

FINANCIAL REPORT
JUNE 30, 2019



# TOWN OF APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA FINANCIAL REPORT

June 30, 2019

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## **INTRODUCTORY SECTION**

## TOWN OF APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

June 30, 2019

#### **TOWN COUNCIL**

Paul D. Harvey, Mayor Claudia G. Puckette Steven T. Conner Timothy W. Garrett Mary Lou Spiggle Jonathan Garrett James Boyce

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY BOARD

Robert "Bob" P. Goode, Chairman Mary Lou Spiggle, Vice-Chairman Daniel Richardson Tom Utz Michael R. Goin C. Lewis McDearmon, Jr. Dr. Jeffrey Garrett

#### APPOINTED OFFICIALS

Gary Shanaberger	Town Manager
Frank Wright, Jr.	Town Attorney
Kim Ray	Treasurer
Roxanne Casto	Town Clerk

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

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

## FINANCIAL SECTION



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Members of Town Council Town of Appomattox, Virginia

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Appomattox, Virginia (the "Town"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

#### **Report on the Financial Statements (Continued)**

#### **Opinions**

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

#### **Other Matters**

#### Required Supplementary Information

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

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

#### Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements. The introductory section, other supplementary information, supporting schedules, and other information, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

#### **Other Matters (Continued)**

Other Information (Continued)

The combining statements, the financial statements of the discretely presented component unit, and the supporting schedules 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 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 combining statements, the financial statements of the discretely presented component unit, and supporting schedules are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

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

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 26, 2019 on our consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Brown, Edwards Kompany, S. S. P.

Lynchburg, Virginia November 26, 2019

## BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2019

		Component Unit				
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Economic Development Authority		
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	\$ 3,779,786	\$ 1,871,312	\$ 5,651,098	\$ 138,852		
Receivables, net (Note 3)	164,622	145,444	310,066	-		
Due from other governments (Note 6)	10,612	1,409,383	1,419,995	-		
Internal balances (Note 5)	866,319	(866,319)	-	-		
Inventories	-	112,488	112,488	-		
Net pension asset (Note 11) Capital assets (Note 8)	118,973	43,922	162,895	-		
Nondepreciable	138,056	1,885,200	2,023,256	-		
Depreciable, net	1,253,466	7,721,130	8,974,596			
Total assets	6,331,834	12,322,560	18,654,394	138,852		
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Pension-related deferred outflows (Note 11)	72,951	26,931	99,882			
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	55,848	130,048	185,896	_		
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	12,696	6,726	19,422	-		
Accrued interest payable	-	6,897	6,897	-		
Customer security deposits	=	37,585	37,585	-		
Long-term liabilities (Note 10)						
Due within one year	10,154	203,620	213,774	-		
Due in more than one year	41,560	535,321	576,881			
Total liabilities	120,258	920,197	1,040,455			
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Pension-related deferred inflows (Note 11)	32,351	11,943	44,294	-		
Unearned revenue (Note 4)		913,500	913,500			
Total deferred inflows of resources	32,351	925,443	957,794			
NET POSITION						
Net investment in capital assets	1,371,642	8,883,915	10,255,557	-		
Unrestricted	4,880,534	1,619,936	6,500,470	138,852		
Total net position	\$ 6,252,176	\$ 10,503,851	\$ 16,756,027	\$ 138,852		

#### STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Year Ended June 30, 2019

			Program Revenues					Net (	'n							
Functions/Programs									I	Component Unit						
		Expenses		Charges for Services		Operating Grants and Contributions		Capital Grants and Contributions		Governmental Activities		Business- Type Activities		Total		conomic elopment uthority
Primary Government																
Governmental activities	Ф	504.000	d.		¢.		ф		¢.	(504.000)	Ф		Ф	(504.000)	ф	
General government administration Public safety	\$	584,089 143,074	\$	-	\$	54,324	\$	-	\$	(584,089) (88,750)	\$	-	\$	(584,089) (88,750)	\$	=
Public works		965,792		1,900		34,324		103,311		(860,581)		-		(860,581)		_
Community development		152,316		1,500		_		103,311		(152,316)		-		(152,316)		_
Interest on long-term debt		752		-		_		-		(752)		-		(752)		-
Total governmental activities		1,846,023		1,900		54,324		103,311		(1,686,488)		-		(1,686,488)		_
Business-type activities		,														
Water		517,535		415,880		42,059		_		_		(59,596)		(59,596)		_
Sewer		931,869		849,768		-		-		-		(82,101)		(82,101)		-
Total business-type activities		1,449,404		1,265,648		42,059		-		-		(141,697)		(141,697)		_
Total primary government	\$	3,295,427	\$	1,267,548	\$	96,383	\$	103,311		(1,686,488)		(141,697)		(1,828,185)		-
Component Unit	-															
Economic Development Authority	\$	43,827	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-		-		-		-		(43,827)
			Gener	al revenues:												
				perty taxes						264,865		-		264,865		-
				als taxes						1,122,498		-		1,122,498		-
				es and use taxes						83,179		-		83,179		-
				nk stock taxes						183,342		-		183,342		-
				siness license tax	es					199,000		-		199,000		-
			_	arette taxes ner local taxes						157,613 126,284		=		157,613 126,284		-
				er iocai taxes ergovernmental r	ovonuo n	ot rostricted				120,284		-		120,284		-
				o specific progra		ot restricted				31,013		_		31,013		_
				wn contribution						-		-		-		30,827
				estment earnings	3					22,244		8,025		30,269		146
			Oth	ner						61,695		143,587		205,282		-
			Tra	nsfers						38,934		(38,934)				-
			Total	general revenues	3					2,290,667		112,678		2,403,345		30,973
			Chang	ge in net position	l					604,179		(29,019)		575,160		(12,854)
			NET	POSITION AT	JULY 1					5,647,997		10,532,870		16,180,867		151,706
			NET	POSITION AT	JUNE 3	0			\$	6,252,176	\$	10,503,851	\$	16,756,027	\$	138,852

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

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

	General Fund
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Receivables, net Due from other governments Due from other funds	\$ 3,774,692 164,622 10,612 904,737
Total assets	\$ 4,854,663
LIABILITIES Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Accrued payroll and related liabilities	\$ 53,987 12,696
Total liabilities	66,683
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Unavailable revenue	6,326
FUND BALANCE (Note 15) Committed Unassigned	360,758 4,420,896
Total fund balance	4,781,654
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balance	\$ 4,854,663

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

Ending fund balance – governmental fund		\$ 4,781,654
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, and, therefore, are not reported in the fund.  Governmental capital assets Less: accumulated depreciation	\$ 2,559,264 (1,167,742)	
		1,391,522
Certain receivables are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the fund.		6,326
Financial statement elements related to pension are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the fund.  Deferred outflows of resources related to pension  Deferred inflows of resources related to pension  Net pension asset	72,951 (32,351) 118,973	159,573
The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund is included in the governmental activities in the statement of net position Internal service fund net position – Exhibit 8 Less: internal service fund capital assets	153,125 (188,310)	(35,185)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the fund.  General obligation bond  Compensated absences	(19,880) (31,834)	
		 (51,714)
<b>Total net position – governmental activities</b>		\$ 6,252,176

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

	<b>General Fund</b>
REVENUES	
General property taxes (Note 12)	\$ 276,737
Other local taxes	1,871,916
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses	1,900
Revenue from use of money and property	22,244
Other	61,695
Intergovernmental	188,648
Total revenues	2,423,140
EXPENDITURES	
Current	
General government administration	593,501
Public safety	143,074
Public works	925,053
Community development	130,225
Debt service	2 120
Principal retirement Interest and other fiscal charges	2,138 752
interest and other riscar charges	132
Total expenditures	1,794,743
Excess of revenues over expenditures	628,397
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	
Transfers out	(71,266)
	(71,200)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(71,266)
Net change in fund balance	557,131
FUND BALANCE AT JULY 1	4,224,523
FUND BALANCE AT JUNE 30	\$ 4,781,654

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

Net change in fund balance – governmental fund	\$ 557,131
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures; however, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.  Capital outlays Depreciation expense  \$ 84,800 (87,812)	(3,012)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the fund.  Unavailable revenue	(11,872)
Governmental funds report employer pension contributions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of pension benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as pension expense.	
Employer pension contributions 34,155 Pension expense 9,283	
	43,438
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, notes payable) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has an effect on not position	
net position. Principal repayments on general obligation bond	2,138
Long-term compensated absences are reported in the statement of activities, but they do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore are not recorded as expenditures in governmental funds.	4,188
Transfers into internal service fund reported with governmental activities.	110,200
The net loss (excluding transfers) of the internal service fund is reported with governmental activities.	(98,032)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 604,179

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

	<b>D</b> 1 ( 1			Variance with Final Budget
	Budgeted Original	<b>Amounts Final</b>	Actual	Positive (Negative)
REVENUES	ф <b>27</b> 0.700	ф <b>27</b> 0.500	Ф 076727	ф (1.7 <i>(</i> 2))
General property taxes Other local taxes	\$ 278,500 1,558,500	\$ 278,500 1,558,500	\$ 276,737 1,871,916	\$ (1,763) 313,416
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory	1,336,300	1,336,300	1,0/1,910	313,410
licenses	1,000	1,000	1,900	900
Revenue from use of money and	1,000	1,000	1,500	700
property	18,000	18,000	22,244	4,244
Other	2,000	2,000	61,695	59,695
Intergovernmental	57,241	403,490	188,648	(214,842)
Total revenues	1,915,241	2,261,490	2,423,140	161,650
EXPENDITURES Current				
General government administration	591,425	600,037	593,501	6,536
Public safety	115,980	115,980	143,074	(27,094)
Public works	1,135,935	1,741,684	925,053	816,631
Community development	222,450	150,450	130,225	20,225
Capital outlay	10,000	10,000	-	10,000
Debt service	2 120	2 120	2.120	4
Principal retirement	2,139	2,139	2,138	1
Interest and other fiscal charges	752	752	752	
Total expenditures	2,078,681	2,621,042	1,794,743	826,299
Excess (deficiency) of revenues				
over expenditures	(163,440)	(359,552)	628,397	987,949
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers out	(46,800)	(46,800)	(71,266)	(24,466)
Total other financing assessed				
Total other financing sources (uses)	(46,800)	(46,800)	(71,266)	(24,466)
(uses)	(40,000)	(40,000)	(71,200)	(24,400)
Net change in fund balance	\$ (210,240)	\$ (406,352)	\$ 557,131	\$ 963,483

#### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – PROPRIETARY FUNDS June 30, 2019

Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds

	Water	Sewer	Total	Internal Service Fund
ASSETS CURRENT ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Receivable, net Due from other governments Inventories	\$ 1,871,312 46,824 - 97,685	\$ - 98,620 1,409,383 14,803	\$ 1,871,312 145,444 1,409,383 112,488	\$ 5,094 - - -
Total current assets	2,015,821	1,522,806	3,538,627	5,094
NONCURRENT ASSETS Net pension asset Capital assets, net Total noncurrent assets	14,951 1,604,849 1,619,800	28,971 8,001,481 8,030,452	43,922 9,606,330 9,650,252	188,310 188,310
Total assets	3,635,621	9,553,258	13,188,879	193,404
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES Pension-related deferred outflows	9,167	17,764	26,931	
CURRENT LIABILITIES  Accounts payable and accrued liabilities  Accrued payroll and related liabilities  Accrued interest payable  Customer security deposits  Due to other funds  Current portion of long-term debt  Current portion of compensated absences	26,547 2,465 2,686 37,585 - 16,430 1,564	103,501 4,261 4,211 - 866,319 183,086 2,540	130,048 6,726 6,897 37,585 866,319 199,516 4,104	1,861 - - - 38,418 - -
Total current liabilities	87,277	1,163,918	1,251,195	40,279
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES Long-term debt Compensated absences	114,675 4,266	408,224 8,156	522,899 12,422	- -
Total noncurrent liabilities	118,941	416,380	535,321	
Total liabilities	206,218	1,580,298	1,786,516	40,279
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b> Pension-related deferred inflows Unearned revenue	4,065 913,500	7,878	11,943 913,500	- -
Total deferred inflows of resources	917,565	7,878	925,443	
NET POSITION  Net investment in capital assets Unrestricted	1,473,744 1,047,261	7,410,171 572,675	8,883,915 1,619,936	188,310 (35,185)
Total net position	\$ 2,521,005	\$ 7,982,846	\$ 10,503,851	\$ 153,125

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

#### Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds

	Water	Sewer	Total	Internal Service Fund	
OPERATING REVENUES Charges for services Other	\$ 415,880 69,100	\$ 849,768 80,572	\$ 1,265,648 149,672	\$ - -	
Total operating revenues	484,980	930,340	1,415,320		
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Salaries	73,193	203,942	277,135	=	
Fringe benefits	41,021	71,484	112,505	_	
Maintenance	96,726	50,467	147,193	_	
Utilities	4,138	50,535	54,673	_	
Materials and supplies	12,251	146,572	158,823	47,170	
Sample testing	915	19,118	20,033	-	
Professional services	39,079	44,615	83,694	_	
Other	5,984	3,080	9,064	_	
Purchased water	144,933	3,000	144,933	-	
Depreciation	94,057	315,717	409,774	50,862	
Depreciation	94,037	313,/1/	409,774	30,802	
Total operating expenses	512,297	905,530	1,417,827	98,032	
Operating income (loss)	(27,317)	24,810	(2,507)	(98,032)	
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)					
Interest income	4,182	3,843	8,025	-	
Interest expense	(5,238)	(26,339)	(31,577)	-	
Rent income	35,974		35,974		
Net nonoperating revenues					
(expenses)	34,918	(22,496)	12,422		
Income (loss) before contributions					
and transfers	7,601	2,314	9,915	(98,032)	
T				110.200	
Transfers in	-	- (22.000)	- (20.024)	110,200	
Transfers out	(16,846)	(22,088)	(38,934)		
Change in net position	(9,245)	(19,774)	(29,019)	12,168	
NET POSITION AT JULY 1	2,530,250	8,002,620	10,532,870	140,957	
NET POSITION AT JUNE 30	\$ 2,521,005	\$ 7,982,846	\$ 10,503,851	\$ 153,125	

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

#### Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds

	Enterprise Funds								
	Water			Sewer		Total		Internal Service Fund	
OPERATING ACTIVITIES  Receipts from customers Payments to suppliers Payments to and for employees Other receipts	\$	428,591 (312,239) (118,016) 62,277	\$	899,423 (298,913) (272,797) 80,572	\$	1,328,014 (611,152) (390,813) 142,849	\$	(48,048) - -	
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		60,613		408,285		468,898		(48,048)	
NON-CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIE Proceeds from interfund borrowing Transfers to other funds	ES	(16,846)		806,319 (22,088)		806,319 (38,934)		110,200	
Net cash provided by (used in) non-capital financing activities		(16,846)		784,231		767,385		110,200	
CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES  Acquisition and construction of capital assets  Net repayments on line of credit Principal paid on debt Interest paid on debt  Net cash used in capital and related financing activities		(95,900) - (15,823) (5,567)		(866,250) (500,859) (182,134) (26,854)		(962,150) (500,859) (197,957) (32,421)		(97,579)	
INVESTING ACTIVITIES Water tower rent Interest received		15,674 4,182		(1,576,097) - 3,843		15,674 8,025		(97,579)	
Net cash provided by investing activities		19,856		3,843		23,699			
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(53,667)		(379,738)		(433,405)		(35,427)	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS Beginning of year		1,924,979		379,738		2,304,717		40,521	
Ending of year	\$	1,871,312	\$		\$	1,871,312	\$	5,094	

(Continued)

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

#### Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds

		Water	Sewer			Total	5	nternal Service Fund
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING IN		E (LOSS)						
TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN	<b>N</b> )							
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				•		(= =o=)		(00.000)
Operating income (loss)	\$	(27,317)	\$	24,810	\$	(2,507)	\$	(98,032)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income								
(loss) to net cash provided by (used in)								
operating activities:								
Depreciation		94,057		315,717		409,774		50,862
Pension expense net of employer								
contribution		(2,560)		956		(1,604)		-
Change in certain assets and liabilities:								
(Increase) decrease in:								
Accounts receivable		(2,862)		49,655		46,793		-
Inventory		(5,539)		(551)		(6,090)		-
Increase (decrease) in:								
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(3,206)		14,737		11,531		(878)
Compensated absences		(710)		2,961		2,251		-
Customer security deposits		8,750		-		8,750		
Not each marrided by (used in)								
Net cash provided by (used in)	Φ	(0.612	ď	400 205	ď	460 000	¢	(49.049)
operating activities	<u>э</u>	60,613	\$	408,285	\$	468,898	\$	(48,048)
NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS								
Capital asset construction financed by								
accounts payable	\$	-	\$	55,350	\$	55,350	\$	-

## STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION – FIDUCIARY FUNDS June 30, 2019

	Ager	ncy Funds
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents	\$	30,161
LIABILITIES Amounts held for others	\$	30,161

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

#### **Note 1.** Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### A. The Financial Reporting Entity

The Town of Appomattox (the "Town") was incorporated in 1925. It is a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia operating under the Council-Manager form of government. The Town Council consists of a Mayor and six other Council Members. The Town is part of Appomattox County and has taxing powers subject to statewide restrictions and tax limits.

The Town provides a full range of municipal services including police, refuse collection, public improvements, planning and zoning, general administrative services, fire, recreation, and water and sewer services. Fire and first aid services are supplemented by volunteer departments. Police services are provided through an agreement with the County of Appomattox.

#### Discretely presented component unit

A component unit is an entity that is legally separate from the government, but for which the government is financially accountable, or whose relationship with the government is such that exclusion would cause the government's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The Economic Development Authority of the Town of Appomattox, Virginia (the "EDA") was created to promote industry and develop trade by encouraging enterprises to locate and remain in the Town. The EDA is governed by a seven member Board of Directors appointed by Town Council and the Town is financially accountable for the EDA. The Town provides personnel assistance for some administrative and operational functions to the EDA at no charge. The EDA does not prepare separate financial statements.

The Town has no related or jointly governed organizations.

#### B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

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

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

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

#### **Note 1.** Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources* measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

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

Property taxes, meals taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The Town reports the following major governmental fund:

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

The Town reports the following major proprietary funds:

The water and sewer enterprise funds account for the financing of services to the general public where all or most of the operating expenses involved are intended to be recovered in the form of user charges, or where management has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for management control, accountability, or other purposes. The water enterprise fund consists of the activities relating to providing water services to the Town's residents, businesses, and other organizations. The sewer enterprise fund consists of the activities relating to providing sewer services to the Town's residents, businesses, and other organizations.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

#### **Note 1.** Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

Fiduciary funds account for assets held by the Town in a trustee capacity or as an agent or custodian for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, or other funds. These funds include Agency Funds. Agency Funds utilize the accrual basis of accounting. Fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide financial statements. The Town's Agency Funds include amounts held for others in a fiduciary capacity, which includes the Abbitt Memorial Park, the Tree Board, and the ROSE Project.

The internal service fund accounts for goods or services provided by one department or other departments of the Town that benefit multiple funds. The Town's internal service fund accounts for vehicles that are shared across multiple departments for Town operations. The internal service fund is included in the governmental activities for government-wide reporting purposes. The excess revenue or expenses is allocated to the appropriate functional activity.

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

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

#### 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 June 1, the Town Manager submits to Town Council a proposed operating and capital budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. This budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- 2) Public hearings are conducted to obtain citizen comments.
- 3) Prior to June 30, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an Appropriations Ordinance. Town Council may, from time to time, amend the budget, providing for additional expenditures and the means for financing them.
- 4) The Appropriations Ordinance places legal restrictions on expenditures at the department level. The appropriation for each department can be revised only by Town Council.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

#### **Note 1.** Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting (Continued)

- 5) Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year.
- 6) Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.
- 7) Appropriations lapse on June 30 for all Town departments.
- 8) All budget data presented in the accompanying financial statements includes the original and revised budgets as of June 30.

#### E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as short-term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased.

#### F. Inventories

Inventories in the enterprise funds consist primarily of parts held for repairs or construction and are valued using the average cost method.

#### G. Prepaids

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, are reported as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount at the time of purchase and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which the services are consumed.

#### H. Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts

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

Real estate taxes	\$ 46,106
Personal property taxes	30,432
Meals taxes	20,008
Community Development Block Grant	
Program Loans Receivable	351,545
Water fund receivables	10,920
Sewer fund receivables	 26,734
	\$ 485,745

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

#### **Note 1.** Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### I. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment, and infrastructure assets, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and a useful life of more than 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 costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Property, plant, and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings and improvements	10-40 years
Machinery and equipment	5-10 years
Utility plant in service	20-40 years

#### J. Compensated Absences

The Town allows for the accumulation and vesting of limited amounts of vacation and sick leave until termination or retirement. Amounts of such absences are accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds when the leave is due and payable.

#### K. Pensions

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

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

#### **Note 1.** Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### L. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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

- Contributions subsequent to the measurement date for pensions; this will be applied to the net pension liability in the next fiscal year.
- Differences between expected and actual experience for economic/demographic factors in the measurement of the total pension liability. This difference will be recognized in pension expense over the closed five year period.

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

- One item occurs only under the modified accrual basis of accounting. The item, unavailable revenue, is reported in the governmental fund balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenue from delinquent property taxes not collected within 45 days of year end.
- Rent revenues in the water fund that will be earned in future periods and fund future years.
- Differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments. This difference will be recognized in pension expense over a closed five year period.
- Change in assumptions. This difference will be recognized in pension expense over the estimated remaining service life of employees subject to the plan.

#### M. Net Position

Net position in government-wide and proprietary financial statements is classified as net investment in capital assets; restricted; and unrestricted. Restricted net position represent constraints on resources that are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through state statute. The Town had no restricted net position at June 30, 2019. Net investment in capital assets represents capital assets, less accumulated depreciation and any outstanding debt related to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

#### N. Fund Balances

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

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

#### **Note 1.** Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### N. Fund Balances (Continued)

The classifications are as follows:

- Nonspendable Amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. It also includes the long-term amount of interfund loans.
- **Restricted** Amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation.
- Committed Amounts constrained to specific purposes by the Town, using its highest level of decision making authority; to be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purposes unless the same highest level of action is taken to remove or change the constraint.
- **Assigned** Amounts the Town intends to use for a specified purpose; intent can be expressed by the governing body or by the Town Manager, who has been designated this authority.
- Unassigned Amounts that are available for any purpose; positive amounts are reported only in the general fund.

Council establishes fund balance commitments by passage of an ordinance or resolution. This is typically done through adoption and amendment of the budget. Assigned fund balance is established by 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).

#### O. Restricted Amounts

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

#### P. Minimum Fund Balance Policy

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

#### Q. Estimates

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

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

#### 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 on 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; the Virginia State Non-Arbitrage Program (SNAP); and the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP).

The Town had no investments at June 30, 2019.

At June 30, the deposit and investment balances are as follows:

	]	Fair Value
Deposits: Demand deposits Certificates of deposit Cash on hand	\$	3,478,859 2,310,891 200
Total deposits and investments	\$	5,789,950
Deposits and investments are presented on the statement of net position as follows:		
Cash and cash equivalents – primary government Cash and cash equivalents – component unit	\$	5,651,098 138,852
Total deposits and investments	\$	5,789,950

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

#### Note 3. Receivables

Receivables are as follows:

	Governmental Activities			siness-Type Activities	Total		
Receivables	¢.	107 (25	¢		¢.	107.625	
Taxes Accounts	\$	197,625 415,088	\$	183,098	\$	197,625 598,186	
Gross receivables Less: allowance for uncollectibles		612,713 448,091		183,098 37,654		795,811 485,745	
Net receivables	\$	164,622	\$	145,444	\$	310,066	

#### **Note 4.** Sale of Future Rent Revenues

During the year ended June 30, 2014, the Town entered into an agreement with AP Wireless I, LLC, under which the Town assigned its rights and title to future rent revenues under existing lease agreements with five cell phone service providers for fifty years (ending June 30, 2064). The Town received total payments of \$1,015,000.

The total proceeds have been recorded as a deferred inflow of resources in the Town's business-type activities and water fund, along with receivables for the amounts to be collected in future fiscal years. The proceeds will be recognized as revenues over the fifty year life of the agreement.

The Town assigned approximately \$1,421,000 of future rents based on the existing lease agreements with terms ending from 2020 to 2039. Four of the five leases have increases tied to the consumer price index, which for purposes of this calculation has been assumed to increase 3% annually. These rent revenues assigned constitute all of the Town's rental revenues related to water tower sites. The estimated present value of the rent revenues under the existing leases, assuming a 4% interest rate and even collections over 25 years, is approximately \$914,000. No assumptions were made regarding future renewals.

Under the terms of the assignment agreement, AP Wireless can negotiate renewals with the existing companies. Renewals cannot be longer than the term of the assignment agreement. Should AP Wireless negotiate a renewal rate that is higher than the current inflationary rates built into the existing leases, the Town would be eligible to receive excess rents under a formula detailed in the assignment agreement. However, absent excess rents as described, the Town is not entitled to additional funds when existing leases are renewed. Additionally, under the terms of the agreement, the Town can obtain new customers/tenants on the properties and would be entitled to all of the revenues from those leases.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

#### Note 5. Interfund Receivables and Payables

The \$866,319 due from the sewer fund to the general fund represents cash provided to cover operations and costs for preliminary studies of sewer line leaks and capital expenditures for the sewer fund I&I project. The Town has been approved for both loan and grant funding from Rural Development, however, the Town has not received any of those funds as of year end. The Town anticipates receiving funding in fiscal year 2020. The sewer fund will repay the Town at that time.

Additionally, during fiscal year 2019, the general fund provided funding to the internal service fund for a vehicle purchase. This \$38,418 will be repaid in 2020 when funds are available to do so.

#### Note 6. Due from Other Governments

Amounts due from other governmental units in governmental activities mainly consists of \$6,609 due from County of Appomattox for sales tax.

Amounts due from other governmental units in the business-type activities are related to the USDA – Rural Development grant for sewer revitalization. The Town expects to receive reimbursement for all their expenditures related to this revitalization project from both awarded grants and loans. Current year expenditures totaled approximately \$244,000, for which the Town expects full reimbursement.

#### Note 7. Transfers

Interfund transfers consist of the following:

	 Transfers In		Transfers Out		Entity-Wide Only Transfer		Net Transfers
Governmental Funds: General Fund Internal Service Fund	\$ 110,200	\$	(71,266)	\$	- -	\$	(71,266) 110,200
	\$ 110,200	\$	(71,266)	\$	-	\$	38,934
Enterprise Funds: Water Fund Sewer Fund	\$ - -	\$	(16,846) (22,088)	\$	- -	\$	(16,846) (22,088)
	\$ -	\$	(38,934)	\$	-	\$	(38,934)

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund where statute or budget requires collection to the fund that statute or budget requires expenditure and (2) establish the internal service fund. The net transfers of the governmental funds are equivalent to the net transfers of the enterprise funds.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

Note 8. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year was as follows:

<b>Governmental Activities</b>	Beginning Balance	Increases/ Transfers	Decreases/ Transfers	Ending Balance	
Capital assets, not depreciated Land Construction in progress	\$ 107,173 	\$ - 30,883	\$ -	\$ 107,173 30,883	
Total capital assets, not depreciated	107,173	30,883	. <u>-</u>	138,056	
Buildings and improvements Machinery and equipment	1,441,888 827,824	41,490 110,006	- -	1,483,378 937,830	
Total capital assets, depreciated	2,269,712	151,496	<del>-</del>	2,421,208	
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings and improvements Machinery and equipment	383,270 645,798	71,439 67,235	-	454,709 713,033	
Total accumulated, depreciation	1,029,068	138,674		1,167,742	
Total capital assets, depreciated, net	1,240,644	12,822	<del>-</del>	1,253,466	
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 1,347,817	\$ 43,705	\$ -	\$ 1,391,522	

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

#### Note 8. Capital Assets (Continued)

<b>Business-Type Activities</b>	Beginning Balance	Increases/ Transfers	Decreases/ Transfers	Ending Balance
Capital assets, not depreciated Land Construction in progress	\$ 64,710 1,647,938	\$ - 337,386	\$ - 164,834	\$ 64,710 1,820,490
Total capital assets, not depreciated	1,712,648	337,386	164,834	1,885,200
Utility plant in service Machinery and equipment	16,195,027 184,973	171,330 5,002	- -	16,366,357 189,975
Total capital assets, depreciated	16,380,000	176,332	<del>-</del>	16,556,332
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Utility plant in service Machinery and equipment	8,306,902 118,526	398,091 11,683	- -	8,704,993 130,209
Total accumulated depreciation	8,425,428	409,774	<del>-</del>	8,835,202
Total capital assets, depreciated, net	7,954,572	(233,442)	<u>-</u>	7,721,130
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 9,667,220	\$ 103,944	\$ 164,834	\$ 9,606,330

Depreciation expense, not including 50,862 reported in the internal service funds, was charged to functions/programs as follows:

Governmental activities Public works General government Community development	\$ 48,913 16,808 22,091
Total depreciation expense – governmental activities	\$ 87,812
Business-type activities	
Water	\$ 94,057
Sewer	 315,717
Total depreciation expense – business-type activities	\$ 409,774

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

#### Note 9. Line of Credit

The Town entered into a \$2,000,000 line of credit with a local financial institution to fund the costs of a construction project for the sewer system until such time the Town receives funds from permanent financing with the United States Department of Agriculture, Rural Development Agency. The line was fully paid off on June 6, 2019.

#### Note 10. Long-Term Liabilities

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

-	Beginning Balance	In	creases	<u></u>	Decreases	 Ending Balance	ue Within One Year
Governmental activities:							
General obligation bond §	\$ 22,018	\$	-	\$	2,138	\$ 19,880	\$ 2,220
Compensated absences	36,022		-		4,188	 31,834	 7,934
9	\$ 58,040	\$		\$	6,326	\$ 51,714	\$ 10,154
Business-type activities:							
General obligation bond §	\$ 920,372	\$	-	\$	197,957	\$ 722,415	\$ 199,516
Compensated absences	14,275		2,251		-	 16,526	 4,104
9	\$ 934,647	\$	2,251	\$	197,957	\$ 738,941	\$ 203,620

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

			tal Activities Business-Type Activities ligation Bond General Obligation Bond					
Fiscal Year	P	rincipal	Interest			Principal		Interest
2020	\$	2,220	\$	722	\$	199,516	\$	12,681
2021		2,483		630		200,959		11,068
2022		2,578		535		123,971		9,392
2023		2,677		436		47,044		7,652
2024		2,780		333		48,850		5,846
2025-2026	-	7,142		340		102,075		5,995
	\$	19,880	\$	2,996	\$	722,415	\$	52,634

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

#### **Note 10.** Long-Term Liabilities (Continued)

Details of long-term indebtedness are as follows:

	Interest Rates	Date Issued	Final Maturity Date	amount of iginal Issue	vernmental Activities	siness-Type Activities
General obligation bonds: SunTrust	3.84%	12-10	12-25	\$ 650,000	\$ 19,880	\$ 329,090
Virginia Resources Authority	0.00%	06-03	06-22	\$ 3,203,000	\$ 	\$ 393,325

#### Note 11. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

#### **Plan Description**

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

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

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

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

#### Note 11. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

#### **Employees Covered by Benefit Terms**

As of the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the pension plan:

	Number
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	10
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	2
Non-vested inactive members	5
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	6
Total inactive members	13
Active members	15
Total covered employees	38

#### **Contributions**

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

The political subdivision's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2019 was 6% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017.

This rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the political subdivision were \$46,764 and \$43,920 for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

#### **Net Pension Liability**

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

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

#### Note 11. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

#### **Actuarial Assumptions**

The total pension liability for General Employees in the Political Subdivision's Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2018.

Inflation 2.50%

General Employees – Salary increases,

including inflation 3.50 - 5.35%

Public Safety Employees with hazardous duty benefits – Salary increases, including inflation

3.50 - 4.75%

Investment rate of return

7.00%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation\*

\* Administrative expenses as a percent of the market value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 7.00%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 7.00% investment return assumption provided a projected plan net position that exceeded the projected benefit payments, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was assumed to be 7.00% to simplify preparation of pension liabilities.

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

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

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

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

#### Note 11. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

#### **Long-Term Expected Rate of Return**

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

Asset Class (Strategy)	Target Allocation	Arithmetic Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return
Public Equity	40.00 %	4.54 %	1.82 %
Fixed Income	15.00	0.69	0.10
Credit Strategies	15.00	3.96	0.59
Real Assets	15.00	5.76	0.86
Private Equity	15.00	9.53	1.43
Total	100.00 %		4.80 %
	Inflation		2.50 %
*Expected arithme	7.30 %		

<sup>\*</sup> The above allocation provides for a one-year return of 7.30%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected rate of return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 6.83%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

#### Note 11. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

#### **Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that System member contributions will be made per the VRS Statutes and the employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Consistent with the phased-in funding provided by the General Assembly for state and teacher employer contributions, political subdivisions were also provided with an opportunity to use an alternate employer contribution rate. For the year ended June 30, 2018, the alternate rate was the employer contribution rate used in the fiscal year 2012 or 90% of the actuarially determined employer contribution rate from the June 30, 2015, actuarial valuations, whichever is greater. From July 1, 2018 on, participating employers are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

#### **Changes in Net Pension Liability (Asset)**

	Increase (Decrease)					
	Total Pension Liability (a)		Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)			Net Pension Liability (Asset) (a) – (b)
Balances at June 30, 2017	\$	2,213,430	\$	2,334,293	\$	(120,863)
Changes for the year:						
Service cost		49,858		-		49,858
Interest		152,432		-		152,432
Differences between expected						
and actual experience		8,011		-		8,011
Contributions – employer		-		43,920		(43,920)
Contributions – employee		-		36,665		(36,665)
Net investment income		-		173,363		(173,363)
Benefit payments, including refunds						
of employee contributions		(71,663)		(71,663)		-
Administrative expenses		-		(1,459)		1,459
Other changes		-		(156)		156
Net changes		138,638		180,670		(42,032)
Balances at June 30, 2018	\$	2,352,068	\$	2,514,963	\$	(162,895)

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

#### Note 11. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

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

The following presents the net pension liability (asset) of the political subdivision using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the political subdivision's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00%) or one percentage point higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

	 1.00% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount ate (7.00%)	 1.00% Increase (8.00%)
Political subdivision's net pension liability	\$ 181,680	\$ (162,895)	\$ (445,145)

## <u>Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions</u>

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the political subdivision recognized pension expense of \$1,840. At June 30, 2019, the political subdivision reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	53,118	\$	-
Change in assumptions		-		22,724
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		46,764		-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		-		21,570
Total	\$	99,882	\$	44,294

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

#### Note 11. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

## <u>Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)</u>

The \$46,764 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Political Subdivision's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Reduction to Pension Expense				
2020	\$	20,991			
2021	Ψ	9,989			
2022		(20,214)			
2023		(1,942)			
2024		-			
Thereafter		-			

#### **Pension Plan Data**

Information about the VRS Political Subdivision Retirement Plans is also available in the separately issued VRS 2018 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). A copy of the 2018 VRS CAFR may be downloaded from the VRS website at <a href="http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2018-annual-report.pdf">http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2018-annual-report.pdf</a>, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

#### Payables to the Pension Plan

At June 30, 2019, approximately \$6,171 was payable to the Virginia Retirement System for the legally required contributions related to June 2019 payroll.

#### **Note 12.** Property Taxes

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

Property taxes are levied annually on assessed values as of January 1 and are due by October 1 each year. Personal property taxes do not create a lien on property.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

#### Note 12. Property Taxes (Continued)

The annual assessment for real estate is based on 100% of the assessed fair market value. A penalty of 10% of the unpaid tax is due for late payment. Interest is accrued at 10% for the initial year of delinquency, and thereafter at the maximum annual rate authorized by the *Internal Revenue Code* Section 6621(b). The effective tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the year ended June 30, 2019 were as follows:

Real estate	\$ 0.12
Personal property	0.55
Machinery and tools	0.55

#### **Note 13.** Service Contracts

#### **Water Purchase Agreement**

The Town entered into an agreement with the County of Appomattox, Virginia whereby the Town will purchase all water to supply the Town's customers from the County through the Concord-Appomattox 460 Waterline. The County agrees to provide the Town up to 250,000 gallons of water per day, with additional available provided the County has capacity. The contract further provides that all County residents who are customers of the Town's water system now and in the future will receive services at the same rate the Town charges in-Town customers. The provisional rate charged to the Town each fiscal year is based on the estimated usage for the year. The Town is billed monthly for usage. Annually, subsequent to year end, usage will be analyzed, the average daily usage will be determined, and any necessary true-up of billings will be made at that time. This true-up adjustment is not estimable and is therefore accounted for in the year it is charged to the Town. The initial term of this agreement is January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2030, with automatic ten year renewals thereafter, unless either party provides notice of intent to terminate at least two years prior to any expiration.

#### **Waterline Maintenance Agreement**

The Town entered into an agreement with the County of Appomattox, Virginia, whereby the Town will provide the County maintenance and administrative services related to the operation and upkeep of the Concord-Appomattox 460 Waterline. The County pays for labor at actual rates based on wages of those Town employees used for the work. The County also pays for equipment usage at rates as set forth by the Virginia Department of Transportation's highway maintenance program, as well as cost for all supplies and materials. In addition to maintenance and upkeep, the Town will read all meters and complete all billings each month, collect payments from County customers and remit those collections to the County. For this service, the County will pay the Town \$500 monthly, which is negotiable annually. The Town will also administer the County's Cross Connection Control program and will be paid \$100 monthly by the County for this work. That \$100 is also negotiable annually. The initial term of this agreement was January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2016, with automatic five year renewals thereafter, unless either party provides notice of intent to terminate at least six months prior to any expiration. The Town received \$42,059 from the County under this agreement for the year ended June 30, 2019.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

#### Note 14. Risk Management

The Town is insured for workers' compensation, general liability, and other risks.

Workers' Compensation Insurance is provided through the Virginia Municipal League. During the year ended June 30, 2019, total premiums paid were \$20,744. Benefits are those afforded through Commonwealth of Virginia as outlined in the *Code of Virginia* Section 65.2-100; premiums are based upon covered payroll, job rates, and claims experience.

General liability and other insurance is provided through policies with the Virginia Municipal League. General liability and business automobile coverage have a \$1,000,000 limit per occurrence. Boiler and machinery has a \$3,000,000 limit. Property insurance is covered per statement of values and is approximately \$8,400,000. Police professional liability and public officials' liability insurance with a \$1,000,000 limit are covered through a policy with the Commonwealth of Virginia. Total premiums paid for the year ended June 30, 2019 were \$8,957.

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

#### Note 15. Fund Balances

Fund balances are classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the Town is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the governmental funds. The constraints placed on fund balance for the general fund is presented below:

	General	
Committed for: Public safety Public works	\$ 59,94 300,00	
Other capital projects	81	
Total committed	360,75	8
Unassigned	4,420,89	16
Total fund balances	\$ 4,781,65	i4

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

#### **Note 16.** Performance Incentives/Tax Abatements

The Town and EDA are parties to an incentive agreement with an existing company for expansion in the Town. Incentives under this agreement related to tax rebates based on the real and tangible business property added to the Town's tax rolls. Amounts under these incentives are not due until taxes are paid by the company and refunds are requested. Accordingly, there are no amounts accrued in the financial statements at year end for outstanding incentive agreements.

The agreement is for a period of four years with the third year abatement totaling \$30,827 during fiscal year 2019. The maximum potential abatement remaining under this agreement is approximately \$36,000, which will be paid in the next fiscal year to the extent earned by the company.

#### Note 17. Commitments and Contingencies

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

The Town has entered into various construction contracts and projects at year end. Future amounts due under these agreements are approximately \$1,000,000 at year end.

#### **Note 18.** Subsequent Events

In August 2019, Town council authorized a \$2,500,000 operating line of credit to allow the Town to pay for capital costs associated with the I&I project while awaiting funds from a Federal Rural Development loan.

#### Note 19. New Accounting Standards

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

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

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

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

#### Note 19. New Accounting Standards (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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# REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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

	Plan Year									
		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014
<b>Total Pension Liability</b>										
Service cost	\$	49,858	\$	67,024	\$	61,255	\$	53,578	\$	45,979
Interest on total pension liability		152,432		140,760		131,061		121,582		114,928
Difference between expected and										
actual experience		8,011		74,216		20,799		31,720		-
Changes in assumptions		-		(42,148)		-		-		-
Benefit payments, including refunds of		(71.660)		(54.560)		(51.555)		(60.200)		(62.210)
employee contributions		(71,663)		(74,563)		(74,555)		(68,380)		(63,319)
Net change in total pension liability		138,638		165,289		138,560		138,500		97,588
Total pension liability – beginning		2,213,430		2,048,141		1,909,581		1,771,081		1,673,493
Total pension liability – ending		2,352,068		2,213,430		2,048,141		1,909,581		1,771,081
Plan Fiduciary Net Position										
Contributions – employer		43,920		34,348		33,126		32,855		32,161
Contributions – employee		36,665		28,588		48,924		27,379		23,339
Net investment income		173,363		255,629		37,234		90,217		269,487
Benefit payments, including refunds of										
employee contributions		(71,663)		(74,563)		(74,555)		(68,380)		(63,319)
Administrative expenses		(1,459)		(1,458)		(1,259)		(1,226)		(1,444)
Other		(156)		(228)		(15)		(19)		14
Net change in plan fiduciary										
net position		180,670		242,316		43,455		80,826		260,238
Plan fiduciary net position –										
beginning		2,334,293		2,091,977		2,048,522		1,967,696		1,707,458
		_,_,_,_,_		_,,,,,,,		_,,,,,,,		-,, -,, -, -		-,,,,,,,,
Plan fiduciary net position – ending		2,514,963		2,334,293		2,091,977		2,048,522		1,967,696
Net pension asset – ending	\$	(162,895)	\$	(120,863)	\$	(43,836)	\$	(138,941)	\$	(196,615)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of								<del></del>		
total pension liability		107%		105%		102%		107%		111%
Covered employee payroll	\$	755,882	\$	597,359	\$	553,179	\$	547,579	\$	497,801
Net pension asset as a percentage of										
covered employee payroll		-22%		-20%		-8%		-25%		-39%

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

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

## REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION – SCHEDULE OF PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS June 30, 2019

Town Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Det	tuarially termined tribution	Contributions in Relation to Actuarially Determined Contribution		Contribution Deficiency (Excess)		E	Covered mployee Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	
2019	\$	46,764	\$	46,764	\$	_	\$	757,569	6.17 %	
2018		43,920		43,920		-		755,882	5.81	
2017		34,852		34,852		-		597,359	5.83	
2016		33,127		33,127		-		553,179	5.99	
2015		32,855		32,855		-		547,579	6.00	

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

## NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION June 30, 2019

#### Note 1. Changes of Benefit Terms

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

#### Note 2. Changes of Assumptions

The following changes in actuarial assumptions were made effective June 30, 2016 based on the most recent experience study of the System for the four-year period ended June 30, 2016:

Largest 10 – Non-Hazardous Duty:

- Update mortality table
- Lowered in rates of service retirement
- Update withdrawal rates to better fit experience
- Lowered in rates of disability retirement
- No changes to salary rates
- Increase Line of Duty disability rates

#### Largest 10 – Hazardous Duty:

- Update mortality table
- Lowered rates of retirement at older ages
- Update withdrawal rates to better fit experience
- Increased disability rates
- No changes to salary rates
- Increased Line of Duty disability rates

## NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION June 30, 2019

#### Note 2. Changes of Assumptions (Continued)

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

- Update mortality table
- Lowered rates of retirement at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
- Update withdrawal rates to better fit experience
- Lowered disability rates
- No changes to salary rates
- Increased Line of Duty disability rates from 14% to 15%

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

- Update mortality table
- Increased retirement rate at age 50 and lowered rates at older ages
- Update withdrawal rates to better fit experience
- Update disability rates to better fit experience
- No changes to salary rates
- Lowered Line of Duty disability rates from 60% to 45%

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# OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION – AGENCY FUNDS June 30, 2019

	Abbitt Memorial Park		Tree Board		ROSE Project	Total		
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,379	\$	408	\$ 28,374	\$	30,161	
LIABILITIES Amounts held for others	\$	1,379	\$	408	\$ 28,374	\$	30,161	

## COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES – AGENCY FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2019

	<b>Salance</b> y 1, 2018	Ado	litions	De	letions	alance e 30, 2019
Abbitt Memorial Park Fund Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,379	\$	-	\$	_	\$ 1,379
Liabilities Amounts held for others	\$ 1,379	\$		\$		\$ 1,379
Tree Board Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 408	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 408
Liabilities Amounts held for others	\$ 408	\$		\$		\$ 408
ROSE Project Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 29,873	\$	329	\$	1,828	\$ 28,374
Liabilities Amounts held for others	\$ 29,873	\$	329	\$	1,828	\$ 28,374
<b>Total All Agency Funds</b> Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 31,660	\$	329	\$	1,828	\$ 30,161
Liabilities Amounts held for others	\$ 31,660	\$	329	\$	1,828	\$ 30,161

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### DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNIT – APPOMATTOX ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

# DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNIT – APPOMATTOX ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – PROPRIETARY FUND June 30, 2019

	Enterprise Fund
ASSETS CURRENT ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 138,852
Total assets	138,852
NET POSITION Unrestricted	138,852
Total net position	\$ 138,852

# DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNIT – APPOMATTOX ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION – PROPRIETARY FUND June 30, 2019

	Enterprise Fund
OPERATING EXPENSES Incentive grants Community development	\$ 35,827 8,000
Total operating expenses	43,827
Operating loss	(43,827)
NONOPERATING REVENUES Contributions from Town of Appomattox Interest income	30,827 146
Total nonoperating revenues	30,973
Change in net position	(12,854)
NET POSITION JULY 1	151,706
NET POSITION JUNE 30	\$ 138,852

#### DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNIT – APPOMATTOX ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS – PROPRIETARY FUND Year Ended June 30, 2019

Incentive payments Community development  Net cash used in operating activities  ONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES Contributions from Town of Appomattox Interest income  Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities  Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents  ASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS Beginning at July 1	Enterprise Fund
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Incentive payments	\$ (35,827)
Community development	(8,000)
Net cash used in operating activities	(43,827)
NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Contributions from Town of Appomattox	30,827
Interest income	146
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	30,973
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(12,854)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	
Beginning at July 1	151,706
Ending at June 30	\$ 138,852

## **SUPPORTING SCHEDULES**

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – GOVERNMENTAL FUND Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Original Final Budget Budget			 Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
Revenue from local sources:							
General property taxes:							
Real property taxes	\$	162,000	\$	162,000	\$ 176,572	\$	14,572
Personal property taxes		111,500		111,500	86,536		(24,964)
Penalties and interest		5,000		5,000	 13,629		8,629
Total general property taxes		278,500		278,500	276,737		(1,763)
Other local taxes:							
Local sales and use taxes		70,000		70,000	83,179		13,179
Consumption taxes		7,000		7,000	8,141		1,141
Communications sales and use taxes		4,500		4,500	5,791		1,291
Business license taxes		150,000		150,000	199,000		49,000
Motor vehicle licenses		27,000		27,000	31,775		4,775
Bank stock taxes		130,000		130,000	183,342		53,342
Lodging taxes		60,000		60,000	79,839		19,839
Restaurant food tax		1,000,000		1,000,000	1,122,498		122,498
Mobile home tilting taxes		-		-	738		738
Cigarette tax		110,000		110,000	 157,613		47,613
Total other local taxes		1,558,500		1,558,500	 1,871,916		313,416
Permits, privilege fees, and							
regulatory licenses:							
Permits and other licenses		1,000		1,000	 1,900		900
Revenue from use of money and property:							
Revenue from use of money		9,000		9,000	13,218		4,218
Revenue from use of property		9,000		9,000	9,026		26
Total revenue from use of							
money and property		18,000		18,000	 22,244		4,244
Miscellaneous revenue:							
Miscellaneous		2,000		2,000	 61,695		59,695
Total revenue from							
local sources		1,858,000		1,858,000	2,234,492		376,492

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – GOVERNMENTAL FUND Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Original Final Budget Budget		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
Revenue from the Commonwealth: Non-categorical aid:						
Auto rental taxes and fees Personal property tax relief funds	\$ 4,500	\$	4,500	\$ 7,907 23,106	\$	3,407 23,106
Total non-categorical aid	4,500		4,500	31,013		26,513
Categorical aid:						
Fire programs	10,000		10,000	10,000		-
DCJS grants for law enforcement	 42,741		42,741	 44,324		1,583
Total categorical aid	 52,741		52,741	 54,324		1,583
Total revenue from the Commonwealth	57,241		57,241	85,337		28,096
Revenue from the Federal Government: Categorical aid:						
Community development block grants	 		346,249	 103,311		(242,938)
Total revenue from the						
Federal Government	 		346,249	103,311		(242,938)
Total governmental fund	\$ 1,915,241	\$	2,261,490	\$ 2,423,140	\$	161,650

## SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – GOVERNMENTAL FUND Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Original Budget	Final Budget		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
General government administration:						
Legislative: Town council	\$ 50,700	\$	50,700	\$ 34,247	\$	16,453
General and financial administration:						
Town manager and financial						
administration	455,725		464,337	453,555		10,782
Legal services	30,000		30,000	52,044		(22,044)
Other professional services	 55,000		55,000	 53,655		1,345
Total general and financial	7.40 <b>70</b> 7					(0.045)
administration	 540,725		549,337	 559,254		(9,917)
Total general government	501 425		coo 027	502 501		( 52(
administration	 591,425		600,037	 593,501	-	6,536
Public safety:						
Law enforcement and traffic control: Police department	88,980		88,980	113,025		(24,045)
r once department	 00,700		88,380	113,023		(24,043)
Fire and rescue services:	27.000		25 000	20.040		(2.0.40)
Fire department	 27,000		27,000	 30,049		(3,049)
Total public safety	 115,980		115,980	 143,074		(27,094)
Public works:						
Maintenance of highways, streets,						
bridges, and sidewalks: Street maintenance	663,435		663,435	537,081		126,354
Sanitation and waste removal:						
Refuse collection and disposal	101,850		101,850	112,534		(10,684)
Maintenance of general buildings,	 			 		
grounds, and equipment:						
Town shop	30,750		30,750	25,942		4,808
Town office	43,100		43,100	37,878		5,222
Other properties	 296,800		902,549	211,618		690,931
Total maintenance of general buildings, grounds, and						
equipment	 370,650		976,399	275,438		700,961
Total public works	 1,135,935		1,741,684	925,053		816,631

# SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – GOVERNMENTAL FUND Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Original Budget		Final Budget		Actual		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Community development: Planning and community development: Tourism	\$	137,950	\$	137,950	\$	86,777	\$	51,173
Zoning	Ψ	1,000	Ψ	1,000	Ψ	2,621	Ψ	(1,621)
Civic organization contributions		83,500		11,500		10,000		1,500
Contribution to EDA		-		-		30,827		(30,827)
Total community development		222,450		150,450		130,225		20,225
Capital outlay:								
Capital outlay		10,000		10,000		-		10,000
Debt service:								
Principal retirement		2,139		2,139		2,138		1
Interest and fiscal charges		752		752		752		-
Total debt service		2,891		2,891		2,890		1
Total governmental fund	\$	2,078,681	\$	2,621,042	\$	1,794,743	\$	826,299

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## OTHER INFORMATION

#### GOVERNMENT-WIDE REVENUES – Last Ten Fiscal Years UNAUDITED

Fiscal Years Ended June 30,	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	General Property Taxes		Other Local Taxes		Unrestricted Investment Earnings		Miscellaneous		Grants and Contributions Not Restricted to Specific Programs		Totals	
2019	\$ 1,267,548	\$ 96,383	\$ 103,311	\$ 2	264,865	\$	1,871,916	\$	30,269	\$	205,282	\$	31,013	\$	3,870,587
2018	1,254,666	106,066	1,768,778	2	264,996		1,842,902		30,464		162,328		34,333		5,464,533
2017	1,238,338	99,175	267,630	2	278,958		1,838,414		27,172		143,812		31,242		3,924,741
2016	1,204,922	97,043	-	2	279,971		1,630,607		24,996		199,848		32,253		3,469,640
2015	1,186,135	130,403	96,340	3	300,218		1,564,129		24,771		154,574		26,618		3,483,188
2014	1,122,979	101,768	-	2	277,135		1,245,677		24,941		198,712		27,167		2,998,379
2013	972,681	49,408	-	2	299,191		932,892		24,230		298,651		28,158		2,605,211
2012	1,002,443	49,408	47,114	3	311,373		892,403		29,666		193,272		26,100		2,551,779
2011	1,037,886	52,633	419,211	3	306,429		855,880		28,830		232,491		26,255		2,959,615
2010	1,123,728	59,195	-	2	247,797		835,476		137,672		154,151		26,146		2,584,165

#### TABLE 2

#### GOVERNMENT-WIDE EXPENSES BY FUNCTION – Last Ten Fiscal Years UNAUDITED

Fiscal Years Ended June 30,	General Government Administration		Public Safety		Public Works		Community Development		Non- Departmental		Lo	erest on ng-Term Debt	Enterprise Funds		Totals	
2019	\$	584,089	\$	143,074	\$	965,792	\$	152,316	\$	-	\$	752	\$	1,449,404	\$	3,295,427
2018		554,814		130,692		1,333,019		131,022		-		759		1,382,800		3,533,106
2017		433,305		129,267		1,165,383		131,832		-		907		1,348,455		3,209,149
2016		387,692		72,776		706,056		72,738		-		979		1,439,273		2,679,514
2015		383,457		85,359		684,119		387,049		-		1,051		1,452,390		2,993,425
2014		396,479		107,189		621,139		72,904		-		1,120		1,381,016		2,579,847
2013		333,298		55,902		597,701		94,030		-		2,997		1,534,198		2,618,126
2012		317,829		199,149		487,529		97,023		-		3,973		1,481,671		2,587,174
2011		390,828		77,912		484,136		162,748		-		3,324		1,386,590		2,505,538
2010		352,030		85,018		423,375		242,760		-		3,907		1,394,278		2,501,368

#### GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL REVENUES BY SOURCE – Last Ten Fiscal Years UNAUDITED

Fiscal Years Ended June 30,	General Other Property Local Taxes Taxes		Property Local a		Property Local and Regulatory		Investment Earnings		Charges for Services		Inter- Governmental		Other		Recovered Costs		Totals	
2019	\$	276,737	\$	1,871,916	\$ 1,900	\$	22,244	\$	-	\$	188,648	\$	61,695	\$	_	\$	2,423,140	
2018		269,896		1,842,902	750		22,481		-		456,468		28,165				2,620,662	
2017		265,408		1,838,414	2,325		19,440		-		351,613		12,554				2,489,754	
2016		285,858		1,630,607	725		18,275		-		81,661		56,739		-		2,073,865	
2015		290,028		1,564,129	1,575		17,037				105,026		21,986				1,999,781	
2014		290,328		1,245,677	2,340		15,987				86,575		19,343				1,660,250	
2013		303,632		932,892	725		13,698		4,303		69,566		11,767				1,336,583	
2012		325,681		892,403	1,565		16,948		12,622		75,508		7,879				1,332,606	
2011		301,404		855,880	5,675		15,538		16,194		78,888		24,707		-		1,298,286	
2010		303,440		835,476	1,650		108,091		19,406		85,341		35,042		-		1,388,446	

#### **TABLE 4**

#### GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION –

#### Last Ten Fiscal Years (1) UNAUDITED

Fiscal Years Ended June 30,			Government		ment Public		Public Works		Community Development		Debt Service		Capital Outlay		Totals
2019	\$	593,501	\$	143,074	\$	925,053	\$	130,225	\$	2,890	\$	-	\$ 1,794,743		
2018		528,445		130,692		1,377,913		113,204		2,890		-	2,153,144		
2017		420,056		129,267		1,210,430		102,519		2,890		-	1,865,162		
2016		364,635		72,776		987,729		66,586		2,890		-	1,494,616		
2015		380,617		85,359		704,390		383,759		2,890		(252)	1,556,763		
2014		395,081		107,189		726,401		70,863		2,890		1,845	1,304,269		
2013		335,104		55,902		809,842		91,988		83,406		13,784	1,390,026		
2012		343,408		199,149		579,310		101,415		26,812		4,965	1,255,059		
2011		404,446		77,912		498,145		208,594		23,144		291	1,212,532		
2010		344,385		85,018		434,941		239,042		24,853		-	1,128,239		

<sup>(1)</sup> Excludes capital projects/outlay expenditures

#### PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS – Last Ten Fiscal Years UNAUDITED

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Taxes Levied for the Fiscal Year		for the Tax		Current Tax Percentage of Levy		Delinquent Tax Collections		Co	Total Tax Collections		Percentage of Levy		standing linquent Taxes	Percent of Delinquent Taxes to Levy	
2019	\$	269,972	\$	273,495	1	01.30 %	\$	5,835	\$	279,330		103.47 %	\$	89,782	33.	26 %
2018		274,000		267,660		97.69		10,266		277,926		101.43		96,775	35.	.32
2017		282,771		267,385		94.56		4,596		271,981		96.18		87,132	30.	.81
2016		271,994		243,379		89.48		46,447		289,826		106.56		75,834	27.	.88
2015		283,264		241,668		85.32		52,911		294,579		103.99		101,461	35.	.82
2014		294,551		278,835		94.66		16,129		294,964		100.14		124,330	42.	21
2013		305,787		287,010		93.86		33,504		320,514		104.82		78,746	25.	.75
2012		343,989		321,908		93.58		22,936		344,844		100.25		86,530	25.	15
2011		332,882		291,946		87.70		27,240		319,186		95.89		90,266	27.	.12
2010		331,652		314,266		94.76		9,546		323,812		97.64		70,143	21.	.15

**Source:** Tax Records of the Town.

**Note:** Collections exclude penalties and interest and include PPTRA from the Commonwealth.

## ASSESSED VALUE AND ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY – Last Ten Fiscal Years UNAUDITED

					Public	Total		
Fiscal Year	Real Estate	Personal Property	Machinery and Tools	Mobile Homes	Real Estate	Personal Property	Assessed Value	
2019	\$ 148,956,400	\$ 17,491,567	\$ 401,801	\$ 658,329	\$ 4,670,068	\$ 35,957	\$ 172,214,122	
2018	146,653,200	17,842,282	246,659	629,653	4,808,743	35,957	170,216,494	
2017	146,028,900	19,694,582	390,960	620,110	5,488,043	35,957	172,258,552	
2016	141,805,800	19,168,920	447,546	620,210	5,100,751	35,957	167,179,184	
2015	140,101,700	19,007,260	316,436	656,436	4,790,974	35,957	164,908,763	
2014	146,645,100	19,571,634	171,532	706,780	4,915,597	35,957	172,046,600	
2013	146,133,000	20,765,428	142,600	586,560	4,795,866	35,957	172,459,411	
2012	142,742,800	19,689,002	8,802,900	580,100	3,737,510	35,957	175,588,269	
2011	139,049,400	16,484,732	9,313,336	635,448	3,753,824	35,957	169,272,697	
2010	134,065,100	15,588,160	11,925,200	741,953	3,753,824	35,957	166,110,194	

**Note**: Real estate is assessed at 100% of fair market value.

#### TABLE 7

#### TOWN OF APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA

#### PROPERTY TAX RATES – Last Ten Fiscal Years UNAUDITED

									Public	Utilities	Jtilities		
 Fiscal Year	Real Estate					chinery d Tools		Mobile Homes	Real Estate	Personal Property			
2019	\$	0.12	\$	0.55	\$	0.55	\$	0.12	\$ 0.12	\$	0.55		
2018		0.12		0.55		0.55		0.12	0.12		0.55		
2017		0.12		0.55		0.55		0.12	0.12		0.55		
2016		0.12		0.55		0.55		0.12	0.12		0.55		
2015		0.13		0.55		0.55		0.13	0.13		0.55		
2014		0.13		0.55		0.55		0.13	0.13		0.55		
2013		0.13		0.55		0.55		0.13	0.13		0.55		
2012		0.13		0.55		0.55		0.13	0.13		0.55		
2011		0.13		0.55		0.55		0.13	0.13		0.55		
2010		0.13		0.55		0.55		0.13	0.13		0.55		

#### COMPUTATION OF LEGAL DEBT MARGIN June 30, 2019 UNAUDITED

Assessed value of real estate, January 1, 2018			\$ 146,653,200
Legal debt limit, (10% of assessed value) Total bonded debt	\$	742.295	14,665,320
Total bolided debt	Ψ	142,273	742,295
Legal debt margin			\$ 13,923,025

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### **COMPLIANCE SECTION**



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

Honorable Members of Town Council Town of Appomattox, Virginia

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *Specifications for Audits of Authorities*, *Boards, and Commissions*, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information, of the Town of Appomattox, Virginia (the "Town"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated November 26, 2019.

#### **Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

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

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

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 deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2010-001 to be a material weakness.

#### **Internal Control over Financial Reporting (Continued)**

A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2016-002 to be a significant deficiency.

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matters that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as Item 2019-001.

#### **Town's Response to Findings**

The Town's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The Town's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

#### **Purpose of This Report**

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

**CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS** 

Brown, Edwards Company, S. S. P.

Lynchburg, Virginia November 26, 2019

#### SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE MATTERS June 30, 2019

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

#### **STATE COMPLIANCE MATTERS**

#### Code of Virginia

Budget and Appropriation Laws Cash and Investment Laws Conflicts of Interest Act Virginia Retirement System Procurement Laws

#### **LOCAL COMPLIANCE MATTERS**

Town Charter

#### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES June 30, 2019

#### A. FINDINGS - FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT

#### 2010-001: Segregation of Duties (Material Weakness)

Condition:

A fundamental concept of internal controls is the separation of duties so that no one employee has access to both physical assets and the related accounting records, or to all phases of a transaction. A lack of segregation of duties exists in several functions related to accounts payable and cash disbursements; general ledger functions, bank account access and reconciliations; payroll processing, inventory ordering, receiving, and monitoring; billings and accounts receivable. Fully eliminating some of these control deficiencies may not be possible without additional personnel.

Recommendation:

Steps should be taken to eliminate the performance of conflicting duties where possible.

Management's Response:

There have been some changes in fiscal year 2019. The Town hired a part-time customer service employee during fiscal year 2019. The additional position allowed for additional measures to occur within this area. Also, the Treasurer no long processes payroll and a second drawer was implemented in fiscal year 2019 so that each individual is responsible for their own cash collections. Also, the accounts payable clerk no longer sets up new vendors; that is performed by the office manager and the accounts payable clerk is responsible for recording accounts payable.

#### 2016-002: Auditor Adjustments and Financial Statement Close (Significant Deficiency)

Condition:

As part of our audit, we posted journal entries deemed significant to the financial statements to enable them to be presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. We posted corrections to taxes receivable, sewer grant receivable, meals tax receivables, and miscellaneous accounts receivable.

Recommendation:

Management should take steps to ensure that all balances are reconciled and all transactions are properly recorded and reflected in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Management's Response:

The Town hired an outside consultant to assist with the year-end entries. She helped the Town complete the entries that the auditors had assisted with previously.

#### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES June 30, 2019

#### B. FINDINGS - COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

#### 2019-001: Budget Appropriations

Condition:

Expenditures exceeded budgeted appropriations in the public safety function for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Recommendation:

Steps should be taken to ensure that excess expenditures over budgeted appropriations are approved by Town Council and the budget amended accordingly.

Management's Response:

The Town Treasurer will monitor the expenditures and request budget amendments from Town Council in the future to eliminate the possibility of overages.