



**ELNORA L. GROOMS
GENERAL RECEIVER OF THE CIRCUIT COURT
FOR THE
CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE**

**REPORT ON AUDIT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2013**

COMMENTS TO MANAGEMENT
CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE
GENERAL RECEIVER OF THE CIRCUIT COURT
AS OF JUNE 30, 2013

Prepare Accurate and Timely Annual Report

The General Receiver did not file the fiscal year 2013 Annual Report with the Court by October 1 in accordance with Section 8.01-585 of the Code of Virginia. In addition, the report that was eventually filed was inaccurate. Four accounts totaling approximately \$92,000 were excluded from the report.

We recommend that the General Receiver file an amended Annual Report for fiscal year 2013 with the court. Additionally, in the future the General Receiver should file the Annual Report each year by the October 1 deadline.

Properly Reconcile Bank Account

The General Receiver's checking account was not properly reconciled as of June 30, 2013. Timely and complete reconciliations are an essential internal control. We recommend the General Receiver perform monthly bank reconciliations promptly upon receiving the bank statements.

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Commonwealth of Virginia

Auditor of Public Accounts

Martha S. Mavredes, CPA
Auditor of Public Accounts

P.O. Box 1295
Richmond, Virginia 23218

February 4, 2014

The Honorable Daniel R. Bouton
Chief Judge of the Circuit Court
City of Charlottesville

We have examined the accompanying statement of fiduciary net assets arising from cash transactions of Elnora L. Grooms, General Receiver of the Circuit Court of the City of Charlottesville as of June 30, 2013, and the related statement of changes in fiduciary net assets for the year ended June 30, 2013. Our primary objectives were to test the accuracy of financial transactions reported on these statements; evaluate the General Receiver's internal controls; and test compliance with significant state laws, regulations, and policies.

The General Receiver has responsibility for maintaining the records supporting these financial statements, establishing and maintaining internal controls and complying with applicable laws and regulations. Internal control is a process designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting, effectiveness and efficiency of operations, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Deficiencies in internal controls could possibly lead to the loss of revenues or assets, or otherwise compromise fiscal accountability.

As described in Note 1, these financial statements have been prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles.

Based on our test work, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the fiduciary net assets arising from cash transactions of the General Receiver of the Circuit Court of the City of Charlottesville as of June 30, 2013, and the changes in fiduciary net assets for the period July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013, on the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

We noted matters involving internal control and its operation necessary to bring to management's attention. These matters are discussed in the section titled Comments to Management. Any response and written corrective action plan to remediate these matters provided by the General Receiver are included as an enclosure to this report.

We discussed these comments with the General Receiver and we acknowledge the cooperation extended to us during this engagement.

AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

MSM:alh

cc: Llezelle A. Dugger, Clerk
Paul F. DeLosh, Director of Judicial Services
Supreme Court of Virginia

CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE
GENERAL RECEIVER OF THE CIRCUIT COURT
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
AS OF JUNE 30, 2013

Exhibit A

A S S E T S

Cash	\$ -
Investments	<u>313,818</u>
Total Assets	<u>313,818</u>

L I A B I L I T I E S

General receiver fees	<u>-</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>-</u>
Net Assets held in Receiver funds for Designees	<u>\$ 313,818</u>

CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE
GENERAL RECEIVER OF CIRCUIT COURT
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 2013

Exhibit B

Additions:

Receiver Funds	\$ 26,764
Interest	358
Total additions	<u>27,122</u>

Deductions:

Bond Costs	1,191
General receiver fees	46
Receiver Funds	108,993
Other	<u>80</u>
Total deductions	<u>110,310</u>

Net Change (83,188)

Net Assets held in Receiver funds for Designees

July 1, 2012 397,006

June 30, 2013 \$ 313,818

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

City of Charlottesville
General Receiver of the Circuit Court
Notes to Financial Statements
As of June 30, 2013

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

Sections 8.01-582 through 8.01-590 of the Code of Virginia provide specific guidance to general receivers.

Any circuit court may appoint a general receiver of the court, whose duty shall be to receive, take charge of and hold all monies paid under any judgment, order or decree of the court, and also to pay out or dispose of same as the court so orders. General receivers are to maintain affidavits with the court providing beneficiary information as well as proposed dates of periodic and final disbursements.

Monies held pursuant to these sections shall be deemed public deposits and shall be invested in certificates of deposit or time deposits. Unless otherwise directed, general receivers shall collect dividends and interest on all investments and re-invest these collections.

General receivers shall keep an accurate and particular account of all monies received, invested and paid out. No later than October 1 of each year, the general receiver shall make a report to the circuit court including, but not limited to the whole amount invested, the manner of each investment, and the approximate date on which the monies held for the beneficiaries will become payable. A copy of this annual report is to be recorded in the court's trust fund order book.

A general receiver shall be liable for any loss of income which results from (i) failure to invest any money held within sixty days of receipt or (ii) failure to pay out any money so ordered by the court within sixty days of the court order. General receivers shall be charged with interest from the date of the court order until such investment or payment is made.

General receivers receive compensation and fees for services performed. No compensation shall be allowed until the general receiver has executed the required bond(s), made the required reports, and performed the duties previously described. The general receiver is entitled to an amount not to exceed ten dollars in each of the following circumstances: receipt of the originating court order; when all funds held for a beneficiary are disbursed; for each draft or check for periodic and final disbursements; for remitting funds to the State Treasurer; and per draft remitting those funds to the State Treasurer. The general receiver is also entitled to five percent of the interest income earned on each investment.

If a general receiver fails to keep the account, or to make out and return the statements as required, the general receiver shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 to be imposed by the court at its discretion.

B. Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of the General Receiver of the Circuit Court of the City of Charlottesville have been prepared using the modified cash basis of accounting. Under the modified cash basis of accounting, additions to trust fund accounts are recorded when received and deductions from trust fund accounts are recorded when made.

C. Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets Held in Trust for Designees

1. Deposits and Investments

The general receiver's cash is considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Investments are principally comprised of monies held by the general receiver in a fiduciary capacity, as previously described. The general receiver should invest funds in an instrument or account insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Generally, trust funds are invested in certificates of deposit. All investments are reported at fair value, in accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*.

2. Receivables

Additions to trust funds subject to accrual include investment interest earnings that are not yet recorded in the individual investment accounts at close of the fiscal year.

3. Liabilities

Deductions to trust funds subject to accrual include surety bond costs or General Receiver fees not yet recorded in the individual trust fund accounts at close of the fiscal year.

General receiver fees are monies owed by each trust fund account to the general receiver as compensation for the investment and record-keeping services performed.

Surety bonds are a liability of each trust fund account. The general receiver calculates the bond costs based on the year-end total balance of the invested accounts. The bond fee is then proportionally allocated to each trust fund account.

Each of these liability types are recorded against the trust fund account records at fiscal yearend, in order to prepare an annual report that properly reflects trust fund additions, deductions and liabilities. Soon after fiscal year end, the general receiver will process the transactions and satisfy the liabilities.

2. SURETY BOND

Section 8.01-588 of the Code of Virginia requires that a general receiver shall annually give before the court a bond with surety sufficient at least to cover the probable amount under his control in any one year. The general receiver was bonded under a Trust Fund Administrators Bond with the Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, as surety. The Virginia Department of Treasury, Division of Risk Management, establishes the rate used to calculate surety bond costs. The current rate is \$3.00 per \$1,000 invested, or .003 percent.

3. UNCLAIMED PROPERTY

Per Sections 8.01-602 and 55-210.9:2 of the Code of Virginia, in those instances where trust funds have become payable or distributable and have not been claimed by the owner for more than a year, the General Receiver is required to petition the Court to remit the unclaimed money to the State Treasurer.