Town of Littleton

Littleton, North Carolina

Audit Report

June 30, 2018

TOWN OF LITTLETON

LITTLETON, NORTH CAROLINA

TOWN OFFICIALS

Mayor

Diana Bobbit

Town Commissioners

Terry Newsom

Clara Debnam

Gerleen Pitchford

Sylvia Alston

Heidi Hogan

Town Clerk

Wanda Clark

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LARRY E. CARPENTER, CPA, PA

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

Independent Auditor's Report

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

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Littleton, North Carolina, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, 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 the audit. I conducted the audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, 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, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining funds of Town of Littleton, North Carolina as of June 30, 2018,

Member:

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, NC Association of Certified Public Accountants AICPA - Governmental Audit Quality Center and the respective changes in financial position, and cash flows, where appropriate, thereof and the respective budgetary comparison of 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 and Contributions on pages 45 and 46, respectively, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards general accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary and Other Information

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

The combining and individual fund statements, budgetary schedules, and other schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or the basic financial statement themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, based on our audit, the procedures performed as described above, the combining and 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.

The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Larry E. Carpenter, CPA, PA

Greenville, NC February 25, 2019



Management's Discussion and Analysis

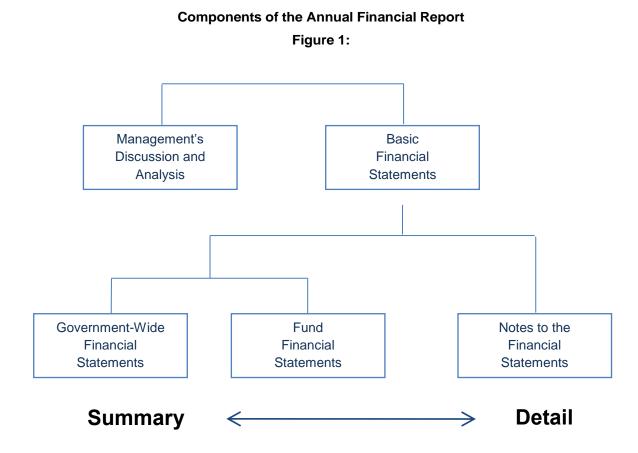
As management of the Town of Littleton, we offer readers of the Town of Littleton's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town of Littleton for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. We encourage readers to read the information presented here in conjunction 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 Littleton exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the fiscal year by \$6,298,503 (net position).
- The government's total net position decreased by \$282,495, primarily due to a decrease in both the governmental and the business-type activities net position.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town of Littleton's governmental funds reported an ending fund balance of \$419,296 with a net decrease of \$88,632 in fund balance. Approximately 77.26% percent of this total amount, or \$323,943, is unassigned.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$323,943 or 52.53% percent of total general fund expenditures for the fiscal year.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town had restricted reserves of \$69,447.
- The Town of Littleton's total debt decreased by \$32,901 or (9.93%) during the current fiscal year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to Town of Littleton'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 Littleton.



Basic Financial Statements

The first two statements (Exhibits A-1 and A-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 A-3 through A-9) are **Fund Financial Statements**. These statements focus on the activities of the individual parts of the Town's government. These statements provide more detail than the government-wide statements. There are three parts to the Fund Financial Statements: 1) the governmental funds statements; 2) the budgetary comparison statements; and 3) the proprietary fund statements.

The next section of the basic financial statements is the **Notes**. The notes to the financial statements explain in detail some of the data contained in those statements. After the notes, supplemental information is provided to show details about the Town's individual funds. Budgetary information required by the 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 divided into two categories: 1) governmental activities; and 2) business-type activities. The governmental activities include most of the Town's basic services such as public safety, cultural and recreation, and general administration. Property taxes and state and federal grant funds finance most of these activities. The business-type activities are those that the Town charges customers to provide. These include the water and sewer services offered by the Town of Littleton.

The government-wide financial statements are on Exhibits A-1 and A-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 Littleton, like all other governmental entities in North Carolina, uses fund accounting to ensure and reflect compliance (or non-compliance) with finance-related legal requirements, such as the General Statutes or the Town's budget ordinance. All of the funds of Town of Littleton can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary funds.

Governmental Funds: Governmental funds are used to account for those functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. Most of the Town's basic services are accounted for in governmental funds. These funds focus on how assets can readily be converted into cash flow in and out, and what monies are left at year-end that will be available for spending in the next year. Governmental funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting that provides a short-term spending focus. As a result, the governmental fund financial statements give the reader a detailed short-term view that helps him or her determine if there are more or less financial resources available to finance 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 Littleton 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. 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 Town Council; 2) the final budget as amended by the Town Council; 3) the actual resources, charges to appropriations, and ending balances in the General Fund; and 4) the difference or variance between the final budget and the actual resources and charges.

Proprietary Funds: Town of Littleton has one kind of proprietary fund. Enterprise Funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. Town of Littleton uses enterprise funds to account for its water and sewer operations. These funds are the same

as those functions shown in the business-type activities in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities.

Notes to the financial statements: The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements begin on page 21 of this report.

Other Information: In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report includes certain required supplementary information concerning the Town of Littleton's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension benefits to its employees. Required supplementary information can be found beginning on page 41 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.

Town of Littleton's Net Position

Figure 2

	Govern	mental	Busines	ss-Type				
	Activ	rities	Activ	/ities	Total			
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017		
Current and other assets Pension assets	\$ 549,233	\$ 587,879	\$ 279,210	\$ 386,413	\$ 828,443	\$ 974,292		
Capital assets	966,472	877,359	495,955	5,144,435	1,462,427	6,021,794		
Deferred outflows of resources	34,912	39,790	27,434	31,267	62,346	71,057		
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	1,550,617	1,484,849	802,599	5,809,409	2,353,216	7,067,143		
Current liabilities	95,036	46,524	76,455	76,379	171,491	122,903		
Noncurrent liabilities	33,535	35,059	26,352	27,549	59,887	62,608		
Deferred inflows of resources	949	1,229	746	965	1,695	2,194		
Total liabilities and deferred inflow of resources	129,520	115,829	103,553	469,864	233,073	187,705		
Net investment in capital assets	931,604	840,003	03 4,682,481 4,85		5,614,085	5,690,453		
Restricted	95,353	117,319	-	-	95,353	117,319		
Unrestricted	361,827	430,025	227,238	343,201	589,065	773,226		
Total net position	\$1,388,784	\$1,387,347	\$4,909,719	\$5,193,651	\$ 6,298,503	\$ 6,580,998		

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as one useful indicator of a government's financial condition. The assets of the Town of Littleton exceeded liabilities by \$6,298,503 as of June 30, 2018. The Town's net position decreased by \$282,495 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. However, the largest portion, \$5,614,085 or 89.13%, reflects the Town's net investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, machinery, and equipment). The Town of Littleton uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Town of Littleton's net investment in capital assets is reported net of the outstanding related debt, the resources needed to repay that debt must be provided by other sources, since the capital assets cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. An additional portion of the Town of Littleton's net position, \$95,353 or 0.07% represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of \$589,065 or 61.42% is unrestricted.

Town of Littleton's Changes in Net Position Figure 3

	Govern	mental	Busines	s-Type			
	Activ	<i>i</i> ities	Activ	rities	Total		
	2018	2017	2018 2017		2018	2017	
Revenues:							
Program revenues:							
Charges for services	\$ 16,583	\$ 25,868	\$ 346,468	\$ 358,921	\$ 363,051	\$ 384,789	
Operating grants and contributions	24,090	24,305	-	-	24,090	24,305	
Capital grants and contributions	33,334	-	-	-	33,334	-	
General revenues:					=		
Property taxes	258,205	262,936			258,205	262,936	
Other taxes	166,242	168,908			166,242	168,908	
Unrestricted intergovernmental	=	-			=	=	
Investment earnings	3,954	1,998	4,754	1,242	8,708	3,240	
Other	26,520	13,432	955	2,806	27,475	16,238	
Total revenues	528,928	583,070	352,177	441,352	881,105	860,416	
Expenses:					-		
General government	180,742	153,572			180,742	153,572	
Public safety	233,857	213,085			233,857	213,085	
Transportation	81,702	86,197			81,702	86,197	
Economic and physical developmen	-	-			-	-	
Environmental protection	-	-			-	-	
Culture and recreation	30,163	25,769			30,163	25,769	
Interest on long-term debt	1,027	1,094			1,027	1,094	
Water and sewer			636,109	594,311	636,109	594,311	
Total expenses	527,491	456,886	636,109	553,832	1,163,600	1,074,028	
Increase in Net Position					-		
before transfers	1,437	126,184	(283,932)	(112,480)	(282,495)	13,704	
Transfers	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
Increase (decrease) in Net Position	1,437	126,184	(283,932)	(112,480)	(282,495)	13,704	
,	·	·	, , ,	, , ,	, , ,	•	
Net Position, July 1	1,387,347	1,369,617	5,193,651	5,424,993	6,580,998	6,794,610	
Net Position, June 30	\$1,388,784	\$1,495,801	\$4,909,719	\$5,312,513	\$ 6,298,503	\$6,808,314	

Governmental Activities: Governmental activities increased the Town net assets by \$1,437. Key elements of the increase are as follows:

- Tax Revenues remained steady
- Grants and Contributions totaling \$57,424 during the year.

Business-type activities: Business-type activities decreased the Town of Littleton's net position by \$283,932, accounting for (197.59%) of the decrease in the government's net assets.

Financial Analysis of the Town's Funds

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

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

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the Town of Littleton. At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town of Littleton's fund balance available in the General Fund was \$323,943, while total fund balance reached \$419,296. The Town currently has an available fund balance of 52.53% of general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 68.00% of the same amount.

At June 30, 2018, the governmental funds of the Town of Littleton reported a combined fund balance of \$419,296 with a net decrease in fund balance of \$88,632.

The North Carolina Local Government Commission strongly recommends that local governments maintain an undesignated fund balance of at least 8% of general fund expenditures. Undesignated fund balance is a sub classification of unassigned fund balance after consideration for management's policy designations.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

During the fiscal year, the Town revised the budget on several occasions. Generally, budget amendments fall into one of three categories: 1) amendments made to adjust the estimates that are used to prepare the original budget ordinance once exact information is available; 2) amendments made to recognize new funding amounts from external sources, such as Federal and State grants; and 3) increases in appropriations that become necessary to maintain services.

Proprietary funds

The Town of Littleton's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide statements but in more detail. Unrestricted net position of the Water and Sewer Fund at the end of the fiscal year amounted to \$4,909,719. The total decrease in net position was \$282,932.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets. The Town of Littleton's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business—type activities as of June 30, 2018, totals \$966,472 (net of accumulated depreciation). These assets include buildings, land, machinery and equipment, and vehicles.

Major capital asset transactions during the year include the following:

- Library Renovation
- Water & Sewer capital Project

Town of Littleton's Capital Assets

(Net of Accumulated Depreciation)

Figure 4

	Govern	mental	Busine	ss-Type				
	Activ	ities	Acti	vities	Total			
	2018	2017	2018	2016	2018	2017		
Land	\$ 27,915	\$ 27,915	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 29,415	\$ 29,415		
Buildings	929,074	929,074	48,825	48,825	977,899	977,899		
Equipment	12,181	-	156,126	156,126	168,307	156,126		
Vehicles	79,257	79,257	7,218	7,218	86,475	86,475		
Improvements	137,649	24,098	656,080	641,845	793,729	665,943		
Construction in Progress	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Plant and distribution system			7,227,037	7,227,037	7,227,037	7,227,037		
Subtotal	1,186,076	1,060,344	8,096,786	8,082,551	9,282,862	9,142,895		
Accumulated depreciation	(219,605)	(182,986)	(3,150,735)	(2,938,116)	(3,370,340)	(3,121,101)		
Capital assets, net	\$ 966,472	\$ 877,359	\$4,946,051	\$5,144,435	\$5,912,523	\$6,021,794		

Long-term Debt.

As of June 30, 2018, the Town of Littleton had total debt outstanding of \$298,438.

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. Additional information regarding the Town of Littleton's long-term debt can be found beginning on page 38 of this report.

Town of Littleton General Obligations and Loans Figure 5

	Governmental			Busii	ness-	Туре				
	Act	ivitie	s	Ad	ies	Total				
	2018	2017		2018 2		2017 2018 2017		2018		2017
General Obligation Bonds	\$ -	\$	-	\$182,000	\$	199,000	\$182,000	\$	199,000	
USDA Loans	34,868		37,356	34,868		37,355	69,736		74,711	
Installment Purchases	-		-	-		7,335	-		7,335	
Other Loans	-		-	46,702		50,296	46,702		50,296	
Net Pension Liability	33,535		35,059	26,352		27,549	59,887		62,608	
Total	\$68,403	\$	72,415	\$289,922	\$	321,535	\$358,325	\$	393,950	

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

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

 Minimal growth in General Fund revenues is expected until there is improvement in the State and/or National economy.

The following key economic indicators reflect the general condition of the Town. The economic crisis of prior years continues to contribute to the factors below:

High unemployment, an aged population, no industrial development, and very little retail business help
to create a situation where the Town's customer base is eroded. The resulting ratio of expense versus
revenue creates a difficult situation in keeping rates and fees low while maintaining an adequate level
of service. In addition, most residents are on fixed income.

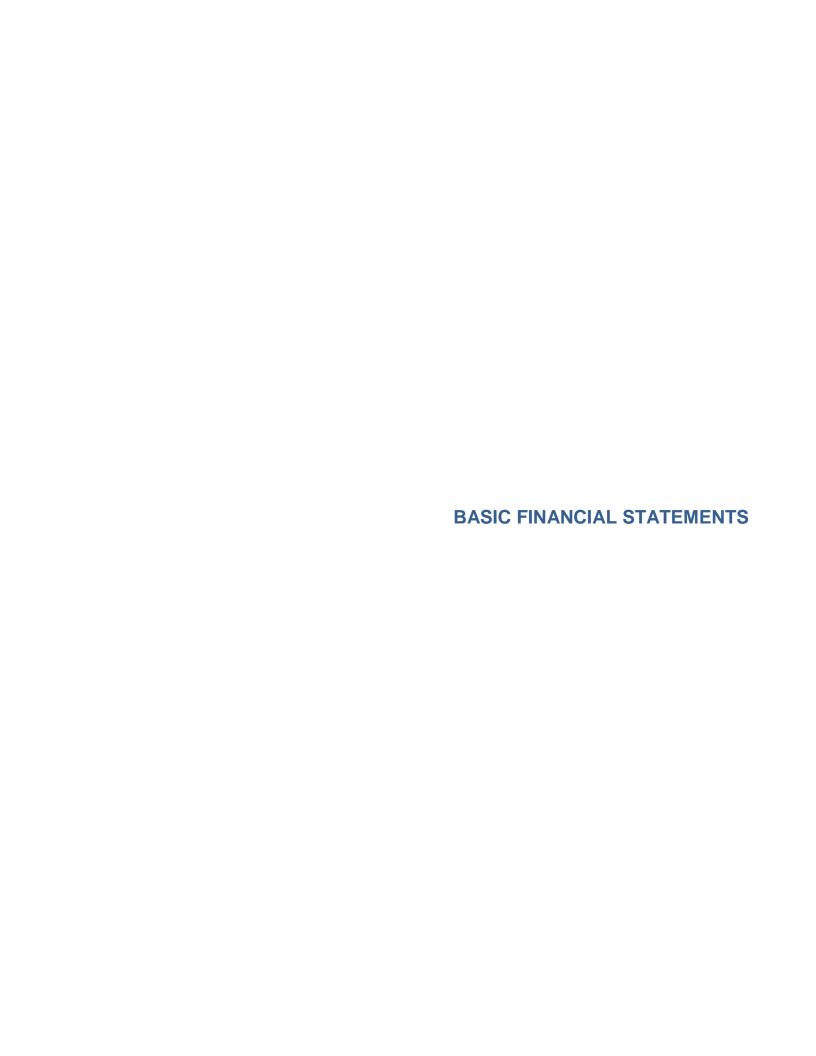
Budget Highlights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2019

Tax revenues along with other general fund revenues are expected to remain constant and no property tax rate increase is being considered at this time.

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 Clerk
Town of Littleton
PO Box 87
Littleton, North Carolina





Town of Littleton, North Carolina Statement of Net Position June 30, 2018

	Primary Government					
	Gove	ernmental	Bus	siness-type		
	Activities			Activities		Total
ASSETS						
Current Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	412,634	\$	215,874	\$	628,508
Taxes receivable (net)	Ψ	37,456	*	,	Ψ	37,456
Accounts receivable (net)		29,696		45,572		75,268
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		69,447		17,764		87,211
Total Current Assets		549,233		279,210		828,443
Noncurrent Assets		0.10,200		270,210		020, 110
Land and other non-depreciable assets		27,915		1,500		29,415
Other capital assets, net of depreciation		938,557		4,944,551		5,883,108
Total Assets		1,515,705		5,225,261		6,740,966
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		1,010,100		0,220,201		0,1 10,000
Aggregated deferred outflows		34,912		27,434		62,346
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		34,912		27,434		62,346
LIABILITIES		01,012		27,101		02,010
Current Liabilities						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		92,481		34,544		127,025
Customer deposits				17,764		17,764
Current portion of long-term debt		2,555		24,147		26,702
Total Current Liabilities		95,036		76,455		171,491
Noncurrent Liabilities		33,333		. 0, .00		,
Due in more than one year		32,313		239,423		271,736
Net Pension Liability		33,535		26,352		59,887
Total Liabilities		160,884		342,230		503,114
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Aggregated deferred inflows		949		746		1,695
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		949		746		1,695
NET POSITION	-	_		-		•
Net investment in capital assets		931,604		4,682,481		5,614,085
Restricted for:		•		, ,		, ,
Stabilization by State Statute		25,906				25,906
Streets		69,447				69,447
Unrestricted		361,827		227,238		589,065
Total Net Position	\$	1,388,784	\$	4,909,719	\$	6,298,503

Town of Littleton, North Carolina Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

			Pr	ogram Revenue	s		-		_ ,	Expense) Reven		
		Charges for		Operating Grants and		Capital Grants and	-	Governmental		nary Governmeı Business-type	nt	
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Services		Contributions		Contributions		Activities		Activities		Total
Primary Government			_				-	,	_		_	
Governmental Activities:												
General government \$	180,742	\$ 3,146	\$		\$		\$	(177,596)	\$		\$	(177,596)
Public safety	233,857	11,637						(222,220)				(222,220)
Transportation	81,702			24,090				(57,612)				(57,612)
Cultural and recreation	30,163	1,800				33,334		4,971				4,971
Interest and other charges	1,027			<u></u>		<u></u>		(1,027)		<u></u>		(1,027)
Total Governmental Activities	527,491	16,583		24,090		33,334		(453,484)				(453,484)
Business-type Activities:				_		_				_		
Water and Sewer	636,109	346,468								(289,641)		(289,641)
Total Business-type Activities	636,109	346,468								(289,641)		(289,641)
Total Primary Government \$	1,163,600	\$ 363,051	\$	24,090	\$	33,334	\$	(453,484)	\$	(289,641)	\$	(743,125)
		General Purpose	Re	venues and Tran	sfer	s:						
		Revenues										
		Ad valorem taxes						258,205				258,205
		Unrestricted interd	over	nmental				166,242				166,242
		Miscellaneous Inc	, ome					26,520		955		27,475
		Investment earning	gs					3,954		4,754		8,708
		Transfers										<u></u>
		Total General I	Reve	nues and Transfe	rs			454,921		5,709		460,630
		Change in Net	Posi	tion				1,437		(283,932)		(282,495)
		Net Position at Be	ginn	ing of Period				1,387,347		5,193,651		6,580,998
		Net Position at E	nd o	f Period			\$	1,388,784	\$	4,909,719	\$	6,298,503



Town of Littleton, North Carolina Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2018

	Major Fund			
	General Fund			
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	412,634		
Taxes receivable (net)		37,456		
Accounts receivable (net)		29,696		
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		69,447		
Total Assets		549,233		
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Aggregated deferred outflows				
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	549,233		
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	92,481		
Total Liabilities		92,481		
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Aggregated deferred inflows		37,456		
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources		129,937		
FUND BALANCE				
Restricted				
Stabilization by State Statute		25,906		
Streets		69,447		
Unassigned		323,943		
Total Fund Balance		419,296		
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balance	\$	549,233		

Town of Littleton, North Carolina Reconciliation of Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2018

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

Total Fund Balance - Governmental Funds	\$ 419,296
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	966,472
Net Pension Liability	(33,535)
Long-term liabilities used in governmental activities are not financial uses and, therefore are not reported in the funds.	(34,868)
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions are not reported in the funds	34,912
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions are not reported in the funds	(949)
Earned revenues considered deferred inflows of resources in fund statements.	37,456
Total Net Position-Governmental Funds	\$ 1,388,784

Town of Littleton, North Carolina Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Major Fund		
	Ger	neral Fund	
Revenues			
Ad valorem taxes	\$	256,663	
Unrestricted intergovernmental		166,242	
Restricted intergovernmental		58,324	
Sales & Services		15,683	
Miscellaneous Income		26,519	
Investment earnings		3,954	
Total Revenues		527,385	
Expenditures			
Principal		2,487	
Interest and other charges		1,027	
General government		158,546	
Public safety		231,756	
Transportation		111,557	
Cultural and recreation		110,644	
Total Expenditures		616,017	
Net Change in Fund Balance		(88,632)	
Fund Balance at Beginning of Period		507,928	
Fund Balance at End of Period	\$	419,296	

Town of Littleton, North Carolina Reconciliation of Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance with Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

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

Total Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$	(88,632)
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, however, 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.	•	2,488
Governmental Funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.		89,114
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		1,541
Pension expense		(3,074)
Changes in Net Position-Governmental Funds	\$	1,437

Town of Littleton, North Carolina Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance-Budget and Actual General Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

		Budgete	d Ama	uinte				Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
		Original	u Aiiic	Final		Actual		Final to Actual
Revenues		Original	_	Tillai	_	Actual		Tillal to Actual
Ad valorem taxes	\$	315,550	\$	315,550	\$	256,663	\$	(58,887)
Unrestricted intergovernmental	Ψ	155,100	Ψ	155,100	Ψ	166,242	Ψ	11,142
Restricted intergovernmental		24,800		24,800		58,324		33,524
Charges for Sales & Services		84,110		84,110		15,683		(68,427)
Investment Earnings		1,625		1,625		3,954		2,329
Miscellaneous Income		7,890		7,890		26,519		18,629
Total Revenues		589,075		589,075		527,385	_	(61,690)
Other Financing Sources				,		,		(-1,)
Total Revenues and Other								
Financing Sources		589,075	-	589,075		527,385		(61,690)
Expenditures								
General government		163,479		163,479		158,169		5,310
Public safety		235,163		235,163		231,756		3,407
Transportation		134,023		134,023		111,557		22,466
Cultural and recreational		112,810		112,810		110,644		2,166
Principal		2,500		2,500		2,487		13
Interest and other charges		1,100		1,100		1,027		73
Total Expenditures		649,075		649,075		615,640		33,435
Other Financing Uses								
Appropriations		(60,000)		(60,000)				(60,000)
Total Expenditures and Other								
Financing Uses		589,075		589,075		615,640		(26,565)
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and								
Other Sources Over Expenditures								
and Other Uses						(88,255)	_	(88,255)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$		\$			(88,255)	\$	(88,255)
Fund Balance at Beginning of Period						507,928		
Fund Balance at End of Period					\$	419,673		

Town of Littleton, North Carolina Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds June 30, 2018

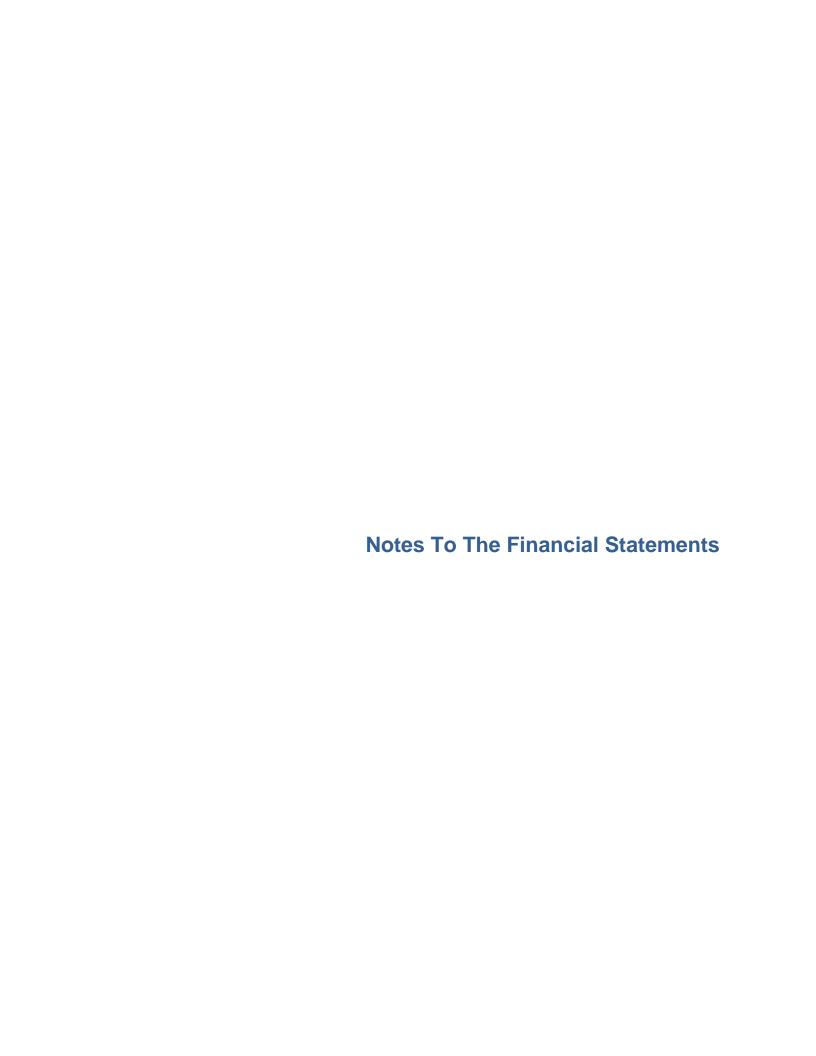
	Business-type Activities - Water and	
		Sewer
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	215,874
Accounts receivable (net)		45,572
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		17,764
Total Current Assets		279,210
Noncurrent Assets		
Land and other non-depreciable assets		1,500
Other capital assets, net of depreciation		4,944,551
Total Assets		5,225,261
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Aggregated deferred outflows		27,434
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		27,434
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		34,544
Customer deposits		17,764
Current portion of long-term debt		24,147
Total Current Liabilities		76,455
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Due in more than one year		239,423
Net Pension Liability		26,352
Total Liabilities		342,230
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Aggregated deferred inflows		746
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		746
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets		4,682,481
Unrestricted		227,238
Total Net Position	\$	4,909,719

Town of Littleton, North Carolina Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Business-type Activities -		
		Water and Sewer	
Operating Revenues			
Sales & Services	\$	346,468	
Miscellaneous Income		955	
Total Operating Revenues		347,423	
Operating Expenses			
Water and sewer operations		412,355	
Depreciation		212,619	
Total Operating Expenses		624,974	
Operating Income (Loss)		(277,551)	
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)			
Investment earnings		4,754	
Interest and other charges		(11,135)	
Net Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)		(6,381)	
Change In Net Position		(283,932)	
Net Position at Beginning of Period		5,193,651	
Net Position at End of Period	\$	4,909,719	

Town of Littleton, North Carolina Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Business-type Activities	
	Wat	ter & Sewer
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Cash received from customers	\$	346,266
Cash paid for goods and services		(349,290)
Cash paid to/on behalf of employees		(83,852)
Customer deposits, net		14,434
Other operating revenue		955
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities		(71,487)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:		
Transfers to (from) other funds		
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		(14,235)
Principal repaid on long-term debt		(31,612)
Interest paid on long-term debt		(11,135)
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing		(50,000)
activities		(56,982)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Investment income received		4,754
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(123,715)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year		341,353
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	\$	217,638
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:		
Operating income (loss)	\$	(277,551)
Depreciation		212,619
Change in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivables		512
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(20,777)
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits		5,639
Increase in net pension liability		(1,197)
Increase in deferred outflows of resources for pensions		3,833
Decrease in deferred inflows of resources for pensions		219
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$	(71,487)



NOTE I — SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. Reporting Entity

The Town of Littleton 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 financial information of the Town.

B. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Statements: The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the primary government. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. These statements distinguish between the governmental and business-type activities of the Town. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for the different business-type activities of the Town and for each function of the Town's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Indirect expense allocations that have been made in the funds have been reversed for the statement of activities. Program revenues include (a) fees and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the Town's funds. Separate statements for each fund category — governmental and proprietary — are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as non-major funds.

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

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund - The General Fund is the general operating fund of the Town. It is used to account for all financial resources except those that are required to be accounted for in another fund. The primary revenue sources are ad valorem taxes and State-shared revenues. The primary expenditures are for streets and highways, public safety, and general government services.

The Town reports the following major enterprise fund:

Water and Sewer Fund - This fund is used to account for the Town's water and sewer operations. Water & Sewer Capital Projects are consolidated with operations for financial reporting purposes.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. Intergovernmental revenues and sales and services are not susceptible to accrual because generally they are not measurable until received in cash. All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes are reported as general revenues rather than program revenues. Under the terms of grant agreements, the Town funds certain programs by a combination of specific cost-reimbursement grants, categorical block grants, and general revenues. Thus, when program expenses are incurred, there are both restricted and unrestricted net position available to finance the program. It is the Town's policy to first apply cost-reimbursement grant resources to such programs, followed by categorical block grants, and then by general revenues.

D. Budgetary Data

The Town's budgets are adopted as required by the North Carolina General Statutes. An annual budget is adopted for the General Fund and the Enterprise Funds. 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 project level for the multi-year fund. Amendments are required for any revisions that alter total expenditures of any fund or that change functional appropriations. The Town Manager has the authority to amend appropriations within departments. All other amendments must be approved by the governing board.

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

1. Deposits and Investments

All the deposits of the Town are either insured or collateralized by using one of two methods. Under the Dedicated Method, all deposits that exceed the federal depository insurance coverage level are collateralized with securities held by the Town's agents in these units' names. Under the Pooling Method, which is a collateral pool, all uninsured deposits are collateralized with securities held by the State Treasurer's agent in the name of the State Treasurer. Since the State Treasurer is acting in a fiduciary capacity of Town for the Town these deposits are 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. This risk may increase in periods of high cash flows. However, the State Treasurer of North Carolina enforces strict standards of financial stability for each depository that collateralizes public deposits under the Pooling Method. The Town has no formal policy regarding custodial credit risk for deposits, but relies on the State Treasurer to enforce standards of minimum capitalization for all pooling method financial institutions and to monitor them for compliance. The Town complies with the provisions of G.S. 159-31 when designating official depositories and verifying that deposits are properly secured.

Restricted Assets

Powell Bill funds are classified as restricted cash because they can be expended only for the purposes of maintaining, repairing, constructing, reconstructing, or widening local streets per G.S. 136-41.1 through 136-41.4. Customer deposits are classified as restricted cash because they must be returned to the customer at the conclusion of service.

2. Ad Valorem Taxes Receivable

In accordance with State law [G.S. 105-347 and G.S. 159-13(a)], the Town levies ad valorem taxes on property other than motor vehicles on July 1st, the beginning of the fiscal year. The taxes are due on September 1st (lien date); however, interest does not accrue until the following January 6th. These taxes are based on the assessed values as of January 1, 2017. As allowed by State law, the Town has established a schedule of discounts that apply to taxes that are paid prior to the due date. In the Town's General Fund, ad valorem tax revenues are reported net of such discounts.

3. 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 year.

4. Inventory & Prepaid Items

The inventories of the Town are valued at cost (first-in, first-out), which approximates market. The inventories of the Town's enterprise funds consist of materials and supplies held for subsequent use. The cost of these inventories is expensed when consumed rather than when purchased.

5. Capital Assets

Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

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

	Estimated
Asset Class	Useful Lives
Infrastructure	20
Buildings	30
Improvements	25
Vehicles	5
Furniture and equipment	7-10
Computer equipment	3
Computer software	5

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 one item that meets this criterion, contributions made to the pension plan in the 2017 fiscal year. In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, Deferred Inflows of Resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as revenue until then. The Town has one items that meet the criterion for this category—property taxes receivable

7. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable

governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method that approximates the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premiums or discount. Bond issuance costs, except for prepaid insurance costs, are expensed in the reporting period in which they are incurred. Prepaid insurance costs are expensed over the life of the debt.

In fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

8. Compensated Absences

The vacation policy of the Town provides that after 12 months service, a full-time worker will have accrued one week of vacation and sick leave. Up to one week of both sick leave and vacation can be carried over if unused. For the Town's government-wide and proprietary funds, an expense and a liability for compensated absences are recorded as the leave is earned.

Since the Town has no obligation for the accumulated sick leave until it is actually taken, no accrual for sick leave has been made.

9. Net Position/Fund Balances

Net Position

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

Fund Balances

The governmental fund types classify fund balances as follows:

Nonspendable Fund Balance — This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The Town does not have any nonspendable fund balances for the governmental fund types.

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)]

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

Committed Fund Balance — portion of fund balance that can only be used for specific purposes imposed by majority vote by quorum of the Town of Littleton'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 otherwise revise the limitation.

Assigned Fund Balance — portion of fund balance that the Town of Littleton intends to use for specific purposes.

Subsequent years' expenditures— portion of fund balance that is appropriated in the next years' budget that is not already classified in restricted or committed. The governing body approves the appropriation.

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

10. Pensions

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

NOTE I-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
- 3. Deficit in Fund Balance or Net Position of Individual Funds NONE

4. Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations NONE

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

At June 30, 2018, the Town's deposits had a carrying amount of \$715,522 and a bank balance of \$730,694 Of the bank balance, 507,713 was covered by federal depository insurance. Petty cash was \$197.

2. Receivables — Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The amounts presented in the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Net Position are net of the following allowance for doubtful accounts:

General Fund:	
Taxes receivable	\$ 500
Accounts receivable	-
Total	500
Enterprise Fund:	
Customer receivables	
Other receivables	
Total	-
Grand Total	\$ 500

3. Capital Assets

Governmental Capital Assets

A summary of changes in the Town's capital assets used in governmental activities follows:

General Fund Capital Assets

		ginning alances	Incre	eases	Decre	ases		inding alances
Governmental Activities								
Capital assets not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	27,915	\$		\$	-	\$	27,915
Total capital assets not being depreciated		27,915				-		27,915
Capital assets being depreciated:								
Buildings		929,074		-		-		929,074
Equipment		-	1	2,181		-		12,181
Vehicles		79,257		-		-		79,257
Improvements		24,098	11	3,551		-		137,649
Total capital assets being depreciated	•	1,032,429	12	25,732		-	1	,158,161
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Buildings		111,880	3	30,172		-		142,052
Equipment		-		870				870
Vehicles		70,504		2,101		-		72,605
Improvements		602		3,476		-		4,078
Total accumulated depreciation		182,986	3	36,619		-		219,605
Total capital assets being depreciated, net		849,444	-					938,557
Business-type activity capital assets, net	\$	877,359					\$	966,472

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

)42
101
101
375
619

Enterprise Fund Capital Assets

Capital assets activity for the Enterprise Fund for the year ended June 30, 2018, was as follows:

Enterprise Fund Capital Assets

	eginning alances	Increases		Increases Decreases		Ending Balances	
Business-Type Activities:							
Capital assets not being depreciated:							
Land	\$ 1,500	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,500
Total capital assets not being depreciated	 1,500		-		-		1,500
Capital assets being depreciated:							
Building	48,825		-		-		48,825
Equipment	156,126		-		-		156,126
Vehicles	7,218		-		-		7,218
Improvements	641,845		14,235		-		656,080
Plant and distribution system	7,227,037		-		-	7	,227,037
Total capital assets being depreciated	8,081,051		14,235		-	8	,095,286
Less accumulated depreciation for:	 			·-			
Building	7,944		1,628		-		9,572
Equipment	87,275		7,704		-		94,979
Vehicles	782		722		-		1,504
Improvements	16,046		32,377		-		48,423
Plant and distribution system	2,826,069	1	70,189		-	2	,996,257
Total accumulated depreciation	2,938,116	\$ 2	212,619	\$	-	3	,150,735
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	5,142,935					4	,944,551
Business-type activity capital assets, net	 5,144,435						,946,051

B. Liabilities

1. Pension Plan Obligations

a. Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System

Plan Description. The Town of Littleton 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. 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.ne.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 of Littleton employees are required to contribute 6% of their compensation. Employer contributions are actuarily determined and set annually by the LGERS Board of Trustees. The Town of Littleton's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2018, was 7.41% of compensation for 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 of Littleton were \$20,284 for the year ended June 30, 2018.

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

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

At June 30, 2018, the Town reported a liability of \$59,887 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2017. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016. The total pension liability was then rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2017 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, 2017, the Town's proportion was .00295% which was an increase of .00129% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2016.

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the Town recognized pension expense of \$25,776. At June 30, 2018, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferre of Reso	ed Inflows ources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	3,450	\$	1,695
Changes of assumptions		8,553		-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		14,541		-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions		15,518		-
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date *		20,284		
Total	\$	62,346	\$	1,695

\$62,346 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as an increase of the net pension asset in the year ended June 30, 2018. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:

2019 2020	\$	8,688
		22,042
2021		12,328
2022		(2,691)
2023		-
Thereafter		
	<u> \$ </u>	40,366

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2016 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	3.0 percent
Salary increases	4.25 to 8.55 percent, including inflation and
	Productivity factor
Investment rate of return	7.25 percent, net of pension plan investment
	Expense, including inflation

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2016 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2014.

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

The projected long-term investment returns and inflation assumptions are developed through review of current and historical capital markets data, sell-side investment research, consultant whitepapers, and historical performance of investment strategies. Fixed income returns 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, 2017 are summarized in the following table:

Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
36.00%	2.5
40.50%	6.1
8.00%	5.7
6.50%	10.5
4.50%	6.8
4.50%	3.7
100.00%	
	36.00% 40.50% 8.00% 6.50% 4.50%

The information above is based on 30 year expectations developed with the consulting actuary for the 2016 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 7.25%. 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 7.25%, 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 (6.25%) or one percentage point higher (8.25%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.20%)	Current Discount Rate (7.20%)	1% Increase (8.20%)
Towns proportionate share of the net pension			
liability (asset)	4,586,259,000	1,527,723,006	(1,025,189,000)

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.

b. Law Enforcement Officers Special Separation Allowance

Plan Description. The Town of Littleton administers a public employee retirement system (the "Separation Allowance"), which is a single-employer defined benefit pension plan that provides retirement benefits to the Town's qualified sworn law enforcement officers. The Separation Allowance is equal to .85 percent of the annual equivalent of the base rate of compensation most recently applicable to the officer for each year of creditable service. The retirement benefits are not subject to any increases in salary or retirement allowances that may be authorized by the General Assembly. Article 12D of GS Chapter 143 assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the North Carolina General Assembly.

All full-time law enforcement officers of the Town are covered by the Separation Allowance. At December 31, 2016, the Separation Allowance's membership consisted of:

Retirees receiving benefits	0
Terminated plan members entitles to but not yet receiving benefits	0
Active plan members	2
Total	2

Summary of Significant Account Policies, Basis of Accounting. The Town has chosen to fund the Separation Allowance on a pay as you go basis. Pension expenditures are made from the General Fund, which is maintained on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan.

The Separation Allowance has no assets accumulated in a trust that meets the following criteria which are outlined in GASB Statement 73.

- contributions to the pension plan and earnings on those contributions are irrevocable.
- pension plan assets are dedicated to providing benefits to plan members.
- pension plan assets are legally protected from the creditors or employers, non-employer contributing entities, the plan administrator, and plan members.

Method Used to Value Investments. No funds are set aside to pay benefits and administration costs. These expenditures are paid as they come due.

Contributions. The Town is required by Article 12D of GS Chapter 143 to provide these retirement benefits and has chosen to fund the benefit payments on a pay as you go basis through appropriations made in the General Fund operating budget. The Town's obligation to contribute to this plan is established and may be amended by the North Carolina General Assembly. There were no contributions made by employees.

The Town has not obtained an actuarial study for the plan because its required contributions are considered immaterial. The Town funds the plan when the benefit payments are due and records these payments as General Fund expenditures.

c. Supplemental Retirement Income Plan

Plan Description. The Town contributes to the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan (Plan), a defined contribution pension plan administered by the Department of State Treasurer and a Board of Trustees. The Plan provides retirement benefits to law enforcement officers employed by the Town. Article 5 of G.S. Chapter 135 assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the North Carolina General Assembly. The Supplemental Retirement Income Plan for Law Enforcement Officers is included in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the State of North Carolina. The State's CAFR includes the pension trust fund financial statements for the Internal Revenue Code Section 401(k) plan that includes the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan for Law Enforcement Officers. That report may be obtained by writing to the Office of the State Controller, 1410 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1410, or by calling (919) 9815454.

Funding Policy. Article 12E of G.S. Chapter 143 requires the Town to contribute each month an amount equal to five percent of each officer's salary, and all amounts contributed are vested immediately. Also, the law enforcement officers may make voluntary contributions to the plan.

2. Other Employment Benefits

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

3. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

The Town has several deferred inflows/outflows of resources.

Source	Α	mount
Deferred outflows of resources is comprised of the following:		
Contributions to pension plan in current fiscal year		20,284
Differences between expected and actual experience		3,450
Changes of accumptions		0.550
Changes of assumptions		8,553
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on		
pension plan investments		14,541
Changes in proportion and differences between employer		
contributions and proportionate share of contributions		15,518
Total	\$	62,346

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

		Statement of Net Position		General Fund Balance Sheet	
	Prepaid taxes (General Fund)	\$	-	\$	-
	Taxes Receivable less penalties (General Fund)		-		37,456
	Changes in assumptions		-		-
	Differences between expected and actual experience		1,695		-
	Changes in proportion and difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions		-		_
Total		\$	1,695	\$	37,456

4. Fund Balance

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

Total Fund Balance-General Fund	\$ 419,296
Less:	
Stabilization by State Statute	25,906
Streets-Powell Bill	69,447
Working Capital / Fund Balance Policy	
Remaining Fund Balance	323,943

5. Risk Management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Town insures against these risks through the purchase of the following insurance policies:

A fire insurance policy with limits of \$500,000 for damages to buildings and \$105,000 for damages to contents exists. Automobile liability insurance coverage provide insurance for claims up to \$500, 00 for damages to property and products. Workers' compensation policy limit is \$100,000 per accident (\$500,000 aggregate). The Town is self-insured for the remainder of its exposure, if any, excluding flood insurance for which the Town has elected no additional coverage. Settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the last three fiscal years.

In accordance with G.S. 159-29, the Town's employees that have access to \$100 or more at any given time of the Town's funds are performance bonded through a commercial surety bond. The finance officer/town clerk and the tax collector are each individually bonded for \$50,000.

6. Long-Term Obligations

The Town records long-term debt of the governmental funds at face value in the government-wide statement of net position. All general obligation bonds serviced by the Town's general fund are collateralized by the full faith, credit, and taxing power of the Town. Principal and interest payments are appropriated when due.

Changes in Long-Term Debt:

The following is a summary of changes in the Town's Business-Type (Enterprise Fund) Activities long-term liabilities:

Serviced by the Governmental Activities:

	Ва	alance					В	alance	С	urrent
	7	/1/2017	Add	litions	Reti	rements	6/	30/2018	Ма	turities
Governmental Activities:										
USDA Loan	\$	37,355	\$	-	\$	2,487	\$	34,868	\$	2,555
Net Pension Liability		35,059		-		1,524		33,535		-
Total Governmental Activities	\$	72,414	\$		\$	2,487	\$	68,403	\$	2,555

Serviced by the Business-type Activities:

	В	alance					E	Balance	C	urrent
	7	7/1/2017	Add	litions	Ret	irements	6	6/30/2018		turities
Business-type Activities:										
General Obligation Bond	\$	199,000	\$	-	\$	17,000	\$	182,000	\$	18,000
ARRA Ioan		50,295		-		3,592		46,702		3,592
USDA loan		37,355		-		2,487		34,868		2,555
Installment purchase		7,335		-		7,335		-		-
Net Pension Liability		27,549				1,197		26,352		-
Total Business Acitivities	\$	321,534	\$	-	\$	31,612	\$	289,922	\$	24,147

USDA- Rural Housing Loan

The Town has financed a portion of its Town Hall renovations through a non-general obligation loan with the USDA-Rural Housing Service. This loan is divided between the Governmental and Business-type Activities Principal and interest requirements are appropriated when due. Principal and interest payments are payable as follows:

		Government	ntal Activities			Business-Typ	oe Activities		
Year Ended June 30,	Pı	rincipal	ı	nterest	P	rincipal	ı	nterest	
2019		2,555		959		2,555		959	
2020		2,578		937		2,578		937	
2021		2,653		862		2,653		862	
2022-2026		14,462		3,113		14,462		3,113	
2027-2030		12,620		906		12,620		906	
	\$	34,868	\$	6,777	\$	34,868	\$	6,777	

General Obligation Indebtedness

Serviced by the Water and Sewer Fund

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

\$229,315, 1988 USDA Water and Sewer bond due in annual installments through June 1, 2028.

Bonds and interest payable at June 30, 2018 are compromised of the following:

Year	Ended	June
------	-------	------

30,	F	Principal	Interest	Total
2019		18,000	9,100	27,100
2020		19,000	8,215	27,215
2021-2025		100,000	26,250	126,250
2026-2028		45,000	3,750	48,750
	\$	182,000	\$ 47,315	\$ 229,315

AARA - Non-general Obligation Bonds

This non- interest loan from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources for water improvements project totaled \$46,702 at June 30, 2018. Principle payments are payable as follows:

Year Ended	
June 30,	Principal
2019	3,592
2020	3,592
2021	3,592
2022-2027	21,555
2028-2031	 14,370
	\$ 46,702

NOTE IV —SUMMARY DISCLOSURE OF SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES

Federal and State Assisted Programs

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

NOTE V —SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS OF SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through February 25, 2019, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.



Schedule 1

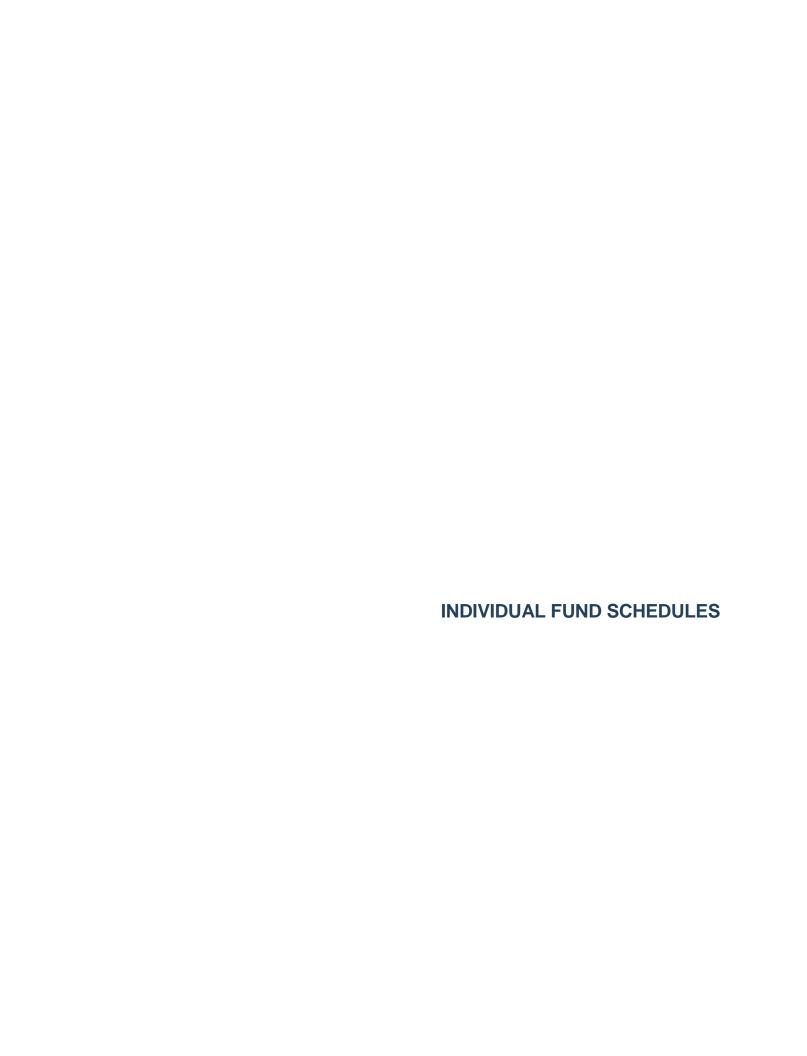
Town of Littleton, North Carolina Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (Assets) Required Supplementary Information Last Four Fiscal Years

Proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (%)	 2018 0.39200%	2017 0.00295%	2016 0.00166%	 2015 0.00201%	2014 0.00190%
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (\$)	\$ 59,887	\$ 62,609	\$ 11,094	\$ 11,854	\$ 22,902
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 251,546	\$ 208,447	\$ 162,974	\$ 137,231	\$ 204,036
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	23.81%	30.04%	6.81%	8.64%	11.22%
Plan fiduciary net positon as a percentage of the total pension liability	94.18%	91.47%	98.09%	102.64%	94.35%

Town of Littleton, North Carolina Town of Littleton Contributions Require Supplementary Information' Last Four Fiscal Years

Local Government Employees' Retirement System

	 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015	 2014
Contractually required contributions	\$ 20,284	\$ 18,811	\$ 13,676	\$ 15,478	\$ 12,351
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contributions	 20,284	 18,811	 13,676	 15,478	 12,351
Contributions deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 	\$ -
Covered-employee payroll	259,533	251,546	208,447	162,974	137,231
Contributions as apercentage of coverd-employee payroll	7.82%	7.48%	6.56%	9.50%	9.00%



Town of Littleton, North Carolina General Fund

Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenues		Actual	(Hoganito)
Ad Valorem Taxes:			
Taxes	\$	254,780	\$
Penalties and interest	•	1,883	*
Total	315,550	256,663	(58,887)
Unrestricted Intergovernmental Revenues		407.000	
Local option sales tax		107,926	
Utility franchise tax Solid waste tax		54,072 440	
Beer & wine		3,802	
Total	155,100	166,241	11,141
Restricted Intergovernmental Revenues			
Grants		34,234	
Powell Bill allocation		24,090	
Total	24,800	58,324	33,524
Sales and Services			
Police fines and fees		10,719	
Cemetery		1,800	
Rental income		3,164	
Total	84,110	15,683	(68,427)

Schedule 3 Continued

Town of Littleton, North Carolina General Fund Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

			Variance Positive
	Budget	Actual	(Negative)
Investment Earnings			
Interest		3,954	
Total	1,625	3,954	2,329
Other Revenues			
Miscellaneous		26,520	
Total	7,890	26,520	18,630
Total Revenue	\$ 589,075	\$ 527,385	\$ (61,690)
Expenditures			
General Government			
Salaries and benefits		64,163	
Elections		2,333	
Contract services		14,768	
Travel and training		4,479	
Insurance & bonds		8,562	
Professional services		15,560	
Repairs & maintenance		11,528	
Utilities		3,804	
Telephone		1,886	
Supplies		8,577	
Capital outlay		12,181	
Other operating expenses		10,327	
Total General Government	163,479	158,170	5,309

Schedule 3 Continued

Town of Littleton, North Carolina General Fund

Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

			Variance Positive
	Budget	Actual	(Negative)
Public Safety			
Salaries and benefits		172,389	
Telephone		3,452	
Supplies		3,497	
Utilities		3,687	
Professional services		3,227	
Auto		15,221	
Uniforms		2,197	
Insurance		16,264	
Other operating expenses		11,822	
Total	235,163	231,756	3,407
Transportation			
Salaries and benefits		12,480	
Utilities		21,167	
Contracted services		18,049	
Street maintenance		27,113	
Capital outlay		31,230	
Other operating expenses		1,518	
Total	134,023	111,558	22,465
Cultural and Recreational			
Maintenance		15,413	
Utilities		4,931	
Insurance		3,000	
Capital outlay		82,321	
Operating expenses		4,978	
Total	112,810	110,642	2,168

Schedule 3 Continued

Town of Littleton, North Carolina General Fund Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	В	sudget		Р	ariance ositive egative)
Debt Service Principal Interest			 2,487 1,027		
Total		3,600	 3,514		86
Total Expenditures	\$	649,075	\$ 615,640	\$	33,435
Revenue over (under) expenditures		(60,000)	(88,255)		(28,255)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Fund balance appropriated		(60,000)	 		(60,000)
Total		(60,000)	 <u>-</u>		(60,000)
Net change in fund balance	\$	-	(88,255)	\$	(88,255)
Fund balance - July 1 Fund balance - June 30			\$ 507,928 419,673		

Schedule 4

Town of Littleton, North Carolina Water and Sewer Fund Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures Budget and Actual (Non - GAAP) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)	
Revenues				
Operating Revenue				
Charges for services	\$ -	\$ 346,467	\$ -	
Total				
Other operating revenue		956		
Total operating revenue				
Nonoperating revenues:				
Investment earnings		4,754		
Total Revenues	431,880	352,177	(79,703)	
Expenditures				
Water and Sewer Operations		409,939		
Total	388,880	409,939	(21,059)	
Debt services				
Interest and other charges		11,133		
Principal retirement		31,612		
Total	43,000	42,745	255	

Schedule 4 Continued

Town of Littleton, North Carolina Water and Sewer Fund Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures Budget and Actual (Non - GAAP) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Total expenditures	431,880		452,685	 (20,805)
Revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures and other uses	\$ -		(100,508)	\$ 68,896
Reconciliation from budgetary basis (modified accrual) to full accrual:				
Reconciling items:				
Principal retirement			31,612	
Depreciation			(212,619)	
Increase in net pension liability			1,197	
Increase in deferred outflows of resources for pensions			(3,833)	
Decrease in deferred inflows of resources for pensions			219	
Total reconciling items			(183,424)	
Changes in Net Position, GAAP basis		\$	(283,932)	



Schedule 5

Town of Littleton, North Carolina General Fund

Schedule of Ad Valorem Taxes Receivable For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Fiscal Year	Uncollected Balance July 1, 2017	Additions	Collections and Credits	Uncollected Balance June 30, 2018		
2017-2018		262,201	255,511	6,690		
2017-2018	8,895	202,201	3,285	5,610		
2015-2017		-	3,265			
	5,957	-	_	5,645		
2014-2015	5,249	-	675	4,574		
2013-2014	4,168	-	369	3,799		
2012-2013	3,825	-	382	3,442		
2011-2012	3,086	-	124	2,962		
2010-2011	2,642	-	-	2,642		
2009-2010	2,592	-	-	2,592		
	36,414	262,201	260,659	37,956		
Less: Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts 500						
	\$ 37,456					
Reconciliation with Revenues:						
	256,663					

Reconciling items: Interest collected

Releases and adjustments

Total Collections and Credits

(1,577)

5,573

260,659

Schedule 6

Town of Littleton, North Carolina General Fund Analysis of Current Tax Levy For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Property Valuation	Rate per \$100	Total Levy	Total Levy Property Excluding Registered Motor Vehicles	Registered Motor Vehicles
Original Levy: Property tax at current year's tax rate					
Net Valuation	\$32,775,181	\$ 0.80	\$ 262,201	\$ 230,995	\$ 31,207
Net levy					
Less uncollected taxes at June 30, 2018			6,690	6,690	
Current year's taxes collected			\$ 255,511	\$ 224,305	\$ 31,207
Current lew collection percentage			97.45%	97.10%	100.00%