

Town of Lake Santeetlah, North Carolina

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

PT CPAs, PLLC
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

TOWN OFFICIALS

MAYOR

Jim Hager

**COUNCIL
MEMBERS**

Keith Predmore (Vice
Mayor and Assistant Finance
Officer)

Jim Hager (Finance Officer)

Kevin Haag
Diana Simon
Roger Carlton

**ADMINISTRATIVE
STAFF**

Kim Matheson, Town
Administrator
Emily Hooper, Town Clerk

Town of Lake Santeetlah, North Carolina
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**FINANCIAL
SECTION**



James J. Pappalardo, CPA
Joseph V. Turchetti, CPA

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Mayor and
Members of the Town Council
Town of Lake Santeetlah, North Carolina

Report on the Financial Statements

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 Lake Santeetlah, North Carolina (the Town), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, 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, based on our audit, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, and each major fund of the Town of Lake Santeetlah, North Carolina, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where appropriate, thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in 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 8-14 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.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the basic financial statements of the Town of Lake Santeetlah, North Carolina. The individual fund 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 statements, budgetary schedules and other schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relates 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, the individual fund statements, budgetary schedules and other schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Raleigh, North Carolina
October 30, 2020

Town of Lake Santeetlah, North Carolina Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Town of Lake Santeetlah (the Town), we offer readers of the Town's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. 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.

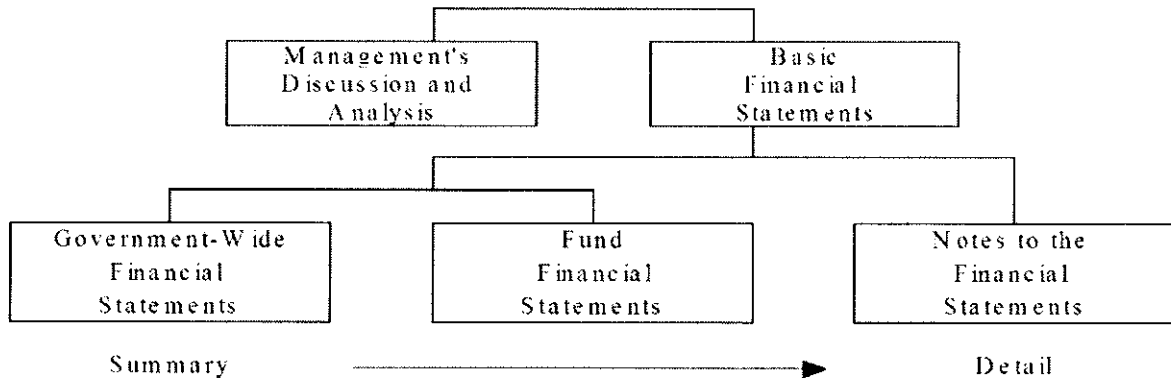
Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Town exceeded its liabilities at the close of the fiscal year by \$641,892. (*net position*).
- The government's total net position decreased by (\$44,196) primarily due to the necessity to expend significant funds on legal fees.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$232,951 with a net change of (\$28,147) in fund balance, primarily due to the expense of costly litigation. Approximately 76% of this total ending fund balance, or \$177,145 is available for spending for budgeted and unforeseen expenditures at the government's discretion (*unassigned fund balance*).
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$177,145. The total general fund expenditures for the fiscal year were \$323,967 or approximately 172% of the unassigned fund balance of \$188,541 at the beginning of the fiscal year.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town's proprietary fund reported an ending net position of \$143,576 with a net change of \$4,478. Approximately 31% of this total amount, or \$44,346, is available for spending at the government's discretion (*unreserved/unrestricted fund balance*). At the end of the fiscal year, the total proprietary fund expenditures were \$104,522 or approximately 235% of the unreserved fund balance.
- In prior years, the Town obtained long-term debt to finance the installation of new automatic read water meters and Insight software. The balance outstanding at June 30, 2020 was \$14,392.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the Town'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.

Required Components of Annual Financial Statements
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 (Exhibits 3 through 8) 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 funds statements; 2) the budgetary comparison statements; 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 North Carolina 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 it has 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 public safety, transportation, and general administration. Property taxes and the county sales tax allocation finances most of these activities. The business-type activities are those that the Town charges customers to provide. These include the water services offered by the Town. The final category is the component unit, the Town of Lake Santeetlah Tourism Development Authority (TDA). Although legally separate from the Town, the Town exercises control over the TDA by appointing its members and the TDA is required to support the Town's tourism industry.

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 grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Town, like all other governmental entities in North Carolina, uses fund accounting to ensure and reflect compliance (or non-compliance) with finance-related legal requirements, such as the General Statutes or the Town's budget ordinance. All of the funds of the Town 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. Governmental 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 or her determine if there are more or less financial resources available to finance the Town's programs. The relationship between government activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is described in a reconciliation that is a part of the fund financial statements.

The Town adopts an annual budget for its General Fund, as required by the General Statutes. The budget is a legally adopted document that incorporates input from the citizens of the Town, the management of the Town, and the decisions of the Town Council about which services to provide and how to pay for them. It also authorizes the Town to obtain funds from identified sources to finance these current period activities. The budgetary statement provided for the General 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 using the same format, language, and classifications as the legal budget document. The statement shows four columns: 1) the original budget as adopted by the board; 2) the final budget as amended by the board; 3) the actual resources, charges to appropriations, and ending balances in the General Fund; and 4) the difference or variance between the final budget and the actual resources and charges.

Proprietary Funds – The Town has one kind 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 activity. This fund is the same as those functions shown in the business-type activities in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements – The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements begin on page 25 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

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Government-wide Financial Analysis

Town of Lake Santeetlah's Net Position
Figure 2

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Current and other assets	\$298,646	\$287,253	\$58,738	\$89,870	\$357,384	\$377,123
Capital assets	<u>265,365</u>	<u>285,892</u>	<u>99,230</u>	<u>74,007</u>	<u>364,595</u>	<u>359,899</u>
Total assets	<u>\$564,011</u>	<u>\$573,145</u>	<u>\$157,968</u>	<u>\$163,877</u>	<u>721,979</u>	<u>737,022</u>
Long-term liabilities outstanding	-	-	14,392	24,779	14,392	24,779
Other liabilities	<u>65,695</u>	<u>26,155</u>	-	-	<u>65,695</u>	<u>26,155</u>
Total liabilities	<u>65,695</u>	<u>26,155</u>	<u>14,392</u>	<u>24,779</u>	<u>80,087</u>	<u>50,934</u>
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets:	265,365	285,892	99,230	74,007	364,595	359,899
Restricted	55,806	72,557	-	-	55,806	72,557
Unrestricted	<u>177,145</u>	<u>188,541</u>	<u>44,346</u>	<u>65,091</u>	<u>221,491</u>	<u>253,632</u>
Total net position	<u>\$498,316</u>	<u>\$546,990</u>	<u>\$143,576</u>	<u>\$139,098</u>	<u>\$641,892</u>	<u>\$686,088</u>

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as one useful indicator of a government's financial condition. The assets of the Town exceeded liabilities by \$641,892 at June 30, 2020. However, a large portion, \$364,595 (57%), reflects the Town's investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, machinery, and equipment), net of related debt. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. An additional portion of the Town's net assets, \$55,806 (15%), represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of \$221,491 is unrestricted. The Town's net position decreased by (\$44,196) during the fiscal year ended June 30, 20120.

Several aspects of the Town's financial operations influenced the total unrestricted governmental net position:

- The Town realized a 98.14% collection of ad valorem taxes
- The Town increased its rates charged to water customers
- The Town incurred significant legal expense due to ongoing litigation

Town of Lake Santeetlah's Changes in Net Position

Figure 3

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ -	\$ -	\$108,952	\$99,225	\$108,952	\$99,225
Operating grants and contributions	8,417	8,470	-	-	8,417	8,470
General revenues:						
Property taxes	178,516	181,421	-	-	178,516	181,421
Other taxes	98,564	107,805	-	-	98,564	107,805
Other	<u>10,323</u>	<u>105,337</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>10,371</u>	<u>105,378</u>
Total revenues	295,820	403,033	109,000	99,266	404,820	502,299
Expenses:						
General government	302,505	309,074	-	-	302,505	309,074
Public safety	13,099	14,231	-	-	13,099	14,231
Transportation	28,890	31,806	-	-	28,890	31,806
Water	-	-	<u>104,522</u>	<u>106,171</u>	<u>104,522</u>	<u>106,171</u>
Total expenses	<u>344,494</u>	<u>355,111</u>	<u>104,522</u>	<u>106,171</u>	<u>449,016</u>	<u>461,282</u>
Decrease in net position	(48,674)	47,922	4,478	(6,905)	(44,196)	41,017
Net position, July 1	<u>546,990</u>	<u>499,068</u>	<u>139,098</u>	<u>146,003</u>	<u>686,088</u>	<u>645,071</u>
Net position, June 30	<u>\$498,316</u>	<u>\$546,990</u>	<u>\$143,576</u>	<u>\$139,098</u>	<u>\$641,892</u>	<u>\$686,088</u>

Governmental activities. Governmental activities decreased the Town's net position by (\$48,674). The decrease is primarily the result of legal fees incurred to defend several lawsuits filed against the Town, originating in the prior year. This litigation concluded in September 2020, in favor of the Town.

Business-type activities: Business-type activities increased the Town's net position by \$4,478. The key element of this increase was the increase in water rates to its customers.

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.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the Town. At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town's fund balance available in the General Fund was \$177,145, while total fund balance reached \$232,951. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures of \$323,967. Unassigned fund balance represents approximately 55% of total General Fund expenditures of \$323,967, while the total fund balance of \$232,951 represents approximately 72% of that same amount.

At June 30, 2020, the governmental fund of the Town reported a fund balance of \$232,951, with a net decrease in fund balance of (\$28,147).

General Fund Budgetary Highlights: During the fiscal year, the Town made budget amendments to record additional legal expenses and road paving costs. 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.

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 assets of the Water Fund at the end of the fiscal year amounted to \$44,346. The total increase in net assets for this fund was \$4,478 predominately from an increase of water rates to its customers and depreciation expense, which is how infrastructure is replaced over time. 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, 2020, totals \$364,595 (net of accumulated depreciation). These assets include buildings, roads, land, machinery and equipment.

During the fiscal year, the Town incurred \$29,400 of capital asset purchases related to its water distribution.

**Town of Lake Santeetlah's Capital Assets
(net of depreciation)**

Figure 4

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Land	\$10,570	\$10,570	\$ -	\$ -	\$10,570	\$10,570
Building and improvements	57,877	60,666	87,596	61,835	145,473	122,501
Machinery and equipment	7,934	7,961	11,634	12,172	19,568	20,133
Infrastructure	<u>188,984</u>	<u>206,695</u>	-	-	<u>188,984</u>	<u>206,695</u>
Total	<u>\$265,365</u>	<u>\$285,892</u>	<u>\$99,230</u>	<u>\$74,007</u>	<u>\$364,595</u>	<u>\$359,899</u>

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

Long-term Debt. As of June 30, 2020, the Town had long-term debt outstanding \$14,392 obtained to purchase new automatic water meters and Insight software.

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 taxable property located within that government's boundaries. The legal debt margin for the Town is \$6,655,927.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

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

- The Town has recently been made aware that it has prevailed as a defendant in several lingering lawsuits. Without having to spend the significant amount of its funds on professional fees, the Town should have the necessary resources to continue to further its economic development efforts.
- The Town Council is discussing obtaining financing to be used for necessary infrastructure repairs and improvements to its water distribution system and its roadways.
- Property taxes will see a rate increase from .00225% to .0026% and will increase revenues by nearly 10%. The City will use these increases in revenues to finance programs currently in place.
- Budgeted expenditures in the General Fund are expected to increase in a similar amount as the revenue increase, the majority of the increase will be spent in the area of transportation.

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 Finance Officer Jim Hagar, 4 Marina Drive, Lake Santeetlah, NC 28771 or by phone at (828) 479-8190.

Town of Lake Santeetlah
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2020

	<u>Primary Government</u>			Tourism Development Authority
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$242,840	\$57,038	\$299,878	\$18,110
Accounts receivable (net)	-	10,661	10,661	-
Due from other governments	766	-	766	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	46,079	-	46,079	-
Internal balances	8,961	(8,961)	-	-
Total current assets	<u>\$298,646</u>	<u>\$58,738</u>	<u>\$357,384</u>	<u>\$18,110</u>
Non-current assets:				
Capital assets:				
Land	10,570	-	10,570	-
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	<u>254,795</u>	<u>99,230</u>	<u>354,025</u>	-
Total capital assets	<u>265,365</u>	<u>99,230</u>	<u>364,595</u>	-
Total non-current assets	<u>265,365</u>	<u>99,230</u>	<u>364,595</u>	-
Total assets	<u>\$564,011</u>	<u>\$157,968</u>	<u>\$721,979</u>	<u>\$18,110</u>
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$65,695	\$ -	\$65,695	\$ -
Current portion of long-term liabilities	-	9,912	9,912	-
Total current liabilities	65,695	9,912	75,607	-
Non-current liabilities:				
Due in more than one year	-	4,480	4,480	-
Total liabilities	<u>65,695</u>	<u>14,392</u>	<u>80,087</u>	-
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	265,365	99,230	364,595	-
Restricted for:				
Transportation	8,427	-	8,427	-
Road repaving	37,652	-	37,652	-
Stabilization by State Statute	9,727	-	9,727	-
Other functions	-	-	-	18,110
Unrestricted	<u>177,145</u>	<u>44,346</u>	<u>221,491</u>	-
Total net position	<u>\$498,316</u>	<u>\$143,576</u>	<u>\$641,892</u>	<u>\$18,110</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement

Town of Lake Santeetlah
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net			
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government			Tourism Development Authority
					Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
Primary Government:								
Governmental Activities:								
General government	\$ 302,505	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (302,505)	\$ -	\$ (302,505)	
Public safety	13,099	-	-	-	(13,099)	-	(13,099)	
Transportation	28,890	-	-	8,417	(20,473)	-	(20,473)	
Interest on long-term debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total governmental activities	<u>344,494</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,417</u>	<u>(336,077)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(336,077)</u>	
Business-type activities								
Water	104,522	108,952	-	-	-	4,430	4,430	
Total business-type activities	<u>104,522</u>	<u>108,952</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,430</u>	<u>4,430</u>	
Total primary government	<u>\$ 449,016</u>	<u>\$ 108,952</u>	<u>\$ 8,417</u>	<u>\$ 8,417</u>	<u>\$ (336,077)</u>	<u>\$ 4,430</u>	<u>\$ (331,647)</u>	
Component unit:								
Tourism Development Authority	2,835	20,945	-	-	-	-	-	18,110
Total component unit	<u>\$ 2,835</u>	<u>\$ 20,945</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 18,110</u>
General revenues:								
Taxes:								
Property taxes, levied for general purpose					178,516	-	178,516	-
Other taxes					98,564	-	98,564	-
Unrestricted investment earnings					174	48	222	-
Miscellaneous					10,149	-	10,149	-
Total general revenues					<u>287,403</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>287,451</u>	<u>-</u>
Change in net position					(48,674)	4,478	(44,196)	18,110
Net position - beginning					546,990	139,098	686,088	-
Net position - ending					<u>\$ 498,316</u>	<u>\$ 143,576</u>	<u>\$ 641,892</u>	<u>\$ 18,110</u>

The notes to the financial statement are an integral part of this statement

**Town of Lake Santeetlah
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2020**

	Major Fund	Total Governmental Funds
	General	
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$242,840	\$242,840
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	46,079	46,079
Due from other governmental agencies	766	766
Due from other funds	<u>8,961</u>	<u>8,961</u>
Total assets	<u>\$298,646</u>	<u>\$298,646</u>
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	<u>\$65,695</u>	<u>\$65,695</u>
Total current liabilities	65,695	65,695
FUND BALANCES:		
Restricted		
Transportation	8,427	8,427
Road repaving	37,652	37,652
Stabilization by State Statute	9,727	9,727
Unassigned	<u>177,145</u>	<u>177,145</u>
Total fund balances	<u>232,951</u>	232,951
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balance	<u>\$298,646</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		265,365
Long-term liabilities used in governmental activities are not financial uses and therefore not reported in the funds		-
Net position of governmental activities		<u>\$498,316</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement

Town of Lake Santeetlah
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Governmental Funds
For Year Ended June 30, 2020

	<u>Major Fund</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
	<u>General</u>	
REVENUES		
Ad valorem taxes	\$178,516	\$178,516
Other taxes	98,564	98,564
Restricted intergovernmental	8,417	8,417
Investment earnings	174	174
Miscellaneous	<u>10,149</u>	<u>10,149</u>
Total revenues	295,820	295,820
EXPENDITURES		
Current:		
General government	281,978	281,978
Public safety	13,099	13,099
Transportation	28,890	28,890
Debt service:		
Principal	-	-
Interest and other charges	-	-
Capital outlay	-	-
Total expenditures	<u>323,967</u>	<u>323,967</u>
Net change in fund balances	(28,147)	(28,147)
Fund balances – beginning	<u>261,098</u>	<u>261,098</u>
Fund balances – ending	<u>\$232,951</u>	<u>\$232,951</u>

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

Net changes in fund balances – total governmental funds (28,147)

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.

Principal payments on long-term debt -

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period:

Capital outlay -
Depreciation (20,527)

Total changes in net position of governmental activities \$(48,674)

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement

Town of Lake Santeetlah
General Fund
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	General Fund			Variance with Final Budget – Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	
Revenues:				
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 188,224	\$ 188,224	\$ 178,516	\$ (9,708)
Other taxes	89,875	89,875	98,564	8,689
Restricted intergovernmental	8,470	8,470	8,417	(53)
Investment earnings	100	100	174	74
Miscellaneous	6,825	6,825	10,149	3,324
Total revenues	<u>293,494</u>	<u>293,494</u>	<u>295,820</u>	<u>2,326</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	235,711	278,211	281,978	(3,767)
Public safety	20,300	20,300	13,099	7,201
Transportation	34,280	34,280	28,890	5,390
Contingency	-	-	-	-
Debt service:				
Principal	-	-	-	-
Interest and other charges	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,000</u>
Total expenditures	<u>293,291</u>	<u>335,791</u>	<u>323,967</u>	<u>11,824</u>
Revenues over (under) expenditures	203	(42,297)	(28,147)	14,150
Fund Balance Appropriations	<u>(203)</u>	<u>42,297</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>42,297</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	(28,147)	<u>\$ 56,447</u>
Fund balances, beginning of year			<u>261,098</u>	
Fund balances, end of year			<u>\$ 232,951</u>	

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement

Town of Lake Santeetlah
Statement of Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	<u>Major Enterprise Fund</u>	
	<u>Water Fund</u>	<u>Total Proprietary Funds</u>
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$57,038	\$57,038
Accounts receivable	<u>10,661</u>	<u>10,661</u>
Total current assets	67,699	67,699
Capital Assets:		
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	<u>99,230</u>	<u>99,230</u>
Capital assets (net)	<u>99,230</u>	<u>99,230</u>
Total assets	<u>\$166,929</u>	<u>\$166,929</u>
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term liabilities	\$9,912	\$9,912
Due to other funds	<u>8,961</u>	<u>8,961</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>18,873</u>	<u>18,873</u>
Non-current liabilities		
Due in more than one year	<u>4,480</u>	<u>4,480</u>
Total liabilities	<u>23,353</u>	<u>23,353</u>
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	99,230	99,230
Unrestricted	<u>44,346</u>	<u>44,346</u>
Total net position	<u>\$143,576</u>	<u>\$143,576</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement

Town of Lake Santeetlah
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	<u>Major Enterprise Fund</u>	
	<u>Water Fund</u>	<u>Total Proprietary Funds</u>
OPERATING REVENUES		
Charges for services	\$108,952	\$108,952
Miscellaneous income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total operating revenues	108,952	108,952
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Finance and administration	48,349	48,349
Water treatment and distribution	51,996	51,996
Depreciation	<u>4,177</u>	<u>4,177</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>104,522</u>	<u>104,522</u>
Operating income	4,430	4,430
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)		
Investment earnings	<u>48</u>	<u>48</u>
Total nonoperating revenue (expenses)	<u>48</u>	<u>48</u>
Change in net position	4,478	4,478
Total net position – beginning	<u>139,098</u>	<u>139,098</u>
Total net position – ending	<u>\$143,576</u>	<u>\$143,576</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement

Town of Lake Santeetlah
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Major Enterprise Fund
	Water Fund
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Cash received from customers and grants	\$108,952
Cash paid for goods and services	(79,692)
Cash paid to or on behalf of employees for services	<u>(30,772)</u>
Net cash used by operating activities	(1,512)
CASH FLOWS FROM NON-CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Increase in internal advances	<u>25,112</u>
Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities	25,112
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Investment earnings	<u>48</u>
Net cash provided by investing financing activities	<u>48</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Acquisition of capital assets	(29,400)
Principal payments on long-term debt	<u>(10,387)</u>
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	<u>(39,787)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(16,139)
Balances – beginning of the year	<u>73,177</u>
Balances – end of the year	<u>\$57,038</u>
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Operating loss	4,430
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation	4,177
Increase in accounts receivable	<u>(10,119)</u>
Total adjustments	<u>(5,942)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$(1,512)</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement

Town of Lake Santeetlah, North Carolina
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the Town of Lake Santeetlah, North Carolina (the Town) 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 is a municipal corporation that is governed by an elected mayor and a four-member 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 financial statements in order to emphasize that it is legally separate from the Town.

Town of Lake Santeetlah Tourism and Development Authority (TDA)

The TDA was authorized under North Carolina Senate Bill 140, which authorized the Town to levy a room occupancy tax of up to 3%, the proceeds of which would be remitted to a Tourism Development Authority. The TDA is required to use at least two-thirds of the proceeds to promote travel and tourism and the remainder for tourist-related expenditures. The TDA has a June 30 year-end, and is presented as if it were a proprietary fund (discrete presentation).

B. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Statements: The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the primary government and its component unit. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government. 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 in part by fees charged to external parties.

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

Fund Financial Statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the 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. At present, the Town does not have any 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 equal values. Non-operating revenues, such as subsidies result from non-exchange transactions. Other non-operating revenues are ancillary activities such as investment earnings.

Town of Lake Santeetlah, North Carolina
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

The Town reports the following major governmental fund:

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

Water Fund. This fund is used to account for the Town's water operations

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 accrual 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 are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Non-exchange transactions, in which the Town gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

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

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Town's enterprise fund are charges to customers for water 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 system. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of water treatment and distribution, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

Town of Lake Santeetlah, North Carolina
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

D. Budgetary Data

The Town's budgets are adopted as required by North Carolina General Statutes. An annual budget is adopted for the General Fund and the Enterprise Fund. All annual appropriations lapse at the fiscal year-end. All budgets are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the functional level for all annually budgeted funds and at the object level for the multi-year funds. All amendments must be approved by the governing board and the Board must adopt an interim budget that covers that time until the annual ordinance can be adopted.

Town of Lake Santeetlah, North Carolina
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

E. Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Equity

1. Deposits and Investments

All deposits of the Town and TDA are made in Town Council-designated official depositories and are secured as required by State law [G.S. 159-31]. The Town and the TDA may designate, as an official depository, any bank or savings association whose principal office is located in North Carolina. Also, the Town and TDA 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 TDA 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 TDA's investments are generally reported at fair value.

2. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Town pools money from its two funds to facilitate disbursement and investment and to maximize investment income and considers all cash and certain investments to be cash and cash equivalents. The TDA considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with maturities of three months or less when purchased to be cash and cash equivalents.

3. Restricted Assets

Powell Bill funds are classified as restricted cash because they can be only expended for the purposes outlined in G.S. 136-41.1 through 136-41.4.

Town Restricted Cash:

Government activities

General fund

Powell Bill	\$8,427
Road paying	<u>37,652</u>
Total restricted cash	<u>\$46,079</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 property, other than motor vehicles, on July 1, the beginning of the fiscal year. The taxes are due on September 1 (lien date); however, interest does not accrue until the following January 6th. These taxes are based on the assessed values as of January 1, 2019. As allowed by State law, the Town has established a schedule of discounts that apply to taxes that are paid prior to the due date. In the Town's General Fund, ad valorem tax revenues are reported net of such discounts. The Town has entered into an agreement with Graham County to collect ad valorem taxes. The agreement eliminates the discount offered for early payment. For the year ended June 30, 2020 the Town paid \$10,444 to Graham County for this service.

Town of Lake Santeetlah, North Carolina
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

5. Allowances for Doubtful Accounts

All receivables that historically experience uncollectible accounts are shown net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. This amount is estimated by analyzing the percentage of receivables that were written off in prior years. At June 30, 2020, the Town has determined all receivables are fully realizable.

6. Capital Assets

Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost exceeding a defined capitalization cost and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. The Town has established a minimum capitalization cost of \$500 for all newly acquired assets. 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 that was 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>Estimated Useful Lives</u>
Infrastructure	20
Buildings	39
Improvements	15
Equipment and furniture	3-10
Computer equipment	3

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

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Lives</u>
Buildings	20
Vehicles	3-5
Equipment and furniture	10
Computer equipment	3

Town of Lake Santeetlah, North Carolina
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

7. Deferred Outflows / Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflow of resources. This separate financial statement element, *Deferred Outflow 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 no items that meet this criteria. In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement 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 no items that meets this criteria.

8. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position.

In fund financial statements, the face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Issuance costs, whether withheld from the actual debt proceeds received or not, 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 and proprietary funds, an expense and a liability for compensated absences and the salary-related payments are not recorded as the leave is earned because the Town has only three employees and any remaining amounts of vacation not taken at any point in time would be immaterial to the financial statements.

The Town's sick leave policy provides for an unlimited accumulation of earned sick leave. Since the Town does not have any obligation for the accumulated 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 represents 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.

Town of Lake Santeetlah, North Carolina
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

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:

Non-spendable 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. The Town does not have any non-spendable fund balance at June 30, 2020.

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 –North Carolina G.S. 159-8 prohibits units of government from budgeting or spending a portion of their fund balance. This is one of several statutes enacted by the North Carolina State Legislature in the 1930's that were designed to improve and maintain the fiscal health of local government units. Restricted by State statute (RSS), is calculated at the end of each fiscal year for all annually budgeted funds. The calculation in G.S. 159-8(a) provides a formula for determining what portion of fund balance is available for appropriation. The amount of fund balance not available for appropriation is what is known as "restricted by State statute".

Appropriated fund balance in any fund shall not exceed the sum of cash and investments minus the sum of liabilities, encumbrances, and deferred revenues arising from cash receipts, as those figures stand at the close of the fiscal year next preceding the budget. Per GASB guidance, RSS is considered a resource upon which a restriction is "imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation." RSS is reduced by inventories and prepaids as they are classified as nonspendable. Outstanding Encumbrances are included within RSS. RSS is included as a component of Restricted Net position and Restricted fund balance on the face of the balance sheet.

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

Restricted for road paving – portion of the long-term debt that was acquired for the sole purpose of road maintenance.

Assigned Fund Balance – the portion of fund balance that the Town intends to use for a specific purpose. At June 30, 2020 the Town did not have any assigned fund balance.

Committed Fund Balance – portion of fund balance that can only be used for specific purposes imposed by majority vote by quorum of City of Dogwood'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. The Town did not have any committed fund balance at June 30, 2020.

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

Town of Lake Santeetlah, North Carolina
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

II. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

A. Significant Violations of Finance-Related Legal and Contractual Provisions

1. Noncompliance with North Carolina Statutes

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the Town had no instances of noncompliance.

2. Contractual Violations

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the Town had no contractual violations.

B. Excess of Expenditures over Appropriation

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, no expenditures were made by the Town's General Fund in excess of the authorized appropriations made by the general government.

III. Detail Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

1. Deposits

All the deposits of the Town and TDA 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 TDA'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 TDA, these deposits are considered to be held by the Town's and TDA's agents in the entities' names. The amount of the pledged collateral is based on an approved averaging method for non-interest bearing deposits and the actual current balance for interest-bearing deposits. Depositories using the Pooling Method report to the State Treasurer the adequacy of their pooled collateral covering uninsured deposits. The State Treasurer does not confirm this information with the Town or TDA. Because of the inability to measure the exact amounts of collateral pledged for the Town and TDA under the pooling Method, the potential exists for under-collateralization. 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 the provisions of G.S. 159-31 when designating official depositories and verifying that deposits are properly secured. The TDA has no formal policy regarding custodial credit risk for deposits.

At June 30, 2020, the Town's deposits had a carrying amount of \$345,957 and bank balances, at several commercial banks, totaling \$349,403. All the bank balances were covered by federal depository insurance. The carry amount of deposits for the TDA was \$18,110 and the bank balance was \$18,086.

Town of Lake Santeetlah, North Carolina
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

2. Receivables – Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

At June 30, 2020, the Enterprise Fund had \$10,661 of accounts receivable from customers as a result of water service billings. The Town has determined, at June 30, 2020, that all receivables are fully realizable

Due from other governments reported in the General Fund consisted of \$766 from the State of North Carolina

3. Capital Assets

Primary Government

Capital asset activity for the Primary Government for the year ended June 30, 2020 was as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balances</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Transfers</u>	<u>Ending Balances</u>
Governmental Activities:					
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	<u>\$10,570</u>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	<u>\$10,570</u>
Total capital assets not being depreciated	10,570	-	-	-	10,570
Capital assets being depreciated					
Land & infrastructure improvements	694,829	-	-	-	694,829
Buildings and building improvements	115,767	-	-	-	115,767
Computers	1,333	-	-	-	1,333
Equipment and furniture and fixtures	<u>80,147</u>	-	-	-	<u>80,147</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated	892,076	-	-	-	892,076
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Land & infrastructure improvements	503,469	19,217	-	-	522,686
Buildings and building improvements	58,298	2,789	-	-	61,087
Computers	1,228	27	-	-	1,255
Equipment and furniture and fixtures	<u>53,759</u>	-	<u>1,506</u>	-	<u>52,253</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>616,754</u>	<u>22,033</u>	<u>1,506</u>	-	<u>637,281</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>275,322</u>	<u>(22,033)</u>	<u>(1,506)</u>	-	<u>254,795</u>
Governmental activity capital assets, net	<u><u>\$285,892</u></u>	<u><u>\$(22,033)</u></u>	<u><u>\$(1,506)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$265,365</u></u>

Town of Lake Santeetlah, North Carolina
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	<u>Beginning Balances</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Transfers</u>	<u>Ending Balances</u>
Business - type activities:					
<i>Water Fund</i>					
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Equipment and furniture and fixtures	\$60,561	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$60,561
Plant and system distributions	<u>766,283</u>	<u>29,400</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>795,683</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated	826,844	29,400	-	-	856,244
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Equipment and furniture and fixtures	45,887	538	-	-	46,425
Plant and system distributions	<u>706,950</u>	<u>3,639</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>710,589</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>752,837</u>	<u>4,177</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>757,014</u>
Water fund capital assets, net	<u><u>\$74,007</u></u>	<u><u>\$25,223</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$99,230</u></u>

B. Liabilities

1. Pension Plan Obligations

The Town is not a participating unit of the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System administered by the State of North Carolina.

2. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

The Town did not have any items meeting these criteria at June 30, 2020.

3. Commitments

The Town did not have any significant commitments at June 30, 2020.

4. Operating Leases

The Town leases the land for the water system and wells from the U.S. Forest Service. Lease payments are \$1,000 every five years. The lease agreement was renewed for an additional term in 2015.

The Town rents half of the Town Hall facility to the Water Fund on a month-to-month rental of \$100 per month.

Town of Lake Santeetlah, North Carolina
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

5. Risk Management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. Through commercial coverage, the Town obtained general liability coverage of \$2 million per occurrence, property coverage up to replacement value, and workers' compensation coverage up to \$1 million per occurrence. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage in the prior year, and there have been no claims in the past three fiscal years.

In accordance with G.S. 159-29, the Town's employees that have access at any given time to \$100 or more of the Town's funds are performance bonded through a commercial surety bond. The Town's finance officer, the TDA's finance officer and tax collector/town clerk are each individually bonded for \$500,000 each. The remaining employees that have access to funds are bonded under a blanket bond up to a limit of either \$20,000 or \$25,000 per occurrence, depending on the type of crime.

6. Claims, Judgments and Contingent Liabilities

During the fiscal year the Town was and is currently the defendant legal actions. In one action, a resident claimed impact fees were calculated incorrectly. This case was resolved with the Town making a settlement. Another action involves two residents who have sued the Town and its Mayor and Vice Mayor. The plaintiffs claim the Town violated various laws while selling land. The Town is rigorously disputing this claim.

There are no other claims, judgments or contingent liabilities at June 30, 2020.

7. Long-Term Obligations

a. Non General Obligation Indebtedness

During a previous fiscal year, the Town entered into a term loan with United Community Bank. The loan originated December 2016, for \$50,000, requiring monthly payments of \$927, including interest at 3.58%, maturing October 2021. The proceeds of the loan were exclusively for the replacement of water meters. The balance outstanding at June 30, 2020 was \$14,392.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for long-term obligations are as follows:

Year Ending June 30:	<u>Business-type Activities</u>	
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2021	\$9,912	\$697
2022	<u>5,716</u>	<u>539</u>
Total	<u>\$15,628</u>	<u>\$1,236</u>

Town of Lake Santeetlah, North Carolina
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances –
 Budget and Actual – General Fund
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	2020		Variance Positive (Negative)
	Budget	Actual	
Revenues:			
Ad valorem taxes:			
Taxes	\$188,224	\$178,516	\$(9,708)
Penalties and interest	-	-	-
Total	188,224	178,516	(9,708)
Unrestricted intergovernmental:			
Local option sales tax	75,500	82,119	6,619
Utility franchise tax	13,400	14,630	1,230
Sales tax refund	700	766	66
DMV tax refund	975	1,049	74
Total	90,575	98,564	7,989
Restricted intergovernmental:			
Powell Bill allocation	8,470	8,417	(53)
Investment earnings	100	174	74
Miscellaneous	6,125	10,149	4,024
Total revenues	293,494	295,820	2,326
Expenditures:			
General government:			
Governing body:			
Professional services	120,789	133,659	(12,870)
Total	120,789	133,659	(12,870)
Administration:			
Salaries and employee benefits	110,713	110,022	691
Other operating expenditures	25,859	19,640	6,219
Donations	1,500	1,500	-
Total	138,072	131,162	6,910

Town of Lake Santeetlah, North Carolina
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances –
 Budget and Actual – General Fund
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	2020		
	Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
Tax Collection:			
Other operating expenditures	<u>\$12,000</u>	<u>\$10,444</u>	<u>\$1,556</u>
Total	12,000	10,444	1,556
Public buildings:			
Other operating expenditures	<u>\$4,350</u>	<u>\$2,963</u>	<u>\$1,387</u>
Total	<u>4,350</u>	<u>2,963</u>	<u>1,387</u>
Total general government	275,211	278,228	(3,017)
Public safety:			
Contracted services	9,000	6,573	2,427
Security light	9,650	6,526	3,124
Other operating expenditures	<u>1,650</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,650</u>
Total	20,300	13,099	7,201
Fire:			
Fire station contributions	<u>3,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,000</u>
Total	<u>3,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,000</u>
Total public safety	<u>23,300</u>	<u>13,099</u>	<u>10,201</u>

Town of Lake Santeetlah, North Carolina
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances –
 Budget and Actual – General Fund
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	2020		
	Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
Transportation:			
Streets and highways:			
Other operating expenditures	\$6,405	\$5,198	\$1,207
Contracted services	12,625	12,667	(42)
Repairs and maintenance	<u>15,250</u>	<u>11,025</u>	<u>4,225</u>
Total transportation	34,280	28,890	5,390
Contingency allowance	-	-	-
Debt service:			
Principal	-	-	-
Interest and other charges	-	-	-
Capital outlay	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,750</u>	<u>(750)</u>
Total expenditures	<u>335,791</u>	<u>323,967</u>	<u>11,824</u>
Revenue over (under) expenditures	(42,297)	(28,147)	14,150
Fund balance appropriated	<u>42,297</u>	-	<u>(42,297)</u>
Net Change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	(28,147)	<u>\$(28,147)</u>
Fund balances:			
Beginning of year, July 1		<u>261,098</u>	
End of year, June 30		<u>\$232,951</u>	

Town of Lake Santeetlah, North Carolina
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Net Position –
 Budget and Actual – Enterprise Fund
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	2020		Variance Positive (Negative)
	Budget	Actual	
Revenues:			
Operating Revenues:			
Water charges	<u>\$123,028</u>	<u>\$108,952</u>	<u>\$(14,076)</u>
Total operating revenues	123,028	108,952	(14,076)
Non-operating revenues			
Miscellaneous income	1,000	-	(1,000)
Investment earnings	<u>85</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>(37)</u>
Total non-operating revenues	<u>1,085</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>(1,037)</u>
Total Revenues	124,113	109,000	(15,113)
Expenditures:			
Water administration			
Audit fees	3,600	3,600	-
Miscellaneous	<u>5,139</u>	<u>4,919</u>	<u>220</u>
Total	8,739	8,519	220
Water distribution:			
Salaries and employee benefits	34,347	30,772	3,575
Utilities	6,000	5,355	645
Postage	600	440	160
Repairs and maintenance	39,419	31,988	7,431
Supplies, testing and chemicals	10,600	6,429	4,171
Taxes and licenses	420	420	-
Contract operator	15,000	15,000	-
Other operating expenses	<u>2,670</u>	<u>1,422</u>	<u>1,248</u>
Total	109,056	91,826	17,230

Town of Lake Santeetlah, North Carolina
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Net Position –
 Budget and Actual – Enterprise Fund
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Other financing uses			
Fund balance appropriations	<u>6,318</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,318</u>
Total	<u>6,318</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,318</u>
Total expenditures	<u>124,113</u>	<u>100,345</u>	<u>23,768</u>
Revenues over expenditures	<u>-</u>	8,655	<u>8,655</u>

**Reconciliation from budgetary basis
(modified accrual) to full accrual:**

Reconciling items:		
Depreciation		<u>(4,177)</u>
Total		<u>(4,177)</u>
Change in net position		<u>\$4,478</u>

Town of Lake Santeetlah, North Carolina
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Net Position –
 Budget and Actual - TDA
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	2020			
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget – Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Occupancy taxes	<u>\$12,000</u>	<u>\$12,000</u>	<u>\$20,945</u>	<u>\$8,945</u>
Total revenues	<u>12,000</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>20,945</u>	<u>8,945</u>
Expenditures:				
General government				
Capital projects	2,000	2,000	279	1,721
Advertisements	700	700	450	250
Social media initiative	3,500	3,500	292	3,208
Other expenditures	500	500	50	450
Insurance	1,500	1,500	1,404	96
Administrative:				
Professional services	600	600	-	600
Other operating expenditures	<u>360</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>-</u>
Total expenditures	<u>9,160</u>	<u>9,160</u>	<u>2,835</u>	<u>6,325</u>
Revenues over (under) expenditures	2,840	2,840	18,110	15,270
Fund Balance Appropriations	<u>(2,840)</u>	<u>(2,840)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,840)</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	18,110	<u>\$12,430</u>
Fund balances, beginning of year			<u>-</u>	
Fund balances, end of year			<u>\$18,110</u>	

Town of Lake Santeetlah, North Carolina
 Schedule of Ad Valorem Taxes Receivable
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Fiscal Year	Uncollected Balance June 30, 2019	Additions	Collections and Credits	Uncollected Balance June 30, 2020
2019- 2020	\$-	\$189,251	\$185,708	\$3,543
2018 - 2019	1,116	-	-	1,116
2017 - 2018	343	-	52	291
2016 - 2017	334	-	313	21
2015 - 2016	432	-	257	175
2014 - 2015	<u>40</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40</u>
	<u>\$2,265</u>	<u>\$189,251</u>	<u>\$186,330</u>	5,186
				Less allowance for uncollectible accounts - General Fund <u>(5,186)</u>
				Ad valorem taxes receivable, net - General Fund <u>\$ -</u>
	<u>Reconciliation with revenues</u>			
				Ad valorem taxes - General Fund \$178,516
				Allowance for uncollectible accounts 5,186
				Tax collection fees 10,444
				Interest, penalties and discovery <u>(7,816)</u>
				Total collections and credits <u>\$186,330</u>

Town of Lake Santeetlah, North Carolina
 Analysis of Current Tax Levy – Town Wide Levy
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Town – Wide			Total Levy	
	Property Valuation	Rate	Total Levy	Property excluding Registered Motor Vehicles	Registered Motor Vehicles
Original Levy:					
Property taxed at current year's rate	\$84,111,555	0.00225	\$189,251	\$189,251	\$1,049
Discoveries			3,438	3,438	-
Releases			<u>(186)</u>	<u>(186)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total property valuation	<u>\$84,111,555</u>				
Net levy			192,503	192,503	1,049
Tax collection fees			(10,444)	(10,444)	
Uncollected taxes at June 30, 2020			<u>(3,543)</u>	<u>(3,543)</u>	<u>-</u>
Current year's taxes collected			<u>\$178,516</u>	<u>\$178,516</u>	<u>\$1,049</u>
Current levy collection percentage			<u>98.14%</u>	<u>98.14%</u>	