

**Cherokee County Tourism Development
Authority**

Financial Statements

June 30, 2019

Turner & Company CPAs P.A.

31 Peachtree Street • Murphy, NC 28906 • Phone (828) 837-8188 • Fax (828) 837-5313

**Cherokee County Tourism Development Authority
Board of Directors
as of June 30, 2019**

CHAIRPERSON

Sandra Daley

BOARD MEMBERS

Phyllis Blackmon
Steve Dickey
Joan Posey-Neumann
Michael Sheidy
Aurelia Stone
Gary Westmoreland

FINANCE OFFICER

Candy R. Anderson, CPA

Cherokee County Tourism Development Authority
Table of Contents
June 30, 2019

<u>Exhibit</u>		<u>Page</u>
	Financial Section	
	Independent Auditors' Report	1 - 2
	Management's Discussion and Analysis	3 - 7
	Basic Financial Statements:	8
1	Governmental Fund Balance Sheet / Statement of Net Position	9
2	Statement of Governmental Fund Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance/Statement of Activities	10
3	Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - General Fund	11
	Notes to the Financial Statements	12 - 19

Turner & Company CPAs P.A.

31 Peachtree Street • Murphy, NC 28906 • Phone (828) 837-8188 • Fax (828) 837-5313

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Directors
Cherokee County Tourism Development Authority
Murphy, North Carolina

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Cherokee County Tourism Development Authority, a component unit of Cherokee County, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the 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 an opinion on these basic financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits 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 auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities and general fund of the Authority as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position, and where applicable, the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 3-7 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 principally 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.

Turner & Company CPAs P.A.

Turner & Company CPAs P.A.
Murphy, North Carolina

January 29, 2020

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Cherokee County Tourism Development Authority
Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2019

As management of the Cherokee County Tourism Development Authority, we offer readers of the Cherokee County Tourism Development Authority's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Cherokee County Tourism Development Authority for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. We encourage readers to read the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the Authority's financial statements, which follow this narrative.

Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Authority exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the fiscal year by \$696,293 (net position). Of this amount, \$464,803 (unrestricted net position) or 66.75% may be used to meet the Authority's ongoing obligations.
- The Authority's total net position increased by \$123,521.
- At the close of the current fiscal year, the Authority's governmental fund reported an ending fund balance of \$544,579 an increase of \$126,772 in fund balance. Of this amount, \$464,803 (unassigned fund balance) or 85.35% is *available for spending* at the Authority's discretion.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Authority's basic financial statements. Since the Authority is engaged in a single governmental program, the fund financial statements and the government-wide statements are combined using a columnar format that reconciles the individual fund financial data in a separate column on the face of the financial statements. The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information and provide more detailed data.

Government-wide financial statements

The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Authority's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the Authority's assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference between the two reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial condition of the Authority is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the Authority's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Fund financial statements

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 Authority, 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 Authority's budget ordinance. The fund of the Cherokee County Tourism Development Authority is considered a governmental fund.

Governmental funds All of the Authority's services are reported in a governmental fund, the General Fund, which focuses on how money flows into and out of the fund and the balance left at year-end that is available for spending. The fund is reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual* accounting, which measures cash and all other *financial* assets that can be readily converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a *short-term* view of Authority's general governmental operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental financial information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the Authority's programs. As noted above, the fund financials and the government-wide financials are combined with a reconciling adjustment column.

The combined fund and government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 8 - 11 of this report.

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

Notes to the financial statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the combined statements. The notes can be found on pages 12-19 of this report.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Figure 1
The Authority's Net Position

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>Total Percentage Change</u>
Assets			
Current and other assets	\$ 559,373	\$ 418,807	33.56%
Capital assets	<u>151,714</u>	<u>154,965</u>	(2.10%)
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u>711,087</u>	<u>573,772</u>	23.93%
Liabilities			
Current liabilities	<u>14,794</u>	<u>1,000</u>	1,379.40%
Total liabilities and deferred inflows inflows of resources	<u>14,794</u>	<u>1,000</u>	1,379.40%
Net position			
Invested in capital assets	151,714	154,965	(2.10%)
Restricted			
Stabilization by state statute	79,776	77,315	3.18%
Unrestricted	<u>464,803</u>	<u>340,492</u>	36.51%
Total net position	<u>\$ 696,293</u>	<u>\$ 572,772</u>	21.57%

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 Authority exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$696,296 as of June 30, 2019. The Authority's net position increased by \$123,521 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. However, a large portion (21.79%) reflects the Authority's net investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, machinery, and equipment). The Cherokee County Tourism Development Authority uses these capital assets for tourism promotion; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. An additional portion of the Authority's net position, \$79,776 (11.46%), represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of \$464,803 (66.75%) is unrestricted.

Figure 2
Change in The Authority's Net Position

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>Total Percentage Change</u>
Revenues			
Occupancy tax	\$ 394,480	\$ 384,263	2.66%
Total revenues	<u>394,480</u>	<u>384,263</u>	2.66%
Expenses			
Tourism promotion and development	267,708	238,501	12.25%
Capital expenses	<u>3,251</u>	<u>3,251</u>	0.00%
Total expenses	<u>270,959</u>	<u>241,752</u>	12.08%
Increase (decrease) in net position	123,521	142,511	-13.33%
Net position, beginning	<u>572,772</u>	<u>430,261</u>	33.12%
Net position, ending	<u>\$ 696,293</u>	<u>\$ 572,772</u>	21.57%

Governmental activities. Governmental activities increased the Authority's net position by \$123,521, thereby accounting for 100% of the total growth in the net position of the Authority.

Financial Analysis of the Authority's Funds

As noted earlier, the Cherokee County Tourism Development Authority uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds. The focus of the Cherokee County Tourism Development Authority's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of usable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Authority's financing requirements.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the Authority's fund balance available was \$464,803 while total fund balance reached \$544,579. The Authority currently has an available fund balance of 171.54% of general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 200.98% of the same amount.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

During the fiscal year, the Authority revised the budget. 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, and 3) increases in appropriations that become necessary to maintain services.

There were several reasons the Authority revised its budget throughout the year. As more current information became available, the Authority amended the budget to shift allocations within departments however overall expenditures remained the same.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. At June 30, 2019 the Authority had \$151,714 (net of accumulated depreciation) invested in capital assets that included a building. Information on the Authority's capital assets can be found in notes I.E.3. on pages 13-14 and IV.A.3. on page 17.

There were no capital transactions during the year.

Figure 3
Authority's Capital Assets
(net of depreciation)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Buildings	<u>\$ 151,714</u>	<u>\$ 154,965</u>
Total	<u>\$ 151,714</u>	<u>\$ 154,965</u>

Long-term debt. The Authority does not have any long-term debt.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

The following key economic indicator reflects the growth and prosperity of the Authority.

The growth of Cherokee County has been slowly improving with the opening of the Harrah's Casino. We anticipate a positive economic impact for our Authority and the occupancy tax revenues it collects.

Budget Highlights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020

The 2019-20 budget reflects moderate growth compared to the preceding year's budget with a 4.6% anticipated increase in occupancy tax revenue reflected in the adopted budget. To alleviate any deficit in revenues the Authority continues to monitor strict spending policies. The board will increase expenses by 18.03%. Chamber support will be carefully allocated to provide the greatest impact.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Authority's finances for all those with an interest in the Authority's finances and to demonstrate the Authority's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional information contact the Candy R. Anderson, CPA, Finance Officer, 75 Peachtree Street, Suite 211, Murphy, NC 28906.

Basic Financial Statements

Cherokee County Tourism Development Authority
Governmental Fund Balance Sheet / Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2019

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Adjustments (Note II.A)</u>	<u>Statement of Net Position</u>
ASSETS			
Cash and investments	\$ 479,597	\$ -	\$ 479,597
Due from governmental agencies	79,776	-	79,776
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)			
Buildings, furniture, and equipment	-	151,714	151,714
Total assets	<u>559,373</u>	<u>151,714</u>	<u>711,087</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	<u>14,794</u>	-	<u>14,794</u>
FUND BALANCES / NET POSITION			
Fund balances:			
Restricted			
Stabilization by State Statute	79,776	(79,776)	-
Unassigned	<u>464,803</u>	<u>(464,803)</u>	-
Total fund balances	<u>544,579</u>	<u>(544,579)</u>	-
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 559,373</u>		
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets		151,714	151,714
Restricted			
Stabilization by State Statute		79,776	79,776
Unrestricted		<u>464,803</u>	<u>464,803</u>
Total net position		<u>\$ 696,293</u>	<u>\$ 696,293</u>

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

Cherokee County Tourism Development Authority
Statement of Governmental Fund Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balance/Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	General Fund	Adjustments (Note II.B)	Statement of Activities
Revenues:			
Occupancy tax	\$ 394,480	\$ -	\$ 394,480
Total revenues	<u>394,480</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>394,480</u>
Expenditures/expenses:			
Economic development:			
Tourism promotion and development	267,708	-	267,708
Depreciation expense	-	3,251	3,251
Total expenditures/expenses	<u>267,708</u>	<u>3,251</u>	<u>270,959</u>
Net program revenues	126,772	(3,251)	123,521
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>126,772</u>	<u>(126,772)</u>	<u>-</u>
Change in net position	-	123,521	123,521
Fund balance/net position:			
Beginning of year	417,807	154,965	572,772
End of year	<u>\$ 544,579</u>	<u>\$ 151,714</u>	<u>\$ 696,293</u>

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

Cherokee County Tourism Development Authority
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual - General Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Positive (Negative)</u>
REVENUES				
Occupancy tax	\$ 325,000	\$ 325,000	\$ 394,480	\$ 69,480
Total revenues	<u>325,000</u>	<u>325,000</u>	<u>394,480</u>	<u>69,480</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Tourism promotion and development:				
Grant program:				
Events and entertainment	6,000	6,000	4,900	1,100
Total grant program	<u>6,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>4,900</u>	<u>1,100</u>
Strategic plan initiative:				
Action Adventure	3,000	3,000	-	3,000
Great Outdoors	10,000	5,000	-	5,000
Mountain Culture	2,000	2,000	300	1,700
Tourism promotion	87,500	117,500	107,262	10,238
Miscellaneous expense	2,000	2,000	792	1,208
Total strategic plan initiative	<u>104,500</u>	<u>129,500</u>	<u>108,354</u>	<u>21,146</u>
Visitor Center US 64 Murphy	98,000	98,000	94,076	3,924
Visitor Center US 74 Andrews	53,000	58,000	56,178	1,822
Administrative expenses	300	300	-	300
Professional service expenses	5,000	5,000	4,200	800
Total tourism promotion and development	<u>266,800</u>	<u>296,800</u>	<u>267,708</u>	<u>29,092</u>
Capital outlay:				
Capital outlay	5,000	5,000	-	5,000
Total capital outlay	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,000</u>
Total expenditures	<u>271,800</u>	<u>301,800</u>	<u>267,708</u>	<u>34,092</u>
Revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>53,200</u>	<u>23,200</u>	<u>126,772</u>	<u>103,572</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Contingency	53,200	53,200	-	53,200
Appropriated fund balance	-	30,000	-	(30,000)
Revenues and other sources over expenditures	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>126,772</u>	<u>\$ 126,772</u>
Fund balance, beginning			<u>417,807</u>	
Fund balance, ending			<u>\$ 544,579</u>	

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

Cherokee County Tourism Development Authority
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the Cherokee County Tourism Development Authority 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 Cherokee County Tourism Development Authority is a component unit of Cherokee County. The Authority was created to promote activities and programs, which encourage travel and tourism to the area, is a public authority under the North Carolina General Statutes and is governed by a 7-member appointed board.

The Authority receives room occupancy taxes which are levied on gross receipts derived from the rental of any room, lodging, or similar accommodation furnished by a hotel, motel, or similar establishment within Cherokee County, which is subject to the three percent tax authorized by the State of North Carolina under General Statute 105-164.4(3). The occupancy taxes are levied and collected by the Cherokee County Finance Department and remitted to the Authority.

There is an additional levy of one percent of gross receipts for establishments within Cherokee County which was authorized by the Cherokee County Board of Commissioners under North Carolina Session Law 2009-445, Section 228 and House Bill 2783. These occupancy taxes are collected by the Cherokee County Finance Department and remitted to the Authority.

The accompanying financial statements present the financial position of the Authority. The Authority has no component units.

Cherokee County Board of Commissioners are responsible for appointing the members of the Authority's board. Cherokee County levies the occupancy tax, which is the major source of Authority revenues. Therefore, the Authority is considered a discretely presented component unit of the County and is presented in the County's government-wide financial statements in a separate column.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on the financial activities of the Authority. The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific program. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Investment earnings and other items not properly included among the program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Since the Authority is engaged in a single governmental program, the fund financial statements and the government-wide statements are combined using a columnar format that reconciles the individual line items of fund financial data to government-wide data in a separate column on the face of the financial statements.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as soon as all the eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. All revenues are susceptible to accrual. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred.

The General Fund is the operating fund of the Authority and is used to account for all financial resources.

D. Budgetary Data

The Authority'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 object 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 Board must adopt an interim budget that covers that time until the annual ordinance can be adopted.

E. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources and Fund Equity**1. Deposits and Investments**

All deposits of the Authority are made in board-designated official depositories and are secured as required by State law [G.S. 159-31]. The Authority may designate an official depository, any bank or savings association whose principal office is located in North Carolina. Also, the Authority may establish time deposit accounts such as NOW and SuperNOW accounts, money market deposit accounts, and certificates of deposit.

State law [G.S. 159-30(c)] authorizes the Authority 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 Authority's investments are reported at fair value. Non-participating interest earning contracts are accounted for at cost. The NCCMT-Cash Portfolio, a SEC-registered (2a-7) external investment pool, is measured at amortized cost, which is the NCCMT's share price. The NCCMT- Term Portfolio's securities are valued at fair value.

2. Deposits and Investments

All cash and investments are essentially demand deposits and are considered cash and cash equivalents. The Authority considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash and cash equivalents. The cash resources of the Authority include a checking account held by the Authority for operating needs.

3. Capital Assets

Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. The Authority defines capital assets as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000. Donated capital assets received prior to June 15, 2015 are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. Donated capital assets received after June 15, 2015 are recorded at acquisition value. All other purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

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

Buildings	50 years
Furniture and Fixtures	7 years
Equipment	5 years
Vehicles	5 years

4. 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 Authority 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 Authority has no items that meet this criterion.

5. Net Position/Fund Balances

Net Position

Net position in government-wide 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 fund financial data column of the combined fund financial statements and government-wide 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.

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

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

Committed Fund Balance – portion of fund balance that can only be used for specific purposes imposed by majority vote by quorum of Cherokee County Tourism development Authority’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 Cherokee County Tourism Development Authority 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 as restricted or committed.

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

Fund Balances. For purposes of fund balance classification expenditures are to be spent from restricted fund balance first, followed in-order by committed fund balance, assigned fund balance and lastly unassigned fund balance. The Finance Officer has the authority to deviate from this policy if it is in the best interest of the Authority.

6. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statement, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

II. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. Explanation of adjustments between the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and the Government-wide Statement of Net Position

When capital assets that are used in governmental activities are purchased, the costs of those assets are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, the statement of net position includes those assets among the assets of the Authority as a whole.

Cost of capital assets	\$ 162,551
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(10,837)</u>
	<u>\$ 151,714</u>

B. Explanation of adjustments between the Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance and the Government-wide Statement of Activities

The Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance includes a reconciliation between changes in fund balance-governmental funds and changes in net position of governmental activities as reported in the Government-wide Statement of Activities. One element of this adjustment is that, in the governmental fund, capital outlays are recorded as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of these assets is allocated over their useful lives and reported as depreciation.

Depreciation expense	<u>\$ 3,251</u>
	<u>\$ 3,251</u>

III. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY**A. Significant Violations of Finance-Related Legal and Contractual Provisions****1. Noncompliance with North Carolina General Statutes**

None Noted.

2. Contractual Violations

None Noted.

B. Deficit in Fund Balance or Net Position

None Noted.

C. Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations

None Noted.

IV. DETAILED NOTES ON THE GENERAL FUND**A. Assets****1. Deposits**

The deposits of the Authority are governed by North Carolina General Statutes which allow depositories to collateralize excess deposits above Federal depository insurance coverage under one of two methods. Under the Dedicated Method, all deposits that exceeding the Federal depository insurance coverage level are collateralized with securities held by the Authority's agents in the Authority'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 Authority, these deposits are considered to be held by the Authority's agents in their name. The amount of the pledged collateral is based on an approved averaging method for non-interest bearing deposits and the actual current balance for interest-bearing deposits. Depositories using the Pooling Method report to the State Treasurer the adequacy of their pooled collateral covering uninsured deposits.

The State Treasurer does not confirm this information with the Authority or with the escrow agent. Because of the inability to measure the exact amounts of collateral pledged for the Authority under the Pooling Method, the potential exists for under collateralization. This risk may increase in periods of high cash flow. 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 Authority does not have policies 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 Authority complies with the provisions of G.S. 159-31 when designating official depositories and verifying that deposits are properly secured.

At June 30, 2019, the Authority's deposits had a carrying amount of \$479,597 and a bank balance of \$479,597. Of the bank balance, \$250,000 was covered by federal depository insurance, and \$229,597 was covered by collateral held under the Pooling Method.

2. Receivables

Receivables at the government-wide level at June 30, 2019, were as follows:

	<u>Accounts</u>	<u>Total</u>
Governmental Activities:		
General	\$ 79,776	\$ 79,776
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 79,776</u>	<u>\$ 79,776</u>

3. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2019, was as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balances</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balances</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	\$ 162,551	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 162,551
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>162,551</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>162,551</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	7,586	3,251	-	10,837
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>7,586</u>	<u>3,251</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,837</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>\$ 154,965</u>			<u>\$ 151,714</u>

Depreciation expense for the year was \$3,251.

B. Liabilities

1. Payables

Payables at the government-wide level at June 30, 2019, were as follows:

	<u>Vendors</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Governmental activities:			
General	\$ 14,794	\$ -	\$ 14,794
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 14,794</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 14,794</u>

2. Operating Leases

The Authority has no lease agreements.

C. Fund Balance

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

Total Fund Balance - General Fund	\$ 544,579
Less:	
Stabilization by State Statute	79,776
Remaining Fund Balance	464,803

V. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Authority 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. Settled claims have not exceeded purchased insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

The Authority protects itself from potential loss through the County's purchase of insurance from commercial insurance providers for general liability, automobile liability, property loss and public officials' liability. The County participates in two self-funded risk financing pools administered by the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners. Through these pools, the County obtains property coverage equal to replacement cost values of owned property subject to a limit of \$51,973,770 million for any one occurrence, general, auto, professional, and employment practices liability coverage of \$2 million per occurrence, auto physical damage coverage for owned autos at actual cash value, crime coverage of \$250,000 per occurrence, worker's compensation coverage up to the statutory limits. The pools are audited annually by certified public accountants, and the audited financial statements are available to the County upon request. Two of the pools are reinsured through a multi-state public entity captive for single occurrence losses in excess of \$500,000 up to a \$2 million limit for liability coverage, and single occurrence losses in excess of \$750,000 for workers' compensation. Through the captive, the Liability and Property Pool is reinsured for \$2,000,000 annual aggregate losses in excess of \$250,000 per occurrence for property, auto physical damage, and crime coverage, with additional limited of \$498 million purchased through a group of commercial carriers through the multi-state public entity captive.

In accordance with G.S. 159-29, The County's employees that have access to \$100 or more at any given time of the County's funds are required to be performance bonded through a commercial surety bond. The Finance Officer was bonded for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 for \$50,000 with a separate bond solely for the Authority.

VI. NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Pronouncements effective for the 2019 Financial Statements:

In November 2016, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations. This Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations and sets the guidance for determining the timing and pattern of recognition for liabilities and corresponding deferred outflow of resources related to asset retirement obligations. This pronouncement did not impact the Authority.

In April 2018, the GASB issued Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve the information that is disclosed in notes to government financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. This Statement defines debt for purposes of disclosure in notes to financial statements as a liability that arises from a contractual obligation to pay cash (or other assets that may be used in lieu of cash) in one or more payments to settle an amount that is fixed at the date the contractual obligation is established. This Statement requires that additional essential information related to debt be disclosed in notes to financial statements, including unused lines of credit; assets pledged as collateral for the debt; and terms specified in debt agreements related to significant events of default with finance-related consequences, significant termination events with finance-related consequences, and significant subjective acceleration clauses. For notes to financial statements related to debt, this Statement also requires that existing and additional information be provided for direct borrowings and direct placements of debt separately from other debt. The Authority has implemented GASB No. 88 and modified the note disclosures related to debt.

Pronouncements issued, but not yet effective, which will be adopted by the Authority in future years. As of the date of this report, the Authority has not determined the financial impact of implementing the following Statements:

In January 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. This Statement establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. The focus of the criteria generally is on (1) whether a government is controlling the assets of the fiduciary activity and (2) the beneficiaries with whom a fiduciary relationship exists. Separate criteria are included to identify fiduciary component units and postemployment benefit arrangements that are fiduciary activities. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018.

In June 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019.

In June 2018, the GASB issued Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*. The objectives of this Statement are (1) to enhance the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and (2) to simplify accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. This Statement establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. Such interest cost includes all interest that previously was accounted for in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs 5-22 of Statement No. 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements, which are superseded by this Statement. This Statement requires that interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. As a result, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period will not be included in the historical cost of a capital asset reported in a business-type activity or enterprise fund. This Statement also reiterates that in financial statements prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period should be recognized as an expenditure on a basis consistent with governmental fund accounting principles. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Earlier application is encouraged. The requirements of this Statement should be applied prospectively.

In August 2018, the GASB issued Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests*-an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61. This new standard aims to provide consistency in the reporting of majority equity interests and improve the relevance of information related to certain component units. The requirements of GASB 90 are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Earlier application is encouraged. Most provisions will be applied on a retroactive basis; however, provisions related to (1) reporting a majority equity interest in a component unit and (2) reporting a component unit if the government acquires a 100 percent equity interest will be applied prospectively.

In May 2019, the GASB issued Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*. The primary objectives of this Statement are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This Statement achieves those objectives by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020. Earlier application is encouraged.

VII. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Authority has evaluated subsequent events through January 29, 2020, in connection with the preparation of these financial statements which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.