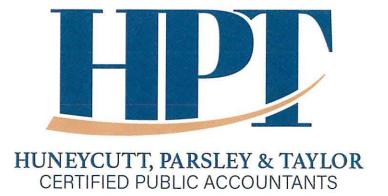
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2022



TOWN COUNCIL

Kelly Brattain, Mayor

Brenda Reeder

Trina Plowman

Melvin Poole

Karen Smith

OFFICIALS

Finance Officer

Trina Plowman

Town Administrator

Aloma Whitley

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info@hptcpas.com



216 West North St. Albemarle, NC 28001

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor And Members of the Village Council Misenheimer, North Carolina

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Misenheimer, North Carolina as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Misenheimer, North Carolina, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Village of Misenheimer, North Carolina and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Village of Misenheimer, North Carolina's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or
 error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include
 examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Village's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Village's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 4 through 10, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, 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 Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Village of Misenheimer, North Carolina's basic financial statements. The individual fund statements, budgetary schedules and other schedules, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The 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 statements, budgetary schedules and other schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the basic financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Huneycutt, Parsley & Taylor, CPAs, PLLC

Huneycutt, Parsley & Taylor, CPAs, PLLC Albemarle, North Carolina

October 21, 2022

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Town of Red Cross, we offer readers of the Town of Red Cross's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town of Red Cross for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. We encourage readers to read the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the Town's financial statements, which follow this narrative.

Financial Highlights

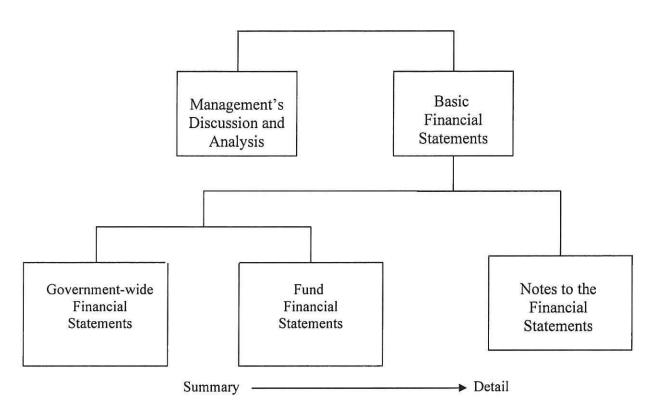
- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Town of Red Cross exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the fiscal year by \$2,808,908 (net position).
- The government's total net position increased by \$308,919 solely due to increases in governmental activities net position.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town of Red Cross's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balance of \$1,570,603. Approximately 92 percent of this total amount, or \$1,450,463 is available for spending at the government's discretion.
- At the end of the current year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$1,450,463.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction of the Town of Red Cross's basic financial statements. The Town's basic financial statements consist of three components:

(l) Government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements and (3) notes to the financial statements (see figure 1). The basic financial statements present two different views of the town through the use of government-wide statements and fund financial statements. In addition to the basic financial statements, this report contains other supplemental information that will enhance the reader's understanding of the financial condition of the Town of Red Cross.

Required Components of Annual Financial Report Figure 1



Basic Financial Statements

The first two statements (Exhibits 1 and 2) in the basic financial statements are the Government- Wide Financial Statements. They provide both short and long-term information about the Town's financial status.

The next statements (Exhibits 3 through 6) are Fund Financial Statements. These statements focus on the activities of the individual parts of the Town's government. These statements provide more detail than the government-wide statements. There are two parts of the Fund Financial Statements: (1) the governmental funds statements; and (2) the budgetary comparison statements.

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

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide the reader with a broad overview of the Town's finances, similar in format to a financial statement of a private-sector business. The government-wide statements provide short and long-term information about the Town's financial status as a whole.

The two government-wide statements report the Town's net position and how they have changed. Net position is the difference between the Town's total assets and deferred outflows of resources and total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Measuring net position is one way to gauge the Town's financial condition.

The government-wide statements are in one category: (I) governmental 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 other intergovernmental revenues finance most of these activities.

The government-wide financial statements are on Exhibits 1 and 2 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements 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 Red Cross, like all other governmental entities in North Carolina, uses fund accounting to ensure and reflect compliance or noncompliance with finance-related legal requirements, such as the General Statutes of the Town's budget ordinance. All the funds of the Town of Red Cross are included in one fund: General Fund.

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 services are accounted for in governmental funds. These funds focus on how assets can readily be converted into cash flow in and out, and what monies are left at year-end that will be available for spending in the next year. Governmental funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting which provides a short-term spending focus. As a result, the governmental fund financial statements give the reader a detailed short-term view that helps him or her determine if there are more or less financial resources available to finance the Town's programs. The relationship between government activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is described in a reconciliation that is part of the fund financial statements.

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

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 15 of this report.

Interdependence with Other Entities – The Town depends on financial resources flowing from, or associated with, both the State of North Carolina and other governments. 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.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis of the Town of Red Cross Town of Red Cross's Net Position

Figure 2

	(Governmen	ıta	l Activities		Total				
		2022		2021		2022	20)21		
Current and other										
assets	\$	1,580,423	\$	1,507,866	9	\$ 1,580,423	\$	1,507,866		
Capital assets		1,229,082		992,632		1,229,082		992,632		
Total assets		2,809,505	W. S.	2,500,498		2,809,505		2,500,498		
Current liabilities		597		509		597		509		
Total liabilities and										
deferred inflows of resources		597		509		597		509		
Net Position:										
Invested in capital assets, net of related										
debt		1,229,082		992,632		1,229,082		992,632		
Restricted		120,140		91,207		120,140		91,207		
Unrestricted		1,459,686		1,416,150		1,459,686		1,416,150		
Total net position	\$	2,808,908	\$	2,499,989		2,808,908	\$	2,499,989		

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 Red Cross exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$2,808,908 as of June 30, 2022. The Town's net position increased by \$308,919 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. However, a large portion (43.8%) reflects the Town's net investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, machinery, and equipment), less any related debt still outstanding that was issued to acquire those items. The Town of Red Cross uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Town of Red Cross'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. The total remaining balance of \$1,459,686 is unrestricted.

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

- Continued diligence in the collection of property taxes by maintaining a tax collection percentage of 97.20%.

Town of Red Cross Changes in Net Position Figure 3

Governmental

	Activities					Tota	I		
	2022		2	2021	2022		20	21	
Revenues								*	
Program revenues:									
Capital grants and									
contributions	\$	118,629	\$	15,003	\$	118,629	\$	15,003	
General Revenues:									
Property Taxes		107,356		92,677		107,356		92,677	
Other taxes		302,728		272,733		302,728		272,733	
Other		2,938		19,285		2,938		19,285	
Total Revenues		531,651		399,698		531,651	WAS	399,698	
Expenses									
General government		77,492		141,767		77,492		141,767	
Public Safety		69,159		65,527		69,159		65,527	
Transportation		#		56,072		-		56,072	
Environmental protection		75,246		66,294		75,246		66,294	
Zoning		835		22,485		835		22,485	
Total Expenses		222,732		352,145		222,732		352,145	
Increase in Net Position		308,919		47,553		308,919		47,553	
Net position, July 1		2,499,989	2,	452,436	1	2,499,989	2	,452,436	
Net position, June 30	\$	2,808,908	\$ 2,	499,989	\$ 2	2,808,908		,499,989	

Governmental Activities - Governmental activities increased the Town's net position by \$308,919. This is primarily due to tax revenues remaining steady.

Financial Analysis of the Town's Funds

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

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

The General fund is the chief operating fund of the Town of Red Cross. At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town of Red Cross's fund balance available in the General Fund and total fund balance was \$1,450,463.

At June 30, 2022, the governmental funds of Town of Red Cross reported a combined fund balance of \$1,570,603.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets: The Town of Red Cross's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2022, totals \$1,229,082 net of accumulated depreciation. These assets include buildings, land, furniture and equipment, and improvements/renovations.

Town of Red Cross's Capital Assets, Net Figure 4

		Governmen Activitie		Total			
	-	2022	2021	2022	2021		
Land		\$ 714,591	\$ 714,591	\$ 714,591	\$ 714,591		
Buildings		353,678	108,357	353,678	108,357		
Furniture & Equipment		Y24	=	-	(<u>*</u>		
Other Improvements		160,813	169,684	160,813	169,684		
	Total	\$ 1,229,082	\$ 992,632	\$ 1,229,082	\$ 992,632		

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

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

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

- There is little employment, and none projected in the current year. Tax rates remain the same as prior years, but with the state collecting vehicle taxes there has been an increase in vehicle taxes.
- The Town of Red Cross does not plan to appropriate fund balance in the fiscal year 2023 budget.
- The Town plans to increase fund balance as it did in the current year.

Budget Highlights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2023

Governmental Activities: Property taxes and sales tax are expected to stay the same as last year. Expenses are expected to remain similar to prior years as well.

Requests for Information

This report is designed to provide an overview of the Town's finances for those with an interest in this area. Questions concerning any of the information found in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to Finance Officer, Town of Red Cross, 176 E Red Cross Road, Oakboro, NC 28129, Telephone: (704) 485-3887.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2022

		Primary Government				
	_	Governmental Activities		Total		
Assets:	λ.		-			
Current Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,451,060	\$	1,451,060		
Taxes receivable (net)		9,223		9,223		
Accounts receivable (net)		70,230		70,230		
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		49,910		49,910		
Total Current Assets	_	1,580,423	_	1,580,423		
Non-Current Assets:						
Capital Assets (Note 1):						
Land, non-depreciable improvements,						
and construction in progress		714,591		714,591		
Other capital assets, net of						
depreciation		514,491		514,491		
Total Capital Assets		1,229,082	K - K -	1,229,082		
Total Non-Current Assets		1,229,082		1,229,082		
Total Assets	_	2,809,505	_	2,809,505		
Liabilities:						
Current Liabilities:						
Payroll liabilities		597		597		
Total Liabilities		597	_	597		
Net Position:						
Net investment in capital assets		1,229,082		1,229,082		
Restricted for:		201 ×		S 15		
Stabilization by State Statute		70,230		70,230		
Streets		49,910		49,910		
Unrestricted		1,459,686	y Marie	1,459,686		
Total Net Position	\$ _	2,808,908	\$ _	2,808,908		

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

				Program Revenues						Net (Expense) Revenue and				
			•					K 15	Changes in Net Position					
					Operating		Capital		Primary Government					
Functions/Programs Primary Government:	8 	Expenses	- 0 13-	Charges for Services	* ×	Grants and Contributions	8 18	Grants and Contributions	. s	Governmental Activities	-	Total		
Governmental Activities:														
General government Public safety	\$	77,492 69,159	\$	æ ;=	\$	<u>=</u>	\$	101,250	\$	23,758 (69,159)	\$	23,758 (69,159)		
Transportation		is.						17,379		17,379		17,379		
Environmental protection		75,246		-		2				(75,246)		(75,246)		
Zoning	÷	835	- 11	(-	54 A			-		(835)		(835)		
Total Primary Government	82.													
(See Note 1)	\$ =	222,732	_ \$ _	-	\$		\$	118,629		(104,103)	_	(104,103)		
	G	eneral Revenu	es:											
		Taxes:												
		Property tax	es, l	evied for general	purp	oose				107,356		107,356		
		Other taxes								302,728		302,728		
				ment earnings						2,588		2,588		
		Miscellaneous	Ē.							350		350		
		Total Ge	nera	l Revenues						413,022	_	413,022		
		Change i	n Ne	et Position						308,919		308,919		
	N	et Position, Be	ginn	ing of Year						2,499,989	_	2,499,989		
	N	et Position, En	d of	Year					\$.	2,808,908	\$	2,808,908		

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2022

	·-	Major Funds General		Total Governmental Funds
Assets: Cash and cash equivalents Restricted cash Receivables, net	\$	1,451,060 49,910	\$	1,451,060 49,910
Taxes Due from other governments Total Assets	\$ _	9,223 70,230 1,580,423	\$	9,223 70,230 1,580,423
Liabilities: Payroll liabilities Total Liabilities	\$_	597 597	\$	597 597
Deferred Inflows of Resources: Property taxes receivable Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	_	9,223 9,223		9,223 9,223
Fund Balances: Restricted	* -			
Stabilization by State Statute Streets Unassigned	_	70,230 49,910 1,450,463		70,230 49,910 1,450,463
Total Fund Balances Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows	-	1,570,603		1,570,603
of Resources and Fund Balances	\$ =	1,580,423		
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement position (Exhibit 1) are different because: Capital assets used in governmental activities are not for resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. Gross capital assets at historical cost			\$	1,345,108
Accumulated depreciation Liabilities for earned revenues considered deferred infl	ows		Þ	(116,026)
of resources in fund statements.	OWS		8	9,223
Net position of governmental activities			\$	2,808,908

$\frac{\text{STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES}}{\text{GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS}}$

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Major Funds General		Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:	Ф	107 412	Φ	106 412
Ad valorem taxes	\$	106,413	\$	106,413
Unrestricted intergovernmental		302,706		302,706 118,651
Restricted intergovernmental		118,651 2,588		2,588
Investment earnings Miscellaneous		350		350
Total Revenues		530,708		530,708
Expenditures:				
General government		313,943		313,943
Public safety		69,159		69,159
Transportation				9 <u>44</u> 1922 1923
Zoning		835		835
Environmental protection		75,246		75,246
Total Expenditures		459,183		459,183
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over				
(Under) Expenditures		71,525		71,525
Net Change in Fund Balance		71,525		71,525
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	,	1,499,078		1,499,078_
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$	1,570,603	\$	1,570,603

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

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

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	71,525
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period. Capital outlay expenditures which were capitalized \$ 249,802 Depreciation expense for governmental assets \$ 13,351		236,451
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	-	943
Total changes in net position of governmental activities	\$.	308,919

GENERAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

		General Fund									
	3.	Original Budget		Final Budget	_	Actual Amounts	a .	Variance with Final Budget- Positive (Negative)			
Revenues:											
Ad valorem taxes	\$	85,000	\$	85,000	\$	106,413	\$	21,413			
Unrestricted intergovernmental		220,000		470,801		302,706		(168,095)			
Restricted intergovernmental		₩:		= 7		118,651		118,651			
Investment earnings		=0	0			2,588	CS 20	2,588			
Total Revenues		305,000		555,801		530,358	er 29	(25,443)			
Expenditures:											
General government		62,000		345,055		313,943		31,112			
Public safety		79,000		79,000		69,159		9,841			
Transportation		60,000		50,746		_		50,746			
Zoning		29,000		5,000		835		4,165			
Environmental protection	<u>,,,,</u>	75,000		76,000		75,246	24	754			
Total Expenditures	<u> </u>	305,000		555,801	-	459,183	33	96,618			
Revenues Over (Under)											
Expenditures		92		2		71,175		71,175			
Zaponateuros	(***			7	-	71,175	100	71,175			
Fund Balance Appropriated		1.0		9 .0		(-					
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$.		\$		_	71,175	\$.	71,175			
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year						1,499,078					
Fund Balance, End of Year					\$ _	1,570,603					

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the Town of Red Cross conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governments. The following is a summary of the more significant accounting policies:

Reporting Entity

The Town of Red Cross is a municipal corporation which is governed by an elected mayor and a four-member council.

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. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange transactions.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the 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. 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, are presented. The Town has no fiduciary funds to report. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. Any remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as non-major funds.

The Town reports the following major governmental fund:

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (Concluded)

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 30, 2013, State law altered the procedures for the assessment and collection of property taxes on registered motor vehicles in North Carolina. Effective with this change in the law, the State of North Carolina is responsible for billing and collecting the property taxes on registered motor vehicles on behalf of all municipalities and special tax districts. Property taxes are due when vehicles are registered. The billed taxes are applicable to the fiscal year in which they are received. Uncollected taxes that were billed in periods prior to September 1, 2013 and for limited registration plates are shown as a receivable in these financial statements and are offset by deferred inflows of resources.

Sales taxes and certain intergovernmental revenues, such as the 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 Red Cross because the tax is levied by Stanly County and then remitted to and distributed by the State. Intergovernmental revenues and sales and services are not susceptible to accrual because generally they are not measurable until received in cash.

Budgetary Data

The Town's budgets are adopted as required by the North Carolina General Statutes. An annual budget is adopted for the General Fund. All annual appropriations lapse at the fiscal year-end. All budgets are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the functional level for all annually budgeted funds and at the object level for the multi-year funds. Amendments are required for any revisions that alter total expenditures of any fund or that change functional appropriations by more than \$2,500. All amendments must be approved by the governing council. The budget ordinance must be adopted by July 1 of the fiscal year or the governing board must adopt an interim budget that covers that time until the annual ordinance can be adopted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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). The securities of the NCCMT Government Portfolio, a SEC-registered (2a-7) money market mutual fund, are valued at fair value, which is the NCCMT's share price. The NCCMT Term Portfolio's securities are valued at fair value.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

All cash and investments are essentially demand deposits and are considered cash and cash equivalents.

Restricted Assets

Powell Bill funds are classified as restricted cash and cash equivalents because it can be expended only for the purposes of maintaining, repairing, constructing, reconstructing or widening of local streets per G.S. 136-41.1 through 136-41.4.

Town of Red Cross Restricted Cash	
Governmental Activities	
General Fund	
Streets	\$ 49,910
Total Restricted Cash	\$ 49,910

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Fund Equity (Continued)

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 September 1st (lien date); however, penalties and interest do not accrue until the following January 6th. These taxes are based on the assessed values as of January 1, 2018. As allowed by State law, the Town has established a schedule of discounts that apply to taxes that are paid prior to the due date. In the Town's General Fund, ad valorem tax revenues are reported net of such discounts.

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. The Town believes any allowance to be immaterial.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than a certain cost and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Minimum capitalization costs are as follows: land, buildings, improvements, infrastructure, furniture and equipment, and vehicles, \$3,000. Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets received prior to June 30, 2017 are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of the donation. Donated capital assets received after June 30, 2016 are recorded at acquisition value. All other purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. General infrastructure assets acquired prior to July 1, 2004, consist of road network assets that were acquired or that received substantial improvements subsequent to July 1, 1981, and are reported at estimated historical cost using deflated replacement cost. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Fund Equity (Continued)

Capital Assets (Concluded)

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

	Estimated
Asset Class	Useful Lives
Infrastructure	10-20
Buildings	20-40
Improvements	10-20
Vehicles	5-10
Furniture and equipment	5-15
Computer equipment	5

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *Deferred Outflows of Resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an expense or expenditure until then. The Town has no items that meet this criterion. In addition to liabilities, the statements 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 one item that meets the criterion for this category – property taxes receivable.

Claims, Judgments, and Contingent Liabilities

At June 30, 2022, the Town was not involved in any lawsuits.

Long-Term Obligations

At June 30, 2022, the Town of Red Cross had a legal debt margin of \$5,538,850. The Town had no other long-term debt.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Fund Equity (Continued)

Net Position/Fund Balances

Net Position

Net position in government-wide financial statements are classified as net investment in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted; and unrestricted. Restricted net position represents constraints on resources that are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through state statue.

Fund Balances

In the governmental fund financial statements, the fund balance has two categories of fund balance:

Restricted Fund Balance – This classification includes amounts that are restricted to specific purposes externally imposed by creditors or imposed by law:

Restricted for stabilization of State Statute – North Carolina G.S. 159-8 prohibits units of government from budgeting or spending a portion of their fund balance. This is one of several statutes enacted by the North Carolina State Legislature in the 1930's that were designed to improve and maintain the fiscal health of local government units. Restricted by State Statute (RSS), is calculated at the end of each fiscal year for all annually budgeted funds. The calculation in G.S. 159-8(a) provides a formula for determining what portion of fund balance is available for appropriation. The amount of fund balance not available for appropriation is what is known as "Restricted by State Statute." Appropriated fund balance in any fund shall not exceed the sum of cash and investments minus the sum of liabilities, encumbrances, and deferred revenues arising from cash receipts, as those figures stand at the close of the fiscal year next preceding the budget. Per GASB guidance, RSS is considered a resource upon which a restriction is "imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation." RSS is reduced by inventories and prepaids as they are classified as nonspendable. Outstanding encumbrances are included within RSS. RSS is included as a component of Restricted Net Position and Restricted Fund Balance on the face of the balance sheet. Restricted for streets – The 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Concluded)

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Fund Equity (Continued)

Net Position/Fund Balances (Concluded)

Fund Balances (Concluded)

Unassigned Fund Balance – portion of total fund balance available that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purpose on other funds.

Note 2 – Detail Notes on All Funds

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 agents in these units' names. Under the Pooling Method, which is a collateral pool, all uninsured deposits are collateralized with securities held by the State Treasurer's agent in the name of the State Treasurer. Since the State Treasurer is acting in a fiduciary capacity for the Town these deposits are considered to be held by the Town's agents in their names. The amount of the pledged collateral is based on an approved averaging method for noninterest bearing deposits and the actual current balance for the interestbearing deposits. Depositories using the Pooling Method report to the State Treasurer the adequacy of their information with the Town or the escrow agent. Because of the inability to measure the exact amount of collateral pledged for the Town under the Pooling Method, the potential exists for under-collateralization, and this risk may increase in periods of high cash flows. However, the State treasurer of North Carolina enforces strict standards of financial stability for each depository that collateralizes public deposits under the Pooling Method. The Town has no formal policy regarding custodial credit needs for deposits but relies on the State Treasurer to enforce standards in minimum capitalization in all pooling method financial institutions and to monitor them for compliance. The Town complies with provisions of G.S. 159-31 when designated official depositories and verifying that deposits are properly secured.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Note 2 – Detail Notes on All Funds (Continued)

Assets (Continued)

Deposits (Concluded)

At June 30, 2022, the Town's deposits had a carrying amount of \$1,500,970 and a bank balance of \$1,508,579. Of the bank balance, \$250,000 was covered by federal depository insurance and the remainder was covered by collateral held under the pooling method.

Restricted Assets: Powell Bill funds are also classified as restricted cash because they can be expended only for the purpose of maintaining, repairing, constructing, reconstructing or widening of local streets per G.S. 136-41-1 through 136-41-4.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Note 2 – Detail Notes on All Funds (Continued)

Assets (Concluded)

Capital Assets

Capital assets for the Primary Government for the year ended for the year June 30, 2022 was as follows:

		ginning	7	D		Ending
Governmental Activities: Capital assets not being depreciated:	B	alances	Increases	Decreases	<u> </u>	alances
Land	\$	714,591	a		\$	714,591
Total capital assets not being depreciated	\$	714,591			\$	714,591
Capital assets being depreciated:	<u> </u>					
Buildings	\$	160,955	249,801		\$	410,756
Renovations		202,215	Ħ.:	æ		202,215
Furniture and equipment		17,546	- <u>40</u> 7	:	*	17,546
Total capital assets being depreciated Less accumulated depreciation	\$	380,716				630,517
Buildings	\$	52,598	4,480	.=	\$	57,078
Renovations		34,053	8,377			42,430
Furniture and equipment	(each)	16,025	493		-	16,518
Total accumulated depreciation	\$_	102,676	13,350	_	\$	116,026
Total capital assets bring depreciated, net		278,040			<u> </u>	514,491
Governmental activity capital assets, net	\$	992,632			\$ 1	,229,082

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

General government

\$ 13,350

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Note 2 – Detail Notes on All Funds (Continued)

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, Deferred Outflows of Resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an expense or expenditure until then. The Town has no items that meet this criterion. In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, Deferred Inflows of Resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as revenue until then. The town has only one item that meets the criterion for this category – property taxes receivable.

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

	Statement of Net			General Fund		
		Position		Balance Sheet		
Taxes Receivable, less penalties (General Fund)			\$	9,223		
Total _F	\$	-	\$	9,223		
1	-					

Fund Balance

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

Total fund balance - General Fund	\$ 1,570,603
Less:	
Stabilization by State Statute	70,230
Streets-Powell Bill	 49,910
Remaining Fund Balance	\$ 1,450,463

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONCLUDED)

Note 2 – Detail Notes on All Funds (Concluded)

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 commercial insurance for all risk of loss.

The Town does not carry flood insurance because they are not in a flood zone and the extra expense is unnecessary.

The Town's finance officer is bonded under a \$50,000 bond.

The Town of Red Cross has adopted no minimum fund balance policy for the Fund which instructs management to conduct the business of the Town.

Note 3 - Significant Effects of Subsequent Events

There are no known subsequent events which should be noted through October 14, 2022, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Revenues:		Budget	,	Actual	e i	Variance Positive (Negative)
Ad Valorem Taxes:						
Taxes	\$		\$	105,788	\$	
Interest				625		
Total		85,000		106,413	s .	21,413
Unrestricted Intergovernmental:						
Local option sales taxes				263,208		
Utility franchise tax				35,389		
Sales tax refund				505		
Solid waste disposal tax				587		
Beer and wine excise tax				3,017		
Total		470,801		302,706		(168,095)
Restricted Intergovernmental:						
Powell Bill allocation				17,379		
American rescue plan act				101,250		
Interest	3			22_	5	
Total	9			118,651		118,651
Investment earnings		NEW CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY		2,588	· •	2,588
Miscellaneous				350		350_
Total Revenues	\$	555,801	\$	530,708	\$.	(25,093)

GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Expenditures:		Budget		Actual		Variance Positive (Negative)
General Government:						
Salaries	\$		\$	7,800	\$	
Payroll taxes				1,379		
Professional services				19,145		
Office expense				1,797		
Dues and subscriptions				3,524		
Insurance and bonds				3,065		
Administrative costs				1,603		
Telephone				2,658		
Capital improvements				249,801		
Bank charges				1 000		
Miscellaneous				1,000	9 (4	27.000
Total		316,801	1	291,773		25,028
Public Buildings:						
Utilities				2,512		
Repairs and maintenance				10,404		
Town center master plan				9,254		
Total		20 254	S - S-		£ 64	6,084
Total	ą	28,254	Q 47 -	22,170	0 19 0	0,084
Total General Government	799	345,055	8 9 -	313,943		31,112
Public Safety:						
Police:						
Contracted services				18,951		
Fire:				ಸಂಗಾ ಕ ರಾವೆ ಶಿ		
Contracted services				50,208		
Collination 501 11005	2		-	-3,	1,00	
Total Public Safety	\$	79,000	\$_	69,159	\$ _	9,841

GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Expenditures (concluded): Transportation: Streets and highways Repairs and maintenance	\$	Budget	. \$	Actual -	\$	Variance Positive (Negative)
Total Transportation	3	50,746		<u></u>		50,746
Zoning:	6	5,000		835		4,165
Environmental Protection: Solid waste	ě			75,246		
Total Environmental Protection	9	76,000		75,246		754
Total Expenditures	9	555,801	c 5	459,183		96,618
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures Fund Balance Appropriated	3		3 8	71,525	1	71,525
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	-		71,525	\$	71,525
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year Fund Balance, End of Year			\$	1,499,078 1,570,603		
Fund Balance, End of Year			\$	1,570,603		

SCHEDULE OF AD VALOREM TAXES RECEIVABLE June 30, 2022

Fiscal Year	¥	Uncollected Balance June 30, 2021		Additions	g 2 <u>5</u>	Collections and Credits	3 1	Uncollected Balance June 30, 2022
2021-2022	\$	_	\$	110,650	\$	107,786	\$	2,864
2020-2021	Ψ	3,029	Ψ	-	Ψ	1,135	Ψ	1,894
2019-2020		1,822		=		423		1,399
2018-2019		1,295		-		89		1,206
2017-2018		443				71		372
2016-2017		250		=		17		233
2015-2016		239		-		13		226
2014-2015		226		= :		i i i		226
2013-2014		297		≅ u		2		295
2012-2013		327		21		2		325
2011-2012		194		9 ,		11		183
2010-2011	2	146	8 2		92	146	à :	<u> </u>
	\$.	8,268	\$ =	110,650	\$ =	109,695		9,223
Ad valorem taxes receivable - net							\$	9,223
D								
Reconcilement with Revenues: Ad Valorem Taxes - General Fund Reconciling Items:								105,788
Interest collected								625
Taxes written off							704	3,282
Total Collections and Cred	its						\$	109,695

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT TAX LEVY TOWN - WIDE LEVY

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

				Tota	Levy			
	,	Property	`own-Wide	e	Total	Property Excluding Registered Motor		Registered Motor
		Valuation	Rate	=	Levy	Vehicles	. 1	Vehicles
Original Levy: Property taxed at current year's rate Total Property Valuation	\$ \$	69,156,250 69,156,250	0.16	\$	110,650 \$	94,132	\$	16,518
Net levy					110,650	94,132		16,518
Uncollected taxes at June 30, 2022					(2,864)	(2,623)		(241)
Current year's taxes collected				\$	107,786 \$	91,509	\$	16,277
Current levy collection percentage					97.41%	97.21%	,	98.54%