

**Town of Bermuda Run
Bermuda Run, North Carolina
For the year ended
June 30, 2019**

**Independent Auditor's Reports
Basic Financial Statements
And
Information Accompanying the
Basic Financial Statements**

Town of Bermuda Run

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June 30, 2019

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EDDIE CARRICK, CPA, PC

Certified Public Accountant

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, and each major fund of the Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town'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. 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 discretely presented component unit, and each major fund of the Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where appropriate, 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 the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3-12 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, respectively, 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 individual fund financial statements, budgetary schedules, and other schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The individual fund financial statements, budgetary schedules, and other schedules 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, based on our audit, and the procedures performed as described above, the individual fund financial statements, budgetary schedules, and other schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Eddie Carrick CPA, PC

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Eddie Carrick'.

Lexington, North Carolina
October 4, 2019



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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, 2019. 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.

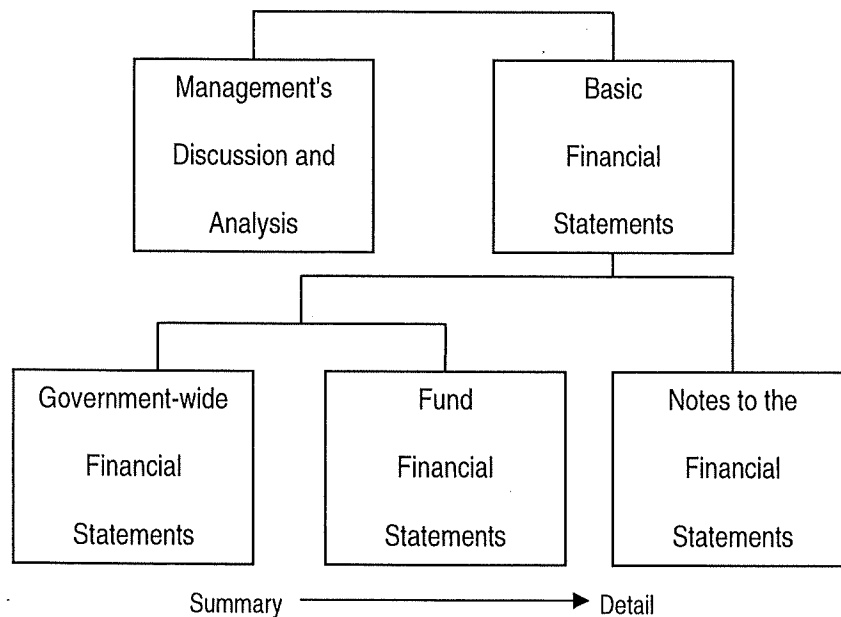
Financial highlights

- 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 \$10,653,683 (*net position*).
- The government's total net position increased by \$287,863, primarily due to business-type activities 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 \$2,929,800 with a net change of \$185,848 in fund balance. Approximately 22% of this total amount, or \$631,458, is restricted or assigned.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$2,298,341, or 128% of total general fund expenditures for the fiscal year.
- The Town of Bermuda Run's total debt increased by \$26,217 due to a decrease in accrued vacation of \$771, and an increase in net pension liability of \$26,988.

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)

	<i>Governmental Activities</i>		<i>Business-Type Activities</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
Current and other assets	\$ 3,004,906	\$ 2,803,319	\$ 1,635,615	\$ 1,294,912	\$ 4,640,521	\$ 4,098,231
Capital assets	4,073,573	4,221,101	2,036,919	2,129,177	6,110,492	6,350,278
Deferred outflows of resources	60,924	40,928	-	-	60,924	40,928
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	7,139,403	7,065,348	3,672,534	\$3,424,089	10,811,937	10,489,437
Long-term liabilities	83,873	57,656	-	-	83,873	57,656
Other liabilities	68,174	48,135	83	11,368	68,257	59,503
Deferred inflows of resources	6,125	6,457	-	-	6,125	6,457
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	158,172	112,248	83	11,368	158,255	123,616
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	4,073,573	4,221,101	2,036,919	2,129,177	6,110,492	6,350,278
Restricted for:						
Stabilization by State Statute	151,640	153,025	-	-	151,640	153,025
Streets	256,281	193,090	-	-	256,281	193,090
Unrestricted	2,499,737	2,385,883	1,635,532	1,283,544	4,135,269	3,669,427
Total net position	\$ 6,981,231	\$ 6,953,099	\$ 3,672,452	\$ 3,412,721	\$ 10,653,683	\$ 10,365,820

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 \$10,653,683 as of June 30, 2019. The Town's net position increased by \$287,863 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. However, the largest portion (58%) 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, \$407,921, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of \$4,135,269 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 99.62%, compared to the state average of 97%.
- Timely maintenance of Town assets to maximize lives.

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

	<i>Governmental Activities</i>		<i>Business-type Activities</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 520,082	\$ 516,063	\$ 546,697	\$ 543,995	\$ 1,066,779	\$ 1,060,058
Operating grants and contributions	63,191	62,337	-	-	63,191	62,337
Capital grants and contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-
General revenues:						
Property taxes	839,912	826,011	-	-	839,912	826,011
Other taxes	544,616	567,143	-	-	544,616	567,143
Other	525,753	523,526	2,550	-	528,303	523,526
Total revenues	2,493,554	2,495,080	549,247	543,995	3,042,801	3,039,075
Expenses:						
General government	1,001,455	1,241,362	-	-	1,001,455	1,241,362
Safety	89,573	63,954	-	-	89,573	63,954
Gate operations	531,537	521,593	-	-	531,537	521,593
Transportation	842,855	518,074	-	-	842,855	518,074
Interest on long-term debt	-	(2,428)	-	-	-	(2,428)
Water and sewer	-	-	289,516	317,690	289,516	317,690
Total expenses	2,465,421	2,342,555	289,516	317,690	2,754,936	2,660,245
Increase in net position before transfers	28,132	152,525	259,731	226,306	287,863	378,831
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase in net position	28,132	152,525	259,731	226,306	287,863	378,831
Net position, July 1	6,953,099	6,800,573	3,412,721	3,186,415	10,365,820	9,986,988
Net position, June 30	\$ 6,981,231	\$ 6,953,099	\$ 3,672,452	\$ 3,412,721	\$ 10,653,683	\$ 10,365,820

Management Discussion and Analysis

Town of Bermuda Run

Governmental activities. Governmental activities increased the Town's net position by \$28,132, thereby accounting for 10% 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 2019 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

Business-type activities: Business-type activities increased the Town's net position by \$259,731, accounting for 90% of the total growth in the government's net position. Key elements of this increase are as follows:

- Increase in 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 \$2,298,341, while total fund balance reached \$2,706,262. The Town currently has an available fund balance of 128% of general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 151% of the same amount.

At June 30, 2019, the governmental funds of the Town reported a combined fund balance of \$2,929,800 with a net increase in fund balance of \$185,848. Included in this change in fund balance are increases in the General Fund of \$180,330 and an increase in Special Revenue Fund of \$5,518.

Management Discussion and Analysis
Town of Bermuda Run

General Fund Budgetary Highlights: During the fiscal year, the Town revised the budget on one occasion. 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.

The Town amended the budget in order to account for the Special Revenue's gate expenditures.

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 \$1,635,532. The total change in net position was \$259,731. 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, 2019, totals \$6,110,492 (net of accumulated depreciation). These assets include buildings, roads, machinery and equipment.

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

- Road improvements \$118,219
- Equipment and other improvements \$7,329
- Water and sewer equipment \$3,850

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

	<i>Governmental Activities</i>		<i>Business-type Activities</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
Road improvements	\$ 3,212,864	\$ 3,246,035	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,212,864	\$ 3,246,035
Buildings	464,100	499,800	-	-	464,100	499,800
Other improvements	362,323	441,887	-	-	362,323	441,887
Equipment and furnishings	34,286	33,379	-	-	34,286	33,379
Plant and distribution	-	-	2,036,919	2,129,177	2,036,919	2,129,177
	<u>\$ 4,073,573</u>	<u>\$ 4,221,101</u>	<u>\$ 2,036,919</u>	<u>\$ 2,129,177</u>	<u>\$ 6,110,492</u>	<u>\$ 6,350,278</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, 2019, the Town's long-term debt was made up of the following:

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

	<i>Governmental Activities</i>		<i>Business-type Activities</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
Pension related debt (LGERS)	\$ 79,236	\$ 52,248	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 79,236	\$ 52,248
Compensated absences	4,637	5,408	-	-	4,637	5,408
	<u>\$ 83,873</u>	<u>\$ 57,656</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 83,873</u>	<u>\$ 57,656</u>

Town of Bermuda Run's Outstanding Debt

The Town of Bermuda Run's total debt increased by \$26,217 due to a decrease in accrued vacation of \$771 and an increase in net pension liability of \$26,988.

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 \$44,788,160.

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
- A fully operational 50 bed tower in for the Davie Medical Center – Bermuda Run Campus, as well as a fully operational joint replacement unit
- The expansion of services for Bermuda Village Premier Retirement Community
- 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.
- Work toward the recruitment of a 130 room boutique/upscale hotel adjacent to WinMock at Kinderton.
- The starting of construction for a 224 unit market rate apartment community within the Kinderton Commercial Core area.

Budget Highlights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020

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 2019-2020 fiscal year.

The Town has chosen not to appropriate fund balance in the fiscal year 2020 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 \$55,772 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 2019-2020 year are expected to increase slightly due to projected volume increase in sales tax distribution from the State of North Carolina. However, this will be tempered with a change from per capita to ad valorem method of sales tax distribution by the Davie County Commissioners.

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, 2019

	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Town of Bermuda Run Tourism Development Authority
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash and investments	\$ 2,590,050	\$ 1,635,615	\$ 4,225,666	\$ -
Property taxes receivable (net)	6,932	-	6,932	-
Accounts receivable (net)	151,643	-	151,643	11,024
Restricted cash	256,281	-	256,281	172,049
Total current assets	<u>3,004,906</u>	<u>1,635,615</u>	<u>4,640,522</u>	<u>183,073</u>
Non-current assets:				
Capital assets (Note 4):				
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	4,073,573	2,036,919	6,110,492	-
Total Capital assets	<u>4,073,573</u>	<u>2,036,919</u>	<u>6,110,492</u>	<u>-</u>
Total assets	<u>7,078,479</u>	<u>3,672,535</u>	<u>10,751,014</u>	<u>183,073</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Pension deferrals	60,924	-	60,924	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>60,924</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>60,924</u>	<u>-</u>
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	68,174	83	68,257	-
Long-term liabilities:				
Net pension liability	79,236	-	79,236	-
Accrued vacation	4,637	-	4,637	-
Total liabilities	<u>152,047</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>152,130</u>	<u>-</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Pension deferrals	6,125	-	6,125	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>6,125</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,125</u>	<u>-</u>
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	4,073,573	2,036,919	6,110,492	-
Restricted for:				
Stabilization by State Statute	151,640	-	151,640	11,024
Streets	256,281	-	256,281	-
Tourism Development	-	-	-	172,049
Unrestricted	2,499,737	1,635,532	4,135,269	-
Total net position	<u>\$ 6,981,231</u>	<u>\$ 3,672,452</u>	<u>\$ 10,653,683</u>	<u>\$ 183,073</u>

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, 2019

Function / Programs	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			Component Unit
					Primary Government			
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
Governmental activities:								
General government	\$ 1,001,455	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,001,455)	\$ -	\$ (1,001,455)	\$ (58,694)
Safety	89,573	-	-	-	(89,573)	-	(89,573)	-
Gate operations	531,537	520,082	-	-	(11,455)	-	(11,455)	-
Transportation	842,855	-	63,191	-	(779,664)	-	(779,664)	-
Interest on long-term debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sponsorship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(39,708)
Total governmental activities	<u>2,465,421</u>	<u>520,082</u>	<u>63,191</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,882,148)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,882,148)</u>	<u>(98,402)</u>
Business-type activities								
Water and sewer	289,516	546,697	-	-	-	257,181	257,181	-
Total business activities	<u>289,516</u>	<u>546,697</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>257,181</u>	<u>257,181</u>	<u>-</u>
Total government	<u>\$ 2,754,937</u>	<u>\$ 1,066,779</u>	<u>\$ 63,191</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(1,882,148)</u>	<u>257,181</u>	<u>(1,367,786)</u>	<u>(98,402)</u>
General revenues:								
Taxes:								
					839,912	-	839,912	-
					544,616	-	544,616	75,764
					214,109	-	214,109	-
					154,616	-	154,616	-
					20,874	-	20,874	34
					136,154	2,550	138,704	-
					-	-	-	-
					<u>1,910,280</u>	<u>2,550</u>	<u>1,912,830</u>	<u>75,798</u>
Total general government revenues and transfers								
					28,132	259,731	287,863	(22,604)
					6,953,099	3,412,721	10,365,820	205,677
					<u>\$ 6,981,231</u>	<u>\$ 3,672,452</u>	<u>\$ 10,653,683</u>	<u>\$ 183,073</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina
Governmental Funds
Balance Sheet
June 30, 2019

	Major		Total
	General	Special Revenue	Governmental Funds
ASSETS			
Cash and investments	\$ 2,363,034	\$ 227,017	\$ 2,590,050
Restricted cash	256,281	-	256,281
Due to (from) other funds	-	-	-
Property taxes receivable (net)	6,932	-	6,932
Accounts receivable (net)	151,643	-	151,643
	<u>\$ 2,777,890</u>	<u>\$ 227,017</u>	<u>\$ 3,004,906</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	\$ 64,695	\$ 3,479	\$ 68,174
	<u>64,695</u>	<u>3,479</u>	<u>68,174</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Property taxes receivable	6,932	-	6,932
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>6,932</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,932</u>
Fund balances:			
Restricted for:			
Stabilization by state statute	151,640	-	151,640
Streets	256,281	-	256,281
Assigned for gate operations	-	223,537	223,537
Unassigned	2,298,341	-	2,298,341
Total Fund Balances	<u>2,706,262</u>	<u>223,537</u>	<u>2,929,800</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 2,777,890</u>	<u>\$ 227,017</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.			4,073,573
Net pension liability			(79,236)
Contributions to the pension plan in the current fiscal year are deferred outflows of resources on the Statement of Net Position			60,924
Liabilities for earned revenues considered deferred inflows of resources in fund statements.			6,932
Pension related deferrals			(6,125)
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			(4,637)
Net position of the governmental activities			<u>\$ 6,981,231</u>

Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina
Governmental Funds
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Major		Total
	General	Special Revenue	Governmental Funds
Revenues:			
Ad Valorem taxes	\$ 844,211	\$ -	\$ 844,211
Other taxes and licenses	544,616	-	544,616
Unrestricted intergovernmental revenues	214,109	-	214,109
Restricted intergovernmental revenues	217,807	-	217,807
Investment earnings	20,874	-	20,874
Gate fees	-	520,082	520,082
Other revenues	136,154	-	136,154
	<u>1,977,770</u>	<u>520,082</u>	<u>2,497,852</u>
Other financing sources:			
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	-	-
Appropriated fund balance	-	-	-
Total revenues and other sources	<u>1,977,770</u>	<u>520,082</u>	<u>2,497,852</u>
Expenditures:			
General government	926,667	-	926,667
Safety	89,573	-	89,573
Gate operations	-	514,564	514,564
Transportation	781,199	-	781,199
Debt service	-	-	-
	<u>1,797,440</u>	<u>514,564</u>	<u>2,312,004</u>
Other Financing Uses:			
Transfers	-	-	-
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	<u>1,797,440</u>	<u>514,564</u>	<u>2,312,004</u>
Excess of revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses	180,330	5,518	185,848
Fund Balances			
Beginning of year, July 1	<u>2,525,930</u>	<u>218,020</u>	<u>2,743,950</u>
End of year, June 30	<u>\$ 2,706,262</u>	<u>\$ 223,537</u>	<u>\$ 2,929,800</u>

Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina
Governmental Funds
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 185,848
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.		
Capital outlay	\$ 125,548	
Depreciation	<u>273,077</u>	(147,529)
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		(4,299)
Changes in pension expense		
Changes in net pension assets	-	
Changes in deferred outflows	19,996	
Changes in net pension liability	(26,988)	
Changes in deferred inflows	<u>332</u>	(6,660)
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.		
		-
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>772</u>
Total changes in net position of governmental activities		<u>\$ 28,132</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, 2019

	General				Special Revenue			
	Budget			Variance with Final budget Favorable (Unfavorable)	Budget			Variance with Final budget Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Original	Final	Actual		Original	Final	Actual	
Revenues:								
Ad Valorem taxes	\$ 808,000	\$ 808,000	\$ 844,211	\$ 36,211	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other taxes and licenses	480,000	480,000	544,616	64,616	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted intergovernmental revenues	221,000	221,000	214,109	(6,891)	-	-	-	-
Restricted intergovernmental revenues	199,000	199,000	217,807	18,807	-	-	-	-
Investment earnings	4,000	4,000	20,874	16,874	-	-	-	-
Gate fees	-	-	-	-	512,247	512,247	520,082	7,835
Other revenues	123,000	123,000	136,154	13,154	-	-	-	-
	<u>1,835,000</u>	<u>1,835,000</u>	<u>1,977,770</u>	<u>142,770</u>	<u>512,247</u>	<u>512,247</u>	<u>520,082</u>	<u>7,835</u>
Other financing sources:								
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriated fund balance	-	-	-	-	-	18,000	-	(18,000)
Total revenues and other sources	<u>1,835,000</u>	<u>1,835,000</u>	<u>1,977,770</u>	<u>142,770</u>	<u>512,247</u>	<u>530,247</u>	<u>520,082</u>	<u>(10,165)</u>
Expenditures:								
General government	970,300	970,300	926,667	43,633	-	-	-	-
Safety	82,000	82,000	89,573	(7,573)	-	-	-	-
Gate operations	-	-	-	-	512,247	530,247	514,564	15,683
Transportation	781,700	781,700	781,199	501	-	-	-	-
Debt service	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
	<u>1,835,000</u>	<u>1,835,000</u>	<u>1,797,440</u>	<u>37,560</u>	<u>512,247</u>	<u>530,247</u>	<u>514,564</u>	<u>15,683</u>
Other Financing Uses:								
Unappropriated fund balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures and Other Uses	<u>1,835,000</u>	<u>1,835,000</u>	<u>1,797,440</u>	<u>37,560</u>	<u>512,247</u>	<u>530,247</u>	<u>514,564</u>	<u>15,683</u>
Excess of revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses	\$ -	\$ -	180,330	\$ 180,330	\$ -	\$ -	5,518	\$ 5,518
Fund Balances								
Beginning of year, July 1			2,525,930				218,020	
End of year, June 30			<u>\$ 2,706,262</u>				<u>\$ 223,537</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, 2019

Assets

Current assets:

Cash and investments	\$ 1,635,615
Accounts receivable (net)	-
Total current assets	<u>1,635,615</u>

Noncurrent assets:

Capital assets:

Other capital assets, net of depreciation	2,036,919
Total non-current assets	<u>2,036,919</u>
Total assets	<u>3,672,535</u>

Liabilities

Current liabilities:

Current maturities on long-term debt	-
Accounts payable	83
Total current liabilities	<u>83</u>

Long-term liabilities:

Due in more than one year	-
Total liabilities	<u>83</u>

Net Position

Net investment in capital assets	2,036,919
Unrestricted	<u>1,635,532</u>
Total net position of business-type activities	<u>\$ 3,672,452</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, 2019

Operating revenues:	
Water charges	\$ -
Sewer charges	546,697
	<u>546,697</u>
Operating expenses:	
Administration	50,960
Water operations	19,123
Sewer operations	123,325
Depreciation	96,108
	<u>289,516</u>
Operating income	<u>257,181</u>
Nonoperating revenue (expense):	
Interest income	-
Other income	2,550
Total nonoperating revenue (expense)	<u>2,550</u>
Income before operating transfers	259,731
Operating transfers in (out)	<u>-</u>
Change in net position - business type activities	259,731
Total net position - July 1	<u>3,412,721</u>
Total net position - June 30	<u><u>\$ 3,672,452</u></u>

Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Cash flows from operating activities:

Cash received from customers	\$ 546,697
Cash payment to suppliers of goods and services	(204,694)
Cash payment to employees and benefits	-
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	<u>342,003</u>

Cash flows from noncapital financial activities:

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

Cash from capital and related financing activities:

Interest paid	-
Payments on long-term debt	-
Purchase of capital assets	(3,850)
Net Cash Used by Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>(3,850)</u>

Cash flows from investing activities:

Interest on investments	2,550
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	<u>2,550</u>

Net Increase (Decrease) In Cash

340,703

Cash - Beginning of Year, July 11,294,912**Cash - End of Year, June 30**\$ 1,635,615**Adjustments to Reconcile Net Operating Income****to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:**

Net operating income	\$ 257,181
Depreciation	96,108
Changes in current assets and liabilities:	
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	-
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(11,285)
Net Cash Provided (Used) By Operating Activities	<u><u>\$ 342,003</u></u>

Interest paid\$ -

Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS As of or for the Year Ended June 30, 2019

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 2,700 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.

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.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (continued)

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.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (continued)

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. 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 non-guaranteed federal agencies, certain high quality issues of commercial paper and bankers' acceptances, and the North Carolina Capital Management Trust (NCCMT). The Town's and the Tourism Development Authority investments are reported at fair value. Non-participating interest earning contracts are accounted for at cost. The NCCMT Government Portfolio, a SEC-registered (2a-7) external investment pool, is measured at amortized cost, which is the NCCMT's share price. The NCCMT- Term Portfolio's securities are valued at fair value. 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>\$256,281</u>
Total Restricted Cash	<u>\$256,281</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, 2018. 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>Useful Life - Yrs</u>
Road improvements	25
Furniture and office equipment	10-15
Infrastructure	15-40

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 2019 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 reported 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.

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. Defined Benefit Cost-Sharing Plans

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: The Town exceeded budgeted disbursements in the Safety Department. This is in violation of General Statute Chapter 159, Article 3 – The Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act. This is also in violation of the pre-audit certification required by this act.

B. Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations: The Town exceeded budgeted disbursements in the Safety Department of the General Fund. This is in violation of General Statute Chapter 159, Article 3 – The Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act. This is also in violation of the pre-audit certification required by this act.

This violation incurred because the Town did not adjust their budget for operating expenditures associated with the community police program.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

1. Deposits (continued)

At June 30, 2019, the Town's deposits had a carrying amount of \$4,169,433 and a bank balance of \$4,237,855. 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.

At June 30, 2019, the TDA's deposits had a carrying amount of \$172,049 and a bank balance of \$172,049. 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, 2019, the Town had \$312,514 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, 2019 are net of the following allowances for doubtful accounts:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>June 30, 2019</u>
None	-0-

4. Capital Assets - Primary Government

Capital asset activity for the Primary Government for the year ended June 30, 2019:

	<u>Beginning Balances</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>(Decreases)</u>	<u>Ending Balances</u>
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
None	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Road improvements	\$ 4,758,314	\$ 118,219	\$ -	\$ 4,876,533
Building	892,500	-	-	892,500
Other improvements	965,558	-	-	965,558
Equipment and furnishings	588,296	7,329	-	595,625
Total capital assets being depreciated:	7,204,668	125,548	-	7,330,216
Less, accumulated depreciation for:				
Road improvements	1,512,279	151,390	-	1,663,669
Building	392,700	35,700	-	428,400
Other improvements	650,537	62,593	-	713,130
Equipment	428,052	23,393	-	451,445
Total accumulated depreciation	2,983,568	273,076	-	3,256,644
Governmental activity capital assets, net	<u>\$ 4,221,101</u>	<u>\$ (147,528)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,073,573</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	\$ 76,229
Gate operations	16,973
Transportation	<u>179,875</u>
	\$ 273,076

	<u>Beginning Balances</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balances</u>
Business-type activities:				
Water and sewer fund:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Sewer construction	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Plant and distribution	<u>3,309,553</u>	<u>3,850</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,313,403</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated:	<u>3,309,553</u>	<u>3,850</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,313,403</u>
Less, accumulated depreciation for:				
Plant and distribution	<u>1,180,374</u>	<u>96,108</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,276,482</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>1,180,374</u>	<u>96,108</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,276,482</u>
Business-type activity capital assets, net	<u><u>\$ 2,129,177</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (92,258)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,036,919</u></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.

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, 2019, was 7.75% for general employees actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with employee

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

a. Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (continued)

contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year. Contributions to the pension plan from the Town were \$15,002 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

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, 2019, the Town reported a liability of \$79,236 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017. The total pension liability was then rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2018 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, 2019, the Town's proportion was 0.00334% (measured as of June 30, 2018), which was a decrease of 0.00008% from its proportion as of June 30, 2018 (measured as of June 30, 2017).

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Town recognized pension expense of \$21,663. At June 30, 2019, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 12,224	\$ 410
Changes of assumptions	21,026	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	10,877	-
Changes in proportion and differences between Town contributions and proportionate share of contributions	1,795	5,715
Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date	15,002	-
Total	\$ 60,924	\$ 6,125

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

a. Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (continued)

\$15,002 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, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:

2020	\$	19,859
2021		12,004
2022		2,241
2023		5,694
2024		-
Thereafter		-

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	3.0 percent
Salary increases	3.50 percent
Investment rate of return	7.00 percent, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

The plan actuary currently uses mortality rates based on the *RP-2014 Total Data Set for Healthy Annuitants Mortality Table* 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, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study as of December 31, 2014.

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, 2019 are summarized in the following table:

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

a. Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (continued)

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed Income	29.0%	1.4%
Global Equity	42.0%	5.3%
Real Estate	8.0%	4.3%
Alternatives	8.0%	8.9%
Credit	7.0%	6.0%
Inflation Protection	6.0%	4.0%
Total	100%	

The information above is based on 30 year expectations developed with the consulting actuary for the 2017 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 7.00%. 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 7.00 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 (6.00 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.00 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 190,332	\$ 79,236	\$ (13,597)

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

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.

The Town made contributions of \$3,745 for the reporting year. No amounts were forfeited.

d. Other Post-employment Benefits

The Town has not established policies concerning post-employment benefits as of June 30, 2019.

2. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources are comprised of the following:

Source	Amount
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 12,224
Changes in assumptions	21,026
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	10,877
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	1,795
Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date	15,002
Total	<u><u>\$ 60,924</u></u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources (continued)

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

	Statement of Net Position	General Fund Balance Sheet
Taxes Receivable, less penalties (General Fund)	\$ -	\$ 6,932
Differences between expected and actual experience	410	-
Changes in assumptions	-	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	5,715	-
Total	<u>\$ 6,125</u>	<u>\$ 6,932</u>

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. Changes in Long-term Liabilities

	Balance June 30, 2018	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2019	Current Portion of Balance
Governmental activities:					
Installment Note	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net Pension Liability (LERS)	52,248	26,988	-	79,236	-
Accrued Vacation	5,408	-	771	4,637	-
	<u>\$ 57,656</u>	<u>\$ 26,988</u>	<u>\$ 771</u>	<u>\$ 83,873</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

a. Changes in Long-term Liabilities (continued)

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

At June 30, 2019, the Town of Bermuda Run had bonds authorized but un-issued of \$-0- and a legal debt margin of \$44,788,160.

C. Interfund Balances and Activity

There were no interfund balances or activity for the year ending June 30, 2019.

D. Net Investment in Capital Assets

	<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Business-type</u>
Capital Assets	\$ 4,073,573	\$ 2,036,919
less: long-term debt	-	-
add: unexpended debt proceeds	-	-
Net investment in capital assets	<u>\$ 4,073,573</u>	<u>\$ 2,036,919</u>

E. Fund Balance

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

<u>Total fund balance - General Fund</u>	<u>\$ 2,706,262</u>
Less:	
Stabilization by State Statute	151,640
Streets - Powell Bill	256,281
Remaining Fund Balance	\$ 2,298,341

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

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 October 4, 2019, 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 Six Fiscal Years *

Local Government Employees' Retirement System

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Bermuda Run's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (%)	0.00334%	0.00342%	0.00289%	0.00372%	0.00290%	0.00260%
Bermuda Run's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (\$)	\$ 79,236	\$ 52,248	\$ 61,335	\$ 16,695	\$ (17,103)	\$ 30,555
Bermuda Run's covered-employee payroll	\$186,423	\$179,470	\$146,070	\$175,030	\$162,623	\$139,108
Bermuda Run's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	42.50%	29.11%	41.99%	9.54%	(10.52%)	21.96%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability**	92.00%	94.18%	91.47%	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 Six Fiscal Years

Local Government Employees' Retirement System

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 15,002	\$ 13,982	\$ 13,012	\$ 14,808	\$ 12,375	\$ 14,538
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	15,002	13,982	13,012	14,808	12,375	14,538
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Bermuda Run's covered-employee payroll	\$ 193,571	\$ 186,423	\$ 179,470	\$ 146,070	\$ 175,030	\$ 162,623
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	7.75%	7.50%	7.25%	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, 2019
(With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended June 30, 2018)

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)</u>	<u>Actual - Year Ended June 30, 2018</u>
Revenues:				
Ad Valorem taxes (net of refunds)				
Current levies		\$ 836,701		\$ 815,890
Prior levies		4,990		5,156
Penalties and interest		2,520		1,308
	<u>\$ 808,000</u>	<u>844,211</u>	<u>\$ 36,211</u>	<u>822,354</u>
Other taxes and licenses:				
Local option sales tax		544,616		567,143
	<u>480,000</u>	<u>544,616</u>	<u>64,616</u>	<u>567,143</u>
Unrestricted intergovernmental revenues:				
Utilities franchise tax		195,109		209,863
Cable franchise		7,334		7,772
Beer and wine tax		11,666		11,305
	<u>221,000</u>	<u>214,109</u>	<u>(6,891)</u>	<u>228,940</u>
Restricted intergovernmental revenues:				
Powell Bill allocation		63,191		62,337
ABC revenues		154,616		134,475
	<u>199,000</u>	<u>217,807</u>	<u>18,807</u>	<u>196,812</u>
Investment earnings	<u>4,000</u>	<u>20,874</u>	<u>16,874</u>	<u>12,506</u>
Other revenues:				
Other income		36,154		30,463
Insurance proceeds		-		11,511
Reimbursement for administrative charges		100,000		100,000
	<u>123,000</u>	<u>136,154</u>	<u>13,154</u>	<u>141,973</u>
 Total Revenues	 <u>1,835,000</u>	 <u>1,977,770</u>	 <u>142,770</u>	 <u>1,969,729</u>
Other financing sources:				
Appropriated fund balance	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
 Total revenues and other financing sources	 <u>1,835,000</u>	 <u>1,977,770</u>	 <u>142,770</u>	 <u>1,969,729</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, 2018
Expenditures:				
General Government				
Governing Body	\$ 11,400	\$ 11,400	\$ -	\$ 11,262
Administration:				
Salaries and Employee Benefits		234,397		224,995
Operating Expenses		92,348		89,759
Professional Services		27,015		28,384
Tax collection fees		17,739		17,119
Town Hall expenses		21,921		21,670
Capital outlay		7,329		-
Election costs		-		3,987
	421,642	400,748	20,894	385,914
Community Services:				
Planning and zoning		62,374		80,733
Community and economic development		-		-
Ground / general maintenance		80,051		77,816
Leaf removal		24,750		25,900
Waste removal		190,895		170,852
Town projects		75,592		155,648
Repairs - storm water		-		39,980
Post office		1,069		1,787
Capital outlay		-		27,154
Contribution to DOT - pedestrian bridge		5,573		250,000
Other		74,215		55,293
	537,258	514,520	22,738	885,162
Total General Government	970,300	926,667	43,633	1,282,339
Safety - Community police program	82,000	89,573	(7,573)	63,954
Transportation:				
Street Department:				
Engineering		29,823		19,863
Repairs - streets		443,638		9,838
Other		116,039		72,091
Street lights		73,481		111,564
Capital outlay		118,219		310,260
Powell - capital outlay		-		175,000
Total Transportation	781,700	781,199	501	698,616
Debt service:				
Principal		-		42,500
Interest		-		(2,428)
	1,000	-	1,000	40,072
Total Expenditures	1,835,000	1,797,440	37,560	2,084,980
Revenues over Expenditures	-	180,330	180,330	(115,252)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfer to general capital project	-	-	-	-
Transfer to water and sewer fund	-	-	-	-
Excess of revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses	\$ -	180,330	\$ 180,330	(115,252)
Fund Balance:				
Beginning of Year, July 1		2,525,930		2,641,182
End of Year, June 30		\$ 2,706,262		\$ 2,525,930

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, 2019
(With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended June 30, 2018)

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)</u>	<u>Actual -Year Ended June 30, 2018</u>
Operating revenues:				
Gate fees		\$ 520,082		\$ 516,063
Insurance proceeds		-		5,632
	<u>\$ 512,247</u>	<u>520,082</u>	<u>\$ 7,835</u>	<u>521,694</u>
 Fund balance appropriated	 <u>18,000</u>	 <u>-</u>	 <u>18,000</u>	 <u>-</u>
 Total revenue and other financing sources	 <u>530,247</u>	 <u>520,082</u>	 <u>25,835</u>	 <u>521,694</u>
 Operating expenditures:				
Administrative		50,000		50,000
Gate operations expense		464,564		454,620
	<u>530,247</u>	<u>514,564</u>	<u>15,683</u>	<u>504,620</u>
 Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfer to capital project		-		-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
 Total expenditures and other financing uses	 <u>530,247</u>	 <u>514,564</u>	 <u>15,683</u>	 <u>504,620</u>
 Revenues over (under) expenditures	 <u>\$ -</u>	 5,518	 <u>\$ 5,518</u>	 17,074
 Fund Balance:				
Beginning of year		<u>218,020</u>		<u>200,946</u>
 End of year		<u>\$ 223,537</u>		<u>\$ 218,020</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, 2019
(With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended June 30, 2018)

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)</u>	<u>Actual - Year Ended June 30, 2018</u>
Operating revenues:				
Water charges		\$ -		\$ 22,609
Sewer charges		546,697		521,387
Tap fees		2,550		-
	<u>\$ 532,550</u>	<u>549,247</u>	<u>\$ 16,697</u>	<u>543,995</u>
Other financing sources:				
Transfer from general fund		-		-
Appropriated fund balance		-		-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total revenue and other financing sources	<u>532,550</u>	<u>549,247</u>	<u>16,697</u>	<u>543,995</u>
Operating expenditures:				
Administrative				
Licenses		960		960
Charges from general fund		50,000		50,000
	<u>51,000</u>	<u>50,960</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>50,960</u>
Water operations:				
Bulk water purchases		-		-
Line repairs		19,123		26,639
	<u>30,000</u>	<u>19,123</u>	<u>10,877</u>	<u>26,639</u>
Sewer operations:				
Plant operations		48,332		53,875
Maintenance		833		2,159
Repairs -plant		13,524		12,834
Repairs - lines		20,762		19,780
Utilities		23,710		39,857
Capital outlay		3,850		44,507
Other		16,165		16,026
	<u>451,550</u>	<u>127,175</u>	<u>324,375</u>	<u>189,039</u>
Total operating expenditures	<u>532,550</u>	<u>197,258</u>	<u>335,292</u>	<u>266,638</u>
Other budgetary appropriations:				
Principal paid on long-term debt		-		-
Interest paid		-		-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total expenditures and budgetary appropriations	<u>532,550</u>	<u>197,258</u>	<u>335,292</u>	<u>266,638</u>
Total revenue and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and budgetary appropriations	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 351,989</u>	<u>\$ 351,989</u>	<u>\$ 277,358</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, 2019
(With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended June 30, 2018)

	2019	2018
	Actual	Actual
Reconciliation of Modified Accrual Basis to Full Accrual Basis:		
Total Revenues and Other Financing Sources	\$ 549,247	\$ 543,995
Total Expenditures and Budgetary Appropriations	<u>197,258</u>	<u>266,638</u>
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	351,989	277,358
Capital outlay	3,850	44,507
Depreciation	<u>(96,108)</u>	<u>(95,559)</u>
Change in net position	<u><u>\$ 259,731</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 226,306</u></u>

Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina
Schedule of Changes in Ad Valorem Taxes Receivable
For the Year ended June 30, 2019

<u>Year of Levy</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2018</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Collections and Credits</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2019</u>
2018-2019		\$ 839,778	\$ 836,623	\$ 3,155
2017-2018	\$ 5,249		4,956	293
2016-2017	1,427		891	536
2015-2016	1,558		876	682
2014-2015	1,041		654	387
2013-2014	149		11	138
2012-2013	317		-	317
2011-2012	206		48	158
2010-2011	67		-	67
2009-2010	19		-	19
2008-2009	11		-	11
2007-2008	1,188		19	1,169
	<u>\$ 11,232</u>	<u>\$ 839,778</u>	<u>\$ 844,078</u>	
Ad Valorem Taxes Receivable - Net				<u>\$ 6,932</u>
Reconcilement with Revenues:				
Tax - Ad Valorem				\$ 841,691
Adjustments				<u>2,387</u>
Total collections and credits				<u>\$ 844,078</u>

Town of Bermuda Run, North Carolina

**Analysis of Current Tax Levy
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

	Total Levy				
	Property Valuation	Rate	Total Levy	Property excluding Registered Motor Vehicles	Registered Motor Vehicles
Tax Levy - Town Wide	\$ 557,854,000	0.15	\$ 836,781	\$ 775,491	\$ 61,290
Discoveries	1,998,000		2,997	2,997	-
Abatements and Releases	-		-	-	-
Total for Year	<u>\$ 559,852,000</u>		839,778	778,488	61,290
Less, Uncollected Tax at June 30, 2019			<u>3,155</u>	<u>3,155</u>	-
Current Year's Taxes Collected			<u>\$ 836,623</u>	<u>\$ 775,333</u>	<u>\$ 61,290</u>
Percent Current Year Collected			<u>99.62%</u>	<u>99.59%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>