COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED June 30, 2015

TOWN OF ROUND HILL, VIRGINIA COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

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TOWN OF ROUND HILL, VIRGINIA JUNE 30, 2015

MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL

Scott T. Ramsey, Mayor

Mary Anne Graham, Vice Mayor

R. Daniel Botsch

Janet L. Heston

Clarkson J. Klipple
Frederick J. Lyne
Christopher J. Prack

OFFICIALS

Amos N. Nicholson, Jr., Town Administrator Melissa K. Hynes, Town Planner/Zoning Administrator Elizabeth E. Wolford, Treasurer

LEGAL COUNSEL

Maureen K. Gilmore

MITCHELL & CO., P.C. CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

JEFFREY D. MITCHELL, CPA SANDRA M. TONDREAU, CPA W. MATTHEW BURNS, CPA

AMANDA L. MASON, CPA AMANDA M. HALSEY, CPA 110 EAST MARKET STREET | SUITE 200 LEESBURG, VIRGINIA 20176 P 703.777.4900 | F 703.771.3082 WWW.MCOCPA.COM MEMBERS
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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

VIRGINIA SOCIETY OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Honorable Mayor and Members of Town Council Town of Round Hill, Virginia Round Hill, Virginia

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, and the business-type activities of the Town of Round Hill, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, 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. 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.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, and the business-type activities of the Town of Round Hill, Virginia, as of June 30, 2015, 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 management's discussion and analysis on pages 4–10 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.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Round Hill, Virginia's, basic financial statements. The supplementary general fund schedules and other supplementary schedule are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplementary general fund schedules and other supplementary schedule are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

November 12, 2015 Leesburg, Virginia Mitchell & Co., P. C.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the Town of Round Hill, Virginia, we offer readers of the Town's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town of Round Hill, Virginia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015.

Financial Highlights

- The assets of the Town exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$13,736,776.
- The Town's total net position increased by \$3,571,594.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town of Round Hill's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$2,569,936, an increase of \$213,867 in comparison with the prior year. Total amount, \$834,475, is available for spending at the government's discretion.
- The Town's total bonded debt decreased by \$200,000 (3.00% percent) during the current fiscal year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town of Round Hill, Virginia's basic financial statements. The Town's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Town's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents information on all Town assets and liabilities with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Town is improving or deteriorating.

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

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Town of Round Hill that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, (governmental activities), from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges, (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the Town of Round Hill include general government, public safety, and public works. The business-type activities of the Town include water and sewer. The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 11-12 of this report.

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

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

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

The Town adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 13-16 of this report.

Proprietary funds. The Town of Round Hill, Virginia uses enterprise funds to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The Town's only enterprise fund is the water and sewer fund. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the water and sewer fund, which is considered to be a major fund of the Town.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found starting on pages 17-19 of this report.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 20-54 of this report.

Supplementary Information. A detailed schedule of general fund revenue and expenditures along with additional supplementary information are presented immediately following the notes to the financial statements. This supplementary information can be found on pages 55-57 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Town of Round Hill, Virginia, assets exceeded liabilities by \$13,736,776 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

By far the largest portion of the Town's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, and equipment) less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The Town of Round Hill uses these capital assets to provide services to its citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Town's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. The following table presents a summary of the Town's net position by type of activity as of June 30, 2015.

TOWN OF ROUND HILL - NET POSITION								
_					Total			
•								
\$	934,182	\$	4,058,851	\$	4,993,033			
	1,735,461		13,522,130		15,257,591			
	2,669,643		17,580,981		20,250,624			
	11,947		375,233		387,180			
	2,500		6,560,659		6,563,159			
	84,932		168,305		253,237			
	87,432		6,728,964		6,816,396			
	24,222		60,410		84,632			
	1,735,461		7,271,030		9,006,491			
	834,475		3,895,810		4,730,285			
\$	2,569,936	\$	11,166,840	\$	13,736,776			
		1,735,461 2,669,643 11,947 2,500 84,932 87,432 24,222 1,735,461 834,475	\$ 934,182 \$ 1,735,461 2,669,643 11,947 2,500 84,932 87,432 24,222 1,735,461 834,475	Activities Activities \$ 934,182 \$ 4,058,851 1,735,461 13,522,130 2,669,643 17,580,981 11,947 375,233 2,500 6,560,659 84,932 168,305 87,432 6,728,964 24,222 60,410 1,735,461 7,271,030 834,475 3,895,810	Activities Activities \$ 934,182 \$ 4,058,851 \$ 1,735,461 13,522,130 2,669,643 17,580,981 11,947 375,233 2,500 6,560,659 84,932 168,305 87,432 6,728,964 24,222 60,410 1,735,461 7,271,030 834,475 3,895,810			

The remaining balance of unassigned net position may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to its citizens and creditors.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town of Round Hill is able to report positive balances both of the categories of net position for the government as a whole. The same situation held true for the prior fiscal year.

The Town's net position increased by \$3,571,594 during the current fiscal year.

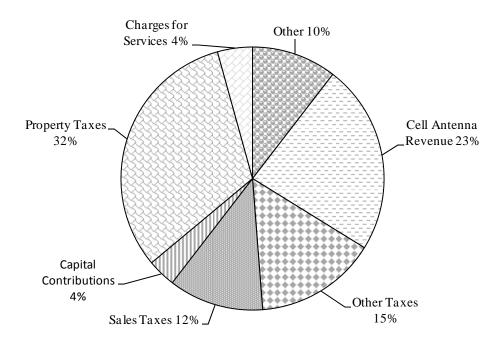
Governmental activities. Governmental activities increased the Town's net position by \$213,867. These changes are presented in column one of the following table:

TOWN OF ROUND HILI	L - CHA	NGES IN NE	ET F	POSITION	
		Governmental Business-type Activities Activities		Total	
Program Revenues					
Charges for services	\$	23,175	\$	1,932,956	\$ 1,956,131
Operating grants and contributions		45,757		-	45,757
Capital grants and contributions		70,000		3,298,091	3,368,091
General Revenues					-
Property taxes		159,056		-	159,056
Other taxes and licenses		134,810		-	134,810
Cell antenna revenue		122,408		-	122,408
Other		52,483		2,010	54,493
Total Revenues		607,689		5,233,057	5,840,746
Expenses					
General government		437,842		-	437,842
Public safety		18,000		-	18,000
Public works		49,200		-	49,200
Water and Sewer		-		1,764,110	1,764,110
Total Expenses		505,042		1,764,110	2,269,152
Transfers		111,220		(111,220)	-
Increase in Net Position		213,867		3,357,727	3,571,594
Net Position - 07/01/14		2,317,140		7,706,414	10,023,554
GASB Statement No. 68 Reporting		38,929		102,699	141,628
Net Position - 06/30/15	\$	2,569,936	\$	11,166,840	\$ 13,736,776

[•] Intergovernmental revenues increased \$29,841 during the year.

The following chart presents a graphic representation of the Town's governmental activities and the related revenue structure for fiscal year 2015.

Revenues by Source – Governmental Activities



Business-type activities. Business-type activities increased the Town's net position by \$3,357,727, accounting for 94 percent of the growth in the Town's net position. Key elements of this increase are as follows.

- Charges for services for business-type activities increased \$111,209.
- Capital contributions are a major revenue source of water and sewer system development and for 2015 included cash availability fees of \$734,775 and deeded infrastructure of \$2,563,206.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

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

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the Town of Round Hill's governmental funds reported ending fund balances of \$765,591, an increase of \$90,124 in comparison with the prior year. This fund is unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the government's discretion.

At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance of the general fund was \$765,591. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare unreserved fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unreserved fund balance of \$765,591 is greater than the total general fund expenditures of 621,825.

The fund balance of the Town of Round Hill, Virginia's general fund increased by \$90,124 during the current fiscal year. The key factors in this decrease are capital expenditures.

Proprietary funds. The Town of Round Hill's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Net position of the water and sewer fund at the end of the year amounted to \$11,166,840. The total growth in net position for proprietary funds was \$3,357,727. Other factors concerning the finances of these funds have already been addressed in the discussion of the Town's business-type activities.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets. The Town of Round Hill, Virginia's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2015, amounts to \$15,257,591 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and system improvements, machinery and equipment, and roads.

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year include purchase of water meters, park improvements and purchase equipment, and sidewalk improvements during the year.

The table below summarizes the capital assets of the Town at June 30, 2015.

TOWN OF ROUND HILL - CAPITAL ASSETS

(Net of accumulated depreciation)

	Go	vernmental	Βι	isiness-type	
		Activities		Activities	Total
Land	\$	1,127,067	\$	541,464	\$ 1,668,531
Buildings and improvements		308,377		3,977,804	4,286,181
Utility distribution systems		-		8,759,902	8,759,902
Furniture and fixtures		3,648		-	3,648
Machinery and equipment		29,576		242,960	272,536
Sidewalk improvements		266,793		-	266,793
Total	\$	1,735,461	\$	13,522,130	\$ 15,257,591

Additional information on the Town of Round Hill capital assets can be found in note III. D on pages 45-46 of this report.

Long-term debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town of Round Hill, Virginia had total bonded debt outstanding of \$6,310,000. This entire amount comprises debt backed by the full faith and credit of the government even though all of it will be repaid from proprietary fund revenue.

Additional information on the Town of Round Hill's long-term debt can be found in note III. E on pages 47-48 of this report.

Requests for Information

This report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town of Round Hill's finances for all those with an interest in the government's financial operations. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be directed to the Town of Round Hill, 23 Main Street, P.O. Box 36, Round Hill, Virginia 20142.

TOWN OF ROUND HILL, VIRGINIA GOVERNMENT WIDE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2015

	Primary Government					
		Governmental Activities		isiness-type Activities		Total
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	447,060	\$	2,991,850	\$	3,438,910
Certificates of deposit		375,340		522,446		897,786
Receivables (net, where applicable, of allowance						
for uncollectible)						
Property taxes, including penalties		22,500		-		22,500
Other fees and taxes		2,025		-		2,025
Accounts		-		303,712		303,712
Other		7,328		-		7,328
Due from other governments		21,926		-		21,926
Restricted assets, cash on deposit						
Bond escrow funds		-		75,400		75,400
Customer deposits		-		20,781		20,781
Overfunded pension asset		58,003		144,662		202,665
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)						
Land		1,127,067		541,464		1,668,531
Buildings and improvements		308,377		3,977,804		4,286,181
Utility distribution systems		-		8,759,902		8,759,902
Furniture and fixtures		3,648		-		3,648
Machinery and equipment		29,576		242,960		272,536
Sidewalk improvements		266,793				266,793
Total assets		2,669,643		17,580,981		20,250,624
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Deferred charge on refunded debt		-		341,971		341,971
Deferred pension obligation		11,947		33,262		45,209
Total deferred outflows		11,947		375,233		387,180
Liabilities						
Accounts payable and other liabilities		25,532		74,285		99,817
Accrued interest payable		_		73,239		73,239
Public Improvement Escrow		36,664		-		36,664
Liabilities payable from restricted assets		-		20,781		20,781
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Due within one year		22,736		200,000		222,736
Due in more than one year		2,500		6,360,659		6,363,159
Total liabilities		87,432		6,728,964		6,816,396
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Deferred pension inflow		24,222		60,410		84,632
Net Position						
Net investment in capital assets		1,735,461		7,271,030		9,006,491
Unrestricted		834,475		3,895,810		4,730,285
Total net position	\$	2,569,936	\$	11,166,840	\$	13,736,776

TOWN OF ROUND HILL, VIRGINIA GOVERNMENT WIDE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

									Net (Expense) Reve Changes in Net Po					
				Program Revenues						Primary Government				
				harges for	(Operating		Capital		vernmental				
Functions/Programs		Expenses		Services		Grants	Co	ntributions	I	Activities		Activities		Total
Primary government														
Governmental activities														
General government	\$	437,842	\$	23,175	\$	35,757	\$	-	\$	(378,910)	\$	-	\$	(378,910)
Public safety		18,000		-		10,000		-		(8,000)		-		(8,000)
Public works		49,200		-		-		70,000		20,800		-		20,800
Total governmental activities		505,042		23,175		45,757		70,000		(366,110)		-		(366,110)
Business-type activities		1.54.110		1 000 054				2 200 001				2.444.025		2.466.025
Water & Sewer		1,764,110		1,932,956				3,298,091		-		3,466,937		3,466,937
Total business-type activities	_	1,764,110		1,932,956				3,298,091		-		3,466,937		3,466,937
Total primary government	\$	2,269,152	\$	1,956,131	\$	45,757	\$	3,368,091	-	(366,110)		3,466,937		3,100,827
			(General reve	nues									
				Property ta						159,056		_		159,056
				Sales taxes						60,151		_		60,151
				Motor veh	icle	licenses				8,618		_		8,618
				Business 1	icens	ses				9,622		_		9,622
				Communic						14,008		_		14,008
				Cell anten						122,408		_		122,408
				Consumer	taxe	s				13,682		_		13,682
				Cigarette t						20,767		_		20,767
				Other taxe						7,962		_		7,962
				Virginia p	erso	nal property t	ax r	eduction		18,613		_		18,613
				Rental inc						33,207		_		33,207
				Investmen	t ear	nings				663		2,010		2,673
			,	Transfers		υ				111,220		(111,220)		_,-,
					ral r	evenues and	rans	sfers		579,977		(109,210)		470,767
				Chang	ge in	net position				213,867		3,357,727		3,571,594
				Net po	ositi	on - beginnin	g			2,317,140		7,706,414		10,023,554
			GASB Statement No. 68 reporting 38,929 102,699 141,62						141,628					
				Net po	ositio	on - ending			\$	2,569,936	\$	11,166,840	\$	13,736,776

TOWN OF ROUND HILL, VIRGINIA BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - GENERAL FUND JUNE 30, 2015

		General Fund
Assets	Φ.	447.060
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	447,060
Certificates of deposit Receivables		375,340
		22.500
Property taxes Other fees and taxes		22,500
Other Other		2,025
Due from other governments		7,328 21,926
Total assets	\$	876,179
Total disects	Ψ	070,177
Liabilities and Fund Balances		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and other liabilities	\$	25,532
Public improvements escrow funds		36,664
Compensated absences		22,736
Post retirement benefits		2,500
Total liabilities		87,432
Deferred Inflows of Resources Unavailable revenue		23,156
Chavanable revenue		23,130
Fund balances		
Unassigned, reported in General Fund		765,591
Total fund balances		765,591
Total liabilities and fund balances		
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources		
and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		1,735,461
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period		22.47.5
expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.		23,156
Pension obligation reporting		45,728
Net position of governmental activities	\$	2,569,936

TOWN OF ROUND HILL, VIRGINIA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - GENERAL FUND JUNE 30, 2015

		General Fund
Revenues		
General property taxes	\$	152,096
Other local taxes		102,562
Permits, licenses, and fees		22,460
Revenues from use of money and property		156,278
Events/Sales/Other		18,955
Intergovernmental		78,378
Total revenues	_	530,729
Expenditures		
General government		431,113
Public safety		18,000
Public works		172,712
Total expenditures	<u> </u>	621,825
(Deficiency) of revenues (under) expenditures		(91,096)
Other Financing Sources		
Transfers in		111,220
Capital contributions		70,000
Total other financing sources	_	181,220
Net change in fund balances		90,124
Fund balance - beginning		675,467
Fund balance - ending	\$	765,591

TOWN OF ROUND HILL, VIRGINIA RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 90,124
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount of capital assets recorded in the current period.	128,931
Depreciation expense on capital assets is reported in the government-wide statement of activities and changes in net position, but they do not require the use of current financial resources. Therefore, depreciation expense is not reported as an expenditure in governmental funds.	(18,947)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	6,960
Pension funding obligation is reported in the government-wide statement of activities and changes in net position, but does not require the use of current financial resources. Therefore, pension obligation requirements are not reported as a liability in the governmental funds.	6,799
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 213,867

TOWN OF ROUND HILL, VIRGINIA GENERAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	riginal & aal Budget		Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)		
Revenues	 	' <u>-</u>				
General property taxes	\$ 152,300	\$	152,096	\$	(204)	
Other local taxes	104,600		102,562		(2,038)	
Permits, fees, and licenses	21,250		22,460		1,210	
Revenues from use of money and property	153,050		156,278		3,228	
Events/Sales/Other	12,100		18,955		6,855	
Intergovernmental	47,613		78,378		30,765	
Total revenues	490,913		530,729		39,816	
Expenditures						
General government administration	457,217		431,113		26,104	
Public safety	16,000		18,000		(2,000)	
Public works	298,901		172,712		126,189	
Total expenditures	772,118		621,825		150,293	
(Deficiency) of revenues (under) expenditures	 (281,205)		(91,096)		190,109	
Other Financing Sources						
Transfers in	118,509		111,220		(7,289)	
Capital contributions	-		70,000		70,000	
Total other financing sources	118,509		181,220		62,711	
Net change in fund balances	(162,696)		90,124		252,820	
Fund balances - beginning	 675,467		675,467			
Fund balances - ending	\$ 512,771	\$	765,591	\$	252,820	

TOWN OF ROUND HILL, VIRGINIA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2015

	Business-Type Activities				
	Water And Sewer Current Year	Memorandum Only Water And Sewer Prior Year			
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,991,850	\$ 2,045,433			
Certificates of deposits	522,446	518,904			
Accounts receivable	303,712	285,652			
Total current assets	3,818,008	2,849,989			
Noncurrent assets					
Restricted assets, cash on deposit					
Bond escrow funds	75,400	134,958			
Customer deposits	20,781	20,726			
Total restricted assets	96,181	155,684			
Overfunded pension asset	144,662				
Capital assets					
Land, buildings, and structures	6,285,225	6,285,225			
Utility distribution systems	12,521,335	9,908,428			
Equipment	1,011,307	930,483			
Less accumulated depreciation	(6,295,737)	(5,883,181)			
Total capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	13,522,130	11,240,955			
Total noncurrent assets	13,762,973	11,396,639			
Total assets	17,580,981	14,246,628			
Deferred Outflows of Resources		, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
	341 071	261 705			
Deferred charge on refunded debt	341,971	361,795			
Deferred pension obligation	33,262	261.705			
Total deferred outflows	375,233	361,795			
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable and other liabilities	74,285	49,664			
Accrued interest payable	73,239	75,527			
General obligation bonds - current	200,000	200,000			
Total current liabilities	347,524	325,191			
Current liabilities payable from restricted assets					
Customer deposits payable	20,781	20,726			
Total current liabilities payable from restricted assets	20,781	20,726			
Noncurrent liabilities					
Compensated absences	94,678	86,029			
Post retirement benefits	12,000	9,000			
Premium on bonds	127,481	134,563			
Notes payable	16,500	16,500			
General obligation bonds payable	6,110,000	6,310,000			
Total noncurrent liabilities	6,360,659	6,556,092			
Total liabilities	6,728,964	6,902,009			
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Deferred pension inflow	60,410				
T. D. W.	<u> </u>				
Net Position	5 051 000	1010			
Net investment in capital assets	7,271,030	4,849,413			
Unrestricted	3,895,810	2,857,001			
Total net position	\$ 11,166,840	\$ 7,706,414			

TOWN OF ROUND HILL, VIRGINIA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Business-T	ype Activities
	Water And Sewer Current Year	Memorandum Only Water And Sewer Prior Year
Operating revenues:		
Charges for services	\$ 1,816,470	\$ 1,705,261
Connection fees	79,125	75,900
Meter fees and miscellaneous revenue	37,361	50,010
Total operating revenues	1,932,956	1,831,171
Operating expenses:		
Personal services	526,693	423,231
Fringe benefits	157,107	153,796
Depreciation	412,556	386,906
Office expense	13,169	16,567
Truck expense	12,360	12,718
Engineering support	45,765	40,410
Supplies	104,367	74,377
Repairs and maintenance	78,986	67,874
Insurance	31,241	30,629
Utilities	104,905	104,563
Telephone	5,238	4,510
Licenses and permits	7,137	7,021
Miscellaneous	•	
	7,136	5,767
Sludge removal	9,502	13,188
Safety	1,566	2,039
Professional fees	43,981	48,734
Total operating expenses	1,561,709	1,392,330
Operating Income	371,247	438,841
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):		
Investment earnings	2,010	1,861
Interest and financing expenses	(182,577)	(189,051)
Accounting charge on refinance	(19,824)	(19,824)
Loss on sale of capital assets		(10,393)
Total nonoperating (expenses)	(200,391)	(217,407)
Surplus (loss) before contributions and transfers	170,856	221,434
Transfers and capital contributions		
Availability fees	734,885	332,893
Capital contributions	2,563,206	=
Transfers (out)	(111,220)	(121,792)
Total transfers and capital contributions	3,186,871	211,101
Change in net position	3,357,727	432,535
Total net position - beginning of year	7,706,414	7,273,879
GASB Statement No. 68 reporting	102,699	
Total net position - end of year	\$ 11,166,840	\$ 7,706,414

TOWN OF ROUND HILL, VIRGINIA STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

Receipts from customers and users \$ 1,914,896 Payments to suppliers (657,151) Payments to employees (672,151) Net cash provided by operating activities 787,613 Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities Transfers to other funds (111,220) Net cash (used in) capital and related financing activities (111,220) Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities Availability fees 734,885 Acquisition and construction of capital assets (156,001) Capital proffers 131,331 Principal paid on capital debt (200,000) Interest and fees paid on capital debt (298,162) Net cash (used in) capital and related financing activities 212,053 Cash Flows from Investing Activities Purchase of investments (3,542) Bond escrow funds released 59,558 Interest and dividends received 2,010 Net cash provided by investing activities 58,026 Net increase in cash and cash equivalents 946,472 Cash and cash equivalents June 30, 2015 \$ 3,012,631 <		Wate	er and Sewer
Payments to suppliers (455,132) Payments to employees (672,151) Net cash provided by operating activities 787,613 Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities Transfers to other funds (111,220) Net cash (used in) capital and related financing activities (111,220) Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities 734,885 Acquisibility fees (156,001) Capital proffers (156,001) Capital proffers (200,000) Interest and fees paid on capital debt (200,000) Interest and fees paid on capital debt (298,162) Net cash (used in) capital and related financing activities 3(3,542) Purchase of investing Activities (3,542) Bond escrow funds released 59,558 Interest and dividends received 2,010 Net cash provided by investing activities 946,472 Cash and cash equivalents July 1, 2014 2,066,159 Cash and cash equivalents June 30, 2015 3,312,401 Cash and cash equivalents June 30, 2015 3,312,401 Operating income 412,556 <	Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Payments to employees (672,151) Net cash provided by operating activities 787,613 Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities Transfers to other funds (111,220) Net cash (used in) capital and related financing activities (111,220) Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities Availability fees 734,885 Acquisition and construction of capital assets (156,001) Capital proffers (200,000) Principal paid on capital debt (200,000) Interest and fees paid on capital debt (see paid on capital and related financing activities (298,162) Charchase of investing Activities Purchase of investing Activities (3,542) Purchase of investing Activities (3,542) Bond escrow funds released 59,588 Interest and dividends received 2,016 Net cash provided by investing activities 946,472 Cash and cash equivalents July 1,2014 2,066,159 Cash and cash equivalents June 30, 2015 \$ 3,012,631 Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities Operating in	•	\$	1,914,896
Net cash provided by operating activities 787,613 Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities (111,220) Net cash (used in) capital and related financing activities (111,220) Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities 734,885 Acquisibility fees 734,885 Acquisition and construction of capital assets (156,001) Capital proffers 131,331 Principal paid on capital debt (2098,162) Interest and fees paid on capital debt (298,162) Net cash (used in) capital and related financing activities 212,053 Cash Flows from Investing Activities Purchase of investments (3,542) Bond escrow funds released 59,558 Interest and dividends received 2,010 Net increase in cash and cash equivalents 946,472 Cash and cash equivalents July 1, 2014 2,066,159 Cash and cash equivalents June 30, 2015 \$ 3,012,631 Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities Operating income \$ 371,247 Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>(455,132)</td></t<>			(455,132)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities (111,220) Transfers to other funds (111,220) Net cash (used in) capital and related financing activities (111,220) Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities 734,885 Availability fees 734,885 Acquisition and construction of capital assets (156,001) Capital proffers 131,331 Principal paid on capital debt (200,000) Interest and fees paid on capital debt (298,162) Net cash (used in) capital and related financing activities 212,053 Purchase of investing Activities 35,558 Interest and dividends received 2,010 Net cash provided by investing activities 58,026 Net increase in cash and cash equivalents 946,472 Cash and cash equivalents July 1, 2014 2,066,159 Cash and cash equivalents June 30, 2015 \$ 3,012,631 Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities 412,556 Operating income \$ 371,247 Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities 412,556 Clincrease) in accou	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		(672,151)
Transfers to other funds (111,220) Net cash (used in) capital and related financing activities (111,220) Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities 734,885 Acquisition and construction of capital assets (156,001) Capital proffers 131,331 Principal paid on capital debt (200,000) Interest and fees paid on capital debt 212,053 Net cash (used in) capital and related financing activities 313,331 Purchase of investing Activities 312,053 Purchase of investments (3,542) Bond escrow funds released 59,558 Interest and dividends received 2,010 Net cash provided by investing activities 58,026 Net increase in cash and cash equivalents 946,472 Cash and cash equivalents July 1, 2014 2,066,159 Cash and cash equivalents June 30, 2015 \$ 3,012,631 Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities \$ 371,247 Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities \$ 371,247 Depreciation expense 412,556 (Increase) in accounts receivable	Net cash provided by operating activities		787,613
Net cash (used in) capital and related financing activities (111,220) Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities 734,885 Availability fees 734,885 Acquisition and construction of capital assets (156,001) Capital proffers 131,331 Principal paid on capital debt (200,000) Interest and fees paid on capital debt (298,162) Net cash (used in) capital and related financing activities 212,053 Cash Flows from Investing Activities Purchase of investments (3,542) Bond escrow funds released 59,558 Interest and dividends received 2,010 Net cash provided by investing activities 58,026 Net increase in cash and cash equivalents 946,472 Cash and cash equivalents July 1, 2014 2,066,159 Cash and cash equivalents June 30, 2015 \$ 371,247 Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities \$ 371,247 Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities 412,556 (Increase) in accounts receivable (18,060) (Increase) in pession asset			
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities 734,885 Availability fees 734,885 Acquisition and construction of capital assets (156,001) Capital proffers 131,331 Principal paid on capital debt (298,162) Net cash (used in) capital and related financing activities 212,053 Cash Flows from Investing Activities Purchase of investments (3,542) Bond escrow funds released 59,558 Interest and dividends received 2,010 Net cash provided by investing activities 58,026 Net increase in cash and cash equivalents 946,472 Cash and cash equivalents July 1, 2014 2,066,159 Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities 3,012,631 Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities 412,556 Operating income 412,556 (Increase) in accounts receivable (18,060) (Increase) in pension asset (14,455) Increase in post retirement benefits 3,000 Increase in post retirement benefits 3,000 In	Transfers to other funds		(111,220)
Availability fees 734,885 Acquisition and construction of capital assets (156,001) Capital proffers 131,331 Principal paid on capital debt (200,000) Interest and fees paid on capital debt (298,162) Net cash (used in) capital and related financing activities 212,053 Cash Flows from Investing Activities Purchase of investments (3,542) Bond escrow funds released 59,558 Interest and dividends received 2,010 Net increase in cash and cash equivalents 946,472 Cash and cash equivalents July 1, 2014 2,066,159 Cash and cash equivalents June 30, 2015 \$ 3,012,631 Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities Operating income \$ 371,247 Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities 412,556 (Increase) in accounts receivable (18,060) (Increase in post retirement benefits 3,000 Increase in accounts payable 24,621 Increase in accounts payable 24,621 Increase in contompensated absences	Net cash (used in) capital and related financing activities		(111,220)
Acquisition and construction of capital assets (156,001) Capital proffers 131,331 Principal paid on capital debt (200,000) Interest and fees paid on capital debt (298,162) Net cash (used in) capital and related financing activities 212,053 Cash Flows from Investing Activities Purchase of investments (3,542) Bond escrow funds released 59,558 Interest and dividends received 2,010 Net cash provided by investing activities 58,026 Net increase in cash and cash equivalents 946,472 Cash and cash equivalents July 1, 2014 2,066,159 Cash and cash equivalents June 30, 2015 \$ 3,012,631 Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities Operating income \$ 371,247 Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities 412,556 (Increase) in accounts receivable (18,060) (Increase) in pension asset (14,455) Increase in post retirement benefits 3,000 Increase in accounts payable 24,621 Increase in consp	Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Capital proffers 131,331 Principal paid on capital debt (200,000) Interest and fees paid on capital debt 298,162) Net cash (used in) capital and related financing activities 212,053 Cash Flows from Investing Activities Purchase of investments (3,542) Bond escrow funds released 59,558 Interest and dividends received 2,010 Net cash provided by investing activities 58,026 Net increase in cash and cash equivalents 946,472 Cash and cash equivalents July 1, 2014 2,066,159 Cash and cash equivalents June 30, 2015 \$ 3,012,631 Reconcilitation of operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities Operating income \$ 371,247 Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities 412,556 (Increase) in accounts receivable (18,060) (Increase in post retirement benefits 3,000 Increase in post retirement benefits 3,000 Increase in accounts payable 24,621 Increase in incustomer deposits 8,649 Total adjustments	Availability fees		734,885
Principal paid on capital debt (200,000) Interest and fees paid on capital debt (298,162) Net cash (used in) capital and related financing activities 212,053 Cash Flows from Investing Activities Purchase of investments (3,542) Bond escrow funds released 59,558 Interest and dividends received 2,010 Net cash provided by investing activities 58,026 Net increase in cash and cash equivalents 946,472 Cash and cash equivalents July 1, 2014 2,066,159 Cash and cash equivalents June 30, 2015 \$ 3,012,631 Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities Operating income \$ 371,247 Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: 412,556 (Increase) in accounts receivable (18,060) (Increase) in post retirement benefits 3,000 Increase in post retirement benefits 3,000 Increase in customer deposits 55 Increase in customer deposits 55 Increase in customer deposits 56 Increase in customer deposi	Acquisition and construction of capital assets		(156,001)
Interest and fees paid on capital debt (298,162) Net cash (used in) capital and related financing activities 212,053 Cash Flows from Investing Activities Purchase of investments (3,542) Bond escrow funds released 59,558 Interest and dividends received 2,010 Net cash provided by investing activities 58,026 Net increase in cash and cash equivalents 946,472 Cash and cash equivalents July 1, 2014 2,066,159 Cash and cash equivalents June 30, 2015 \$ 3,012,631 Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities Operating income \$ 371,247 Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities 412,556 Uncrease) in accounts receivable (18,060) (Increase) in pension asset (14,455) Increase in post retirement benefits 3,000 Increase in accounts payable 24,621 Increase in customer deposits 55 Increase in in customer deposits 58,649 Total adjustments 416,366	Capital proffers		131,331
Net cash (used in) capital and related financing activities 212,053 Cash Flows from Investing Activities 3,342 Purchase of investments (3,542) Bond escrow funds released 59,558 Interest and dividends received 2,010 Net cash provided by investing activities 58,026 Net increase in cash and cash equivalents 946,472 Cash and cash equivalents July 1, 2014 2,066,159 Cash and cash equivalents June 30, 2015 \$ 3,012,631 Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities Operating income \$ 371,247 Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities 412,556 (Increase) in accounts receivable (18,060) (Increase) in pension asset (14,455) Increase in post retirement benefits 3,000 Increase in accounts payable 24,621 Increase in customer deposits 55 Increase in customer deposits 55 Increase in customer deposits 8,649 Total adjustments 416,366	Principal paid on capital debt		(200,000)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities Purchase of investments (3,542) Bond escrow funds released 59,558 Interest and dividends received 2,010 Net cash provided by investing activities 58,026 Net increase in cash and cash equivalents 946,472 Cash and cash equivalents July 1, 2014 2,066,159 Cash and cash equivalents June 30, 2015 \$ 3,012,631 Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities Operating income \$ 371,247 Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: 412,556 Depreciation expense 412,556 (Increase) in accounts receivable (18,060) (Increase) in pension asset (14,455) Increase in post retirement benefits 3,000 Increase in accounts payable 24,621 Increase in customer deposits 55 Increase in customer deposits 55 Increase in compensated absences 8,649 Total adjustments 416,366	Interest and fees paid on capital debt		(298,162)
Purchase of investments (3,542) Bond escrow funds released 59,558 Interest and dividends received 2,010 Net cash provided by investing activities 58,026 Net increase in cash and cash equivalents 946,472 Cash and cash equivalents July 1, 2014 2,066,159 Cash and cash equivalents June 30, 2015 \$ 3,012,631 Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities Operating income \$ 371,247 Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: 412,556 (Increase) in accounts receivable (18,060) (Increase) in paston asset (14,455) Increase in post retirement benefits 3,000 Increase in accounts payable 24,621 Increase in accounts payable 55 Increase in compensated absences 8,649 Total adjustments 416,366	Net cash (used in) capital and related financing activities		212,053
Bond escrow funds released 59,558 Interest and dividends received 2,010 Net cash provided by investing activities 58,026 Net increase in cash and cash equivalents 946,472 Cash and cash equivalents July 1, 2014 2,066,159 Cash and cash equivalents June 30, 2015 \$ 3,012,631 Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities Operating income \$ 371,247 Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: 412,556 (Increase) in accounts receivable (18,060) (Increase) in post retirement benefits 3,000 Increase in nost retirement benefits 3,000 Increase in customer deposits 55 Increase in customer deposits 55 Increase in compensated absences 8,649 Total adjustments 416,366	Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Interest and dividends received 2,010 Net cash provided by investing activities 58,026 Net increase in cash and cash equivalents 946,472 Cash and cash equivalents July 1, 2014 2,066,159 Cash and cash equivalents June 30, 2015 \$ 3,012,631 Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities \$ 371,247 Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: 2 412,556 (Increase) in accounts receivable (18,060) (Increase) in pension asset (14,455) Increase in post retirement benefits 3,000 Increase in accounts payable 24,621 Increase in customer deposits 55 Increase in compensated absences 8,649 Total adjustments 416,366	Purchase of investments		(3,542)
Net cash provided by investing activities Net increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents July 1, 2014 Cash and cash equivalents June 30, 2015 Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities Operating income Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: Depreciation expense (Increase) in accounts receivable (Increase) in pension asset Increase in post retirement benefits Increase in accounts payable Increase in accounts payable Increase in customer deposits Increase in customer deposits Total adjustments S8,049 Total adjustments	Bond escrow funds released		59,558
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents July 1, 2014 Cash and cash equivalents June 30, 2015 Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities Operating income Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: Depreciation expense (Increase) in accounts receivable (Increase) in pension asset (Increase) in post retirement benefits Increase in nost retirement benefits Increase in accounts payable Increase in customer deposits Increase in customer deposits Increase in compensated absences Total adjustments 946,472 2,066,159 \$ 3,012,631 \$ 412,556 (Inserved in accounts receivable (used) by operating activities: (18,060) (11,455) (14,455) (15,060) (16,060) (17,000) (17,000) (17,000) (18,060) (19,000) (19	Interest and dividends received		2,010
Cash and cash equivalents July 1, 2014 Cash and cash equivalents June 30, 2015 Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities Operating income Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: Depreciation expense (Increase) in accounts receivable (Increase) in pension asset (Increase) in pension asset (Increase in post retirement benefits Increase in accounts payable Increase in customer deposits Increase in customer deposits Increase in compensated absences Total adjustments 2,066,159 \$ 3,012,631 \$ 412,556 (Insertation expense 412,556 (Insertation expense 412,556 (Increase) in accounts receivable (18,060) (Increase) in pension asset (I4,455) Increase in customer deposits 55 Increase in customer deposits 45 46 47 48 48 49 49 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	Net cash provided by investing activities		58,026
Cash and cash equivalents June 30, 2015 Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities Operating income Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: Depreciation expense (Increase) in accounts receivable (Increase) in pension asset (Increase in post retirement benefits Increase in accounts payable Increase in customer deposits Increase in compensated absences Total adjustments \$ 3,012,631 \$ 3,012,631 \$ 371,247 412,556 (18,060) (18,060) (19,060) (19,060) (10,070) (10,0	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		946,472
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities Operating income Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: Depreciation expense (Increase) in accounts receivable (Increase) in pension asset Increase in post retirement benefits Increase in accounts payable Increase in customer deposits Increase in compensated absences Total adjustments S 371,247 412,556 (18,060) (114,455) 3,000 15,000 16,000 17,000 18,000 1	Cash and cash equivalents July 1, 2014		2,066,159
Operating income Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: Depreciation expense (Increase) in accounts receivable (Increase) in pension asset (Increase) in pension asset (Increase in post retirement benefits Increase in accounts payable Increase in customer deposits Increase in customer deposits Increase in compensated absences Total adjustments \$ 371,247 \$ 412,556 (18,060) \$ (18,060) \$ (14,455) \$ 3,000 \$ 24,621 \$ 55 \$ 16,649 \$ 416,366	Cash and cash equivalents June 30, 2015	\$	3,012,631
Operating income \$ 371,247 Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: Depreciation expense 412,556 (Increase) in accounts receivable (18,060) (Increase) in pension asset (14,455) Increase in post retirement benefits 3,000 Increase in accounts payable 24,621 Increase in customer deposits 55 Increase in compensated absences 8,649 Total adjustments 416,366	Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities		
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: Depreciation expense 412,556 (Increase) in accounts receivable (18,060) (Increase) in pension asset (14,455) Increase in post retirement benefits 3,000 Increase in accounts payable 24,621 Increase in customer deposits 55 Increase in compensated absences 8,649 Total adjustments 416,366		\$	371,247
Depreciation expense 412,556 (Increase) in accounts receivable (18,060) (Increase) in pension asset (14,455) Increase in post retirement benefits 3,000 Increase in accounts payable 24,621 Increase in customer deposits 55 Increase in compensated absences 8,649 Total adjustments 416,366			<u> </u>
(Increase) in accounts receivable(18,060)(Increase) in pension asset(14,455)Increase in post retirement benefits3,000Increase in accounts payable24,621Increase in customer deposits55Increase in compensated absences8,649Total adjustments416,366			412,556
(Increase) in pension asset(14,455)Increase in post retirement benefits3,000Increase in accounts payable24,621Increase in customer deposits55Increase in compensated absences8,649Total adjustments416,366			
Increase in post retirement benefits3,000Increase in accounts payable24,621Increase in customer deposits55Increase in compensated absences8,649Total adjustments416,366			
Increase in accounts payable24,621Increase in customer deposits55Increase in compensated absences8,649Total adjustments416,366			
Increase in customer deposits55Increase in compensated absences8,649Total adjustments416,366			
Increase in compensated absences 8,649 Total adjustments 416,366	• •		
Total adjustments 416,366	•		
1 tot cash provided by operating activities \$ 707,015	Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	787,613

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Town of Round Hill, Virginia (the Town) was established in 1900. The Town is governed by a mayor and a six member town council who are elected at large for a four year term.

The financial statements of the Town have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The following summary of the more significant policies is presented to assist the reader in interpreting the financial statements and other data contained in this report. These policies, as presented, should be viewed as an integral part of the accompanying financial statements.

A. Reporting Entity

The Town of Round Hill, Virginia (government) is a municipal corporation governed by an elected mayor and six-member Council. The accompanying financial statements present the government and its component units, entities for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined at appointment of voting majority of the component unit's board and either (a) the ability to impose its will on the component unit, or (b) the possibility that the component unit will provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the primary government.

Based upon the above, all potential component units were evaluated for inclusion in the reporting entity and it was determined that there are no component units requiring inclusion in the Town's reporting.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e. the statement of net position and the statement of changes in net position) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. 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 major individual proprietary funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I. 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 collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 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, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Accordingly, real and personal property taxes are recorded as revenues and receivables when billed, net of allowances for uncollectible amounts. Property taxes not collected within 45 days after year end are reflected as deferred revenues. Sales, which are collected by the state and subsequently remitted to the County, are recognized as revenues and receibables upon collection by the state or utility, which is generally in the month preceding receipt by the County. Utility taxes are collected by the utilities and remitted directly to the Town.

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

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

The *general fund* is the Town'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 government reports the following major proprietary funds:

The *utility fund* accounts for the activities of the Town's water and sewer operations.

As a general rule the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments-in-lieu of taxes and other charges between the government's water and sewer function 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

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. The authority also recognizes as operating revenue the portion of tap fees intended to cover the cost of connecting new customers to the system. 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.

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

D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Fund Balance

1. Deposits and Investments

The Town's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. Investments are stated at fair value, which approximates cost due to the short-term nature of the investment maturities.

2. Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" or "advances to/from other funds." All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

Advances between funds, as reported in the fund financial statements, are offset by a fund balance reserve account in applicable governmental funds to indicate that they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources.

The trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts is determined using historical collection data and account analysis.

Real estate and personal property taxes are assessed annually by Loudoun County, Virginia for all property of record as of January 1. The Town bills and collects its own property taxes based on the assessed values provided by the County. Real estate and personal property taxes are levied annually on January 1 and are due December 5.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

D. Assets, Liabilities and Net Position or Fund Balance (Continued)

2. Receivables and Payables (Continued)

Collections of real and personal property taxes between July 1 and August 15 of the subsequent fiscal year, classified as delinquent at June 30, are recorded as revenue for the fiscal year then ended, in accordance with the standards established by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Liens attach to the property when the tax remains unpaid after July 1 of the following year. The billings are considered past due after the respective tax billing date at which time the applicable property is subject to a 10% penalty and interest is assessed 30 days therefrom.

3. Restricted Assets

Customer Deposits - The Town collects a utility deposit from renters when the homeowners request a deposit. Under certain circumstances, the deposit is refunded. Cash is restricted to set aside resources for future refunding along with a related customer deposit liability.

Bond Fund Escrow - The 2003 Series Revenue Bonds require that the bond proceeds be held in escrow by the Virginia Resources Authority (VRA). The VRA makes all payments from the escrow based on requisitions prepared by the Town. The bonds were authorized to finance improvements to the Town's water and sewer system and to refund certain outstanding debt.

4. Use of Estimates

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

5. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Such assets are recorded at cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated fixed assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized. The Town has adopted GASB Statement No. 51, *Accounting for Financial Reporting for Intangible Assets*. This statement requires all identifiable assets not excluded by its scope provisions be classified as capital assets.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed. The total interest expense incurred by the utility fund during the current fiscal year was \$297,531. \$105,585 of interest expense was included as part of the cost of capital assets under construction in connection with water and sewer construction projects for FY15.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

D. Assets, Liabilities and Net Position or Fund Balance (Continued)

5. Capital Assets (Continued)

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

Types of Assets	Years
Buildings	39-50
Improvements other than buildings	10-15
Equipment and vehicles	5-10
Sidewalk improvements	15
Utility distribution system	15-50

6. Compensated Absences

It is the Town's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned by but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. All vacation and sick pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. Vacation and sick pay that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources is reported as an expenditure and a fund liability of the governmental fund.

7. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as accounting charge on refinance, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount or accounting charge.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as an other financing source. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources, while discounts of debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, even if withheld from the actual net proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

8. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position and or balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Town of Round Hill has two items that qualify for reporting in this category: (1) Deferred charge on refunding debt reported in the proprietary funds financial statement of net position and government wide financial statement of net position. A deferred charge on refunded debt results from the difference in the carrying value of the refunded debt and its reacquisition price.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

D. Assets, Liabilities and Net Position or Fund Balance (Continued)

8. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources (Continued)

This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt; and, (2) Deferred pension obligation reporting in the proprietary funds financial statement of net position and in the governmental and business-type activities in the government wide financial statement of net position. A deferred charge pension obligation results from advance payments on the pension funding prior to the actuarial report establishing the funding requirement.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position and or balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Town of Round Hill has two items which qualify for reporting in this category: (1) Under modified accrual basis of accounting under the governmental funds, unavailable revenue, is reported in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from real estate taxes. The amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available; and, (2) Deferred pension inflow reported in the proprietary funds financial statement of net position and in the governmental and business-type activities in the government wide financial statement of net position. The deferred pension inflow results from the net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments.

9. Fund Balance

The Town has adopted GASB Statement 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*. This Statement provides more clearly defined fund balance categories to make the nature and extent of the constraints placed on a government's fund balance more transparent. The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints placed on the purposes for which resources can be used:

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

D. Assets, Liabilities and Net Position or Fund Balance (Continued)

9. Fund Balance (Continued)

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

10. Net Position

Net position is the difference between assets and liabilities. Net position invested in capital assets represent capital assets, less accumulated depreciation less any outstanding debt related to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

E. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, 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.

II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for the general fund. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year end to the extent they have not been expended or lawfully encumbered. Budgets for the enterprise funds serve as a spending guide and do not constitute legally binding limitations.

Before July 1, the proposed budget is presented to Town Council for review. The council holds public hearings and may add to, subtract from or change appropriations, but may not change the form of the budget. Any changes in the budget must be within the revenues and reserves estimated as provided by the Town treasurer. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the department level.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function, and department. The Town's council made budgetary modification during the year but did not change the total original appropriation.

B. Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations

For the year ended June 30, 2015, the general fund public safety department expenditures exceeded appropriations by \$2,000.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS

A. Deposits and Investments

Deposits

At year-end the carrying amount of the Town's deposits with banks and savings institutions was \$4,357,164 and the bank balance was \$4,372,504.

All of the Town's deposits were covered by Federal Depository Insurance or collateralized in accordance with the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act. Under the Act, banks holding public deposits in excess of the amounts insured by the FDIC must pledge collateral in the amount of 50% of excess deposits to a collateral pool in the name of the State Treasury Board. Savings and loan institutions are required to collateralize 100% of deposits in excess of FDIC limits. The State Treasury Board is responsible for monitoring compliance with the collateralization and reporting requirements of the Act and for notifying localities of compliance by banks and savings and loans. The funds deposited in accordance with the requirements of the Act are considered fully secured and thus are not categorized below as to credit risk.

Investments

Statutes authorize the Town to invest in obligations of the United States or agencies thereof, obligations of the Commonwealth of Virginia or towns 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 qualifying corporate notes, bankers acceptances, repurchase agreements and the State Treasurer's Local Government Pool.

As of June 30, 2015, the Town's investments were held in bond escrow pooled accounts and not required to be categorized and are summarized as follows:

	(Carrying		
Туре	A	Amount	Fa	ir Value
Bond Escrow Pooled Funds	\$	75,400	\$	75,400

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

B. Receivables

Receivables as of year end for the government's individual funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	General Utility			Total	
Receivables:					
Delinquent taxes	\$	22,500	\$	-	\$ 22,500
Accounts		-		303,712	303,712
Intergovernmental		21,926		-	21,926
Franchise, and utility taxes		2,025		-	2,025
Other		7,328		-	7,328
Net total receivables	\$	53,779	\$	303,712	\$ 357,491

Governmental funds reported deferred revenue in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. At the end of the current fiscal year, the deferred revenue reported in the governmental funds was \$23,156 representing delinquent property taxes in the general fund.

At June 30, 2015 amounts due from other governments were as follows:

Description/Payer	G	eneral
Commonwealth of Virginia - Fire Department, Communication Tax	\$	10,173
Loudoun County - Sales Tax		11,753
	\$	21,926

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

D. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2015 was as follows:

Primary Government

	Beginning			Ending	
	Balance	Increases	Decreases	Balance	
Governmental activities:				_	
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 1,127,067	\$ -	\$ - 3	\$ 1,127,067	
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	1,127,067	-	-	1,127,067	
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Buildings and improvements	489,663	33,910	-	523,573	
Furniture and fixtures	22,938	-	-	22,938	
Equipment	112,970	15,940	(3,847)	125,063	
Sidewalk improvements	253,755	79,081	-	332,836	
Total capital assets being depreciated	879,326	128,931	(3,847)	1,004,410	
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings and improvements	(203,650)	(11,546)	-	(215,196)	
Furniture and fixtures	(17,540)	(1,750)	-	(19,290)	
Equipment	(98,044)	(1,290)	3,847	(95,487)	
Sidewalk improvements	(61,682)	(4,361)	-	(66,043)	
Total accumulated depreciation	(380,916)	(18,947)	3,847	(396,016)	
Net capital assets being depreciated	498,410	109,984	-	608,394	
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 1,625,477	\$ 109,984	\$ - :	\$ 1,735,461	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

D. Capital Assets (Continued)

	Beginning			Ending
	Balance	Increases	Decreases	Balance
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 541,464	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 541,464
Construction in progress	-	-	-	-
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	541,464	-	-	541,464
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	5,743,761	-	-	5,743,761
Utility distribution systems	9,908,428	2,612,907	-	12,521,335
Equipment	930,483	80,824	-	1,011,307
Total capital assets being depreciated	16,582,672	2,693,731	-	19,276,403
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(1,612,228)	(153,729)	-	(1,765,957)
Utility distribution systems	(3,575,477)	(185,956)	-	(3,761,433)
Equipment	(695,476)	(72,871)	-	(768,347)
Total accumulated depreciation	(5,883,181)	(412,556)	-	(6,295,737)
Net capital assets being depreciated	10,699,491	2,281,175		12,980,666
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 11,240,955	\$ 2,281,175	\$ -	\$ 13,522,130

\$105,585 of the 2009 bond interest debt service was capitalized as part of the capital improvements to the utility distribution system. Total 2009 bond interest debt service incurred during fiscal year ended 2015 amounted to \$297,531.

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

Activity		tion
Governmental activities:		
General government administration	\$ 14,	,232
Public works	4.	715
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$ 18.	,947
Business-Type Activities:		
Water and sewer	\$ 412	,556

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

E. Long-Term Debt

General Obligation Bonds. The Town issues general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities and for refunding of general obligation bonds. A general obligation bond has been issued for proprietary activities. This bond is reported in the proprietary funds as it is expected to be repaid from proprietary fund revenues. General obligation bond is direct obligation and pledge the full faith and credit of the Town. These bond generally is issued as serial bond with amount of principal maturing each year. General obligation bond and note outstanding at June 30, 2015 are as follows:

Description	Amount
\$6,905,000 Virginia Resources Authority general obligation refunding bond, series 2009, 25	
year bond dated June 17, 2009, at a varying interest rate of 1.125% to 5.030%, due in 25 annual	
principal installments starting October 1, 2009	\$ 6,310,000

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation debt are as follows:

	Business-type	Business-type Activities					
Year ending June 30,	Principal	Interest					
2016	215,000	287,772					
2017	220,000	277,250					
2018	235,000	265,891					
2019	245,000	253,591					
2020 - 2024	1,405,000	1,081,872					
2025 - 2029	1,780,000	719,656					
2030 - 2034	2,210,000	267,666					
Total	\$ 6,310,000	\$ 3,153,698					

Note Payable. The Town had the following note outstanding at June 30, 2015:

Description	Amou	nt
\$30,000 1976 note payable to Loudoun County, Virginia, no stated interest, payable \$750 for		
each designated out-of-town availability charged.	\$	16,500

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

E. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2015 was as follows:

									Dι	ie Within
	Ju	ne 30, 2014	Α	Additions	Re	etirements	Ju	ne 30, 2015	C	ne Year
Governmental activities:										
Compensated absences	\$	20,139	\$	2,597	\$	-	\$	22,736	\$	22,736
Post retirement benefits		1,500		1,000		-	\$	2,500		-
Governmental long-term liabilities	\$	21,639	\$	1,000	\$	-	\$	25,236	\$	22,736
Business-type activities:										
General obligation bonds	\$	6,510,000	\$	-	\$	(200,000)	\$	6,310,000	\$	200,000
Note payable		16,500		-		-		16,500		-
Compensated absences		86,029		8,649		-		94,678		-
Premiums on bonds		134,563		-		(7,082)		127,481		-
Post retirement benefits		9,000		3,000		-		12,000		_
Business-type long-term liabilities	\$	6,756,092	\$	11,649	\$	(207,082)	\$	6,560,659	\$	200,000

Advance Refundings

The Town issued 2009 series \$6,905,000 general obligation refunding bonds to provide resources for advance bonded debt refunding. The Town advanced refunded the 2001 \$4,130,000 and 2003 \$2,305,000 bond debt. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and liability removed from bonded debt obligations. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$495,610 and is expensed as an accounting loss on refinancing. The advance refunding was undertaken to improve current cash flow by reducing the next five (5) years debt service requirements. Total debt service payments over the 25 year life of the new bonded debt increased by \$2,302,376 with an estimated economic loss of \$328,927.

F. Restricted Net Position

The balances of the restricted asset accounts are as follows:

Description	A	Amount	
Utility fund customer deposits	\$	20,781	
Utility fund bond escrows		75,400	
	\$	96,181	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS (CONTINUED)

G. Interfund Transactions and Balances

	Transfers			
Operating Transfers		In		Out
General Fund	\$	111,220	\$	-
Utility Fund		-		111,220
	\$	111,220	\$	111,220

IV. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Office Lease Agreement

The Town entered into an agreement with the County of Loudoun, Virginia to lease the County office space in the Town Hall office building. The lease agreement was extended on March 31, 2015 for one year. Current monthly rental income is \$2,829. Minimum annual lease income for of the lease under the extension is as follows: 2016, \$25,461.

B. Risk Management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. To reduce insurance costs and the need for self-insurance, the Town has joined together with other municipalities in the Commonwealth of Virginia in several public entity risk pools (not self-insured) that operate as common risk management and insurance programs for member municipalities. The risk pools include:

VMGSIA: The Town has workers' compensation coverage with the Virginia Municipal Group Self Insurance Association (VMGSIA). During the fiscal year 2015 the Town paid premiums of approximately \$9,367 to VMGSIA.

VMLP: The Town has general and excess liability, automobile, property, boiler and machinery, law enforcement liability, public officials, legal liability, and commercial crime insurance with the Virginia Municipal Liability Pool (VMLP). During the fiscal year 2015, the Town paid contributions of approximately \$33,008 to the VMLP.

The town continues to carry the above commercial insurance for risks of loss. Settled claims have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

C. Surety Bonds

The Town maintains a \$25,000 blanket surety bond on all employees through the VMLP.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

IV. OTHER INFORMATION

D. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Plan Description

Name of Plan: Virginia Retirement System (VRS)

Identification of Plan: Agent and Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Administering Entity: Virginia Retirement System (VRS)

All full-time, salaried permanent employees of the Town are automatically covered by VRS Retirement Plan upon employment. This 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 are pay contributions to VRS. Members are eligible to purchase prior service, based on specific criteria a 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 set out in the table below:

	Retirement Plan Provisions	
Plan 1	Plan 2	Plan 3
About Plan 1	About Plan 2	
Plan 1 is a defined benefit plan. The	Plan 2 is a defined benefit plan. The	About the Hybrid Retirement Plan
retirement benefit is based on a	retirement benefit is based on a	The Hybrid Retirement Plan combines
member's age, creditable service and	member's age, creditable service and	the features of a defined benefit plan
average final compensation at	average final compensation at	and a defined contribution plan. Most
retirement using a formula.	retirement using a formula.	members hired on or after January 1,
Employees are eligible for Plan 1 if	Employees are eligible for Plan 2 if	2014 are in this plan, as well as Plan 1
their membership date is before July	their membership date is on or after	and Plan 2 members who were
1, 2010, and they were vested as of	July 1, 2010, or their membership date	eligible and opted into the plan during
January 1, 2013.	is before July 1, 2010, and they were	a special election window. (see
	not vested as of January 1, 2013.	"Eligible Members")
		• The defined benefit is based on a
		member's age, creditable service
		and average final compensation at
		retirement using a formula.
		The benefit from the defined
		contribution component of the plan
		depends on the member and
		employer contributions made to the
		plan and the investment
		performance of those contributions.
		• In addition to the monthly benefit
		payment payable from the defined
		benefit plan at retirement, a member
		may start receiving distributions
		from the balance in the defined
		contribution account, reflecting the
		contributions, investment gains or
		losses, and any required fees.
		_

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Eligible Members

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

Hybrid Opt-In Election

VRS non-hazardous duty covered Plan 1 members were allowed to make an irrevocable decision to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan during a special election window held January 1 through April 30, 2014.

The Hybrid Retirement Plan's effective date for eligible Plan 1 members who opted in was July 1, 2014.

If eligible deferred members returned to work during the election window, they were also eligible to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan.

Members who were eligible for an optional retirement plan (ORP) and had prior service under Plan 1 were not eligible to elect the Hybrid Retirement Plan and remain as Plan 1 or ORP.

Eligible Members

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

Hybrid Opt-In Election

Eligible Plan 2 members were allowed to make an irrevocable decision to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan during a special election window held January 1 through April 30, 2014.

The Hybrid Retirement Plan's effective date for eligible Plan 2 members who opted in was July 1, 2014.

If eligible deferred members returned to work during the election window, they were also eligible to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan.

Members who were eligible for an optional retirement plan (ORP) and have prior service under Plan 2 were not eligible to elect the Hybrid Retirement Plan and remain as Plan 2 or ORP.

Eligible Members

Employees are in the Hybrid Retirement Plan if their membership date is on or after January 1, 2014.

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

*Non-Eligible Members

Some employees are not eligible to participate in the Hybrid Retirement Plan. They include:

• Town employees who are covered by enhanced benefits for hazardous duty employees

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Retirement Contributions

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

Retirement Contributions

Employees contribute 5% of their compensation each month to their member contribution account through a pre-tax salary reduction. Some Towns elected to phase in the required 5% member contribution but all employees will be paying the full 5% by July 1, 2016. Member

Employees contribute 5% of their compensation each month to their member contribution account through a pre-tax salary reduction. Some Towns elected to phase in the required 5% member contribution but all employees will be paying the full 5% by July 1, 2016.

Employees contribute 5% of their compensation each month to their member contribution account through a pre-tax salary reduction. Some Towns elected to phase in the required 5% member contribution but all employees will be paying the full 5% Mandatory contributions are ba a percentage of the employee's

Retirement Contributions

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

Creditable Service

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

Creditable Service

Same as Plan 1.

Creditable Service Defined Benefit Component:

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

Defined Contributions Component:

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Vesting

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

Members are always 100% vested in the contributions that they make.

Vesting

Same as Plan 1.

Vesting

Defined Benefit Component:

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

Defined Contributions Component:

Defined contribution vesting refers to the minimum length of service a member needs to be eligible to withdraw the employer contributions from the defined contribution component of the plan.

Members are always 100% vested in the contributions that they make.

Upon retirement or leaving covered employment, a member is eligible to withdraw a percentage of employer contributions to the defined contribution component of the plan, based on service.

- After two years, a member is 50% vested and may withdraw 50% of employer contributions.
- After three years, a member is 75% vested and may withdraw 75% of employer contributions.
- After four or more years, a member is 100% vested and may withdraw 100% of employer contributions.

Distribution is not required by law until age 70½.

Calculating the Benefit	Calculating the Benefit	Calculating the Benefit
The Basic Benefit is calculated based	See definition under Plan 1.	Defined Benefit Component:
on a formula using the member's average final compensation, a retirement multiplier and total service		See definition under Plan 1
credit at retirement. It is one of the benefit payout options available to a member at retirement. An early retirement reduction factor is applied to the Basic Benefit if the member retires with a reduced retirement benefit or selects a benefit payout option other than the Basic Benefit.		Defined Contribution Component: The benefit is based on contributions made by the member and any matching contributions made by the employer, plus net investment earnings on those contributions.
Average Final Compensation A member's average final compensation is the average of the 36 consecutive months of highest compensation as a covered employee.	Average Final Compensation A member's average final compensation is the average of their 60 consecutive months of highest compensation as a covered employee.	Average Final Compensation Same as Plan 2. It is used in the retirement formula for the defined benefit component of the plan.
Service Retirement Multiplier VRS: The retirement multiplier is a	Service Retirement Multiplier VRS: Same as Plan 1 for service	Service Retirement Multiplier Defined Benefit Component:
factor used in the formula to determine a final retirement benefit. The retirement multiplier for non-hazardous duty members is 1.70%.	earned, purchased or granted prior to January 1, 2013. For non-hazardous duty members the retirement multiplier is 1.65% for creditable	VRS: The retirement multiplier for the defined benefit component is 1.00%.
	service earned, purchased or granted on or after January 1, 2013.	For members who opted into the Hybrid Retirement Plan from Plan 1 or Plan 2, the applicable multipliers for those plans will be used to calculate the retirement benefit for service credited in those plans.
		Defined Contribution Component:
		Not applicable.

Normal Retirement Age	Normal Retirement Age	Normal Retirement Age
VRS: Age 65.	VRS: Normal Social Security	Defined Benefit Component:
	retirement age.	VRS: Same as Plan 2.
		Defined Contribution Component:
		Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.
Earliest Unreduced Retirement	Earliest Unreduced Retirement	Earliest Unreduced Retirement
Eligibility	Eligibility	Eligibility
VRS: Age 65 with at least five years	VRS: Normal Social Security	Defined Benefit Component:
(60 months) of creditable service or at age 50 with at least 30 years of		VRS: Normal Social Security
creditable service.	(60 months) of creditable service or when their age and service equal 90.	retirement age and have at least five years (60 months) of creditable
creditable service.	when their age and service equal 30.	service or when their age and service
		equal 90.
		equal 50.
		Defined Contribution Component:
		Members are eligible to receive
		distributions upon leaving
		employment, subject to restrictions.
Earliest Reduced Retirement	Earliest Reduced Retirement	Earliest Reduced Retirement
Eligibility	Eligibility	Eligibility
VRS: Age 55 with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service or	VRS: Age 60 with at least five years	Defined Benefit Component:
age 50 with at least 10 years of	(60 months) of creditable service.	VRS: Age Members may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 60
creditable service.		with at least five years (60 months) of
creditable service.		creditable service.
		creditable service.
		Defined Contribution Component
		<u>Defined Contribution Component:</u> Members are eligible to receive
		distributions upon leaving
		employment, subject to restrictions.
	L	employment, subject to restrictions.

Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA)	Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA)	Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA)
in Retirement	in Retirement	in Retirement
The Cost-of-Living Adjustment	The Cost-of-Living Adjustment	Defined Benefit Component:
(COLA) matches the first 3% increase	(COLA) matches the first 2% increase	Same as Plan 2.
in the Consumer Price Index for all	in the CPI-U and half of any	
Urban Consumers (CPI-U) and half of	additional increase (up to 2%), for a	
any additional increase (up to 4%) up	maximum COLA of 3%.	Defined Contribution Component:
to a maximum COLA of 5%.		Not applicable.
Eligibility:	Eligibility:	Eligibility:
For members who retire with an	Same as Plan 1	Same as Plan 1 and Plan 2.
unreduced benefit or with a reduced		
benefit with at least 20 years of		
creditable service, the COLA will go		
into effect on July 1 after one full		
calendar year from the retirement		
date.		
For members who retire with a		
reduced benefit and who have less		
than 20 years of creditable service, the		
COLA will go into effect on July 1		
after one calendar year following the		
unreduced retirement eligibility date.		

Exceptions to COLA Effective	Exceptions to COLA Effective	Exceptions to COLA Effective
Dates:	<u>Dates:</u>	Dates:
The COLA is effective July 1	Same as Plan 1	Same as Plan 1 and Plan 2.
following one full calendar year		
(January 1 to December 31) under any		
of the following circumstances:		
• The member is within five years of		
qualifying for an unreduced		
retirement benefit as of January 1,		
2013.		
• The member retires on disability.		
• The member retires directly from		
short-term or long-term disability		
under the Virginia Sickness and		
Disability Program (VSDP).		
• The member Is involuntarily		
separated from employment for		
causes other than job performance		
or misconduct and is eligible to		
retire under the Workforce		
Transition Act or the Transitional		
Benefits Program.		
• The member dies in service and		
the member's survivor or		
beneficiary is eligible for a monthly		
death-in-service benefit. The COLA		
will go into effect on July 1		
following one full calendar year (January 1 to December 31) from		
the date the monthly benefit begins.		
the date the monthly benefit begins.		

considered for disability retirement and retire on disability, the retirement multiplier is 1.7% on all service, regardless of when it was earned, purchased or granted. VSDP members are subject to a one-year waiting period before becoming eligible for non-work-related disability benefits. VSDP members are subject to a one-year waiting period before becoming eligible for non-work-related disability benefits. VSDP members are subject to a one-year waiting period before becoming eligible for non-work-related disability benefits. VSDP members are subject to a one-year waiting period before becoming eligible for non-work related disability benefits. Purchase of Prior Service Members may be eligible to purchase service from previous public employment, active duty military service, an eligible period of leave or VRS refunded service as creditable service counts toward vesting, eligibility for retirement and the health insurance credit. Only active members are eligible to purchase prior service. When buying service, members must purchase their most recent period of service first. Members also may be eligible to purchase periods of leave without pay.			
Purchase of Prior Service Members may be eligible to purchase service from previous public employment, active duty military service, an eligible period of leave or VRS refunded service as creditable service counts toward vesting, eligibility for retirement and the health insurance credit. Only active members are eligible to purchase prior service. When buying service, members must purchase their most recent period of service first. Members also may be eligible to purchase prior service as prior service at approximate cost./ After that on-year per rate for most categories of service.	Members who are eligible to be considered for disability retirement and retire on disability, the retirement multiplier is 1.7% on all service, regardless of when it was earned, purchased or granted. VSDP members are subject to a one-year waiting period before becoming eligible for non-work-related	Members who are eligible to be considered for disability retirement and retire on disability, the retirement multiplier is 1.65% on all service, regardless of when it was earned, purchased or granted. VSDP members are subject to a one-year waiting period before becoming eligible for non-work related disability	Employees of Towns (including Plan 1 and Plan2 opt-ins) participate in the Virginia Local Disability Program (VLDP) unless their local governing body provides and employer-paid comparable program for its members. Hybrid members (including Plan 1 and Plan 2 opt-ins) covered under VLDP are subject to a one-year waiting period before becoming
	Members may be eligible to purchase service from previous public employment, active duty military service, an eligible period of leave or VRS refunded service as creditable service in their plan. Prior creditable service counts toward vesting, eligibility for retirement and the health insurance credit. Only active members are eligible to purchase prior service. When buying service, members must purchase their most recent period of service first. Members also may be eligible to	Same as Plan 1.	Purchase of Prior Service Defined Benefit Component: Same as Plan 1, with the following exceptions: • Hybrid Retirement Plan members are ineligible for ported service. • The cost for purchasing refunded service is the higher of 4% of creditable compensation or average

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

D. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

As of the June 30, 2013 actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the pension plan:

	Number
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	3
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	3
Non-vested inactive members	3
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	7
Total inactive members	13
Active members	10
Total covered employees	26

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 towns by the Virginia General Assembly. Employees are required to contribute 5.00% of their compensation toward their retirement. Prior to July 1, 2012, all or part of the 5.00% member contribution may have been assumed by the employer. Beginning July 1, 2012 new employees were required to pay the 5% member contribution. In addition, for existing employees, employers were required to begin making the employee pay the 5.00% member contribution. This could be phased in over a period of up to 5 years and the employer is required to provide a salary increase equal to the amount of the increase in the employee-paid member contribution.

The Town's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2015 was 4.97% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2013.

This rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employee during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contribution to the pension plan from the Town were \$45,208 and \$52,052 for the years ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014, respectively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

D. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Net Pension Liability

The Town's net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2014. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2013, using updated actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2014.

Actuarial Assumptions – General Employees

The total pension liability for General Employees in the Town's Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2013, 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, 2014.

Inflation 2.5 percent
Salary increases, including inflation 3.5 percent - 5.35%
Investment rate of return 7.0 percent, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation*

Mortality rates: 14% of deaths are assumed to be service related

^{*} Administrative expenses as a percent of the market value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 7.0%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 7.0% 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 7.0% to simplify preparation of pension liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

D. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions – General Employees (Continued)

Largest 10 – Non-LEOS:

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table Projected with Scale AA to 2020 with males set forward 4 years and females were set back 2 years.

Post-Retirement:

RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table Projected with Scale AA to 2020 with males set forward 1 year.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2000 Disability Life Mortality Table Projected to 2020 with males set back 3 years and no provision for future mortality improvement

All Others (Non 10 Largest) – Non-LEOS:

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table Projected with Scale AA to 2020 with males set forward 4 years and females were set back 2 years.

Post-Retirement:

RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table Projected with Scale AA to 2020 with males set forward 1 year.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2000 Disability Life Mortality Table Projected to 2020 with males set back 3 years and no provision for future mortality improvement

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

D. 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:

	Target	Arithmetic Long- Term Expected	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected
Asset Class (Strategy)	Allocation	Rate of Return	Rate of Return
U.S. Equity	19.50%	6.45%	1.26%
Developed Non U.S. Equity	16.50%	6.28%	1.04%
Emerging Market Equity	6.00%	10.00%	0.60%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.09%	0.01%
Emerging Debt	3.00%	3.51%	0.11%
Rate Sensitive Credit	4.50%	3.51%	0.16%
Non Rate Sensitive Credit	4.50%	5.00%	0.23%
Convertibles	3.00%	4.81%	0.14%
Public Real Estate	2.25%	6.12%	0.14%
Private Real Estate	12.75%	7.10%	0.91%
Private Equity	12.00%	10.41%	1.25%
Cash	1.00%	-1.50%	-0.02%
Total	100.00%		5.83%
		Inflation	2.50%
	* Expected arithmatic normal return		

^{*} Using stochastic projection results provides an expected range of real rates of return over various time horizons. Looking at one year results produces an expected real return of 8.33% but also has a high standard deviation, which means there is high volatility. Over larger time horizons the volatility declines significantly and provides a median return of 7.44%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

D. 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. Through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018, the rate contributed by the employer for the Town Retirement Plan will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly. From July 1, 2018 on, participating employers are assumed 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

		Incre	ase (Decrease)	
	tal Pension Liability (a)		n Fiduciary et Position (b)	 Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2013 (surplus)	\$ 1,144,367	\$	1,233,943	\$ (89,576)
Changes for the year:				
Service cost	69,314		-	69,314
Interest	77,248		-	77,248
Differences between expected and actual experience				
Contributions - employer	-		38,540	(38,540)
Contributions - employee	-		30,445	(30,445)
Net investment income	-		191,687	(191,687)
Benefit payments, including refunds				
of employee contributions	(81,653)		(81,653)	-
Administrative expenses	-		(1,032)	1,032
Other changes	-		10	(10)
Net changes	64,909		177,997	(113,088)
Balances at June 30, 2014 (surplus)	\$ 1,209,276	\$	1,411,940	\$ (202,664)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

D. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

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

The following presents the net pension liability of the Town using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the Town'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:

	 (6.00%)]	Rate (7.00%)	(8.00%)
Town's Net Pension Liabillity (Surplus)	\$ (9,324)	\$	(202,664)	\$ (362,515)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2015, the Town recognized pension expense of \$23,955. At June 30, 2015 the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources			eferred flows of esources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	-	\$	-
Change in assumptions		-		-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings				
on pension plan investments		-		84,632
Employer contributions subsequnt to the				
measurement date		-		
Total	\$	-	\$	84,632

All above amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30,	Amortization
2016	\$ (21,158)
2017	(21,158)
2018	(21,158)
2019	(21,158)
Thereafter	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

D. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Notes to Required Supplemental Information

Changes of benefit terms – There have been no significant changes to the System benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation. A hybrid plan with changes to the defined benefit plan structure and a new defined contribution component were adopted in 2012. The hybrid plan applies to most new employees hired on or after January 1, 2014 and not covered by enhanced hazardous duty benefits. The liabilities presented do not reflect the hybrid plan since it covers new members joining the System after the valuation date of June 30, 2013 and the impact on the liabilities as of the measurement date of June 30, 2014 are minimal.

Changes of assumptions – The following changes in actuarial assumptions were made effective June 30, 2013 based on the most recent experience study of the System for the four-year period ending June 30, 2012:

Largest 10 – Non-LEOS:

- Update mortality table
- Decrease in rates of service retirement
- Decrease in rates of disability retirement
- Reduce rates of salary increase by 0.25% per year

Largest 10 –LEOS:

- Update mortality table
- Decrease in male rates of disability

All Others (Non 10 Largest) – Non-LEOS:

- Update mortality table
- Decrease in rates of service retirement
- Decrease in rates of disability retirement
- Reduce rates of salary increase by 0.25% per year

All Others (Non 10 Largest) - LEOS:

- Update mortality table
- Adjustments to rates of service retirement for females
- Increase in rates of withdrawal
- Decrease in male and female rates of disability

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

D. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios

	2014		
Total pension liability	•		
Service cost	\$	69,314	
Interest		77,248	
Changes of benefit terms		-	
Differences between expected and actual experience		-	
Changes in assumptions		-	
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions		(81,653)	
Net change in total pension liability		64,909	
Total pension liability - beginning		1,144,367	
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$	1,209,276	
	-		
Plan fiduciary net position			
Contributions - employer	\$	38,540	
Contributions - employee		30,445	
Net investment income		191,687	
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions		(81,653)	
Administrative expense		(1,032)	
Other		10	
Net change in total pension liability		177,997	
Total pension liability - beginning		1,233,943	
Total pension liability - ending (b)	\$	1,411,940	
Town's net pension liability (surplus) - ending (a) - (b)	\$	(202,664)	
		116760	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		116.76%	
Covered-employee payroll	\$	584,705	
Town's net pension liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll (excess)		-34.66%	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

D. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Schedule of Employer Contributions

	Contractual				Percentage
	Required	Amount	Deficiency	Covered	of Covered
FYE June 30,	Contribution	Contributed	(Excess)	Payroll	Payroll
2015	\$ 45,208	\$ 45,208	\$ -	\$ 584,705	7.73%
Prior to GASB Statement No.	68 and 2015:				
2014	52,052	52,052	-	633,749	8.21%
2013	65,009	65,009	-	604,272	10.76%
2012	69,006	69,006	-	588,320	11.73%
2011	68,134	68,134	-	638,268	10.67%

Schedule of Funding Progress

			Actuarial						UAAL as a
Actuarial	Actuarial		Accrued						Percentage of
Valuation	Value of		Liability	Unf	funded AAL	Funded	(Covered	Covered
Date	Assets		(AAL)		(UAAL)	Ratio		Payroll	Payroll
June 30,	(a)	(b)		(b-a)		b-a) (a/b)		(c)	((b-a)/c)
2014	\$ 1,298,512	\$	1,243,746	\$	(54,766)	104.40%	\$	584,705	-9.37%
Prior to GASB	Statement No.	68:							
2013	1,173,210		1,144,367		(28,843)	102.52%		633,749	-4.55%
2012	1,061,021		1,043,609		(17,412)	101.67%		604,272	-2.88%
2011	1,002,569		1,010,739		8,170	99.19%		588,320	1.39%
2010	910,218		922,443		12,225	98.67%		638,268	1.92%

Changes of benefit terms – There have been no significant changes to the System benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation. A hybrid plan with changes to the defined benefit plan structure and a new defined contribution component were adopted in 2012. The hybrid plan applies to most new employees hired on or after January 1, 2014 and not covered by enhanced hazardous duty benefits. The liabilities presented do not reflect the hybrid plan since it covers new members joining the System after the valuation date of June 30, 2013 and the impact on the liabilities as of the measurement date of June 30, 2014 are minimal.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

D. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Changes of assumptions – The following changes in actuarial assumptions were made effective June 30, 2013 based on the most recent experience study of the System for the four-year period ending June 30, 2012:

Largest 10 – Non-LEOS:

- Update mortality table
- Decrease in rates of service retirement
- Decrease in rates of disability retirement
- Reduce rates of salary increase by 0.25% per year

Largest 10 –LEOS:

- Update mortality table
- Decrease in male rates of disability

All Others (Non 10 Largest) – Non-LEOS:

- Update mortality table
- Decrease in rates of service retirement
- Decrease in rates of disability retirement
- Reduce rates of salary increase by 0.25% per year

All Others (Non 10 Largest) – LEOS:

- Update mortality table
- Adjustments to rates of service retirement for females
- Increase in rates of withdrawal
- Decrease in male and female rates of disability

H. GASB Statement No. 68 Net Position Restatement

The Town implemented GASB Statement No. 68 Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions effective July 1, 2014 and restated the affected account balances at June 30, 2014 is as follows:

Description	Deferred Outflows		Pension Obligation		et Position Reduction
FYE 2014 funding payments	\$ (52,052)	\$	-	\$	(52,052)
July 1, 2014 net obligation (asset)	-	(89,576)			(89,576)
	\$ (52,052)	\$	(89,576)	\$	(141,628)
Summarized by fund:					
Governmental	\$ (13,293)	\$	(25,637)	\$	(38,930)
Business-type	(38,759)		(63,939)		(102,698)
	\$ (52,052)	\$	(89,576)	\$	(141,628)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

F. Subsequent Events

The Town of Round Hill has evaluated events and transactions subsequent to June 30, 2015 through November 12, 2015 the date these financial statements were available to be issued. Based on the definitions and requirements of the U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, management has not identified any events that have occurred subsequent to June 30, 2015 that require adjustment to, or disclosure in, the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2015.

TOWN OF ROUND HILL, VIRGINIA GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	1	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)	
Sources of Revenues		_			
General Property Taxes					
Real and personal property taxes	\$	152,300	\$ 150,078	\$	(2,222)
Penalties and interest	1		2,018		2,018
Total General Property Taxes		152,300	 152,096		(204)
Other Local Taxes					
Sales taxes		60,000	60,151		151
Bank stock tax		5,000	7,962		2,962
Consumer utility tax		13,600	13,682		82
Cigarette tax		26,000	20,767		(5,233)
Total Other Local Taxes		104,600	 102,562	1	(2,038)
D '' E 11'					
Permits, Fees and Licenses		2.500	4.220		1.720
Zoning permits		2,500	4,220		1,720
Business licenses		10,750	9,622		(1,128)
Motor vehicle licenses		8,000	 8,618		618
Total Permits, Fees, and Licenses		21,250	 22,460		1,210
Revenues from Use of Money and Property					
Office rental income		32,150	33,207		1,057
Cell antenna revenue		120,900	122,408		1,508
Interest on bank deposits		-	663		663
Total Revenues from Use of Money and Property		153,050	156,278		3,228
Events/Sales/Other					
Town events		11,500	11,031		(469)
Other		600	7,924		7,324
Total Other Revenue		12,100	18,955		6,855
T. day on a second of					
Intergovernmental Communication Tax		14.000	14.000		0
		14,000	14,008 10,757		4.757
State grants State aid - fire department		6,000	,		4,757 1,000
State aid - personal property		9,000	10,000		1,000
Loudoun County grant		18,613	18,613		25,000
• •	•	47,613	 25,000		25,000
Total Intergovernmental		47,013	 78,378		30,765
Total General Fund Revenues		490,913	 530,729		39,816
Other Financing Sources					
Transfers in		118,509	111,220		(7,289)
Capital contributions			70,000	_	70,000
Total Other Financing Sources		118,509	181,220		62,711
Total General Fund Revenues and					
Other Financing Sources	\$	609,422	\$ 711,949	\$	102,527

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

TOWN OF ROUND HILL, VIRGINIA GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	•	Original & Final Budget Actual		
General Government	Dudge	Budget		
Administration				
Full time staff	\$ 22	9,146	\$ 215,491	\$ 13,655
Part time staff		4,100	4,301	(201)
Advertising		5,000	1,736	4,264
Auditing and accounting		3,200	2,563	637
Subcontractors		5,000	-	6,000
Legal fees		0,000	43,858	(3,858)
Communication		5,560	5,881	679
Postage and box rental		2,000	607	1,393
Office supplies		4,600	4,145	455
Payroll taxes		7,843	15,474	2,369
Worker's benefits		1,177	29,539	1,638
Printing	3	500	1,862	(1,362)
Retirement benefits	1	3,814	12,947	867
Office equipment and maintenance		3,700	22,213	1,487
Software update		5,000	22,213	6,000
Training - staff and officials		1,900	393	1,507
General office		7,200	5,027	2,173
Building and grounds		7,200	3,027	2,173
Utilities Utilities		5,130	5,320	810
Cleaning		1,610	1,380	230
Maintenance),500	21,457	
Other expenses	1),300	21,437	(10,957)
Town events	1:	2,500	14,405	(1,905)
Grant funding		0,000	10,000	(1,903)
Liability and other insurance		1,592	11,293	299
Newsletter	1	1,392	11,293	299
Miscellaneous		-	1 221	(76)
		1,145	1,221	(76)
Total General Government	45	7,217	431,113	26,104
Public Safety - Fire Department	1	5,000	18,000	(2,000)
Public Works				
Trash removal/recycling	4	4,251	35,196	9,055
Street lighting		5,500	6,290	210
Town office	2	5,100	28,067	(2,967)
Streets, sidewalks, and signs maintenance	6	5,250	93,610	(28,360)
Franklin Park		9,800	-	49,800
Park improvements		7,000	9,361	57,639
Park maintenance		1,000	188	40,812
Total Public Works		8,901	172,712	126,189
Total General Fund Expenditures	\$ 77	2,118	\$ 621,825	\$ 152,293

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

TOWN OF ROUND HILL, VIRGINIA COMPUTATION OF LEGAL DEBT MARGIN JUNE 30, 2015

Assessed value of taxable real property	\$ 72,497,910
Debt limit (10% of assessed value)	7,249,791
Amount of debt applicable to debt limitation	
Legal debt margin	\$ 7,249,791

Section 15.1-176 of 1950 Code of Virginia, as amended, limits to 10% of the assessed valuation of the real estate subject to taxation as the amount of debt which can be issued by the town. Debt includes any bonds or other interest bearing obligations including existing indebtedness. Excluded from the debt margin calculation are bonds payable from enterprise funds issued under Article VII Section 10(a)(2) of the Constitution of Virginia (formerly Clause (B) of Section 127 of the Constitution of Virginia). This exclusion applies to the 2009 bond obligations.

Taxable assessed value is as of January 1, 2015 and excludes real property owned by public service corporations, other supplements and reduced for abatements and elderly relief.