

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA

COMPREHENSIVE
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

**FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2014**

**TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA
COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	LIST OF COUNCIL AND PRINCIPAL OFFICERS	1
<hr/>		
FINANCIAL SECTION		
<hr/>		
	INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT	2-3
	MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS	4-10
	BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
	GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
Exhibit I	Statement of Net Position	11
Exhibit II	Statement of Activities	12
	FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
	GOVERNMENT FUND	
Exhibit III	Balance Sheet	13
Exhibit IV	Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance	14
Exhibit V	Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to Statements of Activities	15
Exhibit VI	Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget (GAAP) and Actual – General Fund	16
	PROPRIETARY FUNDS	
Exhibit VII	Statements of Net Position	17
Exhibit VIII	Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Net Position	18
Exhibit IX	Statements of Cash Flows	19
	FIDUCIARY FUNDS	
Exhibit X	Statement of Fiduciary Net Position	20
Exhibit XI	Statements of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position	21
	NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	22-38
	SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
	GENERAL FUND	
Schedule I	Schedule of Revenues and Other Financing Sources – Budget and Actual	39-40
Schedule II	Schedule of Expenditures – Budget and Actual	41-44

**TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA
JUNE 30, 2014**

MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL

Betsy Allen Davis, Mayor

C. Darlene Kirk, Vice Mayor	Catherine “Bundles” Murdock
Kathy jo Shea	Kevin Hazard
Trowbridge Littleton	David B. Stewart
Mark T. Snyder	

OFFICIALS

Martha Mason Semmes, Town Administrator
Debbie J. Wheeler, Town Treasurer
A.J. Panebianco, Chief of Police
Rhonda S. North, Clerk of Council
Cindy Pearson, Economic Development Coordinator

LEGAL COUNSEL

Angela K. Plowman

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

JEFFREY D. MITCHELL, CPA
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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

VIRGINIA SOCIETY OF
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Honorable Mayor and Members of Town Council
Town of Middleburg, Virginia
Middleburg, Virginia

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and remaining fund information of the Town of Middleburg, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2014, 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 basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities and remaining fund information of the Town of Middleburg, Virginia at June 30, 2014, and the respective changes in the financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with account principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplemental Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 39-44 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 management discussion and analysis 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 statement, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statement. 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 Middleburg, Virginia's financial statements as a whole. The supplementary information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements.

The supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and related 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 financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Leesburg, Virginia
November 13, 2014

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the Town of Middleburg, Virginia, we offer readers of the Town's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town of Middleburg, Virginia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets of the Town exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$13,026,236.
- The Town's total net position increased by \$584,810.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town of Middleburg's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$1,581,259, an increase of \$451,180 in comparison with the prior year. The available amount for spending at the government's discretion was \$1,384,083.
- The Town's total liabilities decreased by \$37,815 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 Middleburg, 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.

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 Middleburg 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 Middleburg 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 Middleburg, 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 three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary 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 of Middleburg 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 Middleburg, Virginia uses enterprise funds to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The Town's enterprise funds include the water fund 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 funds, which are considered to be major funds of the Town.

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

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide statement because the resources of those funds are not available to support the Town of Middleburg's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

The basic fiduciary fund financial statements can be found on pages 20 – 21 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 22 – 38 of this report.

Supplementary Information. Supplementary schedules can be found on pages 39 – 44 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 Middleburg, Virginia, assets exceeded liabilities by \$13,026,236 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 Middleburg 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, 2014.

	Governmental	Business-type	
	Activities	Activities	Total
Assets			
Current and other assets	\$ 1,794,585	\$ 853,936	\$ 2,648,521
Capital assets	1,222,136	12,821,513	14,043,649
Total Assets	<u>3,016,721</u>	<u>13,675,449</u>	<u>16,692,170</u>
Liabilities			
Long-term liabilities	236,535	3,181,639	3,418,174
Other liabilities	135,373	112,387	247,760
Total Liabilities	<u>371,908</u>	<u>3,294,026</u>	<u>3,665,934</u>
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	1,007,034	9,837,742	10,844,776
Unrestricted	1,637,779	543,681	2,181,460
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 2,644,813</u>	<u>\$ 10,381,423</u>	<u>\$ 13,026,236</u>

The remaining balance of unrestricted 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 Middleburg is able to report positive balances in both 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 \$584,810 during the current fiscal year.

Governmental activities. Governmental activities increased the Town of Middleburg’s net position by \$467,267. These changes are presented in column one of the following table:

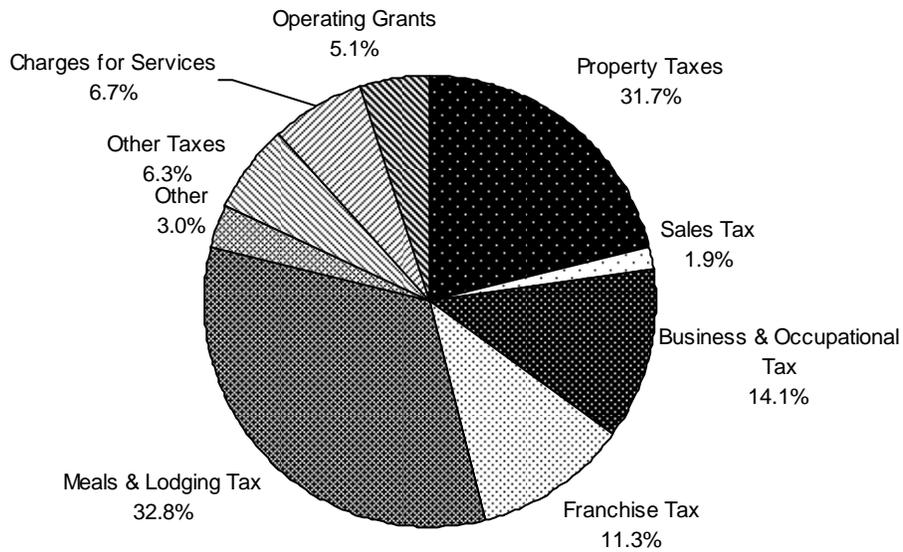
TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG – CHANGES IN NET POSITION

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Program Revenues			
Charges for services	\$ 155,525	\$ 1,437,490	\$ 1,593,015
Operating grants and contributions	119,161	-	119,161
Capital grants and contributions	-	97,707	97,707
General Revenues			
Property taxes	491,664	-	491,664
Other taxes	1,549,819	-	1,549,819
Other	19,138	12,956	32,094
Total Revenues	2,335,307	1,548,153	3,883,460
Expenses			
General government	802,018	-	802,018
Public safety	650,539	-	650,539
Public works	396,277	-	396,277
Interest on long-term debt	3,055	-	3,055
Infrastructure	16,151	-	16,151
Water & Sewer	-	1,430,610	1,430,610
Total Expenses	1,868,040	1,430,610	3,298,650
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	467,267	117,543	584,810
Net Position – beginning	2,177,546	10,263,880	12,441,426
Net Position – ending	\$ 2,644,813	\$ 10,381,423	\$ 13,026,236

- Revenue from property taxes decreased by \$3,824 during the year.

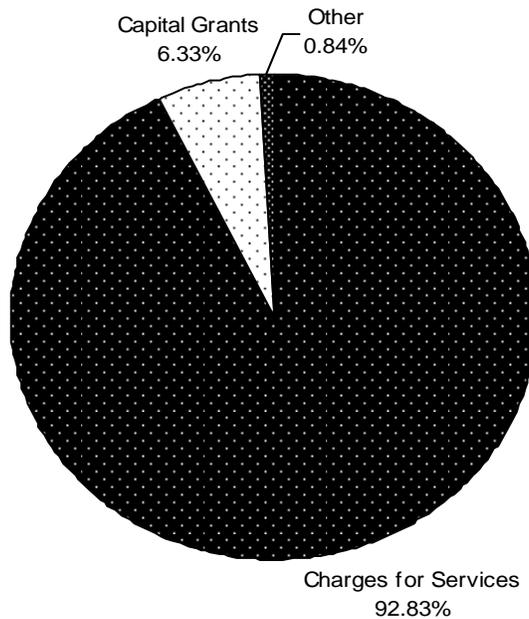
The following chart presents a graphic representation of the Town's governmental activities and the related revenue structure for fiscal year 2014.

REVENUES BY SOURCE – GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES



The following chart presents a graphic representation of the Town's business-type activities and the related revenue structure for fiscal year 2014.

REVENUES BY SOURCE – BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES



Business-type activities. Business-type activities increased the Town of Middleburg's net position by \$117,543. Last year, business-type activities had a net gain of \$531,059. Key elements of this change are as follows.

- Expenses increased by \$281,419 while charges for services increased by \$648,899.
- Non-operating revenue decreased by \$780,996 over last year's amount due primarily to the donation of water and sewer lines in 2013.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FUNDS

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

Governmental funds. The focus of the Town of Middleburg's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term 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 Middleburg's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$1,581,259, an increase of \$451,180 in comparison with the prior year. Of this total amount (\$1,581,259), \$1,384,083 constitutes unreserved fund balance, which is available for spending at the government's discretion.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the Town of Middleburg, Virginia. At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance of the general fund was \$1,384,083. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare unreserved fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unreserved fund balance is \$1,384,083 compared to total general fund expenditures of \$1,895,108.

Proprietary funds. The Town of Middleburg, Virginia'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 \$10,381,423. The total increase in net position for proprietary funds was \$117,543. 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 Middleburg, Virginia's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2014, amounts to \$14,043,649 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, system improvements, infrastructure improvements, equipment and machinery, and construction in process.

The table below summarizes the capital assets of the Town at June 30, 2014.

	TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG – CAPITAL ASSETS		
	(NET OF ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION)		
	Governmental	Business-type	
	Activities	Activities	Total
Land	\$ 530,500	\$ 954,886	\$ 1,485,386
Buildings	5,935	-	5,935
Water system - lines	-	6,531,587	6,531,587
Sanitary sewer system	-	5,213,984	5,213,984
Infrastructure improvements	587,113	-	587,113
Equipment and machinery	98,588	121,056	219,644
Construction in process	-	-	-
	<hr/>		
Total	\$ 1,222,136	\$ 12,821,513	\$ 14,043,649

Additional information on the Town of Middleburg capital assets can be found in note III.D on pages 30 – 32 of this report.

Long-term debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town of Middleburg, Virginia had total debt outstanding of \$3,346,639. 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.

The Town of Middleburg's total debt decreased by \$89,964 during the current fiscal year.

Additional information on the Town of Middleburg's long-term debt can be found in note III.E on pages 32 – 34 of this report.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town of Middleburg'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 Middleburg, 10 West Marshall Street, P.O. Box 187, Middleburg, VA 20118

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA
GOVERNMENT WIDE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2014

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,798,230	\$ 354,993	\$ 2,153,223
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectible, where applicable)			
Property taxes	8,370	-	8,370
Utility taxes	13,172	-	13,172
Utility service	-	384,747	384,747
Accounts	45,806	19,017	64,823
Franchise and other taxes	-	-	-
Due from other governments	5,473	-	5,473
Interfund advances	(95,179)	95,179	-
Restricted assets, cash and cash equivalents	18,713	-	18,713
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)			
Land	530,500	954,886	1,485,386
Building	5,935	-	5,935
Water system - lines	-	6,531,587	6,531,587
Sanitary sewer system	-	5,213,984	5,213,984
Infrastructure	587,113	-	587,113
Equipment and machinery	98,588	121,056	219,644
Construction in progress	-	-	-
Total assets	3,016,721	13,675,449	16,692,170
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	67,544	65,316	132,860
Accrued expenses	49,116	-	49,116
Accrued interest payable	-	34,677	34,677
Deposits, performance bonds and offsite fees	18,713	12,394	31,107
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year	6,507	123,535	130,042
Due in more than one year	230,028	3,058,104	3,288,132
Total liabilities	371,908	3,294,026	3,665,934
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	1,007,034	9,837,742	10,844,776
Unrestricted	1,637,779	543,681	2,181,460
Total net position	\$ 2,644,813	\$ 10,381,423	\$ 13,026,236

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

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - GENERAL FUND
June 30, 2014

	<u>General Fund</u>
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,798,230
Receivables	
Property taxes	8,370
Utility taxes	13,172
Franchise and other taxes	45,806
Due from other governments	5,473
Due from other funds	13,589
Restricted asset, cash and cash equivalents	18,713
Total assets	<u><u>\$ 1,903,353</u></u>
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ 67,545
Deposits, performance bonds and offsite fees	18,713
Due to other funds	108,768
Accrued expenses	49,115
Compensated absences	71,535
Total liabilities	<u><u>315,676</u></u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Unavailable revenue	<u>6,418</u>
Fund balances	
Committed-parking fund	150,000
Committed-infrastructure improvement fund	47,176
Unassigned	1,384,083
Total fund balances	<u><u>1,581,259</u></u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	1,222,136
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as unavailable in the funds	6,418
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable and capital leases, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds	<u>(165,000)</u>
Net assets of governmental activities	<u><u>\$ 2,644,813</u></u>

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

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	<u>General Fund</u>
Revenues	
General property taxes	\$ 502,647
Other local taxes	1,500,163
Zoning permits, fess, and licenses	60,941
Fines and forfeitures	49,655
Revenues from the use of money and property	3,938
Municipal parking	83,245
Miscellaneous	11,738
Intergovernmental	118,761
Total revenues	<u>2,331,088</u>
Expenditures	
General government	809,522
Public safety	668,242
Public works	417,344
Total expenditures	<u>1,895,108</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>435,980</u>
Other Financing Sources	
Sale of government property	15,200
Total other financing sources	<u>15,200</u>
Net change in fund balances	451,180
Fund balance - beginning (restated)	<u>1,130,079</u>
Fund balance - ending	<u>\$ 1,581,259</u>

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

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, 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, 2014

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds \$ 451,180

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. 129,069

Depreciation expense on capital assets is reported in the government-wide statement of activities and changes in net assets, but they do not require the use of current financial resources. Therefore, depreciation expense is not reported as an expenditure in governmental funds. (109,788)

The issuance of long term debt (e.g. bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items. 7,789

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. (10,983)

Change in net assets of governmental activities \$ 467,267

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

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA
GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCES - BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	Original and Final Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues			
General property taxes	\$ 491,300	\$ 502,647	\$ 11,347
Other local taxes	1,496,000	1,500,163	4,163
Permits, zoning, and signs	10,000	60,941	50,941
Fines and forfeitures	40,000	49,655	9,655
Revenues from use of money	2,000	3,938	1,938
Municipal parking	38,200	83,245	45,045
Miscellaneous	4,800	11,738	6,938
Intergovernmental	330,549	118,761	(211,788)
Total revenues	2,412,849	2,331,088	(81,761)
Expenditures			
General government	1,066,359	809,522	256,837
Public safety	668,734	668,242	492
Public works	714,356	417,344	297,012
Total expenditures	2,449,449	1,895,108	554,341
Excess of revenues over expenditures	(36,600)	435,980	472,580
Other Financing Sources			
Sale of government property	15,000	15,200	200
Total other financing sources	15,000	15,200	200
Net change in fund balances	(21,600)	451,180	472,780
Fund balances - beginning (restated)	1,130,079	1,130,079	-
Fund balances - ending	\$ 1,108,479	\$ 1,581,259	\$ 472,780

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

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
June 30, 2014

	Business-Type Activities	
	Water And Sewer Current Year	Water And Sewer Prior Year
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 354,993	\$ 281,139
Receivables		
Utility service	384,747	154,640
Accounts	19,017	19,017
Total current assets	<u>758,757</u>	<u>454,796</u>
Noncurrent assets		
Bond issuance costs	-	98,814
Due from other funds	108,768	92,279
Prepaid items	-	-
Total noncurrent assets	<u>108,768</u>	<u>191,093</u>
Capital assets		
Land	954,886	954,886
Water system	8,719,552	8,719,551
Sanitary sewer system	7,170,777	7,152,429
Equipment	281,428	258,560
Construction in progress	-	-
Less accumulated depreciation	(4,305,130)	(3,963,099)
Total capital assets	<u>12,821,513</u>	<u>13,122,327</u>
Total assets	<u>13,689,038</u>	<u>13,768,216</u>
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	65,316	98,732
Deposits, performance bonds and offsite fees	12,394	10,605
Accrued interest payable	34,677	32,215
Due to other funds	13,589	13,588
Current maturities of long-term debt	123,535	82,177
Total current liabilities	<u>249,511</u>	<u>237,317</u>
Noncurrent liabilities		
Long-term debt	3,058,104	3,181,638
Total liabilities	<u>3,307,615</u>	<u>3,418,955</u>
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	9,837,742	10,068,556
Unrestricted	543,681	280,705
Total net position	<u>\$ 10,381,423</u>	<u>\$ 10,349,261</u>

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

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	Business-Type Activities	
	Water And Sewer Current Year	Water And Sewer Prior Year
Operating revenues:		
Water charges	\$ 550,922	\$ 354,936
Sewer charges	473,490	262,329
Connection fees	2,000	3,000
Tower rental	161,743	160,323
Other fees, reimbursements and recoveries	249,335	8,003
Total operating revenues	1,437,490	788,591
Operating expenses:		
Personal services	14,000	-
Administrative	114,208	48,918
Depreciation	342,031	340,159
Contracted services	289,185	344,249
Supplies	86,607	74,620
Repairs and maintenance	290,135	19,809
Insurance	4,242	4,367
Utilities	70,747	64,433
Tests	38,449	33,605
Sludge removal	49,244	20,358
Bad debt	7,376	13,585
Other	4,818	2,978
Total operating expenses	1,311,042	967,081
Operating income (loss)	126,448	(178,490)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):		
Interest income	779	614
Interest expense	(119,568)	(137,990)
Bond premium amortization	12,177	12,177
Bond issuance costs	-	(44,120)
Total nonoperating revenue (expenses)	(106,612)	(169,319)
Income (loss) before contributions and transfers	19,836	(347,809)
Transfers and capital contributions		
Availability Fees	97,707	27,756
Donated Capital	-	851,112
Total transfers and capital contributions	97,707	878,868
Change in net position	117,543	531,059
Total net position - beginning of year	10,263,880	9,818,202
Total net position - end of year	\$ 10,381,423	\$ 10,349,261

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

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	Water and Sewer
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 1,207,383
Payments to suppliers	(986,639)
Payments to employees	(14,000)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>206,744</u>
Cash Flows from Nonoperating Financing Activities	
Interfund transfers	(3,053)
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	<u>(3,053)</u>
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities	
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(41,217)
Capital Contributed	97,707
Bond premium	-
Acquisition of new debt	-
Principal paid on capital debt	(70,000)
Interest paid on capital debt	(117,106)
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	<u>(130,616)</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	
Interest and dividends received	779
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>779</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	73,854
Cash and cash equivalents July 1, 2013	<u>281,139</u>
Cash and cash equivalents June 30, 2014	<u>\$ 354,993</u>
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:	
Operating loss	\$ 126,448
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities	
Depreciation expense	342,031
(Increase) decrease in assets:	
Accounts receivable	(230,107)
Prepaid expenses	-
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:	
Customer deposits	1,789
Retainage payable	13,739
Accounts payable	(47,156)
Total adjustments	<u>80,296</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 206,744</u>

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

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
June 30, 2014

	Non- Expendable Health Center
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 182,812
Rent Receivable (interfund)	9,000
Fixed assets (net of accumulated depreciation of \$378,745)	187,781
Total assets	\$ 379,593
Liabilities	
Accounts payable and other	\$ 6,028
Net Position	
Invested in capital assets	187,781
Restricted	185,784
Total net position	373,565
Total liabilities and net position	\$ 379,593

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

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	Non- Expendable Health Center
Additions	
Rental income and deposits	\$ 76,019
Interest	401
Total additions	<u>76,420</u>
Deductions	
Administrative	2,000
Supplies	827
Insurance	1,343
Depreciation	4,831
Repairs and maintenance	27,137
Utilities	12,362
Donations	29,000
Total deductions	<u>77,500</u>
Change in net position	(1,080)
Net position - beginning	<u>374,645</u>
Net position - ending	<u><u>\$ 373,565</u></u>

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

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Town of Middleburg, Virginia, (the “Town”) was established in 1787. The Town is governed by a mayor and a seven-member Town Council, who are elected at large for a four year term.

The financial statements of the Town of Middleburg, Virginia (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 is an incorporated municipal government governed by an elected mayor and seven-member council. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the Town and its component units, entities for which the Town 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 non-fiduciary 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.

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.

C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION (CONTINUED)

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. 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 measurable 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 *water and sewer fund* accounts for the activities of the Town's water and sewer operations.

Additionally, the government reports the following fund types:

The *nonexpendable health center fund* is a nonexpendable trust fund used to account for resources legally held in trust for use by a not-for-profit organization.

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.

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.

C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION (CONTINUED)

Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *nonoperating* items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the 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 both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the government's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION OR EQUITY

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 on December 5.

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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION OR EQUITY (CONTINUED)

3. RESTRICTED ASSETS

Customer Deposits – The Town collects a utility deposit when a new customer establishes a water/sewer account. Under certain circumstances, the deposit is refunded. Cash is restricted to set aside resources for future refunding along with a related customer deposit liability.

Off-site Fees, Performance Bonds, and Deposits – Cash funds are restricted to set aside resources designated for fulfilling the obligation related to these deposit liabilities. As funds are utilized for these purposes, the restricted cash asset and deposit liability is reduced.

4. 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 activity 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.

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.

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

Type of Asset	Years
Buildings	40
Equipment and vehicles	5-20
Infrastructure	30
Utility distribution systems	20-50

5. DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

In addition to assets, the statement of financial 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 has no deferred outflows of resources for the year ended June 30, 2014.

**D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES,
AND NET POSITION OR EQUITY (CONTINUED)**

5. DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES (CONTINUED)

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial 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 has only one type of item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting, that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

6. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

It is the Town's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. At the time of retirement, employees are paid 25% of their unused sick pay. The Town accrues 50% of the earned sick pay in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. Unused vacation is paid to employees upon separation from service. All vacation is accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. Vacation and sick leave that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources is reported as an expenditure and a fund liability of the governmental fund.

7. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position.

Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, 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. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt.

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

8. FUND EQUITY

Beginning with fiscal year 2011, the Town implemented 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 prepaids) or are required to be maintained intact (corpus of a permanent fund);

**D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES,
AND NET POSITION OR EQUITY (CONTINUED)**

8. FUND EQUITY (CONTINUED)

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

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

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 is further indicated in the budget document as a designation or commitment of the fund (such as for special incentives). Assigned fund balance is established by Town Council through adoption or amendment of the budget as intended for specific purpose (such as the purchase of capital assets, construction, debt service, or for other purposes).

9. NET POSITION

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

10. ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

11. COMPARATIVE DATA/RECLASSIFICATIONS

Comparative total data for the prior year have been presented only for individual enterprise funds in the fund financial statements in order to provide an understanding of the changes in the financial position and operations of these funds. Certain amounts presented in prior year data have been reclassified to be consistent with current year’s presentation.

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. Budgets for the enterprise funds serve as a spending guide and do not constitute legally binding limitations.

Before June 30, the proposed budget is presented to Town Council for review. The council holds public hearings and a final budget must be prepared and adopted no later than June 30.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function, and department. The Town's council made no general fund supplemental budgetary appropriations during the year.

B. EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER APPROPRIATIONS

For the year ended June 30, 2014, expenditures were less than appropriations in all general fund departments.

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS

A. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits

As of June 30, 2014, the carrying amount of the Town's deposits with banks and savings institutions was \$2,354,748 and the bank balance was \$2,404,457.

Deposits with banks are covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and collateralized in accordance with the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act (the "Act") Section 2.2-4400 et. Seq. of the Code of Virginia. Under the Act, banks and savings institutions holding public deposits in excess of the amount insured by the FDIC must pledge collateral to the Commonwealth of Virginia Treasury Board. Financial Institutions may choose between two collateralization methodologies and depending upon that choice, will pledge collateral that ranges in the amounts from 50% to 130% of excess deposits. Accordingly, all deposits are considered fully collateralized.

Investments

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

As of June 30, 2014, the government did not hold any investment securities.

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

B. RECEIVABLES

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

	General	Water and Sewer	Total
Receivables			
Delinquent property taxes	\$ 8,370	\$ -	\$ 8,370
Utility taxes	13,172	-	13,172
Utility service	-	384,747	384,747
Franchise and other taxes	45,806	19,017	64,823
Net total receivables	<u>\$ 67,348</u>	<u>\$ 403,764</u>	<u>\$ 471,112</u>

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. At the end of the current fiscal year, the deferred revenue reported in the governmental funds was \$6,418 representing delinquent property taxes in the general fund.

C. DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS

At June 30, 2014 amounts due from other governments were as follows:

Description/Payer	General
Commonwealth of Virginia – Loudoun County Sales Tax	<u>\$ 5,473</u>

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

D. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2014 was as follows:

Primary Government

	7/01/2013			6/30/2014
	Balance	Increases	Decreases	Balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 530,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 530,500
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>530,500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>530,500</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	67,420	-	-	67,420
Machinery and equipment	568,363	66,587	(24,000)	610,950
Infrastructure	1,181,537	62,481	-	1,244,018
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>1,817,320</u>	<u>129,068</u>	<u>(24,000)</u>	<u>1,922,388</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	(61,215)	(270)	-	(61,485)
Machinery and equipment	(505,476)	(30,886)	24,000	(512,362)
Infrastructure	(578,273)	(78,632)	-	(656,905)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,144,964)</u>	<u>(109,788)</u>	<u>24,000</u>	<u>(1,230,752)</u>
Net capital assets being depreciated	<u>672,356</u>	<u>19,280</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>691,636</u>
Governmental capital assets	<u>\$ 1,202,856</u>	<u>\$ 19,280</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,222,136</u>

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

D. CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

	7/01/2013 Balance	Increases	Decreases	6/30/2014 Balance
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 954,886	\$ -		\$ 954,886
Construction in progress	-			-
Total capital assets not being depreciated	954,886	-	-	954,886
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Water system - lines	8,719,551	-	-	8,719,551
Sanitary sewer system	7,152,429	18,348	-	7,170,777
Equipment	258,560	22,869	-	281,429
Total capital assets being depreciated	16,130,540	41,217	-	16,171,757
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Water system	(2,016,168)	(171,797)		(2,187,965)
Sanitary sewer system	(1,796,633)	(160,160)	-	(1,956,793)
Equipment	(150,298)	(10,074)	-	(160,372)
Total accumulated depreciation	(3,963,099)	(342,031)	-	(4,305,130)
Net capital assets being depreciated	12,167,441	(300,814)	-	11,866,627
Business-type activities capital assets	\$13,122,327	\$ (300,814)	\$ -	\$12,821,513
Fiduciary activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 71,424	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 71,424
Total capital assets not being depreciated	71,424	-	-	71,424
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Building	452,373	-	-	452,373
Equipment	42,729	-	-	42,729
Total capital assets, being depreciated	495,102	-	-	495,102
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Building	(369,203)	(3,542)	-	(372,745)
Equipment	(4,711)	(1,289)	-	(6,000)
Total accumulated depreciation	(373,914)	(4,831)	-	(378,745)
Net capital assets being depreciated	121,188	(4,831)	-	116,357
Fiduciary activities capital assets	\$ 192,612	\$ (4,831)	\$ -	\$ 187,781

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

D. CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

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

Activity	Depreciation
Governmental activities:	
General government administration	\$ 7,368
Public safety	20,070
Public works	3,718
Infrastructure	78,632
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$ 109,788
Business-type activities:	
Water and sewer	\$ 342,031
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	\$ 342,031
Fiduciary activities:	
Health Center	\$ 4,831
Total depreciation expense - fiduciary activities	\$ 4,831

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. General obligation bonds have been issued for governmental and proprietary activities. These bonds are reported in the funds as they are expected to be repaid. General obligation bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the Town. These bonds generally are issued as serial bonds with amounts of principal maturing each year.

General obligation bonds and notes outstanding at June 30, 2014 are as follows:

Description	Amount
\$2,135,000 general obligation refunding bond, series 2010, dated October 23, 2010, interest at 5.50%, interest payable semi-annual, principal due annually starting October 1, 2011 in amounts \$60,000 to \$165,000, due October 1, 2030.	1,935,000
\$1,213,770 general obligation refunding bond, series 2013, dated March 28, 2013, interest at 2.18%, interest payable semi-annual, principal due semi-annually starting August 1, 2014 in amounts \$24,000 to \$203,000, due August 1, 2034.	1,213,770
Total General Obligation Debt	\$ 3,148,770

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

E. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

On March 28, 2013, the Town issued a general obligation refunding bond for \$1,213,770. The Town issued the bond to currently refund the Series 2007 general obligation refunding bond, Series 1997 VRLF Clean Water Loan and Series 2000 VRLF Clean Water Loan. The advance refunding reduced total debt service payments over the next 20 years by \$470,000. This results in an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of \$347,000.

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

Year ending June 30,	Business-type Activities	
	Principal	Interest
2015	122,865	119,595
2016	128,914	115,015
2017	129,919	110,275
2018	117,518	105,226
2019	123,231	99,963
2020-2024	635,376	413,407
2025-2029	755,842	257,760
2030-2034	932,272	86,496
2035	202,833	2,193
	<u>\$ 3,148,770</u>	<u>\$ 1,309,930</u>

Capital Lease: The Town entered into a lease agreement for the acquisition of a vehicle. The lease was fully paid at June 30, 2014

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2014 was as follows:

	7/1/2013			6/30/2014	
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Retirements	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
General obligation debt	\$ 165,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 165,000	\$ 6,507
Compensated absences	51,068	20,467		71,535	-
Capital lease	7,789		(7,789)	-	-
Governmental activity					
Long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 222,349</u>	<u>\$ 20,467</u>	<u>\$ (7,789)</u>	<u>\$ 236,535</u>	<u>\$ 6,507</u>

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

E. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

	7/1/2013			6/30/2014	
	Beginning	Additions	Retirements	Ending	Due Within
	Balance			Balance	One Year
Business-type activities:					
Bonds payable:					
General obligation debt	\$ 3,053,770	\$ -	\$ (70,000)	\$ 2,983,770	\$ 111,358
Bond premium	210,045	-	(12,176)	197,869	12,177
Compensated absences	-	-	-	-	-
Business-type activity					
Long-term liabilities	\$ 3,263,815	\$ -	\$ (82,176)	\$ 3,181,639	\$ 123,535

Total 2014 interest debt service and fees on long-term debt was \$119,166

IV. OTHER INFORMATION

A. 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 2014, the Town paid premiums of approximately \$10,344 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 2014, the Town paid contributions of approximately \$17,385 to the VMLP.

Settled claims have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

B. SURETY BONDS

The Town maintains a \$100,000 blanket surety bond on all town officials through the Virginia Municipal Liability Pool Insurance Program.

C. 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 (System)

All full-time, salaried permanent (professional) employees of public school divisions and employees of participating employers are automatically covered by VRS upon employment. Benefits vest after five years of service credit. Members earn one month of service credit for each month they are employed and their employer is paying into the VRS. Members are eligible to purchase prior public service, active duty military service, certain periods of leave and previously refunded VRS service as credit in their plan.

VRS administers two defined benefit plans for local government employees – Plan 1 and Plan 2:

- Members hired before July 1, 2010 and who have service credits before July 1, 2010 are covered under Plan 1. Non-hazardous duty members are eligible for an unreduced retirement benefit beginning at their normal social security retirement age or when the sum of their age and service equals 90, with at least five years of service credit. They may retire with a reduced benefit early at age 60 with at least 5 years of service credit.
- Members hired or rehired on or after July 1, 2010 and who have no service credits before July 1, 2010 are covered under Plan 2. Non-hazardous duty members are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at their normal social security retirement age with at least five years of service credit or when the sum of their age and service equals 90. They may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 60 with at least five years of service credit.
- Eligible hazardous duty members in Plan 1 and Plan 2 are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at age 60 with at least 5 years of service credit or age 50 with at least 25 years of service credit. These members include sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and hazardous duty employees of political subdivisions that have elected to provide enhanced coverage for hazardous duty service. They may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 50 with at least five years of service credit. All other provisions of the member's plan apply.

The VRS Basic Benefit is a lifetime monthly benefit based on a retirement multiplier as a percentage of the member's average final compensation multiplied by the member's total service credit. Average final compensation is the average of the member's 60 consecutive months of highest compensation. The retirement multiplier for non-hazardous duty members is 1.65%. The retirement multiplier for sheriffs and regional jail superintendents is 1.70%. The retirement multiplier for eligible political subdivision hazardous duty employees other than sheriffs and jail superintendents is 1.70% or 1.85% as elected by the employer. At retirement, members can elect the Basic Benefit, the Survivor Option, a Partial Lump-Sum Option Payment (PLOP) or the Advance Pension Option. A retirement reduction factor is applied to the Basic Benefit amount for members electing the Survivor Option, PLOP or Advance Pension Option or those retiring with a reduced benefit.

Retirees are eligible for an annual cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) effective July 1 of the second calendar year of retirement. Active non-vested members in Plan 1 and all Plan 2 members will receive a maximum COLA of 3.00%. During years of no inflation or deflation, the COLA is 0.00%. The VRS also provides death and disability benefits. Title 51.1 of the *Code of Virginia* (1950), as amended, assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the General Assembly of Virginia.

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

C. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

The system issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for VRS. A copy of the report may be obtained from the VRS website at <http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2010-annual-report.pdf> or by writing to the System’s Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA 23218-2500.

Funding Policy

Plan members are required by Title 51.1 of the *Code of Virginia* (1950), as amended, to contribute 5% of their compensation toward their retirement. All or part of the 5% member contribution may be assumed by the Town. In addition, the Town is required to contribute the remaining amounts necessary to fund its participation in the VRS using the actuarial basis specified by the *Cod of Virginia* and approved by the VRS Board of Trustees. The Town’s contribution rate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014 was 16.50% of annual covered payroll.

Annual Pension Cost (APC)

For fiscal year 2014, the Towns annual pension cost of \$120,755 was equal to the Town’s required and actual contributions.

Five-year historical trend information for annual premium costs is as follows:

FYE June 30,	Annual Premium Costs (APC)	% APC Funded	Net Pension Oligation
2014	\$ 120,755	100	None
2013	131,816	100	None
2012	116,275	100	None
2011	108,845	100	None
2010	103,055	100	None

The required FY2014 contribution was determined as part of the June 30, 2011 actuarial valuation using the entry age normal cost method. The actuarial assumptions at June 30, 2011 included (a) an investment rate of return (net of administrative expenses) of 7.00%, (b) projected salary increases ranging from 3.5% to 5.35% per year depending on the member’s service and classification, and (c) a cost-of-living adjustment of 2.5% per year. Both the investment rate of return and the projected salary increases include an inflation component of 2.50%. The actuarial value of the Town’s assets is equal to the modified market value of assets. This method uses techniques that smooth the effects of short-term volatility in the market value of assets over a five-year period. The Town’s unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll on an open basis. The remaining amortization period at June 30, 2013 for the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) was 30 years at an employer annual funding rate of 5.41%.

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

C. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Funded Status and Funding Progress

As of June 30, 2013, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the plan was 73.08% funded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$2,391,160 and the actuarial value of assets was \$1,747,472 resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$643,688. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$652,553 and ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 98.64%.

The Schedule of Funding Progress, presented below is required supplementary information, and presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability (AAL) for benefits.

Schedule of Funding Progress for the Town

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	Unfunded Actuarial Liability (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage Of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
June 30, 2013	\$1,747,472	\$2,391,160	\$ 643,688	73.08%	\$ 652,553	98.64%
June 30, 2012	1,650,979	2,293,359	642,380	71.99%	629,895	101.98%
June 30, 2011	1,631,956	2,065,907	433,954	78.99%	613,430	70.74%
June 30, 2010	1,550,642	1,860,133	309,491	83.4%	531,430	58.24%
June 30, 2009	1,493,324	1,609,250	115,927	93.8%	620,430	18.68%

D. DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN

The Town offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, available to all Town employees at their option, permits participants to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to participants until termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency.

E. POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS

Retirees from the Town meeting the requirements for retirement under the Virginia Retirement System are eligible to participate in the Town's health insurance program. Such retirees shall receive a \$100 per month benefit paid by the Town toward the cost of the health insurance premium. All remaining costs are paid by the retiree. For fiscal year ended June 30, 2014, the Town paid \$4,800 towards retired employees health insurance.

F. RENTAL INCOME LEASE COMMITMENTS

The Town leases the Pink Box Building under a lease that expired June 30, 2010. The town extended the lease for an additional five years. The town pays annual rent of \$5,000 and all property taxes, insurance and maintenance costs.

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

G. HEALTH CENTER RENTAL INCOME

The Town had entered into various office space rental income arrangements for space located in the Health Center. The terms and conditions vary. Estimated annual rental income is approximately \$76,000.

H. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

In the current fiscal year, the Town adopted the provisions of GASB Statement 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities* (Statement No. 65). The provisions of Statement No. 65 relevant to the Town related to changes in the accounting and reporting of bonded debt activities. Specifically, bond issuance costs incurred are recorded as current period expenditures as opposed to being deferred and amortized over the maturity period of the debt. Statement No. 65 also requires that deferred charges (credits) resulting from the refunding of debt be presented as a deferred outflow (inflow) of resources and not as assets or liabilities. As the provisions of Statement No. 65 were effective July 1, 2013, Net position as of that date has been adjusted accordingly:

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
Net position, as previously reported	\$ 2,190,978	\$ 10,349,261
Adjustments: debt issuance costs	(13,432)	(85,381)
Net position, as adjusted	<u>\$ 2,177,546</u>	<u>\$ 10,263,880</u>

I. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Town of Middleburg has evaluated events and transactions subsequent to June 30, 2014 through November 13, 2014, 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, 2014 that require adjustment to, or disclosure in, the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2014.

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	2014		Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Final Budget	Actual	
Sources of Revenues			
General Property Taxes			
Real estate taxes	\$ 460,300	\$ 470,202	\$ 9,902
Personal property taxes	30,000	30,544	544
Penalties and interest	1,000	1,901	901
Total General Property Taxes	491,300	502,647	11,347
Other Local Taxes			
Sales taxes	35,000	38,022	3,022
Utility taxes	65,000	61,171	(3,829)
Meals taxes	432,000	517,927	85,927
Business licenses	200,000	286,291	86,291
Motor vehicle licenses	12,000	10,591	(1,409)
Bank stock taxes	275,000	263,468	(11,532)
Consumption tax	45,000	50,299	5,299
Cigarette tax	32,000	24,583	(7,417)
Occupancy tax	400,000	247,811	(152,189)
Total Other Local Taxes	1,496,000	1,500,163	4,163
Zoning Permits, Fees and Licenses	10,000	60,941	50,941
Fines and Forfeitures	40,000	49,655	9,655
Revenues from Use of Money and Property	2,000	3,938	1,938
Municipal Parking			
Lot receipts	3,200	3,351	151
Parking lot capital fees	-	60,000	60,000
Meter receipts	35,000	19,894	(15,106)
Total Municipal Parking	38,200	83,245	45,045

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

(Continued)

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	2014		Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Final Budget	Actual	
Miscellaneous Revenue			
Donations	1,000	400	(600)
Pink Box sales	100	-	(100)
Reimbursable Professional Fees	1,000	219	(781)
Miscellaneous	2,700	11,119	8,419
Total miscellaneous revenue	4,800	11,738	6,938
Intergovernmental			
Transportation enhancement grant	256,000	41,913	(214,087)
Law enforcement apportionment	20,549	20,107	(442)
State Grants	46,000	37,681	(8,319)
Litter grant	-	1,060	1,060
Fire program	8,000	18,000	10,000
Total Intergovernmental	330,549	118,761	(211,788)
Total General Fund Revenues	2,412,849	2,331,088	(81,761)
Other Financing Sources			
Sale of government property	15,000	15,200	200
Total Other Financing Sources	15,000	15,200	200
Total General Fund Revenues and Other Financing	\$ 2,427,849	\$ 2,346,288	\$ (81,561)

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

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	2014		Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Final Budget	Actual	
General Government			
Administration salaries			
Town administrator	\$ 79,234	\$ 78,048	\$ 1,186
Clerk	50,433	50,432	1
Treasurer	65,333	66,599	(1,266)
Other wages	-	22,930	(22,930)
Mayor's/Council compensation	12,400	17,030	(4,630)
Payroll taxes and employee benefits	98,470	82,739	15,731
Subtotal	<u>305,870</u>	<u>317,778</u>	<u>(11,908)</u>
Administrative services			
Legal fees	16,000	27,323	(11,323)
Engineering/consulting fees	5,000	6,109	(1,109)
Advertising	3,500	2,013	1,487
Accounting & Audit	12,500	10,000	2,500
Professional development	1,000	1,018	(18)
Memberships/publications	2,300	1,892	408
Fire and Rescue	8,000	17,000	(9,000)
Insurance	2,800	2,744	56
Election	3,000	1,527	1,473
Contingency	161,804	-	161,804
Stewardship fee repayment	10,000	40,000	(30,000)
Other	3,000	2,524	476
Subtotal	<u>228,904</u>	<u>112,150</u>	<u>116,754</u>
Administrative supplies			
Office supplies	9,500	4,427	5,073
Printing	3,000	1,268	1,732
Postage	3,000	2,054	946
Office equipment purchase	19,000	10,906	8,094
Office equipment maintenance	20,000	21,495	(1,495)
Office equipment rental	9,000	5,277	3,723
Town committee support	5,000	334	4,666
Other	1,000	1,743	(743)
Subtotal	<u>69,500</u>	<u>47,504</u>	<u>21,996</u>
Other			
Bond Issuance costs	-	-	-
Interest	7,800	3,055	4,745
Subtotal	<u>7,800</u>	<u>3,055</u>	<u>4,745</u>

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

(Continued)

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	2014		Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Final Budget	Actual	
Town office			
Electricity	5,000	3,589	1,411
Fuel	600	1,021	(421)
Building repairs	9,000	13,225	(4,225)
Grounds and equipment repairs	4,000	436	3,564
Supplies	800	868	(68)
Telephone/internet	9,000	5,891	3,109
Insurance	1,400	1,076	324
Water/sewer fees	1,500	1,412	88
Other	500	499	1
Subtotal	<u>31,800</u>	<u>28,017</u>	<u>3,783</u>
Planning and zoning			
Zoning administrator's salary and fees	66,175	62,688	3,487
Payroll taxes and employee benefits	26,345	20,959	5,386
Legal fees	15,000	13,905	1,095
Engineering/consulting fees	60,000	7,562	52,438
Advertising	3,500	3,399	101
Supplies and publications	1,100	474	626
Professional development	500	-	500
Other	150	70	80
Subtotal	<u>172,770</u>	<u>109,057</u>	<u>63,713</u>
Economic Development			
Economic development administrator	57,544	57,543	1
Payroll taxes and employee benefits	23,821	21,517	2,304
Bluemont concert series	5,500	5,096	404
Meeting expenses	250	101	149
Marketing contract	10,000	10,250	(250)
Program Development & Marketing	70,000	26,891	43,109
LCVA marketing	15,000	13,750	1,250
Professional development	500	110	390
Farmers market	2,500	1,877	623
Arts council support	4,500	3,956	544
JTHG support	500	500	-
Christmas in Middleburg	9,000	10,418	(1,418)
Dues & association membership	1,200	1,075	125
Printing	3,000	2,485	515
Real estate tax - Pink Box	6,400	4,627	1,773
Rent	5,100	4,585	515
Supplies and repairs	7,900	19,701	(11,801)
Utilities	2,800	2,023	777
Telephone	300	286	14
Other	23,900	5,170	18,730
Subtotal	<u>249,715</u>	<u>191,961</u>	<u>57,754</u>
Total General Government	<u>1,066,359</u>	<u>809,522</u>	<u>256,837</u>

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

(Continued)

**TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA
 GENERAL FUND
 SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014**

	2014		Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Final Budget	Actual	
Public Safety			
Police Department			
Police salary	369,100	388,527	(19,427)
Overtime	21,500	6,158	15,342
Payroll taxes and employee benefits	101,795	85,615	16,180
Workers' compensation	9,000	7,254	1,746
Vehicle fuel	19,000	18,106	894
Vehicle maintenance	6,500	5,236	1,264
Telephone	7,000	7,520	(520)
Legal fees	1,000	777	223
Advertising	1,000	416	584
Training	1,250	1,395	(145)
Uniforms	4,000	5,559	(1,559)
Supplies	16,800	15,345	1,455
Insurance (Auto/Liability)	4,250	4,198	52
Police Professional Insurance	1,850	1,895	(45)
Virginia supplemental retirement and life insurance	76,335	61,397	14,938
Subscriptions and publications	200	828	(628)
Office rental	9,000	9,000	-
Equipment rental	500	446	54
Equipment maintenance/service contract	5,000	4,527	473
Vehicle Lease	8,354	8,354	-
Capital Outlay	1,800	30,554	(28,754)
Special Events	2,000	2,430	(430)
Other	1,500	2,705	(1,205)
Total Public Safety	<u>668,734</u>	<u>668,242</u>	<u>492</u>

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

(Continued)

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

	2014		Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Final Budget	Actual	
Public Works			
Street maintenance			
Superintendent	47,256	48,388	(1,132)
Street assistant	10,000	15,375	(5,375)
Overtime	10,000	9,860	140
Payroll taxes and employee benefits	31,150	27,021	4,129
Workers' compensation	1,000	935	65
Refuse disposal	70,000	67,548	2,452
Vehicle fuel	3,000	1,984	1,016
Vehicle maintenance	1,000	1,592	(592)
Telephone	1,200	651	549
Electricity	18,500	18,236	264
Maintenance and repairs	10,000	4,092	5,908
Supplies	5,000	7,016	(2,016)
Equipment	1,500	1,555	(55)
Street cleaning	17,000	12,308	4,692
Landscape maintenance	40,000	30,400	9,600
Uniforms	500	632	(132)
Snow removal	40,000	25,625	14,375
Parking meter purchase/repair	3,000	1,979	1,021
Liberty Street maintenance	5,000	6,658	(1,658)
Municipal parking lot rental	5,500	5,000	500
Insurance	4,250	3,512	738
Water/sewer fees	1,000	1,192	(192)
Other	2,000	550	1,450
Capital outlay, improvements & contingency	386,500	125,235	261,265
Total Public Works	<u>714,356</u>	<u>417,344</u>	<u>297,012</u>
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 2,449,449</u>	<u>\$ 1,895,108</u>	<u>\$ 554,341</u>

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