

CITY OF POQUOSON VIRGINIA

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR JULY 1, 2014-JUNE 30, 2015

***Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report***

City of Poquoson, Virginia

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

Prepared by:

The Department of Finance

Theresa S. Owens, CPA, Director of Finance

City of Poquoson
Government Officials

City Council

W. Eugene Hunt, Jr., Mayor
Carey L. Freeman, Vice Mayor
Henry W. Ayer III
Traci-Dale Crawford
Herbert R. Green, Jr.
Charles M. Southall, III
Raymond E. Vernal

City Officials

J. Randall Wheeler, City Manager
Theresa S. Owens, CPA, Director of Finance
Steven D. Clarke, Treasurer
Graham P. Wilson, Commissioner of the Revenue
D. Wayne Moore, City Attorney
Judy F. Wiggins, City Clerk

School Board

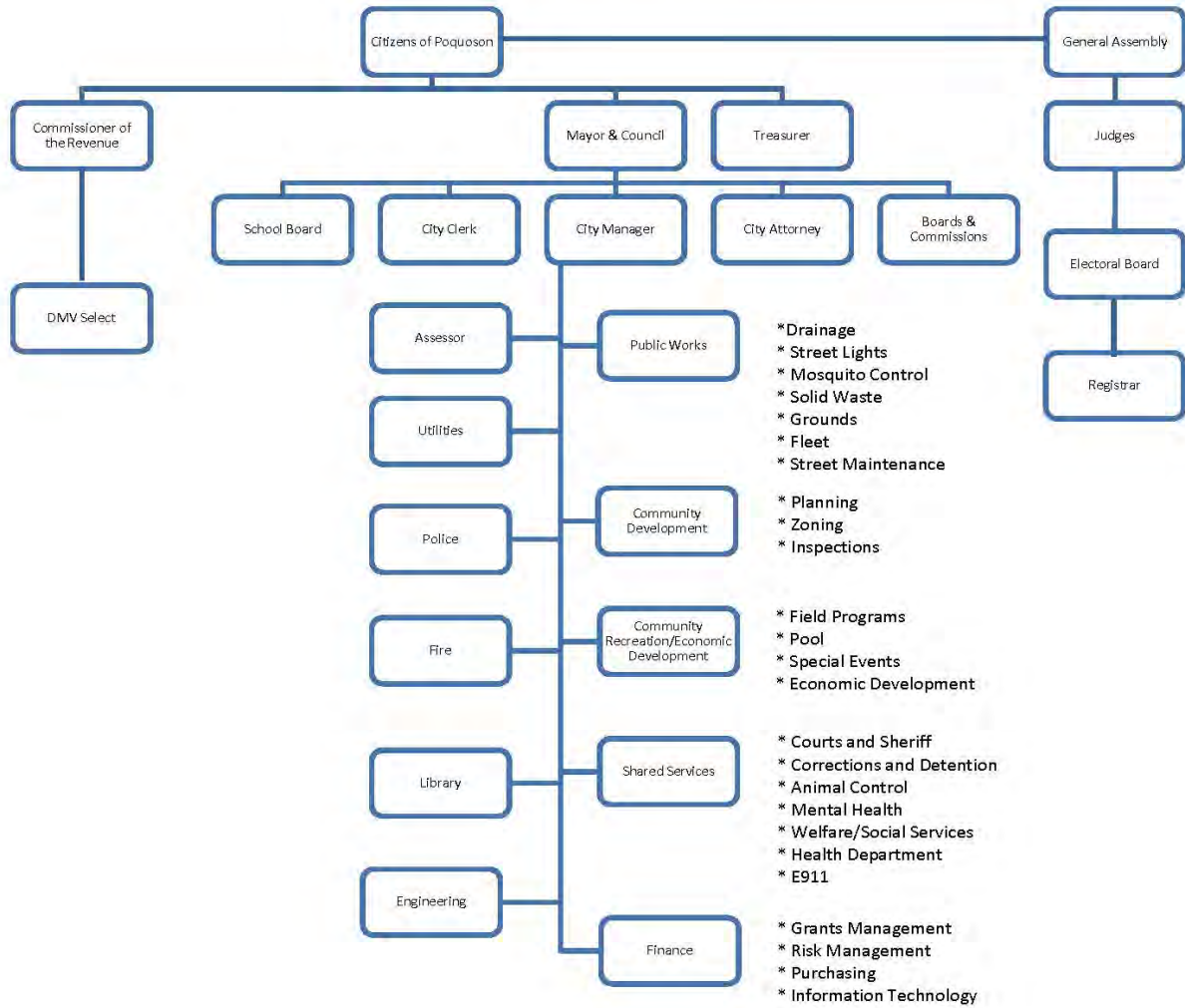
Garry W. Carter, Chair
Steven S. Kast, Vice Chair
David A. Hux
Allan Melton
Gail Whittaker
Anne L. Rollins
Robin C. Sydnor

School Officials

Jennifer Parrish, Ed.D., Superintendent
Amy Colley, Ed.D, Assistant Superintendent for Instruction and Support Services
Bill Bowen, Executive Director of Business and Finance
Steven Pappas, Executive Director of Operations

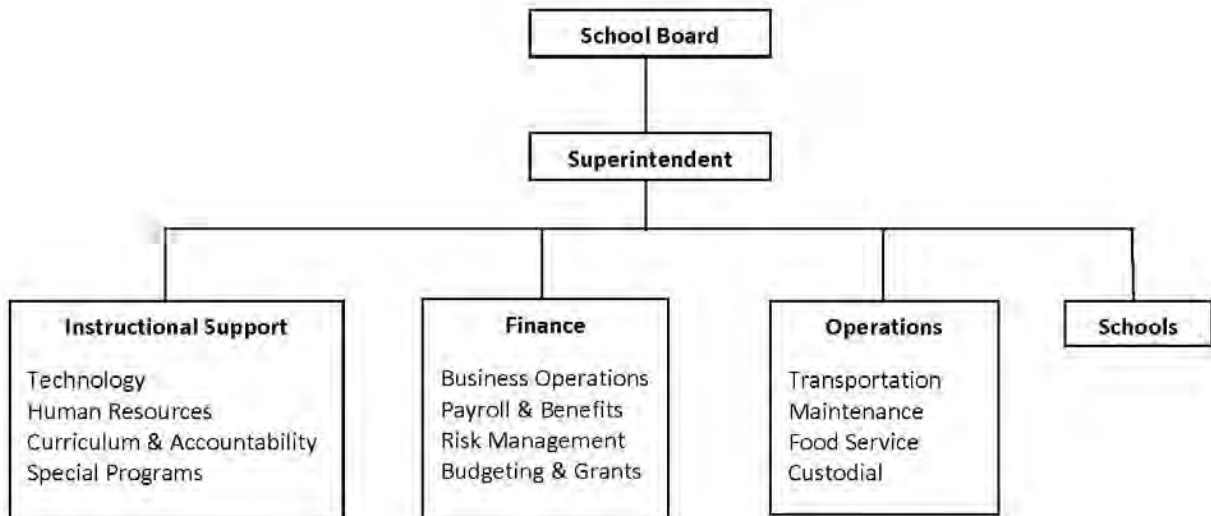
CITY OF POQUOSON, VIRGINIA

CITY GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION CHART



Poquoson City Public Schools

A Component Unit of the City of Poquoson



Note: City Council appoints School Board Members



Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting**

Presented to

**City of Poquoson
Virginia**

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2014

Executive Director/CEO

**City of Poquoson
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015**

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CITY OF POQUOSON

500 City Hall Avenue, Poquoson, Virginia 23662-1996
(757)868-3000 Fax (757)868-3101

City Manager's Office

November 30, 2015

To the Honorable Mayor Hunt, Members of City Council, and the Citizens of the City of Poquoson:

We are pleased to submit to you the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the City of Poquoson (City) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. An audited annual financial report is required in accordance with Article V, Section 11 of the Poquoson City Charter and is presented in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and audited in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia by a firm of licensed certified public accountants.

Management assumes full responsibility for the reliability of the information contained in this report, based upon a comprehensive framework of internal controls that has been established for this purpose. Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, the City of Poquoson's comprehensive framework of internal controls has been designed to provide reasonable rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

Cherry Bekaert LLP, Certified Public Accountants, have issued an unmodified opinion on the City's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2015. The unmodified report of Cherry Bekaert LLP, the highest possible result of the audit process, is located at the front of the financial section of this report.

The independent audit of the financial statements of the City of Poquoson was part of a broader, federally mandated "Single Audit" designed to meet the special needs of federal grantor agencies and a state compliance audit. The standards governing Single Audit engagements require the independent auditor to report not only on the fair presentation of the financial statements, but also on the City's internal controls and compliance with legal requirements, with special emphasis on internal controls and legal requirements involving the administration of federal awards.

GAAP requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The City of Poquoson's MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditors.

Profile of the City of Poquoson

The City of Poquoson, which had been a part of York County for many years, became a town in 1952 and an independent city in 1975 upon referendum of the citizens. Certain municipal functions continue to be shared with York County to include the Courts, Social Services, Sheriff's Department and E-911 Center.

The City is organized under the Council-Manager form of government. The Poquoson City Council is comprised of seven members who are elected by voters on a non-partisan basis and serve four year staggered terms. The City is divided into three precincts, with each precinct entitled to two representatives. The City Mayor is elected at large. Persons elected to City Council take office on the first day of January following the election.

The City Council is the policy determining body of the City. Its responsibilities include: adoption of the City budget; creation, combination or elimination of City departments; approval of all tax levies; approval of amendments, supplements or repeals to ordinances and the City Code; and appointment of the City Manager, City Clerk, City Attorney and various local boards, commissions and committees. The Manager serves at the pleasure of Council, carries out its policies, directs business procedures and has the power of appointment and removal of all heads of departments (except Constitutional Officers) as well as all other employees of the City.

Virginia State statutes put Virginia schools under the dual control of the State Education Board and a local school board. The State Education Board provides operational procedures, standards of education and state school and formulas for partial funding. The City must provide all capital improvement funds, pay debt on school projects and provide any additional operating funds required, but not provided by the State Education Board. The City Council's authority is limited to appointing local school board members and appropriating funds by state established categories. Local school boards do not have taxing or bond issuance authority.

The City of Poquoson provides a full range of services, including police and fire protection; the maintenance of highways, streets, and other infrastructure; and recreational activities, library services, community development activities, and cultural events. The City also owns and maintains sewage facilities; picks up trash, recycling, landscaping and bulky items; owns and operates a City pool; and manages various paid recreational activities. In addition to general governing activities, the governing body has significant financial influence over the Schools and the Economic Development Authority (EDA), both of which are reported separately within the City of Poquoson's financial statements. Additional information on these two legally separate entities can be found in Note 1 in the notes to basic financial statements starting on page 28.

The annual budget serves as the foundation for the City of Poquoson's financial planning and control. All agencies and departments of the City of Poquoson are required to submit requests for appropriation to the City Manager in January. The City Manager uses these requests as the starting point for developing a proposed budget. The City Manager presents a proposed budget to City Council for review in April. The Council is required to hold public hearings on the proposed budget and must adopt a final budget no later than May 31. The appropriated budget is prepared by fund and department. The City

Manager may make transfers of appropriations within a fund. Transfers of appropriations between funds and additional appropriations require approval of City Council. The City also maintains an encumbrance accounting system as one method of maintaining budgetary control. Encumbrances are included as budgetary expenditures and therefore do not lapse after year-end. The budget-to-actual comparison for the General Fund starts on page 70 of the report.

Local Economy

The City is located in the southeastern part of the state in the Hampton Roads area in the Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News Metropolitan Statistical Area. The region is the 37th largest metropolitan statistical area in the country. The City of Poquoson is a suburban community in the Hampton Roads area and residents often work in neighboring cities and typically have the region's highest median income. The City of Poquoson occupies a land area of 14.7 square miles, and according to The Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, serves an estimated population of 12,212.

The City has begun to recover from the recession although slower than in past recoveries. The City has seen a slight increase in sales and business licenses taxes. Personal property taxes have been increasing each year but it's still not the level seen prior to the recession. The assessed values for real estate has remained essentially flat. That is a positive change from the last two reassessments in 2012 and 2014. In each of those, property values decreased significantly.

City staff monitors the real estate assessment to sales ratio each month by closely tracking sales activity. The ratio is important in analyzing sales trends in neighborhoods, and is vital to the City Assessor's job of assessing properties at market value each reassessment year. As of September 2015, the City's assessment to sales ratio of residential sales since July 1, 2015, is 99%, indicating, *on average*, a slight increase in the market.

The City has direct access to leading employment sites including NASA's Langley Research Center, Langley Air Force Base and Newport News Shipbuilding. Local unemployment for the City remains below the state and national averages. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the City's unemployment rate has decreased from a high of 6.2% in 2010 to a current rate of 4.4% compared to the current national average of 5.5% and the state average of 5%.

In May 2014, Standard & Poor's (S&P) raised its long-term rating on the City's outstanding general obligation bonds to AAA, the highest bond rating available. Some of the rationale cited by S&P included the City's strong budgetary flexibility, strong liquidity and strong financial practices that are well embedded and likely sustainable. Moody's Investors Service continued to rate the City's general obligation bonds Aa3.

Moody's issues ratings ranging from Aaa to C to designate the relative investment qualities of bonds. The "Aa" rating is the second of nine such ratings and Moody's describes it as "obligation rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk". Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating category from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates the issuer ranks in the high end of its generic category while the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of the generic category.

Long-term Financial Planning

Budgets and Capital Improvement Plans (CIP) are adopted annually, taking into consideration input from all organizational levels of the City. The long-term revenue, expenditure and service implication of continuing or ending existing programs or adding new programs, services, and debt are considered while formulating budgets annually. The City assesses the condition of all major capital assets, including buildings, roads, sewer lines, vehicles, and equipment annually. The Planning Commission recommends adoption of the Capital Improvement Plan; the document then goes to City Council for final approval. Although the CIP is intended to be a commitment to a multi-year capital improvement program, it is fundamentally a planning document and subject to annual modifications as priorities, available funding and other factors create a need for revision.

Relevant Financial Policies

In October 2009, the City formally adopted a series of financial policy guidelines and in June 2011 modified these policies to incorporate GASB 54. The policies include debt policies as well as fund balance policies. The City believes that sound financial management principles require that sufficient funds be retained by the City to provide a stable financial base at all times, therefore, one of the fund balance policies adopted included maintaining a minimum unassigned fund balance of 12%-15% of the current year budgeted expenditures. The unassigned fund balance at the end of the year was 18.1% of budget expenditures, well above the adopted policies.

Using regular financial reports prepared for City Council, the City recognizes the need to monitor revenue estimates to identify any shortfalls and potential trends that would significantly affect the various revenue sources in the current budget. A significant emphasis is placed on controlling departmental expenditures through accounts payable and purchasing policies and procedures.

Major Initiatives

In 2015, the City continued its comprehensive outreach marketing campaign entitled "*Poquoson Is The Place*" to increase awareness of Poquoson as a wonderful place to live and in which to do business. The campaign folder cites Poquoson as the place to "*Live, Grow, Work, And Play*" and provides one-page informational overviews of the City's business-friendly focus, single and multi-family residential availability, community engagement opportunities, and its outstanding public school system. The City hosted its fourth annual residential realtor event to continue to promote the campaign. In September 2014, this campaign was awarded the Virginia Municipal League Achievement Award in Communications.

Throughout fiscal year 2015, the City of Poquoson approved several substantial developments. They include Fountains of Poquoson; Drakes' Landing; Victory Cove; and Whitehouse Cove Phase 3. Collectively these developments include 36 single family residential lots, 4,200 square feet of retail space, 8,400 square feet of residential apartment space and 12 mobile home lots. In addition, in August 2015, City Council approved a planned unit development mixed use overlay development, Legacy of Poquoson. The project will consist of 40,000 square feet of commercial space, 238 single family dwellings, 107 townhomes, 11 cottages and 200 apartments.

The City also continues to work with the City of Hampton and the Virginia Department of Transportation on the Wythe Creek Road widening project. This project will widen the street to three lanes for travel to and from the City of Hampton. The project also includes elevating the bridge over the causeway at the Poquoson/Hampton line. The elevation will provide an additional evacuation route out of the City of Poquoson during a flood event.

To address regional wet weather sewer capacity requirements, in February 2010, the Hampton Roads Sanitation District (HRSD), the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) entered into a Federal Consent Decree. This requires that HRSD work in consultation with the localities to develop a Regional Wet Weather Management Plan (RWWMP) that will ensure adequate wet weather sewer capacity in HRSD's portion of the regional sewer system.

During the ongoing planning for the RWWMP, HRSD and the localities researched the most cost effective and practical means for development and implementation of the RWWMP. The studies resulted in unanimous support of an alternate regionalization approach whereby HRSD would take responsibility for regional wet weather capacity. Under this approach, HRSD assumes sole responsibility for drafting, funding and implementing the RWWMP without assuming ownership of the localities' sewer system assets. This approach was formally adopted by all the localities and HRSD through a regional Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) dated March 10, 2014. The MOA and HRSD'S Federal Consent Decree work in conjunction with this Order by Consent to form a coordinated regional approach to providing and maintaining regional wet weather capacity. On August 26, 2014, the EPA amended the Federal Consent Decree to reflect the alternate regionalization plan. Since the responsibility for the RWWMP has been transferred to HRSD solely, the RWWMP requirements and conditional contained in the Order by Consent, as amended, are no longer applicable to the localities.

Proper management, operation and maintenance of sanitary sewer infrastructure must continue to be conducted by the City to prevent dry weather unpermitted sanitary sewer overflows and to ensure compliance with the referenced statutory and regulatory provisions.

Awards and Acknowledgements

In August 2015, the City of Poquoson was voted safest community in Virginia by onlyinyourstate.com. In addition, the City of Poquoson's Library was ranked 1st in both circulation per capita and library visits per capita among the 15 public libraries in the Tidewater area. It was also awarded the 2015 Outstanding Program for Children Award from the Virginia Public Library Director's Association.

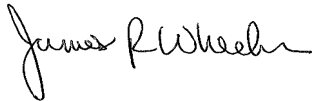
The City of Poquoson's School Division was one of thirty-seven fully accredited school divisions in 2015, was recognized as one of two highly distinguished Title I school divisions by the State Board of Education and received the Board of Education Distinguished Achievement Award.

The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of Poquoson for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014. This was the twenty-seventh consecutive year that the government has received this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a governmental unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, whose contents conform to program standards. Such reports must satisfy both GAAP and applicable legal requirements. A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe our current report continues to conform to the Certificate of Achievement Program requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

The City also received the GFOA's Award for Distinguished Budget Presentation for its Annual Appropriated Budget for FY 2015. In order to qualify for the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award, the City's budget document was judged to be proficient in several categories including policy documentation, financial planning, and organization.

The preparation of this report would not have been possible without the efficient and dedicated services of the entire staff of the Finance Department, the School Board Finance Department, the Commissioner of the Revenue's office and the Treasurer's office. Credit also must be given to City Council for their unfailing support for maintaining the highest standards in the management of the City finances.

Respectfully submitted,



James R. Wheeler
City Manager



Theresa S. Owens, CPA
Director of Finance

Report of Independent Auditor

The Honorable Members of the City Council
City of Poquoson, Virginia

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Poquoson, Virginia, (the "City") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Poquoson, Virginia, as of June 30, 2015, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

Correction of an Error

As described in Note 20 to the financial statements, certain errors resulting in the overstatement of previously reported revenues of the business type activities and Solid Waste major fund as of June 30, 2014, were discovered by management during the current year. Accordingly, an adjustment has been made to net position as of June 30, 2014 to correct the error. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Restatement

As described in Note 20 to the basic financial statements, the City adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27* and GASB Statement No. 71, *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date – and amendment of GASB Statement No. 68, during the year ended June 30, 2015*. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund (Budget Basis), Schedules of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios and Employer Contributions, Changes in School Board's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios and Employer Contributions, and Funding Progress and Employer Contributions on pages 3-15, 70-75, and 76-79 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Poquoson, Virginia's basic financial statements. The introductory section, other supplementary information on pages 80-88, and statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for the purpose of additional analysis as required by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The other supplementary information and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or 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 other supplementary information and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 30, 2015, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Cheryl Bekart LLP

Virginia Beach, Virginia
November 30, 2015



City of Poquoson, Virginia

**500 City Hall Avenue
Poquoson, Virginia 23662**

**Management's Discussion and Analysis
Financial Highlights
Overview of the Financial Statements
Government-Wide Financial Analysis
Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds
General Fund Budgetary Highlights
Capital Asset and Debt Administration
Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates
Requests for Information**

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Fiscal Year July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2015

As management of the City of Poquoson, we offer readers of the City of Poquoson's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our Letter of Transmittal, which can be found on pages viii through xiii of this report.

Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of the City of Poquoson exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows as of June 30, 2015 by \$24.8 million (net position). Of this amount, \$2.8 million (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The City's total net position increased by \$2.0 million.
- As of June 30, 2015, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$9.6 million, of which \$4.9 million is available to spend at the City's discretion.
- As of June 30, 2015, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$4.9 million, or 21% of total General Fund expenditures.
- The City of Poquoson's total debt outstanding at June 30, 2015 was \$37.6 million for all funds.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis serves as an introduction to the City of Poquoson's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Statements. The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City of Poquoson’s finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the City of Poquoson’s assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, 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 City of Poquoson is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the City’s net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying events 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 the future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City of Poquoson that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (government 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 City of Poquoson include general government and administration; judicial; public safety; public works; health and welfare; recreation and cultural; community development; and grants. The business-type activities of the City of Poquoson include a Sewer Operations Fund and a Solid Waste Fund.

The government-wide financial statements include not only the City of Poquoson itself (known as the primary government), but also a legally separate school system, Poquoson Public Schools, and a legally separate Poquoson Economic Development Authority (EDA) for which the City of Poquoson is financially accountable. Financial information for these component units is reported separately from the financial information presented for the primary government itself.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on Exhibits A and B of this report.

Fund Financial Statements. A fund is a group of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City of Poquoson uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City of Poquoson 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 spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable 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 City of Poquoson maintains four individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, including the Grant Fund, the Debt Service Fund, and the Capital Projects Fund.

The governmental funds financial statements can be found on Exhibits C and D of this report.

The City of Poquoson adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for the General Fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget on Exhibit K.

Proprietary Funds. The City of Poquoson maintains two different types of proprietary funds. Enterprise funds provide both long-term and short-term information on business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City of Poquoson uses enterprise funds to account for its Sewer Operations and Solid Waste Fund. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the City of Poquoson's departments. The City of Poquoson uses an internal service fund to account for its fleet of vehicles. Because this service predominantly benefits governmental rather than business-type functions, the Fleet fund has been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on Exhibits E, F and G of this report.

Fiduciary Funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of the Friends of the Library, a party outside the City. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City of Poquoson's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. The fiduciary fund statement can be found on Exhibit H 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 28-69 of this report.

Other Information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary and other supplementary information concerning the City of Poquoson including financial information on the Poquoson Public School component unit. Supplementary information can be found on pages 70-88 of this report.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Summary of Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2015

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	FY 2015	FY 2014*	FY 2015	FY 2014*	FY 2015	FY 2014*
Current and other assets	\$10,762,885	\$10,009,235	\$ 1,901,454	\$ 1,813,604	\$12,644,339	\$11,822,839
Capital assets	43,518,508	44,405,828	12,344,904	12,954,260	55,863,412	57,360,088
Total assets	54,281,393	54,415,063	14,246,358	14,767,864	68,527,751	69,182,927
Deferred Outflows of Resources	879,400	794,654	261,026	295,515	1,140,426	1,090,169
	\$55,160,793	\$55,209,717	\$14,507,384	\$15,063,379	\$69,668,177	\$70,273,096
Current and other liabilities	\$ 3,488,214	\$ 2,834,191	\$ 666,031	\$1,088,253	\$ 4,154,245	\$ 3,922,444
Long-term liabilities	31,565,094	35,447,676	7,580,083	8,058,047	39,145,177	43,505,723
Total liabilities	35,053,308	38,281,867	8,246,114	9,146,300	43,299,422	47,428,167
Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,481,272	-	60,728	-	1,542,000	-
	\$36,534,580	\$38,281,867	\$8,306,842	\$9,146,300	\$44,841,422	\$47,428,167
Net investment in capital assets	\$15,992,201	\$15,304,386	\$4,791,909	\$4,610,054	\$20,784,110	\$19,914,440
Restricted	1,229,189	758,646	-	-	1,229,189	758,646
Unrestricted	1,404,823	864,818	1,408,633	1,307,025	2,813,456	2,171,843
Total net position	\$18,626,213	\$16,927,850	\$6,200,542	\$5,917,079	\$24,826,755	\$22,844,929

* Restated

Net position serves as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The City's combined net position totals \$24.8 million, excluding discretely presented component units. By far, the largest portion of this represents investments in capital assets, such as land, buildings, machinery, and equipment. Capital assets net of related debt total \$20.8 million. The City of Poquoson uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; and thus these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City'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 liabilities. Total net position of \$2.8 million is unrestricted and may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Poquoson is able to report positive balances in both categories of net position, for the governmental and business-type activities.

Governmental Activities. The government's net position increased by \$2.0 million during FY 2015. The governmental activities increased by \$1.7 million and the business-type activities increased by \$0.3 million. The increase in the governmental activities is due to an increase in tax revenue used to purchase capital assets and a net decrease in pension expense due to the implementation of GASB 68 and GASB 71. The increase of the net position of the business-type activities is due to less than expected expenses in the Sewer Fund.

Summary of Changes in Net Position
June 30, 2015

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	FY 2015	FY 2014*	FY 2015	FY 2014*	FY 2015	FY 2014*
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$1,164,249	\$1,099,904	\$2,662,873	\$2,751,391	\$3,827,122	\$3,851,295
Operating grants and contributions	1,566,976	1,622,774	-	-	1,566,976	1,622,774
Capital grants and contributions	507,190	599,361	-	-	507,190	599,361
General revenues:						
Real estate and personal property taxes	18,444,771	16,903,712	-	-	18,444,771	16,903,712
Other local taxes	2,906,288	2,804,760	-	-	2,906,288	2,804,760
Personal property tax relief	1,923,431	1,923,431	-	-	1,923,431	1,923,431
Reimbursements from other agencies	128,897	159,612	-	-	128,897	159,612
Miscellaneous	165,351	184,222	4,357	587	169,708	184,809
Unrestricted investment earnings	200,759	188,699	33,357	35,470	234,116	224,169
Total revenues	\$27,007,912	\$25,486,475	\$2,700,587	\$2,787,448	\$29,708,499	\$28,273,923
Expenses:						
General government	2,655,051	3,471,130	-	-	2,655,051	3,471,130
Public safety and judicial	6,572,994	6,669,898	-	-	6,572,994	6,669,898
Public works	1,722,753	2,066,486	-	-	1,722,753	2,066,486
Health and welfare	1,036,794	957,396	-	-	1,036,794	957,396
Education	10,126,907	9,984,015	-	-	10,126,907	9,984,015
Parks, recreation, cultural	1,738,752	1,774,597	-	-	1,738,752	1,774,597
Community development	560,195	644,892	-	-	560,195	644,892
Interest and fees on long-term debt	1,046,103	1,074,323	-	-	1,046,103	1,074,323
Sewer	-	-	1,520,881	1,465,757	1,520,881	1,465,757
Solid waste	-	-	746,243	863,191	746,243	863,191
Total expenses	25,459,549	26,642,737	2,267,124	2,328,948	27,726,673	28,971,685
Change in net position before transfers	1,548,363	(1,156,262)	433,463	458,500	1,981,826	(697,762)
Transfers	150,000	128,000	(150,000)	(128,000)	-	-
Increase (decrease) in net position	1,698,363	(1,028,262)	283,463	330,500	1,981,826	(697,762)
Net position, beginning of year (restated)	16,927,850	17,956,112	5,917,079	5,586,579	22,844,929	23,542,691
Net position, end of year	\$18,626,213	\$16,927,850	\$6,200,542	\$5,917,079	\$24,826,755	\$22,844,929

*Restated

The City's largest revenue source is general property taxes.

	FY 2015	FY 2014
Real estate tax revenue	\$15,727,723	\$14,265,545
Public service corporation taxes	199,633	194,773
Personal property taxes	2,375,134	2,340,219
Penalties and interest	123,100	158,886
Total	<u>\$18,425,590</u>	<u>\$16,959,423</u>

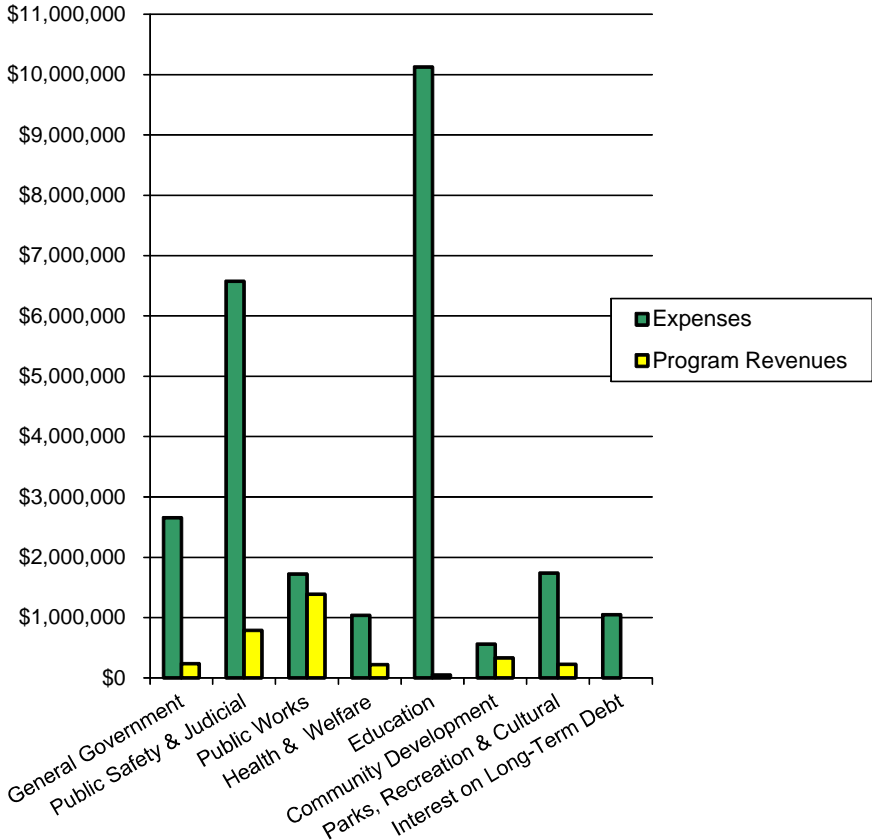
Real estate revenue was higher in FY 2015 as compared to FY2014 this was due to a modest increase in development and a 10 cent tax increase. The City's real estate property tax assessments were \$1,518,712,371 and \$1,513,018,247 for FY 2015 and FY 2014, respectively. The City's real estate tax rate was \$1.07 per \$100 of assessed value and \$0.97 per \$100 of assessed value in FY 2015 and FY 2014 respectively.

The City's personal property tax assessments were \$145,172,510 and \$136,056,850 for FY 2015 and FY 2014 respectively. In FY 2015 and FY 2014 the City's personal property tax rate was \$4.15 per \$100 of assessed value for vehicles. For boats and recreational vehicles the tax rate was \$0.00001 per \$100 of assessed value for boats and \$1.50 per \$100 of assessed value for recreational vehicles for FY 2015 and FY 2014. In FY 2015 and FY 2014, the City's tax rate for mobile homes was \$1.07 and \$0.97 per assessed value. Under the provisions of the Personal Property Tax Relief Act (PPTRA), the state's share of local personal property tax was \$1,923,431 for FY 2015 and FY 2014.

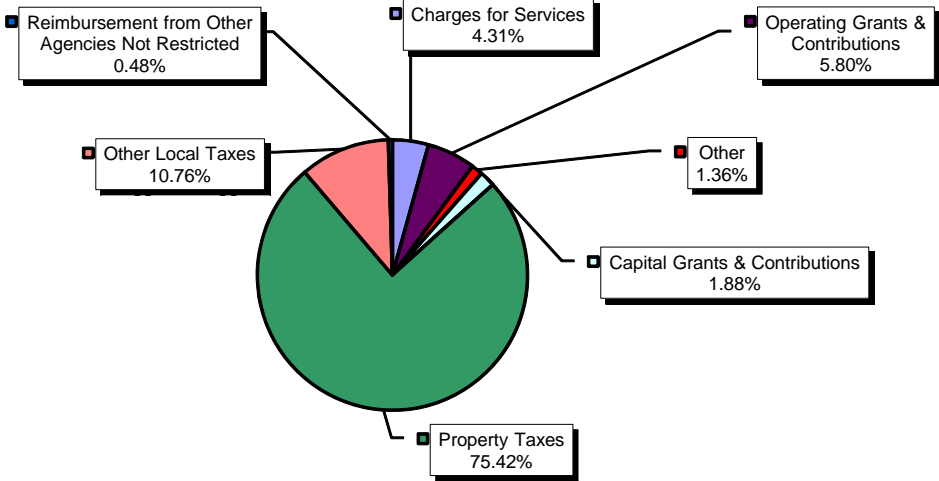
Other local taxes were \$2.9 million and \$2.8 million for FY 2015 and FY 2014, respectively and consisted of meals taxes, consumers' utilities taxes, franchise license taxes, motor vehicle license taxes and a variety of other taxes.

For FY 2015, expenses for governmental activities totaled \$25.5 million, including an expense of \$10.1 million to the component unit, Poquoson City School System. For FY 2014, expenses for governmental activities totaled \$26.6 million, including a net payment of \$10 million to the to the component unit, Poquoson City School System.

Expenses and Program Revenues - Governmental Activities



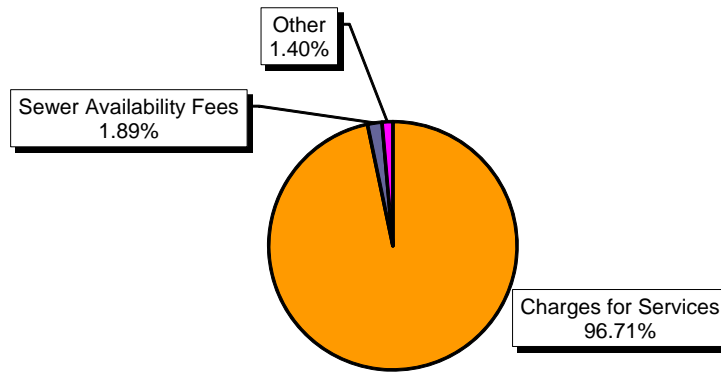
Revenues by Sources - Governmental Activities



Expense and Program Revenues - Business-Type Activities



Revenues by Source - Business-Type Activities

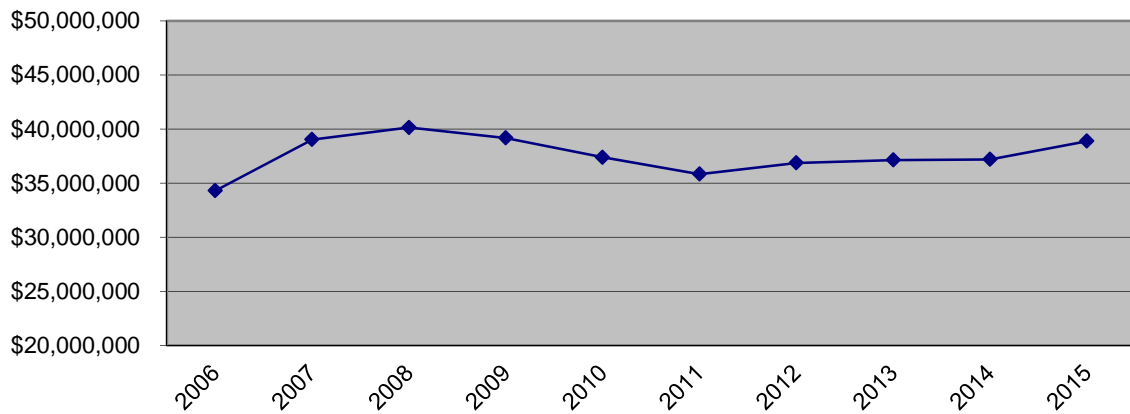


Business-Type Activities. Business-type activities increased the City’s net position before transfers by \$.43 million and increased the net position by \$.28 million after transfers. This increase in net position can be attributable to a decrease in interest charges due to refinancing the debt in the previous years to take advantage of lowering interest rates and more than expected sewer availability fees paid and additional connections added.

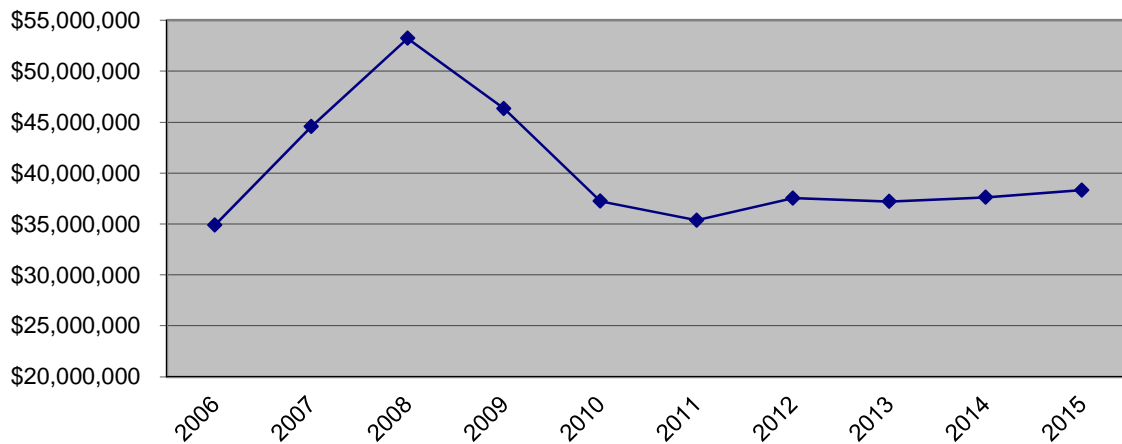
Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

Below is a summary of general governmental revenues and expenditures over a ten-year period. Amounts include the City's General, Debt Service, and Capital Projects Funds, and the school's General and Special Revenue Funds.

General Governmental Revenues



General Governmental Expenditures



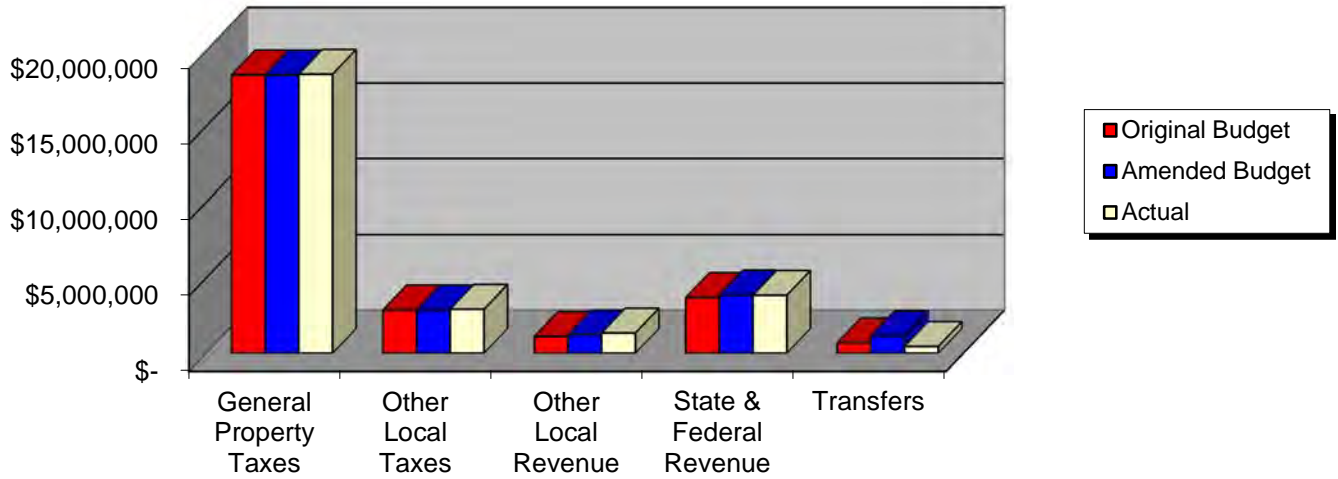
General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The City of Poquoson uses fund accounting and budgeting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The General Fund budgetary comparison to actual can be found on Exhibit K. The City records actual revenues and expenditures using generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) with the exception of encumbrances, which are included as budgetary expenditures. At the end of Exhibit K, the non-GAAP budgetary expenditures are reconciled to the GAAP statements. The budget differences of \$.75 million between the original budget and the final amended budget can be briefly summarized as follows:

- \$.03 million additional transfer to the schools for the prior year unspent transfer to enhance safety and security in the school buildings.
- \$.16 million re-appropriation of restricted revenue received for the Police Department, Fire Department and Library.
- \$.06 million appropriation for various grants for public safety.
- \$.01 million appropriation for various other grants.
- \$.05 million appropriation for donations received for various departments.
- \$.01 million appropriation for additional funds received for Events.
- \$.33 million appropriation for transfers to fund capital projects.
- \$.10 million appropriation for additional costs for Comprehensive Services Act.

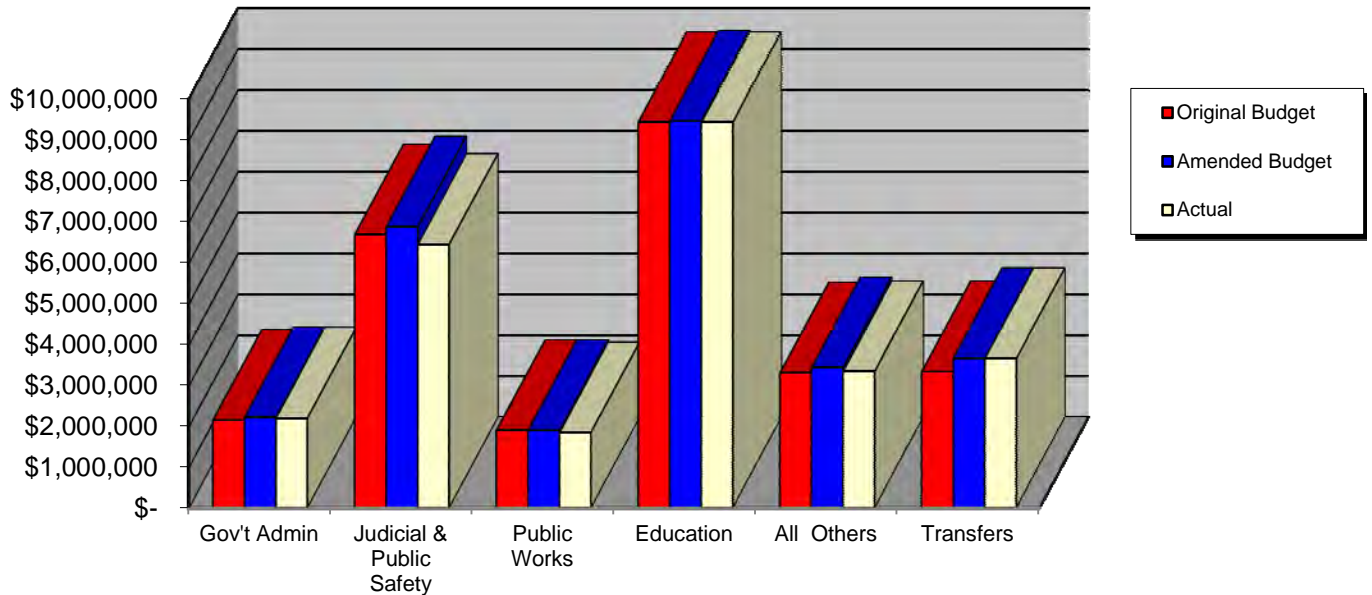
The charts on the following page show the original approved budget, the final amended budget, and actual amounts for both revenues and expenditures in the General Fund.

General Fund Revenue Comparison of Budget to Actual



The City's actual general fund revenues of \$26.9 million surpassed the original budget by \$.53 million and did not meet the amended budget by \$27.5 million. The City was awarded various grants that were appropriated but had not yet been finalized and therefore the revenues were not received and the use of fund balance is budgeted but not included in actual revenue.

General Fund Expenditures Comparison of Budget to Actual



As reflected above, actual General Fund expenditures were \$26.8 million. The increase in expenditures over the prior year is a result of additional costs for schools, public safety, and economic development.

The budgetary comparison can be found on Exhibit K. For budgetary purposes, the City includes encumbrances outstanding at year-end in expenditures, which is not in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). A reconciliation of budgetary basis to GAAP is also shown on Exhibit K.

Capital Projects Fund

The Capital Projects Fund is used by the City to account for the acquisition and construction of major capital projects and large equipment purchases for the general government.

The major sources of funding for the Capital Projects are transfers from the General Fund and debt proceeds. The Capital Projects Fund also received state funding for street projects.

During FY 2015, capital projects of \$.8 million included the purchase of property, school bus, police car and the replacement of the York/Poquoson Courthouse roof. It also included costs for highway and drainage improvements.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2015, amounted to \$55.9 million (net of accumulated depreciation). The investment in capital assets includes land, construction in progress, buildings, infrastructure, machinery and equipment, sewer system, and allocated school buildings. The City owns roads, streetlights, and other infrastructure, but has only capitalized these assets placed in service since July 1, 2002. Infrastructure was capitalized beginning in FY 2007. The School Board component unit owns their school buildings; however, the City has issued the debt and/or provided the resources to build and renovate school buildings. Thus the State Code allows the schools to allocate a portion of their asset to the City, if the City has outstanding debt on the school building.

The following table summarizes capital assets, net of depreciation:

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	FY 2015	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2014
Land	\$ 3,294,949	\$ 3,183,226	\$ 214,666	\$214,666	\$ 3,509,615	\$ 3,397,892
Construction in progress	206,604	6,283	24,899	-	231,503	6,283
Buildings	6,118,624	6,287,594	8,120	8,722	6,126,744	6,296,316
Infrastructure	6,989,322	6,847,227	-	-	6,989,322	6,847,227
Land Improvements	1,517,309	1,679,033	-	-	1,517,309	1,679,033
Machinery and equipment	2,131,555	2,437,575	431,972	509,598	2,563,527	2,947,173
Sewer system	-	-	11,658,247	12,214,274	11,658,247	12,214,274
Sewer easement	-	-	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Allocated school buildings	23,260,145	23,964,890	-	-	23,260,145	23,964,890
Total	\$43,518,508	\$44,405,828	\$12,344,904	\$12,954,260	\$55,863,412	\$57,360,088

Debt Administration. Total outstanding general obligation debt at June 30, 2015 was \$35.5 million of which \$28.2 million is considered to be net direct tax supported debt. Included in the total debt are \$26.9 million in bonds and leases, \$1 million in State Literary Loans and \$.3 million outstanding on a Line of Credit. The remaining \$7.2 million are bonds for the sewer system that are essentially paid for by revenues in the Sewer Operations Fund.

State statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt a government may issue up to 10% of its total assessed valuation of real estate and public service corporations. The June 30, 2015 debt limitation for the City of Poquoson is \$151.8 million, which is significantly in excess of the City of Poquoson’s \$35.5 million outstanding net direct bonded debt.

**Net Direct Tax Supported Debt
General Governmental Activities**

	FY 2015	FY 2014
Net direct bonded debt	\$29,786,818	\$29,346,588
Ratio of outstanding direct debt to assessed value	1.96%	1.94%
Net debt per capita	\$2,439	\$2,425

More detailed information on the City of Poquoson’s long-term debt activity and capital asset activity can be found in Notes 8, 9 and 10 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year’s Budgets and Rates

The FY 2016 budget was prepared with economic trends and factors within the City taken into account:

- The FY 2016 adopted budget maintained the real estate tax rate of \$1.07 per \$100 of assessed value.
- The FY 2016 adopted budget included modest increases in local revenues.
- In FY 2016 expenditure increases included health insurance and retirement.
- In FY 2016 the school contribution was increased by \$140,000 due to the reduction of state and federal revenue and increase in expenditures to include a pay increase.
- In FY 2016, \$165,000 was budgeted from the use of fund balance for one time capital expenditures.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Poquoson’s finances for all those with an interest in the government’s finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to:

Theresa S. Owens, CPA
 Director of Finance
 500 City Hall Avenue
 Poquoson, Virginia 23662

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Basic Financial Statements

Statement of Net Position**June 30, 2015**

	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	
Assets				
Cash and investments	\$ 7,007,245	\$ 1,546,117	\$ 8,553,362	\$ 2,378,681
Property taxes receivable, net	401,344	-	401,344	-
Other receivables, net	225,262	352,343	577,605	38,656
Due from component units	43,550	-	43,550	-
Notes receivable, component unit	1,684,587	-	1,684,587	-
Due from other governments	1,191,240	-	1,191,240	480,699
Inventory	13,518	2,890	16,408	20,278
Notes receivable	196,139	104	196,243	-
Capital assets				
Non-depreciable	3,501,553	239,565	3,741,118	2,943,037
Depreciable, net	40,016,955	12,105,339	52,122,294	5,136,232
Total assets	54,281,393	14,246,358	68,527,751	10,997,583
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Deferred pension contributions	595,533	24,415	619,948	1,631,625
Deferred refunding costs	283,867	236,611	520,478	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	879,400	261,026	1,140,426	1,631,625
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 55,160,793	\$ 14,507,384	\$ 69,668,177	\$ 12,629,208
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 899,637	\$ 197,040	\$ 1,096,677	\$ 2,286,169
Accrued interest	445,399	101,588	546,987	14,087
Due to primary government	-	-	-	1,728,137
Noncurrent liabilities				
Due within one year	2,143,178	367,403	2,510,581	84,231
Due in more than one year	28,294,855	7,446,224	35,741,079	311,973
Net pension liability	2,927,962	120,038	3,048,000	18,103,000
Other postemployment benefit obligation	342,277	13,821	356,098	89,181
Total liabilities	35,053,308	8,246,114	43,299,422	22,616,778
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Deferred pension investment experience	1,481,272	60,728	1,542,000	2,764,000
Deferred pension proportionate share	-	-	-	61,000
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,481,272	60,728	1,542,000	2,825,000
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	15,992,201	4,791,909	20,784,110	6,394,682
Restricted for				
Capital projects	942,712	-	942,712	-
Public safety	164,667	-	164,667	-
Parks, recreation and cultural	27,107	-	27,107	-
Community development	94,703	-	94,703	-
Unrestricted	1,404,823	1,408,633	2,813,456	(19,207,252)
Total net position (deficit)	18,626,213	6,200,542	24,826,755	(12,812,570)
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	\$ 55,160,793	\$ 14,507,384	\$ 69,668,177	\$ 12,629,208

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

Statement of Activities

Year Ended June 30, 2015

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues				Net Revenues (Expenses) and Changes in Net Position			
	Expenses	Charges For Services	Operating	Capital	Primary Government			Component Units
			Grants and Contributions	Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	
Primary Government								
Government activities								
General government and administration	\$ 2,655,051	\$ 236,877	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,418,174)	\$ -	\$ (2,418,174)	\$ -
Public safety and judicial	6,572,994	477,642	312,838	-	(5,782,514)	-	(5,782,514)	-
Public works	1,722,753	-	880,000	507,190	(335,563)	-	(335,563)	-
Health and welfare	1,036,794	-	222,957	-	(813,837)	-	(813,837)	-
Education	10,126,907	43,914	-	-	(10,082,993)	-	(10,082,993)	-
Parks, recreation, and cultural	1,738,752	80,871	144,824	-	(1,513,057)	-	(1,513,057)	-
Community development	560,195	324,945	6,357	-	(228,893)	-	(228,893)	-
Interest and fees on long-term debt	1,046,103	-	-	-	(1,046,103)	-	(1,046,103)	-
Total governmental activities	25,459,549	1,164,249	1,566,976	507,190	(22,221,134)	-	(22,221,134)	-
Business-type activities								
Sewer	1,520,881	1,865,981	-	-	-	345,100	345,100	-
Solid waste	746,243	796,892	-	-	-	50,649	50,649	-
Total business-type activities	2,267,124	2,662,873	-	-	-	395,749	395,749	-
Total primary government	\$ 27,726,673	\$ 3,827,122	\$ 1,566,976	\$ 507,190	(22,221,134)	395,749	(21,825,385)	-
Component Units								
Poquoson Public Schools	\$ 20,892,819	\$ 226,327	\$ 11,648,047	\$ -	-	-	-	(9,018,445)
Economic Development Authority	61,819	73,181	-	-	-	-	-	11,362
Total component units	\$ 20,954,638	\$ 299,508	\$ 11,648,047	\$ -	-	-	-	(9,007,083)
General Revenues								
Real estate and personal property taxes					18,444,771	-	18,444,771	-
Other local taxes					2,906,288	-	2,906,288	-
Personal property tax relief from Commonwealth of Virginia					1,923,431	-	1,923,431	-
Payments from the City of Poquoson					-	-	-	9,422,763
Reimbursements from other agencies not restricted to specific programs					128,897	-	128,897	-
Miscellaneous					165,351	4,357	169,708	-
Unrestricted investment earnings					200,759	33,357	234,116	-
Transfers					150,000	(150,000)	-	-
Total general revenues, transfers, and miscellaneous					23,919,497	(112,286)	23,807,211	9,422,763
Change in net position					1,698,363	283,463	1,981,826	415,680
Net position, beginning of year (restated)					16,927,850	5,917,079	22,844,929	(13,228,250)
Net position, end of year					\$ 18,626,213	\$ 6,200,542	\$ 24,826,755	\$(12,812,570)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds**June 30, 2015**

Assets	General	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Total Governmental Funds
Cash investments	\$ 5,213,486	\$ 417,850	\$ 1,375,909	\$ 7,007,245
Property taxes receivable, net	401,344	-	-	401,344
Other receivables	225,030	-	-	225,030
Notes receivable	196,139	-	-	196,139
Due from component units	1,728,137	-	-	1,728,137
Due from other governmental units	1,191,240	-	-	1,191,240
Total assets	\$ 8,955,376	\$ 417,850	\$ 1,375,909	\$ 10,749,135
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 831,421	\$ -	\$ 28,501	\$ 859,922
Total liabilities	831,421	-	28,501	859,922
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	249,749	-	-	249,749
Fund Balances				
Fund balances:				
Nonspendable	1,880,726	-	-	1,880,726
Restricted	286,477	-	942,712	1,229,189
Assigned	855,862	417,850	404,696	1,678,408
Unassigned	4,851,141	-	-	4,851,141
Total fund balances	7,874,206	417,850	1,347,408	9,639,464
Total liabilities, deferred inflows, and fund balances	\$ 8,955,376	\$ 417,850	\$ 1,375,909	\$ 10,749,135

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds

June 30, 2015

**Reconciliation of Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds
to Statement of Net Position**

Total fund balances - governmental funds	\$ 9,639,464
Amount reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds, net of accumulated depreciation.	43,509,282
Deferred outflows of resources for pension contributions used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	578,974
Deferred outflows of resources for gain/loss on refunding in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	283,867
Some of the City's revenues will be collected after year-end but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures, and therefore, are deferred in the funds.	249,749
Other liabilities not paid from current-period revenues are not reported in funds for:	
Accrued interest	(445,399)
Accrued compensated absences	(635,332)
Net pension liability	(2,846,547)
Other postemployment benefit obligation	(333,806)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the governmental funds.	(29,786,818)
Deferred inflows of resources for pension investment experience is not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, is not reported in the funds.	(1,440,084)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of fleet management to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.	(147,137)
Total net position - governmental activities	\$ 18,626,213

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds**Year Ended June 30, 2015**

	General	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues				
General property taxes	\$ 18,425,590	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,425,590
Other local taxes	2,906,288	-	-	2,906,288
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses	168,314	-	-	168,314
Fines and forfeitures	44,898	-	-	44,898
Use of money and property	200,759	-	-	200,759
Charges for services	730,274	-	-	730,274
Intergovernmental	3,840,067	-	507,190	4,347,257
Miscellaneous	186,805	-	1,035	187,840
Total revenues	26,502,995	-	508,225	27,011,220
Expenditures				
General government administration	2,142,936	-	-	2,142,936
Public safety and judicial	6,543,540	-	-	6,543,540
Public works	1,846,179	-	-	1,846,179
Health and welfare	1,038,823	-	-	1,038,823
Parks, recreation, and cultural	1,616,495	-	-	1,616,495
Community development	588,060	-	-	588,060
Nondepartmental	113,192	-	-	113,192
Education	9,422,763	-	-	9,422,763
Capital outlay	-	-	822,462	822,462
Debt service				
Principal retirement	-	1,464,000	-	1,464,000
Interest and fiscal charges	-	1,163,062	-	1,163,062
Total expenditures	23,311,988	2,627,062	822,462	26,761,512
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	3,191,007	(2,627,062)	(314,237)	249,708
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers in	150,000	2,800,575	844,500	3,795,075
Transfers out	(3,645,075)	-	-	(3,645,075)
Proceed from line of credit	292,057	-	-	292,057
Total other financing sources (uses)	(3,203,018)	2,800,575	844,500	442,057
Net change in fund balances	(12,011)	173,513	530,263	691,765
Fund balances, July 1, 2014	7,886,217	244,337	817,145	8,947,699
Fund balances, June 30, 2015	\$ 7,874,206	\$ 417,850	\$ 1,347,408	\$ 9,639,464

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds**Year Ended June 30, 2015****Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds to Statement of Activities**

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 691,765
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Amount reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Because some revenues will not be collected for several months after the City's fiscal year end, they are not considered "available" revenues and are deferred in the governmental funds. Unavailable revenues decreased by this amount this year.

19,181

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of these assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.

Capital outlay	1,201,296
Depreciation expense	(1,909,166)
Disposal and transfers of capital assets	(176,709)

Proceeds from bond issuance provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.

Deferred refunding charge, net	(23,754)
Repayment of debt principal	1,306,832

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. These activities consist of the changes in:

Accrued interest	5,824
Compensated absences	(34,462)
Pension cost	674,546
Other postemployment benefits liability	(59,353)
Accrued termination benefits	24,852

Internal service fund is used by management to charge the cost of fleet management to individual departments. The net loss of the fleet management fund is reported with governmental activities.

(22,489)

Change in net position - governmental activities	\$ 1,698,363
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Funds

June 30, 2015

Assets	Business-Type Activities Proprietary Funds			Governmental Activities - Internal
	Sewer Operation	Solid Waste	Total	Service Funds
Current assets				
Cash and investments	\$ 1,266,658	\$ 279,459	\$ 1,546,117	\$ -
Accounts receivable	227,476	124,867	352,343	232
Note receivable	104	-	104	-
Inventory	-	2,890	2,890	13,518
Total current assets	1,494,238	407,216	1,901,454	13,750
Noncurrent assets				
Capital assets				
Land	214,666	-	214,666	-
Construction in progress	24,899	-	24,899	-
Buildings	-	18,966	18,966	41,742
Sewer system	22,196,504	-	22,196,504	-
Equipment	906,957	438,320	1,345,277	45,910
Less - accumulated depreciation	(11,089,145)	(366,263)	(11,455,408)	(78,426)
Total capital assets, net	12,253,881	91,023	12,344,904	9,226
Total noncurrent assets	12,253,881	91,023	12,344,904	9,226
Total assets	13,748,119	498,239	14,246,358	22,976
Deferred outflows of resources				
Deferred pension contributions	20,215	4,200	24,415	16,559
Deferred refunding costs	236,611	-	236,611	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	256,826	4,200	261,026	16,559
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 14,004,945	\$ 502,439	\$ 14,507,384	\$ 39,535
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 8,429	\$ 174,921	\$ 183,350	\$ 28,235
Accrued payroll	10,103	3,587	13,690	11,480
Accrued interest	101,588	-	101,588	-
Compensated absences	2,087	316	2,403	1,588
Bonds payable, current portion	365,000	-	365,000	-
Total current liabilities	487,207	178,824	666,031	41,303
Noncurrent liabilities				
Compensated absences	18,779	2,839	21,618	14,295
Bonds payable, less current portion	7,424,606	-	7,424,606	-
Net pension liability	99,390	20,648	120,038	81,415
Other postemployment benefit obligation	10,923	2,898	13,821	8,471
Total noncurrent liabilities	7,553,698	26,385	7,580,083	104,181
Total liabilities	8,040,905	205,209	8,246,114	145,484
Deferred inflows of resources				
Deferred pension investment experience	50,282	10,446	60,728	41,188
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	8,091,187	215,655	8,306,842	186,672
Net position				
Net investment in capital assets	4,700,886	91,023	4,791,909	9,226
Unrestricted (deficit)	1,212,872	195,761	1,408,633	(156,363)
Total net position (deficit)	5,913,758	286,784	6,200,542	(147,137)
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	\$ 14,004,945	\$ 502,439	\$ 14,507,384	\$ 39,535

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position - Proprietary Funds**Year Ended June 30, 2015**

	Proprietary Fund Types			Governmental
	Sewer Operation	Solid Waste	Total	Activities - Internal Service Funds
Operating revenues				
Charges for services	\$ 1,814,981	\$ 796,892	\$ 2,611,873	\$ 699,207
Miscellaneous	4,277	80	4,357	-
Total operating revenues	1,819,258	796,972	2,616,230	699,207
Operating expenses				
Personnel services	300,699	83,795	384,494	242,962
Contractual services	87,978	153,709	241,687	57,179
Materials and supplies	115,081	31,992	147,073	408,537
Utilities	77,363	105	77,468	3,906
Depreciation and amortization	628,175	25,893	654,068	2,741
Other charges	33,242	23,479	56,721	6,371
Waste disposal	-	427,270	427,270	-
Total operating expenses	1,242,538	746,243	1,988,781	721,696
Operating income (loss)	576,720	50,729	627,449	(22,489)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)				
Interest income	33,357	-	33,357	-
Interest and fiscal charges	(278,343)	-	(278,343)	-
Sewer availability fees	51,000	-	51,000	-
Net nonoperating expenses	(193,986)	-	(193,986)	-
Income (loss) before transfers	382,734	50,729	433,463	(22,489)
Transfers				
Transfers out	(150,000)	-	(150,000)	-
Net transfers	(150,000)	-	(150,000)	-
Change in net position	232,734	50,729	283,463	(22,489)
Net position, July 1, 2014 (restated)	5,681,024	236,055	5,917,079	(124,648)
Net position, June 30, 2015	\$ 5,913,758	\$ 286,784	\$ 6,200,542	\$ (147,137)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds**Year Ended June 30, 2015**

	Proprietary Fund Types			Internal Service Fund
	Operation Operation	Solid Waste	Total	
Cash flows from operating activities				
Received from customers and users	\$ 1,850,329	\$ 809,361	\$ 2,659,690	\$ 699,255
Payments to suppliers for goods and services	(329,567)	(623,620)	(953,187)	(464,670)
Payments to employees	(302,759)	(81,139)	(383,898)	(240,896)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	1,218,003	104,602	1,322,605	(6,311)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities				
Transfers to other funds	(150,000)	-	(150,000)	-
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities				
Principal paid on capital debt	(780,000)	-	(780,000)	-
Sewer availability fees	51,000	-	51,000	-
Interest paid on capital debt	(299,286)	-	(299,286)	-
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(44,712)	-	(44,712)	-
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(1,072,998)	-	(1,072,998)	-
Cash flows from investing activities				
Interest received	33,357	-	33,357	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash and investments	28,362	104,602	132,964	(6,311)
Cash and investments, beginning of year	1,238,296	174,857	1,413,153	6,311
Cash and investments, end of year	\$ 1,266,658	\$ 279,459	\$ 1,546,117	\$ -
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities				
Operating income (loss)	\$ 576,720	\$ 50,729	\$ 627,449	\$ (22,489)
Adjustments				
Depreciation and amortization	628,175	25,893	654,068	2,741
Changes in assets and liabilities				
Receivables, net	31,071	12,389	43,460	48
Inventories	-	1,654	1,654	9,904
Deferred outflow for pension contributions	(20,215)	(4,200)	(24,415)	(16,559)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(15,903)	11,281	(4,622)	1,419
Accrued compensated absences	(191)	1,316	1,125	601
Accrued payroll	4,476	2,541	7,017	6,750
Other postemployment benefits obligation	2,033	540	2,573	1,578
Net pension liability	(38,445)	(7,987)	(46,432)	(31,492)
Deferred inflow for pension investment experience	50,282	10,446	60,728	41,188
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 1,218,003	\$ 104,602	\$ 1,322,605	\$ (6,311)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities

June 30, 2015

		<u>Library Agency Fund</u>
	Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>\$ 31,394</u>
	Liabilities	
Amounts held in trust for library building		<u>\$ 31,394</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

Combining Statement of Net Position - Component Units**June 30, 2015**

	Poquoson Public Schools	Economic Development Authority	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,378,563	\$ 118	\$ 2,378,681
Accounts receivable	-	38,656	38,656
Due from other governments	480,699	-	480,699
Inventory	20,278	-	20,278
Capital assets			
Non-depreciable	450,876	2,492,161	2,943,037
Depreciable - net	4,976,805	159,427	5,136,232
Total assets	8,307,221	2,690,362	10,997,583
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Deferred pension contributions	1,631,625	-	1,631,625
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 9,938,846	\$ 2,690,362	\$ 12,629,208
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 2,286,153	\$ 16	\$ 2,286,169
Accrued interest	-	14,087	14,087
Compensated absences, current	84,231	-	84,231
Due to primary government	43,550	1,684,587	1,728,137
Compensated absences, noncurrent	311,973	-	311,973
Net pension liability	18,103,000	-	18,103,000
Other postemployment benefit obligation	89,181	-	89,181
Total liabilities	20,918,088	1,698,690	22,616,778
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Deferred pension investment experience	2,764,000	-	2,764,000
Deferred pension proportionate share	61,000	-	61,000
Total deferred inflows of resources	2,825,000	-	2,825,000
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	5,427,681	967,001	6,394,682
Unrestricted	(19,231,923)	24,671	(19,207,252)
Total net position	(13,804,242)	991,672	(12,812,570)
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	\$ 9,938,846	\$ 2,690,362	\$ 12,629,208

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

Combining Statement of Activities - Component Units

Year Ended June 30, 2015

	Program Revenues				Net Revenues (Expenses) and Changes in Net Position		
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Contributions	Poquoson	Economic	Total
					Public Schools	Development Authority	
Poquoson Public Schools							
Education	\$ 20,892,819	\$ 226,327	\$ 11,648,047	\$ -	\$ (9,018,445)	\$ -	\$ (9,018,445)
Economic Development Authority							
Economic Development	61,819	73,181	-	-	-	11,362	11,362
Total component units	\$ 20,954,638	\$ 299,508	\$ 11,648,047	\$ -	(9,018,445)	11,362	(9,007,083)

General revenues

City of Poquoson	9,422,763	-	9,422,763
Total general revenues	9,422,763	-	9,422,763

Change in net position

Change in net position	404,318	11,362	415,680
Net position, beginning of year (restated)	(14,208,560)	980,310	(13,228,250)
Net position, end of year	\$ (13,804,242)	\$ 991,672	\$ (12,812,570)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

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June 30, 2015

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the City of Poquoson, Virginia (City) and its component units conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to government units. The following is a summary of the more significant accounting policies:

Financial Reporting Entity

The City of Poquoson, which had been a part of York County for many years, became a town in 1952 and an independent city in 1975 upon referendum of the citizens. Certain municipal functions continue to be shared with York County to include the Courts, Social Services, Sheriff's Department and E-911 Center. The City is organized under the Council-Manager form of government. The Poquoson City Council is comprised of seven members who are elected by voters on a non-partisan basis and serve four-year staggered terms.

The reporting entity of the City has been determined in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and the specifications promulgated by the Auditor of Public Accounts (APA) of the Commonwealth of Virginia. As required by those principles, these financial statements present the City of Poquoson, Virginia (Primary Government) and its discretely presented component units, the City of Poquoson School Board (School Board) and the Economic Development Authority (EDA).

The City's reporting entity consists of the Primary Government as well as its component units, which are legally separate entities for which a Primary Government is financially accountable. Financial accountability ordinarily involves meeting both of the following criteria: (a) the Primary Government is accountable for the component unit and (b) the Primary Government is able to impose its will upon the component unit (or there is a possibility that the component unit may provide specific financial benefits or impose specific financial burdens on the Primary Government).

The School Board is responsible for elementary and secondary education in the City. The members of the School Board are appointed by the City Council. The School Board is fiscally dependent upon the City because the City's governing body, City Council, levies the necessary taxes, approves the issuance of bonds, and provides the financial resources to be used for acquisition or construction of School Board facilities and to provide funding for the operations. Therefore, the School Board is included in the component unit column of the City's financial statements because of the significance of its financial relationship with the City. Furthermore, the School Board meets the criteria for discrete presentation and is, therefore, presented in a separate component unit's column in the basic financial statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the City. The School Board does not issue separate financial statements.

The Economic Development Authority is a legally separate corporation established under the Industrial Development and Revenue Bond Act of the Commonwealth of Virginia, together with ordinances adopted by the City Council. The EDA was established to promote industry, to develop trade within the City, and to attract institutions of higher education to locate or remain in the City. The EDA is also included in the component unit's column of the City's financial statements because the City is able to impose its will on the EDA by appointment of the governing body. In addition, the City Council funds a portion of the EDA's operating budget. Therefore, the EDA is financially dependent on the City. The EDA does not issue separate financial statements.

The entities described in Note 15, Related Party Transactions, are excluded from the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, as the City does not have financial accountability over their activities.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the Primary Government and its component units. 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 services. Likewise, the Primary Government is reported separately from certain legally separate *component units* for which the Primary Government is financially accountable.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is 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, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

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. The agency fund financial statements have no measurement focus. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City 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. Only the portion of special assessments receivable due within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

The *General Fund* is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Under GASB 54 guidance, the Grant Fund is consolidated in the General Fund.

The *Debt Service Fund* accounts for the resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term general obligation debt of governmental funds.

The *Capital Projects Fund* accounts for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major City or School Board capital assets, other than those financed by proprietary funds.

The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

The *Sewer Operations Fund* provides maintenance to the sewer lines and pump stations and derives the majority of its revenue through user charges and fees.

The *Solid Waste Fund* accounts for the collection, disposal, and recycling of household and municipal solid waste, bulky items, and landscaping debris and derives its primary revenue from user fees.

Additionally, the City reports the following proprietary Fund type:

The *Internal Service Fund* consists of the Fleet Management Fund which accounts for the operation of the City's central automotive maintenance service facility. The Fleet Management Fund provides services to all City and School Board departments and/or other governmental units on a cost-reimbursement basis.

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 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.

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.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Fiduciary Fund - Agency Fund Types

The Fiduciary Fund is used to account for assets held by the City as an agent for a private organization. Fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide financial statements since they are used to report assets held in trust for others and therefore cannot be used to support the City's own programs. The Fiduciary Fund type consists of the Agency Fund that accounts for monies donated by the Friends of the Library for furnishings and supplies for the library.

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

Component Unit – Economic Development Authority

The Economic Development Authority, a legally separate organization, was established under the Industrial Development and Revenue Bond Act of the Code of Virginia and ordinances adopted by the City Council. City Council also appoints the EDA Board. The EDA is responsible for promoting industry and developing trade by inducing private enterprises to remain or relocate in the City. Its income is derived from appropriations from the City, fees and land sales, and rental of property. The EDA does not issue separate financial statements and, consequently, has been included in the financial statements as a component unit.

Component Unit - School Board

There are no separate financial statements issued for the School Board and, consequently, combining statements that contain fund type data are included in the City's financial statements. Following are the School Board's funds:

School Board General Fund

The General Fund is the general operating fund of the School Board. It is used to account for the general operation and administration costs of the school system. It receives funds transferred to it by the City's General Fund. It also derives revenue from state and federal funds allocated specifically for the operation of the school system.

School Board Special Revenue Fund

The Special Revenue Fund is used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources requiring separate accounting because of legal or regulatory provisions or administrative action. Accordingly, the Special Revenue Fund is used to account for operations of the various school cafeterias. Cafeteria revenue is comprised of federal grants and charges to students for meals and, accordingly, is restricted as to the purpose for which they may be used.

School Board Agency Funds

The Agency Funds account for assets held in a trustee capacity or as an agent or custodian for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, or other funds. The Poquoson Instructional Support Fund accounts for monies donated for support of several after school programs such as Odyssey of the Mind. The School Activities Fund is used to account for the funds of various student activities in each of the schools.

Budgeting and Budgetary Accounting

Budgets are employed by the Primary Government as a financial control device for the General Fund, Debt Service Fund, Capital Projects Fund, and Proprietary Funds. An annual appropriated budget is legally adopted for the General Fund through ordinances passed by City Council.

Annual budgets prepared by management are utilized for the Debt Service Fund, and Proprietary Funds. Program and project budgets are utilized to control expenditures in the Capital Projects Fund. Therefore, the Debt Service Fund, Capital Projects, and Proprietary Funds are not included in the budget and actual comparisons.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Budgeting and Budgetary Accounting (Continued)

The School Board approves the annual operating budget for its General Fund. An annual operating budget is not adopted for the School Board Special Revenue Fund; therefore, it is not included in the budget and actual comparison of the component unit.

For the School Board General Fund, the Superintendent has authorization to transfer funds within categories, but must obtain authorization from the School Board for transfers between categories. City Council appropriates local funds. The School Board must authorize any increase in grant funds.

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America except that encumbrances are included as budgetary expenditures. Budgeted amounts reflected in the Primary Government are as originally adopted and amended by City Council.

Supplemental budget appropriations were approved during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, for an increase in appropriations in the amount of \$748,230 for the Primary Government General Fund.

For the General Fund, the City Manager is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between functions. Revisions that alter the total appropriations for a fund must be approved by City Council. Therefore, the level of control at which expenditures may not exceed appropriations is the total expenditure level of each fund. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year-end.

Cash and Investments

For purposes of the statements of cash flows for all proprietary fund types, the City considers all highly liquid investments which, when purchased, have a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Investments consist of the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP), VACo/VML Virginia Investment Pool, federal government obligations, money market funds, and the State Non-Arbitrage Program (SNAP). Investments with a maturity date of one year or less are stated at amortized cost. All other investments are stated at fair value. The City considers investments with a maturity date of three months or less when purchased to be cash and cash equivalents.

Capital Assets

Capital outlays are recorded as expenditures of the governmental funds, and as assets in the government-wide financial statements to the extent that the City's capitalization threshold is met.

Capital outlays of the proprietary funds and the EDA are recorded as capital assets and depreciated over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis on both the fund's basis and the government-wide basis. For assets constructed, interest expense is capitalized on proprietary fund type assets financed with tax-exempt debt. The amount of interest expense capitalized is calculated by offsetting interest expense incurred from the date of the borrowing until completion of the project against interest income earned on invested proceeds over the same period.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Capital Assets (Continued)

The City’s capitalization policy threshold is \$5,000. All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual cost is not available. Donated assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date donated. Assets acquired under capital leases are capitalized at the net present value of all lease payments.

The estimated useful lives of capital assets are as follows:

	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	40
Infrastructure	20 - 50
Machinery and equipment	3 - 50
Land improvements	10 - 50
Sewer System	40

Maintenance, repairs, and minor equipment are charged to operations when incurred. Expenditures that materially change capacities or extend useful lives are capitalized. Upon sale or retirement of land, buildings, or equipment, the cost and related accumulated depreciation, if applicable, are eliminated from the respective accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in the current year’s operations.

Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts

The City (Primary Government) calculates its allowance for uncollectible property taxes receivable using historical collection data. At June 30, 2015, the allowance approximated \$305,000 in the General Fund. All other receivables have experienced a high collection rate; therefore, an allowance for doubtful accounts has not been established by City management for other receivables.

Inventory

Inventory in the Special Revenue Fund of the School Board consist principally of items held for resale and are valued at cost (first-in, first-out method).

Inventory in the Fleet Management Fund (Internal Service Fund) consists of supplies held for future use and is valued at average cost (weighted average method).

Inventory is recognized as expenditures when consumed.

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an expense or expenditure until then. Currently, the City reports two such items in the Statement of Net Position. The deferred pension contributions represent payments from the City to the pension plan subsequent to the measurement date of the net pension liability and before the end of the reporting period. The deferred refunding costs consist of the amount by which the principal and premium of a refunding bond exceed the net carrying amount of the refunded debt. This amount is deferred and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt.

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

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources *(Continued)*

Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as revenue until then. The City reports deferred inflows for pension actuarial differences, which represent amounts remaining to be expensed as a result of changes to the net pension liability such as differences between expected and actual experience, changes in assumptions about future economic and demographic factors, difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments, and changes to the School Board's proportion of the collective net pension liability. These amounts are required to be recognized in pension expense using a systematic and rational method over a closed period. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, the City has revenues which are applicable to a future period, and will not be recognized until they period they become available. These amounts are recorded on the governmental funds balance sheet as a deferred inflow of resources.

Compensated Absences

City employees are granted vacation and sick pay in varying amounts based on years of service. Employees may accumulate, subject to certain limitations, unused vacation and sick pay earned and, upon retirement, termination or death, may be compensated for certain amounts at specified rates. The cost of accumulated vacation and sick pay expected to be paid from future expendable resources, both the current and noncurrent portions, is accounted for as a liability in the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund financial statements, and charged to the general governmental fund, sewer fund, solid waste fund, and internal service fund based upon employees' duties. Compensated absences are reported in governmental funds only if they have matured (i.e. unused reimbursable leave still outstanding following an employee's resignation or retirement).

The Component Unit - School Board also accrues compensated absences (annual and sick leave benefits) when vested. The current and noncurrent portions of the compensated absences are recorded in the Component Unit - School Board government-wide financial statements.

Sewer Availability Fees

Amounts charged customers to connect to the City's sewer system are recognized as nonoperating revenue.

Fund Balances/Net Positions

Fund balances have been classified to reflect the limitations and restrictions placed on the respective funds as follows:

Nonspendable – includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation.

Committed – includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action (ordinance) of City Council. The committed amounts cannot be used for any purpose unless City Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance) it employed to previously commit these amounts.

1. **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** *(Concluded)*

Fund Balances/Net Positions *(Continued)*

Assigned – includes amounts that are intended to be used by the City for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by City Council’s delegation of this authority to the City Manager or Superintendent of Schools or State Statute.

Unassigned – is the residual classification for the City’s general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in other classifications.

The City’s policy is to apply expenditures against restricted resources first when either restricted or unrestricted amounts are available. Within unrestricted fund balance, it is the City’s policy to apply expenditures against committed amounts first, followed by assigned, and then unassigned amounts. It is possible for the non-general funds to have negative unassigned fund balance when nonspendable and restricted amounts exceed the positive fund balance for that fund.

The General Fund unassigned minimum policy is at least 12%-15% of the Fund’s operating expenditures.

Net position in government-wide financial statements are classified as net investment in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted. Restricted net position represent constraints on resources that are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, laws and regulations of other governments, or imposed by law through State statute.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance 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, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities for the reported periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates and assumptions.

Credit Risk

The assessed value of real estate for the City’s ten largest taxpayers comprises 3.32% of the City’s real estate tax base. Concentration of credit risk with respect to receivables is limited due to the large number of customers comprising the City’s customer base.

2. **Deposits and Investments**

Deposits

Deposits with banks are collateralized in accordance with the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act, Section 2.2-4400 et. Seq. of the Code of Virginia (Act) or covered by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation. Under this Act, banks holding public deposits in excess of the amounts insured by the FDIC must pledge collateral equal to 50% of such deposits to a collateral pool in the name of the State Treasury Board. Savings and loan institutions are required to collateralize 100% of deposits in excess of FDIC limits. The State Treasury Board is responsible for monitoring compliance with the collateralization and reporting requirements of the Act and for notifying local governments of compliance by banks and savings and loans.

2. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Deposits (Continued)

However, all qualified bank’s public deposits are considered 100% “insured” because the Act provides for additional assessments to be made. This means that if a qualified bank were to fail, all collateral in the pool would be used to recover the public deposits held at that bank. In addition, if the collateral were inadequate to cover all public deposits, additional amounts would be assessed on a pro rata basis to each member of the pool. Therefore, the Act ensures that there will be no loss of public funds and that makes the pool similar to depository insurance.

At June 30, 2015, no balances of the Primary Government or School Board were uninsured or uncollateralized in banks or savings institutions because of failure of the institutions to qualify under the Act.

Investments

Statutes authorize the City to invest in obligations of the United States or agencies thereof, obligations of the Commonwealth of Virginia or political subdivisions thereof, obligations of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, "prime quality" commercial paper and certain corporate notes, banker's acceptances, repurchase agreements, and the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP). LGIP is managed in accordance with the “2a-7 like pool” risk limiting requirements of GASB Statement No. 31 "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools" with portfolio securities valued by the amortized cost method. The fair value of the LGIP is the same as the value of the pool shares. Investments with a maturity date of one year or less are stated at amortized cost. All other investments are stated at fair value.

Investment Policy

In accordance with the Code of Virginia and other applicable laws and regulations, the City’s investment policy (Policy) permits investments in U.S. government obligations, obligations of the Commonwealth of Virginia or political subdivisions thereof, prime quality commercial paper, and certain corporate notes, bankers acceptances, repurchase agreements, negotiable certificates of deposit, bank deposit notes, mutual funds that invest exclusively in securities specifically permitted under the Policy, and the State Treasurer’s Local Government Investment Pool (Virginia LGIP, a 2a-7 like pool).

The policy establishes limitations on the holdings on non-U.S. government obligations. The maximum percentage of the portfolio (book value at the date of acquisition) permitted in each security is as follows:

Commonwealth of Virginia LGIP	100% maximum
Repurchase Agreements	50% maximum
Bankers' Acceptances	40% maximum
Commercial Paper	20% maximum
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit / Bank Notes	20% maximum
Municipal Obligations	20% maximum
Corporate Notes	10% maximum
Bank Deposits	15% maximum

For the purposes of this Policy, assets of the City shall be segregated into three categories based on expected liquidity needs and purposes: short-term operating funds, the core portfolio and bond proceeds.

2. **Deposits and Investments** *(Continued)*

Investment Policy *(Continued)*

Short-term Operating Funds

Assets categorized as short-term funds will be invested in permitted investments maturing in twelve months or less. The average weighted maturity of the short-term assets will not exceed 180 days. Because of inherent difficulties in accurately forecasting cash flow requirements, a portion of the portfolio will be continuously invested in readily available funds such as the LGIP, money market mutual funds or overnight repurchase agreements to ensure that appropriate liquidity is maintained to meet ongoing obligations.

Core Portfolio

The general fund core portfolio will be invested in permitted investments with a stated maturity of no more than three years from the date of purchase.

Bond Proceeds

Proceeds from the sale of bonds will be invested in compliance with the specific requirements of the bond covenants without further restriction as to the maximum term to maturity of securities purchased. However, in no case will bond proceeds be invested in securities with a term to maturity that exceeds the expected disbursement date of those funds.

Credit Risk

As required by state statute, the Policy requires that commercial paper have a short-term debt rating of no less than “A-1” (or its equivalent) from at least two of the following; Moody’s Investors Service, Standard & Poor’s, and Fitch Investor’s Service. Corporate notes, negotiable certificates of deposit, and bank deposit notes maturing in less than one year must have short-term debt rating of at least “A-1” by Standard & Poor’s and “P-1” by Moody’s Investor Service. Notes having a maturity of greater than one year must be rated “AA” by Standard & Poor’s and “Aa” by Moody’s Investor Service.

Although state statute does not impose credit standards on repurchase agreement counterparties, bankers’ acceptances, or money market mutual funds, the City has established stringent credit standards for these investments to minimize portfolio risk. The City’s investments held by an outside brokerage and investment banking firm are rated AAA by Standard & Poor’s.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Policy establishes limitations on portfolio composition by issuer in order to control concentration of credit risk. No more than 5% of the City’s portfolio will be invested in the securities of any single issuer with the following exceptions:

U.S. Treasury	100% maximum
Commonwealth of Virginia LGIP	100% maximum
Each Money Market Fund	50% maximum
Each Repurchase Agreement Counterparty	25% maximum

2. Deposits and Investments (Concluded)

Interest Rate Risk

As a means of limiting exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates, the City's policy limits investment of operating funds to investments with a stated maturity of no more than three years from the date of purchase.

Proceeds from the sale of bonds must be invested in compliance with the specific requirements of the bond covenants and may be invested in securities with longer maturities.

Custodial Risk

For an investment, custodial risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counter party, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Policy requires that all investment securities purchased by the City or held as collateral on deposits or investments shall be held by the City or by a third-party custodial agent who may not otherwise be counterparty to the investment transaction. As of June 30, 2015, with the exception of the Virginia LGIP and VACO/VML, all of the City's investments are held in a bank's trust department in the City's name.

The carrying values and weighted average maturity of the City's investments were as follows:

	Investment Maturities (in years)		
	Fair Value	Less Than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years
VACO/VML Investment Pool	\$ 352,321	\$ 352,321	\$ -
Virginia LGIP	31,394	-	-
Scott & Stringfellow	480,493	480,493	-
Total investments	864,208	\$ 864,208	\$ -

Reconciliation to total cash and investments:

Add:

Cash on hand and in banks 10,099,229

Total cash and investments 10,963,437

Less:

Cash held in fiduciary funds 31,394

Total cash and investments, Exhibit A,
Primary Government and Component
Units \$ 10,932,043

3. Receivables

Real estate taxes are levied based on the assessed value of the property on each July 1 and attach as an enforceable lien on property as of July 1. Personal property taxes are levied based on the assessed value of the property on each January 1. Real estate and personal property taxes are payable in two installments on December 5th and June 5th. The City bills and collects its own property taxes.

3. Receivables (Continued)

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Real estate taxes	\$ 389,145	\$ -	\$ 389,145
Personal property taxes	317,199	-	317,199
Accounts receivable	225,262	352,343	577,605
	<u>931,606</u>	<u>352,343</u>	<u>1,283,949</u>
Less - allowance for uncollectible accounts	(305,000)	-	(305,000)
Receivables, net	<u>\$ 626,606</u>	<u>\$ 352,343</u>	<u>\$ 978,949</u>

4. Notes Receivable

A \$100,000 note receivable in the General Fund and Governmental Activities represents a deed of trust note to a business for relocation expenses. As an incentive to move to the City, the City advanced the business moving expenses. The \$100,000 note bears interest at 6%. Principal payments of \$20,000 plus accrued interest will be due beginning on December 31, 2015 and payable on December 31st of each year thereafter until December 31, 2019, when paid in full. However, the principal and interest payments will be forgiven each year if the business meets the conditions outlined in the agreement.

A \$192,279 note receivable in the General Fund and Governmental Activities represents a deed of trust note to Poquoson Historical and Cultural Museum Foundation. The \$192,279 note bears interest at 7.25%. Beginning June 1, 2009, interest only is due and payable each June 1 and December 1 thereafter. In all events the accrued interest and unpaid principal is due in full on December 1, 2018. As of June 30, 2015, the balance was \$96,139.

The City also has a \$1,684,587 note receivable from the EDA. In the prior year, the EDA borrowed \$1,734,000 from the City to pay off their line of credit, which became due on June 30, 2013. The funds for this note receivable were obtained when the City issued a \$1,734,000 general obligation bond on June 12, 2013, along with a \$300,000 taxable line of credit for future economic development use (see Note 8). The EDA has agreed to pay interest and principal when due, and will pay a minimum of 50% of the proceeds of any sale of property towards principal until the debt is paid in full. The note receivable is included in "Notes receivable, component unit" in the Statement of Net Position and the General Fund.

5. Due From Other Governments

Due from other governments consists of the following:

Primary Government

<u>Commonwealth of Virginia</u>	<u>General Fund</u>
Communications Sales and Use Tax	\$ 34,648
Compensation Board	18,253
Comprehensive Services Act	81,668
Division of Motor Vehicles	13,381
HMGP Grant	2,147
Mobile Home Titling Tax	6,093
PPTRA	884,118
Public Assistance	12,833
Sales Tax	<u>53,572</u>
Total due from the Commonwealth of Virginia	<u>1,106,713</u>

5. Due From Other Governments (Continued)

Federal Government

Citizen Corp 2014	8,027
DUI Grants - Selective Enforcement - Alcohol	2,440
DUI Grants - Selective Enforcement - Speed	859
FEMA Planning Grant (LEMPG)	7,500
FEMA Public Assistance	57,650
HMGP Grant	8,051
Total due from the federal government	<u>84,527</u>
Total due from other governments	<u>\$ 1,191,240</u>

Component Unit - School Board

Commonwealth of Virginia

Sales Tax	\$ 186,520
Technology Reimbursement	<u>106,152</u>
Total due from the Commonwealth of Virginia	<u>292,672</u>

Federal Government

Department of Education Program	
Title I	24,682
Title II	11,955
Title VI-B	110,540
Various Grants	<u>40,850</u>
Total due from the federal government	<u>188,027</u>
Total due from the other governments	<u>\$ 480,699</u>

6. Receivables and Payables - Component Units

Details of the receivables and payables between the Primary Government and component units at June 30, 2015 are as follows:

<u>Primary Government</u> Receivable	<u>Component Unit</u> Payable	<u>Amount</u>
Due from EDA	Due to Primary Government	\$ 1,684,587
Due from School Board	Due to Primary Government	<u>43,550</u>
Total		<u>\$ 1,728,137</u>

See "Note 4. Notes Receivable" for more information regarding the EDA's \$1,684,587 due to the City.

7. Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital assets for the governmental activities follows:

	Balance July 1, 2014	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2015
Capital assets, non-depreciable				
Land	\$ 3,183,226	\$ 152,400	\$ 40,677	\$ 3,294,949
Construction-in-process	6,283	333,181	132,860	206,604
Total capital assets, non-depreciable	<u>3,189,509</u>	<u>485,581</u>	<u>173,537</u>	<u>3,501,553</u>
Capital assets, depreciable				
Buildings	10,499,288	183,706	-	10,682,994
Infrastructure	39,166,511	316,260	-	39,482,771
Land improvements	3,206,133	57,100	-	3,263,233
Machinery and equipment	7,446,325	158,649	119,341	7,485,633
Total capital assets, depreciable	<u>60,318,257</u>	<u>715,715</u>	<u>119,341</u>	<u>60,914,631</u>
Less - accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	4,211,692	352,678	-	4,564,370
Infrastructure	32,319,286	174,163	-	32,493,449
Land improvements	1,527,100	218,824	-	1,745,924
Machinery and equipment	5,008,750	461,497	116,169	5,354,078
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>43,066,828</u>	<u>1,207,162</u>	<u>116,169</u>	<u>44,157,821</u>
Capital assets, depreciable, net before allocation from School Board	<u>17,251,429</u>	<u>(491,447)</u>	<u>3,172</u>	<u>16,756,810</u>
Allocation of School Board Assets				
Buildings	28,605,337	-	-	28,605,337
Less - accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	4,640,447	704,745	-	5,345,192
Total allocated from School Board	<u>23,964,890</u>	<u>704,745</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,260,145</u>
Total capital assets, depreciable	<u>41,216,319</u>	<u>213,298</u>	<u>3,172</u>	<u>40,016,955</u>
Total capital assets	<u>\$ 44,405,828</u>	<u>\$ (710,611)</u>	<u>\$ 176,709</u>	<u>\$ 43,518,508</u>

Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General government administration	\$ 94,348
Public safety	498,947
Public works	372,136
Health and welfare	8,492
Parks, recreation, and cultural	230,402
Community development	2,837
Education	704,745
	<u>\$ 1,911,907</u>

7. Capital Assets (Continued)

A summary of changes in capital assets for the business-type is as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2014	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2015
Capital assets, non-depreciable				
Land	\$ 214,666	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 214,666
Construction in progress	-	24,899	-	24,899
Total capital assets, non-depreciable	214,666	24,899	-	239,565
Capital assets, depreciable				
Buildings	18,966	-	-	18,966
Machinery and equipment	1,345,277	-	-	1,345,277
Sewer system	22,176,691	19,813	-	22,196,504
Total capital assets, depreciable	23,540,934	19,813	-	23,560,747
Less - accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	10,244	602	-	10,846
Machinery and equipment	835,679	77,626	-	913,305
Sewer system	9,955,417	575,840	-	10,531,257
Total accumulated depreciation	10,801,340	654,068	-	11,455,408
Total capital assets, depreciable, net	12,739,594	634,255	-	12,105,339
Total	\$ 12,954,260	\$ 609,356	\$ -	\$ 12,344,904

7. Capital Assets (Concluded)

A summary of changes in capital assets for the Component Unit - School Board follows:

	Balance July 1, 2014	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2015
Capital assets, non-depreciable				
Land	\$ 450,876	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 450,876
Capital assets, depreciable				
Buildings	39,775,700	72,166		39,847,866
Machinery and equipment	2,586,522	153,379	48,537	2,691,364
Total capital assets, non-depreciable	42,362,222	225,545	48,537	42,539,230
Less - accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	11,599,427	917,148		12,516,575
Machinery and equipment	1,656,259	177,983	48,537	1,785,705
Total accumulated depreciation	13,255,686	1,095,131	48,537	14,302,280
Capital assets, depreciable, net, before allocation to City	29,106,536	(869,586)	-	28,236,950
Allocation to City				
Buildings	(28,605,337)	-	-	(28,605,337)
Less - accumulated depreciation	4,640,447	704,745	-	5,345,192
Total allocated to City	(23,964,890)	704,745	-	23,260,145
Total capital assets, depreciable	5,141,646	(164,841)	-	4,976,805
Total	\$ 5,592,522	\$ (164,841)	-	\$ 5,427,681

A summary of the changes in capital assets for the Economic Development Authority is as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2014	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2015
Capital assets, non-depreciable				
Land	\$ 2,492,161	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,492,161
Capital assets, depreciable				
Buildings	69,147	-	-	69,147
Infrastructure	315,273	-	-	315,273
Total capital assets, depreciable	384,420	-	-	384,420
Less - accumulated depreciation				
Buildings	49,575	3,458	-	53,033
Infrastructure	157,630	14,330	-	171,960
Total accumulated depreciation	207,205	17,788	-	224,993
Total capital assets, depreciable, net	177,215	(17,788)	-	159,427
Total	\$ 2,669,376	\$ (17,788)	\$ -	\$ 2,651,588

8. Long-term Obligations

Governmental Activities

Following is a summary of the changes in long-term liabilities for governmental activities and its Component Unit - School Board, respectively:

	Balance July 1, 2014	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2015	Amounts Due Within One Year
General obligation bonds	\$ 28,096,588	\$ -	\$ 1,214,000	\$ 26,882,588	\$ 1,536,000
State Literary Fund loans	1,250,000	-	250,000	1,000,000	250,000
Unamortized Premium	1,747,062	-	134,889	1,612,173	-
Line of credit	-	292,057	-	292,057	292,057
	<u>31,093,650</u>	<u>292,057</u>	<u>1,598,889</u>	<u>29,786,818</u>	<u>2,078,057</u>
Net pension liability*	4,060,530	-	1,132,568	2,927,962	-
Net postemployment benefit obligation	281,346	60,931	-	342,277	-
Accrued compensated absences	616,152	581,715	546,652	651,215	65,121
Total	<u>\$ 36,051,678</u>	<u>\$ 934,703</u>	<u>\$ 3,278,109</u>	<u>\$ 33,708,272</u>	<u>\$ 2,143,178</u>

Component Unit - School Board

Net pension liability*	\$ 19,494,000	\$ -	\$ 1,391,000	\$ 18,103,000	\$ -
Net other postemployment obligation	165,601	-	76,420	89,181	-
Accrued compensated absences	378,338	555,909	538,043	396,204	84,231
	<u>\$ 20,037,939</u>	<u>\$ 555,909</u>	<u>\$ 2,005,463</u>	<u>\$ 18,588,385</u>	<u>\$ 84,231</u>

*Net pension liabilities have been restated as of July 1, 2014, in accordance with GASB 68.

The net pension liabilities, OPEB obligations and compensated absences are generally liquidated by the fund for which the employee works, such as for the governmental funds (the general fund and internal service fund), and for the enterprise funds (the sewer fund and the solid waste fund).

8. **Long-term Obligations** (Continued)

Governmental Activities (Continued)

Outstanding general obligation bonds of the City's governmental activities are comprised of the following:

High School Serial Bonds of 1998 - \$650,000 bonds issued and due in annual installments varying from \$30,000 to \$35,000 through July 2018, with interest payable semi-annually at rates varying from 3.60% to 5.10%. \$ 120,000

General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2010 - \$4,670,000 bonds issued and due in annual installments varying from \$100,000 to \$665,000 beginning February 2014 through February 2027, with interest paid semi-annually at 4.28%. 4,420,000

General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2010 - \$6,600,000 bonds issued and due in annual installments varying from \$140,000 to \$1,015,000 beginning February 2014 through February 2027, with interest paid semi-annually at 4.35%. 6,210,000

General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2010 - \$3,900,000 bonds issued and due in annual installments varying from \$45,000 to \$580,000 beginning February 2014 through February 2027, with interest paid semi-annually at 4.49%. 3,810,000

General Obligation Bonds, Series 2010 - \$215,000 bonds issued and due in annual installments varying from \$20,000 to \$60,000 beginning February 2012 through February 2016, with interest paid semi-annually at 2.48%. 60,000

General Obligation Refunding Taxable Bonds, Series 2011B - \$3,495,000 bonds issued and due in annual installments varying from \$55,000 to \$313,000 beginning February 2012 through February 2029, with interest payable semi-annually at 2.98%. 3,298,000

General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2012 - \$8,165,000 bonds issued and due in annual installments varying from \$35,000 to \$1,030,000 beginning February 2013 through February 2028, with interest payable semi-annually at rates from 2% to 5%. 7,280,001

General Obligation Bonds, Series 2013 - \$1,734,000 bonds issued and due in annual installments varying from \$157,000 to \$191,000 beginning August 2018 through August 2027, with interest payable semi-annually at 2.23%. 1,684,587

Total general obligation bonds \$ 26,882,588

8. Long-term Obligations (Continued)

Governmental Activities (Continued)

Estimated annual debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation bonds for future years ending June 30, follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2016	\$ 1,536,000	\$ 1,130,779
2017	1,602,002	1,073,781
2018	1,678,000	1,005,419
2019	1,914,000	932,415
2020	2,238,001	853,750
2021 – 2025	12,251,000	2,761,196
2026 – 2029	5,663,585	400,124
	<u>\$ 26,882,588</u>	<u>\$ 8,157,464</u>

Literary Loan Funds

Outstanding literary loan funds of the Primary Government are comprised of the following issues:

High School Literary Fund Loan - \$5,000,000 loan issued November 17, 1998, due in annual installments of \$250,000 through December 2019, with interest at 3%.

\$ 1,000,000

Estimated state literary fund loans debt service requirements to maturity is as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2016	\$ 250,000	\$ 30,000
2017	250,000	22,500
2018	250,000	15,000
2019	250,000	7,500
	<u>\$ 1,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 75,000</u>

Line of Credit

As discussed in Note 4, the City issued a \$1,734,000 general obligation bond on June 12, 2013, along with a \$300,000 taxable line of credit for future economic development use. The City drew on the line of credit in fiscal year 2015 to purchase land. The land will be subdivided, with a portion to be used for community events and the other portion to be held for resale. The balance due under the line of credit was \$292,057 at June 30, 2015.

Debt Limit

The Commonwealth of Virginia imposes a legal limit on the general obligation debt that may be issued by the City to an amount equal to 10% of total assessed value of real property. As of June 30, 2015, the City's aggregate general obligation indebtedness was \$116,476,592 less than the allowable limit.

Overlapping Debt

There are no overlapping or underlying tax jurisdictions.

8. Long-term Obligations (Concluded)

Business-type Activities

Following is a summary of debt transactions of the enterprise funds:

	Balance July 1, 2014	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2015	Amounts Due Within One Year
General obligation bonds	\$ 8,000,000	\$ -	\$ 780,000	\$ 7,220,000	\$ 365,000
Bond premium	619,756	-	50,152	569,604	-
	<u>8,619,756</u>	-	830,152	<u>7,789,604</u>	<u>365,000</u>
Net pension liability	166,470	-	46,432	120,038	-
Net postemployment obligation	11,248	2,573	-	13,821	-
Accrued compensated absences	22,896	22,052	20,925	24,023	2,403
	<u>\$ 8,820,370</u>	<u>\$ 24,625</u>	<u>\$ 897,509</u>	<u>\$ 7,947,486</u>	<u>\$ 367,403</u>

**Net pension liability has been restated as of July 1, 2014, in accordance with GASB 68.*

General long-term obligations and notes payable are comprised of the following:

General Obligation Refunding Sewer Bonds, Series 2010 - \$740,000 bonds issued and due in annual principal installments varying from \$10,000 to \$80,000 through April 2022 with interest payable semi-annually at rates varying from 2.2% to 5.2%

\$ 500,000

General Obligation Refunding Sewer Bonds, Series 2012 - \$7,330,000 bonds issued and due in annual installments varying from \$150,000 to \$685,000 through February 2028, with interest payable semi-annually at rates from 3% to 5%.

6,720,000

Total general obligation bonds outstanding

\$ 7,220,000

Estimated debt service on the general obligation bonds is payable as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2016	\$ 365,000	\$ 276,816
2017	445,000	262,071
2018	470,000	240,068
2019	490,000	216,628
2020	515,000	192,183
2021 – 2025	2,935,000	598,652
2026 – 2029	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>121,050</u>
	<u>\$ 7,220,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,907,468</u>

The City anticipates that all amounts required for the payment of interest and principal on these bonds will be provided by the enterprise fund's revenue; however, the bonds are further collateralized by the full faith and credit of the City.

9. Due to Primary Government, Component Unit - Economic Development Authority (EDA)

As described in Notes 4 and 8 above, the City issued \$1,734,000 in general obligation bonds, and then loaned the proceeds to the EDA to repay a former bank line of credit. The balance due from the EDA was \$1,684,587 at June 30, 2015. The EDA has agreed to pay interest and principal when due, and will pay a minimum of 50% of the proceeds of any sale of property towards principal until the debt is paid in full.

10. Conduit Debt Obligation

On July 1, 2001 and September 12, 2005, the EDA issued \$10,000,000 and \$5,000,000 YMCA Revenue Bonds, respectively, to finance the acquisition and construction of the Peninsula Metropolitan YMCA (YMCA). On July 13, 2004, the EDA issued \$7,500,000 Hampton-Newport News Community Services Board (HNNCSB) revenue bonds to acquire the former Hampton Medical Center and to finance improvements. On November 1, 2013 the EDA issued \$7,474,590 Christopher Newport University Student Housing Project Revenue Bonds to Christopher Newport University Education Foundation (Foundation), for the purpose of financing the construction and equipping of a student housing complex consisting of 5 buildings in Newport News, VA. The costs of financing the projects, all expenses of issuing the bonds, and the payments of bond principals and interest are the responsibility of the YMCA, Christopher Newport University Education Foundation, and the HNNCSB, respectively. The bonds provide that neither the EDA nor the City shall be obligated to pay the bonds or interest thereon or other costs incident thereto. At June 30, 2015, \$19,842,532 remained outstanding.

11. Fund Balances

Fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the governmental funds.

11. Fund Balances (Continued)

The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented below:

	General	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable				
EDA Note Receivable	\$ 1,684,587	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,684,587
Notes Receivable	196,139	-	-	196,139
Total nonspendable	1,880,726	-	-	1,880,726
Restricted				
Asset Forfeiture	10,996	-	-	10,996
4 For Life	14,449	-	-	14,449
Fire	139,222	-	-	139,222
Heritage Park Contributions	19,536	-	-	19,536
Library Contributions	7,571	-	-	7,571
CDBG Program Revenue	75,761	-	-	75,761
Wetland Creation	18,942	-	-	18,942
Streets and Drainage	-	-	942,078	942,078
Contributions – Kids Island	-	-	634	634
Total restricted	286,477	-	942,712	1,229,189
Assigned				
Revenue Stabilization	600,000	-	-	600,000
General Government and Administration	40,542	-	-	40,542
Public safety and judicial	1,975	-	-	1,975
Public works	26,820	-	-	26,820
Health and welfare	1,312	-	-	1,312
Parks, recreational, and cultural	8,513	-	-	8,513
Community development	1,700	-	-	1,700
Non-departmental	10,000	-	-	10,000
Subsequent year's budget	165,000	-	-	165,000
Debt service	-	417,850	-	417,850
Capital projects	-	-	404,696	404,696
Total assigned	855,862	417,850	404,696	1,678,408
Unassigned	4,851,141	-	-	4,851,141
Total fund balances	\$ 7,874,206	\$ 417,850	\$ 1,347,408	\$ 9,639,464

12. Contingency

The City receives grant funds, principally from the United States government, for various programs. Although the City has been audited in accordance with the provisions of OMB Circular A-133, these programs remain subject to financial and compliance audits by the grantors or their representatives. Such audits could lead to requests for reimbursements to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under terms of the grant. In the opinion of management of the City, no material refunds will be required as a result of future disallowances of current or prior program expenditures.

13. Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2015 are as follows:

	Transfers In	Transfers Out
General Fund	\$ 150,000	\$ 3,645,075
Debt Service Fund	2,800,575	-
Capital Projects Fund	844,500	-
Sewer Operations Fund	-	150,000
	<u>\$ 3,795,075</u>	<u>\$ 3,795,075</u>

Purpose:

- \$ 2,800,575 From General Fund to Debt Service Fund for current year debt payments
- \$ 844,500 From General Fund to Capital Projects Fund to fund capital projects
- \$ 150,000 From Sewer Operations Fund to General Fund to allocate administration costs for sewer services

14. Surety Bonds

The City maintained the following surety bond coverage's on certain employees of the Primary Government and component unit during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015:

Description	Amount
Virginia Municipal Liability Pool - All City employees - employee dishonesty blanket bond	\$ 1,000,000
Virginia Municipal Liability Pool	
Lenna Reimers, Clerk of the School Board	10,000
Amy Colley, Deputy Clerk of the School Board	10,000
All School Board employees, blanket bond	200,000

The Commonwealth of Virginia maintained the following surety bond and blanket bond coverage on certain employees pursuant to Section 2.2-1840 of the Code of Virginia. The coverage with respect to the Treasurer does not extend to the loss of any City funds.

Description	Amount
Virginia Municipal Liability Pool - Surety, Faithful Performance of Duty Schedule, Position Bond	
Treasurer and employees	\$ 1,000,000
Commonwealth of Virginia Faithful Performance of Duty Bond	
Treasurer	500,000
Commissioner of the Revenue	3,000

15. Related Party Transactions

The City's financial statements do not include certain public commissions and authorities created as separate governmental entities under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia. These agencies are separate legal entities having governmental character and sufficient autonomy in the management of their own affairs to distinguish them as separate from the administrative organization of the City, although certain members of their governing bodies are appointed by Council. These entities are the Hampton Roads Planning District Commission (HRPDC), the Virginia Peninsula's Public Service Authority (VPPSA), the Peninsula Council Workforce Development (PCWD), and the Colonial Behavioral Health (CBH). Expenditures of these agencies are financed by federal and state grants and fees, including contributions from the City. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the City provided support or paid for services to HRPDC of \$24,439, VPPSA of \$224,383, PCWD of \$5,847, and CBH of \$170,000.

In June 2003, the Virginia Peninsula Regional Jail Authority (Jail Authority), of which the City is a member jurisdiction, issued \$21,655,000 of Regional Jail Facility Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2003. The original bonds were issued for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, and equipping a Regional Jail Facility to serve its member jurisdictions. The bonds bear interest at 2% to 5%, paid semi-annually. The bonds mature in amounts ranging from \$570,000 on October 1, 2003 to \$2,765,000 on October 1, 2018. The outstanding balance at June 30, 2015 was \$7,570,000. The bonds are limited obligations of the Jail Authority, and do not constitute a general obligation debt or pledge of the faith and credit of any of the four member jurisdictions, nor do they obligate any member jurisdiction to levy or pledge any form of taxation therefore. However, the City has entered into a non-binding moral obligation pledge of the member jurisdictions in which the member jurisdictions have agreed to pay their proportionate share of the debt service on the bonds and any debt service funding requirements if the Jail Authority lacks sufficient funds to do so. The City's proportionate share is 10%.

In addition, a conglomerate of municipalities shares certain expenses for maintaining and operating a regional jail and juvenile detention center. During FY 2015, the City incurred expenses for the regional jail and juvenile detention center of \$301,407 and \$66,402, respectively.

The City also participates in a regional animal shelter with several other localities. The City paid \$50,497 for its share in fiscal year 2015.

The City of Poquoson shares certain services and their associated costs with York County, including the Circuit Court, the Commonwealth's Attorney, Sheriff of York County, and E911 operations. The City also shares social services with York County. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the City paid \$1,081,831 to York County for these shared services.

The School Board's financial statements do not include the New Horizons Education Center. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the School Board provided support of \$550,100 to the New Horizons Education Center.

16. Retirement Plan

A. Plan Description

The City and School Board participate in agent multiple employer plans administered by the Virginia Retirement System (VRS). In addition, certain School Board employees participate in the VRS state-wide teachers’ cost-sharing plan (VRS Teachers’ Pool). All full-time, salaried permanent employees of public school divisions and employees of participating employers are automatically covered by the VRS Retirement Plan upon employment. Members earn one month of service credit for each month they are employed and they and their employer are paying contributions to VRS. Members are eligible to purchase prior public service, based on specific criteria 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 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:

VRS PLAN 1	VRS PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN
<p>About VRS Plan 1 VRS 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 VRS Plan 1 if their membership date is before July 1, 2010, and they were vested as of January 1, 2013.</p>	<p>About VRS Plan 2 VRS 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 VRS 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 VRS Plan 1 and VRS 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.

VRS PLAN 1	VRS PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN
<p>Eligible Members Employees are in VRS 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.</p> <p>The Hybrid Retirement Plan's effective date for eligible VRS Plan 1 members who opted in was July 1, 2014.</p> <p>If eligible deferred members returned to work during the election window, they were also eligible to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan.</p> <p>Members who were eligible for an optional retirement plan (ORP) and had prior service under VRS Plan 1 were not eligible to elect the Hybrid Retirement Plan and remain as VRS Plan 1 or ORP.</p>	<p>Eligible Members Employees are in VRS 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 VRS 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.</p> <p>The Hybrid Retirement Plan's effective date for eligible VRS Plan 2 members who opted in was July 1, 2014.</p> <p>If eligible deferred members returned to work during the election window, they were also eligible to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan.</p> <p>Members who were eligible for an optional retirement plan (ORP) and have prior service under VRS Plan 2 were not eligible to elect the Hybrid Retirement Plan and remain as VRS 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 VRS Plan 1 or VRS 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 VRS Plan 1 or VRS Plan 2, they are not eligible to elect the Hybrid Retirement Plan and must select VRS Plan 1 or VRS Plan 2 (as applicable) or ORP.</p>
<p>Retirement Contributions Employees contribute up to 5% of their compensation each month to their member contribution account through a pre-tax salary reduction. Some school divisions and 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</p>	<p>Retirement Contributions Employees contribute up to 5% of their compensation each month to their member contribution account through a pre-tax salary reduction. Some school divisions and 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>

VRS PLAN 1	VRS PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN
contribution to VRS for all covered employees. VRS invests both member and employer contributions to provide funding for the future benefit payment.		defined contribution component of the plan, and the employer is required to match those voluntary contributions according to specified percentages.
<p>Creditable Service Credible 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 VRS 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 member contribution account balance if they leave employment and request a refund.</p>	<p>Vesting Same as VRS 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. VRS Plan 1 or VRS 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>

VRS PLAN 1	VRS PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN
<p>Members are always 100% vested in the contributions that they make.</p>		<p><u>Defined Contributions Component:</u> Defined contribution vesting refers to minimum length of service a member needs to be eligible to withdraw the employer contributions from the defined contribution component of plan.</p> <p>Members are always 100% vested in contributions they make.</p> <p>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 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.</p> <p>An early retirement reduction factor is applied to the Basic Benefit if the member retires with a reduced retirement benefit or selects a benefit payout option other than the Basic Benefit.</p>	<p>Calculating the Benefit See definition under VRS Plan 1.</p>	<p>Calculating the Benefit <u>Defined Benefit Component:</u> See definition under VRS Plan 1</p> <p><u>Defined Contribution Component:</u> The benefit is based on contributions made by the member and any matching contributions made by the employer, plus net investment earnings on those contributions.</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 VRS Plan 2. It is used in the retirement formula for the defined benefit component of the plan.</p>

VRS PLAN 1	VRS PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN
<p>Service Retirement Multiplier 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 1.7%.</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 political subdivision hazardous duty employees other than sheriffs and regional jail superintendents is 1.7% or 1.85% as elected by the employer.</p>	<p>Service Retirement Multiplier Same as Plan 1 for service earned, purchased or granted prior to January 1, 2013. For non-hazardous 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: The retirement multiplier is 1.0%.</p> <p>For members that opted into the Hybrid Retirement Plan from VRS Plan 1 or VRS 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 VRS: Defined Benefit Component: 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>
<p>Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility VRS: Age 65 at least 5 years (60 months) of creditable service or at age 50 with at least 30 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>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>

VRS PLAN 1	VRS PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN
<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>Political Subdivisions Hazardous Duty Employees: Same as Plan 1.</p>	<p>Political Subdivisions Hazardous Duty Employees: Not applicable.</p> <p><u>Defined Contribution Component:</u> 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: Plan 1.</p>	<p>Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility <u>Defined Benefit Component:</u> VRS: 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><u>Defined Contribution Component:</u> 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><u>Eligibility:</u> 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.</p> <p>For members who retire with a reduced benefit and who have less than 20 years of creditable service, the COLA will go into effect on July 1 after one calendar year following the unreduced retirement eligibility date.</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><u>Eligibility:</u> Same as VRS Plan 1</p>	<p>Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement <u>Defined Benefit Component:</u> Same as VRS Plan 2.</p> <p><u>Defined Contribution Component:</u> Not applicable.</p> <p><u>Eligibility:</u> Same as VRS Plan 1 and VRS Plan 2.</p>

VRS PLAN 1	VRS PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN
<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 VRS Plan 1</p>	<p><u>Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates:</u> Same as VRS Plan 1 and VRS Plan 2.</p>
<p><u>Disability Coverage</u> 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>Virginia Sickness and Disability Program (VSDP) members are subject to a one-year waiting period before becoming eligible for non-work related disability benefits.</p>	<p><u>Disability Coverage</u> 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><u>Disability Coverage</u> Employees of political subdivisions (including VRS Plan 1 and VRS 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 VRS Plan 1 and VRS Plan 2 opt-ins) covered under VLDP are subject to a one-year waiting period before becoming eligible for non-work related disability benefits.</p>

VRS PLAN 1	VRS PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN
<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 VRS Plan 1.</p>	<p>Purchase of Prior Service <u>Defined Benefit Component:</u> Same as VRS Plan 1, with the following exceptions: <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 one-year period, the rate for most categories of service will change to actuarial cost. <u>Defined Contribution Component:</u> Not applicable.</p>

The System issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the plans administered by VRS. A copy of the most recent report may be obtained from the VRS website at <http://www.varetire.org>, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

B. Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

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

	Number	
	Primary Government	Component Unit - School Board*
Inactive members of their beneficiaies currently receiving benefits	47	25
Inactive members:		
Vested	23	8
Non-vested	36	9
Active elsewhere in VRS	44	4
Total inactive members	103	21
Active members	116	27
Total covered employees	266	73

*Agent multiple employer plan

16. Retirement Plan (Continued)

C. Contributions

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

Agent Multiple Plans

The City's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2015 was 10.22% of covered employee compensation. The rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2013. The actuarial rate for the City's plan was 12.77%. This rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the City were \$619,948 for the year ended June 30, 2015. The School Board's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2015 was 12.18% of covered employee compensation. The 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 employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the School Board were \$66,869 for the year ended June 30, 2015.

Teachers' Cost-Sharing Plan

The School Board's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2015 was 14.50% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of the June 30, 2013, actuarial valuation. The actuarially determined rate for the VRS Teachers' Pool was 18.20%. The actuarially determined rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Based on the provisions of Title 51.1-145 of the *Code of Virginia*, as amended, the contributions were funded at 79.69% of the actuarial rate for the year ended June 30, 2015. Contributions to the pension plan from the School Board were \$1,564,756 for the year ended June 30, 2015.

D. Net Pension Liability

Agent Multiple Plans

The City and School Board's net pension liability, measured as of June 30, 2014, were \$3,048,000 and \$274,000, 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, 2013, using updated actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2014.

Teachers' Cost-Sharing Plan

At June 30, 2015, the School Board reported a liability of \$17,829,000 for its proportionate share of the State-wide plan's net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2014 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

16. Retirement Plan (Continued)

D. Net Pension Liability (Concluded)

Teachers' Cost-Sharing Plan

The School Board's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the School Board's actuarially determined employer contributions to the plan for the year ended June 30, 2014 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2014, the School Board's proportion was 0.14753% as compared to 0.14807% at June 30, 2013.

E. Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability for the plans were based on an actuarial valuations as of June 30, 2013, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2014.

	General Employees	Public Safety	Teacher Plan
Assumptions used in calculations:			
Investment rate of return*	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
Projected salary increases	3.50 – 5.35%	3.50 – 4.75%	3.50 – 5.95%
Includes inflation at	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Mortality rates: % of deaths to be service related	14.00%	60.00%	Not available
Mortality tables:			
Pre-retirement	RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table Projected with Scale AA to 2020 with males set forward 4 years and females set back 2 years.	RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table Projected with Scale AA to 2020 with males set forward 2 years and females set back 2 years.	RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table Projected with Scale AA to 2020 with males set forward 3 years and females set back 5 years.
Post-retirement	RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table Projected with Scale AA to 2020 with males set forward 1 year.	RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table Projected with Scale AA to 2020 with males set forward 1 year.	RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table Projected with Scale AA to 2020 with males set back 2 years and females set back 3 years.
Post-Disablement	RP-2000 Disability Life Mortality Table Projected to 2020 with males set back 3 years and no provision for future mortality improvement.	RP-2000 Disability Life Mortality Table Projected to 2020 with males set back 3 years and no provision for future mortality improvement.	RP-2000 Disability Life Mortality Table Projected to 2020 with males set back 1 year and no provision for future mortality improvement.
Changes of assumptions:			
The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2013 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2012. The following are the changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study.	Updated mortality table Decrease in rates of service retirement Decrease in rates of disability retirement Reduced rate of salary increase by 0.25% per year	Updated mortality table Adjustments to rates of service retirement for females Increase in rates of withdrawal Decrease in male and female rates of disability	Updated mortality table Adjustments to rates of service retirement Decrease in rates of withdrawal for 3 through 9 years of service Decrease in rates of disability Reduced rate of salary increase by 0.25% per year

*Investment rate of return is reflected net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation.

16. Retirement Plan (Continued)

E. Actuarial Assumptions (Concluded)

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.

F. Long-term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which the best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan 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:

<u>Assets Class (Strategy)</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Arithmetic Long-term Expected Rate of Return</u>	<u>Weighted Average Long-term Expected Rate of Return</u>
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	<u>100.00%</u>		<u>5.83%</u>
		Inflation	<u>2.50%</u>
		Expected arithmetic nominal return*	<u>8.33%</u>

* 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%.

16. Retirement Plan (Continued)

G. 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 employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that City's contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the employee rate. Through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018, the rate contributed by the School Board for the VRS Teacher 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, the School Board is 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 on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

H. Changes in Net Pension Liability

The following tables represent the changes in net pension liability through the plan's measurement date of June 30, 2014 for the City and School Board, respectively.

City Pension Plan:	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability
Balance, July 1, 2013	\$ 26,625,600	\$ 21,891,693	\$ 4,733,907
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	699,997	-	699,997
Interest	1,830,447	-	1,830,447
Contributions - employer	-	506,435	(506,435)
Contributions - employee	-	274,820	(274,820)
Net investment income	-	3,453,469	(3,453,469)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(952,710)	(952,710)	-
Administrative expense	-	(18,572)	18,572
Other changes	-	199	(199)
Net changes	1,577,734	3,263,641	(1,685,907)
Balance, June 30, 2014	\$ 28,203,334	\$ 25,155,334	\$ 3,048,000

16. Retirement Plan (Continued)

H. Changes in Net Pension Liability (Concluded)

**School Board Pension Plan (excludes
Teacher Cost-Sharing Plan)**

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability
Balance, July 1, 2013	\$ 2,124,709	\$ 1,699,906	\$ 424,803
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	62,503	-	62,503
Interest	143,652	-	143,652
Contributions - employer	-	70,068	(70,068)
Contributions - employee	-	23,877	(23,877)
Net investment income	-	264,482	(264,482)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(145,077)	(145,077)	-
Administrative expense	-	(1,455)	1,455
Other changes	-	14	(14)
Net changes	61,078	211,909	(150,831)
Balance, June 30, 2014	\$ 2,185,787	\$ 1,911,815	\$ 273,972

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

The following table presents the net pension liability of the City, School Board, and Teacher Retirement Plan, calculated using the Plan's current discount rate, as well as what the respective plan's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate.

	1 % Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.00%)	(7.00%)	(8.00%)
City's calculated net pension liability	\$ 6,969,000	\$ 3,048,000	\$ (43,000)
School Board's calculated net pension liability	\$ 501,000	\$ 274,000	\$ 81,000
Teacher Retirement Plan's calculated pension liability	\$ 26,179,000	\$ 17,829,000	\$ 10,953,000

16. Retirement Plan (Concluded)

J. Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources (Concluded)

Pension expense recognized for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions at June 30, 2015, were as follows:

	Primary Government		Component Unit - School Board	
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Agent Multiple Plan	Teacher Cost- Sharing Plan
Pension expense	<u>\$ 348,702</u>	<u>\$ 14,298</u>	<u>\$ 37,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,397,000</u>
Deferred Inflows:				
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$ 1,481,272	\$ 60,728	\$ 118,000	\$ 2,646,000
Changes in proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate share of contributions	-	-	-	61,000
Total Deferred Inflows	<u>\$ 1,481,272</u>	<u>\$ 60,728</u>	<u>\$ 118,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,707,000</u>
Deferred Outflows:				
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>\$ 595,533</u>	<u>\$ 24,415</u>	<u>\$ 66,869</u>	<u>\$ 1,564,756</u>

Deferred outflows of resources resulting from contributions made subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2016. Other amounts reported in the deferred inflows of resources related pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	City	Component Unit - School Board	
		Agent Multiple Plan	Teacher Cost- Sharing Plan
2016	\$ (386,000)	\$ (29,000)	\$ (674,000)
2017	(386,000)	(29,000)	(674,000)
2018	(386,000)	(29,000)	(674,000)
2019	(386,000)	(29,000)	(674,000)
2020	2,000	(2,000)	(11,000)
	<u>\$ (1,542,000)</u>	<u>\$ (118,000)</u>	<u>\$ (2,707,000)</u>

K. Payables to the Pension Plan

At June 30, 2015, the City and School Board reported payables of \$39,630 and \$323,751, respectively for the outstanding amount of contributions to the pension plan requested for the year ended June 30, 2015.

17. Other Postemployment Benefit Obligation (OPEB)

Plan Description

The City and School Board administer a single-employer defined benefit postemployment health care plan that covers all current retirees and covered dependents and will provide coverage for all future retirees and their covered dependents. Employees who are eligible for the health plan under normal retirement must have a combination of age (minimum 50 years) and years of service (minimum of 5 years) equal to 70.

During the year, 121 employees were participating in the City’s plan at a cost of \$61,629 and 292 employees were participating in the School Board’s plan at a cost of \$55,207. Separate stand-alone statements are not issued for this plan.

Funding Policy

The City Council and the School Board have the authority to establish and amend the funding policy of their respective plans. The employer’s contribution ranges from 0% - 100% of the premiums based on the retiree’s years of continuous health care coverage and the health care option selected by the retirees. The employer contributions are financed based on a pay-as-you-go basis. During the fiscal year ending 2015, the City and School Board made contributions (credits) amounting to (\$1,875) and \$131,627, respectively.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The City’s and the School’s annual other postemployment benefit (OPEB) cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), and amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years. The following table shows the components of the City’s and the School’s annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan and changes in the net OPEB obligation:

	City of Poquoson	Component Unit - School Board
Annual required contribution	\$ 61,870	\$ 55,344
Interest on net OPEB obligation	11,704	6,624
Adjustment to ARC	(11,945)	(6,761)
Annual OPEB cost	61,629	55,207
Credit / (contributions made)	1,875	(131,627)
Increase (decrease) in net OPEB obligation	63,504	(76,420)
Net OPEB obligation - beginning of year	292,594	165,601
NET OPEB obligation - end of year	<u>\$ 356,098</u>	<u>\$ 89,181</u>

17. Other Postemployment Benefit Obligation (Continued)

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation (Concluded)

The City's and the School's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for 2013, 2014 and 2015 were as follows:

City of Poquoson		Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed/(Credited)		Net OPEB Obligation
Fiscal Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost			
June 30, 2015	\$ 61,629	-3%		\$ 356,098
June 30, 2014	\$ 58,231	6%		\$ 292,594
June 30, 2013	\$ 55,952	-14%		\$ 237,782

Component Unit - School Board		Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed		Net OPEB Obligation
Fiscal Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost			
June 30, 2015	\$ 55,207	239%		\$ 89,181
June 30, 2014	\$ 58,496	24%		\$ 165,601
June 30, 2013	\$ 56,241	140%		\$ 120,994

Funded Status and Funding Progress

Based on the most recent actuarial valuation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the funded status of the plan was as follows:

	City of Poquoson	Component Unit - School Board
Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)	\$ 890,702	\$ 448,890
Actuarial value of plan assets	-	-
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)	\$ 890,702	\$ 448,890
Funded ratio (actuarial value of plan assets/AAL)	0%	0%
Covered payroll (active plan members)	\$ 6,518,638	\$ 11,373,696
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	13.66%	3.95%

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment and termination, mortality, and the healthcare cost trends. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented below as required supplementary information, presents information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan provisions, as understood by the employer and the plan members, and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members.

17. Other Postemployment Benefit Obligation (Concluded)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions (Concluded)

The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

The OPEB liability was determined on the Projected Unit Credit cost actuarial method. Because the OPEB liability is currently unfunded, the actuarial assumptions included a 4% rate of return on invested assets, which is the City's and the School Board's long-term expectation of investment returns under its investment policy. The actuarial assumptions also include a payroll growth rate of 2.5% per year, general inflation rate of 2.5% per year, and an annual healthcare cost trend rate of 8.5% (8.0% for the School Board) initially for the year ended June 30, 2015, reduced annually by increments, to an ultimate rate of 5% for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. In calculating the fiscal year annual required contribution the initial unfunded actuarial accrued liability, actuarial gains and actuarial losses were amortized over an open 30-year period as a level percentage of projected payroll.

Schedule of Funding Progress

City of Poquoson

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Accrued Liability Projected Unit Credit (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
6/30/2015	\$ -	\$ 890,702	\$ 890,702	0%	\$ 6,518,638	13.66%
6/30/2014	\$ -	\$ 879,625	\$ 879,625	0%	\$ 6,383,012	13.78%
6/30/2013	\$ -	\$ 858,838	\$ 858,838	0%	\$ 6,304,830	13.62%

Component Unit - School Board

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Accrued Liability Projected Unit Credit (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
6/30/2015	\$ -	\$ 448,890	\$ 448,890	0%	\$ 13,736,996	3.95%
6/30/2014	\$ -	\$ 455,056	\$ 455,056	0%	\$ 9,707,470	4.69%
6/30/2013	\$ -	\$ 507,199	\$ 507,199	0%	\$ 11,347,601	4.47%

18. Risk Management

The City 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. The risk of loss from certain acts of employees and certain elected officials is insured through commercial insurance as discussed in Note 14. Substantially all other risks are insured through participation in various public entity risk pools operating as common risk management and insurance programs for many local political subdivisions in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The City pays annual premiums to the pools for its general insurance coverage. The agreements of political subdivisions participating in the pools provide that the pools will be self-sustaining through member premiums but will reinsure through commercial companies for excess liability claims. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year, and settled claims have not exceeded the amount of insurance coverage in any of the past three years.

19. Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to assign that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed as an extension of formal budgetary control. At June 30, 2015, the City’s General Fund had outstanding encumbrances of \$90,862, and the Component Unit - School Board’s General Fund had outstanding encumbrances of \$515,562.

While encumbrances do not constitute expenditures in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United State of America, encumbrances outstanding at year-end do not lapse.

20. Restatement of Prior Period Net Position

In fiscal year 2015, the City adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) Statement No. 68, “*Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*” and GASB Statement No. 71, “*Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date*”. GASB 68 establishes standards of accounting and reporting for defined benefit contribution pension plans administered through a trust or equivalent arrangement. GASB 68 requires the City and School Board to report net pension liabilities and pension expense for the VRS agent multiple-employer and cost-sharing plans on the government-wide financial statements. The measurement date for net pension liabilities is June 30, 2014. Therefore, contributions made during fiscal year 2015 are reported as deferred outflows of resources in accordance with Statement No. 71. GASB 68 also requires additional disclosures and new required supplementary schedules. To implement GASB 68, total net position at the beginning of the year was restated to reflect beginning net pension liabilities and deferred outflows and inflows of resources.

In addition, the beginning net position of the Solid Waste Fund was restated to correct an error that resulted in an overstatement of revenue in prior years. The beginning net position (as previously reported) was \$376,045 and the correction of the error was \$111,355, for a beginning net position, (restated) of \$264,590. Consequently, beginning net position was restated as follows:

	Government-wide Statement of Net Position		
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-type Activities</u>	<u>Component Unit- School Board</u>
Net position, beginning of year, (previously reported)	\$ 20,988,380	\$ 6,194,904	\$ 5,285,440
Implementation of GASB 68/71	(4,060,530)	(166,470)	(19,494,000)
Solid Waste Fund - correction of an error	-	(111,355)	-
Net position, beginning of year (restated)	<u>\$ 16,927,850</u>	<u>\$ 5,917,079</u>	<u>\$ (14,208,560)</u>

* * * * *

Required Supplementary Information

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Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund (Budget Basis)**Year Ended June 30, 2015**

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues and other financing sources				
Revenue from local sources				
General property taxes				
Real property taxes	\$ 15,675,000	\$ 15,675,000	\$ 15,727,723	\$ 52,723
Public service corporation property taxes	210,000	210,000	199,633	(10,367)
Personal property	2,355,000	2,355,000	2,375,134	20,134
Penalties and interest	140,000	140,000	123,100	(16,900)
Total general property taxes	18,380,000	18,380,000	18,425,590	45,590
Other local taxes				
Sales and use taxes	1,020,000	1,020,000	1,020,961	961
Meals taxes	720,000	720,000	747,032	27,032
Cigarette taxes	120,000	120,000	100,873	(19,127)
Consumers' utility taxes	285,000	285,000	293,721	8,721
Consumption tax	40,000	40,000	43,028	3,028
Business license taxes	415,000	415,000	430,219	15,219
Bank stock taxes	33,500	33,500	50,940	17,440
Recordation and wills taxes	200,000	200,000	187,878	(12,122)
Deeds of conveyance	28,000	28,000	31,636	3,636
Total other local taxes	2,861,500	2,861,500	2,906,288	44,788
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses				
Animal license	5,000	5,000	5,395	395
Permits and other licenses	70,600	70,600	162,919	92,319
Total permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses	75,600	75,600	168,314	92,714
Fines and forfeitures	56,000	56,000	44,898	(11,102)
Revenue from use of money and property				
Revenue from use of money	13,000	13,000	11,989	(1,011)
Revenue from use of property	172,500	172,500	188,762	16,262
Total revenue from use of money and property	185,500	185,500	200,751	15,251

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund (Budget Basis)**Year Ended June 30, 2015**

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues and other financing sources (Continued)				
Charges for services				
Charges for sales of maps	-	-	83	83
Charges for copying	5,800	5,800	3,722	(2,078)
Charges for passport processing	50,000	50,000	52,135	2,135
Charges for library and fees	18,000	18,000	24,931	6,931
EMS revenue recovery	263,500	263,500	264,429	929
Charges for school grounds maintenance	45,000	45,000	43,914	(1,086)
Charges for Parks & Recreation programs	142,420	142,420	128,449	(13,971)
Charges for pool	72,750	72,750	73,230	480
Charges for Seafood Festival	127,600	139,380	139,381	1
Total charges for services	725,070	736,850	730,274	(6,576)
Miscellaneous revenue				
Miscellaneous	10,500	10,500	26,394	15,894
Miscellaneous grants	-	10,099	12,276	2,177
Donations - library	-	20,188	20,214	26
Gain on sale of capital assets	-	40,000	53,264	13,264
Donations	50,000	74,775	74,120	(655)
Total miscellaneous revenue	60,500	155,562	186,268	30,706
Intergovernmental				
Revenue from the Commonwealth				
Noncategorical aid				
DMV reimbursement	110,000	110,000	111,635	1,635
Mobile home titling taxes	6,000	6,000	17,264	11,264
Personal property tax relief	1,923,435	1,923,435	1,923,431	(4)
Total noncategorical aid	2,039,435	2,039,435	2,033,502	(5,933)
Categorical aid				
Shared expenses				
Commissioner of the Revenue	101,740	101,740	101,383	(357)
Treasurer	92,225	92,225	90,799	(1,426)
Registrar/Electoral Board	34,000	34,000	36,271	2,271
Total categorical aid	227,965	227,965	228,453	488

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund (Budget Basis)

Year Ended June 30, 2015

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues and other financing sources (Continued)				
Other categorical aid				
State 599 police funds	233,207	233,207	233,204	(3)
Fire and EMS	43,683	49,452	50,652	1,200
Street and highway maintenance	880,000	880,000	880,000	-
Litter control	-	6,357	6,357	-
Library	141,996	141,996	142,089	93
Comprehensive Services Act	120,000	222,000	222,957	957
State drug seizure	-	3,645	3,645	-
Total other categorical aid	1,418,886	1,536,657	1,538,904	2,247
Total categorical aid	1,646,851	1,764,622	1,767,357	2,735
Total revenue from the Commonwealth	3,686,286	3,804,057	3,800,859	(3,198)
Revenue from the federal government				
Federal grants	-	54,359	26,277	(28,082)
Miscellaneous	2,500	2,500	2,733	233
Total revenue from the federal government	2,500	56,859	29,010	(27,849)
Other financing sources				
Transfer from sewer fund	150,000	150,000	150,000	-
Transfer from unappropriated fund	535,730	716,988	-	(716,988)
Bond proceeds	-	288,000	292,057	4,057
Total other financing uses	685,730	1,154,988	442,057	(712,931)
Total revenue and other financing sources	26,718,686	27,466,916	26,934,309	(532,607)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund (Budget Basis)

Year Ended June 30, 2015

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Expenditures and other financing uses				
General government administration				
Legislative - City Council	64,275	64,275	64,253	22
General and financial administration				
City Manager	428,675	440,875	440,833	42
Legal services	108,600	114,800	114,731	69
Independent auditor	45,000	42,300	39,252	3,048
Commissioner of the Revenue	303,437	303,437	302,733	704
Assessor/equalization board	188,090	186,090	184,243	1,847
Treasurer	319,815	319,815	315,209	4,606
Finance	378,205	380,905	380,850	55
Technology	64,950	124,150	124,108	42
Risk management	76,202	73,202	66,431	6,771
Total general and financial administration	1,912,974	1,985,574	1,968,390	17,184
Board of Elections - Electoral Board and Registrar	151,990	151,990	150,643	1,347
Total general government administration	2,129,239	2,201,839	2,183,286	18,553
Judicial Administration				
Courts	237,321	237,321	249,904	(12,583)
Sheriff	205,159	205,159	192,430	12,729
Total judicial administration	442,480	442,480	442,334	146
Public Safety				
Law enforcement and traffic control - police department	2,631,683	2,675,656	2,561,452	114,204
Fire and rescue services - fire department	2,833,635	2,978,841	2,675,424	303,417
Correction and detention - regional operated institutions	375,070	375,070	373,295	1,775
Inspections - various	286,644	281,644	270,481	11,163
Other protection - animal control	103,000	114,000	113,175	825
Total public safety	6,230,032	6,425,211	5,993,827	431,384

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund (Budget Basis)

Year Ended June 30, 2015

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Expenditures and other financing uses (Continued)				
Public works				
Maintenance of highways, streets, bridges, and sidewalks				
General engineering/administration	125,131	121,281	115,284	5,997
Highways, streets, bridges, and sidewalks	1,484,663	1,484,663	1,442,187	42,476
Street lights	82,500	82,500	79,914	2,586
Total maintenance of highways, streets, bridges, and sidewalks	1,692,294	1,688,444	1,637,385	51,059
Maintenance of general buildings and grounds	193,541	193,541	193,015	526
Total public works	1,885,835	1,881,985	1,830,400	51,585
Health and welfare				
Health				
Local health department	34,540	35,840	35,781	59
Mosquito control	251,919	251,919	218,809	33,110
Total health	286,459	287,759	254,590	33,169
Mental health and mental retardation - mental health	222,796	219,996	218,497	1,499
Welfare				
Social Services	286,696	286,696	242,430	44,266
Comprehensive Services Act	170,000	273,500	317,618	(44,118)
Total welfare	456,696	560,196	560,048	148
Total health and welfare	965,951	1,067,951	1,033,135	34,816
Education - School Board	9,425,403	9,450,648	9,422,763	27,885
Total education	9,425,403	9,450,648	9,422,763	27,885
Parks, recreation, and cultural				
Supervision of parks and recreation	424,318	420,293	406,536	13,757
Pool operations	119,061	123,086	123,072	14
Seafood Festival	211,920	223,700	219,645	4,055
Library - administration	855,872	885,572	855,887	29,685
Total parks, recreation, and cultural	1,611,171	1,652,651	1,605,140	47,511
Community development				
Planning	332,195	325,195	321,305	3,890
Economic development	124,634	119,533	117,027	2,506
Community development	122,970	129,327	128,391	936
Total community development	579,799	574,055	566,723	7,332
Nondepartmental				
Nondepartmental - miscellaneous	25,000	18,320	15,232	3,088
Department of Motor Vehicles	106,701	106,701	105,961	740
Total nondepartmental	131,701	125,021	121,193	3,828

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund (Budget Basis)

Year Ended June 30, 2015

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Other Financing Uses				
Transfers to Debt Service Fund	2,800,575	2,800,575	2,800,575	-
Transfers to Capital Projects Fund	516,500	844,500	844,500	-
Total other financing uses	<u>3,317,075</u>	<u>3,645,075</u>	<u>3,645,075</u>	-
Total expenditures and other financing uses	<u>26,718,686</u>	<u>27,466,916</u>	26,843,876	<u>623,040</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financing uses - budgetary basis	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	90,433	<u>\$ 90,433</u>
Less - encumbrances outstanding June 30, 2014, actually expended as of June 30, 2015			<u>(190,376)</u>	
Add - encumbrances outstanding June 30, 2015			<u>90,862</u>	
The Grant Fund is consolidated into the General Fund for reporting purposes:				
Revenues:				
Investment income			8	
Local matching funds			537	
State Grant			2,147	
Federal Grant			8,051	
Total Revenue			<u>10,743</u>	
Expenditures:				
Community Development expenditures			<u>13,673</u>	
Excess (deficiency) of revenue and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses, GAAP basis			(12,011)	
Fund balances, June 30, 2014			<u>7,886,217</u>	
Fund balances, June 30, 2015			<u>\$ 7,874,206</u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

Schedules of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios and Employer Contributions (Unaudited) - Virginia Retirement System

Year Ended June 30, 2015

	<u>City</u>	<u>School Board</u>
Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios		
Total Pension Liability		
Service cost	\$ 699,997	\$ 62,503
Interest	1,830,447	143,652
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	<u>(952,710)</u>	<u>(145,077)</u>
Net change in total pension liability	1,577,734	61,078
Plan total pension liability - beginning	<u>26,625,600</u>	<u>2,124,709</u>
Plan total pension liability - ending	<u>\$ 28,203,334</u>	<u>\$ 2,185,787</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Pension		
Contributions - employer	\$ 506,435	\$ 70,068
Contributions - employee	274,820	23,877
Net investment income	3,453,469	264,482
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(952,710)	(145,077)
Administrative expense	(18,572)	(1,455)
Other changes	<u>199</u>	<u>(14)</u>
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	3,263,641	211,881
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	<u>21,891,693</u>	<u>1,699,906</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - ending	<u>\$ 25,155,334</u>	<u>\$ 1,911,787</u>
Plan net pension liability - ending	<u>\$ 3,048,000</u>	<u>\$ 274,000</u>
Covered-employee payroll	5,680,974	613,843
Plan net position liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	53.65%	44.64%

Notes to Schedule:

There have been no significant changes to the benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation.

Schedule of Employer Contributions

Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 725,460	\$ 66,869
Contribution in relation to actuarially determined contribution	<u>619,948</u>	<u>66,869</u>
Contribution excess (deficiency)	<u>\$ (105,512)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 5,680,974	\$ 613,843
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	10.91%	10.89%

Notes to Schedule:

Actuarially determined contributions are developed using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. There have been no changes to the benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation.

Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal	Entry age normal
Amortization method	Level percent closed	Level percent closed
Amortization period	30 years	30 years
Asset valuation method	5-year smoothed market	5-year smoothed market
Inflation rate	2.50%	2.50%
	3.5%-5.35% per	3.5%-5.35% per
Projected salary increases	annum, compounded	annum, compounded
	7.0% per annum,	7.0% per annum,
Investment rate of return	compounded annually	compounded annually

NOTE: GASB 68 requires 10-year trend information. As fiscal year 2015 was the year of implementation, additional years will be displayed as the information becomes available.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

Schedules of Changes in School Board's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios and Employer Contributions (Unaudited) - Virginia Retirement System Teachers' Pool

Year Ended June 30, 2015

Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Proportionate percentage of the net pension liability		0.14753%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	17,829,000
Covered-employee payroll		10,969,314
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll		162.54%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		70.88%

Schedule of Employer Contributions

Actuarially determined contribution	\$	1,564,756
Contribution in relation to actuarially determined contribution		1,564,756
Contribution excess (deficiency)	\$	-
Covered-employee payroll	\$	10,969,314
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		14.26%

Notes to Schedule:

Actuarially determined contributions are developed using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. There have been no changes to the benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation.

Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Amortization method	Level percent closed
Amortization period	30 years
Asset valuation method	5-year smoothed market
Inflation rate	2.50%
Projected salary increases	3.5%-5.95% per annum, compounded annually
Investment rate of return	plan investment expense, including inflation

NOTE: GASB 68 requires 10-year trend information. As fiscal year 2015 was the year of implementation, additional years will be displayed as the information becomes available.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

Schedules of Funding Progress and Employer Contributions (Unaudited)
Other Postemployment Benefits

Year Ended June 30, 2015

Schedules of Funding Progress

	Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets	Accrued Liability Projected Unit Credit	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	Funded Ratio	Covered Payroll	Unfunded Actuarial Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
City of Poquoson	7/1/15	\$ -	\$ 890,702	\$ 890,702	0.00%	\$ 6,518,638	13.66%
	7/1/14	\$ -	\$ 879,625	\$ 879,625	0.00%	\$ 6,383,012	13.78%
	7/1/13	\$ -	\$ 858,838	\$ 858,838	0.00%	\$ 6,304,830	13.62%
Component Unit - School Board	7/1/15	\$ -	\$ 448,890	\$ 448,890	0.00%	\$ 11,373,696	3.95%
	7/1/14	\$ -	\$ 455,056	\$ 455,056	0.00%	\$ 9,707,470	4.69%
	7/1/13	\$ -	\$ 507,199	\$ 507,199	0.00%	\$ 11,347,601	4.47%

Schedules of Employer Contributions

	Actuarial Valuation Date	Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	Percentage of ARC Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
City of Poquoson	7/1/15	\$ 61,870	-3.03%	\$ 356,098
	7/1/14	\$ 58,428	5.85%	\$ 292,594
	7/1/13	\$ 56,096	-13.14%	\$ 237,782
Component Unit - School Board	7/1/15	\$ 55,344	237.83%	\$ 89,181
	7/1/14	\$ 58,596	23.70%	\$ 165,601
	7/1/13	\$ 56,359	139.28%	\$ 120,994

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

June 30, 2015

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The City utilizes the following procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- Between the first and thirtieth of April, the City Manager submits to City Council a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- The budget is formulated from estimates of revenues and expected expenditures from each department. The School Board is treated as a single expenditure line item.
- When the City Manager submits the proposed budget to City Council, he also recommends an appropriation ordinance and an ordinance levying the tax rates for the ensuing year.
- City Council then holds public hearings on the proposed budget. Notice of such public hearing must appear in a local newspaper not less than ten days prior to the hearing.
- The budget must be approved by a majority vote of City Council and legally adopted within 40 days of submission to City Council, but no later than May 31. If City Council does not adopt the proposed budget before May 31, the budget as submitted is automatically adopted.
- The City Manager is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts within funds. Expenditures over the original budget of any fund must be approved by City Council.

Budgets for proprietary fund types are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting but are not legally adopted. The General Fund budget is adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, except for the recognition of encumbrances as expenditures. Budgets for Capital Projects and Debt Service funds are not legally adopted budgets.

Therefore, the "actual" data included in statements comparing expenditures with budgets differs from the expenditures reported in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles by the amount of the reported encumbrances.

Beginning fund balances for budgetary basis presentation purposes are adjusted for the carryforward of prior year encumbrances. According to City Code, unexpended and unencumbered appropriations lapse at June 30 of each year. Appropriations that are encumbered at June 30 are carried forward into the following year's appropriations to allow for liquidation of the encumbrances.

Budgeting comparisons for the General Fund are shown as required supplementary information.

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Other Supplementary Information

Combining Balance Sheet - Component Unit - School Board

June 30, 2015

	Governmental Activities		Total School Board
	General	Special Revenue	
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,364,566	\$ 13,997	\$ 2,378,563
Due from other governmental units	480,699	-	480,699
Inventory	-	20,278	20,278
Total assets	\$ 2,845,265	\$ 34,275	\$ 2,879,540
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 2,286,153	\$ -	\$ 2,286,153
Due to primary government	43,550	-	43,550
Total liabilities	2,329,703	-	2,329,703
Fund Balances			
Unspendable	-	20,278	20,278
Restricted	-	13,997	13,997
Assigned, education	515,562	-	515,562
Total fund balances	515,562	34,275	549,837
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 2,845,265	\$ 34,275	\$ 2,879,540

Combining Balance Sheet - Component Unit - School Board

June 30, 2015

**Reconciliation of Combining Balance Sheet - Component Unit - School Board
to Statement of Net Position - Component Unit - School Board**

Total fund balances - Component Unit - School Board	\$ 549,837
Amount reported for component unit activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds, net of accumulated depreciation.	5,427,681
Deferred outflows of resources for pension contributions used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore, are not reported in the funds.	1,631,625
Noncurrent liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	(18,588,385)
Deferred inflows of resources for pension investment experience and proportionate share are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	<u>(2,825,000)</u>
Total net position - Component Unit - School Board	<u>\$ (13,804,242)</u>

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Component Unit - School Board

Year Ended June 30, 2015

	General Fund	Special Revenue	Total School Board
Revenues			
Charges for services	\$ -	\$ 226,327	\$ 226,327
Intergovernmental			
Commonwealth of Virginia	10,292,152	9,830	10,301,982
Federal government	954,657	139,589	1,094,246
Local government	9,422,763	-	9,422,763
Other	251,819	-	251,819
Total revenues	20,921,391	375,746	21,297,137
Expenditures			
Current			
Education	20,450,873	533,284	20,984,157
Total expenditures	20,450,873	533,284	20,984,157
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	470,518	(157,538)	312,980
Other financing sources (uses)			
Transfers in	-	171,395	171,395
Transfers out	(171,395)	-	(171,395)
Total other financing sources, net	(171,395)	171,395	-
Net change in fund balance	299,123	13,857	312,980
Fund balance, July 1, 2014	216,439	20,418	236,857
Fund balance, June 30, 2015	\$ 515,562	\$ 34,275	\$ 549,837

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Component Unit - School Board

Year Ended June 30, 2015

Reconciliation of Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Component Unit - School Board to Statement of Activities - Component Unit - School Board

Net change in fund balances - total School Board funds \$ 312,980

Amount reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of these assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation. Also, in the statement of activities, the loss of disposal of assets is reported.

Capital outlay	225,545
Depreciation expense	(1,095,131)

Some expenses in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.

Pension expense	197,625
Other postemployment benefit obligation	76,420
Compensated absences	(17,866)

The City has a "tenancy in common" with the School Board whenever the City incurs "on behalf" of debt for any school property owned by the School Board which is payable over more than one year. This amount is the applicable net book value change for the fiscal year.

704,745

Change in net position of governmental activities \$ **404,318**

Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund - School Board

Year Ended June 30, 2015

	General Fund			Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	
Revenues				
Intergovernmental				
Commonwealth of Virginia	\$ 10,128,053	\$ 10,297,203	\$ 10,292,152	\$ (5,051)
Federal government	819,114	1,217,976	954,657	(263,319)
Local government	9,445,403	9,470,648	9,422,763	(47,885)
Miscellaneous	136,091	259,420	251,819	(7,601)
Total revenues	20,528,661	21,245,247	20,921,391	(323,856)
Expenditures				
Current				
Instruction	14,991,200	14,961,288	14,919,047	42,241
Division-wide	1,013,312	1,073,070	1,063,066	10,004
Transportation	829,146	853,939	853,031	908
Operation and maintenance	1,801,600	1,903,411	1,913,804	(10,393)
Food service	72,656	72,656	71,670	986
Technology	1,002,039	1,139,797	1,136,273	3,524
Grants	674,913	1,069,691	793,105	276,586
Total expenditures	20,384,866	21,073,852	20,749,996	323,856
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfer out - special revenue fund	(143,795)	(171,395)	(171,395)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	(143,795)	(171,395)	(171,395)	-
Excess of revenue and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financing uses - budgetary basis				
	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ -
Less - encumbrances outstanding June 30, 2014, actually expended as of June 30, 2015				
			(216,439)	
Add - encumbrances outstanding June 30, 2015				
			515,562	
Excess of revenue and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financing uses - GAAP basis				
			299,123	
Fund balance, June 30, 2014				
			216,439	
Fund balance, June 30, 2015				
			\$ 515,562	

Schedule of Changes in Capital Assets by Function and Activity - School Board

Year Ended June 30, 2015

	Balance July 1, 2014	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2015
Education	\$ 42,813,098	\$ 225,545	\$ 48,537	\$ 42,990,106
Less - accumulated depreciation	(13,255,686)	(1,095,131)	48,537	(14,302,280)
	<u>29,557,412</u>	<u>(869,586)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28,687,826</u>
Allocation of assets to City, net	(23,964,890)	704,745	-	(23,260,145)
	<u>\$ 5,592,522</u>	<u>\$ (164,841)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,427,681</u>

Schedule of Changes in Assets and Liabilities - Agency Funds
Discretely Presented Component Unit - School Board

Year Ended June 30, 2015

(School Activity Funds and Instructional Support Fund)

	Balance July 1, 2014	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2015
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 289,006	\$ 677,844	\$ 667,115	\$ 299,735
Liabilities				
Due to students	\$ 289,006	\$ 677,844	\$ 667,115	\$ 299,735

Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities - Library Agency Fund

Year Ended June 30, 2014

	Balance July 1, 2014	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2015
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 31,359	\$ 35	\$ -	\$ 31,394
Liabilities				
Amounts held for others	\$ 31,359	\$ 35	\$ -	\$ 31,394

Statement of Cash Flows - Component Unit - Economic Development Authority

Year Ended June 30, 2015

Cash flows from operating activities

Received from customers and users	\$ 35,687
Payments to suppliers for goods and services	<u>(6,887)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>28,800</u>

Cash flows from capital and related financing activities

Interest paid on capital debt	<u>(37,567)</u>
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	<u>(37,567)</u>

Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents

(8,767)

Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year8,885**Cash and cash equivalents, end of year**\$ 118**Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities**

Operating income	\$ 48,515
Adjustments	
Depreciation	17,788
Changes in assets and liabilities	
Accounts receivable	(37,494)
Accounts payable	<u>(9)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 28,800</u>

Statistical Section Overview

June 30, 2015

This part of the City of Poquoson’s Comprehensive Annual Financial Report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures and required supplementary information says about the City’s overall financial health.

Contents

Financial Trends

Tables 1 - 4

These tables contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City’s financial performance and well-being has changed over time.

Revenue Capacity

Tables 5 - 7

These tables contain information to help the reader assess the factors affecting the City’s ability to generate its property taxes.

Debt Capacity

Tables 8 - 10

These tables present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City’s current levels of outstanding debt and its ability to issue additional debt in the future.

Demographic and Economic Information

Tables 11 - 12

These tables offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City’s financial activities take place and to help make comparisons over time and with other governments.

Operation Information

Tables 13 - 15

These tables contain information about the City’s operations and resources to help the reader understand how the City’s financial information relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these tables is derived from the Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports for the relevant year.

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Net Position by Component (unaudited)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2015	2014 (restated)	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Governmental activities										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 15,992,201	\$ 15,304,386	\$ 16,049,986	\$ 16,838,143	\$ 17,593,261	\$ 17,493,727	\$ 18,654,461	\$ 12,045,582	\$ 17,183,471	\$ 10,104,292
Restricted	1,229,189	758,646	878,402	1,037,956	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted	1,404,823	864,818	5,088,254	5,070,860	5,902,110	5,235,762	4,668,824	9,164,683	3,057,158	5,044,143
Total governmental activities	\$ 18,626,213	\$ 16,927,850	\$ 22,016,642	\$ 22,946,959	\$ 23,495,371	\$ 22,729,489	\$ 23,323,285	\$ 21,210,265	\$ 20,240,629	\$ 15,148,435
Business-type activities										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 4,791,909	\$ 4,610,052	\$ 4,848,333	\$ 5,094,194	\$ 5,073,709	\$ 4,923,135	\$ 5,595,258	\$ 5,518,765	\$ 5,516,767	\$ 5,502,835
Unrestricted	1,408,633	1,307,027	1,016,071	588,681	499,193	1,358,338	1,038,282	1,454,510	1,808,221	1,690,392
Total business-type activities	\$ 6,200,542	\$ 5,917,079	\$ 5,864,404	\$ 5,682,875	\$ 5,572,902	\$ 6,281,473	\$ 6,633,540	\$ 6,973,275	\$ 7,324,988	\$ 7,193,227
Primary government										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 20,784,110	\$ 19,914,438	\$ 20,898,319	\$ 21,932,337	\$ 22,199,083	\$ 22,416,862	\$ 24,249,719	\$ 17,564,347	\$ 22,700,238	\$ 15,607,127
Restricted - capital projects	942,712	488,442	645,971	862,106	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted - other	286,477	270,204	232,431	175,850	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted	2,813,456	2,171,845	6,104,325	5,659,541	6,401,303	6,594,100	5,707,106	10,619,193	4,865,379	6,734,535
Total primary government	\$ 24,826,755	\$ 22,844,929	\$ 27,881,046	\$ 28,629,834	\$ 28,600,386	\$ 29,010,962	\$ 29,956,825	\$ 28,183,540	\$ 27,565,617	\$ 22,341,662

Change in Net Position (unaudited)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Expenses										
Governmental activities										
General government	\$ 2,655,051	\$ 3,471,130	\$ 3,081,068	\$ 3,058,270	\$ 2,328,395	\$ 2,960,944	\$ 2,735,018	\$ 1,415,530	\$ 4,532,796	\$ 2,379,161
Public safety and judicial	6,572,994	6,669,898	6,609,483	6,296,795	6,147,949	6,016,699	5,844,764	6,668,792	5,514,359	4,896,621
Public works	1,722,753	2,066,486	1,599,943	1,875,113	1,883,380	950,043	1,780,286	1,587,249	1,511,607	1,327,111
Health and welfare	1,036,794	957,396	909,035	913,826	817,008	1,022,735	1,162,301	1,081,767	862,689	821,356
Education	10,126,907	9,984,015	9,557,995	9,510,584	9,080,484	10,906,525	8,364,349	8,405,003	8,126,211	7,426,666
Parks and recreation	1,738,752	1,774,597	1,639,717	1,248,643	1,224,910	859,051	1,389,000	1,249,535	18,006	1,030,174
Community development	560,195	644,892	711,874	567,672	488,893	547,051	1,272,635	2,327,008	1,081,786	817,214
Interest on long-term debt	1,046,103	1,074,323	1,114,258	1,219,966	1,213,782	1,100,826	1,263,686	1,399,427	1,246,037	462,508
Total governmental activities	25,459,549	26,642,737	25,223,373	24,690,869	23,184,801	24,363,874	23,812,039	24,134,311	22,893,491	19,160,811
Business-type activities										
Sewer	1,520,881	1,465,757	1,470,187	1,447,681	2,057,173	1,685,334	1,534,743	1,604,560	1,596,599	1,554,446
Parks and recreation	-	-	-	455,199	450,025	401,006	463,662	463,668	473,754	587,701
Solid waste	746,243	863,191	842,251	743,280	791,114	766,921	768,565	904,411	595,209	528,325
Total business-type activities	2,267,124	2,328,948	2,312,438	2,646,160	3,298,312	2,853,261	2,766,970	2,972,639	2,665,562	2,670,472
Total expenses	27,726,673	28,971,685	27,535,811	27,337,029	26,483,113	27,217,135	26,579,009	27,106,950	25,559,053	21,831,283
Program revenues										
Governmental activities										
Charges for services:										
General government	236,877	276,781	218,338	223,152	223,887	254,482	274,901	157,130	100,055	104,747
Public safety and judicial	477,642	398,996	370,268	112,011	300,870	103,169	108,456	102,452	185,842	163,397
Education	43,914	35,343	36,347	49,188	36,347	-	-	-	-	-
Parks and recreation	80,871	76,741	80,352	74,609	61,820	217,372	55,288	69,952	72,253	24,367
Community development	324,945	312,043	330,873	300,206	33,721	22,614	22,741	36,230	51,543	53,397
Operating grants and contributions	1,566,976	1,622,774	1,670,603	1,575,285	1,881,297	1,986,470	1,658,180	2,290,305	2,094,100	2,122,034
Capital grants and contributions	507,190	599,361	458,320	732,846	419,225	330,892	2,873,294	1,745,973	1,260,858	342,400
Total governmental activities	3,238,415	3,322,039	3,165,101	3,067,297	2,957,167	2,914,999	4,992,860	4,402,042	3,764,651	2,810,342
Business-type activities										
Charges for services										
Sewer	1,865,981	1,887,501	1,835,646	1,520,017	1,531,319	1,487,157	1,528,438	1,514,893	1,803,913	1,413,403
Solid waste	796,892	863,890	862,297	212,730	189,782	743,965	586,277	511,173	329,172	315,082
Parks and recreation	-	-	-	743,936	755,834	179,070	171,459	177,858	209,147	334,911
Total business-type activities	2,662,873	2,751,391	2,697,943	2,476,683	2,476,935	2,410,192	2,286,174	2,203,924	2,342,232	2,063,396
Total program revenues	5,901,288	6,073,430	5,863,044	5,543,980	5,434,102	5,325,191	7,279,034	6,605,966	6,106,883	4,873,738
Governmental activities, net expense	(22,221,134)	(23,320,698)	(22,058,272)	(21,623,572)	(20,227,634)	(21,448,875)	(18,819,179)	(19,732,269)	(19,128,840)	(16,350,469)
Business-type activities, net expense	395,749	422,443	385,505	(169,477)	(821,377)	(443,069)	(480,796)	(768,715)	(323,330)	(607,076)
Total primary government, net expenses	(21,825,385)	(22,898,255)	(21,672,767)	(21,793,049)	(21,049,011)	(21,891,944)	(19,299,975)	(20,500,984)	(19,452,170)	(16,957,545)

NOTE - In FY 2013, the Parks and Recreation Enterprise Fund was rolled in the City's General Fund.

Change in Net Position (unaudited)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
General revenues and other changes in net position										
Governmental activities										
Taxes										
Property taxes	20,368,202	18,827,143	18,219,806	18,228,029	18,235,363	18,054,307	17,989,555	15,956,711	15,636,708	13,053,028
Other taxes	2,906,288	2,804,760	2,881,297	2,529,995	2,464,223	2,451,932	2,537,554	2,613,195	2,541,189	2,792,592
Reimbursements from other agencies	128,897	159,612	84,883	58,458	75,318	102,239	95,694	1,367,713	1,970,935	2,035,707
Payments in lieu of taxes										
Investment earnings	200,759	188,699	189,710	181,274	183,284	156,139	179,671	728,606	1,085,397	415,638
Miscellaneous	165,351	184,222	236,197	196,203	(25,102)	51,462	99,725	294,109	146,900	75,005
Transfers	150,000	128,000	130,000	(118,799)	80,400	39,000	30,000	(258,430)	(270,005)	(217,683)
Total governmental activities	23,919,497	22,292,436	21,741,893	21,075,160	21,013,486	20,855,079	20,932,199	20,701,904	21,111,124	18,154,287
Business-type activities										
Investment earnings	33,357	35,470	26,440	32,131	29,476	30,522	29,264	37,001	37,913	23,393
Miscellaneous	4,357	587	2,677	128,520	132,530	99,480	141,797	167,035	147,176	540,100
Loss on disposal of capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(45,464)	-	-
Transfers	(150,000)	(128,000)	(130,000)	118,799	(49,200)	(39,000)	(30,000)	258,430	270,005	217,683
Total business-type activities	(112,286)	(91,943)	(100,883)	279,450	112,806	91,002	141,061	417,002	455,094	781,176
Total general revenues and other changes in net position	23,807,211	22,200,493	21,641,010	21,354,610	21,126,292	20,946,081	21,073,260	21,118,906	21,566,218	18,935,463
Change in net position										
Governmental activities	1,698,363	(1,028,262)	(316,379)	(548,412)	785,852	(593,796)	2,113,020	969,635	1,982,284	1,803,818
Business-type activities	283,463	330,500	284,622	109,973	(708,571)	(352,067)	(339,735)	(351,713)	131,764	174,100
Total primary government	\$ 1,981,826	\$ (697,762)	\$ (31,757)	\$ (438,439)	\$ 77,281	\$ (945,863)	\$ 1,773,285	\$ 617,922	\$ 2,114,048	\$ 1,977,918

Fund Balances - Governmental Funds (unaudited)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
General fund										
Non-spendable	\$ 1,880,726	\$ 1,899,954	\$ 1,968,595	\$ 254,474	\$ 273,051	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Restricted	286,477	270,204	234,126	175,850	193,477	-	-	-	-	-
Assigned	855,862	706,877	426,772	679,065	447,892	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	4,851,141	5,009,182	4,837,805	4,498,417	4,776,356	-	-	-	-	-
Reserved for										
Encumbrances and loans	-	-	-	-	-	347,863	392,810	276,571	180,562	125,336
Asset forfeiture	-	-	-	-	-	83,704	89,261	89,594	-	-
Fire department	-	-	-	-	-	100,858	69,671	-	-	-
Library	-	-	-	-	-	13,015	13,861	-	-	-
Heritage Park	-	-	-	-	-	6,060	-	-	-	-
Unreserved	-	-	-	-	-	4,338,582	3,389,561	3,571,770	4,858,261	4,550,535
Total general fund	\$ 7,874,206	\$ 7,886,217	\$ 7,467,298	\$ 5,607,806	\$ 5,690,776	\$ 4,890,082	\$ 3,955,164	\$ 3,937,935	\$ 5,038,823	\$ 4,675,871
All other governmental funds										
Non-spendable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Restricted	942,712	488,442	645,971	862,106	478,967	-	-	-	-	-
Assigned	822,546	573,040	651,746	376,082	391,118	-	-	-	-	-
Reserved for										
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,077	27,168	9,738	(73,569)
Construction - bond principal	-	-	-	-	-	651,191	826,219	4,244,577	16,196,290	13,433,589
Construction - bond earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,801	318,938
Unreserved for										
Designated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,203,324	327,503	1,273,130
Unreserved and undesignated	-	-	-	-	-	258,713	470,991	258,724	385,137	80,000
Total all other governmental funds	\$ 1,765,258	\$ 1,061,482	\$ 1,297,717	\$ 1,238,188	\$ 870,085	\$ 909,904	\$ 1,329,287	\$ 5,733,793	\$ 17,001,469	\$ 15,032,088

Note: GASB 54 was implemented by the City of Poquoson in FY 2011. Data for this schedule prior to FY 2011 is not available.

Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds (unaudited)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Revenues										
General property taxes	\$ 18,425,590	\$ 16,959,423	\$ 16,371,816	\$ 16,361,071	\$ 16,296,911	\$ 16,023,837	\$ 16,034,422	\$ 16,127,168	\$ 15,562,860	\$ 13,012,958
Other local taxes	2,906,288	2,804,760	2,881,297	2,529,995	2,464,223	2,451,932	2,537,554	2,613,195	2,541,189	2,792,592
Permits, privilege fees, and regulatory licenses	168,314	89,910	76,040	97,314	78,464	70,947	83,775	98,233	162,218	173,401
Fines and forfeitures	44,898	73,024	58,103	43,603	54,907	54,836	46,859	38,201	73,942	37,283
Revenue from use of money and property	200,759	188,699	189,710	183,310	183,282	157,426	224,492	825,346	1,171,832	503,615
Charges for services	730,274	677,961	683,698	395,096	299,386	217,372	55,909	71,505	72,749	29,694
Intergovernmental	4,347,257	4,564,184	4,355,574	4,513,171	4,416,734	4,597,512	4,871,491	6,017,329	5,389,676	4,898,316
Miscellaneous	187,840	216,483	260,245	215,548	128,881	60,625	86,991	320,188	94,093	37,381
Total revenues	27,011,220	25,574,444	24,876,483	24,339,108	23,922,788	23,634,487	23,941,493	26,111,165	25,068,559	21,485,240
Expenditures										
Current										
General government and administration	2,142,936	2,150,397	2,116,875	2,175,864	2,106,211	1,924,481	2,324,651	2,018,674	1,938,236	1,754,223
Public safety and judicial	6,543,540	6,323,724	6,247,962	5,909,331	5,765,369	5,601,358	5,328,217	5,952,162	5,235,778	4,857,162
Public works	1,846,179	1,717,667	1,587,114	1,596,143	1,516,878	1,530,904	1,535,411	1,503,219	1,428,384	1,232,132
Health and welfare	1,038,823	938,191	892,421	897,082	802,490	1,016,083	1,131,499	1,067,418	843,523	802,295
Parks, recreation, and cultural	1,616,495	1,558,028	1,545,578	1,057,553	1,016,944	1,003,795	1,169,328	1,175,226	1,034,306	935,543
Community development	588,060	643,567	705,927	577,990	490,912	529,529	1,236,529	2,222,658	1,544,499	640,718
Nondepartmental	113,192	125,312	144,213	359,518	112,981	329,279	134,282	218,133	173,643	140,315
Education	9,422,763	8,991,413	8,844,076	8,796,662	8,578,675	8,008,392	8,078,598	8,147,463	7,880,000	7,555,104
Industrial Development Authority	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	51,250	110,000	123,861	147,530
Capital outlays	822,462	991,003	794,678	1,119,347	814,871	838,069	7,085,050	14,035,793	8,460,299	2,447,596
Debt service										
Principal retirement	1,464,000	886,835	684,426	867,647	896,963	1,358,073	1,414,131	1,495,455	1,092,106	1,058,843
Bond issuance costs	-	-	-	310,631	43,263	234,339	139,699	-	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges	1,163,062	1,190,623	1,124,605	1,266,380	1,136,670	1,201,041	1,244,582	1,258,222	1,038,815	462,632
Total expenditures	26,761,512	25,516,760	24,687,875	24,934,148	23,282,227	23,615,343	30,873,227	39,204,423	30,793,450	22,034,093
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	249,708	57,684	188,608	(595,040)	640,561	19,144	(6,931,734)	(13,093,258)	(5,724,891)	(548,853)
Other financing sources (uses)										
Transfers in	3,795,075	2,306,958	2,333,090	2,253,807	2,248,182	2,587,735	2,708,519	448,610	457,417	150,000
Issuance of debt	292,057	-	1,734,000	998,972	39,914	457,391	2,514,557	664,414	8,000,000	14,500,000
Transfers out	(3,645,075)	(2,181,958)	(2,203,090)	(2,372,606)	(2,167,782)	(2,548,735)	(2,678,519)	(388,430)	(400,193)	(367,683)
Total other financing sources (uses)	442,057	125,000	1,864,000	880,173	120,314	496,391	2,544,557	724,594	8,057,224	14,282,317
Net change in fund balances	\$ 691,765	\$ 182,684	\$ 2,052,608	\$ 285,133	\$ 760,875	\$ 515,535	\$ (4,387,177)	\$(12,368,664)	\$ 2,332,333	\$ 13,733,464
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures										
	10.28%	8.35%	7.52%	8.88%	9.17%	12.75%	11.18%	11.23%	9.73%	9.78%

Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Real Property (Unaudited)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Residential Property	Commercial / Industrial Property	Agricultural Property	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Tax Exempt Property	Total Direct Tax Rate	Estimated Actual Taxable Value	Assessed Value as a Percentage of Actual Value
2015	\$ 1,419,250,800	\$ 97,448,871	\$ 2,012,700	\$ 1,518,712,371	\$ 104,076,490	\$ 1.07	\$ 1,518,712,371	100%
2014	\$ 1,411,254,800	\$ 98,310,947	\$ 3,452,500	\$ 1,513,018,247	\$ 103,821,950	\$ 0.97	\$ 1,513,018,247	100%
2013	\$ 1,426,373,300	\$ 96,689,879	\$ 3,706,100	\$ 1,526,769,279	\$ 105,532,630	\$ 0.92	\$ 1,511,501,600	101%
2012	\$ 1,417,474,500	\$ 98,208,727	\$ 3,706,100	\$ 1,519,389,327	\$ 109,434,010	\$ 0.92	\$ 1,519,380,327	100%
2011	\$ 1,622,194,900	\$ 102,253,036	\$ 3,798,800	\$ 1,728,246,736	\$ 109,430,730	\$ 0.81	\$ 1,641,834,400	105%
2010	\$ 1,612,987,500	\$ 103,065,821	\$ 3,798,800	\$ 1,719,852,121	\$ 81,348,380	\$ 0.81	\$ 1,631,859,515	105%
2009	\$ 1,604,471,900	\$ 91,095,808	\$ 3,227,800	\$ 1,698,795,508	\$ 81,410,750	\$ 0.81	\$ 1,705,314,450	99%
2008	\$ 1,577,324,400	\$ 97,776,982	\$ 3,227,800	\$ 1,678,329,182	\$ 80,948,613	\$ 0.81	\$ 1,730,326,270	97%
2007	\$ 1,543,797,900	\$ 90,461,496	\$ 3,227,800	\$ 1,637,487,196	\$ 71,268,800	\$ 1.06	\$ 1,637,487,196	100%
2006	\$ 955,801,900	\$ 79,069,841	\$ 2,431,400	\$ 1,037,303,141	\$ 71,118,562	\$ 1.06	\$ 1,548,213,643	67%

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Source: Commissioner of the Revenue and City Assessor
Includes Public Service Corporations

Property Tax Levies and Collections (Unaudited)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Net Taxes Levied for Fiscal Year (Original Levy)	Subsequent Year Adjustments	Total Adjusted Net Levy	Collected Within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		Collections in Subsequent Years	Total Collected to Date	
				Amount	Percent of Original Levy		Amount	Percent of Original Levy
2015	\$ 16,039,914	\$ -	\$ 16,039,914	\$ 15,875,158	98.97%	\$ -	\$ 15,875,158	98.97%
2014	\$ 14,492,059	\$ 1,419	\$ 14,493,478	\$ 14,338,022	98.94%	\$ 78,896	\$ 14,416,918	99.47%
2013	\$ 13,891,076	\$ (1,670)	\$ 13,889,406	\$ 13,709,910	98.70%	\$ 144,009	\$ 13,853,919	99.74%
2012	\$ 13,808,493	\$ (3,969)	\$ 13,804,524	\$ 13,617,311	98.62%	\$ 165,991	\$ 13,783,302	99.85%
2011	\$ 13,666,068	\$ 12,686	\$ 13,678,754	\$ 13,421,564	98.21%	\$ 242,179	\$ 13,663,743	99.89%
2010	\$ 13,614,366	\$ 3,219	\$ 13,617,585	\$ 13,371,918	98.22%	\$ 232,394	\$ 13,604,312	99.90%
2009	\$ 13,481,887	\$ 1,040	\$ 13,482,927	\$ 13,306,699	98.70%	\$ 165,661	\$ 13,472,360	99.92%
2008	\$ 13,330,523	\$ (1,413)	\$ 13,329,110	\$ 13,186,765	98.92%	\$ 133,280	\$ 13,320,045	99.93%
2007	\$ 13,075,301	\$ 130	\$ 13,075,431	\$ 12,941,290	98.98%	\$ 124,621	\$ 13,065,911	99.93%
2006	\$ 10,831,249	\$ 2,552	\$ 10,833,801	\$ 10,643,194	98.26%	\$ 185,639	\$ 10,828,833	99.95%

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Principal Taxpayers - 2015 and Nine Years Ago (Unaudited)

Taxpayer	Type of Business	2015		2006	
		Assessed Valuation Real Estate	Percentage of Total Real Estate Assessment	Assessed Valuation Real Estate	Percentage of Total Real Estate Assessment
Poquoson Place Apartments	Apartment Rentals	\$ 9,155,600	0.61%	\$ 8,096,800	0.78%
Whitehouse Cove, LLC	Marina / Mobile Home Park	7,570,700	0.50%	-	0.00%
Poquoson Commons Retail Investors, Inc.	Shopping Center	6,415,500	0.42%	7,907,600	0.76%
Poquoson Shopping Center, L.L.C.	Shopping Center	5,695,900	0.38%	-	0.00%
City of Newport News	Public Service	4,112,500	0.27%	-	0.00%
SGC Wythe Creek, L.L.C.	Shopping Center	4,089,300	0.27%	3,883,800	0.37%
GPH Poquoson L.L.C.	Nursing Home	3,641,600	0.24%	3,028,200	0.29%
Islander Associates	Apartment Rentals	3,480,200	0.23%	3,012,200	0.29%
Universal of Poquoson	Mobile Home Park	3,401,200	0.22%	3,020,400	0.29%
Hunt Properties of Poquoson, Inc.	Storage Facilities	2,718,000	0.18%	2,717,000	0.26%
Wachovia Bank	Financial Institution	-	0.00%	2,291,400	0.22%
Poquoson Marina Associates	Marina / Mobile Home Park	-	0.00%	4,732,500	0.46%
Oxford Run L.L.C.	Landholding	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Suburban Land Company	Shopping Center	-	0.00%	4,354,100	0.42%
		\$ 50,280,500	3.32%	\$ 43,044,000	4.15%

Source: Commissioner of the Revenue and City Assessor

Computation of Legal Debt Margin (Unaudited)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Total assessed value of taxed real property										
General	\$1,500,055,080	\$1,493,024,330	\$1,508,646,060	\$1,498,862,620	\$1,711,308,830	\$1,702,517,110	\$1,685,314,440	\$1,662,716,070	\$1,627,336,017	\$1,025,497,078
Public service corporations	18,657,291	19,993,917	18,123,219	20,526,707	16,937,906	17,335,011	13,481,068	15,613,112	10,151,179	11,806,063
Total	\$1,518,712,371	\$1,513,018,247	\$1,526,769,279	\$1,519,389,327	\$1,728,246,736	\$1,719,852,121	\$1,698,795,508	\$1,678,329,182	\$1,637,487,196	\$1,037,303,141
Debt limit (10% of total assessed value)	\$ 151,871,237	\$ 151,301,825	\$ 152,676,928	\$ 151,938,933	\$ 172,824,674	\$ 171,985,212	\$ 169,879,551	\$ 167,832,918	\$ 163,748,720	\$ 103,730,314
Debt applicable to debt limit										
General obligation bonds, other than those authorized for a specific revenue producing project	27,174,645	28,096,588	28,619,001	27,212,000	28,164,822	28,689,878	29,552,678	27,460,783	28,341,971	20,966,951
Capital leases	-	-	83,166	163,593	241,240	316,204	388,577	978,046	525,899	591,024
Sewer general obligation bonds	7,220,000	8,000,000	8,305,000	8,605,000	9,425,933	9,890,072	9,796,907	10,508,638	11,280,327	12,049,089
State literary fund loans	1,000,000	1,250,000	1,530,820	1,807,820	2,084,820	2,361,820	2,763,820	3,165,820	3,567,820	3,969,820
	35,394,645	37,346,588	38,537,987	37,788,413	39,916,815	41,257,974	42,501,982	42,113,287	43,716,017	37,576,884
Margin for additional borrowing	\$ 116,476,592	\$ 113,955,237	\$ 114,138,941	\$ 114,150,520	\$ 132,907,859	\$ 130,727,238	\$ 127,377,569	\$ 125,719,631	\$ 120,032,703	\$ 66,153,430
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	23.31%	24.68%	25.24%	24.87%	23.10%	23.99%	25.02%	25.09%	26.70%	36.23%

Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type (Unaudited)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities				Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	Median Household Income (1)	Percentage of Personal Income	Per Capita
	General Obligation Bonds	Term Loans Payable	Line of Credit	Capital Leases	Sewer Bonds					
2015	\$ 28,786,818	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 292,057	\$ -	\$ 7,789,604	\$ 37,868,479	N/A	N/A	\$ 3,101	
2014	\$ 29,843,650	\$ 1,250,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,669,904	\$ 39,763,554	N/A	N/A	\$ 3,285	
2013	\$ 30,500,952	\$ 1,530,820	\$ -	\$ 83,166	\$ 8,305,000	\$ 40,419,938	\$ 81,892	N/A	\$ 3,341	
2012	\$ 28,328,321	\$ 1,807,820	\$ -	\$ 163,593	\$ 8,971,631	\$ 39,271,365	\$ 85,033	1.0%	\$ 3,208	
2011	\$ 28,162,916	\$ 2,084,820	\$ -	\$ 241,240	\$ 9,374,924	\$ 39,863,900	\$ 86,611	1.1%	\$ 3,281	
2010	\$ 28,685,786	\$ 2,361,820	\$ -	\$ 316,204	\$ 9,733,441	\$ 41,097,251	\$ 84,315	1.2%	\$ 3,459	
2009	\$ 29,332,470	\$ 2,763,820	\$ -	\$ 388,577	\$ 9,592,392	\$ 42,077,259	\$ 84,688	1.2%	\$ 3,569	
2008	\$ 27,338,072	\$ 3,165,820	\$ -	\$ 978,046	\$ 10,299,394	\$ 41,781,332	\$ 79,123	1.4%	\$ 3,535	
2007	\$ 28,202,898	\$ 3,567,820	\$ -	\$ 525,899	\$ 11,035,534	\$ 43,332,151	\$ 78,191	1.4%	\$ 3,627	
2006	\$ 20,811,517	\$ 3,969,820	\$ -	\$ 591,024	\$ 11,768,746	\$ 37,141,107	\$ 76,741	1.2%	\$ 3,130	

Source: (1) United States Census Bureau

N/A - This information is not available.

**Ratio of Net General Bonded Debt to Assessed Value and Net Bonded Debt Per Capita
(Unaudited)**

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Population (1)	Assessed Value	Net Bonded Debt (2)	Ratio of Net Bonded Debt to Assessed Value	Net Bonded Debt per Capita
2015	12,212	\$ 1,518,712,371	\$ 29,786,818	1.96%	\$ 2,439
2014	12,104	\$ 1,513,018,247	\$ 31,093,650	2.06%	\$ 2,569
2013	12,097	\$ 1,526,769,279	\$ 32,031,772	2.10%	\$ 2,648
2012	12,240	\$ 1,519,389,327	\$ 30,136,141	1.98%	\$ 2,462
2011	12,150	\$ 1,728,246,736	\$ 30,247,736	1.75%	\$ 2,490
2010	11,881	\$ 1,719,852,121	\$ 31,047,606	1.81%	\$ 2,613
2009	11,791	\$ 1,698,795,508	\$ 32,096,290	1.89%	\$ 2,722
2008	11,818	\$ 1,678,329,182	\$ 30,503,892	1.82%	\$ 2,581
2007	11,948	\$ 1,637,487,196	\$ 31,770,718	1.94%	\$ 2,659
2006	11,865	\$ 1,037,303,141	\$ 24,781,337	2.39%	\$ 2,089

Source: (1) Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service

(2) Only debt to be repaid with general government resources is included, therefore this table does not include Enterprise and Internal Service general obligation debt, which are retired through revenues of the related operations.

Demographic Statistics (Unaudited)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Population (1)	Personal Income (2) <i>(in millions)</i>	Per Capita Personal Income (2)	School Enrollment (3)	Unemployment Rate (4)
2015	12,212	N/A	N/A	2,108	4.4%
2014	12,104	N/A	N/A	2,095	4.7%
2013	12,097	\$ 4,053	\$ 51,718	2,125	5.3%
2012	12,240	\$ 3,931	\$ 50,236	2,178	5.8%
2011	12,150	\$ 3,716	\$ 47,564	2,231	5.9%
2010	11,881	\$ 3,517	\$ 45,334	2,325	6.2%
2009	11,791	\$ 3,456	\$ 47,380	2,398	5.6%
2008	11,818	\$ 3,429	\$ 46,844	2,460	3.4%
2007	11,948	\$ 3,222	\$ 44,148	2,473	2.4%
2006	11,865	\$ 3,061	\$ 42,146	2,578	2.5%

N/A - This information is not available.

- Source:
- (1) Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service
 - (2) Bureau of Economic Analysis combined amount for York County/Poquoson
 - (3) Poquoson School Board. Data is September enrollment for each fiscal year
 - (4) Bureau of Labor Statistics

Principal Employers in Poquoson - 2015 and Nine Years Ago (Unaudited)

Employment	2015		2006	
	Number of Employees	Percentage of Total City Employment	Number of Employees	Percentage of Total City Employment
Poquoson City Public Schools	282	17.47%	349	17.45%
City of Poquoson	136	8.43%	144	7.20%
Farm Fresh	70	4.34%	N/A	N/A
Surf Rider	60	3.72%	N/A	N/A
Food Lion	60	3.72%	60	3.00%
Golden Living Center/Bayside	50	3.10%	N/A	N/A
McDonald's Restaurant	36	2.23%	55	2.75%
Dominion Village at Poquoson	32	1.98%	42	2.10%
Wendy's Restaurant	27	1.67%	N/A	N/A
Poquoson Vet	23	1.43%	N/A	N/A
Stephen's Office Supply	18	1.12%	25	1.25%
Taylor Do-It Center	16	0.99%	N/A	N/A
	810	50.19%	675	33.75%

N/A - This information is not available.

Source: City of Poquoson Economic Development Department

Full-time Equivalent City Government Employees by Function / Program (Unaudited)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function / Program	Full-time Equivalent Employees as of June 30,									
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
General government										
Management services	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	14.20	14.20	14.20	12.60
Finance	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Planning	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.35	4.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45
Building	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Other	3.10	3.10	3.10	2.85	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Police										
Officers	23.50	23.50	23.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50
Civilians	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	6.50	6.50	6.50
Fire										
Firefighters and officers	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	28.00	26.00
Civilians	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Refuse collection	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.00
Other public works	17.50	17.10	17.10	16.50	16.50	16.50	15.50	15.00	14.50	14.50
Engineering	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Other	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.40	2.00
Fleet	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.60
Parks and recreation	9.80	9.80	9.80	9.80	9.80	9.80	13.55	13.50	13.50	15.70
Library	11.95	11.95	11.95	11.95	11.95	11.95	11.95	11.95	11.45	11.45
Wastewater	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Total	136.30	135.90	135.90	134.05	133.65	133.00	143.75	148.20	146.10	144.40

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Source: Finance Department

Operating Indicators by Function / Program (Unaudited)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function / Program	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Police (1)										
Physical arrests	225	255	291	307	259	335	362	109	294	326
Parking violations	9	18	41	18	39	34	29	9	71	32
Traffic violations	728	982	1,062	714	957	915	979	911	1,014	784
Fire (2)										
Emergency responses	1,883	1,883	2,122	2,028	1,827	1,870	1,574	1,362	1,687	1,466
Fires extinguished	14	14	22	20	51	79	44	38	35	52
Inspections	209	209	240	239	290	233	56	31	41	23
Refuse collection (3)										
Refuse collected (tons)	2,338	3,597	2,761	2,184	2,241	2,560	2,524	2,160	1,663	1,603
Recyclables collected (tons)	1,227	1,161	1,282	1,324	1,390	1,418	2,482	1,490	1,445	1,484
Other public works (3)										
Street resurfacing (tons)	1,764	4,350	2,524	2,991	2,645	2,481	3,315	3,910	4,943	3,620
Library (4)										
Volumes in collection	64,135	62,048	60,811	59,816	58,203	59,217	60,180	58,266	58,401	57,196
Total volumes borrowed	199,695	207,338	199,739	189,719	197,967	209,768	216,065	208,534	193,354	190,000
Wastewater (5)										
Sewer connections	4,910	4,816	4,782	4,816	4,805	4,803	4,876	4,871	4,790	4,649

Source: (1) City of Poquoson Police Department
 (2) City of Poquoson Fire Department
 (3) City of Poquoson Public Works Department
 (4) City of Poquoson Library
 (5) City of Poquoson Finance Department

Capital Assets Statistics by Function/Program (Unaudited)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function/Program	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Police (1)										
Stations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Patrol units	27	25	25	25	24	23	23	23	23	23
Fire stations (2)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Refuse collection (3)										
Collection trucks	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
Other public works (3)										
Street (miles)	55.3	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.0	54.6	53.2	53.2	53.2
Streetlights	580	575	575	574	574	574	574	561	546	542
Traffic signals	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
Park and recreation (4)										
Acreage	63	63	63	63	48	48	48	48	46	39
Playgrounds	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3
Baseball / softball diamonds	6	6	4	4	6	6	6	6	5	3
Soccer / football fields	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5
Community centers	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wastewater (5)										
Sanitary sewers (miles)	65	65	65	65	64	64	64	64	64	64
Storm sewers (miles)	34.24(*)	34.24(*)	34.24(*)	34.24(*)	34(*)	34(*)	32(*)	16	16	16

(*) Includes driveway pipes not available in previous years.

Source: (1) City of Poquoson Police Department
 (2) City of Poquoson Fire Department
 (3) City of Poquoson Public Works Department
 (4) City of Poquoson Parks and Recreation Department
 (5) City of Poquoson Utilities Department

**Report of Independent Auditor on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on
Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in
Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards***

To The Honorable Members of the City of Council
City of Poquoson, Virginia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the *Specifications for Audits of Counties, Cities and Towns*, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Poquoson, Virginia (the "City"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 30, 2015.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

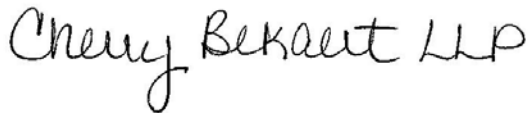
As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matter that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* or the *Specifications of Audits of Counties, Cities, and Towns* and which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2015-001.

City of Poquoson, Virginia's Response to Findings

The City's response to the noncompliance finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The City's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Purpose of this Report

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

Handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Cheryl Bekant LLP".

Virginia Beach, Virginia
November 30, 2015

Report of Independent Auditor on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control over Compliance Required by OMB Circular A-133

To The Honorable Members of the City Council
City of Poquoson, Virginia

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited City of Poquoson, Virginia's (the "City") compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the City's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2015. The City's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the City's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the City's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we consider necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the City complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2015.

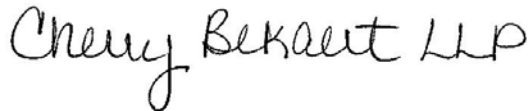
Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Management of the City is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the City's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of OMB Circular A-133. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.



Virginia Beach, Virginia
November 30, 2015

City of Poquoson, Virginia

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year Ended June 30, 2015

Federal granting agency / recipient state agency Grant program/grant number	Federal CFDA Number	Federal Expenditures
U.S. Department of Agriculture		
Pass through payments:		
Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services:		
Child Nutrition Cluster:		
National School Breakfast Program	10.553	\$ 21,254
National School Lunch Program	10.555	139,912
		<u>\$ 161,166</u>
U.S. Department of Defense		
Promoting K-12 Student Achievement at Military-Connected Schools (Reading)	12.556	53,688
U.S. Department of the Interior		
Direct payments:		
Plum Tree Island Refuge	15.611	2,592
U.S. Department of Justice		
Pass through payments:		
Virginia Department of Criminal Justice:		
Byrne Justice Assistance Grant	16.738	985
U.S. Department of Transportation		
Pass through payments:		
Department of Motor Vehicles:		
Alcohol Traffic Safety and Drunk Driving		
Prevention Incentive (10/1/14-9/30/15) - Speed	20.600	2,212
Alcohol Open Container Requirements	20.607	7,373
U.S. Department of Education		
Direct payments:		
Impact Aid	84.041	162,301
Pass through payments:		
Virginia Department of Education:		
Title I: Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	81,638
Title II: Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	84.367	42,777
Special Education (IDEA) Cluster:		
Title VI-B: Assistance to States for Education of Handicapped Children:		
Special Education Grants	84.027	427,842
Preschool Handicapped	84.173	11,133
		<u>438,975</u>
Vocational Education-Basic Grants to States	84.048	13,966
Advanced Placement (AP) Grant	84.330	111
U.S. Department of Homeland Security		
Pass through payments:		
Virginia Department of Emergency Management		
Hazard Mitigation Grant	97.039	8,051
State Homeland Security Program	97.073	8,206
Local Emergency Management Performance Grant	97.042	7,500
		<u>\$ 991,541</u>

See notes to schedule of expenditures of federal awards

Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year Ended June 30, 2015

1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal grant activity of the City of Poquoson and is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The City's reporting entity is defined in Note 1 to the City's financial statements. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*.

2. Food Distribution

Non-monetary assistance is reported in the schedule at the fair market value of the commodities received and disbursed. At June 30, 2015, the food service organization had food commodities totaling \$20,278 in inventory.

City of Poquoson, Virginia
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

1) Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements:

Type of auditor's report issued on the financial statements:	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weaknesses identified:	No
Significant deficiencies identified:	None reported
Noncompliance material to the financial statements noted?	No

Federal Awards:

Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs:	Unmodified
Internal control over major programs:	
Material weaknesses identified:	No
Significant deficiencies identified:	None reported
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in Accordance with Section 510(a) of OMB Circular A-133?	No

Identification of major federal programs:

<u>Name of Program</u>	<u>CFDA #</u>
Department of Education: Special Education Cluster	84.027/84.173

Dollar threshold to distinguish between Types A and B Programs:	\$300,000
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The City of Poquoson was qualified as a low risk auditee?	Yes
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2) Findings Relating to the Financial Statements Reported in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

None

3) Findings and Questioned Costs Relating to Federal Awards

None

4) Findings and Questioned Costs Relating to Compliance with Commonwealth of Virginia Laws, Regulations, Contracts, and Grants

2015-001: Conflict of Interests

Criteria: Per the *Specifications for Audits of Counties, Cities, and Towns*, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia Section 3-5, and in accordance with Section 2.2-3115 of the *Code of Virginia*, local officials must file a semi-annual economic disclosure form. The Act requires local government officials to file a statement of economic interests semiannually by December 15 for the preceding six-month period ending October 31 and by June 15 for the preceding six-month period ending April 30.

Condition: One of the "Statements of Economic Interests" forms was not filed timely.

Cause: The School Board did not follow the procedure and policies over the timely submission of Conflicts of Interests forms.

Effect: The non-compliance may result in potentially undetected conflicts of interests.

Recommendation: The School Board should implement corrective action aimed at ensuring a thorough review of the Statement of Economic Interests forms to ensure timeliness, accuracy and completeness of their submissions.

View of Responsible Officials and Corrective Action Plan: Management concurs that one of the "Statements of Economic Interests" forms was not filed timely. We have procedures in place to ensure their timely submission, and we will continue to communicate the importance of compliance with the Act.

5) Resolution of Prior Year's Findings

None