-Profit Organizations*. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 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 the Town of Drakes Branch, 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 the Town of Drakes Branch, Virginia's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Town of Drakes Branch, 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, 2013.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the Town of Drakes Branch, 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 the Town of Drakes Branch, 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 OMB Circular A-133, 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 the Town of Drakes Branch, 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 OMB Circular A-133. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Mobinson, Farmer Cas Associates Charlottesville, Virginia

December 27, 2013

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Year Ended June 30, 2013

Federal Grantor/ Pass-Through Grantor/ Program or Cluster Title	Federal Catalog Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	_ <u>_</u> E	Federal Expenditures
<u>Department of Agriculture</u> Direct Payments:				
Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities	10.760	N/A	\$_	987,933
Total expenditures of federal awards			\$_	987,933

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the Schedule) includes the federal grant activity of the Town of Drakes Branch, Virginia under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2013. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Town of Drakes Branch, Virginia, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the Town of Drakes Branch, Virginia.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in OMB Circular A-87, Cost Principles for States, Local and Indian Tribal Governments, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.

Note 3 - Relationship to Financial Statements

Federal capital grant revenues per the basic financial statements	\$ 987,933
Total federal revenues per the basic financial statements	 987,933
Total federal expenditures per the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	\$ 987,933

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Year Ended June 30, 2013

Section I - Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued:

Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weakness(es) identified?

Significant deficiency(ies) identified?

None reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:

Material weakness(es) identified?

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 Section 510 (a) of OMB Circular A-133?

Identification of major programs:

CFDA # Name of Federal Program or Cluster

10.760 Water and Waste Disposal Systems for

Rural Communities

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs: \$300,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Year Ended June 30, 2013 (Continued)

Section II - Financial Statement Findings

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Criteria: A key concept of internal controls is the segregation of duties. No one employee

should have access to both accounting records and related assets.

Condition: The Town's current internal control system does not provide adequate segregation

of duties over accounting functions.

Cause: One employee is responsible for initiating, recording, and posting all transactions.

Effect: There is more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the

financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal

controls over financial reporting.

Recommendation: It is recommended that the Town assign accounting duties to separate employees.

Management's

response:

Due to the Town's size, personnel and financial resources are not available to meet

this requirement. However, other controls are in place to mitigate risk.

2013:2

Criteria: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles

generally accepted in the United States of America requires an adequate level of

technical expertise.

Condition: The Town currently lacks sufficient technical knowledge to prepare the financial

statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the

United States of America.

Cause: Town staff do not have the skill, nor does the Town utilize a third-party consultant,

to prepare financial statements free from material misstatement.

Effect: The financial records prepared by management required significant audit

adjustments to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in

the United States of America.

Recommendation: It is recommended that Town staff obtain additional technical training or use a

third-party consultant to prepare the financial statements free of material

misstatement.

Management's

The Town has limited resources to meet financial reporting requirements. However, other controls are in place to mitigate associated risks. The Town Clerk provides response:

monthly financial reports for review by Town Council that is considered an integral

part of the monitoring controls over the Town's financial records.

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Year Ended June 30, 2013 (Continued)

Section III - Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

There are no federal award findings and questioned costs to report.

Section IV - Prior Year Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

There were no prior year federal award findings or questioned costs to report.