COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED June 30, 2018

TOWN OF ROUND HILL, VIRGINIA COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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TOWN OF ROUND HILL, VIRGINIA JUNE 30, 2018

MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL

Scott T. Ramsey, Mayor

Mary Anne Graham, Vice Mayor Michael Hummel Janet L. Heston Michael Minshall Frederick J. Lyne Christopher J. Prack

OFFICIALS

Amos N. Nicholson, Jr., Town Administrator Melissa K. Hynes, Town Planner/Zoning Administrator Angela Fletcher, Treasurer

LEGAL COUNSEL

Maureen K. Gilmore

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

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

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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, the business-type activities and each major fund of the Town of Round Hill, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, 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, the business-type activities and each major fund of the Town of Round Hill, Virginia, as of June 30, 2018, 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 schedules 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 schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

December XX, 2018 Leesburg, Virginia

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, 2018.

Financial Highlights

- The assets of the Town exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$22,730,671.
- The Town's total net position increased by \$37,075 before the prior period proffer reserve reclassification.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town of Round Hill's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$3,024,270, an increase of \$113,733 in comparison with the prior year. \$592,400, is available for spending at the government's discretion.
- The Town's total bonded debt decreased by \$235,000 (4.17% 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 20-53 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 54-56 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 \$22,730,671 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, 2018.

	overnmental Activities	Business-type Activities		Total
Assets				
Current and other assets	\$ 1,955,107	\$	5,078,691	\$ 7,033,798
Capital assets	 2,431,870		20,488,371	22,920,241
Total Assets	4,386,977		25,567,062	29,954,039
Deferred Outflows of Resources	 23,953		320,993	344,946
Liabilities				
Long-tem liabilities	9,809		5,867,539	5,877,348
Other liabilities	 1,358,021		279,685	1,637,706
Total Liabilities	 1,367,830		6,147,224	7,515,054
Deferred Inflows of Resources	 18,830		34,430	53,260
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	2,431,870		14,831,852	17,263,722
Restricted	-		-	-
Unrestricted	 592,400		4,874,549	5,466,949
Total Net Position	\$ 3,024,270	\$	19,706,401	\$ 22,730,671

TOWN OF ROUND HILL - NET POSITION

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.

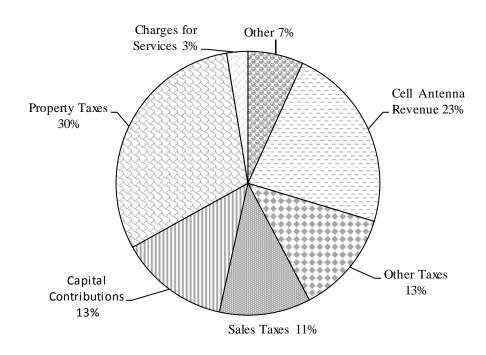
The Town's net position increased by \$37,075 before prior period proffer reserve reclassification during the current fiscal year.

Governmental activities. Governmental activities increased the Town's net position by \$126,929. These changes are presented in column one of the following table:

	vernmental Activities	isiness-type Activities	Total
Program Revenues			
Charges for services	\$ 15,848	\$ 1,887,774 \$	1,903,622
Operating grants and contributions	14,500	-	14,500
Capital grants and contributions	68,000	598,005	666,005
General Revenues			-
Property taxes	187,974	-	187,974
Other taxes and licenses	146,585	-	146,585
Cell antenna revenue	141,409	-	141,409
Other	 42,231	26,552	68,783
Total Revenues	 616,547	2,512,331	3,128,878
Expenses			
General government	616,972	-	616,972
Public safety	17,000	-	17,000
Public works	92,762	-	92,762
Water and Sewer	 -	2,365,069	2,365,069
Total Expenses	 726,734	2,365,069	3,091,803
Transfers	 237,116	(237,116)	-
Increase in Net Position	126,929	(89,854)	37,075
Proffer Reclssification	(13,196)	-	(13,196)
Net Position - 07/01/17	 2,910,537	19,796,255	22,706,792
Net Position - 06/30/18	\$ 3,024,270	\$ 19,706,401 \$	22,730,671

TOWN OF ROUND HILL - CHANGES IN NET POSITION

The following chart presents a graphic representation of the Town's governmental activities and the related revenue structure for fiscal year 2018.



Revenues by Source – Governmental Activities

Business-type activities. Business-type activities decreased the Town's net position by \$89,854. Key elements of this decrease are as follows.

- Decreased water and sewer revenue from a decrease in the number of connections from prior year.
- Decreased availability fees received due to decrease in number of connections.

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 \$525,771, a decrease of \$238,972 in comparison with the prior year. Of this fund balance amount, \$525,771 is unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the government's discretion.

At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$525,771. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare unassigned fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance of \$525,771 is about 48% of the total general fund expenditures of \$1,091,517.

The fund balance of the Town of Round Hill, Virginia's general fund decreased by \$225,776 during the current fiscal year. The key factors in this decrease were capital intergovernmental contributions for public improvements received in prior year and spent in the current year.

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 \$19,706,401. The total reduction in net position for proprietary funds was \$89,854. 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, 2018, amounts to \$22,920,241 (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 generator, park improvements and purchase equipment, and sidewalk improvements during the year.

TOWN OF ROUND HILL - CAPITAL ASSETS (Net of accumulated depreciation)

The table below summarizes the capital assets of the Town at June 30, 2018.

t of accumulated depreclation)					
Governmental Activities					Total
\$	1,183,067	\$	541,464	\$	1,724,531
	97,471		3,390,104		3,487,575
	510,978		-		510,978
	-		16,030,424		16,030,424
	146		-		146
	10,799		526,379		537,178
	629,409		-		629,409
\$	2,431,870	\$	20,488,371	\$	22,920,241
	Go \$	Governmental Activities \$ 1,183,067 97,471 510,978 - 146 10,799 629,409	Governmental B Activities \$ 1,183,067 \$ 97,471 510,978 - 146 10,799 629,409	Governmental Activities Business-type Activities \$ 1,183,067 \$ 541,464 97,471 3,390,104 510,978 - - 16,030,424 146 - 10,799 526,379 629,409 -	Governmental Activities Business-type Activities \$ 1,183,067 \$ 541,464 \$ 97,471 \$ 97,471 3,390,104 510,978 - - 16,030,424 146 - 10,799 526,379 629,409 -

Additional information on the Town of Round Hill capital assets can be found in note III. D on pages 29-30 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 \$5,640,000. 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 31-32 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, 2018

		nmental ivities		siness-type Activities		Total
Assets	¢	(107.204)	¢	4 00 4 000	¢	2057 576
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	(127,304)	\$	4,084,880	\$	3,957,576
Certificates of deposit		718,377		553,547		1,271,924
Receivables (net, where applicable, of allowance						
for uncollectible)		2 727				2 727
Property taxes, including penalties		3,727		-		3,727
Other fees and taxes		1,152		-		1,152
Accounts		-		321,041		321,041
Other		74,439		-		74,439
Due from other governments		22,515		-		22,515
Restricted assets, cash on deposit		1 20 4 600				1 204 600
Reserve for proffers		1,204,600		-		1,204,600
Bond escrow funds		-		(19)		(19)
Customer deposits		-		13,919		13,919
Overfunded pension asset		57,601		105,323		162,924
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)		1 100 0 65				
Land		1,183,067		541,464		1,724,531
Buildings and improvements		97,471		3,390,104		3,487,575
Parks and improvements		510,978		-		510,978
Utility distribution systems		-		16,030,424		16,030,424
Furniture and fixtures		146		-		146
Machinery and equipment		10,799		526,379		537,178
Streets, sidewalk and improvements		629,409		-		629,409
Total assets		4,386,977		25,567,062		29,954,039
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Deferred charge on refunded debt		-		282,498		282,498
Deferred pension obligation		23,953		38,495		62,448
Total deferred outflows		23,953		320,993		344,946
Liabilities						
Accounts payable and other liabilities		97,160		265,766		362,926
Public Improvement Escrow		36,664		-		36,664
Liabilities payable from restricted assets		-		13,919		13,919
Reserve for proffers		1,204,600		-		1,204,600
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Due within one year		19,597		245,000		264,597
Due in more than one year		9,809		5,622,539		5,632,348
Total liabilities		1,367,830		6,147,224		7,515,054
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Deferred pension inflow		18,830		34,430		53,260
Net Position						
Net investment in capital assets		2,431,870		14,831,852		17,263,722
Restricted		-		-		-
Unrestricted		592,400		4,874,549		5,466,949
Total net position	\$	3,024,270	\$	19,706,401	\$	22,730,671

TOWN OF ROUND HILL, VIRGINIA GOVERNMENT WIDE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

											xpense) R nges in Ne		
			Program Revenues						Primary Government				
			С	harges for		perating		Capital	Go	vernmental			-
Functions/Programs	E	Expenses		Services		Grants		ntributions		Activities	Activiti	• •	Total
Primary government		_											
Governmental activities													
General government	\$	616,972	\$	15,848	\$	4,500	\$	-	\$	(596,624)	\$	- \$	(596,624)
Public safety		17,000		-		10,000		-		(7,000)		-	(7,000)
Public works		92,762		-		-		68,000		(24,762)		-	(24,762)
Total governmental activities		726,734		15,848		14,500		68,000		(628,386)		-	(628,386)
Business-type activities													
Water & Sewer		2,365,069		1,887,774		-		598,005		-	120,	710	120,710
Total business-type activities	-	2,365,069		1,887,774		-		598,005		-	120.		120,710
Total primary government	_	3,091,803	\$	1,903,622	\$	14,500	\$	666,005		(628,386)	120.		(507,676)
			General revenues Property taxes Sales taxes Motor vehicle licenses Business licenses Communication taxes Cell antenna revenue Consumer taxes Cigarette taxes Virginia personal property tax reduction Rental income Investment earnings Transfers					187,974 68,734 11,797 12,817 12,815 141,409 13,929 26,493 18,613 7,200 16,418 237,116	(237,		187,974 68,734 11,797 12,817 12,815 141,409 13,929 26,493 18,613 7,200 42,970		
				Total gene	ral re	venues and	trans	fers		755,315	(210,	,564)	544,751
				Chang	ge in	net position				126,929	(89,	854)	37,075
				Proffe	er rec	lassification				(13,196)		-	(13,196)
				Net p	ositio	n - beginnin	g			2,910,537	19,796,	,255	22,706,792
				Net p	ositio	n - ending			\$	3,024,270	\$ 19,706,	.401 \$	22,730,671

TOWN OF ROUND HILL, VIRGINIA BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2018

	General	Сарі	tal Projects	Total	Governmental
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ (127,304)	\$	-	\$	(127,304)
Certificates of deposit	718,377		-		718,377
Restricted assets, cash on deposit					
Reserve for proffers	345,412		859,188		1,204,600
Receivables					
Property taxes	3,727		-		3,727
Other fees and taxes	1,152		-		1,152
Other	74,439		-		74,439
Due from other governments	 22,515		-		22,515
Total assets	\$ 1,038,318	\$	859,188	\$	1,897,506
Liabilities and Fund Balances Liabilities					
Accounts payable and other liabilities	\$ 97,160	\$	-	\$	97,160
Public improvements escrow funds	36,664		-		36,664
Compensated absences	19,597		-		19,597
Post retirement benefits	9,809		-		9,809
Reserve for proffers	345,412		859,188		1,204,600
Total liabilities	 508,642		859,188		1,367,830
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Unavailable revenue	 3,905		-		3,905
Fund balances					
Unassigned, reported in General Fund	525,771		-		525,771
Restricted	-		-		-
Total fund balances	 525,771		-		525,771
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.	2,431,870		-		2,431,870
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.	3,905		-		3,905
Pension obligation reporting	 62,724		-		62,724
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 3,024,270	\$		\$	3,024,270

TOWN OF ROUND HILL, VIRGINIA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2018

	 General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmen	tal
Revenues				
General property taxes	\$ 200,052	\$ -	\$ 200	,052
Other local taxes	109,156	-	109	,156
Permits, licenses, and fees	26,264	-		,264
Revenues from use of money and property	165,027	-	165	,027
Events/Sales/Other	14,198	-	14	,198
Intergovernmental	 113,928	-	113	,928
Total revenues	 628,625	-	628.	,625
Expenditures				
General government	610,409	-	610	,409
Public safety	17,000	-	17	,000
Public works	464,108	-	464	,108
Total expenditures	 1,091,517	-	1,091	,517
(Deficiency) of revenues (under) expenditures	 (462,892)	-	(462	,892)
Other Financing Sources				
Transfers in	237,116	-	237	,116
Capital contributions	 -	-		-
Total other financing sources	 237,116	-	237.	,116
Net change in fund balances	(225,776)	-	(225)	,776)
Proffer reclassification	(13,196)	-	(13	,196)
Fund balance - beginning	 764,743	-	764	,743
Fund balance - ending	\$ 525,771	\$ -	\$ 525	,771

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, 2018

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (225,776)
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.	379,144
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.	(18,055)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	(12,078)
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.	2 (04
requirements are not reported as a natimity in the governmental funds.	 3,694
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 126,929
The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.	

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, 2018

	riginal & al Budget	Actual	ance Positive Negative)
Revenues			
General property taxes	\$ 181,000	\$ 200,052	\$ 19,052
Other local taxes	99,700	109,156	9,456
Permits, fees, and licenses	21,600	26,264	4,664
Revenues from use of money and property	153,625	165,027	11,402
Events/Sales/Other	11,500	14,198	2,698
Intergovernmental	 48,613	 113,928	 65,315
Total revenues	 516,038	 628,625	 112,587
Expenditures			
General government administration	567,835	610,409	(42,574)
Public safety	17,000	17,000	-
Public works	276,513	464,108	(187,595)
Total expenditures	 861,348	 1,091,517	(230,169)
(Deficiency) of revenues (under) expenditures	 (345,310)	 (462,892)	 (117,582)
Other Financing Sources			
Transfers in	186,642	237,116	50,474
Capital contributions	-	-	-
Total other financing sources	 186,642	 237,116	50,474
Net change in fund balances	(158,668)	(225,776)	(67,108)
Proffer reclassification	-	(13,196)	(67,108)
Fund balances - beginning	 764,743	 764,743	 -
Fund balances - ending	\$ 606,075	\$ 525,771	\$ (134,216)

TOWN OF ROUND HILL, VIRGINIA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2018

	Business-Type Activities				
	Water And Sewer Current Year	Memorandum Only Water And Sewer Prior Year			
Assets					
Current assets	* * * * * * * * * *	¢ (001.000)			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,084,880	\$ 4,021,230			
Certificates of deposits	553,547	545,403			
Accounts receivable	321,041	304,765			
Other receivable Total current assets	4,959,468	4,871,398			
Total current assets	4,939,408	4,871,598			
Noncurrent assets					
Restricted assets, cash on deposit					
Bond escrow funds	(19)	23,176			
Customer deposits	13,919	16,853			
Total restricted assets	13,900	40,029			
Overfunded pension asset	105,323	47,950			
Capital assets					
Land, buildings, and structures	6,314,476	6,314,476			
Utility distribution systems	20,594,457	20,477,784			
Equipment	1,590,044	1,451,540			
Less accumulated depreciation	(8,010,606)	(7,401,661			
Total capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	20,488,371	20,842,139			
Total noncurrent assets	20,607,594	20,930,118			
Total assets	25,567,062	25,801,516			
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Deferred charge on refunded debt	282,498	302,322			
Deferred pension obligation	38,495	76,651			
Total deferred outflows	320,993	378,973			
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable and other liabilities	265,766	239,377			
Accrued interest payable	-	-			
General obligation bonds - current	245,000	235,000			
Total current liabilities	510,766	474,377			
Current liabilities payable from restricted assets					
Customer deposits payable	13,919	16,853			
Total current liabilities payable from restricted assets	13,919	16,853			
Noncurrent liabilities					
Compensated absences	71,555	89,938			
Post retirement benefits	33,250	33,250			
Premium on bonds	106,234	113,316			
Notes payable	16,500	16,500			
General obligation bonds payable	5,395,000	5,640,000			
Total noncurrent liabilities	5,622,539	5,893,004			
Total liabilities	6,147,224	6,384,234			
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Deferred pension inflow	34,430				
Net Position					
Net investment in capital assets	14,831,852	14,973,815			
Unrestricted	4,874,549	4,822,440			
Total net position	\$ 19,706,401	\$ 19,796,255			
-	φ 17,700,401	- 17,170,233			
The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement					

TOWN OF ROUND HILL, VIRGINIA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Business-Ty	vpe Activities
	Water And Sewer Current Year	Memorandum Only Water And Sewer Prior Year
Operating revenues:		
Charges for services	\$ 1,857,228	\$ 1,846,249
Connection fees	25,206	42,400
Meter fees and miscellaneous revenue	5,340	16,127
Total operating revenues	1,887,774	1,904,776
Operating expenses:		
Personal services	554,776	568,371
Fringe benefits	188,330	189,985
Depreciation	608,945	603,819
Office expense	18,564	19,451
Truck expense	22,905	14,650
Engineering support	38,288	48,596
Supplies	182,275	103,887
Repairs and maintenance	264,620	288,059
Insurance	31,233	30,038
Utilities	122,370	114,740
Telephone	6,368	4,994
Licenses and permits	7,095	7,831
Miscellaneous	7,222	3,935
Sludge removal	10,806	19,777
Safety	3,430	3,307
Professional fees	22,220	26,313
Total operating expenses	2,089,447	2,047,753
Operating Income	(201,673)	(142,977)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):		
Investment earnings	26,552	5,616
Interest and financing expenses	(255,798)	(267,499)
Accounting charge on refinance	(19,824)	(19,824)
Gain on sale of capital assets	1,749	(19,024)
FEMA reimbursement	1,749	10,344
Total nonoperating (expenses)	(247,321)	(271,363)
Surplus (loss) before contributions and transfers	(448,994)	(414,340)
Transfers and capital contributions Availability fees	596,256	725,788
Capital contributions	590,250	125,188
	-	(195.069)
Transfers (out) Total transfers and capital contributions	(237,116) 359,140	(185,968) 539,820
-		
Change in net position	(89,854)	125,480
Total net position - beginning of year	19,796,255	19,670,775
Total net position - end of year	\$ 19,706,401	\$ 19,796,255

TOWN OF ROUND HILL, VIRGINIA STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Water and Sewer
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 1,871,498
Payments to suppliers	(698,728)
Payments to employees	(761,489)
Net cash provided by operating activities	411,281
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities	
Transfers to other funds	(237,116)
Net cash (used in) capital and related financing activities	(237,116)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities	
Availability fees	596,256
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(255,177)
Principal paid on capital debt	(235,000)
Interest and fees paid on capital debt	(262,880)
Sale of equipment	1,749
Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities	(155,052)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	
Purchase of investments	(8,144)
Bond escrow funds released	23,195
Interest and dividends received	26,552
Net cash provided by investing activities	41,603
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	60,716
Cash and cash equivalents July 1, 2017	4,038,083
Cash and cash equivalents June 30, 2018	\$ 4,098,799
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities	
Operating income	\$ (201,673)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:	
Depreciation expense	608,945
Decrease in accounts receivable	(16,276)
Decrease in pension asset	(19,217)
Increase in post retirement benefits	-
Increase in accounts payable	26,389
Increase in customer deposits	(2,934)
Increase in compensated absences	(18,383)
(Decrease) in deferred pension	34,430
Total adjustments	612,954
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 411,281

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 sixmember 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 receivables 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.

Reserve for Proffers – The Town has collected funds from developers for specific public improvement projects. The funds are restricted for this specific use and release from the restriction as spent.

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 \$255,798.

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)

No interest expense was included as part of the cost of capital assets under construction in connection with water and sewer construction projects for FY18.

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. Reserve for Proffers

The general and capital projects funds report a liability for proffers of \$1,204,600. The Commonwealth of Virginia grants localities the ability to seek voluntary proffers from developers to offset costs for infrastructure and public services generated by development through the rezoning process. The Town's most common proffered cash contributions are those to offset future capital costs associated with public facilities and transportation improvements. Revenue from proffers is recognized by the Town as proffer projects are completed.

8. 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

9. 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. 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 government wide 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 government wide 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.

10. 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

10. Fund Balance (Continued)

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.

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).

11. 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

III. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CONTINUED)

B. Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the general fund general government department expenditures exceeded appropriations by \$42,574.

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 \$6,443,167 and the bank balance was \$6,380,498.

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, 2018, the Town's investments were held in bond escrow pooled accounts and not required to be categorized and are summarized as follows:

	Car	rying	
Туре	An	nount Fa	air Value
Bond Escrow Pooled Funds	\$	(19) \$	(19)

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	\$ 3,727	\$	-	\$ 3,727
Accounts	-		321,041	321,041
Intergovernmental	22,515		-	22,515
Franchise, and utility taxes	1,152		-	1,152
Other	 74,439		-	74,439
Net total receivables	\$ 101,833	\$	321,041	\$ 422,874

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 \$3,905 representing delinquent property taxes in the general fund.

At June 30, 2018 amounts due from other governments were as follows:

Description/Payer	General		
Commonwealth of Virginia - Fire Department, Communication Tax	\$	10,022	
Loudoun County - Sales Tax		12,493	
	\$	22,515	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

D. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2018 was as follows:

Primary Government

T finiary Government	Reclassified			
	Beginning	×	Ð	Ending
	Balance	Increases	Decreases	Balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 1,192,067	\$ -	\$ (9,000)	\$ 1,183,067
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	1,192,067	-	(9,000)	1,183,067
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	315,568	-	-	315,568
Parks and improvements	309,349	265,307	-	574,656
Furniture and fixtures	22,938	-	-	22,938
Equipment	91,509	-	-	91,509
Streets, sidewalks and improvements	577,251	122,837	-	700,088
Total capital assets being depreciated	1,316,615	388,144	-	1,704,759
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(208,897)	(9,200)	-	(218,097)
Parks and improvements	(61,652)	(2,026)	-	(63,678)
Furniture and fixtures	(22,354)	(438)	-	(22,792)
Equipment	(79,768)	(942)	-	(80,710)
Sidewalk improvements	(65,230)	(5,449)	-	(70,679)
Total accumulated depreciation	(437,901)	(18,055)	-	(455,956)
Net capital assets being depreciated	878,714	370,089	-	1,248,803
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 2,070,781	\$ 370,089	\$ (9,000)	\$ 2,431,870

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

D. Capital Assets (Continued)

-	Beginning Balance Increases Decreases		Decreases	Ending 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	5,773,012	-	-	5,773,012
Utility distribution systems	20,477,784	20,477,784 116,673		20,594,457
Equipment	1,451,540	138,504	-	1,590,044
Total capital assets being depreciated	27,702,336	255,177	-	27,957,513
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(2,226,731)	(156,177)	-	(2,382,908)
Utility distribution systems	(4,212,426)	(351,607)	-	(4,564,033)
Equipment	(962,504)	(101,161)	-	(1,063,665)
Total accumulated depreciation	(7,401,661)	(608,945)	-	(8,010,606)
Net capital assets being depreciated	20,300,675	(353,768)	-	19,946,907
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 20,842,139	\$ (353,768)	\$ -	\$ 20,488,371

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

Activity		preciation
Governmental activities:		
General government administration	\$	10,257
Public works		7,798
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$	18,055
Business-Type Activities:		
Water and sewer	\$	608,945

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

principal installments starting October 1, 2009

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, 2018 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	

\$

5,640,000

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

	Business-type	Activities
Year ending June 30,	Principal	Interest
2019	245,000	253,591
2020	255,000	241,153
2021	270,000	228,450
2022	285,000	216,278
2023	290,000	204,669
2024 - 2028	1,700,000	799,581
2029 - 2034	2,595,000	379,063
Total	\$ 5,640,000	\$ 2,322,785

Note Payable. The Town had the following note outstanding at June 30, 2018:

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, 2018 was as follows:

	Jun	e 30, 2017	A	dditions	Re	etirements	Ju	ne 30, 2018	ie Within Ine Year
Governmental activities:									
Compensated absences	\$	15,838	\$	3,759	\$	-	\$	19,597	\$ 19,597
Post retirement benefits		9,809		-		-	\$	9,809	-
Governmental long-term liabilities	\$	25,647	\$	-	\$	-	\$	29,406	\$ 19,597
Business-type activities:									
General obligation bonds	\$	5,875,000	\$	-	\$	(235,000)	\$	5,640,000	\$ 245,000
Note payable		16,500		-		-		16,500	-
Compensated absences		89,938		-		(18,383)		71,555	-
Premiums on bonds		113,316		-		(7,082)		106,234	-
Post retirement benefits		33,250		-		-		33,250	
Business-type long-term liabilities	\$	6,128,004	\$	-	\$	(260,465)	\$	5,867,539	\$ 245,000

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	Amount	Amount	
Utility fund customer deposits	\$ 13,919)	
Utility fund bond escrows	(19))	
	\$ 13,900)	

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	\$ 237,116	\$	-
Utility Fund	 -		237,116
	\$ 237,116	\$	237,116

IV. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Office Lease Agreement

The Town entered into an agreement with Apple House Contracting to lease office space in the Town Hall office building. The lease agreement began November 1, 2017 for two years. Future minimum rental income is as follows: 2019: \$10,800; 2020: \$3,600. In 2018 monthly rental income was \$7,200.

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 2018 the Town paid premiums of approximately \$9,795 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 2018, the Town paid contributions of approximately \$32,429 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 retirement benefit is based on a member's age, creditable service and average final compensation at retirement using a formula. Employees are eligible for Plan 1 if their membership date is before July 1, 2010, and they were vested as of January 1, 2013.	Plan 2 is a defined benefit plan. The retirement benefit is based on a member's age, creditable service and average final compensation at retirement using a formula. Employees are eligible for Plan 2 if their membership date is on or after	 About the Hybrid Retirement Plan The Hybrid Retirement Plan combinent the features of a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. Most members hired on or after January 1, 2014 are in this plan, as well as Plan 1 and Plan 2 members who were eligible and opted into the plan during a special election window. (see "Eligible Members") The defined benefit is based on a member's age, creditable service and average final compensation at retirement using a formula. The benefit from the defined contribution component of the plan depends on the member and employer contributions made to the plan and the investment performance of those contributions. In addition to the monthly benefit payment payable from the defined benefit plan at retirement, a member may start receiving distributions from the balance in the defined contribution account, reflecting the contributions, investment gains or losses, and any required fees.

Eligible Members	Eligible Members	Eligible Members
Employees are in Plan 1 if their	Employees are in Plan 2 if their	Employees are in the Hybrid
membership date is before July 1,		Retirement Plan if their membership
2010, and they were vested as of	2010, or their membership date is	date is on or after January 1, 2014.
January 1, 2013.	before July 1, 2010, and they were not	•
	vested as of January 1, 2013.	• Town employees*
		• Members in Plan 1 or Plan 2 who
Hybrid Opt-In Election	Hybrid Opt-In Election	elected to opt into the plan during
	Eligible Plan 2 members were allowed	the election window held January 1-
	to make an irrevocable decision to opt	April 30, 2014; the plan's effective
	into the Hybrid Retirement Plan	date for opt-in members was July 1,
VRS non-hazardous duty covered Plan 1 members were allowed to make		2014
	January 1 through April 30, 2014.	
an irrevocable decision to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan during a		*Non-Eligible Members
special election window held January		Ton-Englore Members
1 through April 30, 2014.		Some employees are not eligible to
1 unougn April 30, 2014.		participate in the Hybrid Retirement
The Heiterich Deting and Dien?		Plan. They include:
The Hybrid Retirement Plan's effective date for eligible Plan 1	The Hybrid Retirement Plan's effective date for eligible Plan 2	• Town employees who are covered
members who opted in was July 1,	members who opted in was July 1,	by enhanced benefits for hazardous
2014.	2014.	duty employees
2014.	2014.	and employees
If eligible deferred members returned	If eligible deferred members returned	Those employees eligible for an
to work during the election window,	to work during the election window,	optional retirement plan (ORP) must
they were also eligible to opt into the	they were also eligible to opt into the	elect the ORP plan or the Hybrid
Hybrid Retirement Plan.	Hybrid Retirement Plan.	Retirement Plan. If these members
		have prior service under Plan 1 or
		Plan 2, they are not eligible to elect
Mombers who were aligible for an	Mombars who were aligible for an	the Hybrid Retirement Plan and must
Members who were eligible for an optional retirement plan (ORP) and	Members who were eligible for an optional retirement plan (ORP) and	select Plan 1 or Plan 2 (as applicable)
had prior service under Plan 1 were	have prior service under Plan 2 were	or ORP.
not eligible to elect the Hybrid	not eligible to elect the Hybrid	
Retirement Plan and remain as Plan 1	Retirement Plan and remain as Plan 2	
or ORP.	or ORP.	

Retirement Contributions	Retirement Contributions	Retirement Contributions
Employees contribute 5% of their	Employees contribute 5% of their	A member's retirement benefit is
compensation each month to their	compensation each month to their	funded through mandatory and
member contribution account through	member contribution account through	voluntary contributions made by the
a pre-tax salary reduction. Some	a pre-tax salary reduction. Some	member and the employer to both the
	Towns elected to phase in the required defined benefit and the define	
5% member contribution but all	5% member contribution but all	contribution components of the plan.
employees will be paying the full 5%	employees will be paying the full 5%	Mandatory contributions are based on
by July 1, 2016. Member	by July 1, 2016.	a percentage of the employee's
contributions are tax-deferred until	by July 1, 2010.	creditable compensation and are
they are withdrawn as part of a		required from both the member and
retirement benefit or as a refund. The		the employer. Additionally, members
employer makes a separate actuarially		may choose to make voluntary
determined contribution to VRS for		contributions to the defined
all covered employees. VRS invests		contribution component of the plan,
both member and employer		and the employer is required to match
contributions to provide funding for		those voluntary contributions
the future benefit payment.		according to specified percentages.
1 2		
Creditable Service	Creditable Service	Creditable Service
Creditable service includes active	Same as Plan 1.	Defined Benefit Component:
service. Members earn creditable	Same as Fian 1.	Under the defined benefit component
service for each month they are		of the plan, creditable service includes
employed in a covered position. It also		active service. Members earn
may include credit for prior service		creditable service for each month they
the member has purchased or		are employed in a covered position. It
additional creditable service the		also may include credit for prior
member was granted. A member's		service the member has purchased or
total creditable service is one of the		additional creditable service the
factors used to determine their		member was granted. A member's
eligibility for retirement and to		total creditable service is one of the
calculate their retirement benefit. It		factors used to determine their
also may count toward eligibility for		eligibility for retirement and to
the health insurance credit in		calculate their retirement benefit. It
retirement, if the employer offers the		also may count toward eligibility for
health insurance credit.		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.

Vesting	Vesting	Vesting
Vesting is the minimum length of	Same as Plan 1.	Defined Benefit Component:
service a member needs to qualify for		Defined benefit vesting is the
a future retirement benefit. Members		minimum length of service a member
become vested when they have at least	t	needs to qualify for a future
five years (60 months) of creditable		retirement benefit. Members are
service. Vesting means members are		vested under the defined benefit
eligible to qualify for retirement if		component of the Hybrid Retirement
hey meet the age and service		Plan when they reach five years (60
requirements for their plan. Members		months) of creditable service. Plan 1
also must be vested to receive a full		or Plan 2 members with at least five
refund of their member contribution		years (60 months) of creditable
account balance if they leave		service who opted into the Hybrid
employment and request a refund.		Retirement Plan remain vested in the
		defined benefit component.
		F
Members are always 100% vested in		
he contributions that they make.		Defined Contributions Componen
		Defined contribution vesting refers t
		the minimum length of service a
		member needs to be eligible to
		withdraw the employer contribution
		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 509
		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 acquired by low
		Distribution is not required by law until age 70 ¹ / ₂ .

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		See definition under Plan 1
average final compensation, a		
retirement multiplier and total service		
credit at retirement. It is one of the		Defined Contribution Component:
benefit payout options available to a		The benefit is based on contributions
member at retirement.		made by the member and any
		matching contributions made by the
An early retirement reduction factor is		employer, plus net investment
applied to the Basic Benefit if the		earnings on those contributions.
member retires with a reduced		C C
retirement benefit or selects a benefit		
payout option other than the Basic		
Benefit.		
Average Final Compensation	Average Final Compensation	Average Final Compensation
A member's average final	A member's average final	Same as Plan 2. It is used in the
compensation is the average of the 36	compensation is the average of their	retirement formula for the defined
consecutive months of highest	60 consecutive months of highest	benefit component of the plan.
compensation as a covered employee.	compensation as a covered employee.	benefit component of the plan.
compensation as a covered employee.	compensation as a covered employee.	
Service Retirement Multiplier	Service Retirement Multiplier	Service Retirement Multiplier
VRS: The retirement multiplier is a	VRS: Same as Plan 1 for service	Defined Benefit Component:
factor used in the formula to	earned, purchased or granted prior to	VRS: The retirement multiplier for
determine a final retirement benefit.	January 1, 2013. For non-hazardous	the defined benefit component is
The retirement multiplier for non-	duty members the retirement	1.00%.
hazardous duty members is 1.70%.	multiplier is 1.65% for creditable	1.0070.
	service earned, purchased or granted	For members who opted into the
	on or after January 1, 2013.	For members who opted into the Hybrid Retirement Plan from Plan 1
	on of allor bandary 1, 2010.	-
		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.
	ļ	

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	6	VRS: Normal Social Security
age 50 with at least 30 years of creditable service.	(60 months) of creditable service or	retirement age and have at least five
creditable service.	when their age and service equal 90.	years (60 months) of creditable
		service or when their age and service equal 90.
		equil yo.
		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	VRS: Age 60 with at least five years	Defined Benefit Component:
(60 months) of creditable service or	(60 months) of creditable service.	VRS: Age Members may retire with a
age 50 with at least 10 years of		reduced benefit as early as age 60
creditable service.		with at least five years (60 months) of
		creditable service.
		Defined Contribution Component:
		Members are eligible to receive
		distributions upon leaving
		employment, subject to restrictions.
		emproyment, subject to restrictions.

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

	 e eligible to be gability retirement bility, the retirement % on all service, n it was earned, 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
considered for disability retirement and retire on disability, the retirement multiplier is 1.7% on all service, regardless of when it was earned,considered for disability and retire on disability multiplier is 1.65 regardless of when it was earned,	sability retirement1 and Plan2 opt-ins) participate in thebility, the retirementVirginia Local Disability Program% on all service,(VLDP) unless their local governingn it was earned,body provides and employer-paid
and retire on disability, the retirement multiplier is 1.7% on all service, regardless of when it was earned, regardless of when it was earned,	bility, the retirementVirginia Local Disability Program% on all service, n it was earned,(VLDP) unless their local governing body provides and employer-paid
multiplier is 1.7% on all service, regardless of when it was earned,multiplier is 1.65 regardless of when	% on all service, (VLDP) unless their local governing n it was earned, body provides and employer-paid
regardless of when it was earned, regardless of when	n it was earned, body provides and employer-paid
-	
purchased or granted. purchased or gra	ted comparable program for its members
	comparable program for its members.
year waiting period before becoming year waiting period	 are subject to a one- od before becoming york related disability Hybrid members (including Plan 1 and Plan 2 opt-ins) covered under VLDP are subject to a one-year waiting period before becoming eligible for non-work-related disability benefits. Purchase of Prior Service <u>Defined Benefit Component:</u> 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. Plan members have one year from their date of hire or return from leave to purchase all but refunded
Members also may be eligible to	prior service at approximate normal
	cost./ After that on-year period, the
purchase periods of leave without pay.	
purchase periods of leave without pay.	rate for most categories of service
purchase periods of leave without pay.	will change to actuarial cost.
purchase periods of leave without pay.	-
purchase periods of leave without pay.	÷

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

	June 30, 2017 Number
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	6
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	3
Non-vested inactive members	1
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	7
Total inactive members	11
Active members	12
Total covered employees	29

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, 2018 was 4.44% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2015.

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 \$32,188 and \$41,287 for the years ended June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017, 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, 2017. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2015, using updated actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2017.

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, 2015, 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, 2017.

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*

* 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.

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

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:

		Weighted Average
	Arithmetic Long-	Long-Term
Target	Term Expected	Expected
Allocation	Rate of Return	Rate of Return
40.00%	4.54%	1.82%
15.00%	69.00%	0.10%
15.00%	3.96%	0.59%
15.00%	5.76%	0.86%
15.00%	9.53%	1.43%
100.00%		4.80%
	Inflation	2.50%
* Expected arith	matic normal return	7.30%
	Allocation 40.00% 15.00% 15.00% 15.00% 15.00% 100.00%	Target Allocation Term Expected Rate of Return 40.00% 4.54% 15.00% 69.00% 15.00% 3.96% 15.00% 5.76% 15.00% 9.53%

* 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

	Increase (Decrease)								
	tal Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiducia Net Positio (b)		Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)					
Balances at June 30, 2016 (surplus)	\$ 1,533,905	\$ 1,604	763 \$	6 (70,858)					
Changes for the year:									
Service cost	80,448		-	80,448					
Interest	105,729		-	105,729					
Changes of assumptions	(37,365)		-	(37,365)					
Differences between expected									
and actual experience	33,953		-	33,953					
Contributions - employer	-	35,	807	(35,807)					
Contributions - employee	-	41,	810	(41,810)					
Net investment income	-	198,	486	(198,486)					
Benefit payments, including refunds									
of employee contributions	(46,972)	(46,	972)	-					
Administrative expenses	-	(1,	093)	1,093					
Other changes	-	(179)	179					
Net changes	 135,793		859	(92,066)					
Balances at June 30, 2017 (surplus)	\$ 1,669,698	\$ 1,832	622 \$	(162,924)					

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%)	R	ate (7.00%)	(8.00%)			
Town's Net Pension Liabillity (Surplus)	\$ (75,611)	\$	(162,927)	\$	(360,857)		

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

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the Town recognized pension expense of \$32,118. At June 30, 2018 the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		d Outflows esources	I	Deferred nflows of desources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	34,644	\$	-
Change in assumptions		-		25,761
Net difference between projected and actual earnings				
on pension plan investments		-		27,499
Employer contributions subsequnt to the				
measurement date		-		-
Total	\$	34,644	\$	53,260
	-			

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	
2019	\$ (8,786))
2020	8,424	
2021	(1,229))
2022	(17,025))

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, 2015 and the impact on the liabilities as of the measurement date of June 30, 2017 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

	 2017
Total pension liability	
Service cost	\$ 80,448
Interest	105,729
Changes of benefit terms	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	33,953
Changes in assumptions	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	 (46,972)
Net change in total pension liability	 173,158
Total pension liability - beginning	 1,533,905
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$ 1,707,063
Plan fiduciary net position	
Contributions - employer	\$ 35,807
Contributions - employee	41,810
Net investment income	198,486
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(46,972)
Administrative expense	(1,093)
Other	(179)
Net change in total pension liability	 227,859
Total pension liability - beginning	 1,604,763
Total pension liability - ending (b)	\$ 1,832,622
Town's net pension liability (surplus) - ending (a) - (b)	\$ (125,559)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	 107.36%
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 830,689
Town's net pension liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll (excess)	 -15.12%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

D. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Schedule of Employer Contributions

	Re	ntractual equired	d Amount Deficiency					Covered	Percentage of Covered
FYE June 30,	Con	tribution	Contributed (Excess)				Payroll	Payroll	
2018	\$	32,118	\$	32,118	\$	-	\$	830,689	3.87%
2017		41,287		41,287		-		786,706	5.25%
2016		33,491		33,491		-		737,152	4.54%
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%

Schedule of Funding Progress

Actuarial	Actuarial		Actuarial Accrued						UAAL as a Percentage of
Valuation	Value of		Liability	Unf	unded AAL	Funded	(Covered	Covered
Date	Assets		(AAL)	(UAAL) Ratio Payroll		Payroll			
June 30,	(a)		(b)		(b-a) (a/b) (c)		((b-a)/c)		
2017	\$ 1,807,049	\$	1,708,375	\$	(98,674)	105.78%	\$	830,689	-11.88%
2016	1,636,510		1,565,637		(70,873)	104.53%		786,706	-9.01%
2015	1,478,266		1,388,283		(89,983)	106.48%		737,152	-12.21%
2014	1,298,512		1,243,746		(54,766)	104%		584,705	-9.37%
Prior to GASE	Statement No.	68:							
2013	1,173,210		1,144,367		(28,843)	102.52%		633,749	-4.55%

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, 2015 and the impact on the liabilities as of the measurement date of June 30, 2017 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

E. Fund Balance Restatement

During FY2018, the Town reclassified proffers previously recognized as income from developers for public facilities and transportation improvements to reserve for proffers, unearned revenue. Amounts will be recognized as revenue when the related proffer projects are complete. Total fund balance adjustment to the general fund was \$13,196.

F. Subsequent Events

The Town of Round Hill has evaluated events and transactions subsequent to June 30, 2018 through December XX, 2018 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, 2018 that require adjustment to, or disclosure in, the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2018.

TOWN OF ROUND HILL, VIRGINIA GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Final Budget				Variance Positive (Negative)	
Sources of Revenues						
General Property Taxes						
Real and personal property taxes	\$ 181,00	0 \$	201,450	\$	20,450	
Penalties and interest		-	(1,398)		(1,398)	
Total General Property Taxes	181,00	0	200,052		19,052	
Other Local Taxes						
Sales taxes	60,00	0	68,734		8,734	
Consumer utility tax	11,20		13,929		2,729	
Cigarette tax	28,50		26,493		(2,007)	
Total Other Local Taxes	99,70		109,156		9,456	
Permits, Fees and Licenses						
Zoning permits	95	0	1,650		700	
Business licenses	10,65	0	12,817		2,167	
Motor vehicle licenses	10,00		11,797		1,797	
Total Permits, Fees, and Licenses	21,60	0	26,264		4,664	
Revenues from Use of Money and Property						
Office rental income	12,00	0	7,200		(4,800)	
Cell antenna revenue	141,62	5	141,409		(216)	
Interest on bank deposits		-	16,418		16,418	
Total Revenues from Use of Money and Property	153,62	5	165,027		11,402	
Events/Sales/Other						
Town events	10,50	0	11,191		691	
Other	1,00	0	3,007		2,007	
Total Other Revenue	11,50	0	14,198		2,698	
Intergovernmental						
Communication Tax	14,50	0	12,815		(1,685)	
State grants	5,50	0	4,500		(1,000)	
State aid - fire department	10,00	0	10,000		-	
State aid - personal property	18,61	3	18,613		-	
Loudoun County grant		-	68,000		68,000	
Total Intergovernmental	48,61	3	113,928		65,315	
Total General Fund Revenues	516,03	8	628,625		112,587	
Other Financing Sources						
Transfers in	186,64	2	237,116		50,474	
Capital contributions		-	-		-	
Total Other Financing Sources	186,64	2	237,116		50,474	
Total General Fund Revenues and	¢ 700.00	0 ¢	065 741	¢	162.061	
Other Financing Sources	\$ 702,68	0 \$	865,741	\$	163,061	

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, 2018

	Original & Final Budget Actual			Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)		
General Government	1	Juuget		Actual	(1	vegative)	
Administration							
Full time staff	\$	284,851	\$	304,084	\$	(19,233)	
Part time staff		9,120		6,561		2,559	
Advertising		4,000		2,498		1,502	
Auditing and accounting		5,000		5,000		-	
Subcontractors		10,500		12,204		(1,704)	
Legal fees		31,500		34,260		(2,760)	
Communication		4,785		4,442		343	
Postage and box rental		2,000		1,786		214	
Office supplies		5,980		6,534		(554)	
Payroll taxes		22,894		22,972		(78)	
Worker's benefits		56,003		62,183		(6,180)	
Printing		1,000		206		794	
Retirement benefits		19,420		13,032		6,388	
Office equipment and maintenance		13,163		22,421		(9,258)	
Training - staff and officials		9,525		6,013		3,512	
General office		2,873		6,314		(3,441)	
Building and grounds		2,075		0,511		(3,111)	
Utilities		6,350		5,301		1,049	
Cleaning		2,100		2,935		(835)	
Maintenance		32,350		43,568		(11,218)	
Other expenses		,		,		(,)	
Town events		19,300		16,581		2,719	
Grant funding		9,000		9,000		-	
Liability and other insurance		11,421		11,210		211	
Newsletter		1,300		1,421		(121)	
Miscellaneous		3,400		9,883		(6,483)	
Total General Government		567,835		610,409	·	(42,574)	
Public Safety - Fire Department		17,000		17,000		-	
Public Works							
Trash removal/recycling		49,920		49,969		(49)	
Street lighting		9,969		8,896		1,073	
Streets, sidewalks, and signs maintenance		71,624		404,019		(332,395)	
Franklin Park		-		605		(605)	
Park improvements		140,000		89		139,911	
Park maintenance and supplies		5,000		530		4,470	
Total Public Works		276,513		464,108		(187,595)	
Total General Fund Expenditures	\$	861,348	\$	1,091,517	\$	(230,169)	

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, 2018

Assessed value of taxable real property	\$ 100,000,580
Debt limit (10% of assessed value)	10,000,058
Amount of debt applicable to debt limitation	
Legal debt margin	\$ 10,000,058

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, 2018 and excludes real property owned by public service corporations, other supplements and reduced for abatements and elderly relief.