RFP #: 11-111

Independent Auditors' Report

and Related Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

TOWN OF CHESAPEAKE, WEST VIRGINIA

A Class IV Municipality

in Kanawha County, West Virginia

Teed & Associates, PLLC
3624 MacCorkle Avenue SE
Charleston, West Virginia 25304
304-925-8752

TOWN OF CHESAPEAKE, WEST VIRGINIA

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TOWN OF CHESAPEAKE, WEST VIRGINIA

Municipal Officials

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

Office	Name	Term
Mayor	Damron Bradshaw	06/30/15
Council Members	Maxine G. Akers	06/30/15
	Delano L. Cox	06/30/15
	Roger L. Green	06/30/15
	Mildred L. Grooms	06/30/15
	Roy P. Kennedy	06/30/15
	Janet Searls	06/30/15
	Ivan P. Smith	06/30/15
Recorder	Gregory Hendricks	06/30/15

	Appointive
Town Clerk	Sue Hatfield
Town Attorney	Robin Louderback

TOWN OF CHESAPEAKE, WEST VIRGINIA

Schedule of Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES

General Fund

Special Revenue Funds

Coal Severance Tax

PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES

Enterprise Funds

Sewer

Teed & Associates, PLLC

Certified Public Accountants

Established 1992

Member, American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
Member, West Virginia Society of Certified Public Accountants
Member, Tennessee Society of Certified Public Accountants
Member, Chartered Global Management Accountant

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Independent Auditors' Report

The Honorable Mayor and Council Members
Town of Chesapeake
Chesapeake, West Virginia

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Chesapeake, West Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2012, which collectively comprise the basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Town of Chesapeake, West Virginia's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion 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 and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, except for the effects on the governmental funds financial statements of the item described in the preceding paragraph, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and business-type activities of the Town of Chesapeake, West Virginia, as of June 30, 2012, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated November 29, 2013, on our consideration of the Town of Chesapeake's internal control

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over financial reporting and 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* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison information on pages 25 and 26 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.

The Town of Chesapeake, West Virginia has not presented the Management's Discussion and Analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States require to supplement, although not be part of, the basic financial statements.

Reed + Associates, PLLC

Charleston, West Virginia
November 29, 2013

TOWN OF CHESAPEAKE, WEST VIRGINIA

Statement of Net Assets

June 30, 2012

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 28,246	$ 104,771	$ 133,017
Restricted cash	10,985	-	10,985
Investments	-	381,555	381,555
Accounts receivable	-	32,723	32,723
Due from other funds	-	4,119	4,119
Capital assets not being depreciated	-	103,564	103,564
Capital assets being depreciated, net	434,424	214,852	649,276
Total assets	$ 473,655	$ 841,584	$ 1,315,239
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS:			
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	$ -	$ 1,944	$ 1,944
Total liabilities	-	1,944	1,944
Net assets:			
Invested in capital assets	434,424	318,416	752,840
Restricted	10,985	-	10,985
Unrestricted	28,246	521,224	549,470
Total net assets	473,655	839,640	1,313,295
Total liabilities and net assets	$ 473,655	$ 841,584	$ 1,315,239

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

TOWN OF CHESAPEAKE, WEST VIRGINIA

Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Capital Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets — Primary Government: Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Primary government:						
Governmental activities:						
General government	$ 183,764	$ -	$ -	$ (183,764)	$ -	$ (183,764)
Public safety	130,692	-	-	(130,692)	-	(130,692)
Streets and transportation	(14,509)	-	-	14,509	-	14,509
Health and sanitation	152,481	92,998	-	(59,483)	-	(59,483)
Culture and recreation	10,482	-	-	(10,482)	-	(10,482)
Total governmental activities	462,909	92,998	-	(369,911)	-	(369,911)
Business-type activities:						
Sewer	250,946	273,235	-	-	22,289	22,289
Total business-type activities	250,946	273,235	-	-	22,289	22,289
Total primary government	$ 713,855	$ 366,233	$ -	(369,911)	22,289	(347,622)
General revenues:						
Taxes				268,456	-	268,456
Licenses and permits				41,719	-	41,719
Fines, forfeits and court costs				6,723	-	6,723
Interest				-	402	402
Rents				11,272	-	11,272
Lottery and gaming				28,830	-	28,830
Reimbursements				50	-	50
Miscellaneous				45,424	-	45,424
Total general revenues				402,474	402	402,876
Changes in net assets				32,563	22,691	55,254
Net assets at beginning of year				441,092	784,152	1,225,244
Adjustment for restatement of net assets				-	32,797	32,797
Net assets at end of year				$ 473,655	$ 839,640	$ 1,313,295

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

TOWN OF CHESAPEAKE, WEST VIRGINIA

Combining Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds

June 30, 2012

	General Fund	Coal Severance	Total
ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 25,462	$ 2,785	$ 28,246
Restricted cash	10,985	-	10,985
Total assets	$ 36,447	$ 2,785	$ 39,231
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES:			
Liabilities:			
Due to other funds	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total liabilities	-	-	-
Fund balances:			
Restricted	10,985	-	10,985
Unassigned	25,462	2,785	28,246
Total fund balances	36,447	2,785	39,231
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 36,447	$ 2,785	$ 39,231

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

TOWN OF CHESAPEAKE, WEST VIRGINIA

Reconciliation of Governmental Fund Balances to the Statement of Net Assets

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

Balance sheet -- total fund balances	$ 39,231
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not in the funds, net of accumulated depreciation	434,424
Net assets of governmental activities	$ 473,655

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

TOWN OF CHESAPEAKE, WEST VIRGINIA

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances –Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

	General	Coal Severance	Total
REVENUES:			
Taxes	$ 257,784	$ 10,672	$ 268,456
Licenses and permits	41,719	-	41,719
Rents	11,272	-	11,272
Fines, forfeits and court costs	6,723	-	6,723
Charges for services	92,998	-	92,998
Lottery and gaming income	28,830	-	28,830
Reimbursements	50	-	50
Miscellaneous	45,424	-	45,424
Total revenues	484,800	10,672	495,472
EXPENDITURES:			
General government	180,153	-	180,153
Public safety	126,488	-	126,488
Streets and transportation	19,773	-	19,773
Health and sanitation	144,454	8,027	152,481
Culture and recreation	980	-	980
Total expenditures	471,848	8,027	479,875
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	12,952	2,646	15,597
Fund balances at beginning of year	23,495	139	23,634
Fund balances at end of year	$ 36,447	$ 2,785	$ 39,231

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

TOWN OF CHESAPEAKE, WEST VIRGINIA

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

Net changes in fund balances -- total governmental funds	$ 15,597
Capital outlay not recorded in governmental funds	39,996
Depreciation expense not included in governmental funds	(23,030)
Change in net assets of governmental activities	$ 32,563

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

TOWN OF CHESAPEAKE, WEST VIRGINIA

Statement of Net Assets – Proprietary Fund

June 30, 2012

ASSETS:	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 104,771
Investments	381,555
Accounts receivable, net	32,723
Prepaid accounts	4,119
Capital assets not being depreciated	103,564
Capital assets being depreciated, net	214,852
Total assets	$ 841,584
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS:	
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	$ 1,944
Total liabilities	1,944
Net assets:	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	318,416
Unrestricted	521,224
Total net assets	839,640
Total liabilities and net assets	$ 841,584

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

TOWN OF CHESAPEAKE, WEST VIRGINIA

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets – Proprietary Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

OPERATING REVENUES:	
Charges for services	$ 264,864
Penalties	8,371
Total operating revenues	273,235
OPERATING EXPENSES:	
Personnel expenses	72,096
Contractual services	116,321
Utilities	9,333
Maintenance	5,928
Insurance	4,681
Administrative	20,395
Depreciation	22,192
Total operating expenses	250,946
Operating income	22,289
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):	
Interest earned	402
Net nonoperating revenues	402
Change in net assets	22,691
Net assets at beginning of year	784,152
Adjustment to net assets	32,797
Net assets at end of year	$ 839,640

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

TOWN OF CHESAPEAKE, WEST VIRGINIA

Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

Cash flows from operating activities:	
Cash received from customers	$ 241,421
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(220,831)
Net cash provided by operating activities	20,590
Cash flows from financing activities:	
Restatement of net assets	32,797
Net cash provided by financing activities	32,797
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Decrease in restricted assets and investments	39,700
Interest earned	402
Net cash provided from investing activities	40,102
Net increase in cash and equivalents	93,489
Cash and equivalents, beginning	11,282
Cash and equivalents, ending	$ 104,771
Reconciliation of operating income:	
Operating income	$ 22,289
Adjustments:	
Depreciation	22,192
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(27,695)
Increase (decrease) in due (to) from	30,000
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	(4,119)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(22,077)
Total adjustments	(1,699)
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 20,590

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

TOWN OF CHESAPEAKE, WEST VIRGINIA

Notes to the Combined Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Introduction

The financial statements of Town of Chesapeake, West Virginia have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the government's accounting policies are described below.

The Town has not presented the Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended June 30, 2012.

B. Component Unit / Reporting Entity

The government is a municipal corporation governed by an elected mayor and seven-member council. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the government and its component units, entities for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. The criteria for inclusion or exclusion from the financial reporting entity is outlined in Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement Number 14 and includes oversight responsibility over agencies, boards and commissions by the Town's Council. Oversight responsibilities include financial accountability (including selection of the governing authority), fiscal dependence and the ability for the Council to impose its will on the potential component unit.

C. Government – Wide Statements and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) report information on all the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

In the government-wide Statement of Net Assets, both the government and business-type activities columns are presented on a consolidated basis by column and are reflected on a cash and accrual basis, respectively, economic resource basis. The Town's net assets are reported in three parts – invested in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted net assets; and unrestricted net assets.

The government-wide Statement of Activities reports both the gross and net cost of each of the Town's functions and business-type activities. The functions are also supported by general government revenues, which include taxes, interest revenue and other items not properly included among program revenues. The Statement of Activities reduces gross expenses (including depreciation) by related program revenues, operating and capital grants. Program revenues include charges to customers for goods, services or privileges provided, operating grants and contributions, and capital grants and contributions. Program revenues must be directly associated with the function or business-type activity. Operating grants includes operating-specific and discretionary grants while the capital grants reflect capital-specific grants. The net cost (by function or business-type activity) is normally covered by general revenue. Historically, the previous model did not summarize or present net cost by function or activity.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

D. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The measurement focus describes the type of transactions and events that are reported in a fund's operating statement. Basis of accounting refers to the point at which revenues or expenditures/expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. It relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

The government-wide financial statements and the proprietary fund are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting.* 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.

The emphasis in fund financial statements is on major funds in either the governmental or business-type activity categories. Non-major funds by category are summarized into a single column. GASB Statement No. 34 sets forth minimum criteria (percentage of assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures/expenses of either fund category or the governmental and enterprise categories combined) for the determination of major funds.

Town management may electively add funds as major funds, when it is determined the funds have specific community or management focus.

The focus of the governmental funds' measurement in the funds statement is upon determination of financial position and changes in financial positions (sources, uses, and balances of financial resources) rather than upon net income. Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *cash basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. The Town considers all revenue as available if they are collected within 60 days after year end. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred.

Those revenues susceptible to accrual are property taxes, sales taxes, licenses, interest revenue and charges for services. Sales taxes collected and held by the state at year end on behalf of the government also are recognized as revenue. Fines are not susceptible to accrual because generally they are not measurable until received in cash.

The Town uses the following major funds:

Governmental Funds:

> The General Fund is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
>
> The Coal Severance Tax Fund is used to account for monies received from a specific tax on coal.

Business-type Funds:

> The Sewer Fund accounts for the operating revenue and expense of the water distribution system and sewage processing plants.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The Town applies all applicable FASB pronouncements issued on or after November 30, 1989, in accounting and reporting for its enterprise operations, unless they conflict with GASB guidance.

The focus for proprietary fund measurement is upon determination of operating income, changes in net assets, financial position and cash flow. 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. Operating expenses for the enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation of capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses. The generally accepted accounting principles applicable are those similar to business in the private sector.

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

E. Budget Policy and Practice

The Mayor submits the annual budget for the General Fund and Coal Severance Tax Fund to the Town Council in accordance with the Municipal Charter and State law. The budgets are prepared on prescribed forms and submitted for approval to the State Tax Commissioner. These budgets are prepared in accordance with the following procedures:

1. The governing body of the Town is required to hold a meeting or meetings between the seventh and twenty-eighth days of March to ascertain the financial condition of the Town and to prepare the levy estimate (budget) for the fiscal year commencing July 1st.

2. The budget is then forthwith submitted to the State Tax Commissioner for approval.

3. The governing body then reconvenes on the third Tuesday in April to hear objections from the public and to formally lay the levy.

Revisions are authorized only with the prior written approval of the State Tax Commissioner. The budgeted amounts reflected in the accompanying financial statements are such approved amounts.

F. Budgeting and Budgetary Control

The General Fund and Coal Severance Tax Fund's appropriated budget is prepared on a detailed line item basis. Revenues are budgeted by source. Expenditures are budgeted by department and class as follows; personnel services, contractual commodities, capital outlay, and contributions. This constitutes the legal level of control. Expenditures may not exceed appropriations at this level. All budget revisions

at this level are subject to final review by the Town Council and approval by the State Tax Commissioner. Within these control levels, management may transfer appropriations without Council approval. Revisions to the budget were made throughout the year and the budgeted amounts reflected in the accompanying financial statements are such approved amounts.

G. Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of moneys are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is not employed as an extension of the formal budgetary process for the year ended June 30, 2012. The Town reported no encumbrances at June 30, 2012.

H. Accounting Estimates

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

I. Cash and Cash Equivalents and Investments

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, the proprietary fund type considers all highly liquid investments with a remaining maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Investments are reported at fair value, which is determined using selected bases. Short-term investments are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. Securities traded on a national or international exchange are valued at the last reported sales price at current exchange rates. Managed funds related to the retirement systems not listed on an established market are reported at estimated fair value as determined by the respective fund managers based on quoted sales prices of underlying securities. Cash deposits are reported at carrying amount, which reasonably estimates fair value.

State statutes authorize the government to invest in the State Investment Pool or the Municipal Bond Commission or to invest such funds in the following classes of securities: Obligations of the United States or any agency thereof, certificates of deposit (which mature in less than one year), general and direct obligations of the State of West Virginia; obligations of the Federal National Mortgage Association; indebtedness secured by first lien deed of trusts for property situated within this State if

the payment is substantially insured or guaranteed by the federal government; pooled mortgage trusts (subject to limitations); indebtedness of any private corporation that is properly graded as in the top two or three highest rating grades; interest earning deposits, which are fully insured or collateralized; and mutual funds registered with the S.E.C., which have fund assets over three hundred million dollars.

State statute limitation concerning the aforementioned investments include the following: At no time can investment portfolios consist of more then seventy-five percent of the indebtedness of any private corporation nor can the portfolio have over twenty-five percent of its portfolio consisting of the indebtedness of a private corporation's debt which matures in less than one year; at no time may more than nine percent of the portfolio be invested in securities issued by a single private corporation or association; and at no time can more than sixty percent of the portfolio be invested in equity mutual funds.

J. Receivables

The Town's management periodically analyzes delinquent accounts of the Sewer Fund and uses the allowance method for accounting for bad debt. Accounts receivable on the financial statements is $32.723.

K. Inventories

The Town considers inventories of materials and supplies utilized in governmental fund types to be immaterial and, therefore, expended at the time of purchase.

L. Prepaid Items

Prepaid items are payments for costs applicable to future periods.

M. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related fixed assets, as applicable. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Capital assets of the primary government are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Buildings	25 – 50 years
Improvements	10 – 20 years
Utility plant	10 – 20 years
Equipment	3 – 10 years

N. Compensated Absences

Compensated absences are those for which employees have a right to receive consideration for expected future absences.

The Town has elected not to accrue a liability for compensated absences, as the amount would be immaterial.

O. Fund balance classification

GASB 54 requires that governmental fund financial statements present fund balances based on the extent to which the Town is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the respective governmental funds can be spent. The classifications used in the governmental fund financial statements are as follows:

1. Nonspendable – This amount cannot be spent either because it is in a nonspendable form or because it is legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

2. Restricted – This amount can be spent only for specific purposes because of constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or because of constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or the laws or regulations of other governments.

3. Committed – This amount can be spent only for a specific purpose determined by a formal action of Town Council. Town Council is the highest level of decision making authority for the Town. Commitments may be established, modified, or rescinded only through ordinances or resolutions approved by Town Council.

4. Assigned – This amount does not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed but is intended to be used for a specific purpose. Under the Town's adopted policy, only Town Council may assign an amount for a specific purpose.

5. Unassigned – This amount includes all other spendable amounts.

NOTE 2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2012, were as follows:

Cash in bank checking accounts	$ 133,017
Restricted cash	$ 10,985
Investments	$ 381,555

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The Town does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. The Town's deposits at June 30, 2012, were insured by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and collateral held in the Town's name by the financial institutions.

NOTE 3. PROPERTY TAXES

The taxes on real property and the interest and other charges upon such taxes attach as an enforceable lien on the first day of July. There is no lien denominated as such on personal property; however, statutes provide that the sheriff of a county may distrain for delinquent taxes any goods and chattels belonging to a person assessed. All current taxes assessed on real and personal property may be paid in two installments; the first installment is payable on September 1st of the year for which the assessment is made, and becomes delinquent on October 1st, and the second installment is payable on the first day of the following March and becomes delinquent on April 1st. Taxes paid on or before the date when they are payable, including both first and second installments, are subject to a discount of 2.50 percent. If taxes are not paid on or before the date on which they become delinquent, including both first and second installments, interest at the rate of 9.00 percent per annum is added from the date they become delinquent until paid.

All municipalities within the State are authorized to levy taxes not in excess of the following maximum levies per $100.00 of assessed valuation: on Class I property, twelve and five-tenths cents (12.5 cents); on Class II property, twenty-five cents (25

cents); and on Class IV property, fifty cents (50 cents). In addition, municipalities may provide for an election to lay an excess levy, the rates not to exceed 50 percent of such authorized maximum levies, provided that at least 60 percent of the voters cast ballots in favor of the excess levy.

The levy rates levied by the Town of Chesapeake, West Virginia, per $100.00 of assessed valuation for each class of property for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, were as follows:

Class of Property	Assessed Valuations for Tax Purposes	Current Expense
Class I	$ --	11.67 cents
Class II	$ 14,496,092	23.34 cents
Class IV	$ 14,996,556	46.68 cents

NOTE 4. CHANGES IN CAPITAL ASSETS

Changes in governmental capital assets during the year were as follows:

	Totals June 30, 2011	Additions	Deletions	Totals June 30, 2012
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Equipment	$ 78,144	$ 39,996	$ -	$ 118,140
Buildings	380,089	-	-	380,089
Total other capital assets	458,233	39,996	-	498,229
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Equipment	7,518	13,528	-	21,046
Buildings	33,257	9,502	-	42,759
Total accumulated depreciation	40,775	23,030	-	63,805
Capital assets, net	$ 417,458	$ 16,966	$ -	$ 434,424

Governmental depreciation in the amount of $14,383 was charged to culture and recreation, $2,732 was charged to health and sanitation, and $5,915 was charged to general government.

Changes in business capital assets during the year were as follows:

	Totals June 30, 2011	Additions	Deletions	Totals June 30, 2012
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land and land rights	$ 103,564	$ -	$ -	$ 103,564
Total capital assets not being depreciated	103,564	-	-	103,564
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	22,782	-	-	22,782
Collecting, pumping, treatment, and disposal plant and equipment	1,162,541	-	-	1,162,541
Total capital assets being depreciated	1,185,323	-	-	1,185,323
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	22,782	-	-	22,782
Collecting, pumping, treatment, and disposal plant and equipment	925,497	22,192	-	947,689
Total accumulated depreciation	948,279	22,192	-	970,471
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	237,044	(22,192)	-	214,852
Capital assets, net	$ 340,608	$ (22,192)	$ -	$ 318,416

NOTE 5. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

In the normal course of operations, the Town receives grant funds from various federal and state agencies. The grant programs are subject to audit by agents of the granting authority, the purpose of which is to ensure compliance with conditions precedent to the granting of funds. Any liability for reimbursement, which may arise as the result of these audits, is not believed to be material.

NOTE 6. RISK MANAGEMENT

The government is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of; damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the government carries umbrella (general liability) insurance for these various risks.

The Town pays BrickStreet Insurance a premium based on a rate per $100.00 of salaries. The rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs to provide coverage to employees for job-related injuries.

The Town offers health insurance to all eligible employees through Carelink Insurance.

Liabilities are reported when it is probable a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

TOWN OF CHESAPEAKE, WEST VIRGINIA

Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
REVENUES:				
Taxes	$ 230,339	$ 230,339	$ 257,784	$ 27,445
Licenses and permits	32,900	32,900	41,719	8,819
Rents	8,000	8,000	11,272	3,272
Fines, forfeits and court costs	4,000	4,000	6,723	2,723
Charge for services	85,000	85,000	92,998	7,998
Reimbursements	1,000	1,000	50	(950)
Sale of fixed assets	1,000	1,000	-	(1,000)
Video lottery and gaming	20,000	20,000	28,830	8,830
Miscellaneous revenue	5,000	5,000	45,424	40,424
Total revenues	387,239	387,239	484,800	97,561
EXPENDITURES:				
General government	132,939	132,939	180,153	(47,214)
Public safety	121,800	121,800	126,488	(4,688)
Streets and transportation	22,000	22,000	19,773	2,227
Health and sanitation	125,500	125,500	144,454	(18,954)
Culture and recreation	5,000	5,000	980	4,020
Total expenditures	407,239	407,239	471,848	(64,609)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(20,000)	(20,000)	12,952	32,952
Fund balance at beginning of year	20,000	20,000	23,495	3,495
Fund balance at end of year	$ -	$ -	$ 36,447	$ 36,447

TOWN OF CHESAPEAKE, WEST VIRGINIA

Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Coal Severance Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

	Original Budget	Revised Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
REVENUES:				
Taxes	$ 3,900	$ 3,900	$ 10,672	$ (6,772)
Total revenues	3,900	3,900	10,672	6,772
EXPENDITURES:				
Health and sanitation	4,000	4,000	8,027	4,027
Total expenditures	4,000	4,000	8,027	4,027
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(100)	(100)	2,646	2,746
Fund balance at beginning of year	100	100	139	239
Fund balance at end of year	$ -	$ -	$ 2,785	$ 2,785

REPORTS ON INTERNAL CONTROL

AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS

Teed & Associates, PLLC

Certified Public Accountants

Established 1992

Member, American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
Member, West Virginia Society of Certified Public Accountants
Member, Tennessee Society of Certified Public Accountants
Member, Chartered Global Management Accountant

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDITOF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

The Honorable Mayor and Council Members
Town of Chesapeake
Chesapeake, West Virginia

We have audited the financial statements of Town of Chesapeake (Town), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2012, and have issued our report thereon dated November 29, 2013. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards,* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Town's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures 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 Town's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control over financial reporting.

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 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.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all

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deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. However, we believe that the significant deficiencies described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings as Items 2012-1 and 2012-2 are material weaknesses.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town's financial statements are free of 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 no instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards.*

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Council, management, Town, and other federal and state oversight agencies and is not intended to be used and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties. However, in accordance with *West Virginia Code* 6-9-9a, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

Tedd + Associates, PLLC

Charleston, West Virginia
November 29, 2013

TOWN OF CHESAPEAKE, WEST VIRGINIA

Schedule of Findings

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

Item 2012-1 Segregation of Duties

Condition

During our audit, we noted that there is insufficient segregation of duties in the offices of the Town of Chesapeake, West Virginia. Specifically, we noted that the same employee prepares checks, reconciles bank accounts, prepares and makes deposits, and opens the mail for the Town.

Criteria

Proper internal control procedures require that various duties be segregated among different employees. The duties of collecting, recording, depositing, reconciling, and disbursing of monies should be separated. Segregation of duties helps to prevent and detect any errors made and helps to correct errors in a timely fashion.

Cause

The Town of Chesapeake has only two employees in the business office, making it difficult to achieve a proper segregation of duties.

Effect

Without proper segregation of duties, the possibility of discrepancies occurring without being detected, or improper use of funds, is greatly increased.

Recommendation

Since there are only two employees in the business office for the Town of Chesapeake, there appears to be a limitation on what steps could be taken to properly segregate duties. The Officials should take special care to review financial documents for possible discrepancies.

TOWN OF CHESAPEAKE, WEST VIRGINIA

Schedule of Findings (continued)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

Item 2012-2 Detailed Capital Assets and Depreciation Schedules – Sewer Funds

Condition

The Town Chesapeake, West Virginia failed to maintain detailed fixed asset and depreciation schedules within the enterprise funds. The capital asset list is comprised of broad categories listed in the Public Service Commission (PSC) report and is being depreciated by approximately two percent annually.

Criteria

Generally accepted accounting principles dictate that detailed listings of assets be maintained and depreciation be charged against operations over the estimated useful lives of the respective capital assets.

Cause

The Town has no controls in place to ensure that a particular asset within the enterprise funds is separately listed and depreciated.

Effect

By not having detailed capital asset schedules, the Town could lose custodial control over certain assets within the enterprise fund that are susceptible to theft. Accumulated depreciation records are not kept for categories, but for the total accumulated depreciation on only a portion of the capital assets. This creates an understatement of depreciation and accumulated depreciation.

Recommendation

The Town should analyze past PSC reports to determine what capital assets can be properly identified and included on a detailed capital asset schedule.