

**Town of Bermuda Run  
Bermuda Run, North Carolina  
For the year ended  
June 30, 2016**

**Independent Auditors' Reports  
Basic Financial Statements  
And  
Information Accompanying the  
Basic Financial Statements**

**Town of Bermuda Run**

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# EDDIE CARRICK, CPA, PC

Certified Public Accountant

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Town Council  
Town of Bermuda Run  
Bermuda Run, North Carolina

### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. The financial statements of the Town of Bermuda Run Tourism Development Authority were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

### Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina, as of June 30, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison of the General Fund and Special Revenue Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

## **Other Matters**

### *Required Supplementary Information*

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 3 through 12 and the Local Government Employees' Retirement System's Schedules of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset (Liability) and Contributions, on pages 40 through 41 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

### *Supplementary and Other Information*

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina's basic financial statements. The budgetary schedules and other schedules as well as the accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal and state awards as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* and the State Single Audit Implementation Act are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The budgetary schedules, other schedules, and the schedule of expenditures of federal and state awards are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the budgetary schedules, other schedules, and the schedule of expenditures of federal and state awards are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

### **Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards**

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 24, 2016, on our consideration of the Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Eddie Carrick, CPA, PC



Lexington, North Carolina  
September 24, 2016



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## Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Town of Bermuda Run, we offer the readers of the Town of Bermuda Run's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town of Bermuda Run for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. We encourage readers to read the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the Town's financial statements, which follow this narrative.

### Financial highlights

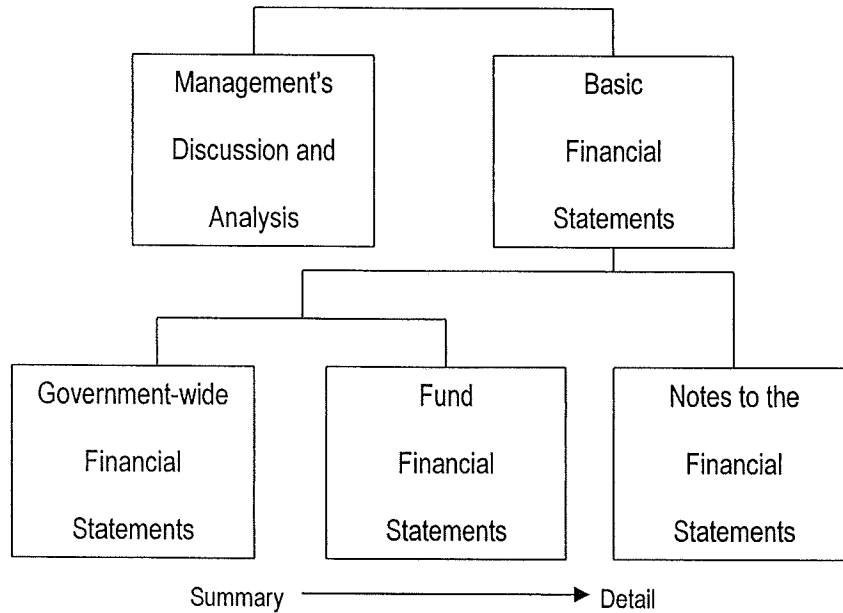
- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Town of Bermuda Run exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the fiscal year by \$9,124,341 (*net position*).
- The government's total net position increased by \$1,475,438, primarily due to governmental activities, capital grants for road improvements, and a conservative approach to spending.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town of Bermuda Run's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$2,439,596 with a net change of \$12,984 in fund balance. Approximately 55% of this total amount, or \$1,345,795, is restricted or assigned.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$1,765,104, or 132% of total general fund expenditures for the fiscal year.
- The Town of Bermuda Run's total debt decreased by \$161,723 due to payments on the debt for Town Hall of \$85,000, payments on sewer debt of \$95,277, an decrease in accrued vacation of \$1,859, and an increase in net pension liability of \$16,695.

### Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as introduction to the Town of Bermuda Run's basic financial statements. The Town'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 Town 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 Town of Bermuda Run.

## 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 Town's financial status.

The next statements (Exhibit 3 through 9) are **Fund Financial Statements**. These statements focus on the activities of the individual parts of the Town's government. These statements provide more detail than the government-wide statements. There are three parts to the Fund Financial Statements: 1) the governmental fund 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 Town'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 Town'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 Town's financial status as a whole.

The two government-wide statements report the Town's net position and how they have changed. Net position is the difference between the Town's total assets and deferred outflows of resources and total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Measuring net position is one way to gauge the Town's financial condition.

The government-wide statements are divided into three categories: 1) governmental activities 2) business-type activities and 3) component units. The governmental activities include most of the Town's basic services such as safety and security, transportation and administration. Property tax and state shared revenues finance these activities. The business-type activities are those that the Town charges customers to provide. These include water and sewer services offered by the Town. The final category is component unit. Although legally separate from the Town, the Tourism Development Authority is important to the Town. The Town exercises control over the Authority 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 1) provide a more detailed look at the Town's most significant activities. A fund is a group of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Town of Bermuda Run, 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 General Statutes or the Town's budget ordinance. All of the funds of the Town of Bermuda Run 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 Town'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. Government funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual accounting* which 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 determine if there are more or less financial resources available to finance the Town's programs. The relationship between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is described in a reconciliation that is part of the fund financial statements.



## Management Discussion and Analysis

### Town of Bermuda Run

The Town of Bermuda Run adopts an annual budget for the General Fund and Special Revenue Fund, as required by the General Statutes. The budget is a legally adopted document that incorporates input from the citizens of the Town, the management of the Town, and the decisions of the board about which services to provide and how to pay for them. It also authorizes the Town to obtain funds from identified sources to finance the current period activities. The budgetary statement provided for the General Fund and Special Revenue Fund demonstrates how well the Town complied with the budget ordinance and whether or not the Town 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 in 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 Special Revenue Fund, and 4) the differences or variance between the final budget and 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** – The Town of Bermuda Run has one type of proprietary fund. *Enterprise Funds* are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The Town uses an enterprise fund to account for its water and sewer activity. This fund is the same as the functions shown in the business-type activities in the Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities.

**Notes to the Financial Statements** – The notes provide additional information that is essential to the full understanding of data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements begin on page 22 of this report.

**Other Information** – In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report includes certain supplemental information detailing the information provided in the basic financial statements and is presented to allow the reader to gain an in-depth understanding of the financial information presented.

**Interdependence with Other Entities** – The Town depends on financial resources flowing from, or associated with, both the Federal Government and the State of North Carolina. Because of this dependency, the Town is subject to changes in specific flows of intergovernmental revenues based on modifications to Federal and State laws and Federal and State appropriations. It is also subject to changes in investment earnings and asset values associated with U.S. Treasury Securities because of actions by foreign government and other holders of publicly held U.S. Treasury Securities.

Management Discussion and Analysis  
Town of Bermuda Run

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Town of Bermuda Run's Net Position (Figure 2)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Current and other assets	\$ 2,487,549	\$ 2,485,720	\$ 637,986	\$ 373,015	\$ 3,125,535	\$ 2,858,735
Capital assets	3,953,614	2,845,366	2,259,056	2,343,954	6,212,670	5,189,320
Deferred outflows of resources	14,808	12,375	-	-	14,808	12,375
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	6,455,971	5,343,461	2,897,043	\$2,716,969	9,353,014	8,060,430
Long-term liabilities	146,158	212,604	-	95,277	146,158	307,881
Other liabilities	37,711	31,197	36,125	30,763	73,837	61,960
Deferred inflows of resources	8,677	41,684	-	-	8,677	41,684
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	192,546	285,485	36,125	126,040	228,671	411,525
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	3,826,114	2,632,866	2,259,056	2,248,677	6,085,170	4,881,543
Restricted for:						
Stabilization by State Statute	825,082	589,249	-	-	825,082	589,249
Streets	243,586	179,826	-	-	243,586	179,826
Unrestricted	1,368,642	1,656,035	601,861	342,252	1,970,503	1,998,287
Total net position	\$ 6,263,424	\$ 5,057,976	\$ 2,860,917	\$ 2,590,927	\$ 9,124,341	\$ 7,648,903

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as one useful indicator of a government's financial condition. The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Town exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$9,124,341 as of June 30, 2016. The Town's net position increased by \$1,475,438 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. However, the largest portion (67%) reflects the Town's net investment in capital assets (road improvements, equipment, machinery, utility plant), less any related debt still outstanding that was issued to acquire those items. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Town's net investment in capital assets is reported net of the outstanding debt, the resources needed to repay that debt must be provided by other sources, since capital assets cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. An additional portion of the Town's net position, \$1,068,668, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of \$1,970,503 is unrestricted.

Management Discussion and Analysis  
Town of Bermuda Run

Several particular aspects of the Town's financial operations positively influenced the total unrestricted government net position:

- Continued diligence in the collection of property taxes by maintaining a tax collection percentage of 99.39%, compared to the state average of 97%.
- Timely maintenance of Town assets to maximize lives.
- NCDOT grants for road improvements of \$748,149

Town of Bermuda Run's Changes in Net Position (Figure 3)

	<i>Governmental Activities</i>		<i>Business-type Activities</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>2016</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2015</i>
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 512,025	\$ 515,436	\$ 739,552	\$ 556,448	\$ 1,251,577	\$ 1,071,884
Operating grants and contributions	63,759	62,379	-	-	63,759	62,379
Capital grants and contributions	748,149	379,537	-	-	748,149	379,537
General revenues:						
Property taxes	792,793	790,611	-	-	792,793	790,611
Other taxes	511,317	521,338	-	-	511,317	521,338
Other	499,593	445,190	7,050	29,580	506,643	474,770
Total revenues	3,127,636	2,714,491	746,602	586,028	3,874,238	3,300,519
Expenses:						
General government	806,319	847,389	-	-	806,319	847,389
Safety	28	23,500	-	-	28	23,500
Gate operations	491,975	510,940	-	-	491,975	510,940
Transportation	616,979	407,572	-	-	616,979	407,572
Interest on long-term debt	6,888	10,308	-	-	6,888	10,308
Water and sewer	-	-	476,612	488,848	476,612	488,848
Total expenses	1,922,188	1,799,709	476,612	488,848	2,398,801	2,288,557
Increase in net position before transfers	1,205,448	914,780	269,990	97,180	1,475,439	1,011,960
Transfers	-	(100,000)	-	100,000	-	-
Increase in net position	1,205,448	814,780	269,990	197,180	1,475,439	1,011,960
Net position, July 1	5,057,976	4,265,972	2,590,927	2,393,747	7,648,903	6,659,719
Net position, June 30	\$ 6,263,424	\$ 5,057,976	\$ 2,860,917	\$ 2,590,927	\$ 9,124,341	\$ 7,648,903

Management Discussion and Analysis  
Town of Bermuda Run

**Governmental activities.** Governmental activities increased the Town's net position by \$1,205,448, thereby accounting for 82% of the total growth in net position of the Town. Though a recession affected the Town, the increase in net position was the result of a concerted effort to control costs and manage expenditures to minimize the impact of the recession on its citizens. Town management reduced non-essential programs to a minimum and implemented cost saving strategies across Town departments. Certain nonrecurring expenses were either postponed or renegotiated in an attempt to maintain a healthy net position. Management believes healthy investment in the Town will result in additional revenues, and in that vein added to the Town's net position by investing in capital assets. Though many of the Town's residents were hit hard by the recession, tax revenue did not appreciably decline in the current year. Town management acknowledges that 2016 was a successful year and plans on improving upon these approaches as a long-term strategy to realize continued fiscal health.

Key elements of this increase are as follows:

- Tax revenues remained steady
- Town council has adopted a conservative approach to general fund spending
- NCDOT grants for road improvements of \$748,149

**Business-type activities:** Business-type activities increased the Town's net position by \$269,990, accounting for 18% of the total growth in the government's net position. Key elements of this increase are as follows:

- Water costs
- Water and sewer charges
- Conservative approach to spending

### Financial Analysis of the Town's Funds

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

**Governmental Funds:** The focus of the Town's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of usable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Town'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 Town. At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town of Bermuda Run's fund balance available in the General Fund was \$1,765,104, while total fund balance reached \$2,833,772. The Town currently has an available fund balance of 132% of general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 212% of the same amount.

At June 30, 2016, the governmental funds of the Town reported a combined fund balance of \$2,439,596 with a net increase in fund balance of \$12,984. Included in this change in fund balance are increases in the General Fund of \$532,699, a decrease in the General Capital Projects Fund of \$556,738, and an increase in Special Revenue Fund of \$37,023.

Management Discussion and Analysis  
Town of Bermuda Run

**General Fund Budgetary Highlights:** During the fiscal year, the Town did not revise the budget. 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.

Revenues were more than the budgeted amounts primarily because the Town received more sales tax and other taxes than expected. Expenditures were held in check to comply with its budgetary requirements.

**Proprietary Funds:** The Town's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide statements but in more detail. Unrestricted net position in the Water and Sewer Fund at the end of the fiscal year amounted to \$601,861. The total change in net position was \$269,990. Other factors concerning the finances of this fund have already been addressed in the discussion of the Town's business-type activities.

### Capital Asset and Debt Administration

**Capital Assets.** The Town's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2016, totals \$6,212,670 (net of accumulated depreciation). These assets include buildings, roads, machinery and equipment.

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

- Roundabout construction in process \$1,304,887

**Town of Bermuda Run's Capital Assets (net of depreciation) (Figure 4)**

	<i>Governmental Activities</i>		<i>Business-type Activities</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Construction in process	\$ 1,771,626	\$ 466,739	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,771,626	\$ 466,739
Road improvements	993,050	1,069,618	-	-	993,050	1,069,618
Buildings	571,200	606,900	-	-	571,200	606,900
Other improvements	589,950	668,823	-	-	589,950	668,823
Equipment and furnishings	27,788	33,286	-	-	27,788	33,286
Plant and distribution	-	-	2,259,056	2,343,954	2,259,056	2,343,954
	<u>\$ 3,953,614</u>	<u>\$ 2,845,366</u>	<u>\$ 2,259,056</u>	<u>\$ 2,343,954</u>	<u>\$ 6,212,670</u>	<u>\$ 5,189,320</u>

Additional information on the Town's capital assets can be found in the Note III.A.4 of the Basic Financial Statements.

Management Discussion and Analysis  
Town of Bermuda Run

**Long-term Debt.** As of June 30, 2016, the Town had installment notes with Bank of the Carolinas with an outstanding amount of \$127,500 and \$0.

**Town of Bermuda Run's Long-term Debt (Figure 5)**

	<i>Governmental</i>		<i>Business-type</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Activities</i>		<i>Activities</i>			
	<i>2016</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2015</i>
Installment note						
Bank of the Carolinas	\$ 127,500	\$ 212,500	\$ -	\$ 95,277	\$ 127,500	\$ 307,777
	<u>\$ 127,500</u>	<u>\$ 212,500</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 95,277</u>	<u>\$ 127,500</u>	<u>\$ 307,777</u>

**Town of Bermuda Run's Outstanding Debt**

The Town's debt decreased by \$180,277 during the year based on principal payments made of \$180,277.

North Carolina general statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt that a unit of government can issue to 8 percent of the total assessed value of property located within that government's boundaries. The legal debt margin for the Town is \$42,341,813.

Additional information regarding the Town's long-term debt can be found in Note II.B.6 of this report.

**Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates**

The following key economic indicators reflect the growth and prosperity of the Town.

- The continued build out of Kinderton Village Residential Community with a new 72 unit single family section
- Construction of a 50 bed tower in for the Davie Medical Center – Bermuda Run Campus to open Spring, 2017
- Increased commercial and retail growth in the Town and surrounding areas
- Increased destination driven economic impact from the Twin City Soccer Association tournaments and special events
- Continued increased use of WinMock at Kinderton for corporate events, weddings, and regional programs.

### **Budget Highlights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2017**

**Governmental Activities:** Property tax revenues are expected to increase slightly in conjunction with new construction in the commercial areas, as well as renewed residential family home construction in the residential zoned areas. The Town has budgeted monies to enhance quality of life by interconnecting residential and retail areas with multi-use paths. Other revenues and expenses are expected to remain consistent with the 2015-2016 fiscal year.

The Town has chosen not to appropriate fund balance in the fiscal year 2017 budget. Management believes that increased revenues and continued restrictions on spending will maintain the Town's financial position. As the Town considers future revenue sources, it has determined that a \$0.01 increase in the property tax rate will result in additional revenues of approximately \$52,604 at current values and collection rate. Though management believes current growth will generate enough revenue to support Town operations, a careful analysis of property tax revenue will be considered in future years' budgets.

**Business-type Activities:** Revenues for the 2016-2017 year are expected to increase slightly due to projected volume increase in sales tax distribution from the State of North Carolina.

### **Requests for Information**

This report is designed to provide an overview of the Town'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 Town Manager, Town of Bermuda Run, 120 Kinderton Blvd, Suite 100, Bermuda Run, NC 27006.

**Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina**  
**Statement of Net Position**  
**June 30, 2016**

	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Town of Bermuda Run Tourism Development Authority
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Current assets:				
Cash and investments	\$ 2,079,942	\$ 637,986	\$ 2,717,929	\$ -
Property taxes receivable (net)	10,241	-	10,241	-
Accounts receivable (net)	153,779	-	153,779	13,448
Restricted cash	243,586	-	243,586	203,248
Total current assets	2,487,549	637,986	3,125,535	216,696
Non-current assets:				
Capital assets (Note 4):				
Non-depreciable construction in progress	1,771,626	-	1,771,626	-
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	2,181,988	2,259,056	4,441,044	-
Total Capital assets	3,953,614	2,259,056	6,212,670	-
Total assets	6,441,163	2,897,043	9,338,205	216,696
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>				
Pension deferrals	14,808	-	14,808	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	14,808	-	14,808	-
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	37,711	36,125	73,837	-
Long-term liabilities:				
Net pension liability	16,695	-	16,695	-
Accrued vacation	1,963	-	1,963	-
Due within one year	85,000	-	85,000	-
Due in more than one year	42,500	-	42,500	-
Total liabilities	183,869	36,125	219,995	-
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>				
Pension deferrals	8,677	-	8,677	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	8,677	-	8,677	-
<b>NET POSITION</b>				
Net investment in capital assets	3,826,114	2,259,056	6,085,170	-
Restricted for:				
Stabilization by State Statute	825,082	-	825,082	13,448
Streets	243,586	-	243,586	-
Tourism Development	-	-	-	203,248
Unrestricted	1,368,642	601,861	1,970,503	-
Total net position	\$ 6,263,424	\$ 2,860,917	\$ 9,124,341	\$ 216,696

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements



**Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina**  
**Statement of Activities**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2016**

Program Revenues					Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			Component
					Primary Government			Unit
Function / Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Town of Bermuda Run Tourism Development Authority
Governmental activities:								
General government	\$ 806,320	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (806,320)	\$ -	\$ (806,320)	\$ (1,500)
Safety	28	-	-	-	(28)	-	(28)	-
Gate operations	491,975	512,025	-	-	20,051	-	20,051	-
Transportation	616,979	-	63,759	748,149	194,929	-	194,929	-
Interest on long-term debt	6,888	-	-	-	(6,888)	-	(6,888)	-
Sponsorship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21,833)
Total governmental activities	1,922,189	512,025	63,759	748,149	(598,256)	-	(598,256)	(23,333)
Business-type activities								
Water and sewer	476,612	739,552	-	-	-	262,940	262,940	-
Total business activities	476,612	739,552	-	-	-	262,940	262,940	-
Total government	\$ 2,398,801	\$ 1,251,577	\$ 63,759	\$ 748,149	(598,256)	262,940	(72,375)	(23,333)
General revenues:								
Taxes:								
					792,793	-	792,793	-
Property taxes levied for general purposes					511,317	-	511,317	73,686
Other taxes					262,845	-	262,845	-
Unrestricted intergovernmental					94,819	-	94,819	-
Restricted intergovernmental					4,242	-	4,242	73
Unrestricted investment earnings					137,688	7,050	144,738	-
Other unrestricted revenues					-	-	-	-
Transfers					-	-	-	-
Total general government revenues and transfers					1,803,703	7,050	1,810,753	73,759
Change in net position								
Net position, beginning					1,205,448	269,990	1,475,438	50,426
Net position, ending					5,057,976	2,590,927	7,648,906	166,270
					\$ 6,263,424	\$ 2,860,917	\$ 9,124,341	\$ 216,696

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

**Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina**  
**Governmental Funds**  
**Balance Sheet**  
**June 30, 2016**

	General	Major Capital Project	Special Revenue	Total Governmental Funds
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and investments	\$ 1,802,115	\$ -	\$ 277,827	\$ 2,079,942
Restricted cash	243,586	-	-	243,586
Due to (from) other funds	671,303	(671,303)	-	-
Property taxes receivable (net)	10,241	-	-	10,241
Accounts receivable (net)	153,779	-	-	153,779
	<u>\$ 2,881,024</u>	<u>\$ (671,303)</u>	<u>\$ 277,827</u>	<u>\$ 2,487,549</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Accounts payable	\$ 37,011	\$ -	\$ 700	\$ 37,711
	<u>37,011</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>37,711</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>				
Property taxes receivable	10,241	-	-	10,241
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>10,241</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,241</u>
<b>Fund balances:</b>				
Restricted for:				
Stabilization by state statute	825,082	-	-	825,082
Streets	243,586	-	-	243,586
Assigned for gate operations	-	-	277,127	277,127
Unassigned	1,765,104	(671,303)	-	1,093,801
Total Fund Balances	<u>2,833,772</u>	<u>(671,303)</u>	<u>277,127</u>	<u>2,439,596</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 2,881,024</u>	<u>\$ (671,303)</u>	<u>\$ 277,827</u>	
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position (Exhibit 1) are different because:				
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.				3,953,614
Net pension liability				(16,695)
Contributions to the pension plan in the current fiscal year are deferred outflows of resources on the Statement of Net Position				14,808
Liabilities for earned revenues considered deferred inflows of resources in fund statements.				10,241
Pension related deferrals				(8,677)
Some liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and are therefore not reported in the net position of the governmental activities:				
Accrued vacation			\$ (1,963)	
Installment note			(127,500)	(129,463)
Net position of the governmental activities				<u>\$ 6,263,424</u>

**Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina**  
**Governmental Funds**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2016**

	General	Major Capital Project	Special Revenue	Total Governmental Funds
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Ad Valorem taxes	\$ 793,359	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 793,359
Other taxes and licenses	511,317	-	-	511,317
Unrestricted intergovernmental revenues	262,845	-	-	262,845
Restricted intergovernmental revenues	158,578	748,149	-	906,727
Investment earnings	4,242	-	-	4,242
Gate fees	-	-	512,025	512,025
Other revenues	137,688	-	-	137,688
	<u>1,868,029</u>	<u>748,149</u>	<u>512,025</u>	<u>3,128,202</u>
<b>Other financing sources:</b>				
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	-	-	-
Appropriated fund balance	-	-	-	-
Transfer from general fund	-	-	-	-
Total revenues and other sources	<u>1,868,029</u>	<u>748,149</u>	<u>512,025</u>	<u>3,128,202</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
General government	730,797	-	-	730,797
Safety	28	-	-	28
Gate operations	-	-	475,002	475,002
Transportation	512,618	1,304,887	-	1,817,505
Debt service	91,888	-	-	91,888
	<u>1,335,330</u>	<u>1,304,887</u>	<u>475,002</u>	<u>3,115,219</u>
<b>Other Financing Uses:</b>				
Transfer to water and sewer fund	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures and Other Uses</b>	<u>1,335,330</u>	<u>1,304,887</u>	<u>475,002</u>	<u>3,115,219</u>
<b>Excess of revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses</b>	532,699	(556,738)	37,023	12,984
<b>Fund Balances</b>				
Beginning of year, July 1	<u>2,301,073</u>	<u>(114,565)</u>	<u>240,104</u>	<u>2,426,612</u>
End of year, June 30	<u>\$ 2,833,772</u>	<u>\$ (671,303)</u>	<u>\$ 277,127</u>	<u>\$ 2,439,596</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

**Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina**  
**Governmental Funds**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2016**

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

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 12,984
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 for the current period.		
Construction in progress	\$ 1,304,887	
Capital outlay	-	
Depreciation	<u>196,639</u>	1,108,248
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Change in unavailable revenue for tax revenues		(566)
Changes in pension expense		
Changes in net pension assets	(17,103)	
Changes in deferred outflows	2,433	
Changes in net pension liability	(16,695)	
Changes in deferred inflows	<u>33,007</u>	1,642
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 position. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.		
		85,000
Some of the 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.		
Compensated absences		<u>(1,860)</u>
Total changes in net position of governmental activities		<u>\$ 1,205,448</u>

**Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina**  
**General Fund and Annually Budgeted Special Revenue Funds**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2016**

	General				Special Revenue			
	Original	Budget Final	Actual	Variance with Final budget Favorable (Unfavorable)	Original	Budget Final	Actual	Variance with Final budget Favorable (Unfavorable)
<b>Revenues:</b>								
Ad Valorem taxes	\$ 756,650	\$ 756,650	\$ 793,359	\$ 36,709	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other taxes and licenses	416,000	416,000	511,317	95,317	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted intergovernmental revenues	186,000	186,000	262,845	76,845	-	-	-	-
Restricted intergovernmental revenues	120,000	120,000	158,578	38,578	-	-	-	-
Investment earnings	2,500	2,500	4,242	1,742	-	-	-	-
Gate fees	-	-	-	-	512,247	512,247	512,025	(222)
Other revenues	117,000	117,000	137,688	20,688	-	-	-	-
	<u>1,598,150</u>	<u>1,598,150</u>	<u>1,868,029</u>	<u>269,879</u>	<u>512,247</u>	<u>512,247</u>	<u>512,025</u>	<u>(222)</u>
<b>Other financing sources:</b>								
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriated fund balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenues and other sources	<u>1,598,150</u>	<u>1,598,150</u>	<u>1,868,029</u>	<u>269,879</u>	<u>512,247</u>	<u>512,247</u>	<u>512,025</u>	<u>(222)</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>								
General government	942,950	942,950	730,797	212,153	-	-	-	-
Safety	30,000	30,000	28	29,972	-	-	-	-
Gate operations	-	-	-	-	512,247	512,247	475,002	37,246
Transportation	533,200	533,200	512,618	20,582	-	-	-	-
Debt service	92,000	92,000	91,888	112	-	-	-	-
	<u>1,598,150</u>	<u>1,598,150</u>	<u>1,335,330</u>	<u>262,820</u>	<u>512,247</u>	<u>512,247</u>	<u>475,002</u>	<u>37,246</u>
<b>Other Financing Uses:</b>								
Unappropriated fund balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to water and sewer fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	<u>1,598,150</u>	<u>1,598,150</u>	<u>1,335,330</u>	<u>262,820</u>	<u>512,247</u>	<u>512,247</u>	<u>475,002</u>	<u>37,246</u>
Excess of revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses	\$ -	\$ -	532,699	\$ 532,699	\$ -	\$ -	37,023	\$ 37,023
<b>Fund Balances</b>								
<b>Beginning of year, July 1</b>			2,301,073				240,104	
<b>End of year, June 30</b>			<u>\$ 2,833,772</u>				<u>\$ 277,127</u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

**Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina**  
**Proprietary Funds**  
**Statement of Fund Net Position**  
**June 30, 2016**

**Assets**

## Current assets:

Cash and investments	\$ 637,986
Accounts receivable (net)	-
Total current assets	<u>637,986</u>

## Noncurrent assets:

## Capital assets:

Construction in progress	-
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	<u>2,259,056</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>2,259,056</u>
Total assets	<u>2,897,043</u>

**Liabilities**

## Current liabilities:

Current maturities on long-term debt	-
Accounts payable	<u>36,125</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>36,125</u>

## Long-term liabilities:

Due in more than one year	-
Total liabilities	<u>36,125</u>

**Net Position**

Net investment in capital assets	2,259,056
Unrestricted	<u>601,861</u>
Total net position of business-type activities	<u>\$ 2,860,917</u>

**Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position**  
**Proprietary Funds**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2016**

<b>Operating revenues:</b>	
Water charges	\$ 241,312
Sewer charges	498,240
	<u>739,552</u>
<b>Operating expenses:</b>	
Administration	46,773
Water operations	5,202
Sewer operations	331,695
Depreciation	91,737
	<u>475,407</u>
<b>Operating income</b>	<u>264,146</u>
<b>Nonoperating revenue (expense):</b>	
Interest income	-
Other income	7,050
Interest expense	(1,206)
Total nonoperating revenue (expense)	<u>5,844</u>
Income before operating transfers	269,990
<b>Operating transfers in (out)</b>	<u>-</u>
<b>Change in net position - business type activities</b>	269,990
<b>Total net position - July 1</b>	<u>2,590,927</u>
<b>Total net position - June 30</b>	<u><u>\$ 2,860,917</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

**Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**Proprietary Funds**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2016**

**Cash flows from operating activities:**

Cash received from customers	\$ 748,752
Cash payment to suppliers of goods and services	(378,308)
Cash payment to employees and benefits	-
<b>Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities</b>	<u>370,444</u>

**Cash flows from noncapital financial activities:**

Transfer from General Fund	-
Sewer assessments	7,050
<b>Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities</b>	<u>7,050</u>

**Cash from capital and related financing activities:**

Interest paid	(1,206)
Payments on long-term debt	(95,277)
Purchase of capital assets	(6,840)
<b>Net Cash Used by Capital and Related Financing Activities</b>	<u>(103,323)</u>

**Cash flows from investing activities:**

Interest on investments	-
<b>Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities</b>	<u>-</u>

Net Increase (Decrease) In Cash	274,171
<b>Cash - Beginning of Year, July 1</b>	<u>363,815</u>

<b>Cash - End of Year, June 30</b>	<u>\$ 637,986</u>
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**Adjustments to Reconcile Net Operating Income****to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:**

Net operating income	\$ 264,146
Depreciation	91,737
Changes in current assets and liabilities:	
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	9,200
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	5,362
<b>Net Cash Provided (Used) By Operating Activities</b>	<u>\$ 370,444</u>

<b>Interest paid</b>	<u>\$ (1,206)</u>
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## ***Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina***

### ***NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of or for the Year Ended June 30, 2016***

#### ***Description of the unit***

The Town of Bermuda Run is located in Davie County, which is in the Piedmont area of North Carolina. The Town has a population of approximately 2,606 and covers approximately two thirds of one square mile. The Town provides water and sewer services to its residents.

#### ***I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies***

The accounting policies of the Town of Bermuda Run and its discretely presented component unit 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 Town of Bermuda Run is a municipal corporation governed by an elected mayor and council. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the Town and its component unit, a legally separate entity for which the Town is financially accountable. The discretely presented component unit presented below is reported in a separate column in the Town's financial statements in order to emphasize that it is legally separate for the Town.

##### **Town of Bermuda Run Tourism Development Authority**

The Town of Bermuda Run Tourism Development Authority was established December 1, 2010 for the purpose of collecting a 3% occupancy tax to be used for the promotion of tourism in Bermuda Run. The members of the Tourism Development Authority's governing board are appointed by the Town. The Tourism Development Authority, which has a June 30 year-end, is presented as if it were a special revenue fund. Information concerning the Tourism Development Authority can be obtained by contacting the Finance Officer, Town of Bermuda Run, Bermuda Run, NC.

##### ***B. Basis of presentation***

*Government-wide Statements:* The statement of net position and the statement of activities display the information about the government and its component unit. These statements include the activities of the overall government. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. These statements distinguish between the *governmental* and *business-type activities* of the Town. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or 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 Town and for each function of the Town'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 and services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational and capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

## ***Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)***

### ***B. Basis of presentation (continued)***

*Fund Financial Statements:* The fund financial statements provide information about the Town'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 non-major 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 the equal values. Non-operating revenues, such as subsidies and investment earnings, result from non-exchange transactions or ancillary activities.

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

#### ***General Fund***

The General Fund is the general operating fund of the Town. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in other funds. The primary revenue sources are ad valorem taxes and state-shared revenues. The primary expenditures are for streets and general government services.

#### ***General Capital Projects Fund***

This fund is used to account for the construction of a new roundabout.

#### ***Special Revenue Fund***

The Special Revenue Funds account for specific revenue sources (other than expendable trusts or major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes. The Town maintains one Special Revenue Fund, the Gated Security Fund.

The Town reports the following major enterprise funds:

#### ***Water and Sewer Fund***

The Town maintains an Enterprise Fund, the Water and Sewer Fund, to account for its water and sewer services. This fund is financed and operated in the same manner as a private business enterprise.

It is the intent of the governing body that costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing these services to the public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. Therefore, periodic accounting is necessary for determination of net income and rate control.

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

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

## ***Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)***

### ***C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (continued)***

*Government-wide and Proprietary Fund Financial 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 recorded at the time liabilities are incurred regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Non-exchange transactions, in which the Town gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, including 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 revenues of the Town enterprise fund are charges to customers for sales and services. The Town 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 financial sources.

The Town 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 revenue because the amount is not susceptible to accrual. At June 30, taxes receivable for property other than motor vehicles are materially past due and are not considered to be an available resource to finance the operations of the current year. Also, as of September 1, 2013, 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, the State of North Carolina is responsible for billing and collecting the property taxes on registered motor vehicles on behalf of all municipalities and special tax districts. Property taxes are due when vehicles are registered. The billed taxes are applicable to the fiscal year in which they are received. Uncollected taxes that were billed in periods prior to September 1, 2013 and for limited registration plates are shown as a receivable in these financial statements and are offset by deferred inflows of resources.

## ***Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)***

### ***C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (continued)***

Sales taxes and certain intergovernmental revenues, such as the beer and wine tax, collected and held by the State at year-end on behalf of the Town are recognized as revenue. Sales taxes are considered shared revenue for the Town because the tax is levied by Davie County and then remitted to and distributed by the State. Most intergovernmental revenues and sales and services are not susceptible to accrual because generally they are not measurable until received in cash. All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes are reported as general revenues rather than program revenues. Under the terms of grant agreements, the Town funds certain programs by a combination of specific cost-reimbursement grants, categorical block grants, and general revenues. Thus, when program expenses are incurred, there is both restricted and unrestricted net position available to finance the program. It is the Town's policy to first apply cost-reimbursement grant resources to such programs, followed by categorical block grants, and then general revenues.

### ***D. Budgetary data***

The Town's budgets are adopted as required by the North Carolina General Statutes. An annual budget is adopted for the General Fund, the Gated Security Special Revenue Fund and the Enterprise Fund. All annual appropriations lapse at the fiscal-year end. Project ordinances are adopted for the Roundabout Capital Projects Fund. All budgets are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the departmental level for all annually budgeted funds and at the project level for the multi-year funds. The Town does not have a current policy which allows for departmental transfers without council approval.

### ***E. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Fund Equity:***

#### ***1. Deposits and Investments***

All deposits of the Town and the Tourism Development Authority are made in board-designated official depositories and are secured as required by State law (G.S. 159-31). The Town and the Tourism Development Authority may designate, as an official depository, any bank or savings association whose principal office is located in North Carolina. Also, the Town and the Tourism Development Authority 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 Town and the Tourism Development Authority 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 authority; obligations of certain nonguaranteed federal agencies; certain high quality issues of commercial paper and bankers' acceptances and the North Carolina Capital Management Trust (NCCMT). The Town's investments with maturities of more than one year at acquisition and non-money market 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 Town does not have a formal investment or credit risk policy.

#### ***2. Cash and Cash Equivalents***

The Town pools money from several funds to facilitate disbursements and investment and to maximize investment income. Therefore, all cash and investments are essentially demand deposits and are considered cash and cash equivalents. The Tourism Development Authority considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash and cash equivalents.

## ***Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)***

### **3. Restricted Assets**

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.

#### Town of Bermua Run Restricted Cash

Governmental Activities	
General Fund	Streets
	<u>\$243,586</u>
Total Restricted Cash	<u>\$243,586</u>

### **4. Ad Valorem Taxes Receivable**

In accordance with State law (G.S. 105-347 and G.S. 159-13(a)), the Town levies ad valorem taxes on July 1, the beginning of the fiscal year. The taxes are due on September 1; however, interest does not accrue until the following January 6. These taxes are based on the assessed values as of January 1, 2015. As allowed by State law, the Town has established a schedule of discounts that apply to taxes which are paid prior to the due date. In the Town's General Fund, ad valorem tax revenues are reported net of such discounts.

### **5. Allowances for Doubtful Accounts**

All receivables that historically experience uncollectible accounts are shown net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. This account is estimated by analyzing the percentage of receivables that were written off in prior years.

### **6. Capital Assets**

Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$2,500 and an estimated useful life of more than two years. 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. General infrastructure assets acquired prior to July 1, 2003, consist of the road network and improvements that were acquired or that received substantial improvements subsequent to July 1, 1980, and are reported at estimated historical cost using deflated replacement cost. 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:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Life</u>
Road improvements	10 yrs
Furniture and office equipment	10 yrs

## ***Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)***

### **7. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources**

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *Deferred Outflows of Resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an expense or expenditure until then. The Town has one that meet this criterion, contributions made to the pension plan in the 2016 fiscal year. In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial element, *Deferred Inflows of Resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as revenue until then. The Town has one item that meets the criterion for this category –deferrals of pension expense that result from the implementation of GASB Statement 68.

### **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 statements of net position. 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 premium or discount. Bond issuance cost, except for prepaid insurance costs, are expensed in the reporting period in which they are incurred. Prepaid insurance costs are expensed over the life of the 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 ported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual net proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

### **9. Compensated Absences**

The vacation policy of the Town provides for the accumulation of up to thirty days earned vacation leave with such leave being fully vested when earned. For the Town's government-wide funds, an expense and liability for compensated absences and the salary-related payments are recorded as the leave is earned. The Town has not recognized a current liability due to the immaterial nature of this liability.

The Town's sick leave policy provides for an unlimited accumulation of 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 Town does not have any obligation for the accumulation of sick leave until it is actually taken, no accrual for sick leave has been made.

### **10. Net Position/ Fund Balances**

#### **Net Position**

Net position in government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are classified as net investment in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted and unrestricted. Restricted net position 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.

## ***Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)***

### ***10. Net Position/ Fund Balances (continued)***

#### **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.

**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.

*Restricted for Construction* - portion of fund balance that is restricted by revenue source for certain construction expenditures.

**Committed Fund Balance** –portion of fund balance that can only be used for specific purposes imposed by majority vote by quorum of Town of Bermuda Run's governing body (highest level of decision-making authority). The governing body can, by adoption of an ordinance prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the ordinance remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another ordinance) to remove or revise the limitation.

**Assigned fund balance** – portion of fund balance that Town of Bermuda Run intends to use for specific purposes.

*Gate Operations* – portion of fund balance that intended to be used for the security gate operations.

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

The Town of Bermuda Run has a revenue spending policy that provides guidance for programs with multiple revenue sources. The Finance Officer will use resources in the following hierarchy: bond proceeds, federal funds, State funds, local non-town funds, town funds. For purposes of fund balance classification expenditures are to be spent from restricted fund balance first, followed by in-order by committed fund balance, assigned fund balance and lastly unassigned fund balance. The Finance Officer has the authority to deviate from this policy if it is in the best interest of the Town.

## ***Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)***

### **11. Pensions**

For purposes of measuring the net pension asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (LGERS) and additions to/deductions from LGERS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by LGERS. For this purpose, plan member contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. The Town of Bermuda Run's employer contributions are recognized when due and the Town of Bermuda Run has a legal requirement to provide the contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of LGERS. Investments are reported at fair value.

### ***II. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability:***

***A. Material Violations of Finance-Related Legal and Contractual Provisions: None***

***B. Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations: None***

### ***III. Detail Notes on All Funds and Account Groups:***

#### ***A. Assets:***

##### ***1. Deposits***

All the deposits of the Town and the Tourism Development Authority 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 Town's or the Tourism Development Authority's agents in these units' 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 Town and the Tourism Development Authority, these deposits are considered to be held by the Town's and the Tourism Development Authority's agents in their names. The amount of the pledged collateral is based on an approval 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 Town, the Tourism Development Authority, or the escrow agent. Because of the inability to measure the exact amounts of collateral pledged for the Town and the Tourism Development Authority under the Pooling Method, the potential exists to 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 Town has no formal 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 Town complies with provisions of GS 159-31 when designating official depositories and verifying that deposits are properly secured. The Tourism Development Authority has no formal policy regarding custodial credit risk for deposits.

At June 30, 2016, the Town's deposits had a carrying amount of \$2,659,841 and a bank balance of \$2,684,086. The bank balances of the Town were covered by \$250,000 of federal depository insurance. The remaining balance of deposits is collateralized under the Pooling Method as enumerated above.



**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**1. Deposits (continued)**

At June 30, 2016, the TDA's deposits had a carrying amount of \$203,248 and a bank balance of \$203,248. The bank balances of the TDA were covered by \$250,000 of federal depository insurance. Any excess balance of deposits is collateralized under the Pooling Method as enumerated above.

**2. Investments**

At June 30, 2016, the Town had \$301,674 invested with the North Carolina Capital Management Trust Cash Portfolio which carried a credit rating of AAAM by Standard and Poor's. The Town has no policy regarding credit risk.

**3. Receivable - Allowances for Doubtful Accounts**

The amounts presented in the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Net Position for the year ending June 30, 2016 are net of the following allowances for doubtful accounts:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>June 30, 2016</u>
None	-0-

**4. Capital Assets - Primary Government**

Capital asset activity for the Primary Government for the year ended June 30, 2016:

	<u>Beginning Balances</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>(Decreases)</u>	<u>Ending Balances</u>
<b>Governmental activities:</b>				
<b>Capital assets not being depreciated:</b>				
Roundabout construction in process	\$ 466,739	\$ 1,304,887	\$ -	\$ 1,771,626
<b>Capital assets being depreciated:</b>				
Road improvements	\$ 2,164,063	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,164,063
Building	892,500	-	-	892,500
Other improvements	955,181	-	-	955,181
Equipment and furnishings	571,519	-	-	571,519
Total capital assets being depreciated:	<u>4,583,263</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,583,263</u>
<b>Less, accumulated depreciation for:</b>				
Road improvements	1,094,445	76,567	-	1,171,012
Building	285,600	35,700	-	321,300
Other improvements	464,142	61,901	-	526,043
Equipment	360,449	22,471	-	382,920
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>2,204,636</u>	<u>196,639</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,401,275</u>
<b>Governmental activity capital assets, net</b>	<u><u>\$ 2,845,366</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (196,639)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,953,614</u></u>

**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**4. Capital Assets - Primary Government (continued)**

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the primary government as follows:

General government	\$ 75,305
Gate operations	16,973
Transportation	<u>104,361</u>
	\$ 196,639

	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balances
<b>Business-type activities:</b>				
<b>Water and sewer fund:</b>				
<b>Capital assets not being depreciated:</b>				
Sewer construction	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<b>Capital assets being depreciated:</b>				
Plant and distribution	3,244,616	6,840	-	3,251,456
Total capital assets being depreciated:	<u>3,244,616</u>	<u>6,840</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,251,456</u>
<b>Less, accumulated depreciation for:</b>				
Plant and distribution	900,661	91,737	-	992,398
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>900,661</u>	<u>91,737</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>992,398</u>
<b>Business-type activity capital assets, net</b>	<u>\$ 2,343,954</u>	<u>\$ (84,897)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,259,056</u>

**Construction commitments**

The government has active construction projects as of June 30, 2016. At year-end, the government's commitments with contractors are as follows:

Project	Spent-to-date	Remaining Commitment
Construction of roundabout	\$ 1,771,626	\$ 151,000
Total	<u>\$ 1,771,626</u>	<u>\$ 151,000</u>

## ***Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)***

### ***B. Liabilities:***

#### ***1. Pension Plan Obligations:***

##### ***a. Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System***

*Plan Description.* The Town is a participating employer in 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 membership is comprised of general employees and local law enforcement officers (LEOs) of participating local governmental entities. Article 3 of G.S. Chapter 128 assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the North Carolina General Assembly. Management of the plan is vested in the LGERS Board of Trustees, which consists of 13 members – nine appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the State Senate, one appointed by the State House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer and State Superintendent, who serve as ex-officio members. 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, by calling (919) 981-5454, or at [www.osc.nc.gov](http://www.osc.nc.gov).

*Benefits Provided.* LGERS provides retirement and survivor benefits. Retirement benefits are determined as 1.85% of the member's average final compensation times the member's years of creditable service. A member's average final compensation is calculated as the average of a member's four highest consecutive years of compensation. Plan members are eligible to retire with full retirement benefits at age 65 with five years of creditable service, at age 60 with 25 years of creditable service, or at any age with 30 years of creditable service. Plan members are eligible to retire with partial retirement benefits at age 50 with 20 years of creditable service or at age 60 with five years of creditable service (age 55 for firefighters). Survivor benefits are available to eligible beneficiaries of members who die while in active service or within 180 days of their last day of service and who have either completed 20 years of creditable service regardless of age (15 years of creditable service for firefighters and rescue squad members who are killed in the line of duty) or have completed five years of service and have reached age 60. Eligible beneficiaries may elect to receive a monthly Survivor's Alternate Benefit for life or a return of the member's contributions. The plan does not provide for automatic post-retirement benefit increases. Increases are contingent upon actuarial gains of the plan.

LGERS plan members who are LEOs are eligible to retire with full retirement benefits at age 55 with five years of creditable service as an officer, or at any age with 30 years of creditable service. LEO plan members are eligible to retire with partial retirement benefits at age 50 with 15 years of creditable service as an officer. Survivor benefits are available to eligible beneficiaries of LEO members who die while in active service or within 180 days of their last day of service and who also have either completed 20 years of creditable service regardless of age, or have completed 15 years of service as a LEO and have reached age 50, or have completed five years of creditable service as a LEO and have reached age 55, or have completed 15 years of creditable service as a LEO if killed in the line of duty. Eligible beneficiaries may elect to receive a monthly Survivor's Alternate Benefit for life or a return of the member's contributions.

*Contributions.* Contribution provisions are established by General Statute 128-30 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. Town employees are required to contribute 6% of their compensation. Employer contributions are actuarially determined and set annually by the LGERS Board of Trustees. The Town's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2016, was 7.41% of compensation for law enforcement officers and 7.07% for general employees and firefighters, actuarially

**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**a. Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (continued)**

determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year. Contributions to the pension plan from the Town were \$9,100 for the year ended June 30, 2016.

*Refunds of Contributions* – Town employees who have terminated service as a contributing member of LGERS, may file an application for a refund of their contributions. By state law, refunds to members with at least five years of service include 4% interest. State law requires a 60 day waiting period after service termination before the refund may be paid. The acceptance of a refund payment cancels the individual's right to employer contributions or any other benefit provided by LGERS.

***Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions***

At June 30, 2016, the Town reported a liability of \$16,695 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2015. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2014. The total pension liability was then rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2015 utilizing update procedures incorporating the actuarial assumptions. The Town's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Town's long-term share of future payroll covered by the pension plan, relative to the projected future payroll covered by the pension plan of all participating LGERS employers, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2015, the Town's proportion was 0.00372%, which was an increase of 0.001% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2014.

For the year ended June 30, 2016, the Town recognized pension expense of \$7,458. At June 30, 2016, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 3,924
Changes of assumptions	-	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	4,753
Changes in proportion and differences between Town contributions and proportionate share of contributions	5,708	-
Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date	9,100	-
Total	<u>\$ 14,808</u>	<u>\$ 8,677</u>

## *Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)*

### *a. Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (continued)*

\$14,808 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a decrease of the net pension asset in the year ended June 30, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

**Year ended June 30:**

2017	\$	(3,885)
2018		(3,885)
2019		(3,886)
2020		8,685
		<hr/>
	\$	(2,971)

*Actuarial Assumptions.* The total pension liability in the December 31, 2014 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	3.0 percent
Salary increases	4.25 to 8.55 percent, including inflation and productivity factor
Investment rate of return	7.25 percent, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

The plan currently uses mortality tables that vary by age, gender, employee group (i.e. general, law enforcement officer) and health status (i.e. disabled and healthy). The current mortality rates are based on published tables and based on studies that cover significant portions of the U.S. population. The healthy mortality rates also contain a provision to reflect future mortality improvements.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2014 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2009.

Future ad hoc COLA amounts are not considered to be substantively automatic and are therefore not included in the measurement.

The projected long-term investment returns and inflation assumptions are developed through review of current and historical capital markets data, sell-side investment research, consultant whitepapers, and historical performance of investment strategies. Fixed income return projections reflect current yields across the U.S. Treasury yield curve and market expectations of forward yields projected and interpolated for multiple tenors and over multiple year horizons. Global public equity return projections are established through analysis of the equity risk premium and the fixed income return projections. Other asset categories and strategies' return projections reflect the foregoing and historical data analysis. These projections are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class as of June 30, 2015 are summarized in the following table:

**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**a. Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (continued)**

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Fixed Income	29.0%	2.2%
Global Equity	42.0%	5.8%
Real Estate	8.0%	5.2%
Alternatives	8.0%	9.8%
Credit	7.0%	6.8%
Inflation Protection	6.0%	3.4%
Total	100%	

The information above is based on 30 year expectations developed with the consulting actuary for the 2014 asset, liability, and investment policy study for the North Carolina Retirement Systems, including LGERS. The long-term nominal rates of return underlying the real rates of return are arithmetic annualized figures. The real rates of return are calculated from nominal rates by multiplicatively subtracting a long-term inflation assumption of 3.00%. All rates of return and inflation are annualized.

*Discount rate.* The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.25%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of the current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

*Sensitivity of the Town's proportionate share of the net pension asset to changes in the discount rate.* The following presents the Town's proportionate share of the net pension asset calculated using the discount rate of 7.25 percent, as well as what the Town's proportionate share of the net pension asset or net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.25 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.25 percent) than the current rate:

	<u>1% Decrease (6.25%)</u>	<u>Discount Rate (7.25%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (8.25%)</u>
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 116,417	\$ 16,695	\$ (67,319)

*Pension plan fiduciary net position.* Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the State of North Carolina.

## ***Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)***

### ***b. Law Enforcement Officers Special Separation Allowance***

The Town contracts all security and has no eligible law enforcement employees.

### ***c. Supplemental Retirement Income Plan for Law Enforcement Officers***

The Town contracts all security and has no eligible law enforcement employees.

*Plan Description.* The Town 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 employees employed by the Town. Article 5 of G.S. Chapter 135 assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the North Carolina General Assembly. The Supplemental Retirement Income Plan for employees is included in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the State of North Carolina. The State's CAFR includes the pension trust fund financial statements for the Internal Revenue Code Section 401(k) plan that includes the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan for employees. 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.* Article 12E of G.S. Chapter 143 requires the Town to contribute each month an amount equal to five percent of each employee's salary, and all amounts contributed are vested immediately. Also, the employees may make voluntary contributions to the plan.

### ***d. Other Post-employment Benefits***

The Town has not established policies concerning post-employment benefits as of June 30, 2016.

## ***2. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources***

Deferred outflows of resources are comprised of the following:

Source	Amount
Contributions to pension plan in current fiscal year	\$ 9,100
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	5,708
Total	<u>\$ 14,808</u>

Deferred inflows of resources at year-end are comprised of the following:

Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 3,924
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on plan investments	4,753
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportional share of contributions	-
	<u>\$ 8,677</u>

## **Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

### **3. Risk Management**

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Town participates in three self-funded risk financing pools administered by the North Carolina League of Municipalities. Through these pools, the Town obtains general liability and auto liability coverage of \$3 million per occurrence, property coverage up to \$20 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 workers' compensation. The pools are reinsured for annual employee health claims in excess of \$150,000. The property liability pool has an aggregate limit of \$1,000,000 for the aggregate losses in a single year. After the property pool has paid out \$1,000,000, then the pool will be liable for a \$10,000 per claim maintenance deductible on future property losses for that year. The remainder of each claim will be borne by the re-insurer.

The Town has a public officials bond of \$50,000 on the Finance Officer and \$10,000 on the Tax Collector. The Town currently has no flood insurance coverage.

### **4. Long-Term Obligations:**

#### **a. Installment Purchase**

The Town's installment notes are serviced by the General Fund for the town hall building and the Water and Sewer Fund for sewer improvements. These notes are secured by assets pledged. Principal and interest requirements are appropriated when due.

The following obligations were outstanding at June 30, 2016:

#### Serviced by the General Fund:

Installment Note with Bank of the Carolinas, commitment of \$850,000 at 4.12% payable over 10 years; monthly payments of \$7,083.34 plus interest; balance at June 30, 2016 of \$127,500.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for installment note are as follows:

<u>General Fund</u>			
<u>Year Ending June 30</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2017	\$ 85,000	\$ 6,924	\$ 91,924
2018	42,500	3,481	45,981
	<u>\$ 127,500</u>	<u>\$ 10,405</u>	<u>\$ 137,905</u>

At June 30, 2016, the Town of Bermuda Run had bonds authorized but un-issued of \$-0- and a legal debt margin of \$42,341,813.



**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**b. Changes in Long-term Liabilities**

	Balance June 30, 2015	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2016	Current Portion of Balance
Governmental activities:					
Installment Note	\$ 212,500	\$ -	\$ 85,000	\$ 127,500	\$ 85,000
Net Pension Liability (LGERS)	-	16,695		16,695	
Accrued Vacation	104	1,859	-	1,963	-
	<u>\$ 212,604</u>	<u>\$ 18,554</u>	<u>\$ 85,000</u>	<u>\$ 146,158</u>	<u>\$ 85,000</u>
Proprietary activities:					
Installment Note	<u>\$ 95,277</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 95,277</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Compensated absences for governmental activities have typically been liquidated in the General Fund.

**C. Interfund Receivables and Payables**

The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2016 is as follows:

Due to/from other funds:

To	General Fund	\$671,303
From	General Fund Capital Project	\$671,303

The interfund balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made.

**D. Net Investment in Capital Assets**

	<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Business-type</u>
Capital Assets	\$ 3,953,614	\$ 2,259,056
less: long-term debt	127,500	-
add: unexpended debt proceeds	-	-
Net investment in capital assets	<u>\$ 3,826,114</u>	<u>\$ 2,259,056</u>

**Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)**

**E. Fund Balance**

The following schedule provides management and citizens with information on the portion of General fund balance that is available for appropriation:

<b><i>Total fund balance - General Fund</i></b>	<b><i>\$ 2,833,772</i></b>
Less:	
Stabilization by State Statute	825,082
Streets - Powell Bill	243,586
Remaining Fund Balance	<b><i>\$ 1,765,104</i></b>

The outstanding encumbrances are amounts needed to pay any commitments related to purchase orders and contracts that remain unperformed at year-end.

<b><i>Encumbrances</i></b>	<b><i>General Fund</i></b>	<b><i>Non-Major Funds</i></b>
	\$0	

**IX. Summary Disclosure of Significant Contingencies**

Federal and State Assisted Programs

The Town 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.

**IV. Significant Effects of Subsequent Events**

Subsequent events occurring after the statement of financial position date have been evaluated through September 24, 2016, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. There were no subsequent events that came to our attention after the audit that would have a significant effect on the Town.

**Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina**  
**Town of Bermuda Run's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)**  
**Required Supplementary Information**  
**Last Three Fiscal Years \***

**Local Government Employees' Retirement System**

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Bermuda Run's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (%)	0.00372%	0.00290%	0.00260%
Bermuda Run's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (\$)	\$ 16,695	\$ (17,103)	\$ 30,555
Bermuda Run's covered-employee payroll	\$ 146,070	\$ 175,030	\$ 162,623
Bermuda Run's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	11.43%	( 9.77%)	18.79%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability**	98.09%	102.64%	94.35%

\* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the prior fiscal year ending June 30.

\*\* This will be the same percentage for all participant employers in the LGERS plan.

**Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina**  
**Town of Bermuda Run's Contributions**  
**Required Supplementary Information**  
**Last Three Fiscal Years**

**Local Government Employees' Retirement System**

	2016	2015	2014
Contractually required contribution	\$ 14,808	\$ 12,375	\$ 14,538
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	14,808	12,375	14,538
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Bermuda Run's covered-employee payroll	\$ 146,070	\$ 175,030	\$ 162,623
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	10.14%	7.07%	8.94%

**Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina**  
**General Fund**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2016**  
**(With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended June 30, 2015)**

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)</u>	<u>Actual - Year Ended June 30, 2015</u>
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Ad Valorem taxes (net of refunds)				
Current levies		\$ 782,250		\$ 784,597
Prior levies		8,946		3,761
Penalties and interest		2,164		1,042
	<u>\$ 756,650</u>	<u>793,359</u>	<u>\$ 36,709</u>	<u>789,400</u>
Other taxes and licenses:				
Local option sales tax		511,317		521,338
	<u>416,000</u>	<u>511,317</u>	<u>95,317</u>	<u>521,338</u>
Unrestricted intergovernmental revenues:				
Utilities franchise tax		246,921		203,706
Cable franchise		4,460		4,117
Beer and wine tax		11,464		12,000
	<u>186,000</u>	<u>262,845</u>	<u>76,845</u>	<u>219,823</u>
Restricted intergovernmental revenues:				
Powell Bill allocation		63,759		62,379
ABC revenues		94,819		80,057
	<u>120,000</u>	<u>158,578</u>	<u>38,578</u>	<u>142,436</u>
Investment earnings	<u>2,500</u>	<u>4,242</u>	<u>1,742</u>	<u>4,675</u>
Other revenues:				
Other income		37,688		40,634
Grants		-		27,363
Reimbursement for administrative charges		100,000		100,000
	<u>117,000</u>	<u>137,688</u>	<u>20,688</u>	<u>167,997</u>
 Total Revenues	 <u>1,598,150</u>	 <u>1,868,029</u>	 <u>269,879</u>	 <u>1,845,669</u>
 Other financing sources:				
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	-	-	-
Appropriated fund balance	-	-	-	-
 Total revenues and other financing sources	 <u>1,598,150</u>	 <u>1,868,029</u>	 <u>269,879</u>	 <u>1,845,669</u>

*Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina*

**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (continued)**

	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Actual - Year Ended June 30, 2015
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
General Government				
Governing Body	\$ 13,400	\$ 12,889	\$ 511	\$ 9,900
Administration:				
Salaries and Employee Benefits		164,041		192,092
Operating Expenses		62,726		81,508
Professional Services		31,961		31,459
Tax collection fees		15,615		19,509
Town Hall expenses		21,833		18,163
Capital outlay		-		15,740
Election costs		3,477		-
	411,550	299,653	111,897	358,471
Community Services:				
Planning and zoning		49,069		44,234
Community and economic development		13,701		55,943
Ground / general maintenance		85,008		50,834
Leaf removal		27,090		25,935
Waste removal		172,289		170,838
Town projects		36,134		19,818
Post office		2,379		1,188
Other		32,585		40,719
	518,000	418,255	99,745	409,509
Total General Government	942,950	730,797	212,153	777,880
Safety - Traffic enforcement	30,000	28	29,972	23,500
Transportation:				
Street Department:				
Capital outlay - Right of way acquisitions		-		13,342
Storm water project		-		4,358
Other capital projects		-		-
Engineering		24,539		15,255
Repairs		268,390		147,477
Other		109,281		58,189
Street lights		110,408		98,031
Total Transportation	533,200	512,618	20,582	336,651
Debt service:				
Principal		85,000		85,000
Interest		6,888		10,308
	92,000	91,888	112	95,308
Total Expenditures	1,598,150	1,335,330	262,820	1,233,340
Revenues over Expenditures	-	532,699	532,699	612,329
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfer to capital project	-	-	-	-
Transfer to water and sewer fund	-	-	-	(100,000)
Excess of revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses	\$ -	532,699	\$ 532,699	512,329
Fund Balance:				
Beginning of Year, July 1		2,301,073		1,788,744
End of Year, June 30		\$ 2,833,772		\$ 2,301,073

**Town of Bermuda Run North Carolina**  
**General Capital Projects Fund**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual**  
**From inception and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016**

	<u>Project Authorization</u>	<u>Prior Year</u>	<u>Actual Current Year</u>	<u>Total to Date</u>	<u>Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)</u>
Revenues:					
Restricted intergovernmental Grants NC DOT	<u>\$ 1,365,040</u>	<u>\$ 352,174</u>	<u>\$ 748,149</u>	<u>\$ 1,100,323</u>	<u>\$ (264,717)</u>
Total revenues	<u>1,365,040</u>	<u>352,174</u>	<u>748,149</u>	<u>1,100,323</u>	<u>(264,717)</u>
Expenditures:					
Roundabout construction	<u>1,706,300</u>	<u>466,739</u>	<u>1,304,887</u>	<u>1,771,626</u>	<u>(65,326)</u>
Total expenditures	<u>1,706,300</u>	<u>466,739</u>	<u>1,304,887</u>	<u>1,771,626</u>	<u>(65,326)</u>
Revenues over expenditures	<u>(341,260)</u>	<u>(114,565)</u>	<u>(556,738)</u>	<u>(671,303)</u>	<u>330,043</u>
Other financing sources:					
Transfer from operating fund	<u>341,260</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(341,260)</u>
Total other financing sources	<u>341,260</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(341,260)</u>
Revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (114,565)</u>	<u>\$ (556,738)</u>	<u>\$ (671,303)</u>	<u>\$ (671,303)</u>

**Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina**  
**Special Revenue Fund - Gated Security**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2016**  
**(With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended June 30, 2015)**

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)</u>	<u>Actual -Year Ended June 30, 2015</u>
<b>Operating revenues:</b>				
Gate fees		\$ 512,025		\$ 515,436
	<u>\$ 512,247</u>	<u>512,025</u>	<u>\$ (222)</u>	<u>515,436</u>
 Fund balance appropriated	 <u>-</u>	 <u>-</u>	 <u>-</u>	 <u>-</u>
 Total revenue and other financing sources	 <u>512,247</u>	 <u>512,025</u>	 <u>(222)</u>	 <u>515,436</u>
 <b>Operating expenditures:</b>				
Administrative		50,000		50,000
Gate operations expense		425,002		443,967
	<u>512,247</u>	<u>475,002</u>	<u>37,246</u>	<u>493,967</u>
 Total expenditures and other financing uses	 <u>512,247</u>	 <u>475,002</u>	 <u>37,246</u>	 <u>493,967</u>
 Revenues over (under) expenditures	 <u>\$ -</u>	 37,023	 <u>\$ 37,023</u>	 21,469
 Fund Balance:				
Beginning of year		<u>240,104</u>		<u>218,635</u>
 End of year		<u>\$ 277,127</u>		<u>\$ 240,104</u>



*Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina*  
Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual - (Non-GAAP)  
Water and Sewer Fund  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2016  
(With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended June 30, 2015)

	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Actual - Year Ended June 30, 2015
Operating revenues:				
Water charges		\$ 241,312		\$ 195,260
Sewer charges		498,240		361,189
Tap fees		7,050		4,250
	<u>\$ 629,500</u>	<u>746,602</u>	<u>\$ 117,102</u>	<u>560,698</u>
Nonoperating revenues:				
Sewer assessments		-		9,200
HOA project reimbursement		-		16,130
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,330</u>
Other financing sources:				
Transfer from general fund		-		100,000
Appropriated fund balance		-		-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>100,000</u>
 Total revenue and other financing sources	 <u>629,500</u>	 <u>746,602</u>	 <u>117,102</u>	 <u>686,028</u>
 Operating expenditures:				
Administrative				
Licenses		960		960
Charges from general fund		45,813		50,000
	<u>51,500</u>	<u>46,773</u>	<u>4,728</u>	<u>50,960</u>
Water operations:				
Bulk water purchases		199,379		151,023
Line repairs		5,202		27,802
	<u>285,500</u>	<u>204,580</u>	<u>80,920</u>	<u>178,824</u>
Sewer operations:				
Engineering		11,302		8,948
Plant operations		46,411		71,758
Maintenance		6,756		6,111
Repairs -plant		8,243		15,072
Repairs - lines		12,720		21,363
Utilities		32,074		24,894
Capital outlay		6,840		-
Other		14,810		14,840
	<u>195,500</u>	<u>139,156</u>	<u>56,344</u>	<u>162,987</u>
 Total operating expenditures	 <u>532,500</u>	 <u>390,509</u>	 <u>141,991</u>	 <u>392,771</u>
 Other budgetary appropriations:				
Principal paid on long-term debt		95,277		123,903
Interest paid		1,205		5,317
	<u>97,000</u>	<u>96,482</u>	<u>518</u>	<u>129,219</u>
 Total expenditures and budgetary appropriations	 <u>629,500</u>	 <u>486,991</u>	 <u>142,509</u>	 <u>521,991</u>
 Total revenue and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and budgetary appropriations	 <u>\$ -</u>	 <u>\$ 259,611</u>	 <u>\$ 259,611</u>	 <u>\$ 164,038</u>

**Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina**  
**Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)**  
**Water and Sewer Fund (continued)**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2016**  
**(With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended June 30, 2015)**

	<u>2016</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>2015</u> <u>Actual</u>
Reconciliation of Modified Accrual Basis to Full Accrual Basis:		
Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources	\$ 746,602	\$ 686,028
Total Expenditures and Budgetary Appropriations	<u>486,991</u>	<u>521,991</u>
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	259,611	164,038
Debt principal retirement	95,277	123,903
Capital outlay	6,840	-
Depreciation	<u>(91,737)</u>	<u>(90,760)</u>
Change in net position	<u><u>\$ 269,990</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 197,180</u></u>

**Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina**  
**Schedule of Changes in Ad Valorem Taxes Receivable**  
**For the Year ended June 30, 2016**

<u>Year of Levy</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2015</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Collections and Credits</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2016</u>
2015-2016	\$ -	\$ 787,064	\$ 782,250	\$ 4,814
2014-2015	6,619		3,882	2,737
2013-2014	2,719		1,792	927
2012-2013	493		286	207
2011-2012	206		-	206
2010-2011	77		10	67
2009-2010	44		-	44
2008-2009	21		-	21
2007-2008	227		-	227
2006-2007	169		-	169
2005-2006	91		(731)	822
2004-2005	140		140	-
	<u>\$ 10,807</u>	<u>\$ 787,064</u>	<u>\$ 787,629</u>	
Ad Valorem Taxes Receivable - Net				<u>\$ 10,241</u>
Reconciliation with Revenues:				
Tax - Ad Valorem				\$ 782,250
Adjustments				<u>5,379</u>
Total collections and credits				<u>\$ 787,629</u>

***Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina***

**Analysis of Current Tax Levy  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2016**

	Total Levy				
	Property Valuation	Rate	Total Levy	Property excluding Registered Motor Vehicles	Registered Motor Vehicles
Tax Levy - Town Wide	\$ 522,900,667	0.15	\$ 784,351	\$ 727,625	\$ 56,726
Discoveries	1,808,667		2,713	2,713	-
Abatements and Releases	-		-	-	-
Total for Year	<u>\$ 524,709,333</u>		787,064	730,338	56,726
Less, Uncollected Tax at June 30, 2016			<u>4,814</u>	<u>4,814</u>	-
Current Year's Taxes Collected			<u>\$ 782,250</u>	<u>\$ 725,524</u>	<u>\$ 56,726</u>
Percent Current Year Collected			<u>99.39%</u>	<u>99.34%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

# EDDIE CARRICK, CPA, PC

Certified Public Accountant

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

To the Honorable Mayor and Town Council  
Town of Bermuda Run  
Bermuda Run, North Carolina

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 24, 2016. We conducted our audit in accordance with the 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. The financial statements of Bermuda Run Tourism Development Authority were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, and accordingly, this report does not include reporting on internal control over financial reporting or instances of reportable noncompliance associated with Bermuda Run Tourism Development Authority.

### Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as 2016-1 that we consider to be material weaknesses.

### Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

## Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina's Response to Findings

Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

### Purpose of this Report

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

Eddie Carrick, CPA, PC

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "E. Carrick, CPA".

Lexington, North Carolina  
September 24, 2016

# EDDIE CARRICK, CPA, PC

Certified Public Accountant

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## Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program; Report on Internal Control Over Compliance; With OMB Uniform Guidance and the State Single Audit Implementation Act

### Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Mayor and  
Members of the Town Council  
Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina

#### Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina, compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* and 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 the Town of Bermuda Run's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2016. The Town of Bermuda Run's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

#### Management's Responsibility

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the Town of Bermuda Run's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance) and the State Single Audit Implementation Act. Those standards, the Uniform Guidance, 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 federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Town of Bermuda Run'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 on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Town of Bermuda Run's compliance.

#### Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Town of Bermuda Run complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2016.

## Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Eddie Carrick, CPA, PC



Lexington, North Carolina  
September 24, 2016



## I. Summary of Auditors' Results

***Town of Bermuda Run North Carolina***  
**Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2016**

**II Financial Statement Findings**

**Material weakness**

2016-01 Segregation of Duties

Criteria: Duties should be segregated to provide reasonable assurance that transaction are handled properly.

Condition: There is lack of segregation among Town personnel.

Effect: Transactions could be mishandled.

Cause: There are 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 segregation. The governing body should provide some of these controls.

Management response: The Town agrees with this finding

**III State Award Findings and Questioned Costs**

None reported

***Town of Bermuda Run North Carolina***  
**Corrective Action Plan**  
**For the Year Ended June 30, 2016**

**I Financial Statement Findings**

**Material weakness**

2016-01 Segregation of Duties

Name of contact person: Lee Rollins, Town Manager

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 council will become more involved in providing some of these controls.

Proposed Completion Date: The Council will implement the above procedures immediately.

**II State Award Findings and Questioned Costs**

None reported

*Town of Bermuda Run North Carolina*  
Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2016

Finding

Status: There were no prior year's findings.

***The Town of Bermuda Run***  
**Schedule of Federal and State Financial Awards**  
**For the year ended June 30, 2016**

<u>GRANTOR/ PASS-THROUGH GRANTOR/ PROGRAM TITLE</u>	<u>FEDERAL CFDA NUMBER</u>	<u>STATE/ PASS-THROUGH GRANTOR'S NUMBER</u>	<u>FEDERAL (DIRECT &amp; PASS-THROUGH) EXPENDITURES</u>	<u>STATE EXPENDITURES</u>
<b>Federal Grants:</b>				
U. S. Department of Transportation - Highway Planning and Construction Pass-through NCDOT - State Planning and Research	20.205		\$ 748,149 **	
<b>State Grants</b>				
<u>NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</u> Powell Bill		38570		\$ -
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			\$ 748,149	\$ -
			<hr/>	<hr/>

\*\* Major programs

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 (SEFSA) includes the federal and State grant activity of the Town of Bermuda Run under the programs of the federal government and the State of North Carolina for the year ended June 30, 2016. The information in this SEFSA is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 US Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards and the State Single Audit Implementation Act. Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Town of Bermuda Run, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the Town of Bermuda Run.

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Expenditures reported in the SEFSA are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.

Bermuda Run has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.