

Audited Financial Statements

**CACAPON INSTITUTE, INC.**

Year Ended December 31, 2012

# CACAPON INSTITUTE, INC.

## AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended December 31, 2012

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## **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

To the Board of Directors  
Cacapon Institute, Inc.  
High View, West Virginia

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Cacapon Institute, Inc. (a nonprofit organization), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2012 and the related statements of activities, cash flows, and functional expenses for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

### **Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

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

### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards general accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

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

**Auditor's Responsibility (continued)**

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

**Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Cacapon Institute, Inc. as of December 31, 2012 and the related statements of activities, cash flows and functional expenses for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

*Gray, Griffith & Mays, a.c.*

Charleston, West Virginia

September 3, 2013

**CACAPON INSTITUTE, INC.**

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

December 31, 2012

**ASSETS**

Current Assets:	
Cash	\$ 88,228
Accounts receivable	39,216
Total current assets	<u>127,444</u>
Investments	103,057
Property and equipment, cost less accumulated depreciation of \$48,376	16,741
Other	<u>1,937</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 249,179</u>

**LIABILITIES**

Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable and other liabilities	<u>10,922</u>

**NET ASSETS**

Unrestricted	203,950
Temporarily restricted	13,212
Permanently restricted	<u>21,095</u>
Total net assets	<u>238,257</u>
Total liabilities and net assets	<u>\$ 249,179</u>

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

# CACAPON INSTITUTE, INC.

## STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year Ended December 31, 2012

Changes in unrestricted net assets:	
Revenue, gains, support and reclassifications:	
Grants	\$ 172,387
Contributions	13,866
Investment income, net of fees	3,057
Interest income	362
Other	<u>145</u>
Total revenue, gains and support	189,817
Net assets released from restriction:	
Satisfaction of program restrictions	<u>30,376</u>
Total revenue, gains, support and reclassifications	<u>220,193</u>
Expenses:	
Program services:	
Science and education	<u>160,577</u>
Support services:	
Management and general	49,684
Fundraising	<u>1,997</u>
Total support services	<u>51,681</u>
Total expenses	<u>212,258</u>
Increase in unrestricted net assets	<u>7,935</u>
Changes in temporarily restricted net assets:	
Grants	10,000
Net assets released from restriction	<u>(30,376)</u>
Decrease in temporarily restricted net assets	<u>(20,376)</u>
Decrease in net assets	(12,441)
Net assets, beginning of year	<u>250,698</u>
Net assets, end of year	<u>\$ 238,257</u>

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

# CACAPON INSTITUTE, INC.

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year Ended December 31, 2012

Cash flows from operating activities:	
Decrease in net assets	\$ (12,441)
Adjustments to reconcile increase in net assets to net cash used in operating activities:	
Depreciation	1,249
Interest and investment income, net of fees, credited directly to investment account	(3,057)
Increase in accounts receivable	(2,359)
Increase in other assets	(472)
Decrease in accounts payable and liabilities	<u>(3,566)</u>
Cash used in operating activities	<u>(20,646)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Purchases of investments	(100,000)
Acquisition of office equipment	<u>(735)</u>
Cash used in investing activities	<u>(100,735)</u>
Decrease in cash	(121,381)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	<u>209,609</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>\$ 88,228</u>

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

# CACAPON INSTITUTE, INC.

## STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES

Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Program Services		Supporting Services		Total
	Science and Education	Management and General	Fundraising	Total	
Personnel costs	\$ 117,861	\$ 23,891	\$ 1,249	\$ 25,140	\$ 143,001
Utilities and telephone	323	6,858	-	6,858	7,181
Rent	-	2,280	-	2,280	2,280
Insurance	-	2,979	-	2,979	2,979
Supplies	19,663	2,854	-	2,854	22,517
Postage	143	456	744	1,200	1,343
Professional fees	-	3,872	-	3,872	3,872
Depreciation	-	1,249	-	1,249	1,249
Travel	11,550	550	4	554	12,104
Dues and publications	-	805	-	805	805
Other and allocated indirect costs	11,037	3,890	-	3,890	14,927
Total expenses	\$ 160,577	\$ 49,684	\$ 1,997	\$ 51,681	\$ 212,258

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



# CACAPON INSTITUTE, INC.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2012

### 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION

#### Organization

Cacapon Institute, Inc. (the Corporation) was established in 1985 as a nonstock, nonprofit corporation under the laws of the State of West Virginia, is exempt from income taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and is not classified as a private foundation. The Corporation's primary purpose, through the use of science and education, is to help concerned citizens protect and enjoy the Cacapon, Potomac and other Appalachian watersheds. The Corporation is no longer subject to tax examinations by tax authorities for years ending before January 1, 2010.

#### Basis of Accounting

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Net assets and revenues, expenses, gains, and losses are classified based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions. Accordingly, net assets of the Corporation and changes therein are classified and reported as follows:

#### Unrestricted net assets

Net assets are comprised of funds which use is limited only to the extent that the Corporation's by-laws limit the activities of the organization.

#### Temporarily restricted net assets

Temporarily restricted net assets are those subject to donor-imposed stipulations that may or will be met, either by actions of the Corporation and/or the passage of time. When a restriction expires, temporarily restricted net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets and reported in the statement of activities as net assets released from restrictions.

#### Permanently restricted

Permanently restricted net assets are those subject to non-expiring donor imposed restrictions that they (net assets) be maintained permanently by the Corporation. Income from these net assets may be used for unrestricted or temporarily restricted purposes dependent on donor imposed restrictions.

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of demand deposits, money market accounts and certificates of deposit held by financial institutions and an investment brokerage firm. All temporary highly liquid investments with an original maturity of less than three months and do not fluctuate significantly in value with interest changes are considered to be cash equivalents.

# CACAPON INSTITUTE, INC.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2012

### 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION (Continued)

#### Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable consists of uncollected private, federal and state grants and are recognized once the amount can be determined, and services and/or events have occurred. Management believes all accounts to be fully collectible and no allowance for doubtful accounts is reflected.

#### Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is computed on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets which range from 5 to 40 years. The Corporation capitalizes all expenditures in excess of \$250 for property and equipment. Ordinary maintenance and repairs are charged to income as incurred.

#### Revenue Recognition

Substantially all of the Corporation's revenue and support is derived from grants and contributions. Contributions are considered to be available for unrestricted use unless specifically restricted by the donor. Receivables are recorded when formal notification of intent to appropriate or contribute funds is received by the Corporation.

#### Functional Allocation of Expenses

The costs of providing the various services and programs have been summarized on a functional basis in the statement of functional expenses. Accordingly, certain costs have been allocated among the programs and supporting services benefited based on estimates of time expended, direct costs and estimated indirect costs.

#### Contributed Services

Unpaid volunteers and service providers have made contributions to the Corporation during 2012. The value of contributed time and service is not reflected in the accompanying financial statements since it is not susceptible to objective measurement or valuation, and does not meet other criteria required for recognition in accordance with accounting principals generally accepted in the United States of America.

# CACAPON INSTITUTE, INC.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2012

### 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION (Continued)

#### Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates that exist in the financial statements include allocation of indirect costs to programs.

### 2 – PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consists of the following:

Building and improvements	\$ 30,870
Office equipment	4,170
Project equipment	22,286
River equipment	<u>7,791</u>
	65,117
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(48,376)</u>
	<u>\$ 16,741</u>

### 3 – INVESTMENTS / FAIR VALUES ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

FASB codification 820, Fair Value Measurements, establishes a framework for measuring fair value. That framework provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under FASB codification 820 are described as follows:

# CACAPON INSTITUTE, INC.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2012

### 3 – INVESTMENTS / FAIR VALUES ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

#### Level 1

Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in the active markets that the Organization has the ability to access.

#### Level 2

Inputs to the valuation methodology include:

- Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets;
- Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability;
- Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

#### Level 3

Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The asset or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

The preceding methods described may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, although the Organization believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

# CACAPON INSTITUTE, INC.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2012

### 3 – INVESTMENTS / FAIR VALUES ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

The following table sets forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the Organization's assets at fair value as of December 31, 2012:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
Investments:				
Fixed income	\$ 32,223	-	32,223	-
Equities	47,645	47,645	-	-
Other investment assets	<u>8,331</u>	<u>8,331</u>	-	-
	88,199	<u>55,976</u>	<u>32,223</u>	<u>-</u>
Money market fund	<u>14,858</u>			
Total investments	<u>\$ 103,057</u>			

Investment earnings consisted of the following for the years ended December 31, 2012:

Interest and dividends	\$ 1,339
Net unrealized and realized gains	2,059
Less custodial fees	<u>(341)</u>
	<u>\$ 3,057</u>

### 4 – LEASE

The Corporation leases real property from an individual. The lease is informal and month-to-month. Consequently, it is classified as an operating lease and provides for monthly rent payments of \$190 a month. Rent expense recognized for the year was \$2,280.

### 5 – RESTRICTED NET ASSETS

Temporarily restricted net assets are restricted for:

Programs, operations, and activities of Cacapon Institute, Inc.	<u>\$ 13,212</u>
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# CACAPON INSTITUTE, INC.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2012

### 5 – RESTRICTED NET ASSETS (Continued)

Permanently restricted net assets are restricted to investment in perpetuity, the income from which is expendable for general support and operations:

Programs, operations, and activities of Cacapon Institute, Inc.	<u>\$ 21,095</u>
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### 6 – CONCENTRATIONS

At times during the year, the Corporation may have cash balances on deposit with a financial institution in excess of the amount insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

Approximately 72% of the Corporation's support was derived from federal and state grant monies and approximately 19% was received from two private donors. Any future reductions in funding could have a significant impact on the Corporation.

### 7 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company's management has evaluated events and transactions occurring after December 31, 2012 through the date of the Auditor's Report, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. No significant events were noted requiring adjustment to or disclosure in the Financial Statements.