

Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Board of Commissioners

Charlotte Griffin, Mayor

Elizabeth Harrell
Calvin Owens

Luke Godard
Elizabeth Smith

Caleb Hines

Town Clerk
Calvin Owens



**Cumbee, Taylor
& Shook, PA**
CPAs and Advisors

Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina
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June 30, 2020

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FINANCIAL SECTION



**Cumbee, Taylor
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CPAs and Advisors

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Honorable Mayor and
Members of the Board of Commissioners
Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina 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.

Auditors' 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.

To the Honorable Mayor and
Members of the Board of Commissioners
Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina
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Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position 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 Management's Discussion and Analysis, on pages 3 through 10 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 Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina's basic financial statements. The individual fund 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 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, the individual fund schedules and other schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Cumbee, Taylor & Shook, PA

Cumbee, Taylor & Shook, PA
November 29, 2020

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Town of Bear Grass, 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 of the Town exceeded its liabilities at the close of the fiscal year by \$192,376 (net position).
- The government's total net position decreased by \$4,565, primarily due to decreases in the governmental type activities net position.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$170,387 with a net decrease of \$1,808 in fund balance. Approximately 7.65% of this amount, or \$13,034, is nonspendable or restricted.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$148,268, or 275.74 percent of total general fund expenditures for the fiscal year.

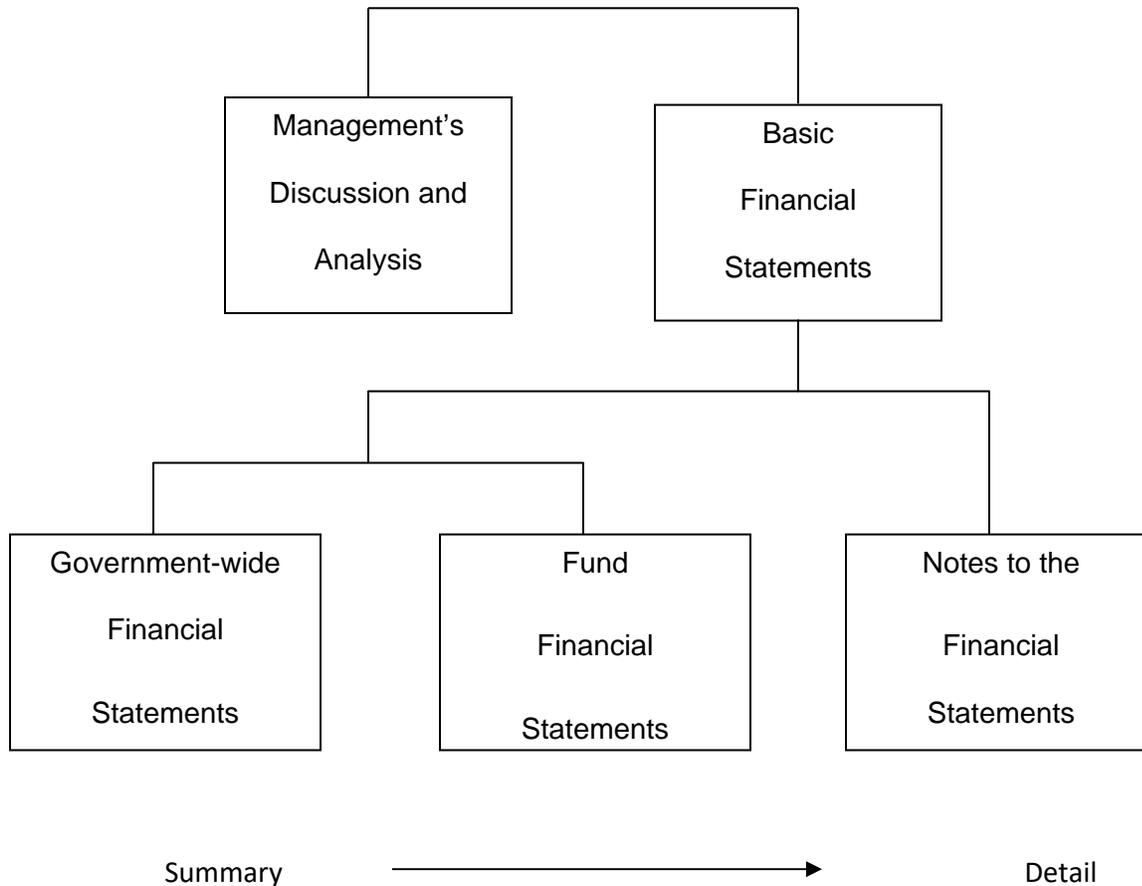
Overview of the Financial Statements

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.

Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina Management's Discussion and Analysis

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 (Exhibits 3 through 5) 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 two parts to the Fund Financial Statements: 1) the governmental funds statements; and 2) the budgetary comparison 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 North Carolina General Statutes also can be found in this part of the statements.

Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina Management's Discussion and Analysis

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 total liabilities. Measuring net position is one way to gauge the Town's financial condition.

The government-wide statements include the governmental activities. The governmental activities include most of the Town's basic services such as transportation and general administration. Property taxes and state and federal grant funds finance most of these activities.

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 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 are governmental 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* that 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 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 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

Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina Management's Discussion and Analysis

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.

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 18 of this report.

Interdependence with Other Entities – The Town depends on financial resources flowing from or associated with 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 State laws and State appropriations.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

**The Town of Bear Grass's Net Position
Figure 2**

	Governmental Activities	
	2020	2019
Current assets	\$ 170,715	\$ 172,411
Capital assets	21,661	24,530
Total assets	192,376	196,941
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	21,661	24,530
Restricted	13,034	20,716
Unrestricted	157,681	151,695
Total net position	\$ 192,376	\$ 196,941

Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina Management's Discussion and Analysis

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 \$192,376 as of June 30, 2020. The Town's net position decreased by \$4,565 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. The largest portion of net position (81.97%) reflects the Town's unrestricted net position. The Town's net investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, machinery, and equipment) represents 11.26% of net position. 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 related debt, the resources needed to repay that debt must be provided by other sources, since the capital assets cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. An additional portion of the Town's net position, \$13,034 (6.77%), represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used.

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

- Continued diligence in the collection of property taxes by maintaining a tax collection percentage of 98.21%, which is comparable to the statewide average of 97%.

Town of Bear Grass's Changes in Net Position

Figure 3

	Governmental Activities	
	2020	2019
Revenues:		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services	\$ 21,152	\$ 20,920
Operating grants and contributions	2,491	2,532
General revenues:		
Property taxes	14,751	14,014
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	11,903	11,892
Other	1,778	1,338
Total revenues	52,075	50,696
Expenses:		
General government	46,057	42,923
Transportation	10,583	833
Total expenses	56,640	43,756
Increase (decrease) in net position	(4,565)	6,940
Net position, July 1	196,941	190,001
Net position, June 30	\$ 192,376	\$ 196,941

Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina Management's Discussion and Analysis

Governmental activities. Governmental activities decreased the Town's net position by \$4,565, thereby accounting for 100% of the total decrease in the net position of the Town. The increase in the Town's net position was due to an increase in drainage expenses.

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 of Bear Grass's fund balance available in the General Fund was \$167,518, while total fund balance reached \$170,387. The Town currently has an available fund balance of 311.54% of general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 316.88% of the same amount. The Town has not adopted a minimum fund balance policy for the general fund.

The General Fund is the Town's only governmental fund.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights: During the fiscal year, the Town revised the budget on several occasions. 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.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets. The Town's investment in capital assets for its governmental type activities as of June 30, 2020, totals \$21,661 (net of accumulated depreciation). These assets include machinery and equipment, infrastructure and leasehold improvements.

There were no major capital asset transactions during the year.

**Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina
Management’s Discussion and Analysis**

**Town of Bear Grass’s Capital Assets
(net of depreciation)**

Figure 4

	Governmental Activities	
	2020	2019
Land	\$ -	\$ -
Leasehold improvements	1,200	1,263
Infrastructure	14,920	15,753
Equipment	5,541	7,514
Total	\$ 21,661	\$ 24,530

Additional information on the Town’s capital assets can be found in note 2 of the Basic Financial Statements.

Long-Term Debt. The Town does not have any long-term debt.

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 \$438,370.

Economic Factors and Next Year’s Budgets and Rates

The following key economic factors related to the growth of the Town.

The Town of Bear Grass is located in Martin County, an economically depressed Tier 1 County and has a population according to the last census of 73. The new census should reflect an increase in population of 8 to 10%. At present there are a number of unknown variables with regard to tax collections, unemployment rates, and the economy in general due to the Covid-19 Pandemic. No manufacturing or industry exists within the Town or surrounding township to provide employment. The percentage of senior citizens relative to the general town population has decreased. This change is due to deaths and the returning of young adult families with children to the Town. This is a very desirable development.

The fact the Bear Grass Charter School continues to flourish creates a positive economic impact on the Town and the surrounding Bear Grass community. The Dollar General Store located just out of the Town’s boundaries has seen its business continue to grow which creates a positive impact on the general Bear Grass area. T & J’s Tire and Battery has expanded and is now doing heavy farm equipment and hydraulic repairs. The owner is currently in the process of constructing an approximately 4,800 square foot garage building adjacent to the present business that can accommodate the size and height of combines and cotton pickers and other large farm equipment. This is a thriving positive economic addition to the Town.

Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina Management's Discussion and Analysis

Budget Highlights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2021

Governmental Activities: Budgeted revenues and expenditures in the Town's General Fund for the June 30, 2021 fiscal year are consistent with June 30, 2020's budget and includes revenues and expenditures for the annual Chicken Mull Festival.

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 Charlotte Griffin, Mayor of the Town of Bear Grass, 1136 Cherry Lane, Bear Grass, NC 27892. Telephone (252) 792 – 7323.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2020
Exhibit 1

	Primary Government
	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 69,749
Short-term cash investments	87,604
Taxes receivables (net)	328
Due from other governments	2,869
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	10,165
Total current assets	170,715
Non-current assets:	
Capital assets (Note 2):	
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	21,661
Total capital assets	21,661
TOTAL ASSETS	192,376
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	21,661
Restricted for:	
Stabilization by State Statute	2,869
Streets	10,165
Unrestricted	157,681
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 192,376

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Primary government:				
Governmental Activities:				
General government	\$ 46,057	\$ 21,152	\$ -	\$ -
Transportation	10,583	-	2,491	-
Total governmental activities (See Note 1)	56,640	21,152	2,491	-
Total primary government	\$ 56,640	\$ 21,152	\$ 2,491	\$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina
Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020
Exhibit 2

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

	<u>Primary Government Governmental Activities</u>
Primary government:	
Governmental Activities:	
General government	\$ (24,905)
Transportation	(8,092)
Total governmental activities (See Note 1)	(32,997)
Total primary government	(32,997)
General revenues:	
Taxes:	
Property taxes, levied for general purpose	14,751
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	11,903
Unrestricted investment earnings	1,778
Total general revenues	28,432
Change in net position	(4,565)
Net position, beginning	196,941
Net position, ending	\$ 192,376

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2020
Exhibit 3

	Major Funds	Total
	General Fund	Governmental Funds
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 69,749	\$ 69,749
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	10,165	10,165
Short-term cash investments	87,604	87,604
Receivables (net):		
Taxes	328	328
Due from other governments	2,869	2,869
Total assets	\$ 170,715	\$ 170,715
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Property taxes receivable	\$ 328	\$ 328
Total deferred inflows of resources	328	328
FUND BALANCES		
Restricted:		
Stabilization by State Statute	2,869	2,869
Streets	10,165	10,165
Assigned:		
Subsequent year's expenditures	9,085	9,085
Unassigned	148,268	148,268
Total fund balances	170,387	170,387
Total deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$ 170,715	
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.		
Gross capital assets at historical cost	\$ 62,935	
Accumulated depreciation	(41,274)	21,661
Earned revenues considered deferred inflows of resources in fund statements.		328
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 192,376

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes
in Fund Balance – Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020
Exhibit 4

	<u>Major Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Governmental</u>
		<u>Funds</u>
Revenues:		
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 14,639	\$ 14,639
Unrestricted intergovernmental	11,903	11,903
Restricted intergovernmental	2,491	2,491
Sales and services	21,152	21,152
Investment earnings	1,778	1,778
Total revenues	51,963	51,963
Expenditures:		
Current:		
General government	44,021	44,021
Transportation	9,750	9,750
Total expenditures	53,771	53,771
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures /		
Net change in fund balance	(1,808)	(1,808)
Fund balance, beginning of year	172,195	172,195
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 170,387	\$ 170,387

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes
in Fund Balance –Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020
Exhibit 4

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

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	(1,808)
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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 in the current period.

Capital outlay expenditures which were capitalized	-	
Depreciation expense for governmental assets	<u>(2,869)</u>	(2,869)

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		112
<hr/>		
Total changes in net position of governmental activities	\$	<u>(4,565)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes
in Fund Balance – Annual Budget and Actual – General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020
Exhibit 5

	General Fund			Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	
Revenues:				
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 15,300	\$ 13,700	\$ 14,639	\$ 939
Unrestricted intergovernmental	12,600	12,600	11,903	(697)
Restricted intergovernmental	2,600	2,600	2,491	(109)
Sales and services	23,000	23,000	21,152	(1,848)
Investment earnings	1,400	1,400	1,778	378
Total revenues	54,900	53,300	51,963	(1,337)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	54,010	54,010	44,021	9,989
Transportation	6,000	9,800	9,750	50
Total expenditures	60,010	63,810	53,771	10,039
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(5,110)	(10,510)	(1,808)	8,702
Fund balance appropriated	5,110	10,510	-	(10,510)
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	(1,808)	<u>\$ (1,808)</u>
Fund balance, beginning of year			172,195	
Fund balance, end of year			\$ 170,387	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2020

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the Town of Bear Grass 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 Bear Grass is a municipal corporation which is governed by an elected mayor and a five-member council.

B. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Statements: The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the primary government. These statements include the financial 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 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 or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a specific 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 specific 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* – are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

The Town does not have any business-type activities and therefore has no proprietary funds.

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

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 street maintenance and general government services.

Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2020

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 Financial Statements. The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus. The government-wide 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. Nonexchange 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.

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 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.

Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2020

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

D. Budgetary Data

The Town's budgets are adopted as required by the North Carolina General Statutes. An annual budget is adopted for the General Fund. All annual appropriations lapse at the fiscal-year end. Project ordinances are adopted for Grant Projects Special Revenue Fund and the Capital Projects Fund, if needed. 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. During the year, several amendments to the original budget were necessary. The budget ordinance must be adopted by July 1 of the fiscal year or the governing board must adopt an interim budget that covers that time until the annual ordinance can be adopted.

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

Deposits and Investments

All deposits of the Town are made in board-designated official depositories and are secured as required by State law [G.S. 159-31]. The Town may designate, as an official depository, any bank or savings association whose principal office is located in North Carolina. Also, the Town 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 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).

Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2020

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits, and certificates of deposit purchased with an original maturity of three months or less.

Short-Term Cash Investments

Short-term cash investments include certificates of deposit purchased with an original maturity of more than three months.

Restricted Assets

Powell Bill funds are classified as restricted cash because they 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 Bear Grass Restricted Cash

Governmental Activities

General Fund

Streets	<u>\$ 10,165</u>
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Ad Valorem Taxes Receivable

In accordance with State law [G.S. 105-347 and G.S. 159-13(a)], the Town can levy ad valorem taxes on property other than motor vehicles on July 1st, the beginning of the fiscal year. However, the Town contracts with Martin County to levy, bill, and collect all ad valorem taxes. The taxes are due on September 1st (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 which are paid prior to the due date. In the Town's General Fund, ad valorem tax revenues are reported net of such discounts.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than a certain cost and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Minimum capitalization costs are as follows: land, buildings, improvements, substations, lines, and other plant and distribution systems, infrastructure, furniture and equipment, and vehicles, \$250. Donated capital assets received prior to June 30, 2015 are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. Donated capital assets received after June 30, 2015 are recorded at acquisition value. All other purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical 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.

Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2020

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	30
Buildings	50
Improvements	25
Vehicles	6
Furniture and equipment	10
Computer equipment	3

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 no items that meet this criterion for the year ended June 30, 2020. 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 only one item that meets the criterion for this category – property taxes receivable.

Compensated Absences

The Town does not employ any full-time employees and it does not compensate part-time employees for vacation or sick leave time. Therefore, no provision for vacation or disclosure of sick leave is included in the accompanying financial statements.

F. Net Position/Fund Balances

Net Position

Net position in government-wide financial statements is classified as net investment in capital assets; 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.

Fund Balances

In the governmental fund financial statements, fund balance is composed of five classifications, as applicable, designed to disclose the hierarchy of constraints placed on how fund balance can be spent.

Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2020

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 – 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 portion of fund balance that is restricted by revenue source for street construction and maintenance expenditures. This amount represents the balance of 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 Bear Grass'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 Bear Grass intends to use for specific purposes.

Subsequent year's expenditures – portion of fund balance that is appropriated in the next year's budget that is not already classified in restricted or committed. The governing body approves and modifies the appropriation.

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

Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2020

The Town has a revenue spending policy that provides guidance for programs with multiple revenue sources. The Town Clerk 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 in-order by committed fund balance, assigned fund balance and lastly unassigned fund balance.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

G. Subsequent Events – Date of Management’s Evaluation

Management has evaluated subsequent events through November 29, 2020 the date on which the financial statements were available to be issued.

2. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Assets

Deposits

All of the Town’s deposits 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 agent in the Town’s name. 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, these deposits are considered to be held by the Town’s agent in the Town’s name. 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 the escrow agent. Because of the inability to measure the exact amounts of collateral pledged for the Town under the Pooling Method, the potential exists for under-collateralization, 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 the provisions of G.S. 159-31 when designating official depositories and verifying that deposits are properly secured.

Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2020

At June 30, 2020, the Town's deposits had a carrying amount of \$167,518 and a bank balance of \$167,518. All of the bank balance was covered by federal depository insurance. The Town had no petty cash fund at June 30, 2020.

Capital Assets

Primary Government

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

	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balances
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Infrastructure	\$ 24,982	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,982
Leasehold Improvements	1,591	-	-	1,591
Equipment	36,362	-	-	36,362
Total	62,935	-	-	62,935
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Infrastructure	9,229	833	-	10,062
Leasehold Improvements	328	63	-	391
Equipment	28,848	1,973	-	30,821
Total	38,405	\$ 2,869	\$ -	41,274
Governmental activity capital assets, net	\$ 24,530			\$ 21,661

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

General government	\$ 2,036
Transportation	833
	\$ 2,869

Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2020

B. Liabilities

Deferred Inflows of Resources

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

	Statement of Net Position	General Fund Balance Sheet
Taxes Receivable (General Fund)	\$ -	\$ 328

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. The Town participates in two 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 \$1 million per occurrence, property coverage up to the total insured values of the property policy, and workers' compensation coverage up to the statutory limits. The liability and property exposures are reinsured through commercial carriers for claims in excess of retentions as selected by the Board of Trustees each year. Specific information on the limits of the reinsurance and excess loss policies purchased by the Board of Trustees can be obtained by contacting the Risk Management Services Department of the NC League of Municipalities. The pools are audited annually by certified public accountants, and the audited financial statements are available to the Town upon request.

There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage in the prior year and settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

The Town does not have any real property and is not located in a flood plain and therefore does not carry flood insurance.

In accordance with [G.S. 159-29], the Town's employees that have access to \$100 or more at any given time of the Town's funds are performance bonded through a commercial surety bond. The finance officer is bonded for \$50,000.

Pension Plan Obligations

The Town does not employ any full-time employees and it does not provide any retirement benefits to part-time employees. Therefore, the Town does not have any pension plan obligations.

Rent Expense

On June 1, 2014, the Town entered into an agreement to lease office space for \$200 per month. The rent expense paid under this lease for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 was \$2,400. Rent will be revisited on an annual basis or at any time a special need arises. No commitments extend beyond one year.

Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2020

Commitments

The Town and the Bear Grass Charter School have a memorandum of understanding allowing the School to use certain equipment/materials owned by the Town and housed on School property.

Legal Debt Margin

At June 30, 2020, the Town had a legal debt margin of \$438,370.

C. Fund Balance

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

Total Fund Balance - General Fund:		\$	170,387
Less:			
Stabilization by State Statute			2,869
Streets - Powell Bill			10,165
Appropriated Fund Balance in 2021 Budget			9,085
Working Capital/Fund Balance Policy			-
			-
Remaining Fund Balance		\$	148,268

3. JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATION

The Town, in conjunction with five counties and thirty-nine other municipalities, is a member of the Mid-East Commission. The participating governments established the Commission to coordinate various funding received from federal and State agencies. Each participating government appoints one member to the Commission’s governing board. The Town paid membership fees of \$350 to the Commission during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

4. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the June 30, 2010 fiscal year, the town clerk was elected as a commissioner of the Town. The town clerk was paid \$1,500 for his duties as town clerk during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

5. SUMMARY DISCLOSURE OF SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES

State Assisted Programs

The Town has received proceeds from several 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.

Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2020

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.

6. COVID-19 PANDEMIC

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) a global pandemic and recommended containment and mitigation measures worldwide. Absent any government order or contagion of its workforce, the Town plans to continue its normal operations while taking all reasonable efforts to protect its citizens. The Town's financial position and results of operations as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 have not been negatively impacted with this pandemic through that date. However, the Town cannot reasonably estimate the length or severity of this pandemic or the extent to which the disruption may materially impact its future financial statements through the distribution of intergovernmental revenues by the State of North Carolina and collection of property and vehicle taxes.

INDIVIDUAL FUND SCHEDULES

**Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual - General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020**

	Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenues:			
Ad valorem taxes:			
Taxes	\$	\$ 14,580	\$
Interest		59	
Total	13,700	14,639	939
Unrestricted intergovernmental:			
Local option sales tax		5,878	
Utility sales tax		5,521	
Beer and wine tax		310	
ABC profit distribution		194	
Total	12,600	11,903	(697)
Restricted intergovernmental:			
Powell Bill allocation		2,491	
Total	2,600	2,491	(109)
Sales and services:			
Chicken Mull Festival		21,152	
Total	23,000	21,152	(1,848)
Investment earnings	1,400	1,778	378
Total revenues	53,300	51,963	(1,337)
Expenditures:			
General government:			
Professional fees		4,920	
Utilities		5,181	
Insurance		2,700	
Office supplies		243	
Dues and subscriptions		1,500	
Other		575	
Bank charges		115	
Tax commissions		389	
Town parade		225	
Contract labor		1,500	
Christmas decorations and maintenance		3,150	
CMF Donation to BG Educational Foundation, Bear Grass Fire and Rescue and other nonprofit organizations		10,900	

**Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual - General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020**

	Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
<hr/>			
General government (continued):			
Advertising		66	
Yucca House rent expense		2,400	
Town social		342	
Chicken Mull Festival		9,815	
Total general government	54,010	44,021	9,989
<hr/>			
Transportation:			
Powell Bill expenditures:			
Repairs		9,750	
Total transportation	9,800	9,750	50
<hr/>			
Total expenditures	63,810	53,771	10,039
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Revenues over (under) expenditures	(10,510)	(1,808)	8,702
Fund balance appropriated	10,510	-	(10,510)
<hr/>			
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	(1,808)	<u>\$ (1,808)</u>
Fund balances:			
Beginning of year, July 1		<u>172,195</u>	
End of year, June 30		<u>\$ 170,387</u>	

OTHER SCHEDULES

This section contains additional information on property taxes.

Schedule of Ad Valorem Taxes Receivable

Analysis of Current Tax Levy

Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina
Schedule of Ad Valorem Taxes Receivable
June 30, 2020

Fiscal Year	Uncollected Balance June 30, 2019	Additions	Collections and Credits	Uncollected Balance June 30, 2020
2019-2020	\$ -	\$ 14,795	\$ 14,530	\$ 265
2018-2019	189	-	153	36
2017-2018	4	-	-	4
2016-2017	-	-	-	-
2015-2016	-	-	-	-
2014-2015	-	-	-	-
2013-2014	-	-	-	-
2012-2013	-	-	-	-
2011-2012	-	-	-	-
2010-2011	23	-	-	23
2009-2010	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 216</u>	<u>\$ 14,795</u>	<u>\$ 14,683</u>	<u>328</u>
Less: allowance for uncollectible accounts:				
General Fund				<u>-</u>
Ad valorem taxes receivable - net				<u>\$ 328</u>
Reconcilement with revenues:				
Ad valorem taxes - General Fund				\$ 14,639
Reconciling items:				
Interest collected				(59)
Release - prior year taxes				-
Refunds				39
Discounts				64
Taxes written off				-
Subtotal				<u>44</u>
Total collections and credits				<u>\$ 14,683</u>

**Town of Bear Grass, North Carolina
Analysis of Current Tax Levy
Town-Wide Levy
For the Fiscal 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	\$ 5,479,630	0.27	\$ 14,795	\$ 12,455	\$ 2,340
Releases	-		-	-	-
Total property valuation	<u>\$ 5,479,630</u>				
Net levy			14,795	12,455	2,340
Unpaid (by taxpayer) taxes at June 30, 2020			<u>(265)</u>	<u>(265)</u>	<u>-</u>
Current year's taxes collected			<u>\$ 14,530</u>	<u>\$ 12,190</u>	<u>\$ 2,340</u>
Current levy collection percentage			<u>98.21%</u>	<u>97.87%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>