
INTRODUCTORY SECTION

Comptroller's Letter of Transmittal to the Governor
Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting
Organization of Executive Branch of Government
Organization of Government – Selected Government Officials – Executive Branch
Organization of the Department of Accounts



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

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COMPTROLLER

Office of the Comptroller

P. O. BOX 1971
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23218-1971

December 14, 2012

The Honorable Robert F. McDonnell
Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia
State Capitol
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Dear Governor McDonnell:

It is my pleasure to present the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, in accordance with Section 2.2-813 of the *Code of Virginia*. This report consists of management's representations concerning the Commonwealth of Virginia's finances. Management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all information presented. This report reflects my commitment to you, to the citizens of the Commonwealth, and to the financial community to maintain our financial statements in conformance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Data presented in this report is believed to be accurate in all material respects, and all disclosures that are necessary to enable the reader to obtain a thorough understanding of the Commonwealth's financial activities have been included.

The 2012 CAFR is presented in three sections. The Introductory Section includes this transmittal letter and organization charts for state government. The Financial Section includes the State Auditor's Report, management's discussion and analysis (MD&A), audited government-wide and fund financial statements and notes thereto, required supplementary information other than MD&A, and the underlying combining and individual fund financial statements and supporting schedules. The Statistical Section sets forth selected unaudited economic, financial trend, and demographic information for the Commonwealth on a multi-year basis.

The Commonwealth's management is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of internal accounting controls that ensure assets are safeguarded and financial transactions are properly recorded and adequately documented. To ensure that the costs of controls do not exceed the benefits obtained, management is required to use cost estimates and judgments to attain reasonable assurance as to the adequacy of such controls. The Commonwealth's established internal controls fulfill these requirements.

In accordance with Section 30-133 of the *Code of Virginia*, the Auditor of Public Accounts has audited the Commonwealth's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2012. The audit was conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. The auditor's opinion is included in the Financial Section of this report. Audit testing for compliance with the Federal Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 and the related OMB Circular A-133 is performed at the statewide level. The Commonwealth's Single Audit Report will be issued at a later date. I would like to acknowledge the Auditor of Public Accounts' staff for their many contributions to the preparation of this report.

GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments*, requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of MD&A. This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. In addition to the financial analysis addressing the Commonwealth's governmental and business-type activities, the MD&A focuses on the Commonwealth's major funds: the General Fund, the Commonwealth Transportation Special Revenue Fund, the Federal Trust Special Revenue Fund, the Literary Special Revenue Fund, the State Lottery Fund, the Virginia College Savings Plan Fund, and the Unemployment Compensation Fund. The Commonwealth's MD&A can be found on page 27 immediately following the independent auditor's report.

PROFILE OF THE GOVERNMENT

REPORTING ENTITY

For financial reporting purposes, the Commonwealth's reporting entity consists of (1) the primary government, (2) component unit organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable (blended component units), and (3) other component unit organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government is such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete (discrete component units). The funds and accounts of all agencies, boards, commissions, foundations, and authorities that have been identified as part of the primary government or a component unit have been included. Further information can be found in Note 1.B. to the Financial Statements.

Section 2100 of the GASB *Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards* describes the criteria for determining which organizations, functions, and activities should be considered part of the Commonwealth for financial reporting purposes. The basic criteria include appointing a voting majority of an organization's governing body, as well as the Commonwealth's ability to impose its will on that organization, or the potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth's discretely presented major component units are the Virginia Housing Development Authority, Virginia Public School Authority, University of Virginia, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, and Virginia Commonwealth University.

The Commonwealth and its component units provide a wide range of services and funding to its citizens, including elementary, secondary and higher education; health and human services; economic development; environment and natural resources; public safety, corrections, and regulation; transportation; agriculture; and general government services. The financial activities associated with these services are reflected in both summary and detail throughout the CAFR.

BUDGETARY CONTROL

In addition to the internal controls previously discussed, the Commonwealth maintains budgetary controls to ensure compliance with the legal provisions of the Commonwealth's Appropriation Act, which reflects the General Assembly's approval of a biennial budget. The financial transaction process begins with development and approval of the budget, after which budgetary control is maintained through a formal appropriation and allotment system. The budgeted amounts reflected in the accompanying financial statements represent summaries of agency budgets.

The Commonwealth's budget is prepared principally on a cash basis and represents appropriations as authorized by the General Assembly on a biennial basis at the program level. The Commonwealth monitors spending activity to ensure the expenditures do not exceed the appropriated amounts at the agency level. The State Comptroller maintains a central general ledger that records total appropriations and related expenditures for all agencies and institutions included in the approved budget. Systemic controls are in place to prevent disbursements that exceed authorized appropriations. Additional information regarding the Commonwealth's budgetary process can be found in Note 1.E. to the Financial Statements.

Economic Review

Local Economy

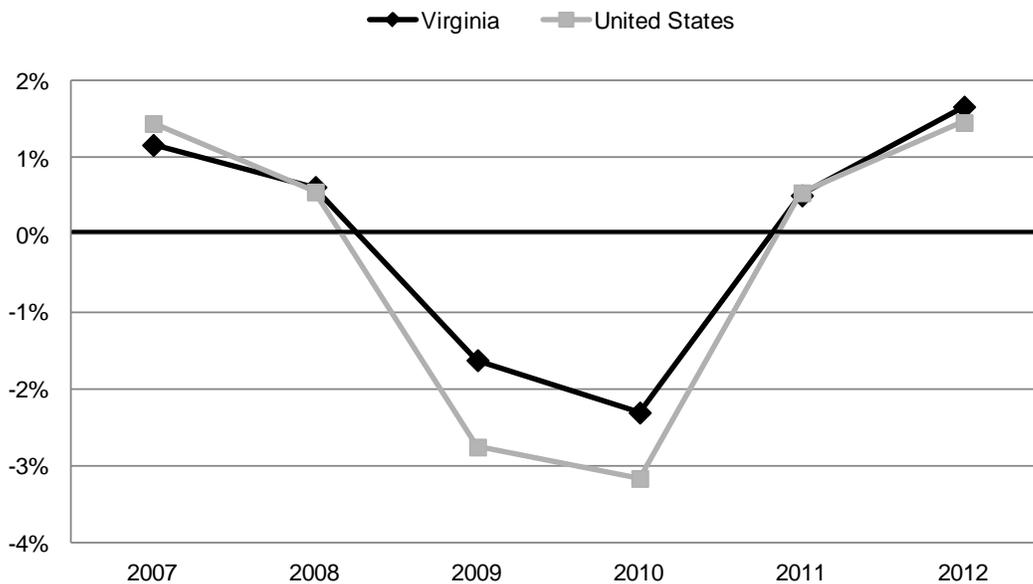
Introduction

This economic overview for the Commonwealth of Virginia was prepared by the economics research team at Virginia Commonwealth University's Center for Urban Development. In fiscal year 2012, Virginia's economy confirmed what was observed during the previous year – a slow but consistent recovery from the so-called "Great Recession." The Great Recession has been the worst financial and economic downturn in the United States since the "Great Depression" of the 1930s. We are still far from the economic performances registered in fiscal years 2007 and 2008, before the crisis hit the nation, but it appears that the Commonwealth is on the path to recovery. Data presented in this report allows us to be fairly optimistic – particularly for Virginia, where the upturn in economic indicators continues to be generally greater than at the national level.

Employment

After a dramatic decline of 3.9 percent and the loss of almost 150,000 jobs between fiscal years 2008 and 2010, Virginia's nonfarm payroll employment experienced slight growth of 0.5 percent in fiscal year 2011 and a more substantial increase of 1.6 percent in fiscal year 2012 (see **Figure 1**). This growth was higher than the 1.5 percent registered at national level. The change in number of people employed was considerable, with about 60,000 jobs added during fiscal year 2012. This allows for some optimism, although the slow and difficult recovery from the economic downturn still calls for caution. Even so, the increase in employment for two years in a row – and the fact that employment has grown even within a global economic framework that is still rather uncertain – is important because it suggests that Virginia is on the right path for an economic recovery.

Figure 1
Annual Percentage Change in Nonfarm Payroll Employment
Fiscal Years 2007 - 2012



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 2 shows changes in Virginia's nonfarm employment by industry for fiscal years 2007 - 2012, along with the employment change between fiscal years 2011 and 2012 for Virginia and the U.S. Data from fiscal year 2011 had already shown timid signs of economic recovery from the three-year recession, during which almost all industry groups experienced considerable job losses. The upturn suggested in fiscal 2011 was more evident in fiscal year 2012, at both the state and national levels. This was especially true in sectors such as Transportation and Utilities (5.1 percent growth in Virginia and 2.4 percent in the U.S.), Mining and Logging (4.8 percent increase in Virginia and 10.5 nationally), Financial Activities (an increase of 4.6 percent for the state and 1.2 percent nationally), Educational and Health Services (a sector that experienced a net job gain in the Commonwealth of more than 15,000 units, with state-level growth of 3.3 percent and national-level growth of 1.7), Leisure and Hospitality (which also added around 15,000 jobs across the state and had 4.4 percent growth, compared with 2.8 percent growth nationally), and Federal Government, Local Government, and Other Services (which each gained jobs in Virginia, while still declining nationally). Slight increases were also apparent in Professional and Business Services (with a modest gain of 1.0 percent in Virginia and 4.1 at the national level) and Retail Trade (which had a small increase of 0.5 percent for the state and 1.7 percent nationally). There are still some industries at the state level that are struggling, including Construction, Manufacturing, Wholesale Trade, Information Services and State Government. During fiscal year 2012, these sectors, combined, lost more than 8,700 jobs.

Figure 2
Nonfarm Payroll Employment
Fiscal Years 2007 - 2012

NAICS Industry*	Virginia Employment (000)						Change, Fiscal Year 2012 over Fiscal Year 2011		
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Virginia		U. S.
							Number (000)	Percent	Percent
Mining and Logging	11.2	10.8	10.9	10.1	10.4	10.9	0.5	4.8	10.5
Construction	244.7	232.7	206.2	184.0	183.5	178.8	(4.7)	(2.6)	0.3
Manufacturing	282.8	271.5	252.5	233.1	230.9	228.9	(2.0)	(0.9)	2.0
Wholesale Trade	120.6	120.5	116.6	109.9	111.0	110.5	(0.5)	(0.5)	1.5
Retail Trade	425.4	426.2	409.3	396.9	402.3	404.4	2.1	0.5	1.7
Transportation and Utilities	119.4	119.7	116.2	111.8	112.3	118.0	5.7	5.1	2.4
Information Services	91.2	89.1	84.5	77.9	74.5	73.2	(1.3)	(1.7)	(2.0)
Financial Activities	195.1	191.1	184.5	177.9	177.4	185.6	8.2	4.6	1.2
Professional and Business Services	637.6	653.3	649.9	640.4	657.2	663.7	6.5	1.0	4.1
Educational and Health Services	411.9	430.4	444.9	452.8	459.3	474.4	15.1	3.3	1.7
Leisure and Hospitality	342.4	348.6	345.1	339.4	335.3	350.1	14.8	4.4	2.8
Other Services	183.6	187.3	187.8	185.0	185.5	187.1	1.6	0.9	(1.1)
Federal Government	156.3	157.4	163.2	171.0	173.3	175.5	2.2	1.3	(1.3)
State Government	153.2	153.2	153.5	152.8	156.0	155.8	(0.2)	(0.1)	(1.2)
Local Government	370.1	377.0	382.3	379.1	371.9	381.5	9.6	2.6	(1.0)
Total	3,745.5	3,768.8	3,707.4	3,622.1	3,640.8	3,698.4	57.6	1.6	1.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

* North American Industry Classification System

Figure 3 shows the annual percentage change in nonfarm employment for ten of the eleven Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) in Virginia. The Kingston-Bristol MSA is not included in this table because most of it is located in Tennessee and data for this indicator are not reported separately for the Virginia portion of the MSA. The timid signs of recovery witnessed in fiscal 2011 through this economic indicator were more pronounced in fiscal year 2012. Except for the Lynchburg MSA, which experienced a job loss of 1.3 percent, the level of employment increased in each MSA. Of particular significance are the performances of Richmond MSA and Northern Virginia MSA (an increase of 2.1 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively). Together with the Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News MSA (typically referred to as the “Hampton Roads” MSA), these MSAs have accounted for more than 80 percent of Virginia’s nonfarm payroll employment in recent years. During fiscal year 2012 alone, these three MSAs added around 50,000 jobs.

Figure 3
Nonfarm Payroll Employment in Virginia’s MSAs
Fiscal Years 2007 - 2012

Area	Percent Change					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Virginia	1.2	0.6	(1.6)	(2.3)	0.5	1.6
Metropolitan areas^(a)						
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(3.8)	(0.1)	7.7
Charlottesville	4.0	1.4	(1.6)	(1.9)	0.8	3.1
Danville	(4.7)	0.4	(1.4)	(4.1)	1.7	1.8
Harrisonburg	3.6	(1.4)	(1.7)	(1.7)	1.3	1.9
Lynchburg	1.5	1.1	(1.5)	(4.1)	1.1	(1.3)
Northern Virginia	1.6	0.8	(0.9)	(0.8)	1.1	2.5
Richmond	1.8	0.3	(2.0)	(3.2)	(0.1)	2.1
Roanoke	1.2	(0.1)	(2.2)	(3.0)	(0.5)	1.2
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News ^(b)	0.8	0.2	(2.4)	(2.6)	(0.3)	0.7
Winchester ^(c)	2.9	(2.0)	(3.5)	(2.8)	2.4	2.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

(a) Excludes Kingsport-Bristol MSA, most of which is located in Tennessee

(b) Includes portion in North Carolina

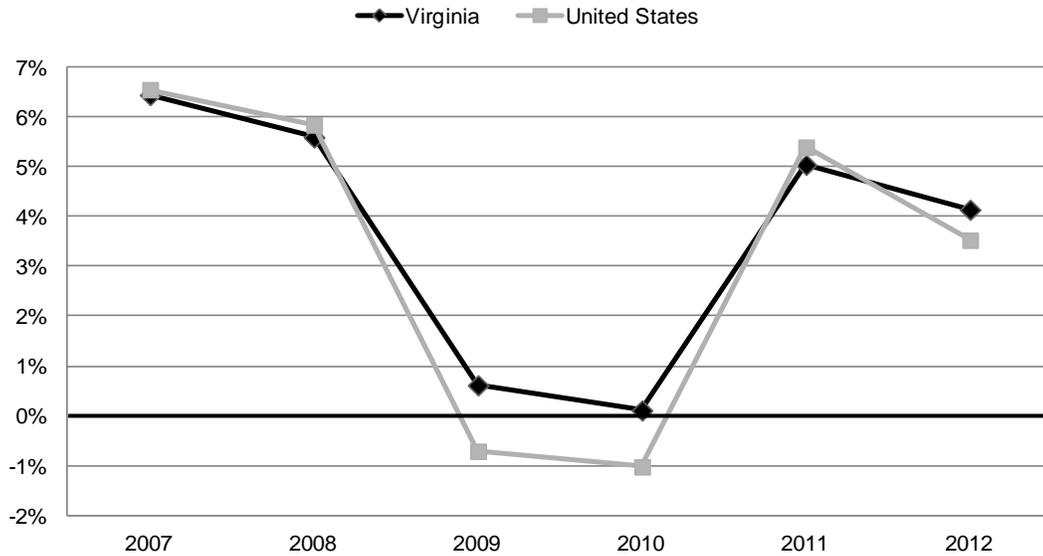
(c) Includes portion in West Virginia

Personal Income

Personal income is an important indicator of Virginia’s economy because most of the state government revenues – income taxes and retail taxes in particular – are directly or indirectly related to personal income. As shown in **Figure 4**, personal income increased dramatically in fiscal year 2011, after the stagnation experienced during the recession, and had a slightly lower rate during fiscal year 2012. In Virginia there was 4.1 percent growth during fiscal year 2012, compared with 5.0 percent growth in fiscal year 2011. For the nation, the growth rates were 3.5 percent for fiscal 2012 and 5.4 percent in fiscal year 2011. These positive growth rates are still lower than pre-recession levels (in Virginia, 6.4 percent in 2007 and 5.6 percent in 2008). Nevertheless, this indicator reinforces the idea of a slow economic recovery at both the state and national levels.

Each of the three major components of personal income – net earnings by place of residence; dividends, interest and rent; and transfer payments – experienced a significant increase during fiscal year 2012. The most important of these three components (net earnings by place of residence) grew 5.0 percent in Virginia and 5.3 percent nationwide.

Figure 4
Percentage Change in Personal Income
 Fiscal Years 2007 - 2012

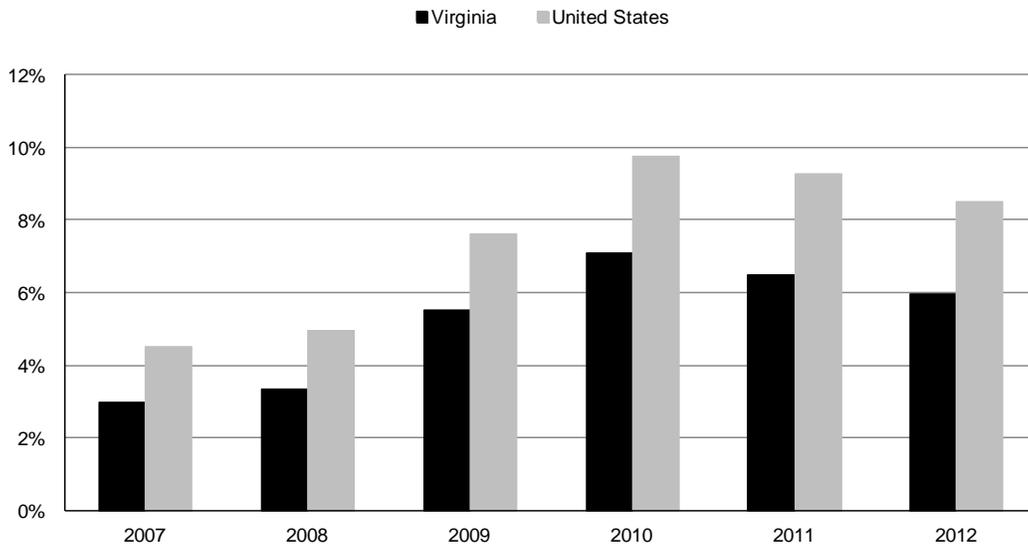


Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

Unemployment

After the three fiscal years of recession (2008, 2009, and 2010) during which unemployment grew dramatically and the slow turn-around during fiscal year 2011, the unemployment rate continued to decline during fiscal year 2012. Unemployment reached 6.0 percent in Virginia and 8.5 percent nationally. Although these values are still far from the low unemployment rates of the period before the recent recession (during 2007, the rates were 3.0 percent in Virginia and 4.5 percent in the U.S.), this decline seems constant and structural, which allows us to be optimistic for the future of Virginia's economy.

Figure 5
Civilian Unemployment Rate
 Fiscal Years 2007 - 2012



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 6 shows unemployment rates for each of Virginia's MSAs over a period of six fiscal years. From this perspective, it is clear that the unemployment rates have been declining consistently in each MSA. The lowest unemployment rates in fiscal year 2012 were in the Northern Virginia (4.5 percent) and Charlottesville (5.1 percent) MSAs.

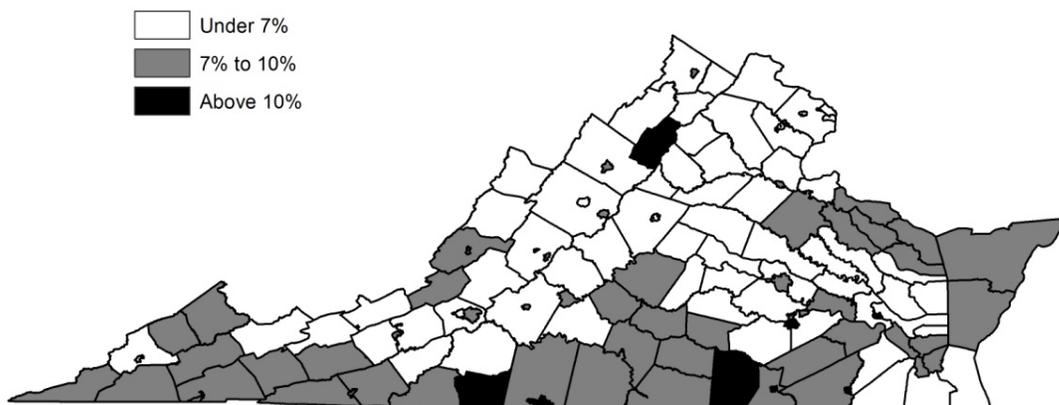
Figure 6
Civilian Unemployment Rate for Virginia's MSAs
 Fiscal Years 2007 - 2012

Area	Unemployment Rate (Percent)					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Virginia	3.0	3.3	5.5	7.1	6.5	6.0
Metropolitan areas						
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford	3.7	4.0	7.0	8.6	7.4	6.3
Charlottesville	2.5	2.7	4.6	6.0	5.4	5.1
Danville	6.7	6.4	10.3	12.0	10.4	8.9
Harrisonburg	2.5	3.0	5.2	6.6	6.2	6.0
Kingsport-Bristol*	4.4	4.8	7.2	9.3	8.6	7.7
Lynchburg	3.3	3.6	6.0	7.9	7.2	6.8
Northern Virginia	2.2	2.5	4.2	5.3	4.8	4.5
Richmond	3.1	3.5	6.0	8.0	7.3	6.6
Roanoke	3.1	3.4	5.7	7.7	6.9	6.3
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-New port News*	3.2	3.6	5.7	7.4	7.1	6.8
Winchester*	2.8	3.5	6.4	7.6	6.5	6.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
 * Includes only the portion of the MSA located in Virginia

In **Figure 7**, each of Virginia's localities (95 counties and 39 independent cities) is color coded according to its unemployment rate. Three categories are represented on the map: unemployment rates that are under 7 percent, 7 to 10 percent, and above 10 percent. The map for fiscal year 2012 includes localities with higher unemployment rates (between 7 and 10 percent) in multiple regions of Virginia, especially in the south central and southwestern parts of the Commonwealth.

Figure 7
Unemployment Rate by Locality
 Fiscal Year 2012

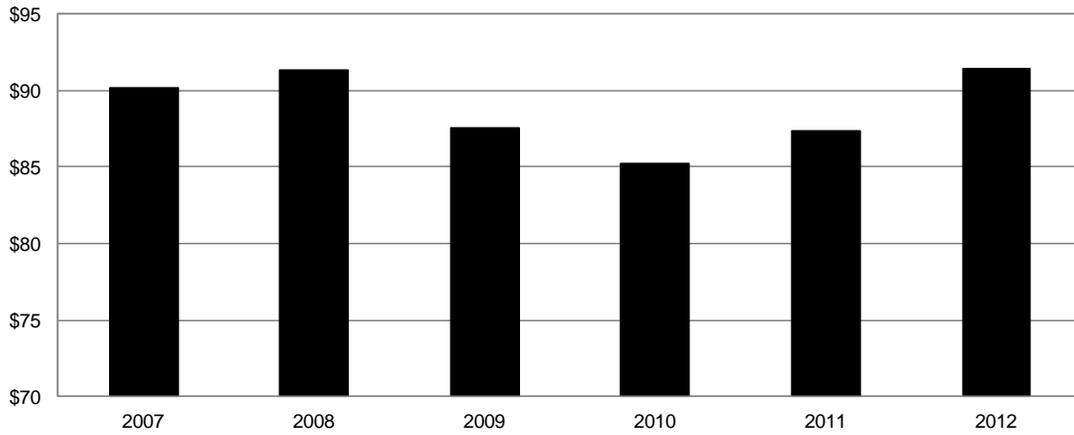


Source: Virginia Employment Commission

Taxable Sales

Since current data on retail sales are not produced for states, this report follows the approach used in previous years and presents information on taxable sales. These data are used as a proxy for retail sales, even though they do not include motor vehicle and motor fuel sales. Taxable sales data includes sales at restaurants and lodging places. **Figure 8** shows that after two years of sharp decline in 2009 and 2010, and a slight upturn registered in fiscal year 2011, that Virginia's taxable sales have returned to pre-recession levels. During fiscal year 2012, Virginia had taxable sales around \$91.0 billion, a substantial increase of 4.7 percent over fiscal 2011.

Figure 8
Taxable Sales in Virginia
Fiscal Years 2007 – 2012
(Billions of Dollars)

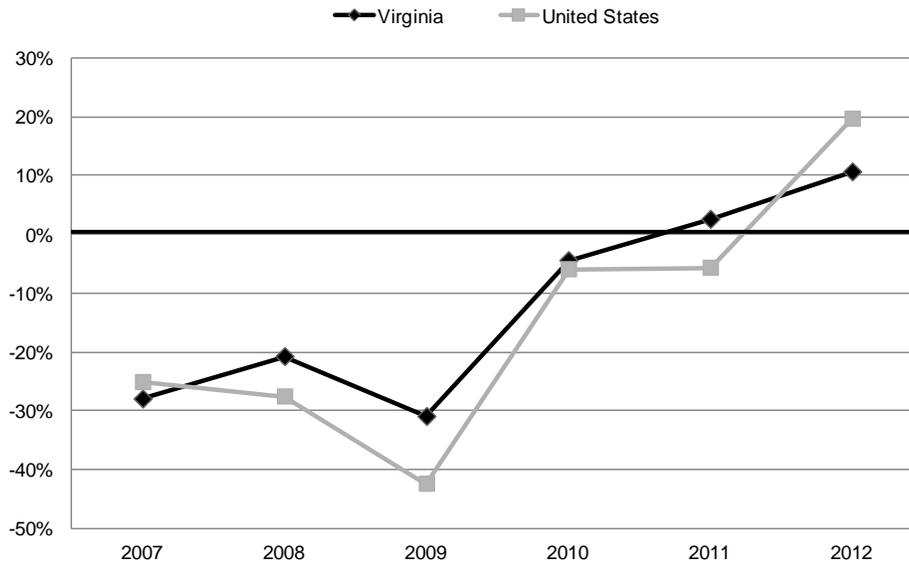


Source: *Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service, University of Virginia.*
Originally from the Virginia Department of Taxation.

Housing Market

After three fiscal years of dramatic decline (fiscal years 2007 to 2009) where the annual percentage change in new privately owned housing units authorized in Virginia ranged between negative 20.0 percent and negative 31.0 percent – and following the timid signs of recovery (especially in Virginia) registered during fiscal years 2010 and 2011 – data for fiscal year 2012 showed a sharp increase in new units authorized at both the state and national level (see **Figure 9**). The increases for Virginia and the U.S. were 10.6 percent and 19.7 percent, respectively.

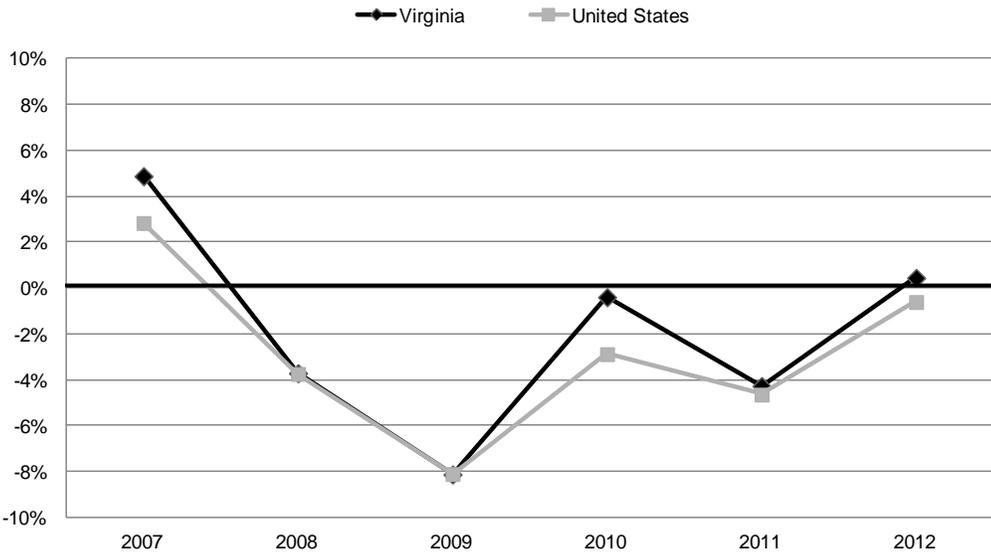
Figure 9
New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized
Annual Percentage Change
Fiscal Years 2007 - 2012



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Another indicator for understanding Virginia's housing market is the percentage change in house prices published by the Federal Housing Finance Agency. **Figure 10** shows a positive change in the Virginia economy for fiscal year 2012. Following a steep decline during the economic recession (a drop of almost 8.0 percent at both state and national levels) and some fluctuations during fiscal years 2010 and 2011, housing prices in Virginia increased (i.e., had a percentage change above 0.0 percent) during fiscal year 2012 – the first time since fiscal year 2007. The increase is rather limited at only 0.4 percent in Virginia. When compared to national data (negative 0.6 percent), however, this can still be considered a step in the right direction.

Figure 10
Percentage Change in Housing Prices
Fiscal Years 2007 - 2012



Source: Federal Housing Finance Agency

Conclusion

Fiscal year 2012, overall, can be considered as a year of economic growth, where some of the positive results observed during fiscal year 2011 have been confirmed and strengthened. While it is still not safe to assume that the effects of the economic recession are over, the continuing positive trend for the second year in a row (for most of the indicators presented in this report) is a very good sign. It is important to keep in mind that most of the data presented for fiscal year 2012 (as well as for fiscal year 2011) are at lower levels than they were before the recession. Even so, this information still allows us to be optimistic for Virginia and to look toward fiscal year 2013 as the year that confirms an economic recovery.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

The CAFR has received unqualified audit opinions from fiscal year 1986 through fiscal year 2011. During this period, the Commonwealth has also received the Government Finance Officers Association Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting. While we are very proud of these unqualified audit opinions and awards, we must be mindful of the fact that they are not automatic. The successes of the State Comptroller's office are directly attributable not only to the professionalism, experience and integrity of the State Comptroller's technical and accounting personnel, but also to the professionalism, experience and integrity of the financial and accounting personnel throughout the Commonwealth. These major initiatives will support efforts to continue our legacy of quality financial management.

LONG-TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING

In 1992, an amendment to the Constitution of Virginia required the establishment of a Revenue Stabilization Fund. Annually, revenue collections are evaluated to determine whether deposits are required to the Fund. Withdrawals can only occur if the general fund revenues appropriated exceed the revised general fund revenue forecast by more than two percent of the certified tax revenues collected in the most recently ended fiscal year. Additionally, a withdrawal from the Fund cannot compensate for more than one-half of the difference between the general fund appropriations and revised estimate nor can it exceed more than one-half of the Fund balance. Further, pursuant to the constitutional amendment of Article X, Section 8, effective January 1, 2011, the amount on deposit cannot exceed 15 percent of the Commonwealth's average annual tax revenues derived from taxes on income and retail sales for the preceding three fiscal years. This is an increase of the previous limit of 10 percent.

ENTERPRISE APPLICATION PROJECT

The Cardinal Project represents a shared vision between the offices of the Secretary of Transportation, Secretary of Finance and the Virginia Information Technologies Agency to replace the Commonwealth's financial system (CARS) and the Virginia Department of Transportation's (VDOT) financial system with a modern enterprise wide financial system (base financial system). The base financial system will provide a solid foundation for the Commonwealth to expand system functionality and facilitate better integration of key administrative systems across the state. This foundation will enable the Commonwealth to re-engineer activities to include taking advantage of shared services, increasing functionality for better fiscal management, and reducing redundant agency financial systems and related cost. The Cardinal project will implement the base financial system in three phases. The first phase implemented VDOT's planned functionality on December 5, 2011, and the second phase implemented the Commonwealth's base financial system at the Department of Accounts (DOA) on October 1, 2012. The current phase of the project includes rolling Cardinal out to all other state agencies, at which time CARS will be retired. I, as State Comptroller, chair the Cardinal Steering Committee, and DOA has assigned full-time resources to this project.

AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT

In February 2009, the United States Congress and the President passed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) to help facilitate recovery for the nation's economy. In order to provide reporting transparency and appropriate use of these monies, stringent reporting requirements accompanied these federal funds. In order to help ensure the Commonwealth complied with the ARRA reporting requirements, the Comptroller's staff facilitated collaboration through a variety of communications with fiscal officers throughout the Commonwealth and modified the General Ledger to allow separate reporting for each individual ARRA grant. Further, the Comptroller's staff performed validation reviews of information being reported to the Office of Management and Budget throughout fiscal year 2012.

AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the Commonwealth for its CAFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011. The Certificate of Achievement is a prestigious national award that recognizes conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government financial reports. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report that conforms to program standards. Such reports must satisfy both accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and all applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year. The Commonwealth has received a Certificate of Achievement for the last 26 consecutive years (fiscal years 1986-2011). I believe that this year's report continues to conform to the Certificate of Achievement program requirements and we are submitting it to GFOA.

This report could not have been prepared without the full cooperation of all state agencies within the Executive Branch, the Legislature, the Judiciary, the Component Units, and especially the dedication and professionalism of the financial reporting staff in the Department of Accounts.

Respectfully submitted,

David A. Von Moll
Comptroller of the Commonwealth of Virginia

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

Commonwealth of Virginia

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 2011

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. Danson

President

Jeffrey R. Enser

Executive Director