

**Town of Midway
Midway, North Carolina
For the year ended
June 30, 2019**

**Independent Auditor's Reports
Basic Financial Statements
And
Information Accompanying the
Basic Financial Statements**

Governance

Town Council Members

John Byrum, Mayor

Mike D. McAlpine, Mayor Pro Tempore

Jackie Edwards

Robin S. Moon

Todd M. Nifong

Keith Leonard

Administrative Staff

Tammy Michael, Town Manager

Linda Hunt, Town Clerk

Town of Midway

Table of Contents
June 30, 2019

Independent Auditor's Report	1-2
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3-10
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-wide Financial Statements:	
Exhibit 1 Statement of Net Position	11
Exhibit 2 Statement of Activities	12
Fund Financial Statements	
Exhibit 3 Balance Sheet – Governmental Fund	13
Exhibit 4 Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Fund	14
Exhibit 5 Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Fund to the Statement of Activities	15
Exhibit 6 Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Annual Budget and Actual – General Fund	16
Notes to the Financial Statements	17-30
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset – Local Government Employees' Retirement System	31
Schedule of Contributions – Local Government Employees' Retirement System	32
Individual Funds Statements and Schedules:	
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual – General Fund	33-34
Other Schedules:	
Schedule of Changes in Ad Valorem Taxes Receivable	35
Analysis of Current Tax Levy	36

EDDIE CARRICK, CPA, PC

Certified Public Accountant

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To Honorable Mayor
and Town Council
Town of Midway, North Carolina

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Town of Midway, North Carolina, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Town of Midway, North Carolina, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 3 through 10 and the Local Government Employees' Retirement System's Schedules of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset (Liability) and Contributions, on pages 31 through 32, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

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

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

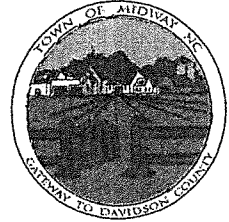
Eddie Carrick CPA, PC



Lexington, North Carolina
September 19, 2019

Town of Midway

Gateway to Davidson County



Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Town of Midway, we offer readers of the Town of Midway's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town of Midway 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 Town's financial statements, which follow this narrative.

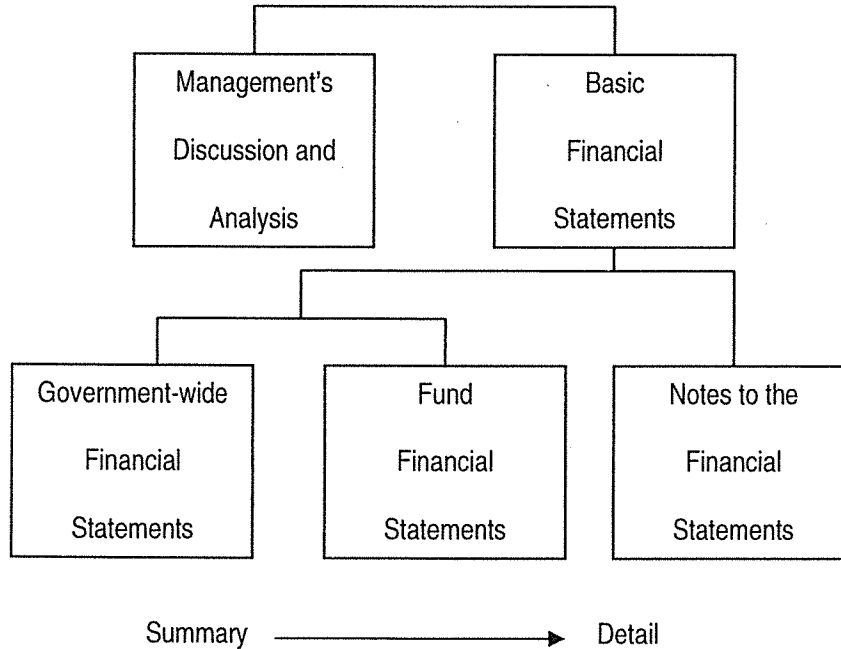
Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Town of Midway exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the fiscal year by \$7,453,619 (*net position*).
- The government's total net position increased by \$818,700, due to increases in the governmental type activities net position.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town of Midway's governmental fund reported an ending fund balance of \$5,208,369 with a net increase of \$731,772 in fund balance. Approximately 22 percent of this total amount, or \$1,167,368, is restricted or assigned.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$4,041,001, or 443 percent of the total General Fund expenditures for the fiscal year.
- The debt for the Town decreased by \$8,715 due to a decrease in accrued vacation of \$125, and a decrease in net pension liability of \$8,590.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to Town of Midway's basic financial statements. The Town's basic financial statements consist of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements (see Figure 1). The basic financial statements present two different views of the Town through the use of government-wide statements and fund financial statements. In addition to the basic financial statements, this report contains other supplemental information that will enhance the reader's understanding of the financial condition of the Town of Midway.

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 to the Fund Financial Statements: 1) the governmental funds statements; and 2) the budgetary comparison statements.

The next section of the basic financial statements is the **notes**. The notes to the financial statements explain in detail some of the data contained in those statements. After the notes, **supplemental information** is provided to show details about the Town's individual funds. Budgetary information required by the 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 it has changed. Net position is the difference between the Town's total assets and deferred outflows of resources and total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Measuring net position is one way to gauge the Town's financial condition.

The government-wide statements are summarized into one category: governmental activities. The governmental activities include most of the Town's basic services such as general administration. Property and sales taxes finance most of these activities.

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

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements (see Figure 1) provide a more detailed look at the Town's most significant activities. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Town of Midway, like all other governmental entities in North Carolina, uses fund accounting to ensure and reflect compliance (or non-compliance) with finance-related legal requirements, such as the General Statutes or the Town's budget ordinance. All of the funds of the Town of Midway can be summarized into one category: governmental funds.

Governmental Funds – Governmental funds are used to account for those functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. Most of the Town's basic services are accounted for in governmental funds. These funds focus on how assets can readily be converted into cash flow in and out, and what monies are left at year-end that will be available for spending in the next year. Governmental funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual accounting* 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 a part of the fund financial statements.

The Town of Midway adopts an annual budget for its General Fund, as required by the General Statutes. The budget is a legally adopted document that incorporates input from the citizens of the Town, the management of the Town, and the decisions of the Board about which services to provide and how to pay for them. It also authorizes the Town to obtain funds from identified sources to finance these current period activities. The budgetary statement provided for the General Fund demonstrates how well the Town complied with the budget ordinance and whether or not the Town succeeded in providing the services as planned when the budget was adopted.

Management Discussion and Analysis
Town of Midway

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 the 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 17 of this report.

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

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Town of Midway's Net position
Figure 2

	<i>Governmental</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Current and other assets	\$ 5,350,752	\$ 4,530,580	\$ 5,350,752	\$ 4,530,580
Capital assets	2,232,370	2,144,454	2,232,370	2,144,454
Deferred outflows of resources	12,364	20,749	12,364	20,749
Total assets	<u>7,595,486</u>	<u>6,695,783</u>	<u>7,595,486</u>	<u>6,695,783</u>
Current liabilities	126,469	38,594	126,469	38,594
Long-term liabilities	11,254	19,969	11,254	19,969
Deferred inflows of resources	4,145	2,302	4,145	2,302
Total liabilities	<u>141,868</u>	<u>60,865</u>	<u>141,868</u>	<u>60,865</u>
Net assets				
Invested in capital assets				
net of related debt	2,232,370	2,144,454	2,232,370	2,144,454
Restricted for:				
Stabilization by State Statute	209,633	191,483	209,633	191,483
Unrestricted	5,011,616	4,298,982	5,011,616	4,298,982
	<u>\$ 7,453,619</u>	<u>\$ 6,634,919</u>	<u>\$ 7,453,619</u>	<u>\$ 6,634,919</u>

Management Discussion and Analysis
Town of Midway

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 resources of the Town of Midway exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$7,453,619 as of June 30, 2019. The Town's net position increased by \$818,700 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. However, a large portion, 30% reflects the Town's net investment in capital assets (land, buildings, equipment and infrastructure). The Town uses the capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Town's net investment in capital assets is reported net of the outstanding related debt, the resources needed to repay that debt must be provided by other sources, since the capital assets cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. An additional portion of the Town's net position, \$209,633, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The balance of \$5,011,616 is unrestricted.

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

- Conservative spending approach by management

Town of Midway's Changes in Net position
Figure 3

	Governmental		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenues:				
Program revenues:				
Charges for services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Operating grants and contributions	-	75,000	-	75,000
Capital grants and contributions	-	-	-	-
General revenues:				
Property taxes	186,337	185,358	186,337	185,358
Other taxes	1,391,617	1,297,365	1,391,617	1,297,365
Other	66,420	29,082	66,420	29,082
Total revenues	<u>1,644,374</u>	<u>1,586,805</u>	<u>1,644,374</u>	<u>1,586,805</u>
Expenses:				
General government	355,480	366,222	355,480	366,222
Public safety	74,724	74,749	74,724	74,749
Public works	365,879	402,362	365,879	402,362
Planning and zoning	15,992	20,536	15,992	20,536
Debt service	-	581	-	581
Cultural, recreational and economic development	13,600	-	13,600	-
Total expenses	<u>825,675</u>	<u>864,450</u>	<u>825,675</u>	<u>864,450</u>
Increase in net position	818,700	722,355	818,700	722,355
Net position July 1	<u>6,634,919</u>	<u>5,912,564</u>	<u>6,634,919</u>	<u>5,912,564</u>
Net position June 30	<u>\$ 7,453,619</u>	<u>\$ 6,634,919</u>	<u>\$ 7,453,619</u>	<u>\$ 6,634,919</u>

Management Discussion and Analysis
Town of Midway

Governmental Activities. Governmental activities increased the Town's net position by \$818,700, thereby accounting for 100% of the total increase in the net position of the Town of Midway. Town management reduced non-essential programs to a minimum and implemented cost saving strategies across Town departments. Management believes healthy investment in the Town will result in additional revenues. Increased efforts to maximize tax collections also contributed to the favorable net position. Town management acknowledges that 2019 was a successful year and plans on improving upon these approaches as a long-term strategy to realize continued fiscal health.

Key elements of this increase are as follows:

- Conservative spending approach by management

Financial Analysis of the Town's Funds

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

Governmental Funds. The focus of the Town of Midway's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of usable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Town of Midway'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 Midway. At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town of Midway's fund balance available in the General Fund was \$4,041,001, while total fund balance reached \$5,208,369. The Town currently has an available fund balance of 443% of general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 571% of the same amount.

At June 30, 2019, the governmental funds of Town of Midway reported a combined fund balance of \$5,208,369 with a net increase in fund balance of \$731,772. Included in this change in fund balance is an increase in fund balance in the General Fund.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights: During the fiscal year, the Town 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, such as Federal and State grants; and 3) increases in appropriations that become necessary to maintain services.

Although expenditures were held in check overall to comply with its budgetary requirements, the Town did amend the budget in the General Fund in General Government to account for various operating expenditures for the Town.

Management Discussion and Analysis
Town of Midway

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The Town of Midway's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2019, totaled \$2,232,370 (net of accumulated depreciation). These assets include Town Hall, land, and other equipment.

Major capital asset transactions during the year included the following additions:

CIP – Town Park \$ 158,589

Town of Midway's Capital Assets (net of depreciation) (Figure 4)

	<i>Governmental Activities</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
Land	\$ 513,133	\$ 513,133	\$ 513,133	\$ 513,133
CIP -Town Park	248,125	89,536	248,125	89,536
Buildings	608,547	631,945	608,547	631,945
Equipment	67,668	81,118	67,668	81,118
Sewer construction	794,897	828,722	794,897	828,722
Total	\$ 2,232,370	\$ 2,144,454	\$ 2,232,370	\$ 2,144,454

Additional information on the Town's capital assets can be found in the Note III.A.4 of the Basic Financial Statements.

Long-term Debt.

The Town of Midway's total debt decreased by \$8,715 due to a decrease in accrued vacation of \$125 and a decrease in net pension liability of \$8,590.

**Outstanding Liabilities
Figure 5**

Town of Midway's Outstanding Debt

	<i>Activities</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
Accrued vacation	\$ 1,053	\$ 1,178	\$ 1,053	\$ 1,178
Pension related debt - LGERS	10,201	18,791	10,201	18,791
Total	\$ 11,254	\$ 19,969	\$ 11,254	\$ 19,969

Management Discussion and Analysis
Town of Midway

North Carolina general statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt that a unit of government can issue to 8 percent of the total assessed value of taxable property located within that government's boundaries. The legal debt margin for Town of Midway is \$30,145,920. The Town has no authorized but un-issued bonds at June 30, 2019.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The Town of Midway is mostly residential with no significant business activity; therefore, economic factors do not have a critical impact on the growth and prosperity of the Town.

Budget Highlights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020

Governmental Activities: The Town's General Fund budget for fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 is hereby presented and proposed in the amount of \$2,360,535, an increase in 7.87% from the FY 2019 budget. This budget represents conservative measures to provide quality services that the Town of Midway expects without undue tax burden on the residents. These goals represent a balance between residential quality of life and economic opportunity for the business community by continuing the same level of public services as last year. The tax rate remains at five (5) cents per \$100 valuation.

The recreational use of 38 acres of undeveloped land off Gumtree Road purchased in 2013 continues to be an important project for Council and substantial funding is included for this purpose. While use of a portion of the property may still be dedicated for a future recreational facility, the Council will proceed with design and improvements dedicated for passive enjoyment of the community. This budget allocates up to \$1,200,000 toward this endeavor during the next year.

The Council of the Town of Midway is dedicated to continued evaluation of future goals that enhance the community's quality of life and economic development.

The Town has chosen to appropriate fund balance totaling \$957,735 in the fiscal year 2020 budget. This appropriation is planned to be used for park construction. Management believes that increased revenues and continued restrictions on spending will maintain the Town's financial position. As the Town considers future revenue sources, it has determined that a \$0.01 increase in the property tax rate will result in additional revenues of approximately \$36,661 at current values and collection rate. Though management believes current growth will generate enough revenue to support Town operations, a careful analysis of property tax revenue will be considered in future years' budgets.

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 Town Manager, Town of Midway at 426 Gum Tree Road, Winston-Salem, NC 27107.

Town of Midway, North Carolina
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities	Total
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,125,205	\$ 5,125,205
Taxes receivable (net)	15,915	15,915
Sale tax receivable	723	723
Due from other governments	208,910	208,910
Total current assets	5,350,752	5,350,752
Non-current assets:		
Capital assets:		
Land	513,133	513,133
Construction in progress - Town Park	248,125	248,125
Capital assets, net of depreciation	1,471,112	1,471,112
Total capital assets	2,232,370	2,232,370
Total assets	7,583,122	7,583,122
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension deferrals	12,364	12,364
Total deferred outflows of resources	12,364	12,364
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	126,469	126,469
Current maturities on long-term debt	-	-
Long-term liabilities:		
Net pension liability	10,201	10,201
Due in more than one year	-	-
Accrued vacation	1,053	1,053
Total liabilities	137,723	137,723
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension deferrals	4,145	4,145
Total deferred inflows of resources	4,145	4,145
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	2,232,370	2,232,370
Restricted:		
Stabilization by State Statute	209,633	209,633
Unrestricted	5,011,616	5,011,616
Total net position	\$ 7,453,619	\$ 7,453,619

Town of Midway, North Carolina
Statement of Activities
June 30, 2019

Function / Program	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	
Governmental activities:					
General government	\$ 355,480	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (355,480)
Public safety	74,724	-	-	-	(74,724)
Public works	365,879	-	-	-	(365,879)
Planning and zoning	15,992	-	-	-	(15,992)
Cultural, recreational and economic development	13,600	-	-	-	(13,600)
Debt service	-	-	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	825,675	-	-	-	(825,675)
General revenues:					
Taxes:					
Property taxes levied for general purposes					186,337
Other taxes					1,391,617
Other income					-
Investment earnings					66,420
Total general government revenues					1,644,375
Change in net position					818,700
Net position, beginning					6,634,919
Net position, ending					\$ 7,453,619

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

Town of Midway, North Carolina
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2019

	Major Funds	Total
	General Fund	Governmental
		Funds
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,125,205	\$ 5,125,205
Receivables, net:		
Taxes	15,915	15,915
Sales tax	723	723
Due from other governments	208,910	208,910
Total assets	\$ 5,350,752	\$ 5,350,752
 LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 126,469	\$ 126,469
Total liabilities	126,469	126,469
 DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Property taxes receivable	15,915	15,915
Total deferred inflows of resources	15,915	15,915
 Fund balances:		
Restricted for:		
Stabilization by State Statute	209,633	209,633
Assigned for:		
Subsequent year's expenditures	957,735	957,735
Unassigned	4,041,001	4,041,001
Total fund balances	5,208,369	5,208,369
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 5,350,752	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position (Exhibit 1) are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	2,232,370
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions are not reported in the funds	12,364
Long term liabilities not recognized on modified basis:	
Accrued vacation	(1,053)
Long-term debt	-
Net pension liability	(10,201)
Liabilities for earned revenues considered deferred inflows of resources in fund statements.	15,915
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions are not reported in the funds	(4,145)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 7,453,619

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

Town of Midway, North Carolina
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Major Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	General Fund	Funds
Revenues		
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 185,812	\$ 185,812
Restricted intergovernmental	-	-
Unrestricted intergovernmental	1,391,617	1,391,617
Investment earnings	66,420	66,420
Miscellaneous	-	-
Total revenues	1,643,850	1,643,850
Expenditures		
General government	302,356	302,356
Public safety	74,724	74,724
Public works	505,406	505,406
Planning and zoning	15,992	15,992
Cultural, recreational and economic development	13,600	13,600
Debt service	-	-
Total expenditures	912,078	912,078
Excess (deficiency of revenues over expenditures)	731,772	731,772
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		
Transfers from other funds	-	-
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-
Net change in fund balance	731,772	731,772
Fund balance, beginning	4,476,596	4,476,596
Fund balance, ending	\$ 5,208,369	\$ 5,208,369

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

Town of Midway, North Carolina
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 731,772
<p>Governmental funds report capital outlay 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 for the current period.</p>		
Capital outlay	\$ 158,589	
Depreciation	<u>(70,673)</u>	87,916
<p>Revenues in statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds</p>		
Change in unavailable revenue for tax revenues		525
<p>Change in pension expense</p>		
Changes in net pension assets	-	
Changes in deferred outflows	(8,385)	
Changes in net pension liability	8,590	
Changes in deferred inflows	<u>(1,843)</u>	(1,638)
<p>The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction has any effect on net position. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.</p>		
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	
Payments on long-term debt	<u>-</u>	-
<p>Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.</p>		
Changes in accrued vacation		<u>125</u>
Total changes in net position of governmental activities		<u>\$ 818,700</u>

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

Town of Midway, North Carolina
General Fund
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	General Fund			Variance with Final Budget- Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	
Revenues:				
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 175,700	\$ 175,700	\$ 185,812	\$ 10,112
Restricted intergovernmental	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted intergovernmental	1,110,900	1,110,900	1,391,617	280,717
Investment earnings	18,000	18,000	66,420	48,420
Miscellaneous	10,500	10,500	-	(10,500)
Total revenues	<u>1,315,100</u>	<u>1,315,100</u>	<u>1,643,850</u>	<u>328,750</u>
Expenditures:				
General government	438,000	460,325	302,356	157,969
Public safety	80,000	80,000	74,724	5,276
Public works	1,618,800	1,618,800	505,406	1,113,394
Planning and zoning	37,900	37,900	15,992	21,908
Cultural, recreational and economic development	13,600	13,600	13,600	-
Debt service	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	<u>2,188,300</u>	<u>2,210,625</u>	<u>912,078</u>	<u>1,298,547</u>
Revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(873,200)</u>	<u>(895,525)</u>	<u>731,772</u>	<u>1,627,297</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Fund balance appropriated	873,200	895,525	-	895,525
Transfers to other funds	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>873,200</u>	<u>895,525</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>895,525</u>
Net Change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	731,772	<u>\$ 731,772</u>
Fund balance, beginning			<u>4,476,596</u>	
Fund balance, ending			<u>\$ 5,208,369</u>	

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

Town of Midway, North Carolina
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

A. Reporting Entity

The Town of Midway is a municipal corporation that is governed by an elected mayor and a five-member council. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the Town, a single entity with no other legally separate entities for which the Town is financially accountable.

B. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Statements: The statement of net position and the statement of activities display the information about the primary government. These statements include the 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. Indirect expense allocations that have been made in the funds have been reversed for the statement of activities. Program revenues include (a) fees and charges paid by the recipients of goods and services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational and 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 fund. A separate statement for each fund category – governmental – is presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as non-major funds. The Town of Midway, North Carolina, only has one fund, the general fund, and is presented as a major fund.

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund

The General Fund is the general operating fund of the Town. The General Fund accounts for all financial resources except those that are required to be accounted for in another fund. The primary revenue sources are ad valorem taxes and various other taxes and licenses. The primary expenditures are for general government administration, public safety, garbage collection, planning and zoning and economic development.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

The Town considers all revenues available if they are collected within 90 days after year-end except for property taxes. Ad valorem taxes receivable are not accrued as revenue because the amount is not susceptible to accrual. At June 30, taxes receivable for property other than motor vehicles are materially past due and are not considered to be an available resource to finance the operations of the current year. Also, as of September 1, 2013, State law altered the procedures for the assessment and collection of property taxes on registered motor vehicles in North Carolina. Effective with this change in the law, the State of North Carolina is responsible for billing and collecting the property taxes on registered motor vehicles on behalf of all municipalities and special tax districts. Property taxes are due when vehicles are registered. The billed taxes are applicable to the fiscal year in which they are received. Uncollected taxes that were billed in periods prior to September 1, 2013 and for limited registration plates are shown as a receivable in these financial statements and are offset by deferred inflows of resources.

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 Midway because the tax is levied by Davidson County and then remitted to and distributed by the State Intergovernmental revenues and sales and services are not susceptible to accrual because generally they are not measurable until received in cash. Grant revenues which are unearned at year-end are recorded as unearned revenues.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

D. Budgetary Data

The Town's budgets are adopted as required by the North Carolina General Statutes. An annual budget is adopted for the General Fund, Property and Building Fund, Capital Fund and Reserve 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. All amendments must be approved by the governing board. The budget ordinance must be adopted by July 1 of the fiscal year or the governing board must adopt an interim budget that covers that time until the annual ordinance can be adopted.

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

1. 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 Town's investments are reported at fair value. Non-participating interest earning contracts are accounted for at cost. The NCCMT Government 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. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

3. 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 and other motor vehicles on July 1, the beginning of the fiscal year. The taxes are due on September 1 (lien date); however, interest does not accrue until the following January 6. These taxes are based on the assessed values as of January 1, 2018. As allowed by State law, the Town has established a schedule of discounts that apply to taxes which are paid prior to the due date. In the Town's General Fund, Ad Valorem tax revenues are reported net of such discounts.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

4. 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.

5. 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 and improvements, infrastructure, furniture and equipment, and vehicles, \$2,000. Purchases of constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of the donation. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

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

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Life</u>
Infrastructure	50
Buildings	30
Improvements	25
Vehicles	5
Furniture and equipment	5-7
Computer equipment	3

6. 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 item that meets 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.

7. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the governmental activities statement of net position.

8. Compensated Absences

The vacation policy of the Town provides for the accumulation of up to thirty (30) days earned vacation leave. For the Town's government-wide fund, an expense and a liability for compensated absences and the salary-related payments is recorded. Sick leave does not vest but any unused sick leave accumulated at the time of retirement may be used in the determination of length of service for retirement benefit purposes. Since the Town has no obligation for the accumulated sick leave until it is actually taken, no accrual for sick leave has been made.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

9. Net position/Fund Balance

Net position

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

Fund Balance

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

The governmental fund types classify fund balances as follows:

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

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 - portion of fund balance that is restricted by State Statute [G.S. 159-8(a)].

Committed Fund Balance –portion of fund balance that can only be used for specific purposes imposed by majority vote by quorum of the Town of Midway's governing body (highest level of decision-making authority). Any changes or removal of specific purpose requires majority action by the governing body.

Assigned fund balance – portion of fund balance that the Town of Midway intends to use for specific purposes.

Assigned for Park Construction - portion of fund balance that has been budgeted by the Board for park construction.

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

The Town of Midway has not adopted a revenue spending or minimum fund balance policy.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

II. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

A. Significant Violations of Finance-Related Legal and Contractual Provisions:

1. **Noncompliance with North Carolina General Statutes:** None

2. **Contractual Violations:** None

B. Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations: None

III. Detail Notes on All Funds

A. Assets:

1. 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 unit's names. Under the Pooling Method, which is a collateral pool, all uninsured deposits are collateralized with securities held by the State Treasurer's agent in the name of the State Treasurer. Since the State Treasurer is acting in a fiduciary capacity for the 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 non-interest bearing deposits and the actual current balance for interest-bearing deposits. Depositories using the Pooling Method report to the State Treasurer the adequacy of their pooled collateral covering uninsured deposits. The State Treasurer does not confirm this information with the Town or the escrow agent. Because of the inability to measure the exact amounts of collateral pledged for the Town under the Pooling Method, the potential exists for under-collateralization, and this risk may increase in periods of high cash flows. However, the State Treasurer of North Carolina enforces strict standards of financial stability for each depository that collateralizes public deposits under the Pooling Method. The Town has no policy regarding custodial credit for deposits.

At June 30, 2019, the Town's deposits had a carrying amount of \$5,125,205 and a bank balance of \$5,135,222. Of the bank balance, \$500,000 was covered by federal depository insurance and \$4,635,222 was covered by collateral held under the pooling method.

2. Investments

The Town held no investments at June 30, 2019.

3. Prepaid Expenses

There were no prepaid amounts at June 30, 2019.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

4. Capital Assets

Capital assets activity for the Town for the year ended June 30, 2019:

	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balances
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 513,133	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 513,133
Construction in progress Town Park	89,536	158,589	-	248,125
Total assets not being depreciated	602,669	158,589	-	761,258
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	701,953	-	-	701,953
Equipment	141,518	-	-	141,518
Infrastructure	1,014,762	-	-	1,014,762
Total capital assets being depreciated	1,858,233	-	-	1,858,233
Less, accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	70,007	23,398	-	93,405
Equipment	60,402	13,450	-	73,852
Infrastructure	186,038	33,825	-	219,863
Total accumulated depreciation	316,447	70,673	-	387,120
Depreciable capital assets, net	1,541,786			1,471,113
Governmental activity capital assets, net	\$ 2,144,454			\$ 2,232,370

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the Town as follows:

General government	\$70,673
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B. Liabilities

1. Pension Plan and Postemployment Obligations

a. Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System

Plan Description. The Town is a participating employer in the statewide Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (LGERS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the State of North Carolina. LGERS membership is comprised of general employees and local law enforcement officers (LEOs) of participating local governmental entities. Article 3 of G.S. Chapter 128 assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the North Carolina General Assembly. Management of the plan is vested in the LGERS Board of Trustees, which consists of 13 members – nine appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the State Senate, one appointed by the State House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer and State Superintendent, who serve as ex-officio members.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

a. Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (continued)

The Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System is included in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the State of North Carolina. The State's CAFR includes financial statements and required supplementary information for LGERS. That report may be obtained by writing to the Office of the State Controller, 1410 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1410, by calling (919) 981-5454, or at www.osc.nc.gov.

Benefits Provided. LGERS provides retirement and survivor benefits. Retirement benefits are determined as 1.85% of the member's average final compensation times the member's years of creditable service. A member's average final compensation is calculated as the average of a member's four highest consecutive years of compensation. Plan members are eligible to retire with full retirement benefits at age 65 with five years of creditable service, at age 60 with 25 years of creditable service, or at any age with 30 years of creditable service. Plan members are eligible to retire with partial retirement benefits at age 50 with 20 years of creditable service or at age 60 with five years of creditable service (age 55 for firefighters). Survivor benefits are available to eligible beneficiaries of members who die while in active service or within 180 days of their last day of service and who have either completed 20 years of creditable service regardless of age (15 years of creditable service for firefighters and rescue squad members who are killed in the line of duty) or have completed five years of service and have reached age 60. Eligible beneficiaries may elect to receive a monthly Survivor's Alternate Benefit for life or a return of the member's contributions. The plan does not provide for automatic post-retirement benefit increases. Increases are contingent upon actuarial gains of the plan.

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

Contributions. Contribution provisions are established by General Statute 128-30 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. Town employees are required to contribute 6% of their compensation. Employer contributions are actuarially determined and set annually by the LGERS Board of Trustees. The Town's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2019, was 10.04% of compensation general employees, actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year. Contributions to the pension plan from the Town were \$3,672 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

a. Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (continued)

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

At June 30, 2019, the Town reported a liability of \$10,201 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017. The total pension liability was then rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2018 utilizing update procedures incorporating the actuarial assumptions. The Town's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Town's long-term share of future payroll covered by the pension plan, relative to the projected future payroll covered by the pension plan of all participating LGERS employers, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2019, the Town's proportion was 0.00043% (measured as of June 30, 2018, which was a decrease of 0.0008% from its proportion as of June 30, 2018 (measured as of June 30, 2017).

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Town recognized pension expense of \$5,309. At June 30, 2019, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 1,574	\$ 53
Changes of assumptions	2,707	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,400	-
Changes in proportion and differences between Town contributions and proportionate share of contributions	3,011	4,092
Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date	3,672	-
Total	\$ 12,364	\$ 4,145

\$3,672 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a decrease of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2020	\$ 4,373
2021	864
2022	(812)
2023	122
2024	-
Thereafter	-
	\$ 4,547

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

a. Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (continued)

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

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	3.0 percent
Salary increases	3.50 percent
Investment rate of return	7.00 percent, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

The plan currently uses mortality rates based on the *RP-2014 Total Data Set for Healthy Annuitants Mortality Table* that vary by age, gender, employee group (i.e. general, law enforcement officer) and health status (i.e. disabled and healthy). The current mortality rates are based on published tables and based on studies that cover significant portions of the U.S. population. The healthy mortality rates also contain a provision to reflect future mortality improvements.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study as of December 31, 2014.

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

a. Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (continued)

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

The information above is based on 30 year expectations developed with the consulting actuary for the 2017 asset, liability, and investment policy study for the North Carolina Retirement Systems, including LGERS. The long-term nominal rates of return underlying the real rates of return are arithmetic annualized figures. The real rates of return are calculated from nominal rates by multiplicatively subtracting a long-term inflation assumption of 3.00%. All rates of return and inflation are annualized.

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

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

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 24,504	\$ 10,201	\$ (1,751)

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

2. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

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

Source	Amount
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 1,574
Changes in assumptions	2,707
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,400
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	3,011
Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date	3,672
Total	\$ 12,364

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

	Statement of Net Position	General Fund Balance Sheet
Prepaid taxes (General Fund)	\$ -	\$ 15,915
Differences between expected and actual experience	53	
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on plan investments	-	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportional share of contributions	4,092	-
	\$ 4,145	\$ 15,915

3. Risk Management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Town participates in three self-funded risk financing pools administered by the North Carolina League of Municipalities. Through these pools, the Town obtains general liability coverage of \$1 million per occurrence, public officials and employment practices liability up to \$1 million per occurrence, workers' compensation coverage up to the statutory limits, and employee health coverage up to a \$1 million lifetime limit. The pools are reinsured through commercial companies for single occurrence claims against general liability and auto liability in excess of \$500,000, up to \$500,000 for property, and \$250,000 up to \$5 million for workers' compensation. The pools are reinsured for annual employee health claims in excess of \$150,000. The property liability pool has an aggregate limit of \$1,000,000 for the aggregate losses in a single year. After the property pool has paid out \$3,000,000, then the pool will be liable for a \$10,000 per claim maintenance deductible on future property losses for that year. The remainder of each claim will be borne by the re-insurer.

The finance officer is bonded for \$50,000. All other employees are covered under employee dishonesty blanket coverage of \$10,000 per occurrence.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

3. Risk Management (continued)

The Town has limited flood coverage for property located in flood zones B, C or X. Maximum covered limit is \$5 million per occurrence, \$ 5 million annual aggregate with a \$50,000 deductible.

4. Other

The Town is currently contracting with Davidson County for planning and zoning, inspections, tax collections and public safety.

In January 2011, the Town entered into a \$933,500 installment purchase agreement with Hometrust Bank for construction of sewer lines to be operated by Davidson Water. The Town implemented a capital recovery fee and a tap fee which may be used for debt payments. The loan is secured by the sewer lines and once the loan is repaid the sewer lines will be dedicated to Davidson County. The Town retired the debt during the 2017-2018 fiscal year. The Town completed the transfer to Davidson County during the current fiscal year.

5. Other Post Retirement Benefits

The Town does not currently provide for any post-retirement benefits.

6. Long-Term Obligations:

a. Changes in Long-term Liabilities

Compensated absences for governmental activities have typically been liquidated in the General Fund.

Town of Midway's Changes in Outstanding Debt					
	Balance			Balance	
Governmental activities:	June 30, 2018	Increases	Decreases	June 30, 2019	Current Portion of Balance
Net pension liability	\$ 18,791	\$ -	\$ 8,590	\$ 10,201	\$ -
Accrued Vacation	1,178	-	125	1,053	-
	<u>\$ 19,969</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8,715</u>	<u>\$ 11,254</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

C. Net Investment in Capital Assets

Capital Assets	Governmental
	\$ 2,232,370
less: long-term debt	-
add: unexpended debt proceeds	-
Net investment in capital assets	<u>\$ 2,232,370</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

D. Fund Balance

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

<u>Total fund balance - General Fund</u>	\$ 5,208,369
Less:	
Stabilization by State Statute	209,633
Streets - Powell Bill	-
<u>Appropriated fund balance in 2020 budget</u>	<u>957,735</u>
Remaining Fund Balance	<u><u>\$ 4,041,001</u></u>

IV. Significant Effects of Subsequent Events

Subsequent events occurring after the statement of financial position date have been evaluated through September 19, 2019, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. There were no subsequent events that came to our attention after the audit that would have a significant effect on the Town.

Town of Midway, North Carolina
Town of Midway's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)
Required Supplementary Information
Last Five Fiscal Years *

Local Government Employees' Retirement System

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Midway's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (%)	0.00043%	0.00123%	0.00184%	0.00160%	0.00000%
Midway's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (\$)	\$ 10,201	\$ 18,791	\$ 39,051	\$ 7,181	\$ -
Midway's covered-employee payroll	\$ 59,308	\$ 96,374	\$ 98,792	\$ 98,640	\$ 77,244
Midway's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	17.20%	19.50%	39.53%	7.28%	0.00%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability**	92.00%	94.18%	91.74%	98.09%	102.64%

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

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

Town of Midway, North Carolina
Town of Midway's Contributions
Required Supplementary Information
Last Five Fiscal Years

Local Government Employees' Retirement System

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 3,672	\$ 5,807	\$ 9,194	\$ 7,198	\$ 9,933
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	3,672	5,807	9,194	7,198	9,933
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Midway's covered-employee payroll	\$ 58,936	\$ 59,308	\$ 96,374	\$ 98,792	\$ 98,604
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	6.23%	9.79%	9.54%	7.29%	10.07%

Town of Midway, North Carolina

General Fund

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

(With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended June 30, 2018)

	Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)	2018 Actual
Revenues				
Ad valorem taxes:				
Taxes		\$ 185,812		\$ 183,796
Total	\$ 175,700	185,812	\$ 10,112	183,796
Restricted intergovernmental:				
Grants	-	-	-	75,000
Unrestricted intergovernmental:				
Local option sales taxes		1,190,009		1,094,288
Solid waste tax		3,394		2,503
Beer and wine tax		21,012		20,760
Utility franchise tax		177,202		179,814
Total	1,110,900	1,391,617	280,717	1,297,365
Miscellaneous:				
Interest earned		66,420		29,082
Other		-		-
Total	28,500	66,420	37,920	29,082
Total revenues	1,315,100	1,643,850	328,750	1,585,243
Expenditures:				
General Government:				
Governing board:				
Salaries and benefits		39,532		39,977
	42,900	39,532	3,368	39,977
Administration:				
Salaries and benefits		110,363		120,153
Tax collection fees		16,085		15,313
Legal and professional		32,683		26,859
Office expense		22,581		17,928
Insurance		4,832		4,770
Utilities and telephone		4,426		4,422
Contracted services		18,907		19,817
Contributions		10,000		10,000
Economic development		40,000		45,000
Other expenses		2,946		4,656
Capital outlay		-		-
	417,425	262,825	154,600	268,916
Total general government	460,325	302,356	157,969	308,894

Town of Midway, North Carolina
General Fund (Continued)
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019
(With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended June 30, 2018)

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance Positive (Negative)</u>	<u>2018 Actual</u>
Expenditures (continued):				
Public safety	\$ 80,000	\$ 74,724	\$ 5,276	\$ 74,749
Public works:				
Utilities		34,375		36,711
Solid waste - Contracted services		312,441		346,588
Park development		-		-
Capital outlay - park		158,589		81,341
Total public works	<u>1,618,800</u>	<u>505,406</u>	<u>1,113,394</u>	<u>464,640</u>
Planning and zoning	<u>37,900</u>	<u>15,992</u>	<u>21,908</u>	<u>20,536</u>
Cultural, recreational and economic development	<u>13,600</u>	<u>13,600</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Debt service	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>66,381</u>
Contingency	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total expenditures	<u>2,210,625</u>	<u>912,078</u>	<u>1,298,547</u>	<u>935,200</u>
Revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(895,525)</u>	<u>731,772</u>	<u>1,627,297</u>	<u>650,043</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Fund balance appropriated	895,525	-	(895,525)	-
Transfers to other funds	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>731,772</u>	<u>\$ 731,772</u>	<u>650,043</u>
Fund balances, beginning		<u>4,476,596</u>		<u>3,826,553</u>
Fund balances, ending		<u>\$ 5,208,369</u>		<u>\$ 4,476,596</u>

Town of Midway, North Carolina
Schedule of Changes in Ad Valorem Taxes Receivable
June 30, 2019

Fiscal Year	Uncollected Balance June 30, 2018	Additions	Collections And Credits	Uncollected Balance June 30, 2019
2018-2019		\$ 188,412	\$ 183,311	\$ 5,101
2017-2018	\$ 4,440	-	1,756	2,684
2016-2017	2,618	-	1,059	1,559
2015-2016	1,735	-	405	1,330
2014-2015	1,236	-	256	980
2013-2014	1,309	-	210	1,099
2012-2013	1,271	-	397	874
2011-2012	890	-	241	649
2010-2011	486	-	107	379
2009-2010	514	-	(745)	1,259
2008-2009	891	-	891	-
	<u>\$ 15,390</u>	<u>\$ 188,412</u>	<u>\$ 187,888</u>	<u>\$ 15,914</u>
Less: allowance for uncollectible accounts:				
	General Fund			<u>\$ -</u>
	Ad valorem taxes receivable - net			<u>\$ 15,914</u>
Reconcilement with revenues:				
	Ad valorem taxes - General Fund			\$ 185,812
	Reconciling items:			
	Discoveries & credits			<u>2,076</u>
	Total collections and credits			<u>\$ 187,888</u>

Town of Midway, North Carolina
Analysis of Current Tax Levy
Town-Wide Levy
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Town - Wide			Total Levy	
	Property Valuation	Rate	Total Levy	Property excluding Registered Motor Vehicles	Registered Motor Vehicles
Original levy:					
Property taxed at current years rate	\$ 376,824,000	0.05	\$ 188,412	\$ 166,220	\$ 22,192
Total	376,824,000		188,412	166,220	22,192
Discoveries:					
Current year taxes	-	0.05	-	-	-
Total	-		-	-	-
Abatements	-	0.05	-	-	-
Total property valuation	\$ 376,824,000				
Net Levy			188,412	166,220	22,192
Uncollected taxes at June 30, 2019			(5,101)	(5,101)	-
Current year's taxes collected			\$ 183,311	\$ 161,119	\$ 22,192
Current levy collection percentage			97.29%	96.93%	100.00%