

VILLAGE OF FLAT ROCK, NORTH CAROLINA

Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

Village Council Members

Nick Weedman, Mayor/Finance Officer
Sheryl Jamerson, Vice Mayor/Budget Officer

Tom Carpenter
Anne Coletta
David Dethero
Albert Gooch
Paige Posey

Administrative and Financial Staff

Pat Christie, Village Administrator/Zoning Administrator
Martha Orr, Deputy Village Clerk/Tax Collector
Michelle Parker, Village Clerk

Village of Flat Rock, North Carolina
Table of Contents
June 30, 2020

<u>Exhibit</u>		<u>Page</u>
	Financial Section:	
	Independent Auditor’s Report	i-iii
	Management’s Discussion and Analysis	iv-x
	Basic Financial Statements:	
	Government-wide Financial Statements:	
1	Statement of Net Position	1
2	Statement of Activities	2
	Fund Financial Statements:	
3	Balance Sheets – Governmental Funds	4
3	Reconciliation to the Governmental Funds Balance Sheets to the Statement of Net Position	5
4	Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	6
4	Reconciliation of the Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statements of Activities	7
5	Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Annual Budget and Actual – General Fund	8
	Notes to the Financial Statements	9-24
	Required Supplementary Information:	
	Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset – Local Governmental Employees’ Retirement System	26
	Schedule of Contributions – Local Governmental Employees’ Retirement System	27

Village of Flat Rock, North Carolina
Table of Contents
June 30, 2020

	<u>Page</u>
Individual Fund Schedules:	
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – General Fund	29-31
Other Schedules:	
Schedule of Ad Valorem Taxes Receivable	33
Analysis of Current Tax Levy – Village-Wide Levy	34



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Mayor
and Members of the Governing Board
Village of Flat Rock, North Carolina

Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Flat Rock, North Carolina, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village'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

My responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of 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, I 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 financial statement presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinions.

Opinions

In my opinion, based on my audit, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Flat Rock, North Carolina as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position, 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 Management's Discussion and Analysis and the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System's Schedules of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and Contributions 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 the financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. I 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 I obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. I do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide me with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary and Other Information

My audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the basic financial statements of the Village of Flat Rock, North Carolina. The budgetary schedules and other schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

To the Honorable Mayor and
Members of the Governing Board
Independent Auditor's Report
Page iii

The 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 by me. In my opinion, based on my audit, the budgetary schedules and other schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

November 10, 2020

Carl E. Snow, CPA, PLLC

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Village of Flat Rock (the Village), we offer readers of the Village's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Village 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 Village's financial statements, which follow this narrative.

Financial Highlights

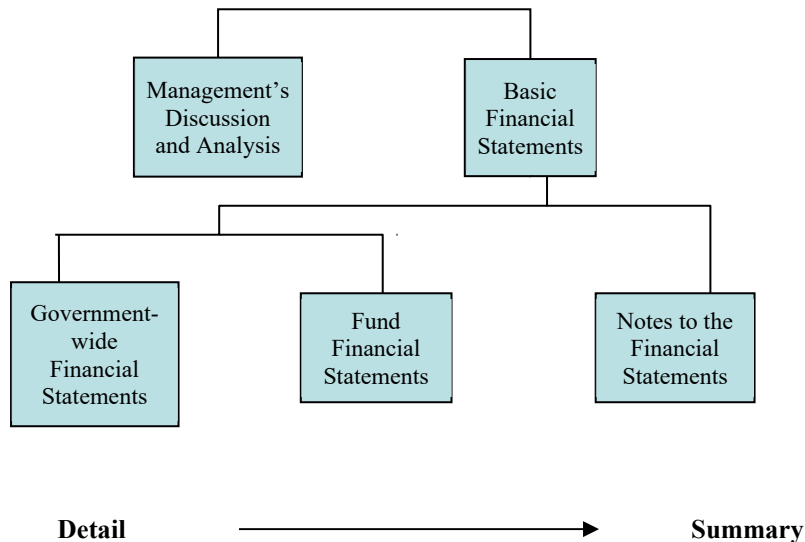
- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Village *exceeded* its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the fiscal year by \$7,060,090.
- The Village's total net position *decreased* by \$179,243. The 2019-2020 budget, as approved, intended to utilize accumulated fund balance. This, plus the recording of depreciation expense, resulted in the decrease in net assets for the year.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Village's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$3,060,813, a *decrease* of \$151,913 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 96% of this total amount, or \$2,927,803 is available for spending at the Village's discretion.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the Village's basic financial statements. The Village'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 Village 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 Village.

Figure 1

Required Components of Annual Financial Report



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 Village'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 Village'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 Village's property taxes.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide the reader with a broad overview of the Village'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 Village's financial status as a whole.

The two government-wide statements report the Village's net position and how it has changed. Net position is the difference between the Village'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 Village's financial condition.

The government-wide statements could be divided into three categories: 1) governmental activities; 2) business-type activities; and 3) component units. The governmental activities include the Village's basic services such as general government, public safety, and environmental protection. Property taxes and State-shared revenues finance most of these activities. The Village has no business-type activities. There are no discretely-presented component units.

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 Village'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. Like all other governmental entities in North Carolina, the Village uses fund accounting to ensure and reflect compliance (or non-compliance) with finance-related legal requirements, such as the General Statutes or the Village budget ordinance. The Village has two governmental funds.

Governmental Funds – Governmental funds are used to account for those functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. The Village's basic services are accounted for in its 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 Village 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 Village 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 Village, the management of the Village, and the decisions of the Council about which services to provide and how to pay for them. It also authorizes the Village to obtain funds from identified sources to finance these current period activities. The budgetary statement provided for the General Fund demonstrates how well the Village complied with the budget ordinance and whether or not the Village 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.

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 after Exhibit 5.

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

Government-wide Financial Analysis

Figure 2
Village of Flat Rock, North Carolina
Statement of Net Position
June 30

	2020	2019
Current and Other Assets	\$ 3,117,093	\$ 3,242,560
Capital Assets	4,003,784	4,017,073
Deferred Outflows of Resources	57,459	42,419
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	7,178,336	7,302,052
Current Liabilities	51,470	26,442
Noncurrent Liabilities	66,776	36,105
Deferred Inflows of Resources	-	172
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	118,246	62,719
Net Position		
Investment in Capital Assets	4,003,784	4,017,073
Restricted	133,010	143,122
Unrestricted	2,923,296	3,079,138
Total Net Position	\$ 7,060,090	\$ 7,239,333

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as one useful indicator of a government’s financial condition. The Village’s assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$7,060,090 as of June 30, 2020. The Village net position *decreased* by \$179,243, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. However, approximately 57% of the Village’s net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, building, furniture and equipment). The Village uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. An additional portion of the Village’s net position, \$133,010, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of \$2,923,296 is unrestricted.

Particular aspects of the Village’s financial operations resulted in a decrease in total unrestricted governmental net position:

- The 2019-2020 general fund budget intended to utilize accumulated fund balance.
- The annual provision for depreciation has increased after completion of the construction projects at the Park of Flat Rock.

Figure 3
Village of Flat Rock, North Carolina
Changes in Net Position
Years Ended June 30

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Revenues		
Program Revenues		
Capital Grants and Contributions	\$ 64,363	\$ 129,529
Charges for Services	9,178	5,095
General Revenues		
Ad Valorem Taxes	1,311,586	1,006,567
Unrestricted Intergovernmental	660,366	659,535
Investment Earnings	36,518	56,951
Miscellaneous	17,325	29,060
Total Revenues	<u>2,099,336</u>	<u>1,886,737</u>
Expenses		
General Government	458,970	387,553
Public Safety	1,167,335	975,053
Environmental Protection	3,650	10,500
Cultural and Recreation	588,835	513,796
Economic and Physical Development	59,789	32,627
Total Expenses	<u>2,278,579</u>	<u>1,919,529</u>
Change in Net Position	(179,243)	(32,792)
Net Position, July 1	<u>7,239,333</u>	<u>7,272,125</u>
Net Position, June 30	<u><u>\$ 7,060,090</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 7,239,333</u></u>

Financial Analysis of the Village’s General Fund

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

Governmental Fund – The focus of the Village’s governmental fund is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of usable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Village’s financing requirements. Specifically, available fund balance can be a useful measure of a government’s net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the Village. At the end of the current fiscal year, fund balance available in the General Fund was \$2,606,011, while total fund balance equaled \$2,733,624. As a measure of the General Fund’s liquidity, it may be useful to compare available fund balance to total fund expenditures. Available fund balance represents approximately 115% of annual General Fund expenditures.

Governmental Funds Budgetary Highlights – During the fiscal year, the Village revised its budget when it became necessary. 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 Village’s investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2020 totals \$4,003,784, (net of accumulated depreciation). See Figure 4 for the Village’s capital assets.

During the year ended June 30, 2020, The Village spent \$173,218 on the Park at Flat Rock which includes completion of the Tot Lot section of the playground and paving of trails. These represent the additions to Village capital assets during the year ended June 30, 2020. There were no dispositions of capital assets this year.

Additional information on the capital assets of the Village can be found in Note 4 of the Basic Financial Statements.

Figure 4
Village of Flat Rock, North Carolina
Capital Assets
June 30

	2020	2019
Capital Assets		
Land	\$ 1,329,776	\$ 1,329,776
Buildings	1,584,390	1,584,390
Village Centre Trail	559,933	559,933
Land Improvements	946,352	929,931
Equipment and Furniture	800,662	635,703
Computer Equipment and Software	64,825	64,825
Construction in Progress	-	8,162
Total	5,285,938	5,112,720
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	1,282,154	1,095,647
Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation	\$ 4,003,784	\$ 4,017,073

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The following key economic indicators were used in the budget preparation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

- The Village will achieve a property tax collection rate of approximately 100%.
- Lower interest rates will result in reduced interest income.
- Funding to the local fire departments that provide protection for Village residents will increase due to the increase in the property tax rate.
- Operating costs of the Park at Flat Rock have increased with the addition of a full-time park ranger and necessary park maintenance costs.
- The capital project fund used to account for the costs involved with Park development was closed at June 30, 2019.

Budget Highlights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2021

Governmental Activities

- The 2020-2021 budget includes the assessment of property taxes at the rate of 13.0 cents per hundred-dollar valuation. The Village expects to attain a property tax collection rate of greater than 99%.
- The 2020-2021 budget contains a provision for fund balance appropriation in the amount of \$21,251.
- The budget continues to provide for fire protection services for the Village through contracts with three volunteer fire departments.

Requests for Information

This report is designed to provide an overview of the Village 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 Nick Weedman, Mayor/Finance Officer, P. O. Box 1288, Flat Rock, North Carolina, 28731, or (828) 697-8100.

Exhibit 1

**Village of Flat Rock, North Carolina
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2020**

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Assets	
Current Assets:	
Cash and Investments	\$ 2,982,963
Due from Other Governments	128,010
Taxes Receivable	982
Interest and Penalties Receivable	138
Total Current Assets	<u>3,112,093</u>
Noncurrent Assets:	
Capital Assets:	
Land	1,329,776
Other Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation	2,674,008
Total Capital Assets, Net	4,003,784
Pledges Receivable	5,000
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>4,008,784</u>
Total Assets	<u>7,120,877</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension Deferrals	57,459
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>57,459</u>
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	40,401
Current Portion of Long-term Liabilities	11,069
Total Current Liabilities	<u>51,470</u>
Long-term Liabilities:	
Net Pension Liability	63,086
Due in More Than One Year	3,690
Total Long-term Liabilities	<u>66,776</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>118,246</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Pension Deferrals	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>-</u>
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	4,003,784
Restricted for:	
Stabilization by State Statute	133,010
Unrestricted	2,923,296
Total Net Position	<u><u>\$ 7,060,090</u></u>

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

Village of Flat Rock, North Carolina
 Statement of Activities
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities:					
General Government	\$ 458,970	\$ 9,178	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (449,792)
Public Safety	1,167,335	-	-	-	(1,167,335)
Environmental Protection	3,650	-	-	-	(3,650)
Economic and Physical Development	59,789	-	-	-	(59,789)
Cultural and Recreation	588,835	-	-	64,363	(524,472)
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 2,278,579	\$ 9,178	\$ -	\$ 64,363	(2,205,038)
General revenues:					
Taxes:					
Ad Valorem Taxes					1,311,586
Unrestricted Intergovernmental					660,366
Unrestricted Investment Earnings					36,518
Miscellaneous					17,325
					<u>2,025,795</u>
					Change in Net Position (179,243)
					Net Position - Beginning of Year <u>7,239,333</u>
					Net Position - End of Year <u>\$ 7,060,090</u>

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

Fund Financial Statements

Exhibit 3

Village of Flat Rock, North Carolina
 Balance Sheets
 Governmental Funds
 June 30, 2020

	<u>Major Funds</u>		<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Special Revenue Fund</u>	
Assets:			
Cash	\$ 2,660,921	\$ 322,042	\$ 2,982,963
Due from Other Governments	127,613	397	128,010
Taxes Receivable	982	-	982
Pledges Receivable	-	5,000	5,000
Total Assets	<u>2,789,516</u>	<u>327,439</u>	<u>3,116,955</u>
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	40,151	250	40,401
Accrued Vacation Pay	14,759	-	14,759
Total Liabilities	<u>54,910</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>55,160</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Property Taxes Receivable	982	-	982
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>982</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>982</u>
Fund Balances:			
Restricted			
Stabilization by State Statute	127,613	5,397	133,010
Committed			
Cultural and Recreation	-	321,792	321,792
Assigned			
Subsequent Year's Expenditures	21,251	-	21,251
Unassigned	2,584,760	-	2,584,760
Total Fund Balances	<u>2,733,624</u>	<u>327,189</u>	<u>3,060,813</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 2,789,516</u>	<u>\$ 327,439</u>	<u>\$ 3,116,955</u>

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

**Village of Flat Rock, North Carolina
Balance Sheets
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2020**

**Exhibit 3
(continued)**

Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position (Exhibit 1) are different because:

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds		\$ 3,060,813
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and are not reported in governmental funds.		
Gross Capital Assets at Historical Cost	\$ 5,285,938	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(1,282,154)</u>	4,003,784
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions are not reported in the governmental funds.		
		57,459
Other long-term assets (accrued interest receivable from taxes) are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and are deferred in the governmental funds.		
		138
Liabilities for earned revenues considered deferred inflows of resources in fund statements.		
		982
Long-term liabilities used in governmental activities are not financial uses and are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Net Pension Liability		<u>(63,086)</u>
Net Position of Governmental Activities		<u><u>\$ 7,060,090</u></u>

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

Exhibit 4

Village of Flat Rock, North Carolina
Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Major Funds		Total Governmental Funds
	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	
Revenues			
Ad Valorem Taxes	\$ 1,310,966	\$ -	\$ 1,310,966
Unrestricted Intergovernmental Contributions	660,366	-	660,366
Permits and Fees	-	64,363	64,363
Investment Earnings	9,178	-	9,178
Miscellaneous	36,320	198	36,518
	4,675	12,650	17,325
Total Revenues	2,021,505	77,211	2,098,716
Expenditures			
Current:			
General Government	408,299	-	408,299
Public Safety	1,167,334	-	1,167,334
Environmental Protection	3,650	-	3,650
Economic and Physical Development	59,789	-	59,789
Cultural and Recreation	344,565	93,774	438,339
Capital Outlay	173,218	-	173,218
Total Expenditures	2,156,855	93,774	2,250,629
Revenues under expenditures	(135,350)	(16,563)	(151,913)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Transfers from other funds	106,365	99,000	205,365
Transfers to other funds	(99,000)	(106,365)	(205,365)
Total other financing sources (uses)	7,365	(7,365)	-
Net Change in Fund Balances	(127,985)	(23,928)	(151,913)
Fund Balances			
Beginning of Year	2,861,609	351,117	3,212,726
End of Year	\$ 2,733,624	\$ 327,189	\$ 3,060,813

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

Village of Flat Rock, North Carolina
Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:

Net Changes in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$	(151,913)
Change in unavailable revenue for tax revenues		620
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.		
Capital Outlay	\$	173,218
Depreciation Expense		<u>(186,507)</u>
Contributions to the pension plan in the current fiscal year are not included on the Statement of Activities.		18,986
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Pension expense		<u>(33,647)</u>
Total Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	<u>(179,243)</u>

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

Village of Flat Rock, North Carolina
General Fund
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance -
Annual Budget and Actual
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		<u>Positive (Negative)</u>
Revenues				
Ad Valorem Taxes	\$ 1,302,394	\$ 1,302,394	\$ 1,310,966	\$ 8,572
Unrestricted Intergovernmental	652,000	652,000	660,366	8,366
Permits and Fees	5,000	5,000	9,178	4,178
Investment Earnings	50,000	50,000	36,320	(13,680)
Miscellaneous	3,000	3,000	4,675	1,675
Total Revenues	<u>2,012,394</u>	<u>2,012,394</u>	<u>2,021,505</u>	<u>9,111</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
General Government	424,352	436,933	408,299	28,634
Public Safety	1,159,869	1,167,969	1,167,334	635
Environmental Protection	6,000	6,000	3,650	2,350
Economic and Physical Development	60,000	61,935	59,789	2,146
Cultural and Recreation	487,610	534,554	517,783	16,771
Contingency	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	<u>2,137,831</u>	<u>2,207,391</u>	<u>2,156,855</u>	<u>50,536</u>
Revenues Under Expenditures	<u>(125,437)</u>	<u>(194,997)</u>	<u>(135,350)</u>	<u>59,647</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers from other funds	108,000	108,000	106,365	(1,635)
Transfers to other funds	<u>(108,000)</u>	<u>(108,000)</u>	<u>(99,000)</u>	<u>9,000</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,365</u>	<u>7,365</u>
Fund Balance Appropriated	<u>125,437</u>	<u>194,997</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(194,997)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(127,985)</u>	<u>\$ (127,985)</u>
Fund Balance				
Beginning of Year			<u>2,861,609</u>	
End of Year			<u>\$ 2,733,624</u>	

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

Village of Flat Rock, North Carolina
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

The Village of Flat Rock, North Carolina (the Village) was incorporated on June 29, 1995. The accounting policies of the Village conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governments. The following is a summary of the more significant accounting policies:

A. Reporting Entity

The Village is a municipal corporation, which is governed by an elected mayor and a six-member council. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the Village and its component unit, a legally separate entity for which the Village is financially accountable. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the government's operations.

Blended component unit. The Flat Rock Park and Recreation Foundation, Inc. (the Foundation) serves to aid and further the development, equipping and operation of the Park at Flat Rock. The Foundation is governed by a board that is appointed by the Village Council. The Foundation is reported as a special revenue fund. Complete financial statements for the Foundation may be obtained from the entity's administrative office at the Flat Rock Park and Recreation Foundation, Inc., 110 Village Center Drive, Flat Rock, NC 28731.

B. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Statements: The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the Village's financial activities. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange transactions.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the Village's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. 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 Village's funds.

The Village reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund – The General Fund, the general operating fund of the Village, is used to account for all financial resources. The primary revenue sources are ad valorem taxes and State-shared revenues. The primary expenditures are for general government services, public safety, cultural and recreation and environmental protection.

Park Foundation Special Revenue Fund – This fund is used to account for the activity of the Flat Rock Park and Recreation Foundation, Inc.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

In accordance with North Carolina General Statutes, all funds of the Village 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. Non-exchange transactions, in which the Village 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. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

The Village 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 a 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 are shown as a receivable in these financial statements and are offset by deferred inflows of resources.

Sales taxes and certain intergovernmental revenues, such as the utilities sales tax, collected and held by the State at year-end on behalf of the Village, are recognized as revenue. Sales taxes are considered a shared revenue for the Village because the tax is levied by Henderson County and then remitted to and distributed by the State. Intergovernmental revenues and sales and services are not susceptible to accrual because generally they are not measurable until received in cash. Grant revenues that are unearned at year-end are recorded as unearned revenues. Under the terms of grant agreements, the Village could fund certain programs by a combination of specific cost-reimbursement grants, categorical block grants, and general revenues. Thus, when program expenses are incurred, there would be both restricted and unrestricted net position available to finance the program. It is the Village's policy to first apply cost-reimbursement grant resources to such programs, followed by categorical block grants, and then by general revenues.

D. Budgetary Data

The Village's budgets are adopted as required by North Carolina General Statutes. An annual budget ordinance is adopted for the General Fund. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end. An annual budget is not legally required to be prepared for the Park Foundation Special Revenue Fund. 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. The budget officer may transfer amounts up to \$10,000 between departments, including contingency appropriations, providing that an official report of such transfers be made at the next regular meeting of the Council. The governing board must approve any revisions that alter total expenditures of any fund. 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 Village are made in board-designated official depositories and are secured as required by State law [G.S. 159-31]. The Village may designate as an official depository any bank or savings association whose principal office is located in North Carolina. Also, the Village 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 Village 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 Village's investments are reported at fair value. The NCCMT Government Portfolio, a SEC-registered (2a-7) external investment pool, is measured at fair value.

The Village’s investments with a maturity of more than one year at acquisition and non-money market investments are reported at fair value as determined by quoted market prices.

Cash and Cash Equivalents – The Village’s cash and investments are essentially demand deposits and are considered cash and cash equivalents.

Ad Valorem Taxes Receivable – In accordance with State law [G.S. 105-347 and G.S. 159-13(a)], the Village 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 6. These taxes are based on the assessed values as of January 1, 2019.

Allowances for Doubtful Accounts – All receivables that historically experience uncollectible accounts are subject to be shown net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. This amount will be estimated by analyzing the percentage of receivables that were written off in prior years. The Village has not established an allowance due to the immaterial amounts of receivables subject to being uncollectible.

Capital Assets – Capital assets are defined by the Village as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than a certain cost and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. The minimum capitalization cost is \$5,000. Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets received after June 30, 2015 are recorded acquisition value. 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 (In Years)</u>
Buildings	40
Land Improvements	15
Equipment and Furniture	3 - 10

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources – In addition to assets, the Statement of Net 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 Village has two items that meet the criterion for this category – contributions made to the pension plan in the 2020 fiscal year and pension-related deferrals.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net 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. In some years the Village could have an item that meets the criterion for this category – deferrals of pension expense that result from the implementation of GASB Statement 68.

Long-Term Obligations – In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities Statement of Net Position.

Compensated Absences – The vacation policy of the Village provides for the accumulation of up to thirty days earned vacation leave with such leave being fully vested when earned. An expense and liability for compensated absences and the salary-related payments are recorded as the leave is earned. The portion of that time that is estimated to be used in the next fiscal year has been designated as a current liability in the government-wide financial statements.

The Village's sick leave policy provides for an unlimited accumulation of earned sick leave. Sick leave does not vest, but any unused sick leave accumulated at the time of retirement may be used in the determination of length of service for retirement benefit purposes. Since the Village has no obligation for the accumulated sick leave until it is actually taken, no accrual for sick leave has been made.

Net Position/Fund Balance – Net position in government-wide financial statements are classified as 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.

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

The governmental fund types classify fund balances as follows:

Nonspendable Fund Balance – This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

The Village has no fund balance that would be required to be presented under this category.

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.

Committed Fund Balance – Portion of fund balance that can only be used for specific purpose imposed by majority vote by quorum of the Village’s governing body. Any changes or removal of specific purpose requires majority action by the governing body.

Cultural and Recreation – Portion of fund balance that will be used for the further development of The Park at Flat Rock. These funds are being held by the Flat Rock Park Foundation, Inc.

Assigned Fund Balance – Portion of fund balance that the Village 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 fund balances. The governing body approves the appropriation; however, the budget ordinance authorizes the budget officer to transfer appropriations under certain conditions.

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

Pensions

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

Note 2 – Deposits and Investments:

Deposits:

All the deposits of the Village 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 Village's agents in the unit's 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 Village, these deposits are considered to be held by the Village in its name. The amount of 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 Village or the escrow agent. Because of the inability to measure the exact amounts of collateral pledged for the Village 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 Village 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 Village complies with the provisions of G.S. 159-31 when designating official depositories and verifying that deposits are properly secured.

At June 30, 2020, the Village's deposits had a carrying amount of \$595,545 and a bank balance of \$607,239. \$476,001 of the bank balance was covered by federal depository insurance and the remainder was covered by collateral held under the Pooling Method. At June 30, 2020, the Village's petty cash fund totaled \$200.

Investments:

At June 30, 2020, the Village had \$2,387,218 invested with the North Carolina Capital Management Trust's Government Portfolio, which carried a credit rating of AAAM by Standard and Poor's. The Village's cash and investment policy identifies the specific investment types allowed for the Village.

Interest Rate Risk:

The Village has no formal investment policy regarding interest rate risk.

Custodial credit risk:

The Village has no formal investment policy on custodial credit risk.

Note 3 – Pledges Receivable

The Flat Rock Park Foundation has the following pledges receivable outstanding at June 30, 2020:

Pledges Receivable	<u>\$ 5,000</u>
Amounts Due in:	
Less than one year	\$ -
Two to five years	<u>5,000</u>
	<u>\$ 5,000</u>

Note 4 – Capital Assets:

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

	<u>Beginning Balances</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balances</u>
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 1,329,776	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,329,776
Construction in Progress	8,162	-	8,162	-
Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	<u>1,337,938</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,162</u>	<u>1,329,776</u>
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Buildings	1,584,390	-	-	1,584,390
Village Centre Trail	559,933	-	-	559,933
Land Improvements	929,931	16,421	-	946,352
Equipment and Furniture	635,703	164,959	-	800,662
Computer Equipment and Software	64,825	-	-	64,825
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	<u>3,774,782</u>	<u>181,380</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,956,162</u>
Less: Accumulated Depreciation For:				
Buildings	345,419	41,474	-	386,893
Village Centre Trail	328,003	30,680	-	358,683
Equipment and Furniture	157,873	47,108	-	204,981
Land Improvements	221,336	60,044	-	281,380
Computer Equipment and Software	43,016	7,201	-	50,217
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>1,095,647</u>	<u>186,507</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,282,154</u>
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated - Net	<u>2,679,135</u>	<u>(5,127)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,674,008</u>
Governmental Activity Capital Assets - Net	<u>\$ 4,017,073</u>	<u>\$ (5,127)</u>	<u>\$ 8,162</u>	<u>\$ 4,003,784</u>

Depreciation expense of \$32,270 was charged to the Village's general government function and \$154,237 was charged to the Village's cultural and recreation function.

Note 5 – Pension Plan Obligations:

Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System

Plan Description. The Village is a participating employer in the statewide Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (LGERS), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the State of North Carolina. LGERS provides retirement and disability benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Article 3 of G.S. Chapter 128 assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the North Carolina General Assembly. Management of the plan is vested in the LGERS Board of Trustees, which consists of 13 members – nine appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the State Senate, one appointed by the State House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer and State Superintendent, who serve as ex-officio members. The Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System is included in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the State of North Carolina. The State's CAFR includes financial statements and required supplementary information for LGERS. That report may be obtained by writing to the Office of the State Controller, 1410 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1410, by calling (919) 981-5454, or at www.osc.nc.gov.

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

Contributions. Contribution provisions are established by General Statute 128-30 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. Village employees are required to contribute 6% of their compensation. Employer contributions are actuarially determined and set annually by the LGERS Board of Trustees. The Village's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2020, was 8.95%, actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year. The Village's contributions to the pension plan were \$18,986 for the year ended June 30, 2020.

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

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

At June 30, 2020, the Village reported a liability of \$63,086 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018. The total pension liability was then rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2019 utilizing update procedures incorporating the actuarial assumptions. The Village's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Village's long-term share of future payroll covered by the pension plan, relative to the projected future payroll covered by the pension plan of all participating LGERS employers, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2019, the Village's proportion was 0.00231%, which was an increase of 0.00091% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2018.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the Village recognized pension expense of \$33,647. At June 30, 2020, the Village reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 10,801	\$ -
Changes of assumptions	10,281	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,538	-
Changes in proportion and differences between Village contributions and proportionate share of contributions	15,853	-
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>18,986</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 57,459</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The \$18,986 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Village contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a decrease in the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	<u>Year ending June 30</u>
2021	\$ 16,275
2022	7,980
2023	9,790
2024	4,428
2025	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 38,473</u>

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	3.0 percent per year
Salary Increases	3.50 to 8.10 percent, including inflation and productivity factor
Investment rate of return	7.00 percent, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2014.

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

The projected long-term investment returns and inflation assumptions are developed through review of current and historical capital markets data, sell-side investment research, consultant whitepapers, and historical performance of investment strategies. Fixed income return projections reflect current yields across the U.S. Treasury yield curve and market expectations of forward yields projected and interpolated for multiple tenors and over multiple year horizons. Global public equity return projections are established through analysis of the equity risk premium and the fixed income return projections. Other asset categories and strategies' return projections reflect the foregoing and historical data analysis. These projections are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class as of June 30, 2019 are summarized in the following table:

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

The information above is based on 30-year expectations developed with the consulting actuary for the 2018 asset, liability, and investment policy study for the North Carolina Retirement Systems, including LGERS. The long-term nominal rates of return underlying the real rates of return are arithmetic annualized figures. The real rates of return are calculated from nominal rates by multiplicatively subtracting a long-term inflation assumption of 3.00%. All rates of return and inflation are annualized.

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of the current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Village’s proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the Village’s proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent, as well as what the Village’s proportionate share of the net pension asset or net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.00 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
Village's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	<u>\$ 144,285</u>	<u>\$ 63,086</u>	<u>\$ (4,410)</u>

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

Note 6 – Other Employment Benefits:

The Village has elected to provide death benefits to employees through the Death Benefit Plan for members of the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (Death Benefit Plan), a multiple-employer, State-administered, cost-sharing plan funded on a one-year term cost basis. The beneficiaries of those employees who die in active service after one year of contributing membership in the System, or who die within 180 days after retirement or termination of service and have at least one year of contributing membership service in the System at the time of death, are eligible for death benefits. Lump sum death benefit payments to beneficiaries are equal to the employee's 12 highest months' salary in a row during the 24 months prior to the employee's death, but the benefit may not exceed \$50,000 or be less than \$25,000. All death benefit payments are made from the Death Benefit Plan. The Village has no liability beyond the payment of monthly contributions. The contributions to the Death Benefit Plan cannot be separated between the post-employment benefit amount and the other benefit amount. The Village considers these contributions to be immaterial.

Note 7 – Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources:

Deferred outflows of resources at June 30, 2020 is comprised of the following:

Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	10,801
Changes of assumptions		10,281
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		1,538
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions		15,853
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date		18,986
		<u>18,986</u>
	\$	<u>57,459</u>

Deferred inflows of resources at June 30, 2020 is comprised of the following:

Taxes Receivable (General Fund)	\$	982
Differences between expected and actual experience		-
		<u>-</u>
	\$	<u>982</u>

Note 8 – Risk Management:

The Village 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 Village participates in three self-funded risk-financing pools administered by the North Carolina League of Municipalities. Through these pools, the Village obtains general liability of \$5,000,000 and auto liability coverage of \$5,000,000 per occurrence, property coverage up to the total insurance values of the property policy, workers' compensation coverage up to \$1,000,000, and employee health coverage. The property liability pool has an aggregate limit for the total property losses in a single year, with the reinsurance limit based upon a percentage of the total insurance values.

The Village carries commercial coverage for all other risks of loss. 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 Village does not carry flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Plan.

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

Note 9 – Long-term Debt:

A schedule of the changes in long-term debt that occurred during the year ended June 30, 2020 is as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balances</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balances</u>	<u>Current Portion of Balance</u>
Governmental Activities:					
Compensated Absences	\$ 11,564	\$ 3,195	\$ -	\$ 14,759	\$ 11,069
Net Pension Liability (LGERS)	<u>33,214</u>	<u>29,872</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>63,086</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 44,778</u>	<u>\$ 33,067</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 77,845</u>	<u>\$ 11,069</u>

The Village's legal debt margin was approximately \$80,597,000 at June 30, 2020.

Note 10 – Interfund Balances and Activity:

As of June 30, 2020, there were no interfund balances.

Transfers are used to move unrestricted revenues to finance various programs that the government must account for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations, including amounts provided matching funds for various grant programs.

Transfers to/from other funds at June 30, 2020 consist of the following:

From the General Fund to the Special Revenue Fund	\$ 99,000
From the Special Revenue Fund to the General Fund	<u>(106,365)</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ (7,365)</u></u>

During the 2020 fiscal year, the Village transferred \$99,000 from the General Fund to the Special Revenue Fund to fund the activities of the Flat Rock Park and Recreation Foundation. The Foundation transferred \$106,365 to the Village General Fund for various construction projects at the park.

Note 11 – Jointly Governed Organization:

The Village, in conjunction with other area counties and municipalities, has established the Land of Sky Regional Council (Council). The participating governments established the Council to coordinate various funding received from federal and State agencies. Each participating government, including the Village, appoints one member to the Council's governing board.

Note 12 – Joint Ventures:

The Village participates in a joint venture to operate the Henderson County Tourism Development Authority. The Authority consists of nine members, three appointed by Henderson County, three appointed by the City of Hendersonville, one appointed by the Village, one appointed by the Town of Fletcher, and a ninth member, appointed by the Henderson County Board of Commissioners upon the recommendation of the Henderson County Chamber of Commerce.

The Village does not have an equity interest in the Authority, so no equity interest has been reflected in these financial statements.

Complete financial statements for the Authority can be obtained from the Authority's offices at 201 South Main Street, Hendersonville, NC 28792.

Note 13 – Summary Disclosures of Significant Contingencies:

The Village has received proceeds from federal and State grants. Periodic audits of these grants are required and certain costs may be questioned as not being appropriate expenditures under the grant agreements. Such audits could result in the refund of grant moneys to the grantor agencies. Management believes that any required refunds will be immaterial. No provision has been made in the accompanying financial statements for the refund of grant monies.

The Village is periodically involved in legal actions and claims arising in the normal course of operations. The ultimate resolution of these actions is not expected to have a material effect upon the financial position of the Village.

Note 14 – Commitments:

The Village had no outstanding commitments at June 30, 2020.

Note 15 – Effect of COVID-19:

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization (“WHO”) announced a global health emergency because of a new strain of coronavirus originating in Wuhan, China (the “COVID-19 outbreak”) and the risks to the international community as the virus spreads globally beyond its point of origin. In March 2020, the WHO classified the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic, based on the rapid increase in exposure globally.

The full impact of the COVID-19 outbreak continues to evolve as of the date of this report. As such, it is uncertain as to the full magnitude that the pandemic will have on the Village’s financial condition, liquidity, operations, suppliers and workforce. Given the daily evolution of the COVID-19 outbreak and the global responses to curb its spread, the Village is not able to estimate the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak on its results of operations, financial condition, or liquidity for fiscal year 2020.

Required Supplementary Information

**Village of Flat Rock, North Carolina
Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)
Required Supplementary Information
Last Seven Fiscal Years ***

Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (%)	0.00231%	0.00140%	0.00150%	0.00155%	0.00166%	0.00176%	0.00170%
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (\$)	\$ 63,086	\$ 33,214	\$ 22,916	\$ 32,896	\$ 7,450	\$ (10,380)	\$ 20,492
Covered payroll	\$ 209,364	\$ 169,822	\$ 157,288	\$ 149,878	\$ 145,206	\$ 140,021	\$ 130,064
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	30.13%	19.56%	14.57%	21.95%	5.13%	(7.15%)	15.76%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability**	91.63%	94.18%	91.47%	98.09%	99.07%	102.64%	94.35%

* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the prior fiscal year ended June 30. This schedule is intended to provide information for ten fiscal years. Additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available.

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

**Village of Flat Rock, North Carolina
Schedule of Contributions
Required Supplementary Information
Last Seven Fiscal Years ***

Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 18,986	\$ 15,969	\$ 12,716	\$ 11,412	\$ 9,989	\$ 10,252	\$ 9,900
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>18,986</u>	<u>15,969</u>	<u>12,716</u>	<u>11,412</u>	<u>9,989</u>	<u>10,252</u>	<u>9,900</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered payroll	<u>\$ 212,137</u>	<u>\$ 209,364</u>	<u>\$ 169,822</u>	<u>\$ 157,288</u>	<u>\$ 149,878</u>	<u>\$ 145,206</u>	<u>\$ 140,021</u>
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	<u>8.95%</u>	<u>7.63%</u>	<u>7.49%</u>	<u>7.26%</u>	<u>6.66%</u>	<u>7.06%</u>	<u>7.07%</u>

* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the prior fiscal year ended June 30. This schedule is intended to provide information for ten fiscal years. Additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available.

Individual Fund Schedules

**Village of Flat Rock, North Carolina
General Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance Positive (Negative)</u>
Revenues:			
Ad Valorem Taxes:			
Current and Prior Years		\$ 1,309,313	
Interest and Penalties		1,653	
Total	<u>\$ 1,302,394</u>	<u>1,310,966</u>	<u>\$ 8,572</u>
Unrestricted Intergovernmental:			
Local Option Sales Taxes		425,245	
Sales Tax - Utilities		162,800	
Sales Tax - Telecommunication		20,491	
Sales Tax - Video Programming		37,374	
Beer and Wine Tax		14,456	
Total	<u>652,000</u>	<u>660,366</u>	<u>8,366</u>
Permits and Fees:			
Building Permits	<u>5,000</u>	<u>9,178</u>	<u>4,178</u>
Investment Earnings	<u>50,000</u>	<u>36,320</u>	<u>(13,680)</u>
Miscellaneous	<u>3,000</u>	<u>4,675</u>	<u>1,675</u>
Total Revenues	<u>2,012,394</u>	<u>2,021,505</u>	<u>9,111</u>
Expenditures:			
General Government:			
Governing Body	<u>28,500</u>	<u>3,115</u>	<u>25,385</u>
Administration:			
Salaries and Employee Benefits		240,678	
Other Operating Expenditures		101,202	
Total	<u>342,452</u>	<u>341,880</u>	<u>572</u>

**Village of Flat Rock, North Carolina
General Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance Positive (Negative)</u>
Finance:			
Professional Services		\$ 12,500	
Tax Department		3,505	
Other Operating Expenditures		60	
Total	<u>\$ 16,005</u>	<u>16,065</u>	<u>\$ (60)</u>
Elections	<u>3,600</u>	<u>3,513</u>	<u>87</u>
Legal:			
Contracted Services		32,679	
Other Operating Expenditures		195	
Total	<u>35,500</u>	<u>32,874</u>	<u>2,626</u>
Public Building:			
Capital Outlay			
Other Operating Expenditures		10,852	
Total	<u>10,876</u>	<u>10,852</u>	<u>24</u>
Total General Government	<u>436,933</u>	<u>408,299</u>	<u>28,634</u>
Public Safety:			
Payments to Fire Departments	<u>1,167,969</u>	<u>1,167,334</u>	<u>635</u>
Total Public Safety	<u>1,167,969</u>	<u>1,167,334</u>	<u>635</u>
Environmental Protection:			
Operating Expenditures	<u>6,000</u>	<u>3,650</u>	<u>2,350</u>
Economic and Physical Development			
Planning and Zoning:			
Other Operating Expenditures	<u>4,935</u>	<u>4,930</u>	<u>5</u>
Community Development:			
Other Operating Expenditures	<u>57,000</u>	<u>54,859</u>	<u>2,141</u>
Total Economic and Physical Development	<u>61,935</u>	<u>59,789</u>	<u>2,146</u>

**Village of Flat Rock, North Carolina
General Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

	Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
Cultural and Recreation			
Operating Expenditures		\$ 344,565	
Capital Outlay		173,218	
Total Cultural and Recreation	\$ 534,554	517,783	\$ 16,771
Contingency	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	2,207,391	2,156,855	50,536
Revenues Under Expenditures	(194,997)	(135,350)	59,647
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Transfers from Other Funds			
Special Revenue Fund	108,000	106,365	(1,635)
Transfers to Other Funds			
Special Revenue Fund	(108,000)	(99,000)	9,000
Total	-	7,365	7,365
Fund Balance Appropriated	194,997	-	(194,997)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ -	(127,985)	\$ (127,985)
Fund Balance:			
Beginning of Year		2,861,609	
End of Year		\$ 2,733,624	

Other Schedules

Village of Flat Rock, North Carolina
General Fund
Schedule of Ad Valorem Taxes Receivable
June 30, 2020

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Uncollected Balance at June 30, 2019</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Collections and Credits</u>	<u>Uncollected Balance at June 30, 2020</u>
2019-2020	\$ -	\$ 1,309,703	\$ 1,308,984	\$ 719
2018-2019	-	-	-	-
2017-2018	-	-	-	-
2016-2017	-	-	-	-
2015-2016	-	-	-	-
2014-2015	-	-	-	-
2013-2014	-	-	-	-
2012-2013	65	-	18	47
2011-2012	94	-	-	94
2010-2011	122	-	-	122
2009-2010	82	-	82	-
	<u>\$ 363</u>	<u>\$ 1,309,703</u>	<u>\$ 1,309,084</u>	982
				Less: Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts
				<u>-</u>
				Ad Valorem Taxes Receivable - Net
				<u>\$ 982</u>

Reconciliation with Revenues:

Ad Valorem Taxes Collected	
Current and Prior Years	\$ 1,309,313
Taxes Written Off	82
Releases, Refunds and Adjustments	<u>(311)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,309,084</u>

**Village of Flat Rock, North Carolina
Analysis of Current Tax Levy
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020**

	<u>Village-wide</u>			<u>Total Levy</u>	
	<u>Total Property Valuation</u>	<u>Tax Rate</u>	<u>Levy Amount</u>	<u>Property Excluding Registered Vehicles</u>	<u>Registered Motor Vehicles</u>
Original Levy Taxed at Current Rate	\$ 999,849,231	\$ 0.13	\$ 1,299,804	\$ 1,233,574	\$ 66,230
Discoveries	8,246,154		10,720	10,720	-
Releases	<u>(631,538)</u>		<u>(821)</u>	<u>(821)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Property Valuation	<u>\$ 1,007,463,847</u>				
Net Levy			1,309,703	1,243,473	66,230
Less: Uncollected Taxes at June 30, 2020			<u>719</u>	<u>719</u>	<u>-</u>
Current Year's Taxes Collected			<u>\$ 1,308,984</u>	<u>\$ 1,242,754</u>	<u>\$ 66,230</u>
Percent Collected			<u>99.95%</u>	<u>99.94%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>