

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA

COMPREHENSIVE
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

**FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2016**

**TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA
 COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016**

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**TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA
JUNE 30, 2016**

MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL

Betsy Allen Davis, Mayor

C. Darlene Kirk, Vice Mayor
Kathy jo Shea
Trowbridge Littleton

Catherine “Bundles” Murdock
Kevin Hazard
Mark T. Snyder

OFFICIALS

Martha Mason Semmes, Town Administrator
Ashley M. Bott, Town Treasurer
A.J. Panebianco, Chief of Police
Rhonda S. North, Clerk of Council
Cindy Pearson, Economic Development Coordinator
William M. Moore, Town Planner

LEGAL COUNSEL

Angela K. Plowman

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

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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, 2016, 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, business-type activities and remaining fund information of the Town of Middleburg, Virginia at June 30, 2016, and the respective changes in the financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance 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 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 statement, 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 Middleburg, Virginia's basic financial statements. The accompanying information listed in the table of contents as supplementary information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basis financial statements.

The supplementary information including general fund schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financials 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 information including general fund schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Leesburg, Virginia
October 27, 2016

Mitchell & Co., P.C.

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, 2016.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets of the Town exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$15,298,429
- The Town's total net position increased by \$884,114.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town of Middleburg's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$3,629,493, an increase of \$1,025,243 in comparison with the prior year. The available amount for spending at the government's discretion was \$3,409,578.
- The Town's total liabilities decreased by \$221,304 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 – 51 of this report.

Supplementary Information. Supplementary schedules can be found on pages 52 - 57 of this report.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government’s financial position. In the case of the Town of Middleburg, Virginia, assets exceeded liabilities by \$15,298,429 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, 2016.

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG – NET POSITION			
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Assets			
Current and other assets	\$ 3,888,334	\$ 1,957,655	\$ 5,845,989
Capital assets	1,961,407	12,779,577	14,740,984
Total Assets	<u>5,849,741</u>	<u>14,737,232</u>	<u>20,586,973</u>
Deferred outflows of resources	219,569	-	219,569
Liabilities			
Long-term liabilities	801,740	4,375,662	5,177,402
Other liabilities	156,670	119,101	275,771
Total Liabilities	<u>958,410</u>	<u>4,494,763</u>	<u>5,453,173</u>
Deferred inflows of resources	54,940	-	54,940
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	1,809,563	8,577,429	10,386,992
Restricted	-	-	-
Unrestricted	3,246,397	1,665,040	4,911,437
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 5,055,960</u>	<u>\$ 10,242,469</u>	<u>\$ 15,298,429</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.

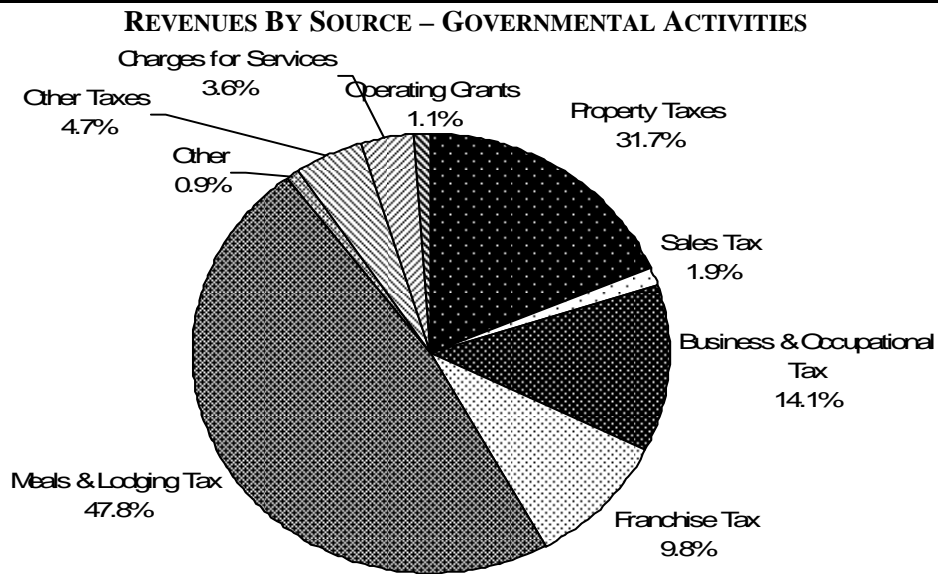
The Town’s net position increased by \$884,114 during the current fiscal year.

Governmental activities. Governmental activities increased the Town of Middleburg’s net position by \$985,379. These changes are presented in column one of the following table:

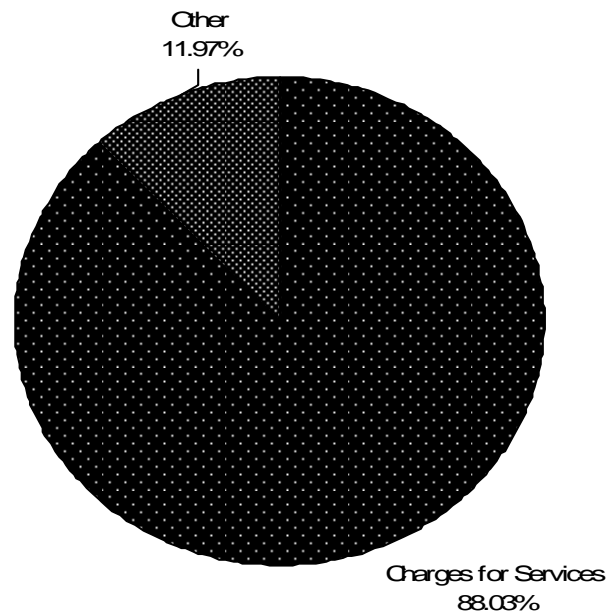
TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG – CHANGES IN NET POSITION			
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Program Revenues			
Charges for services	\$ 112,383	\$ 1,100,294	\$ 1,212,677
Operating grants and contributions	34,226	-	34,226
Capital grants and contributions	-	-	-
General Revenues			
Property taxes	580,398	-	580,398
Other taxes	2,404,920	-	2,404,920
Other	3,252	153,958	157,210
Total Revenues	<u>3,135,179</u>	<u>1,254,252</u>	<u>4,389,431</u>
Expenses			
General government	921,686	-	921,686
Public safety	737,267	-	737,267
Public works	416,429	-	416,429
Interest on long-term debt	3,419	-	3,419
Infrastructure	70,999	-	70,999
Water & Sewer	-	1,355,517	1,355,517
Total Expenses	<u>2,149,800</u>	<u>1,355,517</u>	<u>3,505,317</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	985,379	(101,265)	884,114
Net Position – beginning	4,070,581	10,343,734	14,414,315
Net Position – ending	<u>\$ 5,055,960</u>	<u>\$ 10,242,469</u>	<u>\$ 15,298,429</u>

- Revenue from property taxes decreased by \$11,949 during the year.

The following chart presents a graphic representation of the Town's governmental activities and the related revenue structure for fiscal year 2016.



The following chart presents a graphic representation of the Town's business-type activities and the related revenue structure for fiscal year 2016.



Business-type activities. Business-type activities decreased the Town of Middleburg's net position by \$101,265. Last year, business-type activities had a net loss of \$37,689. Key elements of this change are as follows:

- Expenses increased by \$67,596 while charges for services decreased by \$2,083.
- Non-operating revenue increased by \$6,103 over last year's amount due primarily to increases in tower rental income.

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 \$3,629,493, an increase of \$1,025,243 in comparison with the prior year. Of this total amount (\$3,629,493), \$3,409,578 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 \$3,409,578. 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 \$3,409,578 compared to total general fund expenditures of \$2,102,288.

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 \$10,242,469. The total decrease in net position for proprietary funds was \$101,265. 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, 2016, amounts to \$14,740,984 (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, 2016.

	TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG – CAPITAL ASSETS		
	(NET OF ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION)		
	Governmental	Business-type	
	Activities	Activities	Total
Land	\$ 704,428	\$ 954,886	\$ 1,659,314
Buildings	132,880	-	132,880
Water system - lines	-	6,742,184	6,742,184
Sanitary sewer system	-	4,891,780	4,891,780
Infrastructure improvements	1,019,755	-	1,019,755
Equipment and machinery	104,344	148,217	252,561
Construction in process	-	42,510	42,510
	<hr/>		
Total	\$ 1,961,407	\$ 12,779,577	\$ 14,740,984

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 \$4,353,990. This entire amount comprises debt backed by the full faith and credit of the government even though most of it will be repaid from proprietary fund revenue.

The Town of Middleburg's total debt decreased by \$171,912 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, 2016

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,774,058	\$ 1,741,147	\$ 5,515,205
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectible, where applicable)			
Property taxes	14,669	-	14,669
Utility taxes	8,238	-	8,238
Utility service	-	182,984	182,984
Accounts	-	22,134	22,134
Prepaid expense	7,493	1,322	
Due from other governments	72,344	-	72,344
Interfund advances	(10,068)	10,068	-
Restricted assets, cash and cash equivalents	21,600	-	21,600
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)			
Land	704,428	954,886	1,659,314
Building	132,880	-	132,880
Water system - lines	-	6,742,184	6,742,184
Sanitary sewer system	-	4,891,780	4,891,780
Infrastructure	1,019,755	-	1,019,755
Equipment and machinery	104,344	148,217	252,561
Construction in progress	-	42,510	42,510
Total assets	5,849,741	14,737,232	20,578,158
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Deferred pension obligation	219,569	-	219,569
Total deferred outflows	219,569	-	219,569
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	106,137	62,189	168,326
Accrued expenses	28,933	-	28,933
Accrued interest payable	-	41,958	41,958
Deposits, performance bonds and offsite fees	21,600	14,954	36,554
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year	6,789	179,307	186,096
Due in more than one year	794,951	4,196,355	4,991,306
Total liabilities	958,410	4,494,763	5,453,173
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Deferred pension inflow	54,940	-	54,940
Total deferred inflows	54,940	-	54,940
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	1,809,563	8,577,429	10,386,992
Restricted	-	-	-
Unrestricted	3,246,397	1,665,040	4,911,437
Total net position	\$ 5,055,960	\$ 10,242,469	\$ 15,298,429

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

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA
GOVERNMENT WIDE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government		
					Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Primary government							
Governmental activities							
General government	\$ 921,686	\$ 112,383	\$ 4,178	\$ -	\$ (805,125)	\$ -	\$ (805,125)
Public safety	737,267	-	30,048	-	(707,219)	-	(707,219)
Public works	416,429	-	-	-	(416,429)	-	(416,429)
Interest on long-term debt	3,419	-	-	-	(3,419)	-	(3,419)
Infrastructure depreciation	70,999	-	-	-	(70,999)	-	(70,999)
Total governmental activities	<u>2,149,800</u>	<u>112,383</u>	<u>34,226</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,003,191)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,003,191)</u>
Business-type activities							
Water & Sewer	1,355,517	1,100,294	-	-	-	(255,223)	(255,223)
Total business-type activities	<u>1,355,517</u>	<u>1,100,294</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(255,223)</u>	<u>(255,223)</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 3,505,317</u>	<u>\$ 1,212,677</u>	<u>\$ 34,226</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(2,003,191)</u>	<u>(255,223)</u>	<u>(2,258,414)</u>
		General revenues					
		Property taxes			580,398	-	580,398
		Sales taxes			48,138	-	48,138
		Business and occupational taxes			380,837	-	380,837
		Motor vehicle taxes			12,527	-	12,527
		Franchise taxes			305,515	-	305,515
		Consumer taxes			108,910	-	108,910
		Fines and forfeitures			26,238	-	26,238
		Meals and lodging taxes			1,496,522	-	1,496,522
		Cigarette taxes			26,233	-	26,233
		Tower rental			-	140,281	140,281
		Unrestricted investment earnings			3,252	1,500	4,752
		Donation of asset			-	-	-
		Bond premium amortization			-	12,177	12,177
		Gain on sale of assets			-	-	-
		Total general revenues and transfers			<u>2,988,570</u>	<u>153,958</u>	<u>3,142,528</u>
		Change in net position			985,379	(101,265)	884,114
		Net position - beginning			<u>4,070,581</u>	<u>10,343,734</u>	<u>14,414,315</u>
		Net position - ending			<u>\$ 5,055,960</u>	<u>\$ 10,242,469</u>	<u>\$ 15,298,429</u>

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, 2016

	<u>General Fund</u>
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,774,058
Receivables	
Property taxes	14,669
Utility taxes	8,238
Prepaid expenses	7,492
Due from other governments	72,344
Due from other funds	-
Restricted asset, cash and cash equivalents	21,600
Total assets	<u>\$ 3,898,401</u>
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	106,137
Deposits, performance bonds and offsite fees	21,600
Due to other funds	10,068
Accrued expenses	28,933
Compensated absences	87,947
Total liabilities	<u>254,685</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Unavailable revenue	<u>14,223</u>
Fund balances	
Nonspendable-prepaid expense	7,492
Committed-parking fund	212,423
Unassigned	3,409,578
Total fund balances	<u>3,629,493</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.	1,961,407
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as unavailable in the funds	14,223
Pension obligation reporting	(397,320)
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>(151,843)</u>
Net assets of governmental activities	<u>\$ 5,055,960</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, 2016

	<u>General Fund</u>
Revenues	
General property taxes	\$ 572,751
Other local taxes	2,378,682
Zoning permits, fess, and licenses	97,518
Fines and forfeitures	26,238
Revenues from the use of money and property	3,252
Municipal parking	11,282
Miscellaneous	4,297
Intergovernmental	33,511
Total revenues	<u>3,127,531</u>
Expenditures	
General government	936,566
Public safety	750,112
Public works	415,610
Total expenditures	<u>2,102,288</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>1,025,243</u>
Other Financing Sources	
Sale of government property	<u>-</u>
Total other financing sources	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances	1,025,243
Fund balance - beginning	<u>2,604,250</u>
Fund balance - ending	<u><u>\$ 3,629,493</u></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, 2016

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 1,025,243
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.	120,660
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.	(157,664)
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.	6,649
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.	(17,156)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	<u>7,647</u>
Change in net assets of governmental activities	<u><u>\$ 985,379</u></u>

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, 2016

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues			
General property taxes	\$ 591,000	\$ 572,751	\$ (18,249)
Other local taxes	2,084,500	2,378,682	294,182
Permits, zoning, and signs	20,000	97,518	77,518
Fines and forfeitures	30,000	26,238	(3,762)
Revenues from use of money	-	3,252	3,252
Municipal parking	9,000	11,282	2,282
Miscellaneous	10,200	4,297	(5,903)
Intergovernmental	338,930	33,511	(305,419)
Total revenues	3,083,630	3,127,531	43,901
Expenditures			
General government	1,510,086	936,566	573,520
Public safety	766,375	750,112	16,263
Public works	526,188	415,610	110,578
Total expenditures	2,802,649	2,102,288	700,361
Excess of revenues over expenditures	280,981	1,025,243	744,262
Other Financing Sources			
Sale of government property	7,000	-	(7,000)
Total other financing sources	7,000	-	(7,000)
Net change in fund balances	287,981	1,025,243	737,262
Fund balances - beginning	2,604,250	2,604,250	-
Fund balances - ending	\$ 2,892,231	\$ 3,629,493	\$ 737,262

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, 2016

	Business-Type Activities	
	Water and Sewer Current Year	Water and Sewer Prior Year (Memorandum Only)
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,741,147	\$ 1,923,790
Receivables		
Utility service	182,984	183,009
Accounts	22,134	19,017
Prepaid expenses	1,322	-
Total current assets	<u>1,947,587</u>	<u>2,125,816</u>
Noncurrent assets		
Due from other funds	<u>10,068</u>	<u>118,836</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>10,068</u>	<u>118,836</u>
Capital assets		
Land	954,886	954,886
Water system	9,453,489	8,780,943
Sanitary sewer system	7,170,777	7,170,777
Equipment	340,359	307,213
Construction in progress	42,510	294,796
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(5,182,444)</u>	<u>(4,733,538)</u>
Total capital assets	<u>12,779,577</u>	<u>12,775,077</u>
Total assets	<u>14,737,232</u>	<u>15,019,729</u>
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	62,189	51,854
Deposits, performance bonds and offsite fees	14,954	13,836
Accrued interest payable	41,958	43,612
Due to other funds	-	13,589
Current maturities of long-term debt	<u>179,307</u>	<u>177,442</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>298,408</u>	<u>300,333</u>
Noncurrent liabilities		
Long-term debt	<u>4,196,355</u>	<u>4,375,662</u>
Total liabilities	<u>4,494,763</u>	<u>4,675,995</u>
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	8,577,429	8,291,307
Unrestricted	1,665,040	2,052,427
Total net position	<u>\$ 10,242,469</u>	<u>\$ 10,343,734</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, 2016

	Business-Type Activities	
	Water and Sewer Current Year	Water and Sewer Prior Year (Memorandum Only)
Operating revenues:		
Water charges	\$ 559,720	\$ 560,260
Sewer charges	534,237	487,620
Connection fees	-	-
Other fees, reimbursements and recoveries	6,337	35,335
Total operating revenues	1,100,294	1,083,215
Operating expenses:		
Personal services	12,557	15,000
Administrative	75,185	55,976
Depreciation	448,906	428,408
Contracted services	288,437	223,147
Supplies	133,817	108,492
Repairs and maintenance	93,190	66,101
Insurance	4,945	4,638
Utilities	76,350	71,899
Tests	28,002	28,345
Sludge removal	37,008	68,923
Other	6,998	5,103
Total operating expenses	1,205,395	1,076,032
Operating income (loss)	(105,101)	7,183
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):		
Tower rental	140,281	133,534
Interest income	1,500	2,144
Interest expense	(150,122)	(142,595)
Bond premium amortization	12,177	12,177
Bond issuance costs	-	(50,132)
Total nonoperating revenue (expenses)	3,836	(44,872)
Income (loss) before contributions and transfers	(101,265)	(37,689)
Transfers and capital contributions		
Availability Fees	-	-
Total transfers and capital contributions	-	-
Change in net position	(101,265)	(37,689)
Total net position - beginning of year	10,343,734	10,381,423
Total net position - end of year	\$ 10,242,469	\$ 10,343,734

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, 2016

	Water and Sewer
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 1,078,040
Payments to suppliers	(714,639)
Payments to employees	(12,557)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>350,844</u>
Cash Flows from Nonoperating Financing Activities	
Interfund transfers	95,179
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	<u>95,179</u>
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities	
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(453,406)
Principal paid on capital debt	(165,265)
Interest paid on capital debt	(151,776)
Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities	<u>(770,447)</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	
Tower rental	140,281
Interest and dividends received	1,500
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>141,781</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(182,643)
Cash and cash equivalents July 1, 2015	<u>1,923,790</u>
Cash and cash equivalents June 30, 2016	<u>\$ 1,741,147</u>
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:	
Operating income	\$ (105,101)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities	
Depreciation expense	448,906
(Increase) decrease in assets:	
Accounts receivable	(3,092)
Prepaid expenses	(1,322)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:	
Customer deposits	1,118
Accounts payable	10,335
Total adjustments	<u>455,945</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 350,844</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, 2016

	Non- Expendable Health Center
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 198,305
Prepaid expenses	421
Fixed assets (net of accumulated depreciation of \$388,407)	178,119
Total assets	<u>\$ 376,845</u>
Liabilities	
Accounts payable and other	<u>\$ 6,657</u>
Net Position	
Invested in capital assets	178,119
Restricted	192,069
Total net position	<u>370,188</u>
Total liabilities and net position	<u>\$ 376,845</u>

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, 2016

	Non- Expendable Health Center
Additions	
Rental income and deposits	\$ 70,264
Interest	171
Total additions	<u>70,435</u>
Deductions	
Administrative	2,293
Insurance	1,445
Depreciation	4,831
Repairs and maintenance	25,178
Utilities	17,449
Donations	29,000
Total deductions	<u>80,196</u>
Change in net position	(9,761)
Net position - beginning	<u>379,949</u>
Net position - ending	<u>\$ 370,188</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 reports deferred outflows of resources for the deferred pension obligation in the governmental activities in the government wide financial statement of net position. A deferred charge pension obligation results from advanced payments on the funding prior to the actuarial report establishing the funding requirement.

**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 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 revenue 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 governmental 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.

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 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 expensed as incurred.

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.

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

12. PENSIONS

The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Political Subdivision Retirement Plan is a multi-employer, agent plan. 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 Political Subdivision's Retirement Plan and the additions to/deductions from the Political Subdivision'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. 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, 2016, 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, 2015, the carrying amount of the Town's deposits with banks and savings institutions was \$5,734,836 and the bank balance was \$5,977,226.

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.

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

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, 2016, the government did not hold any investment securities.

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	\$ 14,669	\$ -	\$ 14,669
Utility taxes	8,238	-	8,238
Utility service	-	182,984	182,984
Other accounts	-	22,134	22,134
Net total receivables	<u>\$ 22,907</u>	<u>\$ 205,118</u>	<u>\$ 228,025</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 \$14,223 representing delinquent property taxes in the general fund.

C. DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS

At June 30, 2016 amounts due from other governments were as follows:

Description/Payer	General
Commonwealth of Virginia – Various enhancement grants	\$ 64,888
Commonwealth of Virginia – Loudoun County Sales Tax	7,456
	<u>\$ 72,344</u>

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

D. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2016 was as follows:

Primary Government

	7/01/2015 Balance	Increases	Decreases	6/30/2016 Balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 704,428	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 704,428
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>704,428</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>704,428</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	199,635	2,973	-	202,608
Machinery and equipment	586,220	68,004	-	654,224
Infrastructure	1,827,679	49,685	-	1,877,364
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>2,613,534</u>	<u>120,662</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,734,196</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	(64,560)	(5,168)	-	(69,728)
Machinery and equipment	(518,068)	(31,812)	-	(549,880)
Infrastructure	(736,925)	(120,684)	-	(857,609)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,319,553)</u>	<u>(157,664)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,477,217)</u>
Net capital assets being depreciated	<u>1,293,981</u>	<u>(37,002)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,256,979</u>
Governmental capital assets	<u>\$ 1,998,409</u>	<u>\$ (37,002)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,961,407</u>

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

D. CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

	7/01/2015 Balance	Increases	Decreases	6/30/2016 Balance
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 954,886	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 954,886
Construction in progress	294,796	30,810	(283,096)	42,510
Total capital assets not being depreciated	1,249,682	30,810	(283,096)	997,396
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Water system - lines	8,780,943	672,546	-	9,453,489
Sanitary sewer system	7,170,777	-	-	7,170,777
Equipment	307,213	33,146	-	340,359
Total capital assets being depreciated	16,258,933	705,692	-	16,964,625
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Water system	(2,440,826)	(270,479)	-	(2,711,305)
Sanitary sewer system	(2,117,895)	(161,102)	-	(2,278,997)
Equipment	(174,817)	(17,325)	-	(192,142)
Total accumulated depreciation	(4,733,538)	(448,906)	-	(5,182,444)
Net capital assets being depreciated	11,525,395	256,786	-	11,782,181
Business-type activities capital assets	\$12,775,077	\$ 287,596	\$ (283,096)	\$12,779,577
<hr/>				
	7/01/2015 Balance	Increases	Decreases	6/30/2016 Balance
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	(376,287)	(3,542)	-	(379,829)
Equipment	(7,289)	(1,289)	-	(8,578)
Total accumulated depreciation	(383,576)	(4,831)	-	(388,407)
Net capital assets being depreciated	111,526	(4,831)	-	106,695
Fiduciary activities capital assets	\$ 182,950	\$ (4,831)	\$ -	\$ 178,119

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	\$ 14,826
Public safety	17,197
Public works	4,957
Infrastructure	120,684
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	<u>\$ 157,664</u>
Business-type activities:	
Water and sewer	<u>\$ 448,906</u>
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	<u>\$ 448,906</u>
Fiduciary activities:	
Health Center	<u>\$ 4,831</u>
Total depreciation expense - fiduciary activities	<u>\$ 4,831</u>

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, 2016 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.	1,780,000
\$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.	1,116,990
\$1,500,000 general obligation public improvement bond, series 2014, dated October 30, 2014, interest at 2.70%, interest payable semi-annual, principal due annually starting October 1, 2015 in amounts \$43,000 to \$81,000, due October 1, 2039.	1,457,000
Total General Obligation Debt	<u>\$ 4,353,990</u>

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
2017	\$ 173,919	\$ 149,022
2018	162,518	142,771
2019	169,231	136,280
2020	175,959	129,580
2021	183,645	122,434
2022-2026	921,113	502,145
2027-2031	1,127,258	294,764
2032-2036	1,128,347	103,799
2027-2040	312,000	17,130
	<u>\$ 4,353,990</u>	<u>\$ 1,597,925</u>

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2016 was as follows:

	7/1/2015			6/30/2016	
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Retirements	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
General obligation debt	\$ 158,492	\$ -	\$ (6,649)	\$ 151,843	\$ 6,789
Compensated absences	78,985	8,963	-	87,948	-
Unfunded pension liability	403,294	158,655	-	561,949	-
Governmental activity					
Long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 640,771</u>	<u>\$ 167,618</u>	<u>\$ (6,649)</u>	<u>\$ 801,740</u>	<u>\$ 6,789</u>

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

E. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

	7/1/2015		6/30/2016		
	Beginning			Ending	Due Within
	Balance	Additions	Retirements	Balance	One Year
Business-type activities:					
Bonds payable:					
General obligation debt	\$ 4,367,412	\$ -	\$ (165,265)	\$ 4,202,147	\$ 167,130
Bond premium	185,692	-	(12,177)	173,515	12,177
Business-type activity					
Long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 4,553,104</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (177,442)</u>	<u>\$ 4,375,662</u>	<u>\$ 179,307</u>

Total 2016 interest debt service and fees paid on long-term debt was \$155,044.

The total legal debt margin mandated by the Commonwealth of Virginia is 30,905,083 which is computed based on 10% of the assessed value of real estate subject to taxation.

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 2016, the Town paid premiums of approximately \$15,147 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 2016, the Town paid contributions of approximately \$20,842 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 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:

PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN
<p>About Plan 1 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</p>	<p>About Plan 2 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 July 1, 2010, or their membership date is before July 1, 2010, and they were not vested as of January 1, 2013.</p>	<p>About the Hybrid Retirement Plan The Hybrid Retirement Plan combines 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”)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The defined benefit is based on a member’s age, creditable service and average final compensation at retirement using a formula. • The benefit from the defined contribution component of the plan depends on the member and employer contributions made to the plan and the investment performance of those contributions. • In addition to the monthly benefit payment payable from the defined benefit plan at retirement, a member may start receiving distributions from the balance in the defined contribution account, reflecting the contributions, investment gains or losses, and any required fees

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<p>Eligible Members Employees are in Plan 1 if their membership date is before July 1, 2010, and they were vested as of January 1, 2013.</p> <p>Hybrid Opt-in Election VRS non-hazardous duty covered Plan 1 members were allowed to make an irrevocable decision to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan during a special election window held January 1 through April 30, 2014. The Hybrid Retirement Plan’s effective date for eligible Plan 1 members who opted in was July 1, 2014. If eligible deferred members returned to work during the election window, they were also eligible to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan. Members who were eligible for an optional retirement plan (ORP) and had prior service under Plan 1 were not eligible to elect the Hybrid Retirement Plan and remain as Plan 1 or ORP.</p>	<p>Eligible Members Employees are in Plan 2 if their membership date is on or after July 1, 2010, or their membership date is before July 1, 2010, and they were not vested as of January 1, 2013</p> <p>Hybrid Opt-in Election Eligible Plan 2 members were allowed to make an irrevocable decision to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan during a special election window held January 1 through April 30, 2014. The Hybrid Retirement Plan’s effective date for eligible Plan 2 members who opted in was July 1, 2014. If eligible deferred members returned to work during the election window, they were also eligible to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan. Members who were eligible for an optional retirement plan (ORP) and have prior service under Plan 2 were not eligible to elect the Hybrid Retirement Plan and remain as Plan 2 or ORP.</p>	<p>Eligible Members Employees are in the Hybrid Retirement Plan if their membership date is on or after January 1, 2014. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Political subdivision employees* • Members in Plan 1 or Plan 2 who elected to opt into the plan during the election window held January 1-April 30, 2014; the plan’s effective date for opt-in members was July 1, 2014. <p>*Non-Eligible Members Some employees are not eligible to participate in the Hybrid Retirement Plan. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political subdivision employees who are covered by enhanced benefits for hazardous duty employees <p>Those employees eligible for an optional retirement plan (ORP) must elect the ORP plan or the Hybrid Retirement Plan. If these members have prior service under Plan 1 or Plan 2, they are not eligible to elect the Hybrid Retirement Plan and must select Plan 1 or Plan 2 (as applicable) or ORP.</p>
<p>Retirement Contributions Employees contribute 5% of their compensation each month to their member contribution account through a pre-tax salary reduction. Some political subdivisions elected to phase in the required 5% member contribution but all employees will be paying the full 5% by July 1, 2016. Member contributions are tax-deferred until they are withdrawn as part of a retirement benefit or as a refund. The employer makes a separate actuarially determined contribution to VRS for all covered employees. VRS invests both member and employer</p>	<p>Retirement Contributions Employees contribute 5% of their compensation each month to their member contribution account through a pre-tax salary reduction. Some political subdivisions elected to phase in the required 5% member contribution but all employees will be paying the full 5% by July 1, 2016.</p>	<p>Retirement Contributions A member’s retirement benefit is funded through mandatory and voluntary contributions made by the member and the employer to both the defined benefit and the defined contribution components of the plan. Mandatory contributions are based on a percentage of the employee’s creditable compensation and are required from both the member and the employer. Additionally, members may choose to make voluntary contributions to the</p>

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<p>contributions to provide funding for the future benefit payment.</p>		<p>defined contribution component of the plan, and the employer is required to match those voluntary contributions according to specified percentages.</p>
<p>Creditable Service Creditable service includes active service. Members earn creditable service for each month they are employed in a covered position. It also may include credit for prior service the member has purchased or additional creditable service the member was granted. A member's total creditable service is one of the factors used to determine their eligibility for retirement and to calculate their retirement benefit. It also may count toward eligibility for the health insurance credit in retirement, if the employer offers the health insurance credit.</p>	<p>Creditable Service Same as Plan 1.</p>	<p>Creditable Service <u>Defined Benefit Component:</u> Under the defined benefit component of the plan, creditable service includes active service. Members earn creditable service for each month they are employed in a covered position. It also may include credit for prior service the member has purchased or additional creditable service the member was granted. A member's total creditable service is one of the factors used to determine their eligibility for retirement and to calculate their retirement benefit. It also may count toward eligibility for the health insurance credit in retirement, if the employer offers the health insurance credit.</p> <p><u>Defined Contributions Component:</u> Under the defined contribution component, creditable service is used to determine vesting for the employer contribution portion of the plan</p>
<p>Vesting Vesting is the minimum length of service a member needs to qualify for a future retirement benefit. Members become vested when they have at least five years (60 months) of creditable service. Vesting means members are eligible to qualify for retirement if they meet the age and service requirements for their plan. Members also must be vested to receive a full refund of their</p>	<p>Vesting Same as Plan 1.</p>	<p>Vesting <u>Defined Benefit Component:</u> Defined benefit vesting is the minimum length of service a member needs to qualify for a future retirement benefit. Members are vested under the defined benefit component of the Hybrid Retirement Plan when they reach five years (60 months) of creditable service</p>

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<p>member contribution account balance if they leave employment and request a refund. Members are always 100% vested in the contributions that they make.</p>		<p>Plan 1 or Plan 2 members with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service who opted into the Hybrid Retirement Plan remain vested in the defined benefit component.</p> <p><u>Defined Contributions Component:</u> Defined contribution vesting refers to the minimum length of service a member needs to be eligible to withdraw the employer contributions from the defined contribution component of the plan. Members are always 100% vested in the contributions that they make. Upon retirement or leaving covered employment, a member is eligible to withdraw a percentage of employer contributions to the defined contribution component of the plan, based on service.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After two years, a member is 50% vested and may withdraw 50% of employer contributions. • After three years, a member is 75% vested and may withdraw 75% of employer contributions. • After four or more years, a member is 100% vested and may withdraw 100% of employer contributions. <p>Distribution is not required b by law until age 70½</p>
<p>Calculating the Benefit The Basic Benefit is calculated based on a formula using the member’s average final compensation, a retirement multiplier and total service credit at retirement. It is one of the benefit payout options available to a member at retirement. An early retirement reduction factor</p>	<p>Calculating the Benefit See definition under Plan 1</p>	<p>Calculating the Benefit <u>Defined Benefit Component:</u> See definition under Plan 1</p> <p><u>Defined Contribution Component:</u> The benefit is based on contributions made by the member and any matching</p>

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<p>is applied to the Basic Benefit if the member retires with a reduced retirement benefit or selects a benefit payout option other than the Basic Benefit.</p>		<p>contributions made by the employer, plus net investment earnings on those contributions.</p>
<p>Average Final Compensation A member's average final compensation is the average of the 36 consecutive months of highest compensation as a covered employee.</p>	<p>Average Final Compensation A member's average final compensation is the average of their 60 consecutive months of highest compensation as a covered employee.</p>	<p>Average Final Compensation Same as Plan 2. It is used in the retirement formula for the defined benefit component of the plan.</p>
<p>Service Retirement Multiplier VRS: The retirement multiplier is a factor used in the formula to determine a final retirement benefit. The retirement multiplier for non-hazardous duty members is 1.70%.</p> <p>Sheriffs and regional jail superintendents: The retirement multiplier for sheriffs and regional jail superintendents is 1.85%.</p> <p>Political subdivision hazardous duty employees: The retirement multiplier of eligible politicalsubdivision hazardous duty employees other than sheriffs and regional jail superintendents is 1.70% or 1.85% as elected by the employer.</p>	<p>Service Retirement Multiplier VRS: Same as Plan 1 for service earned, purchased or granted prior to January 1, 2013. For nonhazardous duty members the retirement multiplier is 1.65% for creditable service earned, purchased or granted on or after January 1, 2013.</p> <p>Sheriffs and regional jail superintendents: Same as Plan 1.</p> <p>Political subdivision hazardous duty employees: Same as Plan 1</p>	<p>Service Retirement Multiplier Defined Benefit Component: VRS: The retirement multiplier for the defined benefit component is 1.00%. For members who opted into the Hybrid Retirement Plan from Plan 1 or Plan 2, the applicable multipliers for those plans will be used to calculate the retirement benefit for service credited in those plans.</p> <p>Sheriffs and regional jail superintendents: Not applicable.</p> <p>Political subdivision hazardous duty employees: Not applicable.</p> <p>Defined Contribution Component: Not applicable.</p>
<p>Normal Retirement Age VRS: Age 65.</p> <p>Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees: Age 60</p>	<p>Normal Retirement Age VRS: Normal Social Security retirement age.</p> <p>Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees: Same as Plan 1.</p>	<p>Normal Retirement Age Defined Benefit Component: VRS: Same as Plan 2.</p> <p>Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees: Not applicable.</p> <p>Defined Contribution Component: Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.</p>

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<p>Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility VRS: Age 65 with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service or at age 50 with at least 30 years of creditable service.</p> <p>Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees: Age 60 with at least five years of creditable service or age 50 with at least 25 years of creditable service</p>	<p>Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility VRS: Normal Social Security retirement age with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service or when their age and service equal 90.</p> <p>Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees: Same as Plan 1.</p>	<p>Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility Defined Benefit Component: VRS: Normal Social Security retirement age and have at least five years (60 months) of creditable service or when their age and service equal 90.</p> <p>Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees: Not applicable.</p> <p>Defined Contribution Component: Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.</p>
<p>Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility VRS: Age 55 with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service or age 50 with at least 10 years of creditable service.</p> <p>Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees: 50 with at least five years of creditable service.</p>	<p>Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility VRS: Age 60 with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service.</p> <p>Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees: Same as Plan 1.</p>	<p>Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility Defined Benefit Component: VRS: Age Members may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 60 with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service.</p> <p>Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees: Not applicable.</p> <p>Defined Contribution Component: Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions</p>
<p>Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement The Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) matches the first 3% increase in the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) and half of any additional increase (up to 4%) up to a maximum COLA of 5%.</p> <p>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. 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</p>	<p>Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement The Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) matches the first 2% increase in the CPI-U and half of any additional increase (up to 2%), for a maximum COLA of 3%.</p> <p>Eligibility: Same as Plan 1</p>	<p>Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement Defined Benefit Component: Same as Plan 2.</p> <p>Defined Contribution Component: Not applicable.</p> <p>Eligibility: Same as Plan 1 and Plan 2.</p>

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<p>July 1 after one calendar year following the unreduced retirement eligibility date.</p> <p><u>Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates:</u> The COLA is effective July 1 following one full calendar year (January 1 to December 31) under any of the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The member is within five years of qualifying for an unreduced retirement benefit as of January 1, 2013. • The member retires on disability. • The member retires directly from short-term or long-term disability under the Virginia Sickness and Disability Program (VSDP). • The member Is involuntarily separated from employment for causes other than job performance or misconduct and is eligible to retire under the Workforce Transition Act or the Transitional Benefits Program. • The member dies in service and the member’s survivor or beneficiary is eligible for a monthly death-in-service benefit. The COLA will go into effect on July 1 following one full calendar year (January 1 to December 31) from the date the monthly benefit begins. 	<p><u>Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates:</u> Same as Plan 1</p>	<p><u>Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates:</u> Same as Plan 1 and Plan 2.</p>
<p>Disability Coverage Members who are eligible to be considered for disability retirement and retire on disability, the retirement multiplier is 1.7% on all service regardless of when it was earned, purchased or granted.</p> <p>VSDP members are subject to a one-year waiting period before becoming eligible for non-workrelated disability benefits.</p>	<p>Disability Coverage Members who are eligible to be considered for disability retirement and retire on disability, the retirement multiplier is 1.65% on all service, regardless of when it was earned, purchased or granted.</p> <p>VSDP members are subject to a one-year waiting period before becoming eligible for non-work related disability benefits.</p>	<p>Disability Coverage Employees of political subdivisions (including Plan 1 and Plan2 opt-ins) participate in the Virginia Local Disability Program (VLDP) unless their local governing body provides and employer-paid comparable program for its members.</p> <p>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-workrelated disability benefits</p>

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<p>Purchase of Prior Service Members may be eligible to purchase service from previous public employment, active duty military service, an eligible period of leave or VRS refunded service as creditable service in their plan. Prior creditable service counts toward vesting, eligibility for retirement and the health insurance credit. Only active members are eligible to purchase prior service. When buying service, members must purchase their most recent period of service first. Members also may be eligible to purchase periods of leave without pay.</p>	<p>Purchase of Prior Service Same as Plan 1</p>	<p>Purchase of Prior Service Defined Benefit Component: Same as Plan 1, with the following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hybrid Retirement Plan members are ineligible for ported service. • The cost for purchasing refunded service is the higher of 4% of creditable compensation or average final compensation. • Plan members have one year from their date of hire or return from leave to purchase all but refunded prior service at approximate normal cost./ After that on-year period, the rate for most categories of service will change to actuarial cost. <p>Defined Contribution Component: Not applicable.</p>
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Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

As of the June 30, 2013 and 2015 actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the pension plan:

	June 30	
	2013	2015
	Number	
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	11	12
Inactive Members:		
Vested inactive members	3	4
Non-vested inactive members	5	5
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	13	12
Total inactive members	21	21
Active members	11	11
Total covered employees	43	44

C. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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 town 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, 2016 was 19.77% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2013.

This rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employee during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contribution to the pension plan from the Town were \$153,565 and \$152,354 for the years ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, respectively.

Net Pension Liability

The political subdivisions net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2015. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2014, using updated actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2015.

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, 2014, 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, 2015.

Inflation	2.5 percent
Salary increases, including inflation	3.5 percent – 5.35 percent
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

C. 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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2014 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2012. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

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.

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.

Actuarial Assumptions – Public Safety Employees

The total pension liability for Public Safety employees in the Town Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2014, 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, 2015.

Inflation	2.5 percent
Salary increases, including inflation	3.5 percent – 4.75percent
Investment rate of return	7.0 percent, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation*

C. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions – Public Safety Employees (Continued)

* 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: 60% of deaths are assumed to be service related

Largest 10 – LEOS:

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table Projected with Scale AA to 2020 with males set back 2 years and females 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) – LEOS:

Pre-Retirement:

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2014 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2012. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Largest 10 – LEOS:

- Update mortality table
- Decrease in male rates of disability

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

C. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

Asset Class (Strategy)	Target Allocation	Arithmetic Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return
U.S equity	19.50%	6.46%	1.26%
Developed non U.S. equity	16.50%	6.28%	1.04%
Emerging market equity	6.00%	10.00%	0.60%
Fixed income	15.00%	0.09%	0.01%
Emerging debt	3.00%	3.51%	0.11%
Rate sensitive credit	4.50%	3.51%	0.16%
Non rate sensitive credit	4.50%	5.00%	0.23%
Convertibles	3.00%	4.81%	0.14%
Public real estate	2.25%	6.12%	0.14%
Private real estate	12.75%	7.10%	0.91%
Private equity	12.00%	10.41%	1.25%
Cash	1.00%	-1.50%	-0.02%
Total	100.00%		5.83%
		Inflation	2.50%

* 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%.

C. 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 Political Subdivision 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

	Increase(Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability
	(a)	(b)	(a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2014	\$ 2,542,473	\$ 2,139,179	\$ 403,294
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	150,555		150,555
Interest	172,849		172,849
Difference between expected and actual experience	123,902		123,902
Contributions-employer		152,583	(152,583)
Contributions-employee		38,589	(38,589)
Net investment income		98,791	(98,791)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(146,390)	(146,390)	-
Administrative expense		(1,290)	1,290
Other changes	-	(22)	22
Net changes	<u>300,916</u>	<u>142,261</u>	<u>158,655</u>
Balances at June 30, 2015	<u>\$ 2,843,389</u>	<u>\$ 2,281,440</u>	<u>\$ 561,949</u>

C. 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%	7.00%	8.00%
Town's net pension liability	<u>\$ 906,813</u>	<u>\$ 561,949</u>	<u>\$ 275,248</u>

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

For the year ended June 30, 2016, the Town recognized pension expense of \$170,950. At June 30, 2016, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 66,004	\$ -
Changes of assumptions	-	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	-	54,940
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	153,565	-
Total	<u>\$ 219,569</u>	<u>\$ 54,940</u>

\$153,565 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Town’s contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the year ended June 30, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<u>Year Ended June 30:</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2017	\$ 36,087
2018	(13,705)
2019	(21,811)
2020	10,493
2021	-

C. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios

	2015	2014
Total pension liability		
Service cost	\$ 150,555	\$ 135,162
Interest	172,849	162,267
Changes of benefit terms	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	123,902	-
Changes of assumptions	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(146,390)	(146,116)
Net change in total pension liability	300,916	151,313
Total pension liability - beginning	2,542,473	2,391,160
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$ 2,843,389	\$2,542,473
Plan fiduciary net position		
Contributions - employer	\$ 152,583	\$ 121,509
Contributions - employee	38,589	36,821
Net investment income	98,791	290,559
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(146,390)	(146,116)
Administrative expense	(1,290)	(1,542)
Other	(22)	15
Net change in total pension liability	142,261	301,246
Total pension liability - beginning	2,139,179	1,837,933
Total pension liability - ending (b)	\$ 2,281,440	\$2,139,179
Town's net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 561,949	\$ 403,294
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	80.24%	84.14%
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 776,758	\$ 771,790
Town's net pension liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	72.35%	52.25%

C. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Schedule of Employer Contributions

FYE June 30,	Contractually Required Contribution (1)	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution (2)	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (1) - (2)	Employer's Covered Employee Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Employee Payroll (2)/(4)
2016	\$ 153,565	\$ 153,565	\$ -	\$ 778,344	19.73%
2015	152,354	152,354	-	685,354	22.23%
Prior to GASB Statement No. 68 and 2015:					
2014	120,755	120,755	-	652,553	18.51%
2013	131,816	131,816	-	629,895	20.93%
2012	116,275	116,275	-	613,430	18.95%

Changes of benefit terms – There have been no actuarial material changes to the System benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation. The 2014 valuation includes Hybrid Retirement Plan members for the first time. The hybrid plan applies to most new employees hired on or after January 1, 2014 and not covered by enhanced hazardous duty benefits. Because this was a new benefit and the number of participants was relatively small, the impact on the liabilities as of the measurement date of June 30, 2015 are not material.

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

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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, 2016, the Town paid \$2,400 towards retired employees' health insurance.

F. RENTAL LEASE COMMITMENTS

Information Visitor Center: 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 and is now operating under a month to month arrangement. The Town pays an annual rent of \$5,000 and all property taxes, insurance and maintenance costs.

Police Department: The Town entered into a lease on October 23, 2015 for property on W Federal Street to house the Police Department. The lease expires on September 30, 2018. The Town pays annual rent of \$43,200.

Future minimum Police department rent lease commitment is as follows:

Year ending June 30:	Amount
2017	\$ 43,200
2018	10,800
	<u>\$ 54,000</u>

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 \$71,000.

H. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Town of Middleburg has evaluated events and transactions subsequent to June 30, 2016 through October 27, 2016, 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, 2016 that require adjustment to, or disclosure in, the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2016.

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	2016		Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Final Budget	Actual	
Sources of Revenues			
General Property Taxes			
Real estate taxes	\$ 509,000	\$ 504,408	\$ (4,592)
Personal property taxes	80,000	66,394	(13,606)
Penalties and interest	2,000	1,949	(51)
Total General Property Taxes	591,000	572,751	(18,249)
Other Local Taxes			
Sales taxes	40,000	48,138	8,138
Utility taxes	65,000	60,614	(4,386)
Meals taxes	700,000	821,984	121,984
Business licenses	300,000	380,837	80,837
Motor vehicle licenses	11,500	12,527	1,027
Bank stock taxes	250,000	305,515	55,515
Consumption tax	45,000	48,296	3,296
Cigarette tax	23,000	26,233	3,233
Occupancy tax	650,000	674,538	24,538
Total Other Local Taxes	2,084,500	2,378,682	294,182
Zoning Permits, Fees and Licenses	20,000	97,518	77,518
Fines and Forfeitures	30,000	26,238	(3,762)
Revenues from Use of Money and Property	-	3,252	3,252
Municipal Parking			
Lot receipts	-	2,529	2,529
Meter receipts	9,000	8,753	(247)
Total Municipal Parking	9,000	11,282	2,282

(Continued)

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	2016		Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Final Budget	Actual	
Miscellaneous Revenue			
Donations	200	715	515
Reimbursable Professional Fees	5,000	231	(4,769)
Miscellaneous	5,000	3,351	(1,649)
Total miscellaneous revenue	<u>10,200</u>	<u>4,297</u>	<u>(5,903)</u>
Intergovernmental			
Transportation enhancement grant	307,381	-	(307,381)
Law enforcement apportionment	20,549	20,048	(501)
State Grants	1,000	3,463	2,463
Fire program	10,000	10,000	-
Total Intergovernmental	<u>338,930</u>	<u>33,511</u>	<u>(305,419)</u>
Total General Fund Revenues	<u>3,083,630</u>	<u>3,127,531</u>	<u>43,901</u>
Other Financing Sources			
Sale of government property	7,000	-	(7,000)
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>7,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,000)</u>
Total General Fund Revenues and Other Financing	<u>\$ 3,090,630</u>	<u>\$ 3,127,531</u>	<u>\$ 36,901</u>

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	2016		Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Final Budget	Actual	
General Government			
Administration salaries			
Town administrator	\$ 83,715	\$ 89,955	\$ (6,240)
Clerk	53,503	54,003	(500)
Treasurer	69,332	50,582	18,750
Other wages	-	18,202	(18,202)
Mayor's/Council compensation	24,800	24,969	(169)
Payroll taxes and employee benefits	102,298	88,775	13,523
Subtotal	<u>333,648</u>	<u>326,486</u>	<u>7,162</u>
Administrative services			
Legal fees	25,000	26,464	(1,464)
Engineering/consulting fees	106,000	2,709	103,291
Advertising	3,500	6,016	(2,516)
Accounting & Audit	12,500	10,980	1,520
Election	2,500	1,827	673
Professional development	1,500	355	1,145
Memberships/publications	2,500	2,075	425
Fire and Rescue	17,000	-	17,000
Insurance	2,942	4,271	(1,329)
Contingency	135,388	6,836	128,552
Stewardship fee repayment	8,000	-	8,000
Other	1,200	1,124	76
Subtotal	<u>318,030</u>	<u>62,657</u>	<u>255,373</u>
Administrative supplies			
Office supplies	8,000	5,818	2,182
Printing	4,000	1,859	2,141
Postage	3,500	3,660	(160)
Office equipment purchase	45,000	25,276	19,724
Office equipment maintenance	39,000	34,718	4,282
Office equipment rental	9,000	7,953	1,047
Town committee support	3,200	291	2,909
Capital Improvements	100,000	2,973	99,654
Other	1,000	346	654
Subtotal	<u>212,700</u>	<u>82,894</u>	<u>132,433</u>
Other			
Principal and interest debt service	<u>7,800</u>	<u>10,068</u>	<u>(2,268)</u>
Subtotal	<u>7,800</u>	<u>10,068</u>	<u>(2,268)</u>

(Continued)

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	2016		Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Final Budget	Actual	
Town office			
Electricity	5,000	2,886	2,114
Fuel	1,200	437	763
Building repairs	35,000	30,128	4,872
Grounds and equipment repairs	2,000	1,652	348
Supplies	900	1,257	(357)
Telephone/internet	6,000	6,467	(467)
Insurance	1,100	1,090	10
Water/sewer fees	2,000	582	1,418
Other	500	-	500
Subtotal	<u>53,700</u>	<u>44,499</u>	<u>9,201</u>
Planning and zoning			
Zoning administrator's salary and fees	68,959	69,209	(250)
Payroll taxes and employee benefits	28,100	27,490	610
Legal fees	18,000	5,665	12,335
Engineering/consulting fees	108,500	49,049	59,451
Advertising	4,500	983	3,517
Supplies and publications	1,390	644	746
Professional development	2,000	1,835	165
Other	200	26	174
Subtotal	<u>231,649</u>	<u>154,901</u>	<u>76,748</u>
Economic Development			
Economic development administrator	61,048	70,925	(9,877)
Payroll taxes and employee benefits	25,411	26,015	(604)
Bluemont concert series	7,500	7,500	-
Meeting expenses	1,100	-	1,100
Marketing contract	10,000	9,064	936
Program Development & Marketing	60,000	28,040	31,960
LCVA marketing	30,000	30,000	-
Professional development	500	15	485
Farmers market	4,500	2,964	1,536
Arts council support	6,000	2,553	3,447
JTHG support	2,000	-	2,000
Christmas in Middleburg	17,000	11,540	5,460
Special event support	62,500	35,000	27,500
Dues & association membership	13,200	1,280	11,920
Printing	5,000	3,411	1,589
Real estate tax - Pink Box	2,400	3,234	(834)
Rent	5,100	5,002	98
Supplies and repairs	15,900	15,518	382
Utilities	2,900	2,054	846
Telephone	400	846	(446)
Other	20,100	100	20,000
Subtotal	<u>352,559</u>	<u>255,061</u>	<u>97,498</u>
Total General Government	<u>1,510,086</u>	<u>936,566</u>	<u>576,147</u>

(Continued)

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	2016		Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Final Budget	Actual	
Public Safety			
Police Department			
Police salary	411,250	410,747	503
Overtime	12,150	5,465	6,685
Payroll taxes and employee benefits	100,697	101,529	(832)
Workers' compensation	9,485	11,150	(1,665)
Vehicle fuel	19,000	12,752	6,248
Vehicle maintenance	6,500	4,996	1,504
Telephone	7,000	7,780	(780)
Legal fees	1,000	962	38
Advertising	500	-	500
Training	2,500	1,721	779
Uniforms	4,000	3,486	514
Supplies	16,500	16,003	497
Insurance (Auto/Liability)	5,055	3,491	1,564
Police Professional Insurance	3,300	4,512	(1,212)
Virginia supplemental retirement and life insurance	79,338	79,170	168
Subscriptions and publications	200	157	43
Office cleaning	4,000	2,375	1,625
Office rental	34,000	33,709	291
Equipment rental	500	-	500
Equipment maintenance/service contract	7,500	7,402	98
Capital Outlay	34,400	35,469	(1,069)
Special Events	5,000	3,508	1,492
Other	2,500	3,728	(1,228)
Total Public Safety	<u>766,375</u>	<u>750,112</u>	<u>16,263</u>

(Continued)

TOWN OF MIDDLEBURG, VIRGINIA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	2016		Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Final Budget	Actual	
Public Works			
Street maintenance			
Superintendent	54,987	65,514	(10,527)
Street assistant	20,000	4,165	15,835
Overtime	12,000	3,032	8,968
Payroll taxes and employee benefits	35,443	36,057	(614)
Workers' compensation	482	374	108
Refuse disposal	78,000	70,329	7,671
Vehicle fuel	3,000	1,662	1,338
Vehicle maintenance	1,000	112	888
Telephone	1,000	1,314	(314)
Electricity	19,000	18,957	43
Maintenance and repairs	8,000	9,222	(1,222)
Supplies	6,000	2,837	3,163
Equipment	1,000	575	425
Street cleaning	17,000	9,750	7,250
Landscape maintenance	30,000	37,695	(7,695)
Uniforms	600	636	(36)
Snow removal	68,000	66,091	1,909
Parking meter purchase/repair	3,000	620	2,380
Liberty Street maintenance	11,000	10,903	97
Municipal parking lot rental	5,000	5,000	-
Insurance	3,976	3,966	10
Water/sewer fees	1,200	1,276	(76)
Other	1,000	64	936
Capital outlay, improvements & contingency	145,500	65,459	80,041
Total Public Works	<u>526,188</u>	<u>415,610</u>	<u>110,578</u>
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 2,802,649</u>	<u>\$ 2,102,288</u>	<u>\$ 702,988</u>

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