

CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA

**COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL
FINANCIAL REPORT**

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED

JUNE 30, 2011



**Prepared by the
City of Oxford Finance Department**

**Stephen M. McNally
Finance Director**

**City of Oxford
P. O. Box 506
Oxford, N.C. 27565**

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION



FINANCE OFFICE

City Of Oxford

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

November 30, 2011

To The Members of the Board of Commissioners
City of Oxford, North Carolina

To the City Manager, Members of the Board of Commissioners, and Citizens of the City of Oxford

State law requires that each fiscal year all general-purpose local governments publish a complete set of financial statements presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and audited in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by a firm of licensed certified public accountants. Pursuant to that requirement, we hereby issue the comprehensive annual financial report of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011.

This report consists of management's representations concerning the finances and the completeness and reliability of all of the information presented in this report. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, management of the City has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed both to protect the government's assets from loss, theft, or misuse and to compile sufficient reliable information for the preparation of the City's financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, the City's comprehensive framework of internal controls has been designed to provide reasonable rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements will be free from material misstatement. As Finance Director, I assert that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, this financial report is complete and reliable in all material respects.

The City's financial statements have been audited by Winston, Williams, Creech, Evans & Co., LLP, a firm of licensed certified public accountants. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, are free of material misstatement. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The independent auditor concluded, based upon the audit, that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unqualified opinion that the city's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP. The independent auditor's report is presented as the first component of the financial section of this report.

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 MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The City's MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditors.

Profile of the Government

The City of Oxford was incorporated in 1816 and is a municipality within Granville County. The form of government is Council-Mayor-Manager. The City has a seven-member council called the Board of Commissioners. The City of Oxford is located in the North Central Piedmont region of North Carolina. The City currently occupies approximately 6.4 square miles.

Policy-making and legislative authority are vested in the governing Board of Commissioners. The Board is responsible for passing ordinances, adopting the annual budget, appointing committees and hiring the government's manager and attorney. The manager is responsible for carrying out the policies and ordinances of the Board, overseeing the day-to-day operations of the government and appointing the heads of the various departments.

The City provides its citizens with a wide range of services that include public safety, cultural and recreational activities, general administration, and others. This report includes all the City's activities in maintaining these services. The City also extends financial support to certain boards, agencies, and commissions to assist their efforts in serving citizens.

In government, much more than in business, the budget is an integral part of the unit's accounting system and daily operations. Annual budgets are adopted for the General and Enterprise Funds. Project ordinances are adopted for the Capital Projects Fund.

City management is responsible for the accounting system and for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure. The internal control structure is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding: (1) the safeguarding of assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposition; (2) the reliability of financial records for preparing financial statements in conformity with GAAP and maintaining accountability for assets; and (3) compliance with applicable laws and regulations related to federal and state financial assistance programs. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived; and (2) the evaluation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

All internal control evaluations occur within the above framework. We believe that the City's internal accounting controls adequately protect assets and provide reasonable assurance of the proper recording of financial transactions. As part of the City's audit, the independent auditor performed a review of the City's internal control structure. This review was not an audit and no opinion was issued on the internal control structure; however, the procedures performed by the independent auditor indicated material weaknesses in regards to segregation of duties and preparation of financial statements.

Factors Affecting Financial Condition

The information presented in the financial statements is perhaps best understood when it is considered from the broader perspective of the specific environment within which the City operates.

Local Economic Condition and Outlook

The slow down in the overall economy has unfortunately impacted Oxford's local area economy, as well. The unemployment rate for Granville County currently is 10.5%; which is slightly higher than the State average of 10.4%.

Major Initiatives (and associated FY 2011 expenditures)

- Construction in progress for sewer system rehabilitation projects at various sites - \$870,826
- Street resurfacing – \$308,193
- Engineering work on the Cherry/Goshen Storm Water drain replacement - \$19,822 (an \$80,000 project)
- Engineering work on the Raleigh Street CDBG project - \$20,503 (a \$1,600,000 project)
- Purchase of a Dump Truck (\$74,614) and 10 other vehicles (\$231,205)

Debt Administration

The City retired \$373,874 in debt and long-term obligations in its governmental operations and issued new debt and long term obligations of \$968,050. Including compensated absences, Other Post Retirement Benefits and the Net Pension Obligation, debt in the governmental operations increased from \$2,054,530 at June 30, 2010 to \$2,648,706 at June 30, 2011. Proprietary Fund Debt (including compensated absences) decreased from \$8,450,520 at June 30, 2010 to \$7,884,636 at June 30, 2011.

Awards and Acknowledgments

The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of Oxford for its comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010. This was the ninth time that the government has achieved this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, the government published an easily readable and efficiently organized CAFR. This report satisfied both GAAP and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current CAFR continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

The preparation of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report on a timely basis could not have been accomplished without the efforts and dedication of the staff of the Finance Department. I would also like to express appreciation to the dedicated efforts of the City's Independent Public Accountants, Winston, Williams, Creech, Evans and Co., LLP. Special thanks go to Carleen Evans, who compiled much of the statistical data. Also, I would like to thank the Mayor and City Council for their interest and support in planning and conducting the financial operations of the City in a dedicated and responsible manner.

Respectfully submitted,

Stephen M McNally

Stephen M McNally

Finance Director

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

City of Oxford
North Carolina

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 2010

A Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting is presented by the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada to government units and public employee retirement systems whose comprehensive annual financial reports (CAFRs) achieve the highest standards in government accounting and financial reporting.



Linda C. Danison

President

Jeffrey R. Enow

Executive Director

OXFORD CITY GOVERNMENT

ELECTED OFFICIALS

Alvin “Al” Woodlief Jr.	Mayor	P O Box 1307 Oxford, NC 27565
Howard G. Herring Sr.	Mayor Pro Tem/ Commissioner	307 Lanier Street Oxford, NC 27565
Walter Cantley	Commissioner	229 Saddletree Road Oxford, NC 27565
Jackie Sergent	Commissioner	114 High Street Oxford, NC 27565
Calvin Harris Jr.	Commissioner	205 New College Street Oxford, NC 27565
James D. Currin	Commissioner	100 Hunters Road Oxford, NC 27565
Ron Bullock	Commissioner	304 Tranquil Drive Oxford, NC 27565
Robert B. Williford Sr.	Commissioner	163 Pine Cone Drive Oxford, NC 27565

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
APPOINTED AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF
JUNE 30, 2011**

Mark Donham *
City Manager

Larry Thomas, Jr.
City Engineer & Public Works Director

Tommy Scholl
Water and Sewer
Superintendent

J. Thomas Burnette *
City Attorney

David Cottrell
Street Superintendent

John M. Wolford
Chief of Police
Acting Fire Chief

Carol Dorsey
Human Resources Director

Earnest Bess
Fire Chief

Dennis Wilson
WWTP Director

Stephen M McNally
Finance Officer

Tanya S Weary
Downtown Oxford
Economic Director

Donna Hosch*
City Clerk

Mary Caudle
Parks/Recreation Director

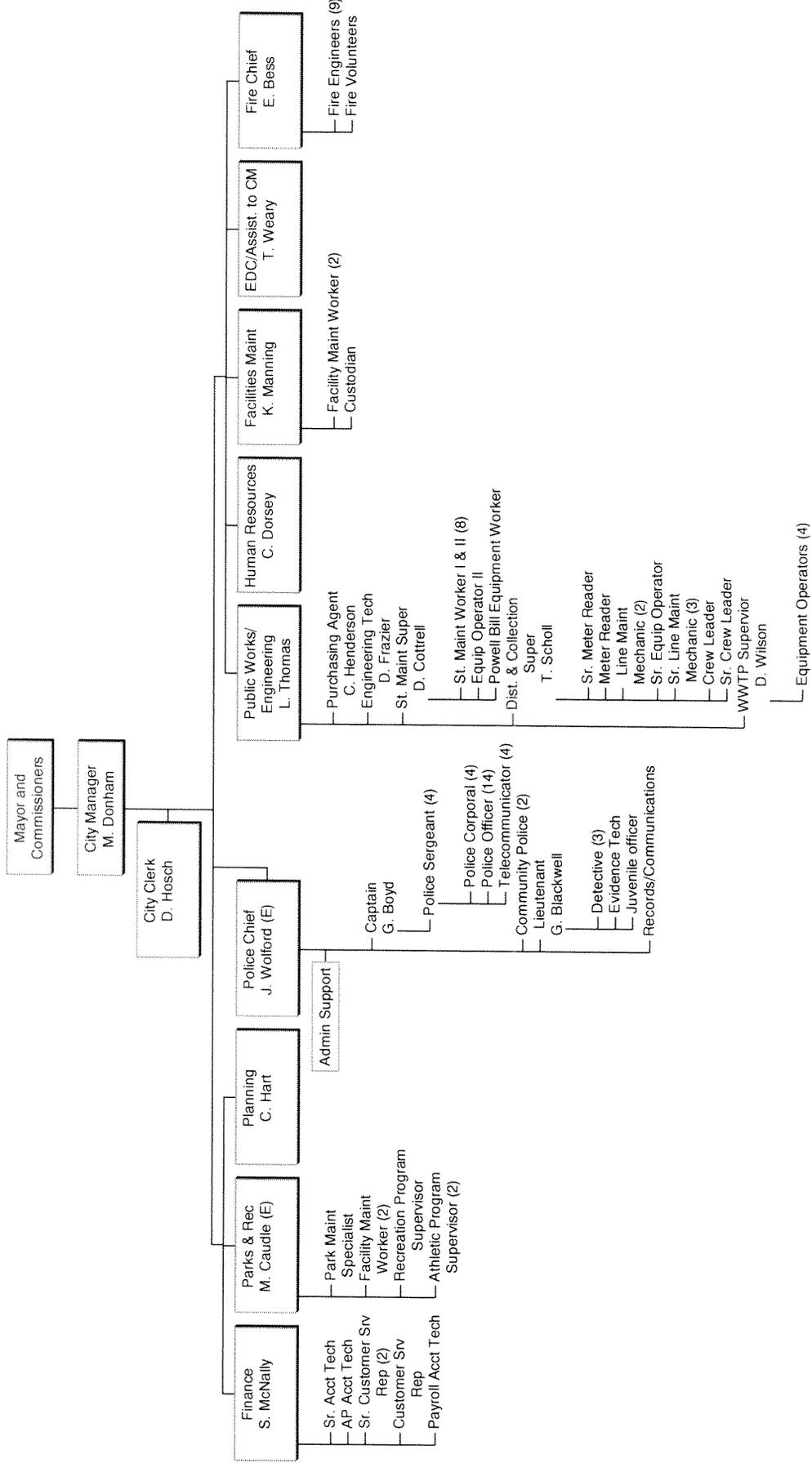
Mary Caudle
Parks/Recreation Director

Cheryl Hart
Planning & Zoning

Kenny Manning
Buildings & Grounds
Supervisor

* Appointed by Board of Commissioners

City of Oxford, NC



HISTORY OF THE CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA

The information that follows has been obtained from several sources known to be factual. Voluminous written material is available in the North Carolina Room in the R. H. Thornton Library in Oxford.

What eventually became North Carolina was first known as the Lost Colony. Virginia was the first colony settled and others followed with help from the First Families of Virginia (The FFV's).

Of the eight original Lords Proprietors of land in the New World all but one agreed to sell (in 1720) their land holdings to the King of England; John Carteret, Earl of Granville; his portion was the north part of North Carolina. The Earl of Granville never laid eyes or foot on his holdings in Carolina. He made grants to various people in pre-revolutionary days.

The Earl of Granville granted to William Willis on December 1, 1760, some 508 acres, which Willis sold to Samuel Benton. The 508 acres in the area includes the original Oxford city limit area. On March 12, 1760, Willis sold 200 acres to Samuel Benton. Benton called his land "Oxford Plantation". Benton purchased other tracts as well. By tradition William Willis settled the first land in what is now Oxford in December 1760.

In the early days the first known settlement for trading and court activities was Harrisburg which was located on what we call Coon Creek in the vicinity of the old Henderson Road where it parallels. Harrisburg was an important supply base during the Revolutionary War.

King Charles II, after regaining the throne after the Cromwell era, rewarded his supporters with land grants. His father Charles I was beheaded after the Civil War in the 1640's (England was without a King for 30 years).

Interstate Highway 85. It is interesting to note that the Interstate Highway system along the U.S. East Coast is about identical in it's location to the old pre-revolutionary war trading paths.

Granville County was formed in 1746 out of Edgecombe County. Harrisburg was the first settlement in Granville and the second was Williamsboro in what is now Vance County on NC 39. The third settlement in Granville was Oxford. In 1764 Samuel Benton was a member of the North Carolina General Assembly and he managed to have a bill ratified making Oxford the County Seat of Granville County. Benton also served as Sheriff of Granville County and was a large land owner and prominent political personage.

Oxford was first called a post town and later it was called Merrittsville. Samuel Benton died in 1770. His descendants moved to Missouri.

In 1764 Benton gave an acre of land to build a Courthouse. The Courthouse at Harrisburg was used until 1820.

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA

On November 29, 1787, Thomas Person (a large landowner of Granville County) asked for leave to introduce a bill in the State General Assembly to Incorporate the Town of Oxford. The bill was introduced in 1789 but was not ratified.

Tradition and the records of the Francis Hays Collection give indication that Samuel Benton sold land to Leonard Henry Bullock who sold the same land to John Walker, Sr. who sold to William Pannill who sold some of the land to Thomas B. Littlejohn; and Littlejohn is considered to be the founder of Oxford by tradition.

Littlejohn subdivided lots in the vicinity of the present Courthouse for the establishment of businesses and he established a hotel himself. Littlejohn laid out the original lots in Oxford and spearheaded another attempt for incorporation of the town of Oxford in 1811 which failed.

Littlejohn was a strict elder of the Presbyterian Church and said that the community was in early days a favorite meeting place for gamblers and sportsmen and he said "no town ever groaned under such a heavy load of sin and it was, "Satan's Nest".

Finally on December 26, 1816 the general Assembly ratified an Act incorporating the Town of Oxford. Several amendments to that act occurred from 1816 until 1831.

The first Oxford Commissioners were appointed by the State General Assembly. They were William M. Sneed, Nathaniel M. Taylor, Thomas Booth, Leslie Gilliam and Thomas B. Littlejohn (in 1816). The act of the General Assembly empowered them to appoint a chairman. The first election of Oxford Commissioners was held in 1830 by direction of the General Assembly who directed the Sheriff to hold the election. The present City records of Board meetings began in 1831.

In early days bartering and trade of goods and staples constituted the main economic base. Land speculation figured prominently in the economy and the year 1760 showed a great upward trend in land trading. Tobacco was one of the most prominent commodities in trade and was commonly used as the currency of the time probably more so than the British pound before and after the Revolution.

The land speculation of the 1760's and after was largely due to movement of second and third generation Virginians into North Carolina. John Penn was a Virginian who settled in Granville and was a North Carolina signer of the Declaration of Independence. He died in Granville County in 1787.

In the year 1839 on the farm of Abisha Slade in Caswell County, North Carolina, a slave built a fire in a tobacco barn where tobacco was being air cured. Having slept in the barn all night and upon awakening the next morning discovered that the tobacco hanging above him had turned to a golden yellow. The slave's name was Stephen (Slade). That was the beginning of the process later to be known as flue curing of tobacco. Burley tobacco grown mostly in Tennessee, Kentucky and Western North Carolina is still air cured and is used almost entirely for pipe smoking. After 1839

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA

charcoal was used for tobacco curing due to the leap upward in demand for yellow cured tobacco (Abisha Slade's tobacco jumped in value from ten dollars to forty dollars per hundred pounds).

In the early 1800's in Maryland a variety of heat curing devices were used for tobacco curing. Dr. Davis G. Tuck of Halifax County, Virginia is credited with development of a flue-cured system that became uniformly used in the old belt which embraced counties in the lower mid counties of Virginia and the North Central Counties in the North Carolina. Major Robert Lispcomb Ragland, of Hyco in Halifax County, Va. (b.1824 d.1893) cultivated, produced and sold the seed from the Abisha Slade tobacco in Caswell County. He established himself as an authority on tobacco and is acknowledged to have "fixed" the curing formula that became standard. In Tilley's book on the history of tobacco he is said to be the forerunner of modern scientific (tobacco) agriculturists.

The rich, sweet, and mellow aroma and taste of the flue cured golden tobacco leaf produced a quantum leap forward for the demand for tobacco. The genius of the flue curing system was that it insulated the tobacco from the wood fired ash and smoke. Of course other crops such as cotton, corn, wheat and so forth figured in the agrarian economy but they all were secondary to tobacco. Tobacco was transported to market in large round wooden barrels called hogsheads. One legacy of the American Civil War was that large numbers of Union troops were introduced to tobacco and when they returned home wanted more.

Francis Hays (Vol. 1) Oxford History says that the first tobacco warehouse for auction sales was built in 1866 by Dr. L.C. Taylor and Oxford claimed to be the oldest auction sale market in the "old belt". The coming of railroads greatly expanded the sale and shipping of tobacco to domestic and foreign markets. Likewise, the industrial revolution propelled the processing, manufacturing and packaging of tobacco forward with a great leap.

In November, 1890 William Henry Snow (b.1825 d.1902) a native of Washington County, Vermont came from High Point, North Carolina to Oxford due to the efforts of Oxford tobacco interests and with \$200,000 capital established a factory in the vicinity of West Front, First and Elm Street for the manufacture of wired tobacco curing sticks to be used in a revolutionary curing barn (known as the Snow Barn) that he patented on July 14, 1885. After three years the Snow Barn operation failed but the factory converted to production of tobacco baskets with production of 200,000 yearly. The Snow Barn objective was to reduce curing time by 24 to 48 hours. Although the concept failed at the time it was nevertheless an early prototype of modern curing barns in use today. Granville County natives pioneered the growth of tobacco in Canada and in South Africa.

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA

In the late 1800's other industries appeared in Oxford to balance the economy due to the highly seasonal aspect of agricultural products. Examples were buggy manufactures, wheel factories, and others. Early in this century there were three buggy companies. The largest boasted manufacture and sale of 4000 buggies a year. A soft drink bottling works was operated (behind the present Jones Drug Store) for a time by Josh King who was later president of the Union National Bank.

In the 20's and 30's, a body factory manufactured school bus bodies where the Southern States (Farm Supply) cooperative is now located. A variety of industries operated in Oxford in the late 1800's and early 1900's eventually disappeared. One old industry that did not fade away was the Oxford Cotton Mill which was purchased by Burlington Industries in 1947.

W.A. Adams Co. was established in 1885 and celebrated it's 100 year anniversary in 1985. Adams was a small independent buyer and processor of leaf tobacco, mostly for the international markets. It was a large part of Oxford's economy. They bought and sold tobacco in the far east, South America and Europe. Until shortly after World War II the Oxford market drew tobacco for an eighty mile radius. After the war the draw diminished due to creation of markets in areas where they previously didn't exist. Other significant tobacco buyers and processors with plants in Oxford were the Export Tobacco and the Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain. Their plants were closed out in the 1960's. Imperial consolidated in Wilson, NC and later closed out there. Green prize houses in Oxford in former years were owned by Liggett-Myers, R.J. Reynolds, American and others in earlier years (late 1800's early 1900's).

In 1911 the Tobacco Experimental Research Station was established on the west side of Oxford. Since it's beginning it has made extremely important contributions to the control of tobacco plant diseases. In the 1920's and 1930's a plant disease known as "Granville Wilt" brought about devastating situation to many tobacco farmers in Granville County. The "Granville Wilt" problem was so bad that a significant number of farmers either sold their farms or lost them in the depression. Many of those farmers and their families moved to other counties in North Carolina such as southern Wake, Harnett, and Johnston Counties. Farm land values sank drastically because of Granville Wilt. During World War II the Oxford Tobacco Experimental Station, working with it's staff of plant pathologists and related disciplines developed a wilt resistant variety of tobacco plant. That enormous accomplishment effectively eliminated Granville Wilt which by then had migrated to other tobacco growing areas as well. The revolutionary accomplishment of the Research Station enabled tobacco farmers to recover past losses and farm land values appreciated quite significantly.

In the 1950's the decline of the agricultural economy was felt severely and efforts to recruit industry had some moderate success. In 1960 Oxford and Granville County funded a full time industrial recruiter and important new industries located in the County and in Oxford.

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA

During the first half of the twentieth century the automobile and the building of the first National Highways (U.S. 15 and U.S. 158) contributed greatly to Oxford's economy. While the Interstate Highway contributes greatly to industrial recruiting, Oxford has not replenished the lost economic benefit of the old U.S. 15 and U.S. 158 through traffic that patronized local businesses. However, the contribution of local industry has provided an enviable low rate of unemployment which is consistently below that of most of our neighboring counties.

No history, however brief, should overlook the contribution of the important educational and social institutions that were prominent in Oxford's history; they are listed below:

Oxford Academy - 1811 - 1850

NC Literary, Science and Military School - 1830

Oxford Female Academy (later Oxford College) 1850 - 1925

St. John's College - 1850 - 1868

Masonic Home for Children - 1872 (converted from the former St. Johns College and Oxford Orphanage)

Horner Military School - 1855 - 1913

Central Orphanage of NC - 1883

St. Stephen's Institute (later Granville Institute then Hilliard School) 1885 - 1909

Mary Potter School - 1890

Oxford Public Schools - 1902

Fuller School of Business - from the 1940's until about the mid 1960's

Over the post World War II years local financial institutions have grown substantially and we now have 6 banks, a State Employees Credit Union, and the Oxford Credit Union.

Some of our late prominent citizens include W.A. Devin, Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court; D.G. Brummitt, Former State Attorney General; Frank W. Hancock, Jr., a U.S. Congressman during the 1930's and others. One notable native of Oxford is James Webb, Former Administrator of NASA.

The Oxford City Seal

The City's seal is symbolic of its history and character. The ox in the ford is taken from a similar drawing used as a symbol by Oxford, England. The tobacco leaf is a symbol of Oxford's dependence on the agricultural economic base. The rotating gears are symbolic of the role of industry in the economic base. The two together provide a balance for support of Oxford.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT

GOVERNING BODY

The Governing Body of the City is the City Board of Commissioners, which is comprised of the Mayor and seven Commissioners. They are elected by the registered voters of the City of Oxford. The Board of Commissioners is vested with the authority and responsibility of establishing policy, enacting all legislation and ordinances, and providing for the general health and welfare of all Oxford citizens.

ADMINISTRATION

The Administration Department, under the Council-Manager form of government, supports the role of the City Manager in implementing the policy decisions of the Council and is responsible for the performance of all City Departments.

The City Clerk, who reports directly to the City Council, is responsible for giving notice of City Council meetings preparing the Council agenda, recording Council proceedings, serving as custodian of all permanent city records, keeping the City Seal, attesting all city documents, updating the city code, keeping records of appointments and terms of the various Boards and Commissions.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The purpose of the Finance Department is to administer the financial affairs of the city. This encompasses investing all city funds; maintaining accounting and financial records; billing and collecting all city moneys, including utility accounts and delinquent taxes; preparing the comprehensive Annual Financial Report; reading meters; and performing special projects, such as monthly water reports, monthly financial and statistical reports, cash flow projections, budget preparation, etc.

The Finance Department also provides computer support services to management and user departments. Specific duties include system analysis, programming, computer operations, training, and user support.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

The Legal Department consists of the city attorney who performs a wide range of legal services. The attorney, who reports directly to the Council, serves as legal advisor to the Council, the boards and commissioners of the city, and the city staff.

The City attorney also assists staff members in responding to citizen's questions and complaints. In addition to defending and prosecuting lawsuits, the City Attorney drafts legal documents such as resolutions, ordinances, and contracts.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

The Planning and Development Zoning Department consists of three major divisions in serving the citizens of Oxford. Comprehensive Planning is concerned with the short and long range planning of the city. Areas such as land use planning, demographic and population projections, and fiscal impact analysis are all a part of Comprehensive Planning. The Zoning office is concerned with providing all permit applications and information for such items as building permits, rezoning applications, sign permits, etc. Also, records of permits issued and plans approved are maintained in this office. The Building Inspections function is concerned with actual inspections made for new construction, including additions and alterations, and making all building electrical, plumbing and mechanical inspections required by state building codes.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

The mission of the Police Department is to protect the lives and property of the citizens and many visitors of Oxford. In order to accomplish this, the department is divided into five functional areas:

1. Field Services
2. Investigations
3. Crime Prevention
4. Animal Control
5. Records Division

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The primary goal of the Fire Department is to protect the lives and property of Oxford citizens. The department enforces the fire code, maintains all fire equipment and buildings, and does public fire education programs. The City of Oxford has 24 volunteer fireman contracted with the Oxford Fire Company in addition to the full-time employees of the City.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

The Engineering Department monitors the construction of all improvements which are slated for public maintenance which affect the health, safety and welfare of the general public. These include, but are not limited to, water, sewer, streets, storm drainage and sidewalk improvements. The department also has the responsibility for the planning, design, contract management, and construction observation of all the city's utility and transportation projects. This includes inspection, approval and acceptance for maintenance of all waterlines, sewer lines, sidewalks, streets, storm drainage construction, erosion control, and flood plain management.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The Public Works Department is composed of seven divisions with the following responsibilities:

1. Administration - This division is responsible for department coordination, response to citizens, budget preparation, expenditure system control, inventory maintenance, parts and supplies procurement, report and study preparation, and record keeping.
2. Cemetery - This division is responsible for cutting grass and maintaining the cemetery.
3. Water and Sewer Line Maintenance - This division handle major water and sewer projects too time consuming for the regular utility crews. These projects include building curbs and gutter, sidewalks, storm drain-age structures, buildings, and other related projects.
4. Sanitation - The primary duty is the removal of garbage and trash for residential and small commercial customers. The division is also responsible for picking up used large appliances and dead animals, chipping limbs, and emptying downtown litter containers, and operating a recycling center.
5. Garage - The garage is responsible for the repair and maintenance of all city vehicles and equipment.
6. Streets - Responsibilities include the general maintenance and repair of streets and associated storm drainage structures, street sweeping, maintenance of the city limb and leaf disposal area, raw material hauling, ice and snow removal, and emergency services.
7. Utilities - This division is responsible for providing water and sewer services to customers both inside and outside the city; billing monthly fees for water, sewer and garbage services; providing clean water to the citizens of Oxford; and treatment of waste water. The division is divided into the following sections:
 - a. General operations
 - b. Meter Service
 - c. Water Supply, Pumping and Filtering
 - d. Waste Water Treatment Plant
 - e. Pretreatment Program

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT

PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT

The Parks and Recreation Department is made up of four divisions with the following duties:

1. Recreation - This division organizes, plans and implements athletic programs for adults and children of the city, including basketball, tennis, softball, and baseball programs and special events.
2. Parks - This division is responsible for the maintenance, repair, and small construction of the city parks and ball fields, and the grounds around certain city buildings, planting flowers alongside city streets and in city parks, mowing grass in city parks, and Christmas decorations.
3. Swimming Pool - This division is responsible for cleaning and maintenance of the public swimming pool at Rucker Park and for providing lifeguard services during pool hours.
4. Lake Devin Facilities - This division is responsible for maintaining the city's shelter at Lake Devin and collecting rent and coordinating schedule for use of the facility.

FINANCIAL SECTION

Winston, Williams, Creech, Evans, & Company, LLP

Certified Public Accountants



America Counts on CPAs

James P. Winston II, CPA
Gary L. Williams, CPA
Carleen P. Evans, CPA

Jennifer T. Reese, CPA
Curtis G. Van Horne, CPA
Cathy E. McKinley, CPA
Thomas F. Edmunds IV, CPA
Leah P. Englebright, CPA
James C. Lamb, CPA
Tara H. Roberson, CPA

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Mayor and Board of Commissioners
City of Oxford, North Carolina

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Oxford, North Carolina, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2011, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City of Oxford's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these basic 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 opinions.

In our opinion, based on our audit, 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 discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregated remaining fund information of the City of Oxford, North Carolina as of June 30, 2011, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where appropriate, thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General fund for the year then ended in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and the results of its operations and cash flows of its proprietary fund types 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 December 2, 2011 on our consideration of the City of Oxford's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

Management's Discussion and Analysis and the Law Enforcement Officers' Special Separation Allowance and the Other Postemployment Benefits Schedules of Funding Progress and Employer contributions are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information

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required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquires of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit this information and express no opinion thereon.

Our audit was performed for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements of the City of Oxford, North Carolina, taken as a whole. The combining and individual fund financial statements, budgetary schedules and other schedules, as well as the accompanying schedule of expenditures of Federal and State awards as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations* and the State Single Audit Implementation Act, and the statistical information are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The combining and individual fund statements, budgetary schedules, other schedules and the accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal and State awards have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Winston, Williams, Creech, Evans & Co., LLP

Winston, Williams, Creech, Evans & Co., LLP
Certified Public Accountants
December 2, 2011

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the City of Oxford, we offer readers of the City of Oxford's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City of Oxford for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011. We encourage readers to read the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the City's financial statements, which follow this narrative.

Financial Highlights

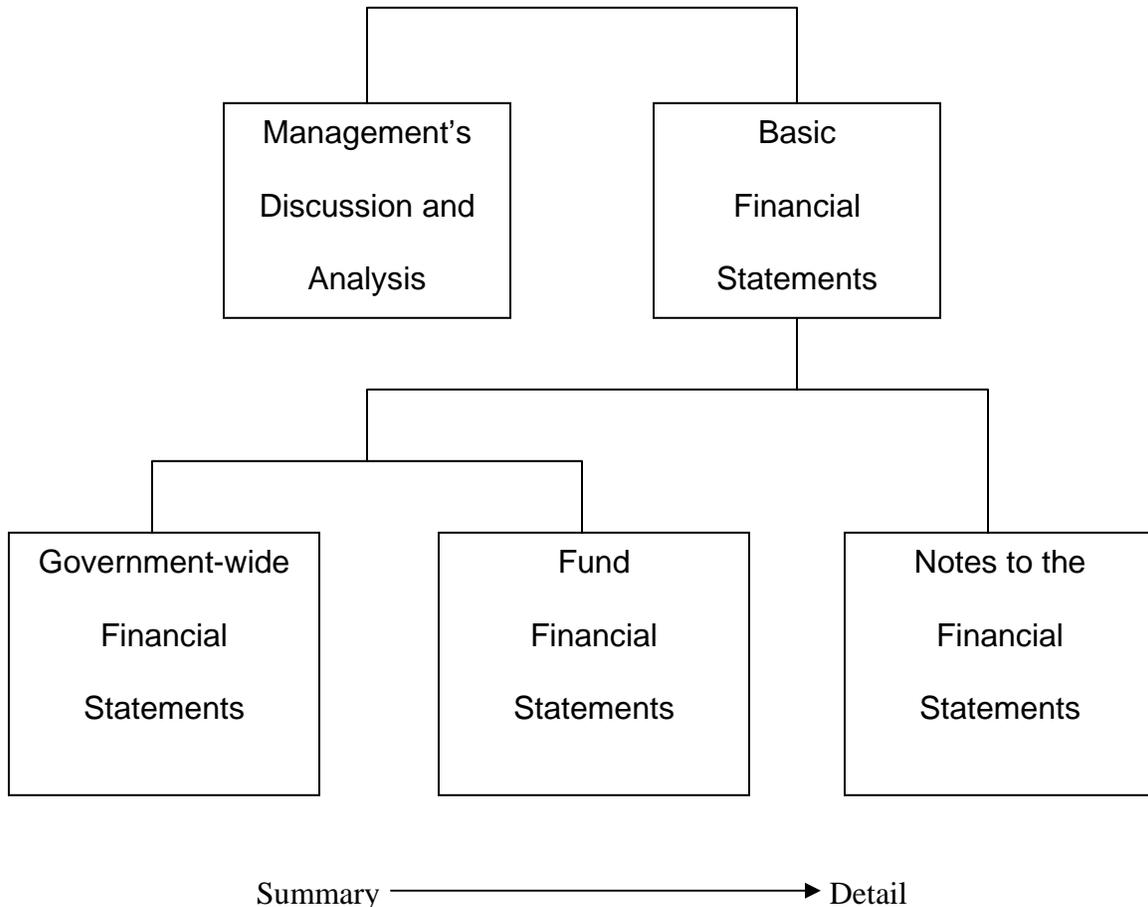
- The assets of the City of Oxford exceeded its liabilities at the close of the fiscal year by \$22,595,371 (net assets).
- The government's total net assets decreased by \$744,089 primarily due to decreases in government-type activities net assets.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the City of Oxford's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$1,887,944, a decrease of \$206,616 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 18.8 percent of this total amount or \$354,233 is non spendable or restricted.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$1,476,210 or 18 percent of total general fund expenditures for the fiscal year.
- The City of Oxford's total debt decreased by \$ 437,236 (4.6%) during the current fiscal year. The key factor in this was the continuing debt payment of the State Revolving Fund loan to finance the upgrade of the Waste Water Treatment Plant.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to City of Oxford's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements consist of three components; 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements (see Figure 1). The basic financial statements present two different views of the City through the use of government-wide statements and fund financial statements. In addition to the basic financial statements, this report contains other supplemental information that will enhance the reader's understanding of the financial condition of the City of Oxford.

Required Components of Annual Financial Report

Figure 1



Basic Financial Statements

The first two statements (Exhibits 1 and 2) in the basic financial statements are the **Government-wide Financial Statements**. They provide both short and long-term information about the City's financial status.

The next statements (Exhibits 3 through 8) are **Fund Financial Statements**. These statements focus on the activities of the individual parts of the City government. These statements provide more detail than the government-wide statements. There are three parts to the Fund Financial Statements: 1) the governmental funds statements; 2) the budgetary comparison statements; and 3) the proprietary fund statements.

The next section of the basic financial statements is the notes. The notes to the financial statements explain in detail some of the data contained in those statements. After the notes, supplemental information is provided to show details about the City's individual funds. Budgetary information required by the General Statutes also can be found in this part of the statements.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide the reader with a broad overview of the City's finances, similar in format to a financial statement of a private-sector business. The government-wide statements provide short and long-term information about the City's financial status as a whole.

The two government-wide statements report the City's net assets and how they have changed. Net assets are the difference between the City's total assets and total liabilities. Measuring net assets is one way to gauge the City's financial condition.

The government-wide statements are divided into three categories: 1) governmental activities include most of the City's basic services such as public safety, parks and recreation, and general administration. Property taxes and state and federal grant funds finance most of these activities. The business-type activities are those that the City of Oxford charges customers to provide. These include the water and sewer services offered by the City of Oxford. The final category is the component units. Although legally separate from the City of Oxford, the Oxford Parking Authority and Downtown Oxford Economic Development Corporation are important to the City of Oxford because the City exercises control over the Board by appointing its members.

The government-wide financial statements are on Exhibits 1 and 2 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements (see Figure 2) provide a more detailed look at the City's most significant activities. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City of Oxford, like all other governmental entities in North Carolina, uses fund accounting to ensure and reflect compliance (or non-compliance) with finance-related legal requirements, such as the General Statutes or the City's budget ordinance. All of the funds of City of Oxford can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary funds.

Governmental Funds – Governmental funds are used to account for those functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. Most of the City's basic services are accounted for in governmental funds. These funds focus on how assets can readily be converted into cash flow in and out, and what monies are left at year-end that will be available for spending in the next year. Governmental funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting that provides a

short-term spending focus. As a result, the governmental fund financial statements give the reader a detailed short-term view that helps him or her determine if there are more or less financial resources available to finance the City's programs. The relationship between government activities (reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is described in a reconciliation that is a part of the fund financial statements.

The City of Oxford adopts an annual budget for its General Fund, as required by the General Statutes. The budget is a legally adopted document that incorporates input from the citizens of the City and the management of the City and the decisions of the Board about which services to provide and how to pay for them. It also authorizes the City to obtain funds from identified sources to finance these current period activities. The budgetary statement provided for the General Fund demonstrates how well the City complied with the budget ordinance and whether or not the City succeeded in providing the services as planned when the budget was adopted. The budgetary comparison statement uses the budgetary basis of accounting and is presented using the same format, language, and classifications as the legal budget document. The statement shows four columns: 1) the original budget as adopted by the board; 2) the final budget as amended by the board; 3) the actual resources, charges to appropriations, and ending balances in the General Fund; and 4) the difference or variance between the final budget and the actual resources and charges. To account for the difference between the budgetary basis of accounting and the modified accrual basis, a reconciliation showing the differences in the reported activities is shown at the end of the budgetary statement.

Proprietary Funds – City of Oxford has two different kinds of proprietary funds. Enterprise Funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. City of Oxford uses enterprise funds to account for its Water and Sewer activity and for Storm Water Management operations. These funds are the same as those functions shown in the business-type activities in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities.

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 are on pages 48-79 of this report.

Other Information – In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report includes certain required supplementary information concerning the City of Oxford's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension benefits to its employees. Required supplementary information can be found beginning on page 81 of this report.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The City of Oxford's Net Assets

Figure 2

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
Current and other assets	\$ 2,741,275	\$ 2,747,158	\$ 2,938,185	\$ 3,400,161	\$ 5,679,460	\$ 6,147,319
Capital assets	6,585,966	6,712,862	21,931,655	21,697,508	28,517,621	28,410,370
Total assets	9,327,241	9,460,020	24,869,840	25,097,669	34,197,081	34,557,689
Long-term liabilities outstanding	\$ 2,281,470	\$ 1,596,209	\$ 7,535,607	\$ 7,938,114	9,817,077	9,534,323
Other liabilities	934,683	800,716	849,950	883,190	1,784,633	1,683,906
Total liabilities	3,216,153	2,396,925	8,385,557	8,821,304	11,601,710	11,218,229
Net assets:						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	5,378,495	5,635,059	14,112,889	13,311,838	19,491,384	18,946,897
Restricted	342,688	279,366	-	-	342,688	279,366
Unrestricted	389,905	1,148,670	2,371,394	2,964,527	2,761,299	4,113,197
Total net assets	\$ 6,111,088	\$ 7,063,095	\$ 16,484,283	\$ 16,276,365	\$ 22,595,371	\$ 23,339,460

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as one useful indicator of a government's financial condition. The assets of the City exceeded liabilities by \$22,595,371 as of June 30, 2011. The City's net assets decreased by \$744,089 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011. However, the largest portion (86.3%) reflects the City's investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, machinery, and equipment), less any related debt still outstanding that was issued to acquire those items. The City of Oxford uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City of Oxford's investment in its capital assets is reported net of the outstanding related debt, the resources needed to repay that debt must be provided by other sources, since the capital assets cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. An additional portion of the City of Oxford's net assets (1.5%) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of \$ 2,761,299 (12.2%) is unrestricted.

Several particular aspects of the City's financial operations negatively influenced the total unrestricted governmental net assets:

- Booking of Other Post-Employment Benefits liability of \$446,488.
- Reduction in Sales and Use tax revenue by \$49,000 from the previous year.
- Reduction in Utility Franchise revenue by \$55,000 from previous year
- Loss of grants received in prior year for Oxford Park \$100,000
- Reduction in JAG Grant revenue by \$74,597 from previous year
- Increased expenditures in street resurfacing and sidewalk repair of \$84,000

City of Oxford Changes in Net Assets
Figure 3

	Governmental		Business-type		Total	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2010	2009
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 1,856,644	\$ 1,797,835	\$ 4,165,102	\$ 3,881,768	\$ 6,021,746	\$ 5,679,603
Operating grants and contributions	279,772	500,945	90,709	193,597	370,481	694,542
Capital grants and contributions	49,623	-	-	-	49,623	-
General revenues:						
Property taxes	3,069,853	2,773,479	-	-	3,069,853	2,773,479
Other taxes	2,103,684	2,198,996	-	-	2,103,684	2,198,996
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	230,077	170,195	6,290	12,490	236,367	182,685
Total revenues	7,589,653	7,441,450	4,262,101	4,087,855	11,851,754	11,529,305
Expenses:						
General government	1,343,583	1,372,484	-	-	1,343,583	1,372,484
Public safety	3,920,808	3,630,747	-	-	3,920,808	3,630,747
Highways/streets	1,339,282	1,200,761	-	-	1,339,282	1,200,761
Sanitation	1,061,703	1,044,740	-	-	1,061,703	1,044,740
Culture and recreation	839,570	783,731	-	-	839,570	783,731
Interest on long-term debt	36,714	35,483	-	-	36,714	35,483
Water and sewer	-	-	4,054,183	4,158,304	4,054,183	4,158,304
Total expenses	8,541,660	8,067,946	4,054,183	4,158,304	12,595,843	12,226,250
Increase in net assets before transfers	(952,007)	(626,496)	207,918	(70,449)	(744,089)	(696,945)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase in net assets	(952,007)	(626,496)	207,918	(70,449)	(744,089)	(696,945)
Net assets, July 1, as restated	7,063,095	7,689,591	16,276,365	16,346,814	23,339,460	24,036,405
Net assets, June 30	\$ 6,111,088	\$ 7,063,095	\$ 16,484,283	\$ 16,276,365	\$ 22,595,371	\$ 23,339,460

Governmental activities. Governmental activities decreased the City's net assets by \$952,007 thereby accounting for 100% of the total decrease in the net assets of the City of Oxford. Key elements of this decrease are as follows:

- Booking of Other Post-Employment Benefits funding liability of \$377,899
- Reduction in Sales and Use Tax of \$49,353 due to a slow economy
- Reduction of Local ABC Revenues of \$10,145
- Reduction of Utility Franchise Tax of \$55,000
- Decrease in grant revenues associated with Oxford Park of \$100,000. Oxford Park was completed in the prior fiscal year.
- A prior period adjustment of \$148,500 to restate an accrual for a payroll cycle incurred in June 2010 and paid in July 2010
- Depreciation expense which exceeded purchases of capital assets by \$128,896.
- An increase in accrued compensated absences of \$60,447.
- An increase of net pension obligation of \$26,162.

Business-type activities: Business-type activities increased the City of Oxford's net assets by \$207,918. Key elements of this increase are as follows:

- Increase in operating water and sewer revenues of \$323,000, due to increases a 4.9% increase in the water usage rate and a 17% increase in the sewer usage rate.

Financial Analysis of the City's Funds

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

Governmental Funds. The focus of the City of Oxford's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of usable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City of Oxford's financing requirements. Specifically, unreserved fund balance can be a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City of Oxford. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$1,476,210, while total fund balance reached \$1,887,944. The City currently has an available fund balance of 19.97% of general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 23.17% of the same amount.

At June 30, 2011, the governmental funds of City of Oxford reported a combined fund balance of \$ 1,887,944, a 15.9 percent decrease over last year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights: During the fiscal year, the City revised the budget on several occasions. Generally, budget amendments fall into one of three categories: 1) amendments made to adjust the estimates that are used to prepare the original budget ordinance once exact information is available; 2) amendments made to

recognize new funding amounts from external sources, such as Federal and State grants; and 3) increases in appropriations that become necessary to maintain services.

General Fund revenues were less than budgeted primarily due to lower than anticipated sales tax and less than anticipated growth in Ad Valorem taxes, due to a weakened economy.

General Fund actual expenditures were less than budgeted due to less than anticipated expenses in supplies, software, computer maintenance, training, demolitions, fixed asset purchases, electricity and natural gas, building and equipment maintenance and debt service.

Proprietary Funds. The City's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide statements but in more detail. Unrestricted net assets of the Water and Sewer Fund at the end of the fiscal year amounted to \$2,295,993 and those for the Storm Water Management Fund amounted to \$75,401. The net assets of the Water and Sewer fund increased by \$113,821 whereas the Storm Water Fund increased by \$94,097, respectively.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets. The City of Oxford's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2011, totals \$ 28,517,622 (net of accumulated depreciation). These assets include buildings, land, machinery and equipment, park facilities, and vehicles.

Major capital asset transactions during the year include the following additions:

- Construction in progress in the Water and Sewer for Sewer System Rehabilitation-Country Club Outfall: \$870,826
- Purchase of eleven vehicles: \$305,819
- Sale of a fully depreciated fire truck for \$70,000

City of Oxford's Capital Assets

Figure 4

(net of depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
Land	\$ 1,447,329	\$ 1,447,329	\$ 28,228	\$ 28,228	\$ 1,475,557	\$ 1,475,557
Buildings and systems	1,619,685	1,731,643	20,456,964	21,178,574	\$ 22,076,649	\$ 22,910,217
Improvements other than buildings	2,146,049	2,138,583	-	-	2,146,049	2,138,583
Vehicles and motorized equipment	1,102,047	1,087,531	459,963	396,988	1,562,010	1,484,519
Infrastructure	268,856	307,776	-	-	268,856	307,776
Construction in progress	2,000	-	986,501	93,718	988,501	93,718
Total	\$ 6,585,966	\$ 6,712,862	\$21,931,656	\$ 21,697,508	\$ 28,517,622	\$ 28,410,370

Additional information on the City of Oxford capital assets can be found in note 4 of the Basic Financial Statements.

Long-term Debt. As of June 30, 2011, the City had capital lease debt of \$832,471 related to governmental activities and an installment purchase balance of \$375,000 related to the construction of Oxford Athletic Park. Regarding business-type activities, the City has capital lease debt of \$475,766 and a balance of \$7,343,000 for installment purchase financing to upgrade the City's Waste Water Treatment Plant. The City's net debt decreased by \$ 437,236 or 4.6% during the past fiscal year.

North Carolina general statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt that a unit of government can issue to 8 percent of assessed value of taxable property located within that government's boundaries. The legal debt limit for the City of Oxford is \$41,106,569.

Additional information regarding the City of Oxford's long-term debt can be found in note 10 beginning on page 73 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The following key economic indicators reflect the growth of the City of Oxford.

- Due to a sluggish national economy, sales tax collections are down 3.6% from the previous year. The economy also adversely impacted the growth in Ad Valorem taxes.
- Also due to a slow economy, the Granville Industrial Hub has not yet landed its first industrial tenant as anticipated, and the continued development of the Hub sewer infrastructure has been put on hold.
- Adversely affecting future sales tax revenue is the reduction in Oxford's official population count resulting from the 2010 Census. The population count has been reduced from the 2009 State Demographer's figure of 9,483 to the Census count of 8,461. This reduction will be reflected in FY 2012 sales tax collections.

Budget Highlights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2012

Governmental Activities:

Total budgeted revenues for 2012 are slightly higher than greater than 2011 actual results (0.5% or \$35,000). This is primarily due to the increase in projected sanitation revenue due to the restructuring of fees. The projected decrease in sales tax due to the downward adjustment in the City's official population count was offset by the projected increase in privilege license fees. No increase is projected in Ad Valorem taxes. Projected revenues from loan proceeds dropped \$250,000 due to decreases in budgeted capital expenditures for FY 2012.

Budgeted FY 2012 expenditures in the General Fund decreased \$400,000 below FY 2011 actual expenditures. Major contributors for this decrease include reduction in funding for four positions in the Police Department, a \$200,000 decrease in capital outlays in Public Safety, a reduction of a position in the Street department and a \$200,000 reduction in budgeted street resurfacing. Also contributing to the decrease in the budget is the Parks and Recreation department's reduction in part-time staffing, capital outlays and scope of operations.

Business – type Activities:

For Fiscal Year 2012, budgeted Water Fund revenues are \$394,000 greater than FY 2011 revenues. This is due to a 5% increase in the water usage rate and a 17% increase in the sewer usage rate. This increase will apply to both inside and outside customers.

FY 2012 Budgeted Water Fund expenditures (excluding funding for Capital Projects) are basically equal to FY 2011 expenditures (\$3,942,035 budget versus \$3,934,689).

Budgets were reduced in other areas to offset increases in health insurance, retirement contributions and the cost of water purchased from the Kerr Lake Regional Water Authority.

Funding for Water Fund capital projects will exceed last year's expenditures by \$415,000, primarily because of the increase in the City's portion of funding (\$600,000) of the Raleigh St CDBG project.

Storm Water 2012 budgeted revenues (\$153,781) are at the same level as current year revenues. Budgeted expenditures (\$161,000) are significantly above 2011 actual expenditures (\$57,025). This is due primarily to the funding of the Cherry/Goshen stormwater project (\$80,000), as well as increases in contract labor and inspection.

Requests for Information

This report is designed to provide an overview of the City of Oxford's finances for those with an interest in this area. Questions concerning any of the information found in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to the Finance Officer, City of Oxford, NC, P.O. Box 506, Oxford, North Carolina 27565; phone (919) 603-1126.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
June 30, 2011

EXHIBIT 1

	PRIMARY GOVERNMENT			Component Unit Oxford Parking Authority	Component Unit Downtown Oxford Economic Development Corporation
	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	TOTAL		
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and investments	\$ 1,924,880	\$ 2,372,560	\$ 4,297,440	\$ 64,482	\$ 58,066
Restricted cash	93,381		93,381		
Taxes receivable	226,616	-	226,616	139	516
Accrued interest receivable on taxes	60,487	-	60,487	58	156
Accounts receivable	426,757	406,021	832,778	2,873	7,351
Assessments receivable	3,928	33,769	37,697	-	-
Loan receivable	-	119,516	119,516	-	-
Internal balances	(6,319)	6,319	-	-	-
Inventories	4,811	-	4,811	-	-
Prepaid items	6,734	-	6,734	-	1,555
Total current assets	<u>2,741,275</u>	<u>2,938,185</u>	<u>5,679,460</u>	<u>67,552</u>	<u>67,644</u>
CAPITAL ASSETS (NOTE 1)					
Land, non-depreciable improvements, and construction in progress	1,447,329	1,027,121	2,474,450	-	-
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	5,138,637	20,904,534	26,043,171	-	-
Total capital assets	<u>6,585,966</u>	<u>21,931,655</u>	<u>28,517,621</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 9,327,241</u>	<u>\$ 24,869,840</u>	<u>\$ 34,197,081</u>	<u>\$ 67,552</u>	<u>\$ 67,644</u>
LIABILITIES					
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 409,850	\$ 251,511	\$ 661,361	\$ -	\$ 3,619
Wages payable	156,378	24,495	180,873	-	-
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	-	2,973
Accrued interest payable	1,219	-	1,219	-	-
Current portion of vacation pay	173,185	38,280	211,465	-	-
Current portion of long-term debt	194,051	535,664	729,715	-	-
Total current liabilities	<u>934,683</u>	<u>849,950</u>	<u>1,784,633</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,592</u>
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES					
Accrued vacation pay	216,095	27,590	243,685	-	-
Customer deposits	-	62,860	62,860	-	-
Other Postemployment Benefits	757,634	138,142	895,776	-	-
Noncurrent portion of long-term debt	1,013,420	7,283,102	8,296,522	-	-
Unearned revenues	-	23,913	23,913	-	-
Net Pension Obligation	294,321	-	294,321	-	-
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 3,216,153</u>	<u>\$ 8,385,557</u>	<u>\$ 11,601,710</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,592</u>
NET ASSETS					
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	5,378,495	14,112,889	19,491,384	-	-
Restricted for:					
Stabilization by State Statute	251,307	-	251,307	2,873	4,378
Streets	93,381	-	93,381	-	-
Unrestricted	<u>387,905</u>	<u>2,371,394</u>	<u>2,759,299</u>	<u>64,679</u>	<u>56,674</u>
Total net assets	<u>\$ 6,111,088</u>	<u>\$ 16,484,283</u>	<u>\$ 22,595,371</u>	<u>\$ 67,552</u>	<u>\$ 61,052</u>

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

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011**

EXHIBIT 2

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets				
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Component Unit Oxford Parking Authority	Unit Downtown Economic Development
Primary government:									
Governmental Activities:									
General government	\$ 1,343,583	\$ 153,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,190,583)	\$ -	\$ (1,190,583)		
Public Safety	3,920,808	427,593	19,198	47,500	(3,426,517)	-	(3,426,517)		
Transportation	1,339,282	-	244,703	2,123	(1,092,456)	-	(1,092,456)		
Environmental protection	1,061,703	1,131,863	1,680	-	71,840	-	71,840		
Cultural and recreation	839,570	144,188	7,500	-	(687,882)	-	(687,882)		
Education	-	-	6,691	-	6,691	-	6,691		
Interest on long-term debt	36,714	-	-	-	(36,714)	-	(36,714)		
Total governmental activities	8,541,660	1,856,644	279,772	49,623	(6,355,621)	-	(6,355,621)		
Business-type activities:									
Water and sewer	3,997,158	4,013,980	90,709	-	-	107,531	107,531		
Stormwater Management	57,025	151,122	-	-	-	94,097	94,097		
	4,054,183	4,165,102	90,709	-	-	201,628	201,628		
Total primary government	12,595,843	6,021,746	370,481	49,623	(6,355,621)	201,628	(6,153,993)		
Component units:									
Oxford Parking Authority	10,361	-	-	-			(10,361)	-	
Downtown Oxford EDC	100,803	-	-	-			-	(100,803)	
Total component units	111,164	-	-	-			(10,361)	(100,803)	
General revenues:									
Taxes:									
Property taxes, levied for general purpose					3,069,853	-	3,069,853	16,763	33,453
Sales tax					1,335,939	-	1,335,939	-	-
Alcoholic beverage tax					49,185	-	49,185	-	-
Privilege licenses					67,512	-	67,512	-	-
Utility franchise tax					575,978	-	575,978	-	-
Beer and wine tax					41,795	-	41,795	-	-
Sales tax refund					33,275	-	33,275	-	-
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs					-	-	-	-	40,430
Unrestricted investment earnings					7,353	6,290	13,643	38	67
Miscellaneous					222,724	-	222,724	-	1,355
Transfers					-	-	-	-	-
Total general revenues, special items, transfers					5,403,614	6,290	5,409,904	16,801	75,305
Change in net assets					(952,007)	207,918	(744,089)	6,440	(25,498)
Net assets - beginning, as restated					7,063,095	16,276,365	23,339,460	61,112	86,550
Net assets - ending					\$ 6,111,088	\$ 16,484,283	\$ 22,595,371	\$ 67,552	\$ 61,052

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

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2011**

EXHIBIT 3

	<u>MAJOR</u>		<u>TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS</u>
	<u>GENERAL</u>	<u>TOTAL NON- MAJOR FUNDS</u>	
ASSETS			
Cash and investments	\$ 1,924,880	\$ -	\$ 1,924,880
Restricted cash	93,381		93,381
Taxes receivable	226,616		226,616
Accounts receivable	426,757		426,757
Assessments receivable	3,928		3,928
Due from other funds	-		-
Inventories	4,811		4,811
Prepaid items	6,734		6,734
	<u>2,687,107</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,687,107</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 2,687,107</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,687,107</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES			
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 409,850	\$ -	\$ 409,850
Wages payable	156,378		156,378
Due to other funds	6,319		6,319
Deferred taxes	226,616		226,616
	<u>799,163</u>		<u>799,163</u>
Total liabilities	<u>799,163</u>		<u>799,163</u>
Fund Balances:			
Non Spendable			
Inventories	4,811		4,811
Prepaid items	6,734		6,734
Restricted			
Stabilization by State Statute	251,307		251,307
Streets	93,381		93,381
Committed			
Cultural, recreation and parks	25,000		25,000
Assigned			
Subsequent year's expenditures	32,501		32,501
Unassigned	1,476,210	(2,000)	1,474,210
	<u>1,889,944</u>	<u>(2,000)</u>	<u>1,887,944</u>
Total fund balances	<u>1,889,944</u>	<u>\$ (2,000)</u>	<u>1,887,944</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 2,689,107</u>	<u>\$ (2,000)</u>	<u>\$ 2,687,107</u>

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

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2011**

EXHIBIT 3

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets
(Exhibit 1) are different because:

Total equity and other credits (Exhibit 4)	\$ 1,887,944
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	6,585,966
Other long-term assets (accrued interest receivable) are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred.	60,487
Liabilities for earned but deferred revenues in fund statements.	226,616
Some liabilities, including bonds payable and accrued interest, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the fund statements.	<u>(2,649,925)</u>
Net assets of governmental activities (Exhibit 1)	<u>\$ 6,111,088</u>

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

CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

EXHIBIT 4

	MAJOR FUND <u>GENERAL</u>	TOTAL NON-MAJOR FUNDS	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
REVENUES			
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 3,094,707		\$ 3,094,707
Other taxes and licenses	1,452,636		1,452,636
Unrestricted intergovernmental revenues	651,048		651,048
Restricted intergovernmental revenues	326,422		326,422
Permits and fees	156,461		156,461
Sales and services	1,826,469		1,826,469
Investment earnings	7,088		7,088
Miscellaneous	99,411		99,411
Total revenues	<u>7,614,242</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,614,242</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General government	1,170,898		1,170,898
Public safety	3,661,964		3,661,964
Transportation and utilities	1,279,508	2,000	1,281,508
Environmental protection	1,061,703		1,061,703
Cultural, recreation and parks	737,469		737,469
Debt service:			
Principal retirement	200,689		200,689
Interest and fees	36,984		36,984
Total expenditures	<u>8,149,215</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>8,151,215</u>
REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(534,973)	(2,000)	(536,973)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Capital lease obligations issued	<u>330,357</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>330,357</u>
Net change in fund balance	(204,616)	(2,000)	(206,616)
Fund balance, Beginning of year - July 1, as restated	<u>2,094,560</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,094,560</u>
Fund balance, End of year - June 30	<u>\$ 1,889,944</u>	<u>\$ (2,000)</u>	<u>\$ 1,887,944</u>

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

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011**

EXHIBIT 4

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

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds (Exhibit 4)	\$	(206,616)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.		(126,896)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		(402,488)
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.		(129,668)
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.		(86,339)
Total changes in net assets of governmental activities	\$	(952,007)

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

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND AND ANNUALLY BUDGETED MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011**

	GENERAL FUND			VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET- POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
	ORIGINAL	FINAL	ACTUAL AMOUNTS	
REVENUES				
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 3,222,155	\$ 3,222,155	\$ 3,094,707	\$ (127,448)
Other taxes and licenses	1,550,350	1,550,350	1,452,636	(97,714)
Unrestricted intergovernmental revenues	629,400	629,400	651,048	21,648
Restricted intergovernmental revenues	299,258	346,758	326,422	(20,336)
Permits and fees	136,650	136,650	156,461	19,811
Sales and services	1,837,219	1,849,819	1,826,469	(23,350)
Investment earnings	11,300	11,300	7,088	(4,212)
Miscellaneous	81,350	86,204	99,411	13,207
Total revenues	7,767,682	7,832,636	7,614,242	(218,394)
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government	1,235,751	1,255,648	1,170,898	84,750
Public safety	3,622,508	3,724,994	3,661,964	63,030
Transportation and utilities	1,129,092	1,356,504	1,279,508	76,996
Environmental protection	1,049,861	1,068,861	1,061,703	7,158
Cultural, recreation and parks	777,906	785,946	737,469	48,477
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	200,689	200,689	200,689	-
Interest and fees	141,006	141,006	36,984	104,022
Total expenditures	8,156,813	8,533,648	8,149,216	384,433
REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(389,131)	(701,012)	(534,973)	166,039
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers to other funds	-	(31,581)	-	31,581
Capital lease obligations issued	502,288	502,288	330,357	(171,931)
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$ 502,288	\$ 470,707	\$ 330,357	\$ (140,350)

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

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND AND ANNUALLY BUDGETED MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011**

	GENERAL FUND			VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET- POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
	ORIGINAL	FINAL	ACTUAL AMOUNTS	
EXCESS OF REVENUES AND OTHER SOURCES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES	113,157	(230,305)	(204,616)	25,689
APPROPRIATED FUND BALANCE	(113,157)	230,305	-	(230,305)
REVENUES, OTHER SOURCES AND APPROPRIATED FUND BALANCE OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	(204,616)	<u>\$ (204,616)</u>
Fund balance, Beginning of year - July 1, as restated			2,094,560	
Fund balance, End of year - June 30			<u>\$ 1,889,944</u>	

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

CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2011

EXHIBIT 6

	MAJOR FUND	NONMAJOR FUND	TOTAL
	WATER AND SEWER	STORMWATER MANAGEMENT	
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and investments	\$ 2,295,580	\$ 76,980	\$ 2,372,560
Accounts receivable	406,021	-	406,021
Loan receivable	119,516	-	119,516
Assessments receivable	33,769	-	33,769
Due from other funds	6,319	-	6,319
Total current assets	2,861,205	76,980	2,938,185
CAPITAL ASSETS (NOTE 1)			
Land, non-depreciable improvements, and construction in progress	1,016,729	10,392	1,027,121
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	20,904,534	-	20,904,534
Capital assets (net)	21,921,263	10,392	21,931,655
Total noncurrent assets			
Total assets	24,782,468	87,372	24,869,840
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Salaries payable	24,495	-	24,495
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	249,932	1,579	251,511
Current portion of accrued vacation pay	38,280	-	38,280
Current portion of long-term debt	535,664	-	535,664
Due to other funds	-	-	-
Total current liabilities	848,371	1,579	849,950
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accrued vacation pay	27,590	-	27,590
Customer deposits	62,860	-	62,860
Other Postemployment Benefits	138,142	-	138,142
Noncurrent portion of long-term debt	7,283,102	-	7,283,102
Deferred revenues	23,913	-	23,913
Total noncurrent liabilities	7,535,607	-	7,535,607
Total liabilities	8,383,978	1,579	8,385,557
NET ASSETS			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	14,102,497	10,392	14,112,889
Unrestricted Net Assets	2,295,993	75,401	2,371,394
Total net assets	\$ 16,398,490	\$ 85,793	\$ 16,484,283

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

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND ASSETS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011**

EXHIBIT 7

	MAJOR FUND	NONMAJOR FUND	TOTAL
	WATER AND SEWER FUND	STORMWATER MANAGEMENT	
OPERATING REVENUES			
Charges for services	\$ 3,828,640	\$ 151,122	\$ 3,979,762
Other operating revenues	185,340	-	185,340
Total operating revenues	4,013,980	151,122	4,165,102
OPERATING EXPENSES			
General operations	626,365	56,744	683,109
Meter service	89,960	-	89,960
Water supply, pumping, and filtering	829,005	-	829,005
Water and sewer line maintenance	669,695	-	669,695
Coon Creek lift station	34,743	-	34,743
Certainfeed lift station	4,109	-	4,109
Rolling Wood lift station	4,032	-	4,032
Stovall water line	7,685	-	7,685
Kingsbury St. lift station	5,892	-	5,892
Knott's Grove lift station	4,402	-	4,402
Willow Apts lift station	4,206	-	4,206
I-85 lift station	30,388	-	30,388
Clover Lane lift station	5,105	-	5,105
Industrial waste treatment	692,135	-	692,135
Depreciation	781,034	281	781,315
Total operating expenses	3,788,756	57,025	3,845,781
Operating income (loss)	225,224	94,097	319,321
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)			
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets	(6,804)	-	(6,804)
Investment earnings	5,837	-	5,837
Interest on assessments	453	-	453
Interest on long-term debt	(201,598)	-	(201,598)
Total nonoperating revenue (expenses)	(202,112)	-	(202,112)
Income (loss) before transfers	23,112	94,097	117,209
Capital Contribution	90,709	-	90,709
Transfer from water capital projects	-	-	-
Change in net assets	113,821	94,097	207,918
Total net assets - beginning - July 1, as restated	16,284,669	(8,304)	16,276,365
Total net assets - ending - June 30	\$ 16,398,490	\$ 85,793	\$ 16,484,283

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

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011**

EXHIBIT 8

	MAJOR FUND WATER AND SEWER FUND	NONMAJOR FUND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT	TOTAL
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Cash received from customers	\$ 3,694,782	\$ 151,122	\$ 3,845,904
Cash paid for goods and services	(1,647,069)	(55,165)	(1,702,234)
Cash paid to employees	(934,615)	-	(934,615)
Customer deposits received	15,210	-	15,210
Net Cash Provided (Used) By Operating Activities	<u>1,128,308</u>	<u>95,957</u>	<u>1,224,265</u>
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities			
Transfers from other funds	14,328	-	14,328
Transfers to other funds	(537)	(18,977)	(19,514)
Total cash flows from noncapital financing activities	<u>13,791</u>	<u>(18,977)</u>	<u>(5,186)</u>
Cash Flow from Capital and Related Financing Activities:			
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(1,022,914)	-	(1,022,914)
Proceeds from capital debt	28,333	-	28,333
Principal paid on debt	(595,237)	-	(595,237)
State grants	90,709	-	90,709
Proceeds from sale of asset	648	-	648
Principal received on loan	7,596	-	7,596
Interest on assessments	453	-	453
Interest paid on debt	(201,598)	-	(201,598)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>(1,692,010)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,692,010)</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Interest on investments	5,837	-	5,837
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	<u>5,837</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,837</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(544,074)	76,980	(467,094)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of the Year	2,839,654	-	2,839,654
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of the Year	<u>\$ 2,295,580</u>	<u>\$ 76,980</u>	<u>\$ 2,372,560</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities:			
Operating Income	\$ 225,224	\$ 94,097	\$ 319,321
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities:			
Depreciation	781,034	281	781,315
Change in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(10,947)	-	(10,947)
Assessments receivable	3,419	-	3,419
Salaries payable	1,315	-	1,315
Accounts payable	45,500	1,579	47,079
Customer deposits	15,210	-	15,210
Accrued vacation payable	1,020	-	1,020
Other Postemployment Benefits	68,589	-	68,589
Deferred revenue	(2,056)	-	(2,056)
Total Adjustments	<u>903,084</u>	<u>1,860</u>	<u>904,944</u>
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	<u>\$ 1,128,308</u>	<u>\$ 95,957</u>	<u>\$ 1,224,265</u>

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011**

NOTE I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the City of Oxford and its discretely presented component units conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governments. The following is a summary of the more significant accounting policies:

A. Reporting Entity

The City of Oxford is a municipal corporation that is governed by an elected mayor and a seven-member Board of Commissioners. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the City and its component units, legally-separate entities for which the City is financially accountable. The discretely presented component units presented below are reported in a separate column in the City's financial statements in order to emphasize that they are legally separate from the City.

Discretely Presented Component Units

Oxford Parking Authority

All members of the Oxford Parking Authority's governing board are appointed by the City. Oxford Parking Authority is fiscally dependent on the City because the City approves the tax levy, collects the ad valorem taxes and remits them to the Oxford Parking Authority. Oxford Parking Authority is presented in the City of Oxford's audit report as a discretely presented component unit. Complete financial statements for the Oxford Parking Authority may be obtained from the finance office of the City of Oxford, 300 Williamsboro St., Oxford, North Carolina.

Downtown Oxford Economic Development Corporation

The Downtown Oxford Economic Development Corporation is a special tax district within the City of Oxford. The City has the ability to appoint, hire, reassign and dismiss the Executive Director, who is an employee of the City. Downtown Oxford Economic Development Corporation is fiscally dependent on the City because the City approves the tax levy, collects the ad valorem taxes and remits them to the Downtown Oxford Economic Development Corporation. The Downtown Oxford Economic Development Corporation is presented in the City of Oxford's audit report as a discretely presented component unit. Complete financial statements for the Downtown Oxford Economic Development Corporation may be obtained from the finance office of the City of Oxford, 300 Williamsboro St., Oxford, North Carolina.

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011**

B. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Statements: The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about primary government and its component units. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. Interfund services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation. These statements distinguish between the *governmental* and *business-type* activities of the City. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for the different business-type activities of the City and for each function of the City's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Indirect expense allocations that have been made in the funds have been reversed for the statement of activities. Program revenues include (a) fees and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the City's funds. Separate statements for each fund category – *governmental and proprietary* – are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

Proprietary fund operating revenues, such as charges for services, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Nonoperating revenues, such as subsidies result from non-exchange transactions. Other non-operating revenues are ancillary activities such as investment earnings.

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011**

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund - The General Fund is the general operating fund of the City. The General Fund accounts for all financial resources except those that are required to be accounted for in another fund. The primary revenue sources are ad valorem taxes, State grants, and various other taxes and licenses. The primary expenditures are for public safety, street maintenance and construction, and sanitation services.

The City reports the following major enterprise funds:

Water and Sewer Fund – This fund is used to account for the City’s water and sewer operations.

C. **Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting**

In accordance with North Carolina General Statutes, all funds of the City are maintained during the year using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Government-wide and Proprietary Fund Statements. The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus. The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Non-exchange transactions, in which the City gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund’s principal ongoing operations. The principal operating

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revenues of the City enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales and services. The City also recognizes as operating revenue the portion of tap fees intended to recover the cost of connecting new customers to the water and sewer system. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements. Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

The City considers all revenues available if they are collected within 90 days after year-end, except for property taxes. Ad valorem taxes receivable are not accrued as a revenue because the amount is not susceptible to accrual. At June 30, taxes receivable are materially past due and are not considered to be an available resource to finance the operations of the current year. Also, as of January 1, 1993, State law altered the procedures for the assessment and collection of property taxes on registered motor vehicles in North Carolina. Effective with this change in the law, Granville County is responsible for billing and collecting the property taxes on registered motor vehicles on behalf of all municipalities and special tax districts in the County, including the City of Oxford. For motor vehicles registered under the staggered system, property taxes are due the first day of the fourth month after the vehicles are registered. The billed taxes are applicable to the fiscal year in which they become due. Therefore, the City's vehicle taxes for vehicles registered in Granville County from March 2010 through February 2011 apply to the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011. Uncollected taxes that were billed during this period are shown a receivable in these financial statements and are offset by deferred revenues.

Sales taxes and certain intergovernmental revenues, such as the utilities franchise tax, collected and held by the State at year-end on behalf of the City are recognized as revenue. Intergovernmental revenues and sales and services are not susceptible to accrual because generally they are not measurable until received in cash. Grant revenues which are unearned at year-end are recorded as unearned revenues. Under the terms of grant agreements, the City funds

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certain programs by a combination of specific cost-reimbursement grants, categorical block grants, and general revenues. Thus, when program expenses are incurred, there are both restricted and unrestricted net assets available to finance the program. It is the City's policy to first apply cost-reimbursement grant resources to such programs, followed by categorical block grants, and then by general revenues.

As permitted by generally accepted accounting principles, the City has elected to apply only applicable FASB Statements and Interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989 that do not contradict GASB pronouncements in its accounting and reporting practices for its proprietary operations.

D. Budgetary Data

The City's budgets are adopted as required by the North Carolina General Statutes. An annual budget is adopted for the General Fund and Enterprise Funds. All annual appropriations lapse at the fiscal-year end. All budgets are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the functional level for all annually budgeted funds and at the object level for the multi-year funds. Amendments are required for any revisions that alter total expenditures of any fund or that change functional appropriations by more than \$2,500. All amendments must be approved by the governing board and must adopt an interim budget that covers that time until the annual ordinance can be adopted.

E. Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Equity

1. Deposits and Investments

All deposits of the City, Oxford Parking Authority, and Downtown Oxford Economic Development Corporation are made in board-designated official depositories and are secured as required by State law (G.S. 159-31). The City, Oxford Parking Authority, and Downtown Oxford Economic Development Corporation may designate, as an official depository, any bank or savings association whose principal office is located in North Carolina. Also, the City, Oxford Parking Authority, and Downtown Oxford Economic Development Corporation may establish time deposit accounts such as NOW and SuperNOW accounts, money market accounts, and certificates of deposit.

State law (G.S. 159-30(c)) authorizes the City, Oxford Parking Authority, and Downtown Oxford Economic Development Corporation to invest in obligations of the United States or obligations fully guaranteed both as to principal and interest by the United States; obligations of the State of North Carolina; bonds and notes of any North Carolina local government or public

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authority; obligations of certain non-guaranteed federal agencies, certain high quality issues of commercial paper and bankers' acceptances; and the North Carolina Capital Management Trust (NCCMT). The city's investments are reported at fair value as determined by quoted market prices. The securities of the NCCMT-Cash portfolio, a SEC-registered (2a-7) money market mutual fund, are valued at fair value, which is the NCCMT's share price. The NCCMT-Term Portfolio's securities are valued at fair value. Money market investments that have a remaining maturity at the time of purchase of one year or less are reported at amortized cost.

In accordance with State law, the City has invested in securities which are callable and which provide for periodic interest rate increases in specific increments until maturity. These investments are reported at fair value as determined by quoted market prices.

2. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The City pools money from several funds to facilitate disbursement and investment and to maximize investment income. Therefore, all cash and investments are essentially demand deposits and are considered cash and cash equivalents. The Oxford Parking Authority and Downtown Oxford Economic Development Corporation's Boards considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash and cash equivalents

3. Restricted Assets

The unexpended bond proceeds of Water and Sewer Fund serial bonds issued by the City are classified as restricted assets for the enterprise fund because their use is completely restricted to the purpose for which the bonds were originally issued. At June 30, 2011, there were no unexpended bond proceeds. Customer deposits held by the City before any services are supplied are restricted to the service for which the deposit was collected. Powell Bill funds are classified as restricted cash because it can be expended only for the purposes of maintaining, repairing, constructing, reconstructing or widening of local streets per G.S. 136-41.1 through 136-41.4.

4. Ad Valorem Taxes Receivables

In accordance with State law (G.S. 105-347 and G.S. 159- 13(a)), the City levies ad valorem taxes on property other than motor vehicles on July 1st, the beginning of the fiscal year. The taxes are due on September 1st (lien date); however, interest does not accrue until the following January 6th. These taxes are based on the assessed values as of January 1, 2010. As allowed by State

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law, the City has established a schedule of discounts that apply to taxes that are paid prior to the due date. In the City's General Fund, ad valorem tax revenues are reported net of such discounts.

5. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The City maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts on its accounts receivable. The amount on the balance sheet is shown net of this allowance for doubtful accounts.

6. Inventory and Prepaid Items

The inventories of the City, Oxford Parking Authority, and Downtown Oxford Economic Development Corporation are valued at cost (first-in, first-out), which approximates market. The City's General Fund inventory consists of expendable supplies that are recorded as expenditures as used rather than when purchased.

The inventories of the City's enterprise fund consist of materials and supplies held for subsequent use. The costs of these inventories are expensed when held for resale (consumed) rather than when purchased.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements and expensed as the items are used.

7. Capital Assets

Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than a certain cost and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Minimum capitalization costs are as follows: Land, buildings, improvements, furniture, equipment, computer software, vehicles and other plant and distribution systems, \$5,000; infrastructure, \$50,000. Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

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<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Estimate Useful Lives</u>
Infrastructure	30
Buildings	40
Improvements	10
Vehicles	7
Furniture and equipment	10
Computer software	5
Computer equipment	7

Property, plant, and equipment of the Oxford Parking Authority are depreciated over their useful lives on a straight-line basis as follows:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Estimate Useful Lives</u>
Leasehold improvements	15

8. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net assets. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method that approximates the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premiums or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt.

In fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

9. Compensated Absences

The vacation policy of the City provides for the accumulation of up to thirty (30) days earned vacation leave with such leave being fully vested when earned. For the City's government-wide and proprietary funds, an expense and a liability for compensated absences and the salary-related payments are

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
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recorded as the leave is earned. The City has assumed a last-in, first-out method of using accumulated compensated time. The portion of that time that is estimated to be used in the next fiscal year has been designated as a current liability in the government-wide financial statements.

The City's sick leave policy provides for an accumulation of 30 days earned sick leave. Sick leave does not vest, but any unused sick leave accumulated at the time of retirement may be used in the determination of length of service for retirement benefit purposes. Since the City has no obligation for the accumulated sick leave until it is actually taken, no accrual for sick leave has been made.

10. Net Assets/Fund Balances

Net Assets

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

Fund Balances

In the governmental fund financial statements, fund balance is composed of five classifications designed to disclose the hierarchy of constraints placed on how fund balance can be spent.

The governmental fund types classify fund balances as follows:

Nonspendable Fund Balance – This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Inventories – portion of fund balance that is not an available resource because it represents the year-end balance of ending inventories, which are not spendable resources.

Prepaid items – portion of fund balance that is not an available resource because it represents payment of costs associated with activities better matched to the following fiscal year.

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Restricted Fund Balance – This classification includes amounts that are restricted to specific purposes externally imposed by creditors or imposed by law.

Restricted for Stabilization by State statute – portion of fund balance that is restricted by State Statute (G.S. 159-8(a)).

Restricted for Streets – Powell Bill portion of fund balance that is restricted by revenue source for street construction and maintenance expenditures. This amount represents the balance of the total unexpended Powell Bill funds.

Committed Fund Balance – portion of fund balance that can only be used for specific purposes imposed by majority vote by quorum of City of Oxford’s governing body. Any changes or removal of specific purpose requires majority action by the governing body.

Committed for Cultural, recreation and parks – portion of fund balance assigned by the Board for recreation and parks.

Assigned fund balance – portion of fund balance that City of Oxford intends to use for specific purposes.

Subsequent year’s expenditures – portion of fund balance that is appropriated in the next year’s budget that is not already classified in restricted or committed. The governing body approves the appropriation.

Unassigned fund balance – the portion of fund balance that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes or other funds.

11. Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

A. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net assets

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between fund balance-total governmental funds and net assets – governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net assets. The net adjustment of \$4,223,145 consists of several elements as follows:

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<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and are therefore not reported in the funds (total capital assets on government-wide statement in governmental activities column)	\$14,054,985
Less Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(7,469,019)</u>
Net capital assets	\$ 6,585,966
Accrued interest receivable less the amount claimed as unearned revenue in the government-wide statements as these funds are not available and therefore deferred in the fund statements	60,487
Liabilities for revenue deferred but earned and therefore recorded in the fund statements but not the government-wide	226,616
Liabilities that, because they are not due and payable in the current period, do not require current resources to pay and are therefore not recorded in the fund statements:	
Bonds, leases, and installment financing	(1,207,471)
Compensated absences	(389,280)
Net Pension Obligation	(294,321)
Other Post Employment Benefits	(757,634)
Accrued interest payable	<u>(1,219)</u>
Liability adjustment	<u>(2,649,925)</u>
Total adjustment	<u>\$4,223,144</u>

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
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B. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance and the government-wide statement of activities

The government fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between net changes in fund balances-total governmental funds and changes in net assets of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. There are several elements of that total adjustment of (\$745,391) as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Capital outlay expenditures recorded in the fund statements but capitalized as assets in the statement of activities	370,937
Depreciation expense, the allocation of those assets over their useful lives, that is recorded on the statement of activities but not in the fund statements	(497,833)
New debt issued during the year is recorded as a source of funds on the fund statements, it has no effect on the statement of activities – it affects only the government-wide statement of net assets	(330,357)
Principal payments on debt owed are recorded as a use of funds on the fund statements but again affect only the statement of net assets in the government-wide statements	200,689
Expenses reported in the statement of activities that do not require the use of current resources to pay are not recorded as expenditures in the fund statements	

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Difference in interest expense between fund statements (modified accrual) and government-wide statements (full accrual)	270
Compensated absences are accrued in the government-wide statements but not in the fund statements because they do not use current resources	(60,447)
Net pension obligation is accrued in the government-wide statements but not in the fund statements because they do not use current resources	(26,162)
Other Postemployment Benefits are accrued in the government wide statements but not in the fund statements because they do not use current resources	(377,899)
Revenues reported in the statement of activities that do not provide current resources are not recorded as revenues in the fund statements	
Reversal of deferred tax revenue recorded at 7-1-10	(248,660)
Recording of tax receipts deferred in the fund statements as of 6-30-11	226,616
Increase in accrued taxes receivable for the year ended 6-30-11	(2,810)
Increase in accrued interest receivable for the year ended 6-30-11	<u>265</u>
Total adjustment	<u><u>(\$ 745,391)</u></u>

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
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NOTE II. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Assets

1. Deposits

All of the deposits of the City, Oxford Parking Authority, and Downtown Oxford Economic Development Corporation are either insured or collateralized by using one of two methods. Under the Dedicated Method, all deposits that exceed the federal depository insurance coverage level are collateralized with securities held by the City, Oxford Parking Authority, and Downtown Oxford Economic Development Corporation agents in these unit's names. Under the Pooling Method, which is a collateral pool, all uninsured deposits are collateralized with securities held by the State Treasurer's agent in the name of the State Treasurer. Since the State Treasurer is acting in a fiduciary capacity for the City, Oxford Parking Authority, and Downtown Oxford Economic Development Corporation, these deposits are considered to be held by the City, Oxford Parking Authority, and Downtown Oxford Economic Development Corporation agents in their names. The amount of the pledged collateral is based on an approved averaging method for non-interest bearing deposits and the actual current balance for interest-bearing deposits. Depositories using the Pooling Method report to the State Treasurer the adequacy of their pooled collateral covering uninsured deposits. The State Treasurer does not confirm this information with the City or the escrow agent. Because of the inability to measure the exact amounts of collateral pledged for the City, Oxford Parking Authority, and Downtown Oxford Economic Development Corporation under the Pooling Method, the potential exists for undercollateralization, and this risk may increase in periods of high cash flows. However, the State Treasurer of North Carolina enforces strict standards of financial stability for each depository that collateralizes public deposits under the Pooling Method. The City has no policy regarding custodial credit risk for deposits, but relies on the State Treasurer to enforce standards of minimum capitalization for all pooling method financial institutions and to monitor them for compliance. The City complies with the provisions of G.S. 159-31 when designating official depositories and verifying that deposits are properly secured. Oxford Parking Authority and Downtown Oxford Economic Development Corporation have no policy regarding custodial credit risk for deposits.

At June 30, 2011, the City's deposits had a carrying amount of \$1,919,433 and a bank balance of \$1,896,896. Of the bank balance, \$250,000 was covered by federal depository insurance and the remainder was covered by collateral held

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under the pooling method. The carrying amount of deposits for the Oxford Parking Authority was \$33,331 and the bank balance was \$33,331. The carrying amount of deposits for Downtown Oxford Economic Development Corporation was \$24,202 and the bank balance was \$32,306. All of the bank balances of the City, Oxford Parking Authority, and Downtown Oxford Economic Development Corporation were fully covered by federal depository insurance. At June 30, 2011, the City's petty cash fund totaled \$2,450.

2. Investments

At June 30, 2011, the City of Oxford had \$2,468,938 invested with the North Carolina Capital Management Trust's Cash Portfolio which carried a credit rating of AAAM by Standard and Poor's. The City has no policy regarding credit risk.

At June 30, 2011, the Oxford Parking Authority had \$31,151 and the Downtown Economic Development Corporation had \$33,864 invested with the North Carolina Capital Management Trust's Cash Portfolio, which carried a credit rating of AAAM by Standard and Poor's. The Oxford Parking Authority and the Downtown Oxford Economic Development Corporation have no policy regarding credit risk.

3. Receivables

Receivables at the government-wide level at June 30, 2011, were as follows:

General Fund:		
Taxes Receivable	\$ 226,616	
Accrued interest receivable	60,487	
Accounts Receivable	426,757	
Assessments Receivable	<u>3,928</u>	
Total General Funds		\$ 717,788
Enterprise Funds:		
Service Receivable	\$ 406,021	
Assessments Receivable	33,769	
Loan to the Town of Stovall	<u>119,516</u>	
		<u>559,306</u>
Total		<u>\$ 1,277,094</u>

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
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4. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the Primary Government for the year ended June 30, 2011 was as follows:

	Beginning Balances	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	Ending Balances
<u>Governmental activities</u>				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Construction in progress	\$ 0	\$2,000		\$2,000
Land	<u>1,447,329</u>	-	-	<u>\$ 1,447,329</u>
Assets not being Depreciated	1,447,329	2,000	0	1,449,329
 Capital Assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	4,747,005			4,747,005
Other improvements	2,868,854	77,876		2,946,730
Equipment and vehicles	4,435,279	291,061	267,294	4,459,046
Infrastructure	<u>452,875</u>	-	-	<u>452,875</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated	12,504,013	368,937	267,294	12,605,656
 Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	3,015,362	111,958		3,127,320
Other improvements	730,271	70,410		800,681
Equipment and vehicles	3,347,748	276,545	267,294	3,356,999
Infrastructure	<u>145,099</u>	<u>38,920</u>	-	<u>184,019</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>7,238,480</u>	<u>497,833</u>	<u>267,294</u>	<u>7,469,019</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>5,265,533</u>			<u>5,136,637</u>
Government activity capital assets, net	<u>\$6,712,862</u>			<u>\$ 6,585,966</u>

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

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General government	\$ 105,848
Public safety	224,383
Transportation	69,257
Recreational and parks	97,912
Economic & Physical Dev	<u>433</u>
Total depreciation expense	<u>\$ 497,833</u>

	Beginning Balances	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	Ending Balances
<u>Business-type activities</u>				
Water and Sewer Fund:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 28,228			\$ 28,228
Construction in progress	<u>93,718</u>	<u>892,783</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>986,501</u>
Total capital assets not being depreciated	121,946	892,783	-	1,014,729
Capital Assets being depreciated:				
Plant & distribution system	28,649,083			28,649,083
Furniture and equipment	<u>1,940,277</u>	<u>130,132</u>	<u>16,050</u>	<u>2,054,359</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>30,589,360</u>	<u>130,132</u>	<u>16,050</u>	<u>30,703,442</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Plant & distribution system	7,470,509	721,610		8,192,119
Furniture & equipment	<u>1,543,289</u>	<u>59,705</u>	<u>8,598</u>	<u>1,594,396</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>9,013,798</u>	<u>781,315</u>	<u>8,598</u>	<u>9,786,515</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>21,575,562</u>			<u>20,916,927</u>
Enterprise Fund capital assets, net	<u>\$ 21,697,508</u>			<u>\$21,931,656</u>

Construction commitments

The government has active construction projects as of June 30, 2011. At year-end, the government's commitments with contractors are as follows:

Project	Spent-to-date	Remaining Commitment
Water & Sewer Capital Projects	\$ 988,501	\$ 2,786,194

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Discretely presented component units

Activity for the Oxford Parking Authority for the year ended June 30, 2011 was as follows:

	Beginning Balances	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	Ending Balances
Capital Assets being depreciated:				
Other improvements	\$ 10,635	-	-	\$ 10,635
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Other improvements	<u>10,635</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 10,635</u>
Oxford Parking Authority capital assets, net	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The Downtown Economic Development Corporation did not have any capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2011.

B. Liabilities

1. Pension Plan Obligations

Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System

Plan Description. The City of Oxford contributes to the statewide Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (LGERS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the State of North Carolina. LGERS provides retirement and disability benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Article 3 of G.S. Chapter 128 assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the North Carolina General Assembly. The Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System is included in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the State of North Carolina. The State's CAFR includes financial statements and required supplementary information for LGERS. That report may be obtained by writing to the Office of the State Controller, 1410 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1410, or by calling (919) 981-5454.

Funding Policy. Plan members are required to contribute six percent of their annual covered salary. The City is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. For the City, the current rate for employees not engaged in

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law enforcement and for law enforcement officers is 6.50% and 6.41%, respectively, of annual covered payroll.

The contribution requirements of members and of the City of Oxford are established and may be amended by the North Carolina General Assembly. The City's contributions to LGERS for the years ended June 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009 were \$261,021, \$192,231, and \$196,282, respectively. The contributions made by the City equaled the required contributions for each year.

2. Law Enforcement Officers Special Separation Allowance

a. Plan Description

The City of Oxford administers a public employee retirement system (the "Separation Allowance"), a single-employer defined benefit pension plan that provides retirement benefits to the City's qualified sworn law enforcement officers. The Separation Allowance is equal to .85 percent of the annual equivalent of the base rate of compensation most recently applicable to the officer for each year of creditable service. The retirement benefits are not subject to any increases in salary or retirement allowances that may be authorized by the General Assembly. Article 12D of G.S. Chapter 143 assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the North Carolina General Assembly.

All full-time law enforcement officers of the City are covered by the Separation Allowance. At December 31, 2010, the Separation Allowance's membership consisted of:

Retirees receiving benefits	4
Terminated plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	0
Active Plan members	<u>32</u>
Total	<u>36</u>

A separate report was not issued by the plan.

b. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

Basis of Accounting. The City has chosen to fund the Separation Allowance on a pay as you go basis. Pension expenditures are made from the General Fund, which is maintained on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
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Method Used to Value Investments. No funds are set aside to pay benefits and administration costs. These expenditures are paid as they come due.

c. Contributions

The City is required by Article 12D of G.S. Chapter 143 to provide these retirement benefits and has chosen to fund the benefit payments on a pay as you go basis through appropriations made in the General Fund operating budget. The City's obligation to contribute to this plan is established and may be amended by the North Carolina General Assembly. There were no contributions made by employees.

The annual required contribution for the current year was determined as part of the December 31, 2010 actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit actuarial cost method. The actuarial assumptions included (a) 5.0% investment rate of return (net of administrative expenses) and (b) projected salary increases of 4.5 – 12.3% per year. Both (a) and (b) included an inflation component of 3.75%. The assumptions did not include postretirement benefit increases.

Annual Pension Cost and Net Pension Obligation. The City's annual pension cost and net pension obligation to the Separation Allowance for the current year were as follows:

Annual required contribution	\$ 69,279
Interest on net pension obligation	13,408
Adjustment to annual required contribution	<u>(14,356)</u>
Annual pension cost	68,331
Contributions made	<u>(42,169)</u>
Increase (decrease) in net pension obligation	26,162
Net pension obligation beginning of year	<u>268,159</u>
Net pension obligation end of year	<u>\$ 294,321</u>

3-Year Trend Information

<u>Fiscal</u> <u>Year Ended</u>	<u>Annual Pension</u> <u>Cost (APC)</u>	<u>Percentage of</u> <u>APC Contributed</u>	<u>Net</u> <u>Pension</u> <u>Obligation</u>
6/30/09	50,242	56.95%	251,221
6/30/10	56,735	70.15%	268,159
6/30/11	68,331	61.71%	294,321

Funded Status and Funding Progress

As of December 31, 2011, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the plan was not funded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) was \$628,848. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$1,397,191, and

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the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 45.01%.

The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets are increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

3. Supplemental Retirement Income Plan for Law Enforcement Officers

Plan Description. The City contributes to the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan (Plan), a defined contribution pension plan administered by the Department of State Treasurer and a Board of Trustees. The Plan provides retirement benefits to law enforcement officers employed by the City. Article 5 of G.S. Chapter 135 assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the North Carolina General Assembly.

Funding Policy. Article 12E of G.S. Chapter 143 requires the City to contribute each month an amount equal to six percent of each officer's salary, and all amounts contributed are vested immediately. Also, the law enforcement officers may make voluntary contributions to the plan. Contributions for the year ended June 30, 2011 were \$153,100, which consisted of \$69,760 from the City and \$83,340 from the law enforcement officers.

4. Firemen's and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund

Plan Description. The State of North Carolina contributes, on behalf of the City of Oxford, to the Firemen's and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund (Fund), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan with a special funding situation administered by the State of North Carolina. The Fund provides pension benefits for eligible fire and rescue squad workers the have elected to become members of the fund. Article 86 of G.S. Chapter 58 assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the North Carolina General Assembly. The Firemen's and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund is included in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the State of North Carolina. The State's CAFR includes financial statement and required supplementary information for the Fund. That report may be obtained by writing to the Office of the State Controller, 1410 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1410, or by calling (919) 981-5454.

Funding Policy. Plan members are required to contribute \$10 per month to the Fund. The State, a nonemployer contributor, funds the plan through

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appropriations. The City does not contribute to the Fund. Contribution requirements of plan members and the State of North Carolina are established and may be amended by the North Carolina General Assembly.

5. Other Post-employment Benefits

According to a City resolution, the City provides post-employment health care benefits to retirees of the City, provided they participate in the North Carolina Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (System) and have at least five years of creditable service with the City. The City pays the full cost of coverage for these benefits. Also, the City's retirees can purchase coverage for their dependents at the City's group rates. Currently 24 retirees are eligible for post-employment health benefits. The City obtains health care coverage through private insurers.

Membership under this current plan consisted of the following at December 31, 2009, the date of the latest actuarial valuation:

	General Employees	Law Enforcement Officers
Retirees and dependents receiving benefits	20	4
Active Plan Members	68	32
Total	88	36

Funding Policy: The City pays the full cost of coverage for the healthcare benefits paid to qualified retirees under a City resolution that can be amended by the City Board of Commissioners. Dependent coverage may be obtained, but the cost must be paid in full by the retiree. Upon the death of the retiree, coverage is available only through COBRA. The City has chosen to fund the health care benefits on a pay as you go basis.

The current ARC rate is 7.95% of annual covered payroll. For the current year, the City contributed \$125,620 or 3.26% of annual covered payroll. The City obtains healthcare coverage through private insurers. The City's required contributions, under a City resolution, for employees not engaged in law enforcement and for law enforcement officers represented 2.14% and 1.12% of covered payroll, respectively. The City's obligation to contribute to HCB Plan is established and may be amended by the City's Board of Commissioners.

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Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: Postemployment expenditures are made from the General Fund, which is maintained on the modified accrual basis of accounting and the Water Fund, which is maintained on the full accrual basis of accounting. No funds are set aside to pay benefits and administration costs. These expenditures are paid as they come due.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation: The City's annual OPEB cost (expense) is calculated based on the *annual required contribution of the employer* (ARC), an 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 annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the City's net OPEB obligation for healthcare benefits:

Annual required contribution	572,108
Interest on net OPEB obligation	-
Adjustment to annual required contribution	-
Annual OPEB cost (expense)	572,108
Contributions made	(125,620)
Increase (decrease) in net OPEB obligation	446,488
Net OPEB obligation, beginning of year	449,288
Net OPEB obligation, end of year	895,776

The City's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation as of June 30, 2011 were as follows:

For Year Ended	Annual OPEB	Percentage of	Net OPEB
<u>June 30</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Annual OPEB</u>	<u>Cost Contributed</u>
<u>6/30/10</u>	<u>572,108</u>	<u>21.5%</u>	<u>449,288</u>
6/30/11	572,108	22%	446,488

Funding Status and Funding Progress. As of December 31, 2009, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the plan was not funded. The actuarial accrued liability for the benefits and, thus, the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) was \$4,442,927. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$3,863,219 and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 115.0%. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan

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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, mortality, and healthcare trends. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contribution 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 process, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions: Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan member) 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 at that point. 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 assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

In the December 31, 2009 actuarial valuation, the projected unit credit actuarial cost method was used. The actuarial assumptions included a 4.00% investment rate of return (net of administrative expenses), which is the expected long-term investment returns on the employer's own investments calculated based on the funded level of the plan at the valuation date, and an annual medical cost trend increase of 10.5% to 5.00% annually. The investment rate included a 3.75% inflation assumption. The actuarial value of assets, if any, was determined using techniques that spread the effects of short-term volatility in the market value of investments over a 5 year period. The UAAL is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll on an open basis. The remaining amortization period at December 31, 2009 was 30 years.

6. Other Employment Benefits

The City has also elected to provide death benefits to employees through the Death Benefit Plan for members of the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (Death Benefit Plan), a multiple-employer, State-administered, cost-sharing plan funded on a one-year term cost basis. The beneficiaries of those employees who die in active service after one year of contributing membership in the System, or who die within 180 days after retirement or termination of service and have at least one year of contributing

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membership service in the System at the time of death are eligible for death benefits. Lump sum death benefit payments to beneficiaries are equal to the employee's 12 highest months salary in a row during the 24 months prior to the employee's death, but the benefit may not exceed \$50,000 or be less than \$25,000. All death benefit payments are made from the Death Benefit Plan. The City has no liability beyond the payment of monthly contributions. Contributions are determined as a percentage of monthly payroll, based upon rates established annually by the State. Separate rates are set for employees not engaged in law enforcement and for law enforcement officers. Because the benefit payments are made by the Death Benefit Plan and not by the City, the City does not determine the number of eligible participants. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, the City made contributions to the State for death benefits of \$ 5,857. The City's required contributions for employees not engaged in law enforcement and for law enforcement officers represented .15% and .15% of covered payroll, respectively. The contributions to the Death Benefit Plan cannot be separated between the post-employment benefit amount and the other benefit amount.

7. Unearned Revenues

The balance in unearned revenues at year-end is composed of the following elements:

<u>Water Fund</u>	<u>Unearned Revenue</u>
Assessments Receivable	\$ 23,913

8. 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 City participates in three self-funded risk-financing pools administered by the North Carolina League of Municipalities. Through these pools, the City obtains general liability and auto liability coverage of \$5 million per occurrence, property coverage up to \$18.2 million per building per occurrence, workers compensation coverage up to the statutory limits, and employee health coverage up to a \$1 million lifetime limit. The pools are reinsured through commercial companies for single occurrence claims against general liability, and auto liability in excess of \$500,000, up to \$500,000 for property, and \$250,000 up to \$5 million for worker's compensation. The pools are reinsured for annual employee health claims in excess of \$150,000. The property liability pool has an aggregate limit for the total property losses in a single year, with the reinsurance limit based upon a percentage of the total insurance values.

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The City carries commercial coverage for all other risks of loss. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage in the prior year, and settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

As part of its property and liability coverage, the City carries general flood insurance coverage of up to \$5,000,000 with the NCLM. The City had no claims from flood damage in the recent past.

In accordance with G.S. 159-29, the City's employees that have access to \$100 or more at any given time of the City's funds are performance bonded through a commercial surety bond. The finance officer is individually bonded for \$250,000. The remaining employees that have access to funds are bonded under a blanket bond for \$100,000

Oxford Parking Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. At June 30, 2011 the Oxford Parking Authority had no insurance. Oxford Parking Authority carries a surety bond on the finance officer in the amount of \$50,000.

Downtown Oxford Economic Development Corporation is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. At June 30, 2011 the Downtown Oxford Economic Development Corporation had no insurance. Downtown Oxford Economic Development Corporation does carry a surety bond on the finance officer in the amount of \$50,000.

9. Claims, Judgments and Contingent Liabilities

During the year ended June 30, 2011, the City consulted attorneys on various legal matters. In the opinion of the City's management and the City attorney, the ultimate effect of these legal matters will not have a material adverse effect on the City's financial position.

10. Long-Term Obligations

a. Capital Leases

The City has entered into agreements to lease certain equipment. The lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes and, therefore, have been recorded at the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of the date of their inception.

1. An agreement was entered into on September 4, 2000 for the purchase of a

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Digester and Sludge Basin. This lease requires 120 monthly payments of \$17,780.81 including interest at a rate of 5.68% per annum. This lease was paid in full in the fiscal year June 30, 2011.

2. An agreement was entered into on April 9, 2002 for the financing of the Foundry Branch II Outfall Project. This lease requires 20 annual payments of \$40,675.70 plus semi-annual payments of interest at the rate of 2.87% per annum.

3. An agreement was entered into on May 9, 2007 for the financing of a street sweeper, three trucks and four cars. This lease requires 48 monthly payments of \$5,544.26 including interest of 3.6% per annum. This lease was paid in full in the fiscal year June 30, 2011.

4. An agreement was entered into on May 29, 2008 for the purchase of two police cars and two trucks. This lease requires 36 monthly payments of \$1,926.47 including interest of 2.66% per annum. This lease was paid in full in the fiscal year June 30, 2011.

5. An agreement was entered into on May 15, 2009 for the purchase of six vehicles. This lease requires 36 monthly payments of \$3,222.17, including interest at 2.89% per annum.

6. An agreement was entered into on October 14, 2009 for the purchase of a Pumper Fire Truck. This lease requires 120 monthly payments of \$5,523.98, including interest at 3.935% per annum.

7. An agreement was entered into on June 29, 2011 for the purchase of various equipment and eight vehicles. This lease requires 60 monthly payments of \$6,269.79 including interest at 1.89% per annum.

The following is an analysis of the assets recorded under capital leases at June 30, 2011:

<u>Classes of Property</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>	<u>Net Book Value</u>
Equipment	\$805,099	\$ 243,358	\$ 561,741
Vehicles	887,452	206,304	657,106
Improvements	<u>21,728</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>21,728</u>
Total	<u>\$1,714,279</u>	<u>\$449,662</u>	<u>\$1,240,575</u>

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
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The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of these minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2011, were as follows:

Year Ending <u>June 30</u>	General Long-Term <u>Debt</u>	Enterprise <u>Funds</u>
2012	169,803	59,461
2013	137,582	58,293
2014	137,582	57,126
2015	137,582	55,959
2016	137,584	54,788
2017-2021	226,957	226,726
2022	<u>0</u>	<u>41,843</u>
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 947,090	\$ 554,196
Less: amount representing interest	<u>(114,619)</u>	<u>(78,430)</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 832,471</u>	<u>\$ 475,766</u>

b. Installment Purchases

During the June 30, 2005 fiscal year, the City entered into two installment purchase contracts to finance expansion and upgrades to the waste water treatment plant.

One contract requires annual principal payments and semi-annual interest payments beginning May 2006 with an interest rate of 2.205%. The total contract authorization is \$ 1,823,148, and as of June 30, 2011 the City had drawn down a total of \$ 1,521,358.

The second contract requires annual principal payments and semi-annual interest payments beginning May 2006 with an interest rate of 2.42%. The total contract authorization is \$ 8,434,580, and as of June 30, 2011 the City had drawn down a total of \$8,269,309.

During the June 30, 2010 fiscal year, the City entered into an installment purchase contract to finance the construction of Oxford Athletic Park. This contract requires monthly payments of \$4,166.67, including interest at a rate of 3.67% per annum.

Annual debt service payments of the installment purchase as of June 30, 2011, including \$1,366,538 of interest are as follows:

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<u>Year ending</u> <u>June 30</u>	Governmental Type Activities		Business Type Activities	
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2012	50,000	12,921	489,533	169,406
2013	50,000	11,086	539,533	157,723
2014	50,000	9,251	539,534	146,039
2015	50,000	7,416	539,534	134,356
2016	50,000	5,581	539,534	122,674
2017-2021	125,000	5,926	2,447,666	438,119
2022-2026	0	0	2,447,666	146,040
Total	<u>\$375,000</u>	<u>\$52,181</u>	<u>\$ 7,343,000</u>	<u>\$1,314,357</u>

c. Changes in General Long-Term Liabilities

	<u>Balance</u> <u>7-1-10</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Retirements</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>6-30-11</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>Portion</u> <u>of</u> <u>Balance</u>
<i>Governmental activities:</i>					
Capitalized Leases	\$ 652,803	\$ 330,357	\$ 150,689	\$ 832,471	\$144,051
Installment Purchases	425,000	-	50,000	375,000	50,000
Compensated absences	328,833	233,632	173,185	389,280	173,185
Other Post Employment Benefits	379,735	377,899	-	757,634	-
Net Pension Obligation	<u>268,159</u>	<u>26,162</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>294,321</u>	<u>-</u>
Total governmental activities	<u>\$2,054,530</u>	<u>\$968,050</u>	<u>\$ 373,874</u>	<u>\$ 2,648,706</u>	<u>\$367,236</u>
<i>Business-type activities:</i>					
Capitalized Leases	\$553,136	\$ 28,333	\$ 105,703	\$ 475,766	\$46,131
Installment Purchases	7,832,534	-	489,534	7,343,000	489,533
Compensated absences	64,850	39,300	38,280	65,870	38,280
Other Post Employment Benefits	<u>69,553</u>	<u>68,589</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>138,142</u>	<u>-</u>
Total business-type activities	<u>\$8,520,073</u>	<u>\$136,222</u>	<u>\$ 633,517</u>	<u>\$8,022,778</u>	<u>\$573,944</u>

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011**

d. Interfund Balances and Activity

Balances Due to/from Other Funds

Balances due to/from other funds at June 30, 2010, consist of the following:

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Reason</u>
Due From/To			
Other Funds:			
General	Enterprise	\$ 6,319	Payments made during the year out of the general fund for the water fund.

Transfers to/from other funds at June 30, 2011 consist of the following:

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Reason</u>
Water/Sewer	Water/Sewer Capital Projects	\$500,004	To assist in funding water and sewer projects

NOTE III. JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATION

The City, in conjunction with five counties and fifteen other municipalities, established the Kerr-Tar Regional Council of Governments (Council). The participating governments established the Council to coordinate various funding received from Federal and State agencies. Each participating government appoints one member to the Council's governing board. The City paid membership fees of \$4,169 to the Council during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011.

NOTE IV. JOINT VENTURES

The City, in conjunction with Granville and Vance County, and the City of Henderson, participates in a regional airport. Each participating government appoints one member to the four-member board. The Airport is a joint venture and improves the quality of life for its citizens. The Airport has been in existence for five years, but it is not yet self-sustaining. The City has an ongoing financial responsibility for the Airport because it and the other governmental entities are legally obligated under the intergovernmental agreement that created the Airport to honor any deficiencies in the event that proceeds from other default remedies are insufficient. The City contributed \$26,022 to the Airport during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011. The

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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participating governments do not have any equity interest in the joint venture, so no equity interest has been reflected in the financial statements at June 30, 2011. Complete financial statements for the Airport can be obtained from the Aeronautics Authority's Administrative offices.

The City and the members of the City's fire department each appoint two members to the five-member local board of trustees for the Firemen's Relief Fund. The State Insurance Commissioner appoints one additional member to the local board of trustees. The Firemen's Relief Fund is funded by a portion of the fire and lightening insurance premiums that insurers remit to the State. The State passes these moneys to the local board of the Firemen's Relief Fund. The funds are used to assist firefighters in various ways. The City obtains an ongoing financial benefit from the Fund for the on-behalf of payments for salaries and fringe benefits made to members of the City's fire department by the board of trustees. The participating governments do not have any equity interest in the joint venture, so no equity has been reflected in the financial statements at June 30, 2011. The Firemen's Relief Fund does not issue separate audited financial statements. Instead the local board of trustees files an annual financial report with the State Firemen's Association. This report can be obtained from the Association at Post Office Box 188, Farmville, NC 27828.

NOTE V. RELATED ORGANIZATION

The five-member board of the City of Oxford Housing Authority is appointed by the mayor of the City of Oxford. The City is accountable for the Housing Authority because it appoints the governing board; however, the City is not financially accountable for the Housing Authority. The City of Oxford is also disclosed as a related organization in the notes to the financial statements for the City of Oxford Housing Authority.

NOTE VI. RESTATEMENT

In the current year there is an entire year of expense recorded in salary. However, there is a two week period of salaries that should be accrued for the end of June. Therefore, it was deemed necessary to restate fund balance in order to record accrued salaries for the prior year.

	Fund Balance as originally reported June 30, 2010	Restatement	Fund Balance as restated June 30, 2010
General Fund	2,244,132	149,572	2,094,560
Water and Sewer Fund	16,307,849	23,180	16,284,669

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
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NOTE VII. SUMMARY DISCLOSURE OF SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES

Federal and State Assisted Programs

The City has received proceeds from several Federal and State grants. Periodic audits of these grants are required and certain costs may be questioned as not being appropriate expenditures under the grant agreements. Such audits could result in the refund of grant moneys to the grantor agencies. Management believes that any required refunds will be immaterial. No provision has been made in the accompanying financial statements for the refund of grant moneys.

NOTE VIII. SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS OF SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The City has evaluated events and transactions that occurred between June 30, 2011 and November 24, 2011, which is the date that the financials were available to be issued, for possible recognition or disclosure in the financial statements.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCIAL DATA

This section contains additional information required by generally accepted accounting principles.

- Schedule of Funding Progress for the Law Enforcement Officers' Special Separation Allowance
- Schedule of Employer Contributions for the Law Enforcement Officers' Special Separation Allowance
- Schedule of Funding Progress for Other Postemployment Benefits
- Schedule of Employer Contributions for Other Postemployment Benefits

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
 REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
 LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS' SPECIAL SEPARATION ALLOWANCE
 SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS**

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)- Proj 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)
12/31/2000	\$0	\$ 320,333	\$ 320,333	0.00%	\$ 815,461	39.28%
12/31/2001	\$0	\$ 353,076	\$ 353,076	0.00%	\$ 993,589	35.54%
12/31/2002	\$0	\$ 327,327	\$ 327,327	0.00%	\$ 1,028,193	31.84%
12/31/2003	\$0	\$ 341,331	\$ 341,331	0.00%	\$ 982,731	34.73%
12/31/2004	\$0	\$ 353,069	\$ 353,069	0.00%	\$ 942,626	37.46%
12/31/2005	\$0	\$ 345,767	\$ 345,767	0.00%	\$ 1,077,721	32.08%
12/31/2006	\$0	\$ 392,498	\$ 392,498	0.00%	\$ 1,145,033	34.28%
12/31/2007	\$0	\$ 445,453	\$ 445,453	0.00%	\$ 1,185,081	37.59%
12/31/2008	\$0	\$ 494,362	\$ 494,362	0.00%	\$ 1,318,053	37.51%
12/31/2009	\$0	\$ 668,899	\$ 668,899	0.00%	\$ 1,368,956	48.86%
12/31/2010	\$0	\$ 628,848	\$ 628,848	0.00%	\$ 1,397,191	45.01%

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS' SPECIAL ALLOWANCE
SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS**

Year Ended June 30	Annual Required Contribution	Percentage Contributed
2005	\$38,245	51.35%
2006	\$39,084	45.16%
2007	\$38,201	46.21%
2008	\$42,064	68.03%
2009	\$47,634	60.07%
2010	\$54,346	73.23%
2011	\$69,279	60.87%

Notes to the required schedules:

The information presented in the required supplementary schedules was determined as part actuarial valuation at the dates indicated.

Additional information as for the latest actuarial valuation follows:

Valuation date	12/31/10
Actuarial cost method	Projected unit credit
Amortization method	Level percent of pay closed
Remaining amortization period	20 years
Asset valuation method	Market value
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return *	5.00%
Projected salary increases *	4.25 - 7.85%
Cost of living adjustments	N/A

*Includes inflation at 3.00%

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS**

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) Projected Unit Credit (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a % of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
12/31/2009	0	4,442,927	4,442,927	0	3,863,219	115.0%
12/31/2010	0	4,442,927	4,442,927	0	3,863,219	115.0%

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Annual Required Contribution</u>	<u>Percentage Contributed</u>
2010	572,108	21.47%
2011	572,108	21.47%

Notes to Required Supplemental Schedules

The information presented in the required supplementary schedules was determined as a part of the actuarial valuations at the dates indicated. Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation follows:

Valuation date	12/31/2009
Actuarial cost method	Projected unit credit
Amortization method	Level Percentage of Pay, open
Remaining amortization period	30 years
Asset valuation method	Market Value of Assets
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	4.00%
Medical cost trend rate	10.50% - 5.00%
Year of ultimate trend rate	2017
Includes inflation at	3.75%

**COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL FUND FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES**

MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

General Fund: This fund is used to account for resources traditionally associated with government that are not required legally or by sound financial management to be accounted for in other funds.

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011
WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010**

	2011		VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)	2010
	BUDGET	ACTUAL		ACTUAL
REVENUES				
Ad valorem taxes				
Taxes	\$ 3,200,155	\$ 3,070,530	\$ (129,625)	\$ 2,734,246
Interest	22,000	24,177	2,177	20,657
Total	3,222,155	3,094,707	(127,448)	2,754,903
Other taxes and licenses:				
Local option sales taxes	1,367,000	1,335,939	(31,061)	1,385,292
Local ABC revenues	63,000	49,185	(13,815)	59,330
Privilege licenses	120,350	67,512	(52,838)	79,803
Total	1,550,350	1,452,636	(97,714)	1,524,425
Unrestricted intergovernmental				
Utility franchise tax	555,400	575,978	20,578	631,618
Beer and wine tax	42,000	41,795	(205)	13,444
Sales tax refund	32,000	33,275	1,275	29,510
Total	629,400	651,048	21,648	674,572
Restricted intergovernmental				
"State Street Aid" grant	236,196	244,353	8,157	242,502
JAG grant	18,900	5,403	(13,497)	80,000
Eat Smart Move More Grant	-	-	-	1,500
Recovery Act Grant	9,400	-	(9,400)	-
FEMA/Fire Fighter Grant	47,500	47,500	-	-
Police Cadet Program	-	1,139	-	-
Oxford Athletic Park State Grants	-	-	-	91,506
Oxford Athletic Park Private Grants	-	-	-	8,595
Oxford Athletic Park Donations	-	7,500	7,500	5,000
Solid Waste Disposal Tax	-	1,680	1,680	1,536
School Resource Officer funding	26,762	6,691	(20,071)	26,762
Highway Safety Grant	5,500	12,156	6,656	-
Traffic Safety Unit Grant	-	-	-	31,278
Walmart contribution	2,500	-	(2,500)	2,500
Total	346,758	326,422	(20,336)	491,179
Permits and fees				
Cable T.V. Franchise	12,200	13,975	1,775	12,221
Special use permits	27,400	27,378	(22)	30,191
Auto tags	97,050	115,108	18,058	100,607
Total	\$ 136,650	\$ 156,461	\$ 19,811	\$ 143,019

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011
WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010**

	2011		VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)	2010
	BUDGET	ACTUAL		ACTUAL
Sales and Services				
Recreation	\$ 58,486	\$ 76,575	\$ 18,089	\$ 63,167
Refuge collections	1,115,180	1,120,853	5,673	1,080,352
Mowing charges	5,000	2,123	(2,877)	1,353
Cemetery interment	9,600	11,010	1,410	9,600
Fire protection	89,850	56,663	(33,187)	65,122
Special fire protection	310,000	304,532	(5,468)	304,797
Sidewalks	1,500	350	(1,150)	1,766
Police undercover fund	28,600	16,445	(12,155)	15,589
Recreation Granville Co.	62,000	67,613	5,613	67,613
Soft Body Armor	1,750	500	(1,250)	-
Rental income	128,853	125,622	(3,231)	137,542
Police Fees - Housing Authority	39,000	44,183	5,183	15,408
Total	1,849,819	1,826,469	(23,350)	1,762,309
Investment earnings				
General Fund	10,300	6,894	(3,406)	6,663
Powell Bill	1,000	194	(806)	542
Total	11,300	7,088	(4,212)	7,204
Miscellaneous				
Court fees and charges	8,700	5,770	(2,930)	7,101
DOEDC contribution	11,854	-	(11,854)	8,000
Miscellaneous	15,650	14,666	(984)	43,257
Sales of surplus property	50,000	78,975	28,975	5,725
Total	86,204	99,411	13,207	64,083
Total revenues	\$ 7,832,636	\$ 7,614,242	\$ (218,394)	\$ 7,421,695

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011
WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010**

	2011		VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)	2010
	BUDGET	ACTUAL		ACTUAL
EXPENDITURES				
General Government				
Governing Body				
Salaries and employee				
benefits	\$ 64,622	\$ 61,446	\$ 3,176	\$ 62,069
Membership dues	16,577	14,757	1,820	14,634
Other operating				
expenditures	298,626	303,265	(4,639)	286,294
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	-
Reimbursements -				
Enterprise Fund	(310,000)	(310,008)	8	(310,008)
Total	<u>69,825</u>	<u>69,460</u>	<u>365</u>	<u>52,989</u>
Administration				
Salaries and employee				
benefits	362,714	352,760	9,954	347,681
Other operating				
expenditures	69,915	68,308	1,607	51,959
Total	<u>432,629</u>	<u>421,068</u>	<u>11,561</u>	<u>399,640</u>
Finance				
Salaries and employee				
benefits	238,961	237,120	1,841	229,508
Capital outlay	17,000	16,411	590	-
Other operating				
expenditures	91,222	79,502	11,720	85,952
Total	<u>347,183</u>	<u>333,033</u>	<u>14,150</u>	<u>315,460</u>
Planning and Zoning				
Salaries and employee				
benefits	97,650	83,832	13,818	71,050
Other operating				
expenditures	30,625	21,173	9,452	18,980
Total	<u>\$ 128,275</u>	<u>\$ 105,005</u>	<u>\$ 23,270</u>	<u>\$ 90,030</u>

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011
WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010**

	2011		VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)	2010
	BUDGET	ACTUAL		ACTUAL
Legal fees				
Contracted services	\$ 28,000	\$ 25,363	\$ 2,637	\$ 25,100
Other operating expenditures	5,000	4,752	248	5,394
Total	<u>33,000</u>	<u>30,115</u>	<u>2,884</u>	<u>30,494</u>
Public Buildings				
Salaries and employee benefits	95,886	95,602	\$ 284	91,592
Capital Outlay	20,000	-	20,000	-
Other operating expenditures	62,725	57,803	4,922	56,040
Total	<u>178,611</u>	<u>153,405</u>	<u>25,206</u>	<u>147,632</u>
Public Works Administration				
Salaries and employee benefits	42,625	43,446	(821)	41,487
Other operating expenditures	23,500	15,366	8,134	16,260
Total	<u>66,125</u>	<u>58,812</u>	<u>7,313</u>	<u>57,747</u>
Donation To Granville County Economic Development Commission	-	-	-	61,704
Total General Government	<u>\$ 1,255,648</u>	<u>\$ 1,170,898</u>	<u>\$ 84,750</u>	<u>\$ 1,155,696</u>

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011
WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010**

	2011		VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)	2010
	BUDGET	ACTUAL		ACTUAL
Public Safety				
Police				
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 2,304,335	\$ 2,325,568	\$ (21,233)	\$ 2,227,832
Vehicle maintenance	42,000	41,365	635	35,721
Other operating expenditures	310,204	278,267	31,937	272,741
Capital outlay	250,765	184,873	65,892	23,197
Total	2,907,304	2,830,073	77,231	2,559,490
Fire				
Salaries and employee benefits	612,023	640,598	(28,575)	480,712
Vehicle maintenance	18,000	9,713	8,287	14,596
Capital outlay	70,600	76,506	(5,906)	546,776
Other operating expenditures	117,067	105,074	11,993	87,145
Total	817,690	831,891	(14,201)	1,129,229
Total public safety	3,724,994	3,661,964	63,030	3,688,719
Transportation:				
Streets and highways:				
Salaries and employee benefits	437,345	440,636	(3,291)	403,087
Vehicle maintenance	13,200	14,350	(1,150)	19,417
Asphalt and gravel	16,200	7,768	8,432	6,558
Street lights	110,000	102,922	7,078	107,179
Other operating expenditures	440,828	418,831	21,997	341,267
Capital outlay	56,667	49,743	6,924	-
Sidewalks	32,378	30,499	1,879	6,027
Total	1,106,618	1,064,749	41,869	883,535
Airport				
Donation to VGHO Airport	26,022	26,022	-	26,022
Total	\$ 26,022	\$ 26,022	\$ -	\$ 26,022

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011
WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010**

	2011		VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)	2010
	BUDGET	ACTUAL		ACTUAL
City Garage				
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other operating expenditures	10,800	6,679	4,121	11,633
Total	<u>10,800</u>	<u>6,679</u>	<u>4,121</u>	<u>11,633</u>
Engineering				
Salaries and employee benefits	158,564	157,984	580	152,091
Capital outlay	15,000	12,998	2,002	-
Other operating expenditures	35,500	7,076	28,424	7,741
Total	<u>209,064</u>	<u>178,058</u>	<u>31,006</u>	<u>159,832</u>
Elderly Transportation				
Donation to elderly transportation	4,000	4,000	-	4,000
Total	<u>4,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,000</u>
Total transportation & utilities	<u>1,356,504</u>	<u>1,279,508</u>	<u>76,996</u>	<u>1,085,022</u>
Environmental Protection				
Sanitation				
Contracted services	964,261	963,700	561	933,032
Other operating expenditures	64,100	64,638	(538)	55,250
Total	<u>1,028,361</u>	<u>1,028,338</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>988,282</u>
Cemetery				
Salaries and employee benefits	-	-	-	6,634
Other operating expenditures	40,500	33,365	7,135	34,746
Total	<u>40,500</u>	<u>33,365</u>	<u>7,135</u>	<u>41,381</u>
Total environmental protection	<u>\$ 1,068,861</u>	<u>\$ 1,061,703</u>	<u>\$ 7,158</u>	<u>\$ 1,029,663</u>

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011
WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010**

	2011		VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)	2010
	BUDGET	ACTUAL		ACTUAL
Culture and recreation:				
Parks and recreation:				
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 448,524	\$ 462,387	\$ (13,863)	\$ 428,290
Other operating expenditures	166,070	124,160	41,910	116,017
Capital outlay	22,000	21,298	702	188,317
Total	<u>636,594</u>	<u>607,845</u>	<u>28,749</u>	<u>732,625</u>
Swimming Pool				
Salaries and employee benefits	23,578	20,935	2,643	16,728
Other operating expenditures	16,300	12,303	3,997	12,436
Total	<u>39,878</u>	<u>33,238</u>	<u>6,640</u>	<u>29,164</u>
Lake Devin Facilities				
Salaries and employee benefits	5,176	-	5,176	-
Other operating expenditures	6,000	3,387	2,613	12,802
Utilities	4,500	1,105	3,395	1,325
Total	<u>15,676</u>	<u>4,492</u>	<u>11,184</u>	<u>14,127</u>
Parks				
Salaries and employee benefits	33,048	30,309	2,739	32,766
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-
Other operating expenditures	46,750	47,584	(834)	39,307
Total	<u>79,798</u>	<u>77,894</u>	<u>1,904</u>	<u>72,073</u>
Cultural				
Contribution-Granville County Museum	14,000	14,000	-	14,000
Total	<u>14,000</u>	<u>14,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,000</u>
Total culture and recreation	<u>\$ 785,946</u>	<u>\$ 737,469</u>	<u>\$ 48,477</u>	<u>\$ 861,989</u>

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011
WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010**

	2011		VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)	2010
	BUDGET	ACTUAL		ACTUAL
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	\$ 200,689	\$ 200,689	\$ -	\$ 210,206
Interest and other charges	141,006	36,984	104,022	34,580
Total debt service	<u>341,695</u>	<u>237,673</u>	<u>104,022</u>	<u>244,786</u>
Total expenditures	<u>8,533,648</u>	<u>8,149,215</u>	<u>384,432</u>	<u>8,065,875</u>
Revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(701,012)</u>	<u>(534,973)</u>	<u>166,039</u>	<u>(644,180)</u>
Other Financing Sources (uses)				
Transfers from other funds				
Water	-	-	-	-
Capital Projects	(31,581)	-	31,581	-
Proceeds of Capital lease	<u>502,288</u>	<u>330,357</u>	<u>(171,931)</u>	<u>547,272</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>470,707</u>	<u>330,357</u>	<u>(140,350)</u>	<u>547,272</u>
APPROPRIATED FUND BALANCE	230,305	-	(230,305)	-
EXCESS OF REVENUES AND OTHER SOURCES OVER EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(204,616)</u>	<u>\$ (204,616)</u>	<u>\$ (96,908)</u>
FUND BALANCES:				
Beginning of year - July 1, as restated		<u>2,094,560</u>		
End of year - June 30		<u>\$ 1,889,944</u>		

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
GENERAL CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP)
FROM INCEPTION AND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011**

	<u>PROJECT AUTHORIZATION</u>	<u>PRIOR YEARS</u>	<u>ACTUAL CURRENT YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL TO DATE</u>	<u>VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)</u>
Revenues					
DOT Sidewalk	\$ 126,324	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (126,324)
Expenditures					
DOT Sidewalk	<u>157,905</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>155,905</u>
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(31,581)	-	(2,000)	(2,000)	29,581
Other Financing Sources (uses)					
Transfer from General Fund	<u>31,581</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(31,581)</u>
Revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (2,000)</u>	<u>\$ (2,000)</u>	<u>\$ (2,000)</u>

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Enterprise Funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises – where the intent of the government’s council is that the cost of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; where the government’s council has decided that the periodic determination of net income is appropriate for accountability purposes

Water and Sewer Fund: This fund is used to account for the operations of the City’s water and sewer operations.

Stormwater Management Fund: This fund is used to account for the operations of the City’s stormwater management operations.

Water and Sewer Capital Projects Fund: This fund is used to account for capital projects of the City related to the water and sewer funds.

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
WATER AND SEWER FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011
WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010**

	2011		VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)	2010
	BUDGET	ACTUAL		ACTUAL
REVENUES				
Water Sales	\$ 1,520,000	\$ 1,509,043	\$ (10,957)	\$ 1,435,823
Sewer charges	2,112,561	2,259,393	146,832	2,009,353
Hydrants and sprinklers	48,000	48,476	476	48,677
Water and sewer taps	36,000	11,728	(24,272)	33,223
Assessments	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>3,716,561</u>	<u>3,828,640</u>	<u>112,079</u>	<u>3,527,076</u>
Other operating revenues	<u>167,600</u>	<u>185,340</u>	<u>17,740</u>	<u>202,556</u>
Total operating revenues	<u>3,884,161</u>	<u>4,013,980</u>	<u>129,819</u>	<u>3,729,632</u>
Nonoperating revenues				
Interest on investments	17,000	5,837	(11,163)	12,471
Interest on assessments	100	453	353	19
Miscellaneous revenues	-	-	-	-
Rent income	-	-	-	-
Total nonoperating revenues	<u>17,100</u>	<u>6,290</u>	<u>(10,810)</u>	<u>12,490</u>
Total revenues	<u>3,901,261</u>	<u>4,020,270</u>	<u>119,009</u>	<u>3,742,122</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Water and sewer administration:				
Salaries and employee benefits	130,975	142,065	(11,090)	136,791
Insurance	18,965	17,342	1,623	16,377
Rent	18,000	18,000	-	18,000
Other operating expenditures	452,250	448,958	3,292	454,996
Total water and sewer administration	<u>620,190</u>	<u>626,365</u>	<u>(6,175)</u>	<u>626,164</u>
Meter Service				
Salaries and employee benefits	78,846	58,621	20,225	82,349
Other operating expenditures	34,700	31,339	3,361	23,055
Total	<u>\$ 113,546</u>	<u>\$ 89,960</u>	<u>\$ 23,586</u>	<u>\$ 105,404</u>

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
WATER AND SEWER FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011
WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010**

	2011		VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)	2010
	BUDGET	ACTUAL		ACTUAL
Water Supply, Pumping and				
Water Purchases	\$ 825,000	\$ 796,726	\$ 28,274	\$ 747,995
Contracted services	10,800	9,589	1,211	17,833
Other operating expenditures	29,650	22,690	6,960	37,396
Total	865,450	829,005	36,445	803,224
Water and Sewer Line				
Salaries and employee benefits	375,820	430,002	(54,182)	375,227
Supplies	72,000	67,390	4,610	71,649
Utilities	7,300	6,611	689	6,496
Contracted services	24,000	7,500	16,500	22,081
Other operating expenditures	309,275	157,994	151,281	96,192
Chemicals	2,000	198	1,802	364
Total	790,395	669,695	120,700	572,009
Coon Creek Lift Station				
Contracted services	2,000	635	1,365	350
Chemicals	3,000	-	3,000	165
Repairs and maintenance	10,000	12,852	(2,852)	3,622
Utilities	27,600	21,256	6,344	23,498
Total	42,600	34,743	7,857	27,635
Certainteed Lift Station				
Chemicals	2,000	-	2,000	165
Contracted services	1,500	-	1,500	-
Repairs and maintenance	600	1,830	(1,230)	4,782
Utilites	2,950	2,279	671	2,107
Total	7,050	4,109	2,941	7,054
Rolling Wood Lift Station				
Chemicals	800	478	322	232
Contracted services	1,000	-	1,000	1,022
Repairs and maintenance	500	1,838	(1,338)	5,745
Utilites	2,100	1,716	384	1,797
Total	\$ 4,400	\$ 4,032	\$ 368	\$ 8,796

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
WATER AND SEWER FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011
WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010**

	2011		VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)	2010
	BUDGET	ACTUAL		ACTUAL
Stovall Water Line				
Chemicals	\$ 800	\$ 428	\$ 372	\$ -
Repairs and maintenance	4,000	1,991	2,009	8,704
Utitlites	3,620	5,266	(1,646)	3,694
Total	<u>8,420</u>	<u>7,685</u>	<u>735</u>	<u>12,398</u>
Kingsbury Street Lift Station				
Contracted services	1,000	213	787	-
Chemicals	800	-	800	-
Repairs and maintenance	3,000	3,857	(857)	367
Utitlites	1,700	1,822	(122)	1,453
Total	<u>6,500</u>	<u>5,892</u>	<u>608</u>	<u>1,820</u>
Knott's Grove Lift Station				
Contracted services	1,000	-	1,000	-
Chemicals	800	-	800	-
Equipment maintenance	1,100	1,717	(617)	859
Utilities	3,400	2,685	715	2,423
Total	<u>6,300</u>	<u>4,402</u>	<u>1,898</u>	<u>3,282</u>
Willow Apts Lift Station				
Contracted services	1,000	-	1,000	577
Chemicals	800	\$ -	800	232
Utilities	700	1,104	(404)	646
Repairs and Maintenance	3,200	3,102	98	3,092
Total	<u>5,700</u>	<u>4,206</u>	<u>1,494</u>	<u>4,547</u>
I-85 Lift Station				
Chemicals	5,000	1,797	3,203	3,556
Utilities	6,450	6,406	44	5,594
Contracted services	4,500	13,296	(8,796)	2,586
Equipment maintenance	23,100	8,889	14,211	1,827
Total	<u>\$ 39,050</u>	<u>\$ 30,388</u>	<u>\$ 8,662</u>	<u>\$ 13,563</u>

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
WATER AND SEWER FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011
WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010**

	2011		VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)	2010
	BUDGET	ACTUAL		ACTUAL
Clover Lane Lift Station				
Contracted services	\$ 1,000	\$ 75	\$ 925	\$ 75
Chemicals	800	-	800	-
Utilities	1,700	2,008	(308)	1,644
Equipment maintenance	3,000	3,022	(22)	442
Total	6,500	5,105	1,395	2,161
Industrial Waste Treatment				
Salaries and employee benefits	281,922	303,927	(22,005)	293,722
Contracted services	8,000	51,016	(43,016)	45,168
Utilities	166,700	155,147	11,553	183,120
Land application sludge	160,000	59,277	100,723	124,766
Repairs and maintenance	97,800	81,803	15,997	79,306
Other operating expenditures	56,000	40,965	15,035	41,938
Total	770,422	692,135	78,287	768,020
Debt service:				
Interest and other charges	201,598	201,598	-	248,210
Principal retirement	603,103	595,237	7,866	736,377
Total debt service	804,701	796,835	7,866	972,273
Capital Outlay				
Miscellaneous water	15,000	130,132	(115,132)	56,231
Total expenditures	\$ 4,106,224	\$ 3,934,689	\$ 171,535	\$ 3,984,581

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
WATER AND SEWER FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011
WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010**

	2011		VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)	2010
	BUDGET	ACTUAL		ACTUAL
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfer to other fund:				
General fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Water Capital Projects	(590,000)	(500,004)	89,996	(275,004)
Proceeds of sale of equipme	-	648	648	-
Proceeds of Capital Lease	-	28,333	28,333	-
Fund Balance Appropriated	794,963	-	(794,963)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	204,963	(471,023)	(675,986)	(275,004)
Revenues and other sources				
over expenditures and other uses	<u>\$ -</u>	(385,442)	<u>\$ (385,442)</u>	<u>\$ (517,463)</u>
Reconciliation from budgetary basis (modified accrual)				
to full accrual basis:				
Principal retirement		595,237		
Proceeds of capital lease		(28,333)		
Capital outlay		1,022,915		
Book value of assets disposed of		(7,452)		
Water & Sewer capital projects fund				
revenues over (under) expenditures		(802,074)		
Transfer in from Stormwater management				
to water and sewer capital projects		-		
Transfer in from Water Fund				
to water and sewer capital projects		500,004		
Depreciation		(781,034)		
Net Income - Exhibit 7		<u>\$ 113,821</u>		

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011
WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,2010**

	2011		VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)	2010
	BUDGET	ACTUAL		ACTUAL
REVENUES	\$ 144,000	\$ 151,122	\$ 7,122	\$ 152,136
EXPENDITURES				
General Operations	70,000	56,744	13,256	157,372
Depreciation	-	281	(281)	281
Total Expenditures	70,000	57,025	12,975	157,653
Revenues over (under) expenditures	74,000	94,097	(20,097)	(5,517)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfer to Water/Sewer Capital Projects	-	-	-	(75,851)
Fund Balance Appropriated	(74,000)	-	(74,000)	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(74,000)	-	(74,000)	(75,851)
EXCESS OF REVENUES, OTHER SOURCES AND FUND BALANCE OVER EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES	\$ -	94,097	\$ (94,097)	\$ (81,368)
FUND BALANCES:				
Beginning of year - July 1		(8,304)		
End of year - June 30		\$ 85,793		

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
 WATER AND SEWER CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
 SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES -
 BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP)
 FROM INCEPTION AND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011**

	PROJECT AUTHORIZATION	ACTUAL		TOTAL TO DATE	VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
		PRIOR YEARS	CURRENT YEAR		
Revenues - Water Project:					
Restricted Intergovernmental:					
Community Development					
Block Grant	1,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,000,000)
Rural Center Project Grant#1	200,000	5,000	90,709	95,709	(104,291)
Rural Center Project Grant #2	300,000	-	-	-	(300,000)
CWMTF	210,000	-	-	-	(210,000)
Total Revenues - Water Project	1,710,000	5,000	90,709	95,709	(1,104,291)
Expenditures - Water Project:					
Rural Center Grant #1	838,337	75,350	806,618	881,968	(43,631)
Rural Center Grant #2	161,663	-	64,208	64,208	97,455
Stormwater Management Trust Fund	300,000	-	-	-	300,000
Cherry/Goshen stormwater	-	18,368	1,454	19,822	(19,822)
Raleigh Street CDBG	1,000,000	-	20,503	20,503	979,497
Total expenditures - water project	2,300,000	93,718	892,783	986,501	1,313,499
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(590,000)	(88,718)	(802,074)	(890,792)	(300,792)
Other Financing Sources (uses)					
Transfer from Stormwater Management	-	195,851	-	195,851	195,851
Transfer from Water Fund	590,000	7,244,662	500,004	7,744,666	7,154,666
Total Other Financing Sources(uses)	590,000	7,440,513	500,004	7,940,517	7,350,517
Revenues and other sources over(under) expenditure	\$ -	\$ 7,351,795	(302,070)	\$ 7,049,725	\$ 7,049,725

OTHER SCHEDULES

- Schedule of Ad Valorem Taxes Receivable
- Analysis of Current Year Tax Levy

EXHIBIT D-1

CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
 SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
 SCHEDULE OF AD VALOREM TAXES RECEIVABLE
 June 30, 2011

FISCAL YEAR	UNCOLLECTED BALANCE JUNE 30, 2010	ADDITIONS	COLLECTIONS AND CREDITS	UNCOLLECTED BALANCE JUNE 30, 2011
2010-2011	\$ -	\$ 3,082,993	\$ 2,973,335	\$ 109,658
2009-2010	127,494		103,145	24,349
2008-2009	27,324		9,936	17,388
2007-2008	16,828		2,845	13,983
2006-2007	13,672		1,866	11,806
2005-2006	11,084		1,144	9,940
2004-2005	10,387		1,009	9,378
2003-2004	9,753		604	9,149
2002-2003	9,105		373	8,732
2001-2002	12,683		450	12,233
2000-2001	10,330		10,330	-
	<u>\$ 248,660</u>	<u>\$ 3,082,993</u>	<u>\$ 3,105,037</u>	<u>\$ 226,616</u>

Reconciliation with revenues:

Ad valorem taxes - General Fund	\$ 3,087,930
Reconciling items:	
Interest collected	24,177
Penalties	0
Discounts allowed	(17,400)
Taxes written off	10,330
Subtotal	<u>17,107</u>
Total collections and credits	<u>\$ 3,105,037</u>

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
ANALYSIS OF CURRENT TAX LEVY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,2011**

	City-Wide		Total Levy		
	Property Valuation	Rate	Total Levy	Property Excluding Registered Motor Vehicles	Registered Motor Vehicles
Original Levy:					
Property taxed at current year's rate	\$ 459,300,762	0.60	\$ 2,755,805	\$ 2,755,805	\$ -
Registered motor vehicles taxed at current year's rate	<u>44,118,523</u>	0.60	<u>264,711</u>		<u>264,711</u>
Total	503,419,285		3,020,516	2,755,805	264,711
Discoveries:					
Current year taxes	12,255,248	0.60	73,532	73,532	-
Abatements	<u>(1,842,417)</u>		<u>(11,055)</u>	<u>(11,055)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Property Valuation	<u>\$ 513,832,116</u>				
Net levy			3,082,993	2,818,282	264,711
Uncollected at June 30, 2011			<u>(109,658)</u>	<u>(85,094)</u>	<u>(24,564)</u>
Current year taxes collected			<u>\$ 2,973,335</u>	<u>\$ 2,733,188</u>	<u>\$ 240,147</u>
Current levy collection percentage			<u>96.44%</u>	<u>96.98%</u>	<u>90.72%</u>

STATISTICAL SECTION

Financial Trends

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the government's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

Revenue Capacity

These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the government's most significant local revenue source, the property tax.

Debt Capacity

These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the government's current levels of outstanding debt and the government's ability to issue additional debt in the future.

Demographic and Economic Information

These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the government's financial activities take place.

Operating Information

These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the government's financial report relates to the services the government provides and the activities it performs.

City of Oxford
Net Assets by Component
Last Eight Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)
(unaudited)

TABLE 1

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Governmental activities								
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 3,578,469	\$ 3,619,282	\$ 3,531,039	\$ 4,065,916	\$ 5,345,176	\$ 5,647,688	\$ 5,635,059	\$ 5,378,495
Restricted	370,859	258,099	184,761	158,158	212,879	376,716	279,366	342,688
Unrestricted	1,988,900	2,013,061	1,969,447	2,145,057	1,570,304	1,665,187	1,298,241	389,905
Total governmental activities net assets	<u>\$ 5,938,228</u>	<u>\$ 5,890,442</u>	<u>\$ 5,685,247</u>	<u>\$ 6,369,131</u>	<u>\$ 7,128,359</u>	<u>\$ 7,689,591</u>	<u>\$ 7,212,666</u>	<u>\$ 6,111,088</u>
Business-type activities								
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 11,922,637	\$ 13,883,340	\$ 14,690,354	\$ 14,733,985	\$ 12,809,306	\$ 13,015,314	\$ 13,311,838	\$ 14,112,889
Restricted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted	3,955,943	2,848,637	2,790,437	2,888,740	3,344,041	3,331,500	2,987,707	2,371,394
Total business-type activities net assets	<u>\$ 15,878,580</u>	<u>\$ 16,731,977</u>	<u>\$ 17,480,791</u>	<u>\$ 17,622,725</u>	<u>\$ 16,153,347</u>	<u>\$ 16,346,814</u>	<u>\$ 16,299,545</u>	<u>\$ 16,484,283</u>
Primary government								
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 15,501,106	\$ 17,502,622	\$ 18,221,393	\$ 18,799,901	\$ 18,154,482	\$ 18,663,002	\$ 18,946,897	\$ 19,491,384
Restricted	370,859	258,099	184,761	158,158	212,879	376,716	279,366	342,688
Unrestricted	5,944,843	4,861,698	4,759,884	5,183,797	4,914,345	4,996,687	4,285,948	2,761,299
Total primary government net assets	<u>\$ 21,816,808</u>	<u>\$ 22,622,419</u>	<u>\$ 23,166,038</u>	<u>\$ 24,141,856</u>	<u>\$ 23,281,706</u>	<u>\$ 24,036,405</u>	<u>\$ 23,512,211</u>	<u>\$ 22,595,371</u>

Prior to June 30, 2004, information is not available

City of Oxford
Changes in Net Assets
Last Eight Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)
(unaudited)

TABLE 2

Expenses	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Governmental activities:								
General government	\$ 1,111,244	\$ 1,114,343	\$ 1,164,950	\$ 1,211,741	\$ 1,175,091	\$ 1,450,598	\$ 1,342,581	\$ 1,343,583
Public safety	2,650,410	2,660,006	2,818,544	2,954,018	3,103,699	3,078,002	3,545,023	3,920,808
Transportation	1,082,477	994,383	1,139,567	1,008,230	1,112,007	920,254	1,200,761	1,339,282
Environmental protection	877,803	907,990	939,200	1,002,311	1,018,353	1,039,311	1,028,876	1,061,703
Cultural and recreation	392,229	429,396	492,154	480,304	512,689	664,132	765,651	839,570
Interest on long-term debt	10,232	8,554	11,544	9,184	11,537	17,570	35,483	36,714
Total governmental activities expenses	6,124,395	6,114,672	6,565,959	6,665,788	6,933,376	7,169,867	7,918,375	8,541,660
Business-type activities								
Water and Sewer	3,149,415	3,216,857	3,320,939	3,660,609	3,810,495	3,838,837	3,977,471	3,997,158
Stormwater Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	157,653	57,025
Total business-type activities expenses	3,149,415	3,216,857	3,320,939	3,660,609	3,810,495	3,838,837	4,135,124	4,054,183
Total primary government expenses	\$ 9,273,810	\$ 9,331,529	\$ 9,886,898	\$ 10,326,397	\$ 10,743,871	\$ 11,008,704	\$ 12,053,499	\$ 12,595,843
Program Revenues								
Governmental activities:								
Charges for services:								
General Government	\$ 68,565	\$ 65,338	\$ 85,721	\$ 120,608	\$ 131,923	\$ 147,953	\$ 167,733	\$ 153,000
Public Safety	331,923	367,510	376,968	397,418	442,754	431,355	408,017	427,593
Transportation	6,345	5,165	4,688	4,656	3,644	-	1,353	-
Environmental protection	93,962	946,786	976,121	1,031,549	1,039,964	1,080,567	1,089,952	1,131,863
Culture and recreation	121,412	115,774	131,500	134,690	130,195	145,674	130,780	144,188
Operating grants and contributions	410,842	342,363	284,290	851,756	1,070,209	1,016,357	500,945	279,772
Capital grants and contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,623
Total governmental activities program revenues	1,878,689	1,842,936	1,859,288	2,540,677	2,818,689	2,821,906	2,298,780	2,186,039
Business-type activities								
Charges for services:								
Water and Sewer	3,405,852	3,673,539	3,984,557	3,857,238	4,110,334	3,916,152	3,729,632	4,013,980
Stormwater Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	152,136	151,122
Operating grants and contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water and Sewer	-	332,500	-	-	-	51,403	193,597	90,709
Stormwater Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total business-type activities program revenues	3,405,852	4,006,039	3,984,557	3,857,238	4,110,334	3,916,152	3,881,768	4,255,811
Total primary government program revenues	\$ 5,284,541	\$ 5,848,975	\$ 5,843,845	\$ 6,397,915	\$ 6,929,023	\$ 6,738,058	\$ 6,180,548	\$ 6,441,850
Net (expenses)/revenue								
Governmental activities	\$ (4,245,706)	\$ (4,271,736)	\$ (4,706,671)	\$ (4,125,111)	\$ (4,114,687)	\$ (4,347,961)	\$ (5,619,595)	\$ (6,355,621)
Business-type activities	256,437	789,182	663,618	196,629	299,839	77,315	(253,356)	201,628
Total primary government net expenses	\$ (3,989,269)	\$ (3,482,554)	\$ (4,043,053)	\$ (3,928,482)	\$ (3,814,848)	\$ (4,270,646)	\$ (5,872,951)	\$ (6,153,993)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Assets								
Governmental activities:								
Taxes								
Property taxes	\$ 2,219,433	\$ 2,239,676	\$ 2,332,991	\$ 2,442,147	\$ 2,520,817	\$ 2,538,432	\$ 2,773,479	\$ 3,069,853
Other taxes	119,579	135,080	135,402	142,361	147,870	154,176	182,086	191,767
Franchise taxes	284,097	266,598	286,492	340,692	453,942	574,040	631,618	575,978
Sales taxes	1,313,480	1,441,507	1,533,843	1,616,977	1,550,670	1,452,555	1,385,292	1,335,939
Unrestricted grants and contributions								
Investment earnings	29,091	48,991	92,610	129,551	119,991	51,945	8,385	7,353
Miscellaneous	144,013	158,361	120,138	137,267	41,000	138,045	161,810	222,724
Transfers	-	-	-	-	39,625	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	4,109,693	4,290,213	4,501,476	4,808,995	4,873,915	4,909,193	5,142,670	5,403,614
Business-type activities:								
Investment earnings	52,148	61,685	85,196	99,446	103,458	64,749	12,490	6,290
Miscellaneous	63,223	2,530	-	700	-	-	-	-
Gain (Loss) on sale of capital assets	-	-	-	(4,841)	(1,983,050)	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	(39,625)	-	-	-
Total business-type activities	115,371	64,215	85,196	95,305	(1,919,217)	64,749	12,490	6,290
Total primary government	\$ 4,225,064	\$ 4,354,428	\$ 4,586,672	\$ 4,904,300	\$ 2,954,698	\$ 4,973,942	\$ 5,155,160	\$ 5,409,904
Changes in Net Assets								
Governmental activities	\$ (136,013)	\$ 18,477	\$ (205,195)	\$ 683,884	\$ 759,228	\$ 561,232	\$ (476,925)	\$ (952,007)
Business-type activities	371,808	853,397	748,814	291,934	(1,619,378)	142,064	(240,866)	207,918
Total primary government	\$ 235,795	\$ 871,874	\$ 543,619	\$ 975,818	\$ (860,150)	\$ 703,296	\$ (717,791)	\$ (744,089)

City of Oxford
Governmental Activities Tax Revenues By Sources
Last Eight Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)
(unaudited)

Fiscal Year	Property Tax	Sales Tax	Franchise Tax	Motor Fuel Tax	Alcoholic Beverage Tax	Total
2004	2,219,433	1,313,480	284,097	-	44,890	3,861,900
2005	2,239,676	1,441,507	266,598	-	56,429	4,004,210
2006	2,332,991	1,533,843	286,492	-	57,797	4,211,123
2007	2,442,147	1,616,977	340,692	-	60,751	4,460,567
2008	2,520,817	1,550,670	453,942	-	62,387	4,587,816
2009	2,538,432	1,452,555	574,040	-	64,500	4,629,527
2010	2,773,479	1,385,292	631,618	-	59,330	4,849,719
2011	3,069,853	1,335,939	575,978	-	49,185	5,030,955

Prior to June 30, 2004, information is not available

City of Oxford
Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
Last Eight Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)
(unaudited)

TABLE 4

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
General fund								
Reserved	\$ 823,037	\$ 657,846	\$ 634,537	\$ 656,020	\$ 799,965	\$ 975,900	\$ 756,138	\$ -
Unreserved	1,762,366	1,861,936	1,741,544	1,937,313	1,357,855	1,365,140	1,487,993	-
non Spendable								11,545
Restricted								342,688
Committed								25,000
Assigned								32,501
Unassigned								1,476,210
Total general fund	<u>\$ 2,585,403</u>	<u>\$ 2,519,782</u>	<u>\$ 2,376,081</u>	<u>\$ 2,593,333</u>	<u>\$ 2,157,820</u>	<u>\$ 2,341,040</u>	<u>\$ 2,244,131</u>	<u>\$ 1,887,944</u>

Prior to June 30, 2004, information is not available

City of Oxford
Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
Last Eight Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)
(unaudited)

TABLE 5

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
Revenues								
Ad valorem Taxes	\$ 2,230,020	\$ 2,237,535	\$ 2,292,682	\$ 2,439,313	\$ 2,557,635	\$ 2,545,791	\$ 2,754,903	\$ 3,094,707
Other taxes and licenses	1,375,821	1,515,117	1,607,468	1,693,944	1,629,176	1,535,008	1,524,425	1,452,636
Unrestricted intergovernmental	341,335	328,068	348,269	406,087	523,306	645,763	674,571	651,048
Restricted intergovernmental	377,865	289,542	283,579	360,383	773,303	1,014,722	491,179	326,422
Permits and fees	131,779	139,685	139,775	132,204	79,549	109,256	143,019	156,461
Sales and services	1,476,894	1,530,443	1,552,232	1,668,157	1,734,458	1,786,228	1,762,309	1,826,469
Investment earnings	31,524	44,979	87,198	135,693	121,469	50,593	7,205	7,088
Miscellaneous	36,164	46,588	14,122	34,544	42,490	49,745	64,083	99,411
Total Revenues	<u>6,001,402</u>	<u>6,131,957</u>	<u>6,325,325</u>	<u>6,870,325</u>	<u>7,461,386</u>	<u>7,737,106</u>	<u>7,421,694</u>	<u>7,614,242</u>
Expenditures								
General government	999,720	1,007,329	1,050,184	1,093,364	1,198,365	1,337,301	1,155,696	1,154,487
Public safety	2,399,929	2,447,628	2,640,200	2,745,830	2,919,398	3,027,505	3,118,746	3,400,585
Transportation	1,041,169	945,808	1,084,343	929,309	894,654	841,614	1,085,022	1,218,767
Environmental protection	876,724	910,799	942,961	1,001,606	1,018,574	1,038,937	1,029,663	1,061,703
Cultural, recreation and parks	374,308	409,995	467,153	451,256	479,165	621,034	673,672	716,171
Capital outlay	136,476	414,520	214,598	539,571	1,301,147	1,131,511	758,290	361,829
Debt service								
Principal	154,530	166,702	141,726	113,075	151,982	149,738	210,206	200,689
Interest	10,346	8,025	12,141	9,242	11,718	17,230	34,580	36,984
Total expenditures	<u>5,993,202</u>	<u>6,310,806</u>	<u>6,553,306</u>	<u>6,883,253</u>	<u>7,975,003</u>	<u>8,164,870</u>	<u>8,065,875</u>	<u>8,151,215</u>
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	8,200	(178,849)	(227,981)	(12,928)	(513,617)	(427,764)	(644,181)	(536,973)
Other financing sources (uses)								
Transfers	-	-	-	-	39,625	-	-	-
Capital leases	113,125	179,491	84,280	230,180	38,479	610,984	547,272	330,357
Net change in fund balances	<u>\$ 121,325</u>	<u>\$ 642</u>	<u>\$ (143,701)</u>	<u>\$ 217,252</u>	<u>\$ (435,513)</u>	<u>\$ 183,220</u>	<u>\$ (96,909)</u>	<u>\$ (206,616)</u>
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	2.82%	2.96%	2.43%	1.93%	2.45%	2.37%	3.35%	3.05%

Prior to June 30, 2004, information is not available

City of Oxford
General Governmental Tax Revenues By Sources
Last Eight Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)
(unaudited)

Fiscal Year	Property Tax	Sales Tax	Franchise Tax	Motor Fuel Tax	Alcoholic Beverage Tax	Total
2004	2,230,020	1,313,480	284,097	-	44,890	3,872,487
2005	2,237,535	1,441,507	266,598	-	56,429	4,002,069
2006	2,292,682	1,533,843	286,492	-	57,797	4,170,814
2007	2,439,313	1,616,977	340,692	-	60,751	4,457,733
2008	2,557,635	1,550,670	453,942	-	62,387	4,624,634
2009	2,545,791	1,452,555	574,040	-	64,500	4,636,886
2010	2,754,903	1,385,292	631,618	-	59,330	4,831,143
2011	3,094,707	1,335,939	575,978	-	49,185	5,055,809

Prior to June 30, 2004, information is not available

City of Oxford
Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property
Last Eight Fiscal Years
(unaudited)

Fiscal Year Ended December 31	Real Property			Personal Property			Less: Tax Exempt Real Property	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Total Direct Tax Rate	Estimated Actual Taxable Value	Assessed Value as a Percentage of Actual Value
	Residential Property	Commercial Property	Net Property	Motor Vehicles	Other						
2004	not available	not available	332,548,967	76,022,877	-	(4,475,905)	404,095,939	0.55	475,406,987	85%	
2005	not available	not available	347,726,377	63,179,422	-	(5,100,531)	405,805,268	0.55	477,417,962	85%	
2006	not available	not available	382,361,832	44,748,107	-	(5,100,531)	422,009,408	0.55	496,481,656	85%	
2007	not available	not available	400,839,415	46,088,674	-	(5,114,695)	441,813,394	0.55	519,780,464	85%	
2008	not available	not available	414,913,357	46,559,420	-	(4,908,266)	456,564,511	0.55	537,134,719	85%	
2009	not available	not available	424,124,632	44,522,410	-	(5,079,224)	463,567,818	0.55	545,373,904	85%	
2010	not available	not available	429,045,074	41,391,405	-	(5,664,060)	464,772,419	0.60	546,791,081	85%	
2011	not available	not available	476,313,864	44,118,523	-	(6,600,271)	513,832,116	0.60	604,508,372	85%	

Prior to June 30, 2004, information is not available

City of Oxford
Property Tax Rates
Direct and Overlapping Governments
Last Eight Fiscal Years
(unaudited)

Fiscal Year	City of Oxford	Oxford Parking Authority	Downtown Oxford Economic Development Corporation	Total City	Granville County	Total County	Total District & Overlapping Rates
2004	0.55	0.10	0.20	0.65	0.635	0.635	1.485
2005	0.55	0.10	0.20	0.65	0.635	0.635	1.485
2006	0.55	0.10	0.20	0.65	0.700	0.700	1.550
2007	0.55	0.10	0.20	0.65	0.700	0.700	1.550
2008	0.55	0.10	0.20	0.65	0.755	0.755	1.605
2009	0.55	0.10	0.20	0.65	0.755	0.755	1.605
2010	0.60	0.10	0.20	0.70	0.825	0.825	1.725
2011	0.60	0.10	0.20	0.70	0.795	0.795	1.695

Prior to June 30, 2004, information is not available

City of Oxford
Principal Property Taxpayers
December 31, 2011
Current year and seven years ago
(unaudited)

Taxpayer	2011			2004		
	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value
Walmart Real Estate Business Trust	9,494,235	1	1.85%			
Focused Granville Corners LLC	6,928,686	2	1.35%			
BMA Oxford Apartments LLC	6,565,956	3	1.28%			
The Links at Thorndale LLC	5,513,493	4	1.08%			
Progress Energy Carolina	4,840,860	5	0.95%			
Carolina Telephone	4,729,419	6	0.92%	8,719,011	4	2.22%
Oxford Retail Investment LLC	3,918,099	7	0.77%			
301 Lewis Street LLC	3,373,810	8	0.66%	5,032,148	6	1.28%
Walmart Stores East LP	3,162,095	9	0.62%			
Santa Fe Natural Tobacco Co	3,072,218	10	0.60%	8,770,162	3	2.23%
B C Patel				4,419,133	8	1.12%
Parham Company LLC				2,724,255	10	0.69%
Newton Instrument				25,247,690	1	6.42%
Carolina Power & Light				19,233,787	2	4.89%
Excel Realty Trust Inc				8,168,095	5	2.08%
Watkins & Cheatham				4,981,047	7	1.27%
Branch Banking & Trust Co				3,198,302	9	0.81%
Totals	<u>\$ 42,104,636</u>		<u>10.08%</u>	<u>\$ 90,493,630</u>		<u>23.01%</u>

Prior to June 30, 2004, information not available

City of Oxford
Property Tax Levies and Collections
Last Eight Fiscal Years
(unaudited)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Total Tax Levy for Fiscal Year	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		Collections in Subsequent Years	Total Collections to Date	
		Amount	Percentage of Levy		Amount	Percentage of Levy
2004	2,215,799	2,104,306	95.00%	91,697	2,196,003	99.80%
2005	2,231,929	2,132,116	95.5%	64,316	2,196,432	98.4%
2006	2,321,052	2,191,367	94.4%	88,862	2,280,229	98.2%
2007	2,429,974	2,310,893	95.10%	89,611	2,400,504	98.79%
2008	2,511,105	2,405,387	95.79%	82,521	2,487,908	99.08%
2009	2,549,623	2,438,127	95.63%	84,172	2,522,299	98.93%
2010	2,781,029	2,653,535	95.42%	103,145	2,756,680	99.12%
2011	3,082,993	2,973,335	96.44%	-	2,973,335	96.44%

Prior to June 30, 2004, information not available

City of Oxford
Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type
Last Eight Fiscal Years
(unaudited)

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities			Business-type Activities			Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income	Per Capita
	General Obligation Bonds	Installment Purchases	Capital Leases	General Obligation Bonds	Installment Purchases	Capital Leases			
2004	-	-	320,546	-	-	1,891,614	2,212,160	unavailable	262
2005	-	-	333,336	-	1,470,079	1,679,126	3,482,541	unavailable	234
2006	-	-	275,889	-	7,195,390	1,459,652	8,930,931	unavailable	1,043
2007	-	-	392,994	-	9,277,781	1,258,636	10,929,411	unavailable	1,276
2008	-	-	279,491	-	8,811,601	1,058,879	10,149,971	unavailable	1,090
2009	-	475,000	265,737	-	8,322,068	812,035	9,874,840	unavailable	1,057
2010	-	425,000	652,803	-	7,832,534	553,136	9,463,473	unavailable	1,004
2011	-	375,000	832,471	-	7,343,000	475,766	9,026,237	unavailable	1,067

Prior to June 30, 2004, information not available

City of Oxford
Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt
Last eight Fiscal Years
(unaudited)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Governmental Unit</u>	<u>General Bonded Debt</u>	<u>City Population</u>	<u>County Population</u>	<u>Percentage of County Debt Applicable To City</u>	<u>City's Share of Overlapping Debt</u>
2004	Granville County	16,592,500	8,458	51,540	16.41%	2,722,921
2005	Granville County	41,785,000	8,590	52,442	16.38%	6,844,383
2006	Granville County	39,890,000	8,562	52,942	16.17%	6,451,176
2007	Granville County	48,896,607	8,863	53,356	16.61%	8,122,247
2008	Granville County	50,083,688	9,313	53,840	17.30%	8,663,250
2009	Granville County	47,260,716	9,342	55,667	16.78%	7,930,348
2010	Granville County	48,795,000	9,426	57,639	16.35%	7,979,696
2011	Granville County	46,110,000	8,461	58,750	14.40%	6,640,625

Prior to June 30, 2004, information not available

City of Oxford
Legal Debt Margin Information
Last eight Fiscal Years
(unaudited)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Debt limit	\$ 32,327,675	\$ 32,464,421	\$ 33,760,753	\$ 35,345,072	\$ 36,525,161	\$ 37,085,425	\$ 37,181,794	\$ 41,106,569
Total net debt applicable to limit	2,212,161	3,482,541	8,930,931	10,929,411	10,149,971	9,874,840	9,463,473	9,026,237
Legal debt margin	<u>\$ 34,539,836</u>	<u>\$ 28,981,880</u>	<u>\$ 24,829,822</u>	<u>\$ 24,415,661</u>	<u>\$ 26,375,190</u>	<u>\$ 27,210,585</u>	<u>\$ 27,718,321</u>	<u>\$ 32,080,332</u>
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	6.84%	10.73%	26.45%	30.92%	27.79%	26.63%	25.45%	21.96%
Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal Year 2007								
Assessed value								\$ 513,832,116
Add back: exempt real property								<u>6,600,271</u>
Total assessed value								\$ 520,432,387
Debt limit (8% of total assessed value)								41,634,591
Debt applicable to limit:								
General obligation bonds								-
Lease Financing Agreements-Governmental Activities								832,471
Lease Financing Agreements-Business-Type Activities								475,766
Installment purchases-Governmental Activities								375,000
Installment purchases-Business-Type Activities								7,343,000
Less: Amount set aside for repayment of general obligation debt								<u>9,026,237</u>
Total net debt applicable to limit								<u>9,026,237</u>
Legal debt margin								<u>\$ 32,608,354</u>

Prior to June 30, 2004, information not available

City of Oxford
Demographic and Economic Statistics
Last Eight Fiscal Years
(unaudited)

Fiscal Year	Population	Personal Income	Per Capita Personal Income	School Enrollment	Unemployment Rate
2004	8,458	21,787	3	8,487	7.20%
2005	8,590	21,787	3	8,493	6.4%
2006	8,562	21,433	3	8,599	5.1%
2007	8,563	23,490	3	8,629	5.3%
2008	9,313	23,490	3	8,717	6.5%
2009	9,342	25,763	3	8,698	10.9%
2010	9,246	22,148	2	8,520	10.3%
2011	8,461	27,831	3	8,496	10.50%

Data sources:

North Carolina Department of Revenue
North Carolina Employment Security System
Granville County Schools

City of Oxford
Principal Employers
Current year and five years ago
(unaudited)

Employer	2006			2011		
	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment
Granville County Schools	525	1	Unknown	526	1	Unknown
Granville Medical Center	443	2	Unknown	443	2	Unknown
Wal-Mart	144	4	Unknown	365	3	Unknown
County of Granville	362	3	Unknown	211	4	Unknown
Food Lion LLC	110	5	Unknown	124	5	Unknown
City of Oxford	109	6	Unknown	121	6	Unknown
Masonic Home for Children	75	9	Unknown	117	7	Unknown
Lowes Food	80	8	Unknown	79	8	Unknown
Best Care	106	7	Unknown	62	9	Unknown
Waste Industries	45	10	Unknown	37	10	Unknown
Total	1,999			2,085		

City of Oxford
Full-time Equivalent City Government Employees by Function
Last Eight Fiscal Years
(unaudited)

Function	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
General Government	23	23	23	22	22	22	21	22
Public Safety								
Police officers	38	38	38	38	39	39	39	37
Fire	9	12	10	10	10	9	9	10
Highways and Streets								
Engineering	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Maintenance	12	12	11	12	12	11	10	10
Environmental Protection	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	0
Culture and recreation	6	6	6	8	7	7	7	7
Water	13	13	12	12	11	12	13	13
Sewer	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Total	110	113	109	111	110	108	106	106

City of Oxford
Operating Indicators by Function
Last eight Fiscal Years
(unaudited)

Function	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Police								
Violent Crime	109	94	103	121	123	109	119	95
Property Crime	843	745	838	805	878	869	840	869
Arrests	1886	1719	1675	1345	1580	2095	1,481	1222
Calls	12831	11487	11896	12815	13112	14350	13,701	12048
Fire								
Number of calls answered	240	272	294	376	334	340	303	346
Inspections	88	106	115	155	162	160	104	124
Highways and streets								
Street resurfacing (miles)	0.7	0.78	0.70	0.99	0.64	1.68	1.09	0.4
Miles of city streets	35.14	35.14	37.19	37.19	37.7	38.15	38.15	38.31
Miles of state streets	12.92	12.92	12.92	12.92	12.92	12.92	12.92	12.92
Sanitation								
Refuse collected (tons/day)	10	10	10.64	10.5	19.2	17.94	19.21	20.6
Culture and recreation								
Number of sports participants	1014	1508	1436	1320	1689	2116	1,825	
Water								
New Connections	701	872	842	1013	911	839	998	664
Water main breaks	51	70	44	33	37	14	21	36
Average daily consumption (thousands of gallons)	1010	1002	1121	1024	1349	1168	1,168	1194
Wastewater								
Average daily consumption (thousands of gallons)	854	900	1002	916	1237	1160	1,080	1166
Education								
Public school enrollment	8487	8493	8599	8629	8718	8698	8,520	8496
Community Services								
Number of building permits issued	89	113	150	86	18	59	89	76

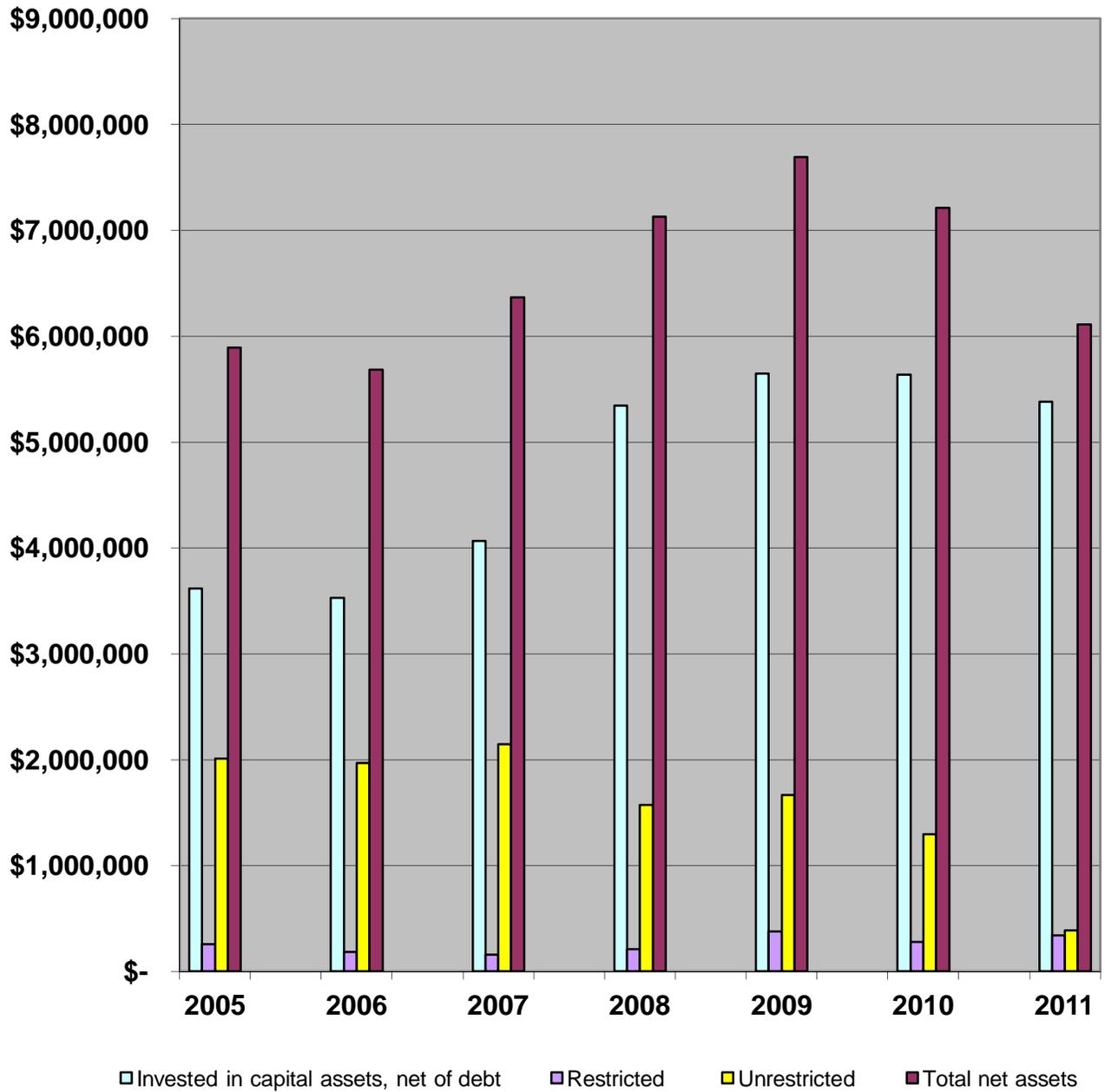
City of Oxford
Capital Assets Statistics by Function
Last eight Fiscal Years
(Unaudited)

Function	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Public Safety								
Police:								
Stations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fire stations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Highways and streets								
Streets (miles)	35.14	35.14	37.19	37.19	37.7	38.15	38.15	38.31
Culture and recreation								
Parks	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7
Swimming pools	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tennis courts	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Water								
Watermains (miles)	45	48	48	48	49	50	50	50
Fire hydrants	640	695	760	760	764	764	764	764
Maximum daily capacity (thousands of gallons)	2000	2,000	2,000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
Sewer								
Sanitary sewers (miles)	54.4	56.5	56.5	66	67	68	68	68
Maximum daily treatment capacity (thousands of gallons)	2170	2,170	2,170	3500	3500	3500	3500	3500

GRAPHS

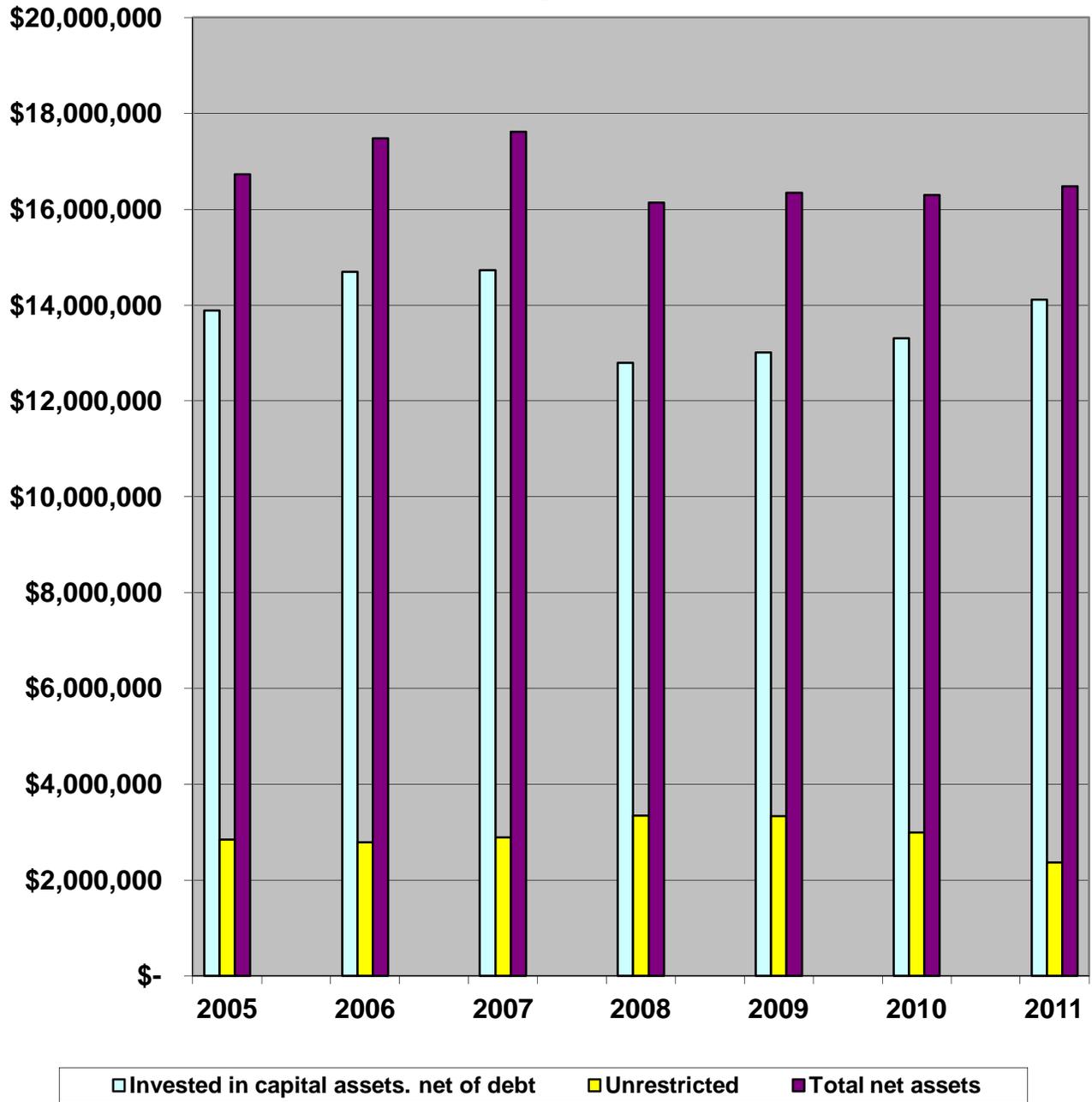
**City of Oxford, North Carolina
Net Assets by Component
Governmental Activities**

GRAPH A



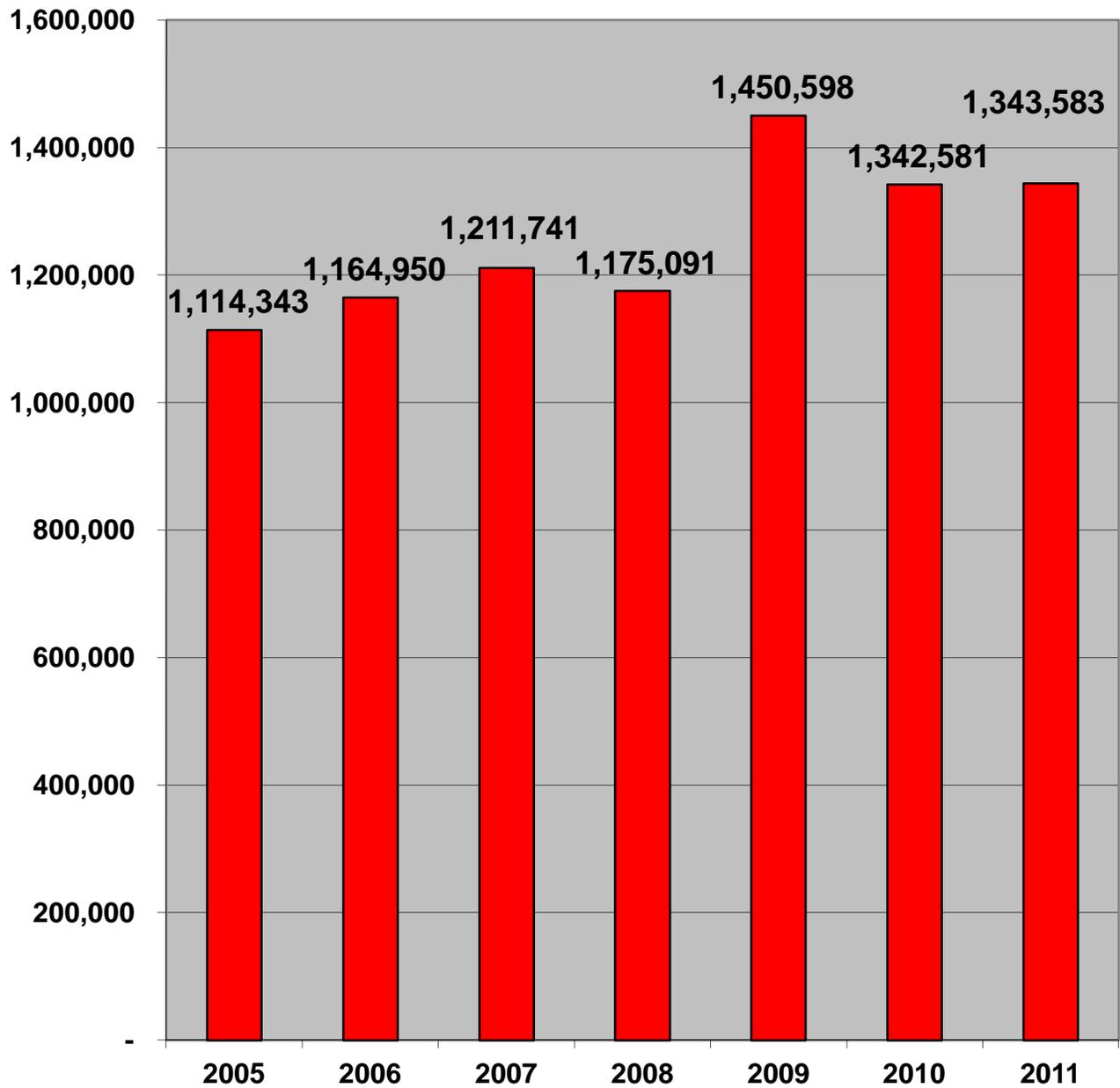
**City of Oxford, North Carolina
Net Assets by Component
Business-Type Activities**

GRAPH B



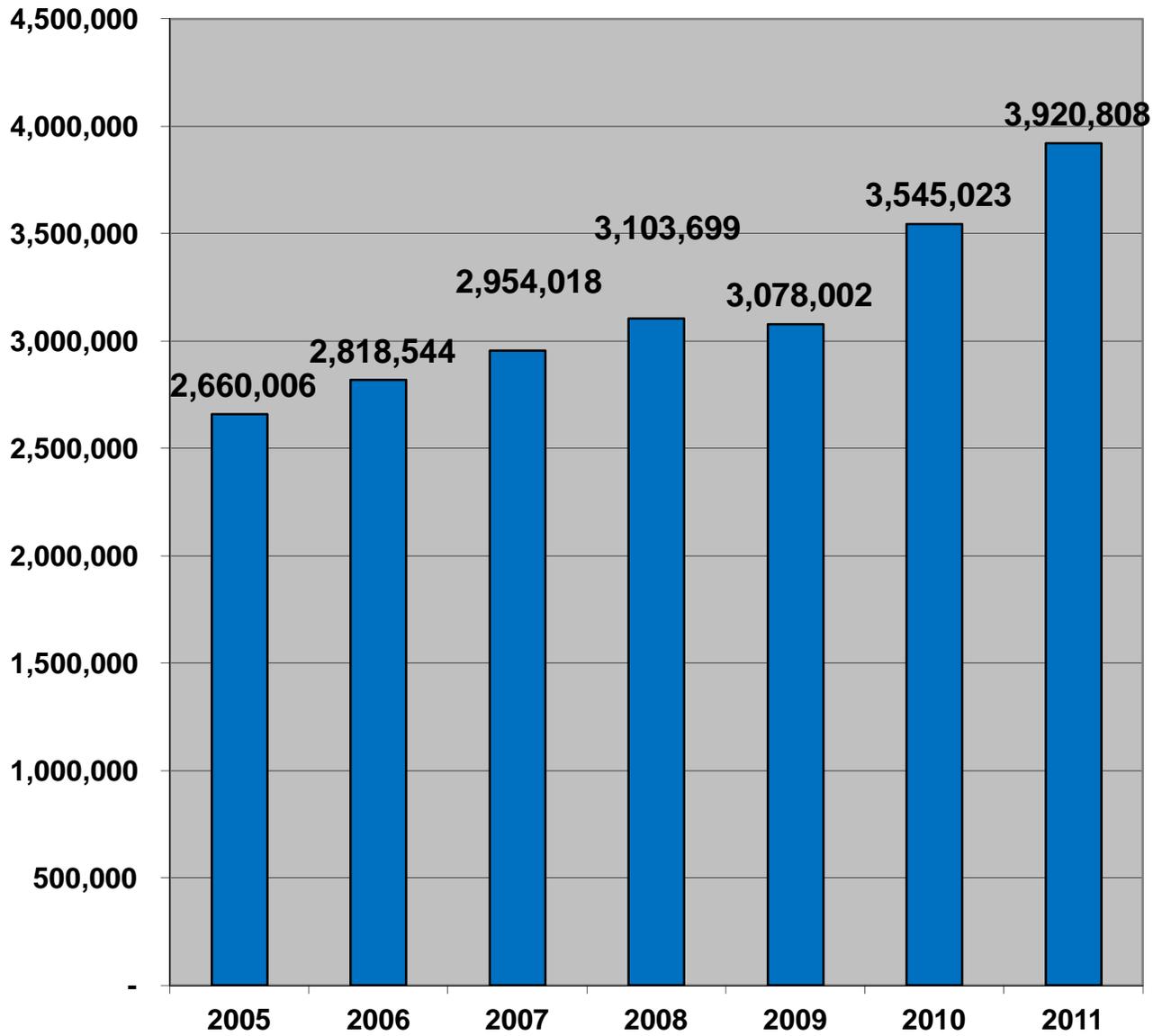
**City of Oxford, North Carolina
General Government Expenditures**

GRAPH C



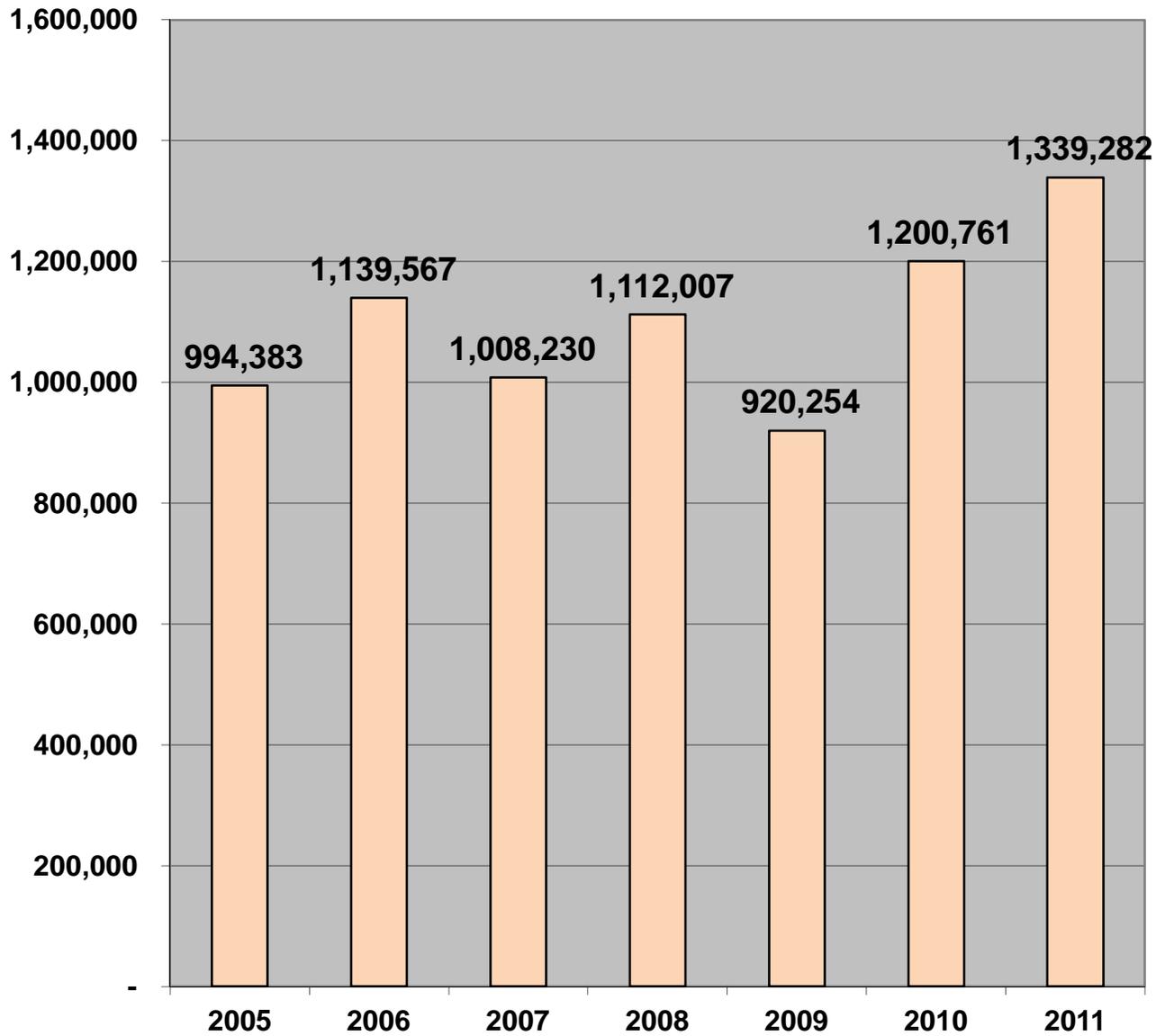
**City of Oxford, North Carolina
Public Safety Expenditures**

GRAPH D



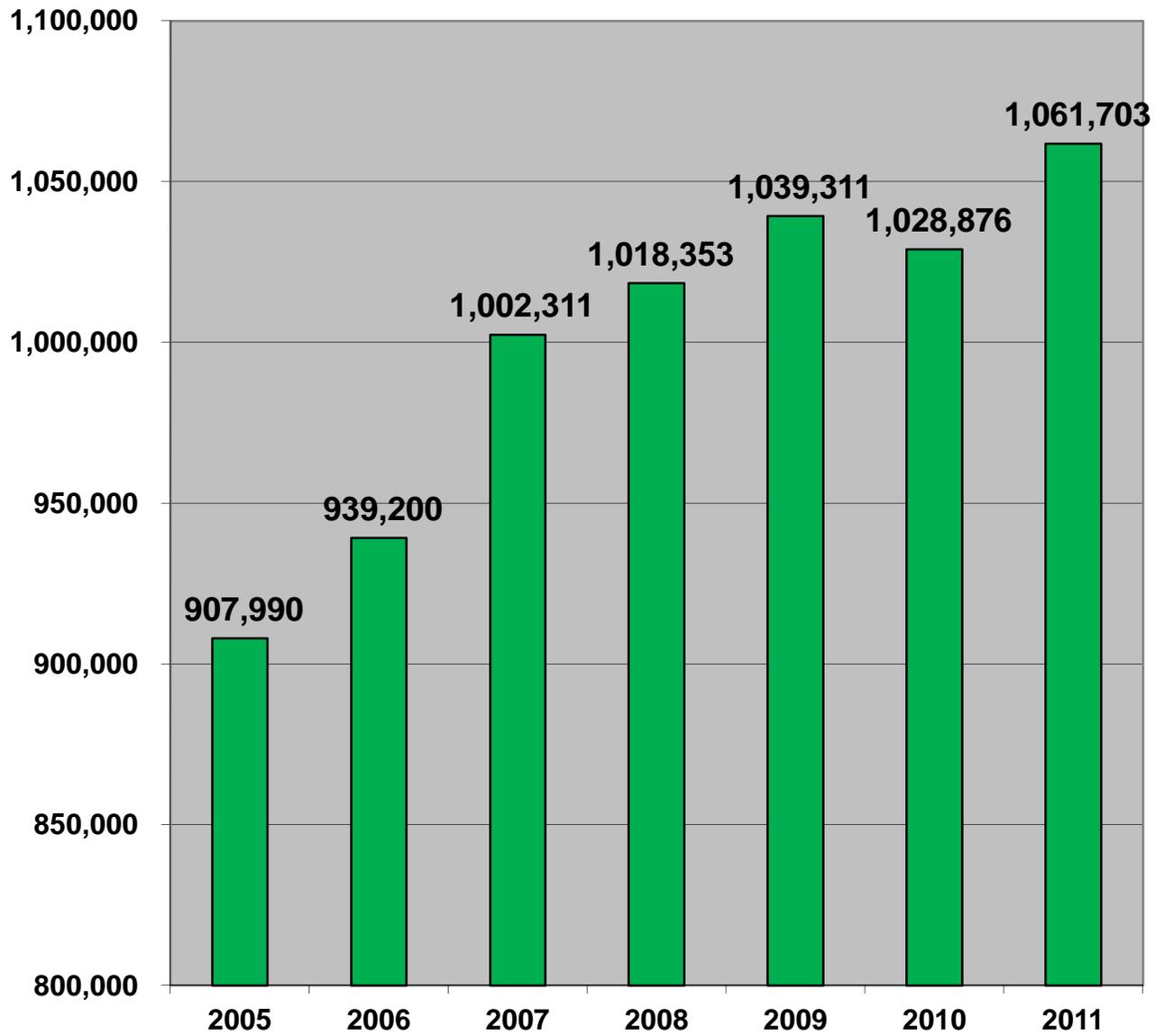
**City of Oxford, North Carolina
Transportation Expenditures**

GRAPH E



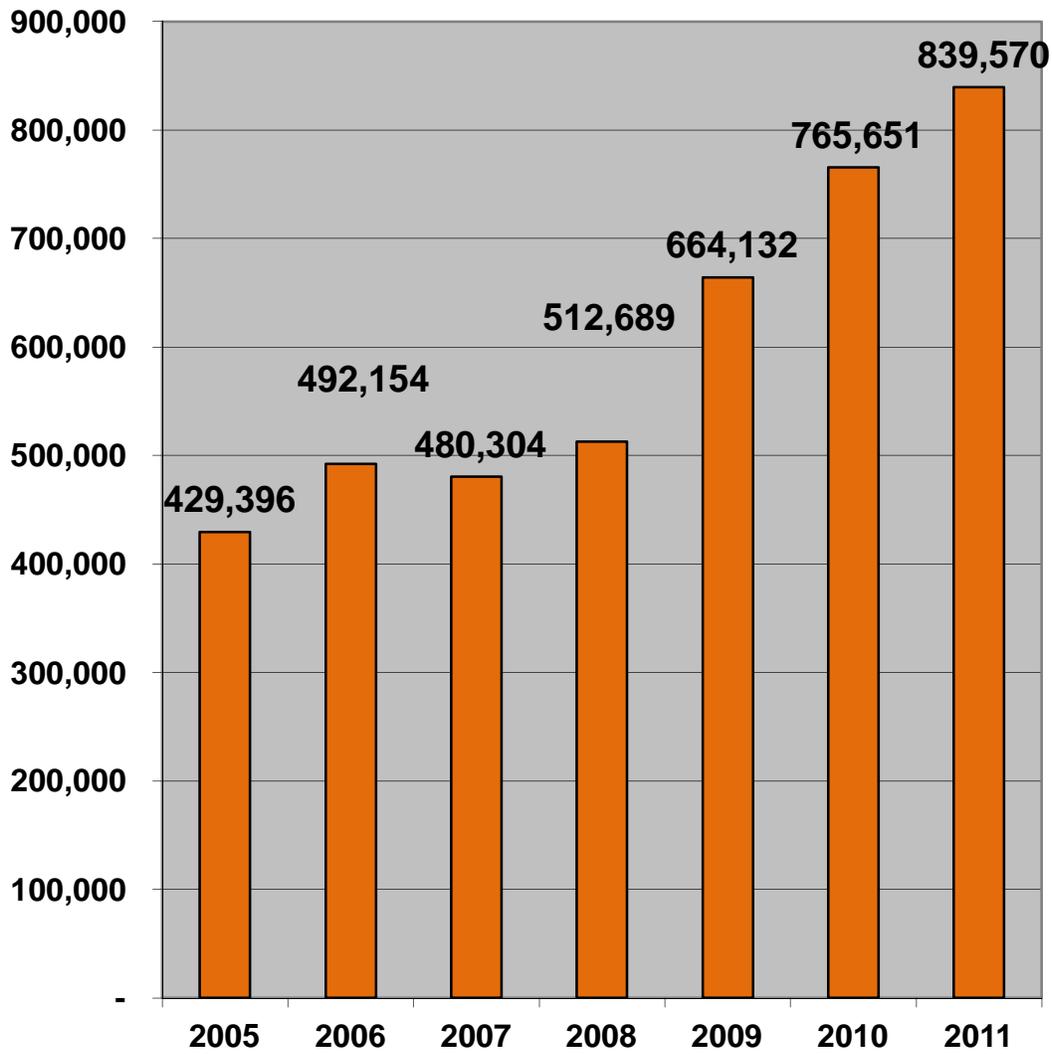
**City of Oxford, North Carolina
Environmental Protection Expenditures**

GRAPH F



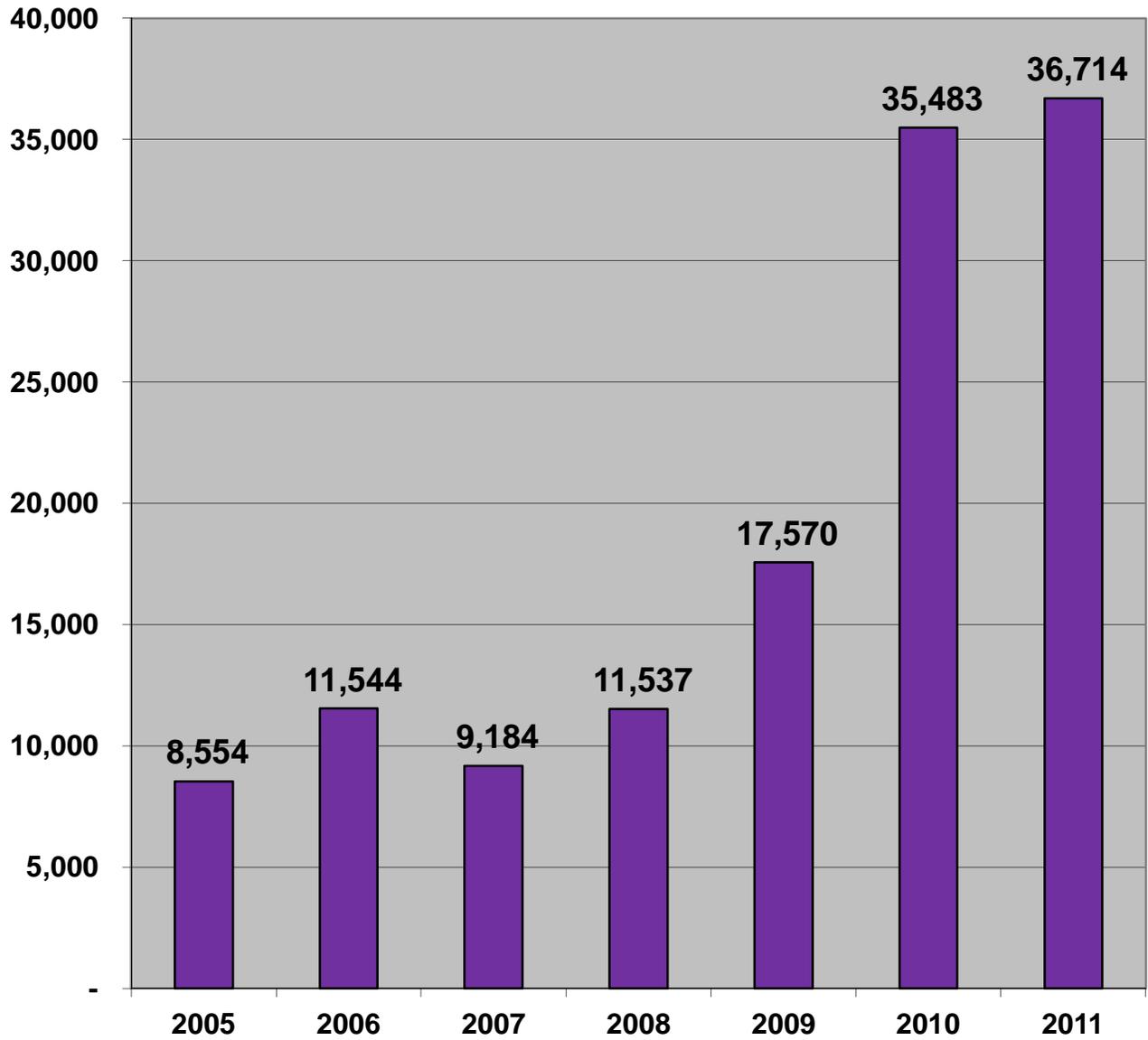
**City of Oxford, North Carolina
Cultural and Recreational Expenditures**

GRAPH G



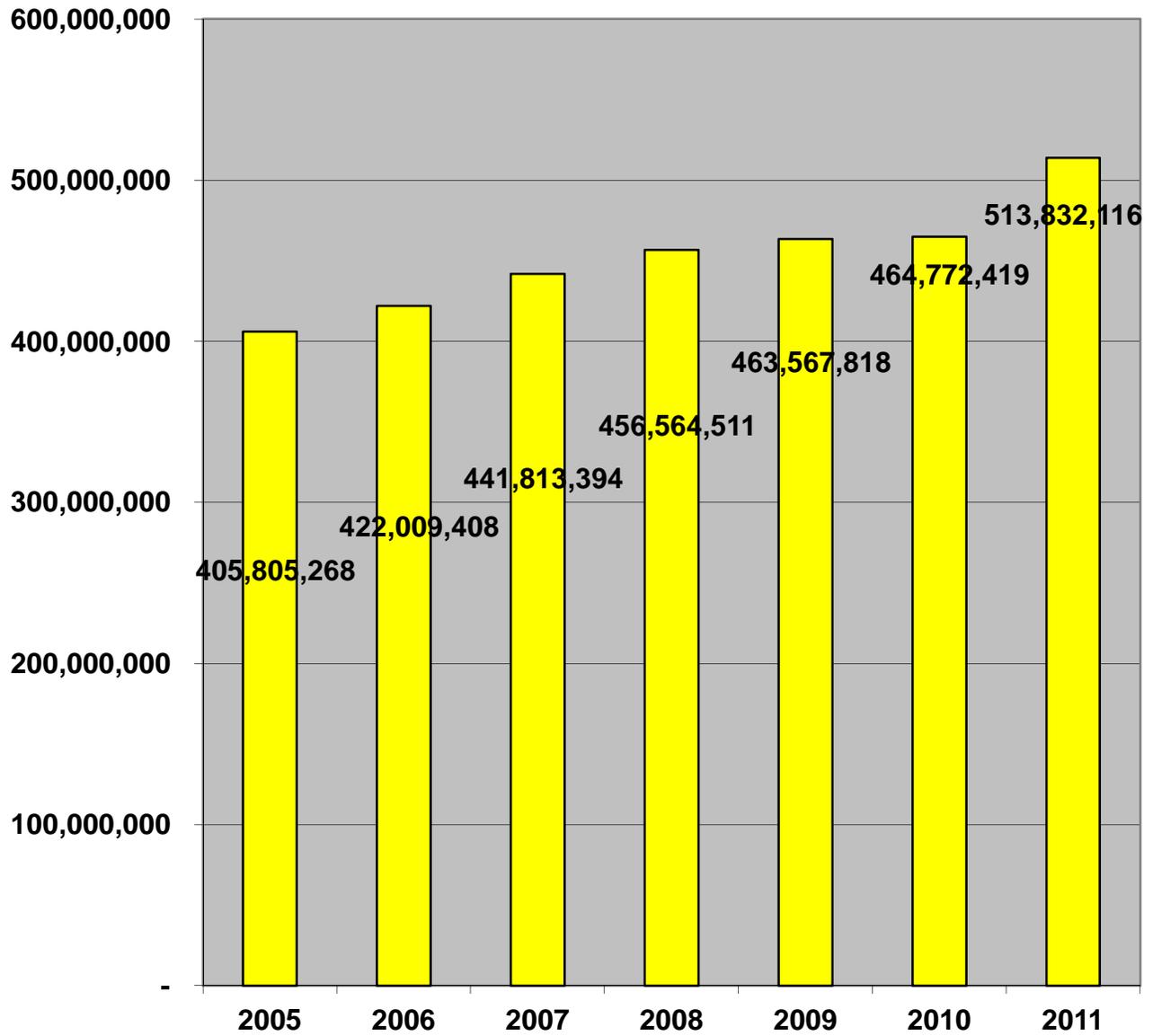
**City of Oxford, North Carolina
Interest on Long-Term Debt**

GRAPH H



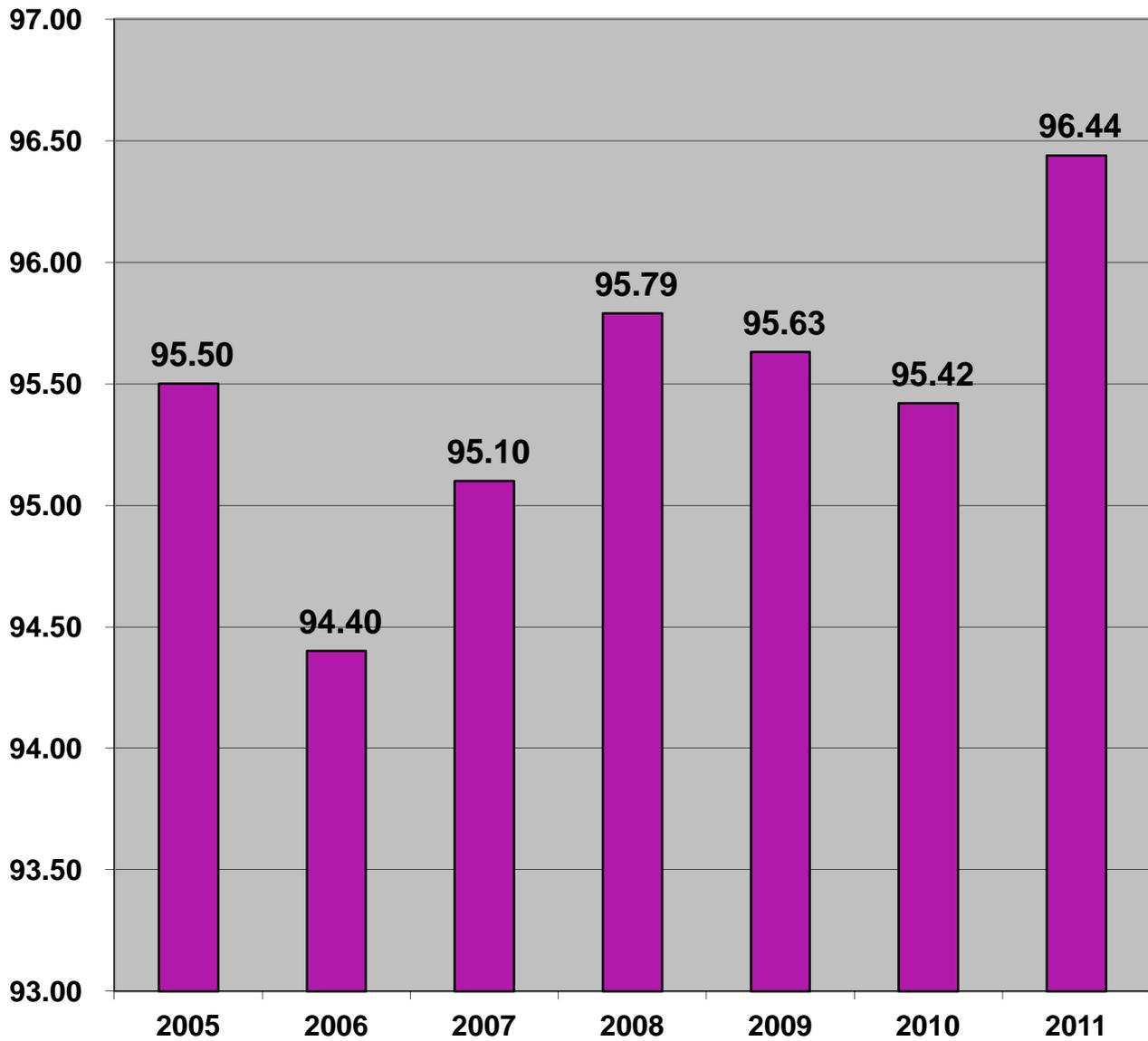
**City of Oxford, North Carolina
Assessed Property Valuation**

GRAPH I



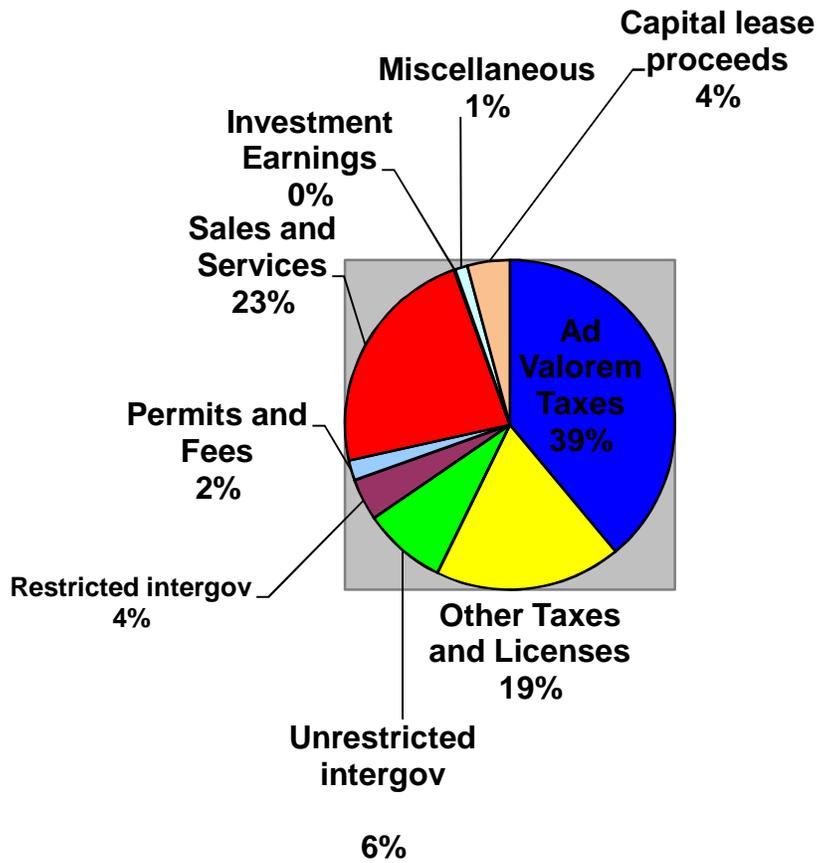
**City of Oxford, North Carolina
Tax Collection Percentages**

GRAPH J



City of Oxford, North Carolina
Governmental Revenues by Source

GRAPH K



COMPLIANCE SECTION

Winston, Williams, Creech, Evans, & Company, LLP

Certified Public Accountants



America Counts on CPAs

James P. Winston II, CPA
Gary L. Williams, CPA
Leonard R. Creech, CPA
Carleen P. Evans, CPA

Jennifer T. Reese, CPA
Curtis G. Van Horne, CPA
Cathy E. McKinley, CPA
Thomas F. Edmunds IV, CPA
Leah P. Englebright, CPA
James C. Lamb, CPA
Tara H. Roberson, CPA

Report on Compliance and On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting Based On An Audit of Financial Statements Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

Honorable Mayor and Board of Commissioners
City of Oxford, North Carolina

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 Oxford, North Carolina as of and for the year ended June 30, 2011, which collectively comprises the City of Oxford's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 2, 2011. 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 City of Oxford's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Oxford's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider significant deficiencies. We noted other matters involving internal control over financial reporting, which we have reported to management of the City of Oxford in a separate letter dated December 2, 2011.

A control deficiency 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 misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the City's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the City's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the City's internal control. We consider the

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deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses to be significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting (11-1).

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the City's internal control.

Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, of the significant deficiencies described above, we consider 11-1 as material weaknesses.

Compliance and Other Matters

As a part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Oxford's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants, 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 or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the audit committee, management, others within the organization, members of the Board, federal and State awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Winston, Williams, Creech, Evans & Co., LLP

Winston, Williams, Creech, Evans & Co., LLP
Certified Public Accountants
December 2, 2011

Winston, Williams, Creech, Evans, & Company, LLP

Certified Public Accountants



America Counts on CPAs

James P. Winston II, CPA
Gary L. Williams, CPA
Leonard R. Creech, CPA
Carleen P. Evans, CPA

Jennifer T. Reese, CPA
Curtis G. Van Horne, CPA
Cathy E. McKinley, CPA
Thomas F. Edmunds IV, CPA
Leah P. Englebright, CPA
James C. Lamb, CPA
Tara H. Roberson, CPA

Report On Compliance With Requirements Applicable To Each Major State Program And Internal Control Over Compliance In Accordance With Applicable Sections of OMB Circular A-133 and the State Single Audit Implementation Act

Honorable Mayor and Board of Commissioners
City of Oxford, North Carolina

Compliance

We have audited City of Oxford, North Carolina, compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the Audit Manual for Governmental Auditors in North Carolina, issued by the Local Government Commission, that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major State programs for the year ended June 30, 2011. The City of Oxford's major State programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to each of its major State programs is the responsibility of the City of Oxford's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the City of Oxford's compliance based on our audit.

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 applicable sections of OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations and the State Single Audit Implementation Act. Those standards, applicable sections of OMB Circular A-133, and the State Single Audit Implementation Act 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 State program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the City of Oxford, North Carolina's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures, as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Our audit does not provide a legal determination on the City of Oxford's compliance with those requirements.

In our opinion, the City of Oxford complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major State programs for the year ended June 30, 2011.

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Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the City of Oxford is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to state programs. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the City of Oxford's internal control over compliance with requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major state program in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance, and to test and report on internal control over compliance with applicable sections of OMB Circular A-133 and the State Single Audit Implementation Act, 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 State 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 State program will not be prevented or detected and corrected, on a timely basis.

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 deficiencies, significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the audit committee, management, others within the organization, members of the Board, federal and State awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Winston, Williams, Creech, Evans & Co., LLP

Winston, Williams, Creech, Evans & Co., LLP
Certified Public Accountants
December 2, 2011

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011**

A. Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued: Unqualified

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weakness(es) identified? X Yes No

Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weakness Yes X None reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted X Yes No

Federal Awards

Internal Control Over Federal Programs:

Material weakness(es) identified? Yes X No

Significant Deficiency(s) identified that are not considered to be material weakness Yes X No

Noncompliance material to federal awards Yes X No

Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major state program: Unqualified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Section 510(a) of Circular A-133 Yes X No

Identification of major federal programs:

None

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B Programs: \$300,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? X Yes No

State Awards

Internal Control Over State Programs:

Material weakness(es) identified? Yes X No

Significant Deficiency(s) identified that are not considered to be material weakness Yes X No

Noncompliance material to state awards Yes X No

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011**

Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major state program: Unqualified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported
in accordance with the State Single Audit Implementation
Act

Yes No

Identification of major state Programs:

N C Department of Transportation - Powell Bill

B. Financial Statement Findings

11-1 Segregation of Duties

MATERIAL WEAKNESS

Criteria: Duties should be segregated to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are handled appropriately.

Condition: There is a lack of segregation of duties among City personnel.

Effect: Transactions could be mishandled.

Cause: There are a limited number of personnel for certain functions.

Recommendation: The duties should be separated as much as possible, and alternative controls should be used to compensate for lack of separation. The governing board should provide some of these controls.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: The City agrees with this finding.

C. Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None reported.

D. State Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None reported.

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011**

Section II - Financial Statement Findings

MATERIAL WEAKNESS

11-1 Segregation of Duties

Name of contact person: Stephen McNally, Finance Director

Corrective Action: The duties will be separated as much as possible and alternative controls will be used to compensate for lack of separation. The governing board will become more involved in providing some of these controls.

Proposed Completion Date: The Board will implement the above procedure immediately.

**CITY OF OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011**

Finding: 10-1

Status: The City continues to try to keep duties separated among personnel as much as possible.
Alternative controls are being implemented to compensate for lack of separation.

CITY OF OXFORD
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND STATE AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

<u>Grantor/Pass-through</u>	<u>Federal CFDA Number</u>	<u>Federal (Direct & Pass-through) Expenditures</u>	<u>State Expenditures</u>
Federal Awards:			
<u>U S Department of Transportation</u>			
Governor's Highway Safety Program Passed through N C Department of Transportation	20-600	12,156	
<u>N C Department of Justice</u>			
Byrne Justice Assistance	16.738	5,403	
<u>U S Department of Homeland Security</u>			
Assistance to Firefighters Grant	97.044	47,500	
State Awards:			
<u>N C Department of Transportation</u>			
Powell Bill			431,686
Rural Economic Development Center			90,709
Total Assistance		<u>\$ 65,059</u>	<u>\$ 522,395</u>

Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Financial Awards:

Note 1-Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of Federal and State awards includes the Federal and State grant activity of the City of Oxford and is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. 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* and the State Single Audit Implementation Act. Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of the basic financial statements.