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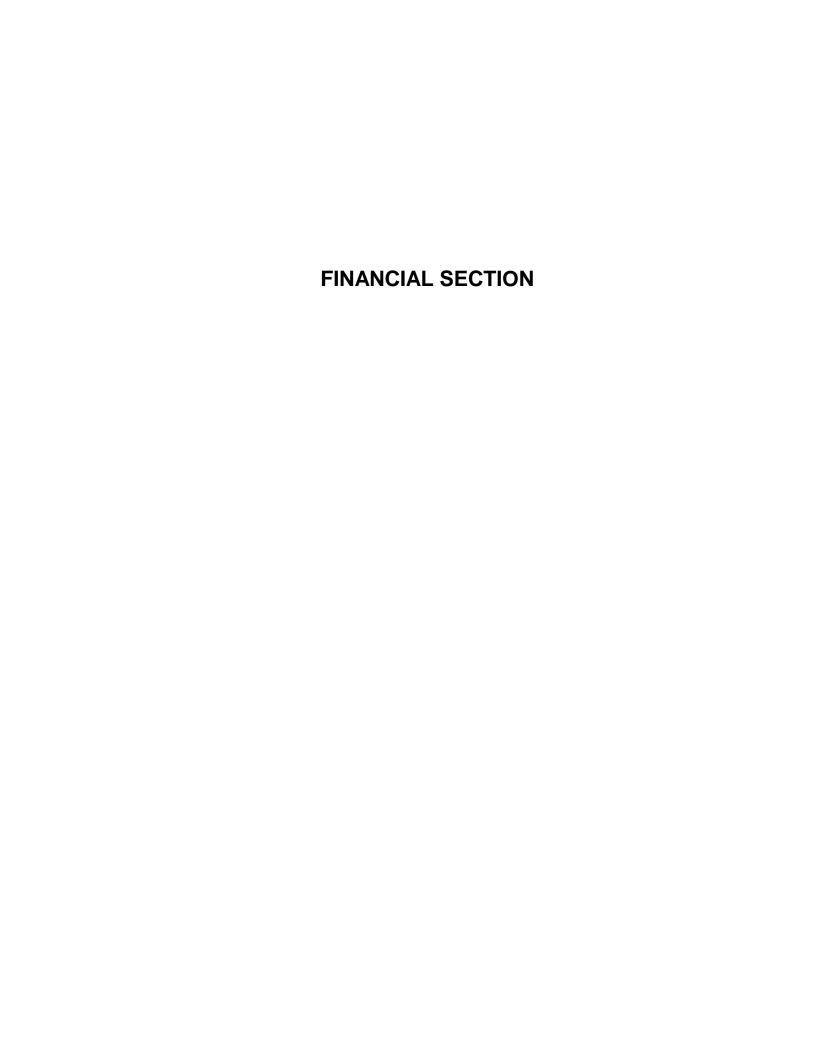
Town of Ansonville
North Carolina
Audited Financial Statements
For the Year Ended
June 30, 2021

Town Council
Joey Estridge, Mayor
Denise Cannon, Mayor Pro-Term
Phyllis Watkins
Jesse Huntley
Sarah Burns
Kimberly Burr

Administrative and Financial Staff Jason Mullis, Town Administrator

Town of Ansonville, North Carolina Table of Contents June 30, 2021

Exhibit		<u>Page</u>
	FINANCIAL SECTION	
	Independent Auditors' Report	1
	Management's Discussion and Analysis	3
	Basic Financial Statements:	
	Government-wide Financial Statements:	
1	Statement of Net Position	10
2	Statement of Activities	11
	Fund Financial Statements:	
3	Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds	12
4	Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances –	
	Governmental Funds	13
5	Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes	
	in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	14
6	Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance -	
	Annual Budget and Actual - General Fund	15
7	Statement of Fund Net Position – Proprietary Fund	16
8	Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position -	
	Proprietary Fund	17
9	Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Fund	18
Note	s to the Financial Statements	20
	Required Supplemental Financial Data:	
	Schedule of the Proportionate Share of Net Pension Asset	
	Local Government Employees' Retirement System	41
	Schedule of Contributions – Local Government Employees' Retirement System	42
	benedule of Conditionalis - Local Government Employees Rethement System	12
	INDIVIDUAL FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES:	
	Major Governmental Funds	
	General Fund	
A-1	Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -	
	Budget and Actual	43
	Enterprise Fund	
B-1	Water – Sewer Fund	
	Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual	46
	OTHER SCHEDULES	
C-1	Schedule of Ad Valorem Taxes Receivable	48
C-2	Analysis of Current Tax Levy	49





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Independent Auditors' Report

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

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities and each major fund of the Town of Ansonville, North Carolina, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, 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 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 auditors' 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 auditors consider 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 financial statement presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities and each major fund of the Town of Ansonville, North Carolina as of June 30, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where appropriate, thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, on pages 3 through 9 and the Local Government Employees' Retirement System's Schedules of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset and Contributions, on pages 41 and 42, respectively, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the basic financial statements of the Town of Ansonville, North Carolina. The individual fund budgetary schedule, and other schedules are presented for the purpose of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

Anderson Smith & Wike PLLC Rockingham, North Carolina

Underson Smith + Wike PLLC

August 17, 2022

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Town of Ansonville, we offer readers of the Town of Ansonville's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town of Ansonville for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. 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 parrative.

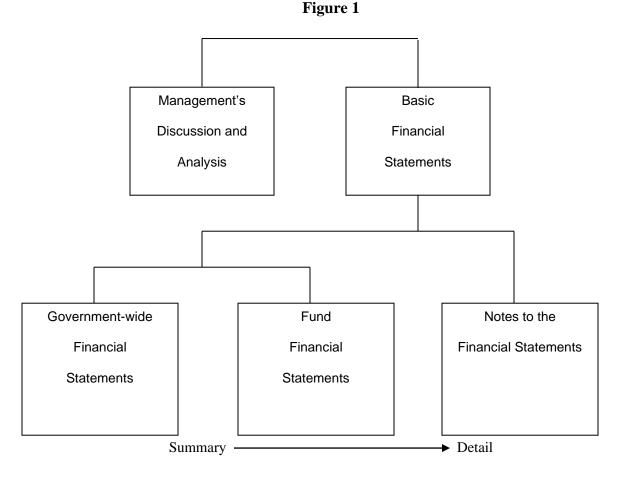
Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Town of Ansonville exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the year by \$2,061,215 (net position).
- The government's total net position decreased by \$98,397, primarily due to expenditures exceeding revenues in the General Fund.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town of Ansonville's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balance of \$470,162, an increase of \$47,487 in fund balance. Approximately 80.8 percent of this total amount, or \$379,678, is available for spending at the government's discretion (*Unassigned fund balance*).
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$379,678 or 99.9 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 of Ansonville'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. The basic financial statements present two different views of the town through the use of government-wide statements and fund financial statements. In addition to the basic financial statements, this report contains other supplemental information that will enhance the reader's understanding of the financial condition of the Town of Ansonville.

Required Components of Annual Financial Report



Basic Financial Statements

The first two statements 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 are **Fund Financial Statements.** These statements focus on the activities of the individual parts of the Town's government. These statements provide more detail than the government-wide statements. There are three parts to the Fund Financial Statements: 1) the governmental funds statements; 2) the budgetary comparison statements; and 3) the proprietary fund statements.

The next section of the basic financial statements is the **notes**. The notes to the financial statements explain in detail some of the data contained in those statements. After the notes, **supplemental information** is provided to show details about the Town's individual funds. Budgetary information required by the North Carolina General Statues also can be found in this part of the statements.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide the reader with a broad overview of the Town's finances, similar in format to the financial statement of 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 on the Town's net position and how it has changed. Net position is the difference between the Town's total assets and deferred outflows of resources and total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Measuring net position is one way to gauge the Town's financial condition.

The government-wide statements are divided into two categories: 1) governmental activities and 2) business-type activities. The governmental activities include most of the Town's basic services such as public safety, parks and recreation, and general administration. Property taxes and state and federal grant funds finance most of these activities. The business-type activities are those that the Town charges customers to provide. These include the water and sewer services offered by the Town of Ansonville.

The government-wide financial statements are presented on pages 10-11 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements 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 of Ansonville, 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 Town of Ansonville can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary funds.

Governmental Funds – Governmental funds are used to account for those functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. Most of the Town's basic services are accounted for in governmental funds. These funds focus on how the 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 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 if there are more or less financial resources available to finance the Town's programs. The relationship between the government activities (reported on in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is described in reconciliation that is a part of the fund financial statements.

The Town of Ansonville 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 Council about which services to provide and how to pay for them. It also authorizes the Town to obtain funds from identified sources to finance these current period activities. The budgetary statement provided for the General Fund demonstrates how well the Town complied with the budget ordinance and whether or not the Town succeeded in providing the services as planned when the budget was adopted. The budgetary comparison statement uses the budgetary basis of accounting and is presented using the same format, language, and classifications as the legal budget document. The statement shows four columns: 1) the original budget as adopted by the Council; 2) the final budget as amended by the Council; 3) the actual resources, charges to appropriations, and ending balances in the General Fund; and 4) the difference or variance between the final budget and the actual resources and charges.

Proprietary Funds –The Town of Ansonville has one proprietary fund. Enterprise Funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The Town of Ansonville uses enterprise funds to account for its water and sewer activity. These funds are the same as those functions shown in the business-type activities in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements –The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements begin on page 20 of this report.

Interdependence with Other Entities: The Town depends on financial resources flowing from, or associated with, both the Federal Government and the State of North Carolina. Because of this dependency, the Town is subject to changes in specific flows of intergovernmental revenues based on modifications to Federal and State laws and Federal and State appropriations.

The Town of Ansonville's Net Position

	Governm	ental	Activities	Business-ty	pe Activities	Totals			
	<u>2021</u>		<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>		
Current and other assets	\$ 561,642	\$	506,700	\$ 135,233	\$ 172,465	\$ 696,875	\$ 679,165		
Capital assets	364,076	<u>, </u>	409,567	1,552,138	1,629,792	1,916,214	2,039,359		
Deferred outflows of resources	37,463	<u> </u>	38,219	4,163	2,012	41,626	40,231		
Total assets	963,182		954,486	1,691,534	1,804,269	2,654,715	2,758,755		
Long-term liabilities	74,953	}	64,754	436,004	462,654	510,957	527,408		
Other liabilities	17,543	3	13,792	63,269	57,583	80,812	71,375		
Deferred inflows of resources	1,558	<u> </u>	342	173	18	1,731	360		
Total liabilities	94,054	ļ	78,888	499,446	520,255	593,500	599,143		
Net position:									
Invested in capital assets									
net of related debt	364,076)	409,567	1,092,638	1,140,292	1,456,714	1,549,859		
Restricted	90,484	Ļ	206,781	-	-	90,484	206,781		
Unrestricted	414,567	<u> </u>	259,250	99,450	143,722	514,017	402,972		
Total net position	\$ 869,127	\$ 869,127 \$		\$ 1,192,088	\$ 1,284,014	\$ 2,061,215	\$ 2,159,612		

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as one useful indicator of a government's financial condition. The assets and deferred outflows of the Town of Ansonville exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$2,046,245 as of June 30, 2021. The Town's net position decreased by \$113,367 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. The largest portion (71.2%) reflects the Town's net investment in capital assets (e.g. street, water, and sewer lines and related equipment). The Town of Ansonville uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Town of Ansonville'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 of Ansonville's net position \$117,275 represents the resources that are subject to external restrictions and how they may be used. The remaining balance of \$472,256 is unrestricted.

Several particular aspects of the Town's financial operations influence the total restricted and unrestricted governmental net position:

- The Governmental Activities net position decreased its net position by \$6,471.

 Current assets increased by \$54,942 during the year. Revenues decreased substantially during the year mainly due to reduced operating grants (approximately \$50,000), from the prior year. FEMA grants were the main reduction source.
- The Business-Type Activities net position decreased by \$91,926.

Current assets decreased by \$37,232 during the year. Water and sewer revenues decreased by approximately \$23,000 during the year due mainly to Covid-19 related issue. Water and Sewer related expenditures also increased due to higher maintenance cost of approximately \$33,000.

The Town of Ansonville's Changes in Net Position

	(Governmen	tal 1	Activities		Business-ty	Activities	Totals				
		2021		2020		2021		2020		2021	2020	
Revenues												
Program revenues:												
Charges for services	\$	32,295	\$	30,889	\$	371,588	\$	394,436	\$	403,883	\$	425,325
Operating grants and												
contributions		38,945		97,119		-		-		38,945		97,119
Capital grants and												
contributions		-		-		-		-		-		-
General revenues:												
Property taxes		121,334		128,472		-		-		121,334		128,472
Other taxes		190,114		171,012		-		-		190,114		171,012
Other		4,211		24,494		_		17,729		4,211		42,223
Total revenues		386,899	_	451,986	_	371,588	_	412,165	_	758,487	_	864,151
Expenses												
General governments		130,491		134,605		-		-		130,491		134,605
Public Safety		8,672		9,681		-		-		8,672		9,681
Transportation		244,041		287,885		-		-		244,041		287,885
Environmental protection		48,639		40,033		_		-		48,639		40,033
Culture and recreation		2,401		2,422		-		-		2,401		2,422
Miscellaneous		1,190		2,587		-		-		1,190		2,587
Water and sewer						421,450	_	388,289		421,450		388,289
Total expenses		435,434		477,213		421,450		388,289		856,884		865,502
Increase in net position before transfers		(48,535)		(25,227)		(49,862)		23,876		(98,397)		(1,351)
Transfers		42,064		42,064	_	(42,064)		(42,064)				<u> </u>
Increase (decrease) in net position		(6,471)		16,837		(91,926)		(18,188)		(98,397)		(1,351)
Net position, beginning		875,598		858,761	_	1,284,014		1,302,202		2,159,612		2,160,963
Net position, end of year	\$	869,127	\$	875,598	\$	1,192,088	\$	1,284,014	\$ 2	2,061,215	\$ 2	2,159,612

Governmental activities: Governmental activities decreased the Town's net position by \$6,471, mainly due to an decrease in revenues by approximately \$65,087.

Business-type activities: Business-type activities decreased the town of Ansonville's net position by \$91,926 which is an increase in loss from prior year by \$73,738. Water and Sewer revenues decreased by \$40,577. Expenditures also increased due to high maintenance cost.

Financial Analysis of the Town's Funds

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

Governmental Funds. The focus of the Town of Ansonville'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 of Ansonville's financing requirements.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the Town of Ansonville. At the end of the current fiscal year, Town of Ansonville's fund balance available in the General Fund was \$379,678, while total fund balance reached \$470,162.

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.

Proprietary Funds. The Town of Ansonville's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide statements but in more detail. Unrestricted net position of the Water and Sewer Fund at the end of the fiscal year amounted to \$84,480. The total change in net position for the Water and Sewer Fund was \$(91,926). The change in net position in the Water and Sewer Fund is a result of a higher expenditures.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital assets - The Town of Ansonville's investments in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2021, totals \$1,916,214 (net of accumulated depreciation). These assets include equipment, furniture, computer equipment, and water and sewer lines.

Town of Ansonville's Capital Assets (net of depreciation)

	_		Governmental Activities			s-Type ties	Total			
	_	2021	021 2020		2021	2020		2021		2020
Land and CIP	\$	30,406	\$ 30,406	\$	13,420	\$ 13,420	\$	43,826	\$	43,826
Buildings & systems		21,887	23,258		1,613	1,703		23,500		24,961
Land improvements		37,925	41,295		-	-		37,925		41,295
Furniture & equipment		22,069	25,377		61,169	73,585		83,238		98,962
Vehicles		25,016	35,780		-	-		25,016		35,780
Infrastructure		226,773	253,452		-	-		226,773		253,452
Water and sewer Lines		_			1,475,936	1,541,084		1,475,936	1	,541,084
Total assets	\$	364,076	\$409,568	\$	1,552,138	\$ 1,629,792	\$	1,916,214	\$ 2	,039,360

Additional information on the Town's capital assets can be found in Note III of this report.

Long-term Debt. As of June 30, 2021, the Town of Ansonville had a total bond and other debt outstanding of \$459,500.

General Obligation Bonds

		rnmental tivities		Busines Activi	• •	Total			
	2021	2020	_	2021	2020	_	2021	2020	
General obligation bonds Total	¢	<u>-</u> \$ - \$ -	<u>\$</u> \$	459,500 \$ 459,500 \$	489,500 489,500	<u>\$</u> \$	459,500 459,500	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

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

Budget Highlights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2022

Governmental Activities: The governmental budget for June 30, 2022 reflects an increase of 43.7 % due to an expected grant income of \$174,000.

Business-type Activities: The water and sewer budget reflects a 5.2% increase for June 30, 2022.

Request for Information

This report is designed to provide an overview of the Town's finances for those with an interest in this area. Questions concerning any of the information found in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to the Town Administrator, Town of Ansonville, PO Box 201, Ansonville, NC 28007. One can also call 704-826-8404 or send an email to townofansonville@yahoo.com for more information.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021	Primary Government								
		ernmental		siness-type					
	A	ctivities	I	Activities		Total			
ASSETS									
Current assets:	4	202 500	Φ.	50 50 0	Φ.	4.52.250			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	393,789	\$	69,590	\$	463,379			
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		35,173		14,640		49,813			
Taxes receivables (net)		76,849		- 50.792		76,849			
Accounts receivable (net)		3,435		50,783		54,218			
Due from other governments Prepaid expense		51,876 520		220		51,876 740			
Total current assets		561,642		135,233		696,875			
Non-current assets:									
Capital assets:		20.406		12.420		42.026			
Land and construction in progress		30,406		13,420		43,826			
Other capital assets, net of depreciation		333,670		1,538,718		1,872,388			
Total capital assets		364,076		1,552,138		1,916,214			
Total assets	\$	925,718	\$	1,687,371	\$	2,613,089			
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES									
Pension deferrals		37,463		4,163		41,626			
Total deferred outflows of resources		37,463		4,163		41,626			
LIABILITIES									
Current liabilities:									
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	14,631	\$	17,129	\$	31,760			
Customer deposits		-		14,640		14,640			
Compensated absences		2,912		-		2,912			
General obligation bond payable-current		-		31,500		31,500			
Long-term liabilities:				420.000		120,000			
General obligation bond payable		-		428,000		428,000			
Net pension liability		72,041		8,004		80,045			
Compensated absences		2,912		-		2,912			
Total liabilities		92,496		499,273		591,769			
DEFFERED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES									
Pension deferrals		1,558		173		1,731			
Total deferred inflows of resources		1,558		173		1,731			
NET POSITION									
Net investment in capital assets		364,076		1,092,638		1,456,714			
Restricted for:									
Stabilization by State Statute		55,311		-		55,311			
Streets - Powell Bill		35,173		-		35,173			
Unrestricted		414,567		99,450		514,017			
Total net position	\$	869,127	\$	1,192,088	\$	2,061,215			

			Program Revenues					Net	(Expense) Re	evenue and Chang	es in	Net Position
								P	rimary Governme	nt		
Functions/Programs	Functions/Programs Expens		Charges for Services		Operating Grants and Contributions		apital Grants and Contributions		vernmental Activities	Business-type Activities		Total
Primary government:		•										
Governmental Activities:												
General government	\$	130,491	\$	=	\$ -	\$	-	\$	(130,491)	\$ -	\$	(130,491)
Public safety		8,672		=	-		-		(8,672)	-		(8,672)
Transportation		244,041		=	38,945		-		(205,096)	-		(205,096)
Environmental protection		48,639		32,295	-		-		(16,344)	-		(16,344)
Cultural and recreation		2,401		=	-		-		(2,401)	-		(2,401)
Miscellaneous		1,190		_		. <u> </u>	<u> </u>		(1,190)			(1,190)
Total governmental activities		435,434		32,295	38,945	. <u> </u>	<u>-</u>		(364,194)			(364,194)
Business-type activities:												
Water and sewer		421,450		371,588	-		-		_	(49,862)		(49,862)
Total business-type activities		421,450		371,588	_	_	-			(49,862)		(49,862)
Total primary government	\$	856,884	\$	403,883	\$ 38,945	_			(364,194)	(49,862)		(414,056)
		l revenues:										
	Taxes		10.00	d for conomol					121,334			121,334
		perty taxes, er taxes	ievie	ı for general	purpose					-		121,334 190,114
			. ~ ~						190,114 1,158	-		
	Other re	tment earnin	igs						3,053	-		1,158 3,053
	Transfe								3,033 42,064	(42,064)		3,033
				1.	Ć.							215.650
		otal general			isters				357,723	(42,064)		315,659
		Change in net		tion					(6,471)	(91,926)		(98,397)
	Net pos	sition, beginn	ning						875,598	1,284,014		2,159,612
	Net pos	sition, ending	3					\$	869,127	\$ 1,192,088	\$	2,061,215

			Program Revenues					Net	(Expense) Re	evenue and Chang	es in	Net Position
								P	rimary Governme	nt		
Functions/Programs	Functions/Programs Expens		Charges for Services		Operating Grants and Contributions		apital Grants and Contributions		vernmental Activities	Business-type Activities		Total
Primary government:		•										
Governmental Activities:												
General government	\$	130,491	\$	=	\$ -	\$	-	\$	(130,491)	\$ -	\$	(130,491)
Public safety		8,672		=	-		-		(8,672)	-		(8,672)
Transportation		244,041		=	38,945		-		(205,096)	-		(205,096)
Environmental protection		48,639		32,295	-		-		(16,344)	-		(16,344)
Cultural and recreation		2,401		=	-		-		(2,401)	-		(2,401)
Miscellaneous		1,190		_		. <u> </u>	<u> </u>		(1,190)			(1,190)
Total governmental activities		435,434		32,295	38,945	. <u> </u>	<u>-</u>		(364,194)			(364,194)
Business-type activities:												
Water and sewer		421,450		371,588	-		-		_	(49,862)		(49,862)
Total business-type activities		421,450		371,588	_	_	-			(49,862)		(49,862)
Total primary government	\$	856,884	\$	403,883	\$ 38,945	_			(364,194)	(49,862)		(414,056)
		l revenues:										
	Taxes		10.00	d for conomol					121,334			121,334
		perty taxes, er taxes	ievie	ı for general	purpose					-		121,334 190,114
			. ~ ~						190,114 1,158	-		
	Other re	tment earnin	igs						3,053	-		1,158 3,053
	Transfe								3,033 42,064	(42,064)		3,033
				1.	Ć.							215.650
		otal general			isters				357,723	(42,064)		315,659
		Change in net		tion					(6,471)	(91,926)		(98,397)
	Net pos	sition, beginn	ning						875,598	1,284,014		2,159,612
	Net pos	sition, ending	3					\$	869,127	\$ 1,192,088	\$	2,061,215

ACCEPTEG	:	General
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents	\$	393,789
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	Ψ	35,173
Receivables, net:		
Taxes		76,849
Accounts		3,435
Due from other governments Prepaid expense		51,876 520
Total assets	\$	561,642
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		14,631
Total liabilities		14,631
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Property taxes receivable		76,849
Total deferred inflows of resources		76,849
FUND BALANCES:		
Restricted for:		
Stabilization by State Statute		55,311
Streets - Powell Bill Unassigned		35,173 379,678
Total fund balances		470,162
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances		561,642
Reconciliation of fund balance as reported in the balance sheet - governmental funds		
Fund balance as reported in the balance sheet - governmental funds		470,162
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are		
not reported in the funds		364,076
Net Pension Liability		(72,041)
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions are not reported in the funds		37,463
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore,		
are deferred in the funds		76,849
Compensated absences not expected to be materially liquidated with expendable available		
resources		(5,824)
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions are not reported in the funds		(1,558)
Net position of governmental activities	\$	869,127

	Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>
REVENUES	
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 120,142
Unrestricted intergovernmental	190,114
Restricted intergovernmental	38,945
Permits and fees	32,295
Investment earnings	1,158
Miscellaneous	3,053
Total revenues	385,707
EXPENDITURES	
Current:	
General government	124,087
Public safety	7,030
Transportation	199,410
Environmental protection	48,639
Cultural and recreational	801
Miscellaneous expenses	317
Total expenditures	380,284
Revenues over expenditures	5,423
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES Transfers (to)/from other funds:	
Water and sewer fund	42,064
Total other financial sources	42,064
Net change in fund balance	47,487
Fund balances, beginning	422,675
Fund balances, ending	\$ 470,162

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

Contributions to the pension plan in the current fiscal year are not included on the statement of activities Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources; therefore, these expenses are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated absences 3,824 Pension expense (25,097) (21,273) 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 1,192	Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 47,487
Capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period. Capital outlay Depreciation expense (45,491) (45,491) Contributions to the pension plan in the current fiscal year are not included on the statement of activities 11,614 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources; therefore, these expenses are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated absences 3,824 Pension expense (25,097) (21,273) 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 1,192			
Capital outlay Depreciation expense (45,491) (45,491) Contributions to the pension plan in the current fiscal year are not included on the statement of activities 11,614 Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources; therefore, these expenses are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated absences 3,824 Pension expense (25,097) (21,273) 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	useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which		
Contributions to the pension plan in the current fiscal year are not included on the statement of activities Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources; therefore, these expenses are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated absences Pension expense (25,097) 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 1,192	capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.		
Contributions to the pension plan in the current fiscal year are not included on the statement of activities Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources; therefore, these expenses are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated absences Pension expense (25,097) 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 1,192	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	
the statement of activities Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources; therefore, these expenses are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated absences 3,824 Pension expense (25,097) (21,273) 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 1,192	Depreciation expense	(45,491)	(45,491)
the statement of activities Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources; therefore, these expenses are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated absences 3,824 Pension expense (25,097) (21,273) 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 1,192	Contributions to the pension plan in the current fiscal year are not included on		
not require the use of current financial resources; therefore, these expenses are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated absences Pension expense (25,097) 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 1,192			11,614
not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated absences Pension expense (25,097) 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 1,192	Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do		
Compensated absences 3,824 Pension expense (25,097) (21,273) 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 1,192	not require the use of current financial resources; therefore, these expenses are		
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 1,192	not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
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 1,192	•		
resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Change in unavailable revenue for tax revenues 1,192	Pension expense	(25,097)	(21,273)
Change in unavailable revenue for tax revenues 1,192	Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial		
<u> </u>	resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
Total changes in net position of governmental activities \$ (6.471)	Change in unavailable revenue for tax revenues		1,192
	Total changes in net position of governmental activities	•	\$ (6,471)

		General Fund										
	<u>Orig</u>	<u>inal</u>		<u>Final</u>		Actual mounts	Fina I	iance with I Budget - Positive Vegative)				
Revenues:	A	20.000	Φ.	120.000	Φ.	100 110	Φ.	1.10				
Ad valorem taxes		20,000	\$	120,000	\$	120,142	\$	142				
Unrestricted intergovernmental		52,500		152,500		190,114		37,614				
Restricted intergovernmental		50,000		50,000		38,945		(11,055)				
Investment earnings Permits and Fees		236		236		1,158		922				
Miscellaneous		32,000		32,000		32,295		295				
		1,500		1,500		3,053		1,553				
Total revenues	3	56,236		356,236		385,707		29,471				
Expenditures: Current:												
General government	1	15,200		115,200		124,087		(8,887)				
Public safety		19,650		19,650		7,030		12,620				
Transportation		07,450		207,450		199,410		8,040				
Environmental protection		51,500		51,500		48,639		2,861				
Culture and recreational		1,000		1,000		801		199				
Miscellaneous		3,500		3,500		317		3,183				
Total expenditures	3	98,300		398,300		380,284		18,016				
Revenues over (under) expenditures	((42,064)		(42,064)		5,423		47,487				
Other financing sources Transfers (to)/from other funds:												
Water and Sewer Fund		42,064		42,064		42,064						
	-							-				
Total other financing sources		42,064		42,064		42,064		<u> </u>				
Net change in fund balance	\$		\$			47,487	\$	47,487				
Fund balances, beginning						422,675						
Fund balances, ending					\$	470,162						

Exhibit 6

6/30/2021

	Water and	
A CODERC	Sewer Fund	
ASSETS Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 84,230	
Accounts receivable (net)	50,783	
Prepaid expense	220	
Total current assets	135,233	
Noncurrent assets:		
Capital assets:		
Land and other non-depreciable assets	13,420	
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	1,538,718	
Capital assets (net)	1,552,138	
Total noncurrent assets	1,552,138	
Total assets	\$ 1,687,371	
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension deferrals	4,163	
Total deferred outflows of resources	4,163	
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 17,129	
Customer deposits	14,640	
General obligation bonds payable - current	31,500	
Total current liabilities	63,269	
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Net pension liability	8,004	
General obligation bonds payable - noncurrent (net)	428,000	
Total noncurrent liabilities	436,004	
Total liabilities	499,273	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension deferrals	173	
Total deferred inflows of resources	173	
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	1,092,638	
Unrestricted	99,450	
Total net position	\$ 1,192,088	

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Water and Sewer Fund	
OPERATING REVENUES		
Water charges	\$	237,519
Sewer charges		134,069
Total operating revenues		371,588
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Water/Sewer Administration		37,174
Water Distribution and Treatment		154,605
Waste collection and Treatment		126,318
Depreciation		77,654
Total operating expenses		395,751
Operating income		(24,163)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)		(2.7. 50.0)
Interest on bond payable		(25,699)
Total nonoperating revenue (expenses)		(25,699)
Income before contributions and transfers		(49,862)
Transfers (to)/ from General Fund		(42,064)
Change in net position		(91,926)
Total net position, beginning		1,284,014
Total net position, ending	<u>\$</u>	1,192,088

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Water and Sewer Fund
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Cash received from customers	\$ 311,690
Cash paid for goods and services	(262,158)
Cash paid to or on behalf of employees for services	(16,064)
Customer deposits received	1,530
Customer deposits returned	(630)
Net cash provided by operating activities	34,368
CASH FLOWS FROM NON- CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Transfer (to)/from other funds	(42,064)
Net cash (used) in non-capital financing activities	(42,064)
ivet easit (used) in non-eapital inflamentg activities	(12,001)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	-
Principal paid on bond maturities and equipment contracts	(30,000)
Interest paid on bond maturities and equipment contracts	(25,699)
Net cash (used) by capital and related financing activities	(55,699)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(63,395)
Balances, beginning	147,625
Balances, ending	\$ 84,230
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION: Cash paid during the year: Interest	\$ 25,699

		ater and wer Fund
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Operating (loss)	\$	(24,163)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation		77,654
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable		(16,617)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expense		(2)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities		3,286
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits		900
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds		(9,544)
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources-pensions		(2,151)
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability		4,850
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of resources-pensions		155
Total adjustments	_	58,531
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	34,368

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These notes are intended to communicate information necessary for a fair presentation of financial position and results of operations that are not readily apparent from, or cannot be included in, the financial statement themselves. The notes supplement the financial statements, and are an integral part thereof, and are intended to be read in conjunction with the financial statements.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the Town of Ansonville 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 Ansonville is a municipal corporation that is governed by an elected mayor and a five-member council. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the Town of Ansonville only. There were no entities which met the requirements of a reportable component unit.

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 particular function. Indirect expense allocations that have been made in the funds have been reversed for the statement of activities. Program revenues include (a) fees and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the Town's funds. Separate statements for each fund category – governmental and proprietary – are presented. The Town has no fiduciary funds to report. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. There are no other funds to report for the Town of Ansonville.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Proprietary fund operating revenues, such as charges for services, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Non-operating revenues, such as subsidies result from non-exchange transactions. Other non-operating revenues are ancillary activities such as investment earnings.

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 and State-shared revenues. The primary expenditures are for street maintenance and construction, sanitation services and general governmental services.

The Town reports the following major enterprise funds:

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

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

Government-wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements. The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus. The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Non-exchange transactions, in which the Town gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

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

Governmental Fund Financial Statements. Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other 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.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Sales taxes and certain intergovernmental revenues, such as the utilities franchise 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 Ansonville because the tax is levied by Anson 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 are 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 by 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 and the Proprietary Funds. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end. Project ordinances are adopted for the Grant Project 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 and at the project level for the multi-year funds. All amendments must be approved by the governing board and the Council 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).

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Town pools money from several funds to facilitate disbursement and investment and to maximize investment income. Therefore, all cash and investments are essentially demand deposits and are considered cash and cash equivalents.

Restricted Cash

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. Deferred revenue consists of customer payments on utility accounts for services that have not been provided. Customer deposits held by the Town before any services are supplied are restricted to the service for which the deposit was collected.

Town of Ansonville Restricted Cash

Governmental Activities General Fund	
Streets	\$ 35,173
Total governmental activities	\$ 35,173
Business-type Activities Water & Sewer Fund	
Customer deposits	<u>\$ 14,640</u>
Total business-type activities	\$ 14,640

Ad Valorem Taxes Receivable

In accordance with State law [G.S. 105-347 and G.S. 159-13(a)], the Town levies ad valorem taxes on property other than motor vehicles on July 1st, the beginning of the fiscal year. 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, 2021.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Allowances for Doubtful Accounts

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

Prepaid Expenses

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements and expensed as the items are used.

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, \$500; buildings, improvements, substations, lines, and other plant and distribution systems, \$500; infrastructure, \$500; equipment and furniture, \$500; vehicles and motorized equipment, \$500; computer software and computer equipment, \$500. Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. 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:

Asset Class	Estimated Useful Lives
Furniture & equipment	7
Land improvements	10
Maintenance equipment	10
Buildings	20
Water lines and tanks	30

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

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources (Continued)

not be recognized as an expense or expenditure until then. The Town has one item that meets this criterion, contributions made to the pension plan in the 2021 fiscal year. In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial 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 two items that meet the criterion for this category – property taxes receivable and pension deferrals for the 2021 fiscal year and an unamortized loss on a bond defeasance for Water and Sewer refunding bonds. 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 two items that meet the criterion for this category - property taxes receivable, and pension deferrals.

Long-Term Obligations

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

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize the face amount of debt issued as other financing sources.

Compensated Absences

The vacation policy of the Town provides for the accumulation of up to thirty days earned vacation leave with such leave being fully vested when earned. For the Town's government-wide and proprietary funds, an expense and liability for compensated absences and the salary-related payments are recorded as the leave is earned. The Town has assumed a first-in, first-out method of using accumulated compensated time. 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 Town's sick leave policy provides for an unlimited accumulation of earned sick leave. Sick leave does not vest but, any unused sick leave accumulated at the time of retirement may be used in the determination of length of service for retirement benefit purposes. Since the Town does not have any obligation for the accumulated sick leave until it is actually taken, no accrual for sick leave has been made.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Net Position/Fund Balances

Net Position

Net position in government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are 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 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.

Prepaid Items – Portion of fund balance that is not an available resource because it represents the year-end balance of expenses paid for the next fiscal year.

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.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

Committed Fund Balance – portion of fund balance that can only be used for specific purposes imposed by majority vote by quorum of the Town of Ansonville'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 Ansonville 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 the appropriation.

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

The Town of Ansonville has a revenue spending policy that provides guidance for programs with multiple revenue sources. The Town will use resources in the following hierarchy; 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 balances and lastly unassigned fund balance. The Town has the authority to deviate from this policy if it is in the best interest of the Town.

Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, the 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 reported by LGERS. For this purpose, plan member contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. The Town of Ansonville's employer contributions are recognized when due and the Town of Ansonville has a legal requirement to provide the contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of LGERS. Investments are reported at fair value.

II. Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, the expenditures made in the Town's General government exceeded the authorized appropriations made by the governing board by \$8,887 and the Water & Sewer fund by \$26,518. Management and the Council will more closely review the budget reports to ensure compliance in future years

Noncompliance with North Carolina General Statutes

State law (G.S. 159-34) requires the unit to have its accounts audited as soon as possible after the close of each fiscal year. The audit due date for this audit would have been October 31, 2021. This Statute was not complied with. We recommend, going forward, that the Town take every possible step to have audits completed in a timely manner. The Town agrees with this recommendation and will work to achieve this going forward.

Pursuant to G.S. 159-33 LGC 203 report, Cash and Investment summary, was not timely filed. The Town's June 30, 2021 report was due by July 31, 2021 but was filed late. The Town should implement procedures to ensure the timely filing of this report in the future. The Town agrees with this recommendation and will work to resolve this issue going forward.

Pursuant to G.S. 136-41.1 through 136-41.4, Powell Bill Expenditures Report, was not timely filed. The Town's June 30, 2021 report was due on August 1, 2021, but was filed late. The Town should implement procedures to ensure the timely filing of this report in the future. The Town agrees with this recommendation and will work to resolve this issue going forward.

Pursuant to G.S. 159-32, daily deposits of taxes and other monies collected, received by an officer or employee of a local government or public authority, shall be deposited on a daily basis, subject to certain exceptions. The Town had lapses in following this statute. The Town should implement procedures to ensure the timely depositing of all Town monies. The Town agrees with this recommendation and will work to resolve this issue going forward.

III. Detail Notes on All Funds

A. <u>Assets</u> Deposits

All the deposits of the Town 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 unit'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 its 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-

III. <u>Detail Notes on All Funds (Continued)</u>

A. Assets (Continued)

Deposits (Continued)

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 exact amounts of collateral pledged for the Town under the Pooling Method, the potential exists for under-collateralization. This risk may increase in periods of high cash flows. However, the State Treasurer of North Carolina enforces strict standards of financial stability for each depository that collateralizes public deposits under the Pooling Method. The Town has no formal policy regarding custodial credit risk for deposits, but relies on the State Treasurer to enforce standards of minimum capitalization for all pooling method financial institutions and to monitor them for compliance. The Town complies with the provisions of G.S. 159-31 when designating official depositories and verifying that deposits are property secured.

At June 30, 2021, the Town's deposits have a carrying amount of \$513,068 and a bank balance of \$516,254. Of the bank balance, \$250,000 was covered by federal depository insurance and \$266,254 was covered by collateral held under the pooling method. At June 30, 2021, the Town's petty cash fund totaled \$125.

Capital Assets

Primary Government:

Capital asset activity for the Primary Government for the year ended June 30, 2021, was as follows:

Governmental Activities	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balances
Capital Assets not being depreciated:				
Land	<u>\$ 30,406</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 30,406</u>
Total capital assets not being depreciated	30,406			30,406
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	74,072	-	-	74,072
Land improvements	73,800	-	-	73,800
Furniture & equipment	75,919	-	-	75,919
Vehicles	65,729	-	-	65,729
Infrastructure	400,187	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	400,187
Total capital assets being depreciated	689,707	<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u>	689,707
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	50,814	1,371	-	52,185
Land improvements	32,505	3,370	-	35,875
Furniture & equipment	50,542	3,308	-	53,850
Vehicles	29,949	10,764	-	40,713
Infrastructure	146,735	26,679	<u>-</u>	173,414
Total accumulated depreciation	310,545	45,492	<u> </u>	356,037
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	379,162		·	333,670
Governmental activity capital assets, net	\$ 409,568			\$ 364,076

III. Detail Notes on All Funds (continued)

Capital Assets (Continued)

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

General Government	\$ 3,659
Transportation	39,533
Cultural and Recreational	1,600
Miscellaneous	 700
Total depreciation expense	\$ 45,492

Capital asset activity for the Business-type activities for the year ended June 30, 2021, was as follows:

Business-type Activities Beginning Balances Increase		Increases	Decreases	Ending Balances	
Capital Assets not being depreciated:	Darances	<u> </u>	<u> Decreases</u>	DaidilCCS	
Land	\$ 13,420	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,420	
Total capital assets not being depreciated	13,420		-	13,420	
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Buildings	6,867	=	-	6,867	
Plant & distribution systems	297,487	=	-	297,487	
Office furniture & equipment	796	-	_	796	
Furniture & equipment	173,632	-	_	173,632	
Sewer lines	3,087,211	<u>-</u> _	<u>-</u> _	3,087,211	
Total capital assets being depreciated	3,565,993			3,565,993	
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings	5,164	90	-	5,254	
Plant & distribution systems	269,238	3,404	-	272,642	
Office furniture & equipment	796	-	-	796	
Furniture & equipment	100,047	12,416	-	112,463	
Sewer lines	1,574,376	61,744		1,636,120	
Total accumulated depreciation	1,949,621	77,654		2,027,275	
Total capital assets being depreciated, ne	t 1,616,372			1,538,718	
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 1,629,792			\$ 1,552,138	

Liabilities

Local Government Employees' Retirement System

Plan Description. The Town of Ansonville is a participating employer in the statewide Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (LGERS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the State of North Carolina. LGERS membership is comprised of general employees and local law enforcement officers (LEOs) of participating local governmental entities. Article 3 of G.S. Chapter 128 assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the North Carolina General Assembly. Management of the plan is

III. Detail Notes on All Funds (continued)

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 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the State of North Carolina. The State's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report includes the 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, or 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 member's four highest consecutive years of compensation. Plan members are eligible to retire with full retirement benefits at age 65 with five years of creditable service, at age 60 with 25 years of creditable service, or at any age with 30 years of creditable service. Plan members are eligible to retire with partial retirement benefits at age 50 with 20 years of creditable service or at age 60 with five years of creditable service (age 55 for firefighters). Survivor benefits are available to eligible beneficiaries of members who die while in active service or within 180 days of their last day of service and who have either completed 20 years of creditable service regardless of age (15 years of creditable service for firefighters and rescue squad members who are killed in the line of duty) or have completed five years of service and have reached age 60. Eligible beneficiaries may elect to receive a monthly Survivor's Alternate Benefit for life or a return of the member's contributions. The plan does not provide for automatic post-retirement benefit increases. Increases are contingent upon actuarial gains of the plan.

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

III. <u>Detail Notes on All Funds (continued)</u>

Contributions. Contribution provisions are established by General Statue 128-30 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. Town of Ansonville employees are required to contribute 6% of their compensation. Employer contributions are actuarially determined and set annually by the LGERS Board of Trustees. The Town of Ansonville's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2021 was 8.95% of compensation for general employees and firefighters, 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. Contributions to the pension plan from the Town of Ansonville were \$11,614 for the year ended June 30, 2021.

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

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

At June 30, 2021, the Town reported a liability of \$80,045 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2020. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2019. The total pension liability was then rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2020 utilizing update procedures incorporating the actuarial assumptions. The Town's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Town's long-term share of future payroll covered by the pension plan, relative to the projected future payroll covered by the pension plan of all participating LGERS employers, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2020, the Town's proportion was 0.00224%, which was an increase of 0.00007% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2019.

III. Detail Notes on All Funds (continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the Town recognized pension expense of \$28,536. At June 30, 2021, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflow of Resources	S Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 10,108	\$ -
Changes in assumptions Net difference between projected and actual earnings on	5,597	-
pension plan investments Changes in proportion and differences between Town	11,264	-
contributions and proportionate share of contributions	2,683	1,731
Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>11,614</u>	<u> </u>
Total	<u>\$ 41,626</u>	<u>\$ 1,731</u>

\$11,614 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as an increase of the net pension asset in the year ended June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:

2 000 00000 00000 000	
2021	\$ 8,122
2022	10,855
2023	5,971
2024	3,334
2025	-
Thereafter	
	\$ 28,282

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 3.0 percent

Salary increases 3.50 to 8.10 percent, including inflation and productivity factor 7.00 percent, net of pension plan investment expense, including

inflation

III. Detail Notes on All Funds (continued)

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 morality rates also contain a provision to reflect future mortality improvements.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2019 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, 2020 are summarized in the following table:

		Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Fixed Income	29.0%	1.4%
Global Equity	42.0%	5.3%
Real Estate	8.0%	4.3%
Alternatives	8.0%	8.9%
Credit	7.0%	6.0%
Inflation Protection	6.0%	4.0%
Total	100.0%	

III. Detail Notes on All Funds (continued)

The information above is based on 30 year expectations developed with the consulting actuary for the 2019 asset liability and investment policy study for the North Carolina Retirement Systems, including LGERS. The long-term nominal rates of return underlying the real rates of return are arithmetic annualized figures. The real rates of return are calculated from nominal rates by multiplicatively subtracting a long-term inflation assumption of 3.00%. All rates of return and inflation are annualized.

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

Sensitivity of the Town's proportionate share of the net pension asset to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the Town's proportionate share of the net pension asset calculated using the discount rate of 7.0 percent, as well as what the Town's proportionate share of the net pension asset or net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.0 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.0 percent) than the current rate:

	1%	Discount	1%
	Decrease	Rate	Increase
	(6.00%)	(7.00%)	(8.00%)
Town's proportionate share of the net			
pension liability (asset)	\$ 162,402	\$ 80,045	\$ 11,600

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

III. Detail Notes on All Funds (continued)

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

Source	Amount				
Deferred outflows of resources are comprised of the follow	ing:				
Pension deferrals Total	\$ 41,626 \$ 41,626				
Deferred inflows of resources at year-end are composed of the following:					
Pension deferrals Total	\$ 1,731 \$ 1,731				

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 carries a commercial insurance policy to cover all risks of loss. Coverage under this policy is as follows:

General Liability	\$ 2,000,000
Public Officials Liability	2,000,000
Business Auto	1,000,000
Workman's Compensation	1,000,000

III. <u>Detail Notes on All Funds (continued)</u>

The Town carries commercial insurance 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 years. The Town does not currently 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 town clerk and town administrator are individually bonded for \$50,000.

Claims and Judgments

At June 30, 2021, there was no pending or threatened litigation, claims or assessments involving the Town of Ansonville.

Long-term Obligations

General Obligation Indebtedness

Those general obligation bonds issued to finance the construction of facilities utilized in the operation of the sewer system and which are being retired by its resources are reported as long-term debt in the Water and Sewer Fund. All general obligation bonds are collateralized by the full faith, credit, and taxing power of the Town. Principal and interest requirements are appropriated when due.

Bonds payable at June 30, 2021 are comprised of the following individual issues:

General Obligation Bonds

Serviced by the Water and Sewer Fund:

Sanitary Sewer Bonds totaling \$894,000 due in annual installments payable on June 1. These installments increase each year by \$1,500 with a final payment of \$10,000 due 2035. Interest on these bonds is compounded annually at 5.25%.

III. Detail Notes on All Funds (continued)

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation bonds, including interest on the Sanitary Sewer Bonds are as follows:

Year Ending			
June 30	<u>Principal</u>	Interest	Total
2022	31,500	24,124	55,624
2023	33,000	22,470	55,470
2024	35,000	20,738	55,738
2025	36,000	18,900	54,900
2026	36,000	17,012	53,012
Thereafter	288,000	67,937	355,937
Total	459,500	171,281	630,781

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

Compensated absences Net pension liability Governmental activity Long-term liabilities	Balance 7/1/2020 \$ 9,648 59,930 \$ 69,578	<u>Increases</u> \$ 1,269 <u>12,111</u> \$ 13,380	<u>Decreases</u> \$ 5,093 	Balance 6/30/2021 \$ 5,824 72,041 \$ 77,865	Current Portion of Balance \$ 2,912 \$ 2,912
Business Activities: General obligation bonds	Balance 7/1/2020 \$ 489,500	Increases \$ -	<u>Decreases</u> \$ 30,000	Balance 6/30/2021 \$ 459,500	Current Portion of Balance \$ 31,500
Net pension liability Business-type activity Long-term liabilities	3,154 \$ 492,654	4,850 \$ 4,850	\$ 30,000	<u>8,004</u> <u>\$ 467,504</u>	\$ 31,500

III. <u>Detail Notes on All Funds (continued)</u>

The LGERS plan had a net pension asset as of June 30, 2021; however, the plan has a net pension liability at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Interfund Balances and Activity

Transfers to/from other funds at June 30, 2021, consist of the following:

To the General Fund from the Water and Sewer Fund for operating purposes.

\$<u>42,064</u> \$<u>42,064</u>

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.

IV. Fund Balance

Total

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	<u>\$ 470,162</u>
Less:	
Stabilization by State Statute	55,311
Streets-Powell Bill	35,173
Remaining Fund Balance	379,678

V. Subsequent Event

On March 11, 2021, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 ("ARPA") was signed into law. The law appropriates \$1.9 trillion of federal funding for COVID-19 relief and economic recovery including provisions directly benefiting state and local governments. North Carolina is expecting to receive over \$8.6 billion for state and local government relief, \$3.2 billion of which is to be distributed to local governments via federal formulas. ARPA funds are restricted to use within broad categories outlined in the Act, though within the categories of eligible uses, recipients have broad flexibility to decide how best to use this funding to meet the needs of their communities. State and local governments must obligate ARPA funds by December 31, 2024, and spend them by December 31, 2026. Subsequent to June 30, 2021, the Town received ARPA allocations of \$93,856. The Town is currently collaborating on a plan to utilize the funds received.

Required Supplemental Financial Data

This section contains additional information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

- Schedule of Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset) for Local Government Employees' Retirement System
- Schedule of Contributions to Local Government Employees' Retirement System

Local Government Employees' Retirement System

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Ansonville's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (%)	0.00224%	0.00231%	0.00205%	0.00167%	0.00179%	0.00121%	0.00001%	0.00012%
Ansonville's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (\$)	\$ 80,045	\$ 63,084	\$ 48,633	\$ 25,513	\$ 37,990	\$ 5,430	\$ (8,079)	\$ 14,465
Ansonville's covered payroll	\$ 147,713	\$ 151,815	\$ 131,860	\$ 107,410	\$ 101,686	\$ 89,280	\$ 62,270	\$ 74,795
Ansonville's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	54.19%	41.55%	36.88%	23.75%	37.36%	6.08%	(12.97%)	19.34%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability**	88.61%	90.86%	91.63%	94.18%	91.47%	98.09%	102.64%	94.35%

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

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

Local Government Employees' Retirement System

Contractually required contribution	2021 \$ 11,614	2020 \$ 13,220	2019 \$ 11,766	2018 \$ 9,889	\$ 7,787	\$ 7,070	2015 \$ 5,992	2014 \$ 4,470
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	11,614	13,220	11,766	9,889	7,787	7,070	5,992	4,470
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$</u> -	<u>\$</u> _	<u>\$</u> _	<u>\$</u> _	<u>\$</u> _	<u>\$</u> -	\$ -	<u>\$ -</u>
Ansonville's covered payroll	\$ 114,428	\$ 147,713	\$ 151,815	\$ 131,860	\$ 107,410	\$ 101,686	\$ 89,280	\$ 62,270
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	10.15%	8.95%	7.75%	7.50%	7.25%	6.95%	6.71%	7.18%

INDIVIDUAL FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND

General Fund – This fund accounts for resources traditionally associated with government that are not required legally or by sound financial management to be accounted for in other funds.

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance Positive (Negative)		
Revenues:					
Ad valorem taxes:	*				
Taxes	\$ -	\$ 116,934	\$ -		
Interest	- _	3,208			
Total	120,000	120,142	142		
Unrestricted intergovernmental:					
Local option sales tax	-	162,230	-		
Franchise tax	-	23,454	-		
Beer and wine tax	-	1,627	-		
Sales tax refunds	-	2,358	-		
Solid waste disposal tax	_ _	445			
Total	152,500	190,114	37,614		
Restricted intergovernmental:					
Powell Bill allocation	-	22,150	-		
FEMA grant	-	8,804	-		
Covid grant		7,991			
Total	50,000	38,945	(11,055)		
Permits and fees:					
Garbage fees	<u> </u>	32,295			
Total	32,000	32,295	295		
Other general revenue:					
Miscellaneous	-	3,053	-		
Total	1,500	3,053	1,553		
Investment earnings					
Unrestricted investment earnings	-	1,158	-		
Total	236	1,158	922		
Total revenues	356,236	385,707	29,471		
1 Juli 10 foliuos		303,707	27,171		

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

·	Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
Expenditures:	Dudget	Actual	(Negative)
General government:			
Salaries and employee benefits	-	52,765	-
Operating expenditures	<u></u>	34,640	
Total	78,800	87,405	(8,605)
Finance:			
Salaries and employee benefits		36,682	
Total	36,400	36,682	(282)
Total general government	115,200	124,087	(8,887)
Public safety: Police:			
Salaries and employee benefits	_	5,350	_
Total	18,150	5,350	12,800
Total		3,330	12,000
Rescue units:			
Assistance to local rescue units	1,500	1,680	(180)
Total public safety	19,650	7,030	12,620
Transportation:			
Streets and highways:			
Salaries and employee benefits	-	126,878	-
Operating expenditures	-	47,600	-
Powell Bill	207.450	24,932	9.040
Total transportation	207,450	199,410	8,040
Environmental protection: Solid waste:			
Operating expenditures	<u></u>	48,639	
Total environmental protection	51,500	48,639	2,861
Cultural and recreational			
Parks and recreational			
Operating expenditures	_	801	
Total cultural and recreational	1,000	801	199

	D., d., 4	A 241	Variance Positive
	Budget	Actual	(Negative)
Other expenses			
Medical center expense	<u>-</u>	317	
Total Other	3,500	317	3,183
Total Expenditures	398,300	380,284	18,016
Revenues over(under) expenditures	(42,064)	5,423	47,487
Other financing sources (uses):			
Transfer from/(to) other funds:			
Water and Sewer fund	42,064	42,064	
Total other financing sources (uses)	42,064	42,064	
Net change in fund balance	<u> </u>	47,487	\$ 47,487
Fund balances, beginning	-	422,675	
Fund balances, ending	\$	470,162	

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Enterprise Funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises - where the intent of the governing body is that the costs of providing goods and services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of net income is appropriate for accountability purposes.

Water – Sewer Fund - This fund is used to account for the Town's water and sewer operations.

	Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)		
Revenues:					
Water sales:					
Residential and Commercial	\$ -	236,319	\$ -		
Tap Fees	<u> </u>	1,200			
Total	235,291	237,519	2,228		
Sewer charges:					
Residential	<u> </u>	134,069			
Total	136,500	134,069	(2,431)		
Total operating revenues	371,791	371,588	(203)		
Total Revenues	371,791	371,588	(203)		
Expenditures:					
Water and sewer administration:		24.220			
Operating expenditures		34,320			
Total water and sewer administration	35,000	34,320	680		
Water treatment and distribution:					
Water purchased	-	115,443	-		
Operating expenditures	<u>-</u>	39,162			
Total water treatment and distribution	156,053	154,605	1,448		
Waste collection and treatment:					
Operating expenditures	<u>-</u>	126,318	-		
Total	99,800	126,318	(26,518)		
Debt service:					
	30,000	30,000			
Principal retirement Interest and other charges	30,000 28,100	30,000 25,699	2,401		
_					
Total debt service	58,100	55,699	2,401		
Total expenditures	348,953	370,942	(21,989)		
Revenues over/(under) expenditures	22,838	646	(22,192)		

	Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
Other financing sources (uses):			
Transfers to General Fund	(42,064)	(42,064)	
Total other financing sources/(uses)	(42,064)	(42,064)	
Fund Balance Appropriated	19,226		(19,226)
Revenues and other sources over	¢.	(41 410)	Φ (41 410)
expenditures and other uses	<u>\$</u>	(41,418)	\$ (41,418)
Reconciliation from budgetary basis (modified accrual) to full accrual:			
Revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses		\$ (41,418)	
Reconciling items: Principal retirement Depreciation		30,000 (77,654)	
Capital outlay		-	
(Decrease) in outflows of resources-pension		2,151	
(Increase) in net pension liability		(4,850)	
Decrease in inflows of resources-pension		(155)	
Total reconciling items	- -	(50,508)	
Change in Net Position	2	\$ (91,926)	

Other Schedules

This section includes additional information on property taxes.

- Schedule of Ad Valorem Taxes Receivable
- Analysis of Current Tax Levy

Fiscal Year	Ba	ollected lance 30, 2020	Collections Additions And Credits			В	collected alance 30, 2021	
2020/2021	\$	=	\$	130,145	\$	105,591	\$	24,554
2019/2020		23,083				6,164		16,919
2018/2019		17,335				1,781		15,554
2017/2018		13,753				1,054		12,699
2016/2018		12,358				473		11,885
2015/2016		11,868				493		11,375
2014/2015		7,296				698		6,598
2013/2014		2,917				232		2,685
2012/2013		2,810				233		2,577
2011/2012		2,216				213		2,003
2010/2011		1,421		_		1,421		-
				120.11.				105010
		95,057		130,145		118,353		106,849
Less: allowance for uncollectible accounts:								(30,000)
Ad valorem taxes receivable - net							<u>\$</u>	76,849
Reconcilement with revenues:								
Ad valorem taxes - General Fund Reconciling items:							\$	120,142
Releases								(2)
General Statute write off								1,421
Subtotal								1,419
Penalties and interest								(3,208)
Total collections and credits							\$	118,353

						Total Levy			
							Property		
		Town	ı - Wide l	Levy	V	excluding Registered		R	egistered
		Property	i Wide i	<u>Lev</u>	Total	Motor		Motor	
		Valuation	Rate		<u>Levy</u>	<u>Vehicles</u>		<u>Vehicles</u>	
Original levy:									
Property taxed at current year rate	\$	28,921,111	\$ 0.45	\$	130,145	\$	114,484	\$	15,661
Abatements/Senior Citizen Discount		_	0.45		<u>-</u>				_
Total Property Value	\$	28,921,111							
Net levy					130,145		114,484		15,661
Uncollected taxes at June 30, 2021				_	(24,554)		(24,554)		
Current year's taxes collected				_	105,591		89,930		15,661
Current levy collection percentage					<u>81.13%</u>		<u>78.55%</u>		100.00%