

ISOTHERMAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Financial Statements

June 30, 2019



Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
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Independent Auditors' Report

Commission Members
Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
Rutherfordton, North Carolina

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Isothermal Planning and Development Commission (the "Commission") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions

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

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, the Healthcare Benefits Plan Schedules of: Changes in Net OPEB Asset and Related Ratios; Employer Contributions; and, Investment Returns, and the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System Schedules of: the Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset); and, Contributions on pages iv-x and pages 36-40 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements. The budgetary schedules and other schedules, the financial data schedules as required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, as well as the accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, and the State Single Audit Implementation Act, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 29, 2020 on our consideration of the Commission's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of the report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Commission's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Dixon Hughes Goodman LLP

Asheville, North Carolina
June 29, 2020



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Management's Discussion and Analysis

This section of Isothermal Planning and Development Commission's (IPDC) financial report represents discussion and analysis of the financial performance of IPDC for the year ended June 30, 2019. This information should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements included in this report.

Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of IPDC exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows at the close of the fiscal year by \$1,677,146.
- IPDC's total net position increased by \$56,123, primarily due to the excess revenues over expenses of IPDC's housing programs and a positive actuarial adjustment to IPDC's OPEB plan.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, IPDC's general fund reported a fund balance of \$1,522,699, an increase of \$50,629 from the prior year. The unassigned fund balance was (\$159,932).
- The unrestricted portion of Net Position as of June 30, 2019 was (\$391,339). This amount each year is impacted by the State requirement that Net Position resulting from funds owed to IPDC at year end must be shown separately as a component of Net Position. In addition, IPDC also operates a Housing Assistance Program that requires accumulated funds to be shown as restricted.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to IPDC's basic financial statements, which consist of three components as follows: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. The basic financial statements present two different views of IPDC's finances 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 IPDC.

The *Basic Financial Statements* include two types of statements that present different views of IPDC's finances. The first is the *Government-wide Statements*. The government-wide statements are presented on the full accrual basis of accounting and include the statement of net position and the statement of activities. The statement of net position includes all of IPDC's assets and liabilities. Assets and liabilities are classified in the order of relative liquidity for assets and due date for liabilities. This statement provides a summary of IPDC's investment in assets and obligations to creditors. Liquidity and financial flexibility can be evaluated using the information contained in this statement. The statement of activities summarizes IPDC's revenues and expenses for the current year. A net (expense) revenue format is used to indicate to what extent each function is self-sufficient.

The second set of statements included in the basic financial statements is the *Fund Financial Statements*, which is presented for IPDC’s major governmental funds. These statements present the governmental funds on the modified accrual basis of accounting, measuring the near-term inflows and outflows of financial resources and what is available at year-end to spend in the next fiscal year. The fund financial statements focus on IPDC’s most significant funds. Because a different basis of accounting is used in the government-wide statements, reconciliation from the governmental fund financial statements to the government-wide statements is required. The government-wide statements provide information about IPDC as an economic unit, while the fund financial statements provide information on the financial resources of IPDC’s major funds.

Government-wide Statements

The government-wide statements report information about IPDC as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes all of IPDC’s assets and liabilities. All of the current year’s revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report IPDC’s net position and how they have changed. Net position (i.e., the difference between IPDC’s total assets and deferred outflows of resources and total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources) is one way to measure the agency’s financial health or position. These statements present IPDC’s governmental activities; IPDC has no other operating categories.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about IPDC’s funds, focusing on its most significant or “major” funds – not the agency as a whole. Funds are accounting devices IPDC uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending on particular programs. IPDC established funds to control and manage money for a particular purpose or to show that it is properly using certain revenues.

Governmental funds: All of IPDC’s basic services are included in the governmental funds, which generally focus on two things – how cash and other assets can readily be converted to cash flow in and out, and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. As a result of this focus, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps the reader determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the coming year to finance IPDC’s programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, additional information at the bottom of the governmental fund’s statements, in the form of reconciliation, explains the relationship (or differences) between the government-wide and the fund financial statements. IPDC has one governmental fund: the General Fund. The governmental fund statements are shown as Exhibits C, D, and E of this report.

Fiduciary funds: IPDC operates two fiduciary funds – the Family Self-Sufficiency Agency Fund and the Post-Employment Benefits Trust Fund. The Family Self-Sufficiency Agency Fund accounts for the escrow accounts created for Section Eight tenants participating in the Family Self-Sufficiency Program. The Post-Employment Benefits Trust Fund accounts for the amount

of accrued post-employment benefits for employees participating in this plan. The financial statements are shown as Exhibits F and G.

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 start on page 10 of this report.

Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report includes certain required supplementary information concerning IPDC's progress in funding its obligations to provide pension and other than pension benefits to its employees. Required supplementary information can be found beginning on page 36 of this report.

Interdependence with Other Entities

IPDC depends on financial resources flowing from, or associated with, both the federal government and the State of North Carolina. Because of this dependency, IPDC 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 governments and other holders of publicly held U.S. Treasury Securities.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide the reader with a broad overview of IPDC'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 IPDC's financial status as a whole.

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

The government-wide statements could be divided into three categories: 1) governmental activities; 2) business-type activities; and 3) component units. The governmental activities include IPDC's programs. Intergovernmental revenues and other non-exchange transactions finance most of these activities. IPDC has no business-type activities or component units.

The government-wide financial statements are summarized in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1
Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
Condensed Statement of Net Position
June 30

	Governmental Activities	
	2019	2018
Current and Other Assets	\$ 2,509,616	\$ 1,981,219
Capital Assets	199,979	223,563
Deferred Outflows of Resources	317,925	225,887
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	3,027,520	2,430,669
Current Liabilities	782,552	449,323
Noncurrent Liabilities	427,228	328,972
Deferred Inflows of Resources	140,594	31,351
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,350,374	809,646
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	186,250	205,186
Restricted Net Position	1,882,235	1,355,783
Unrestricted Net Position	(391,339)	60,054
Total Net Position	\$ 1,677,146	\$ 1,621,023

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as one useful indicator of a government's financial condition. The assets and deferred outflows of IPDC exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$1,677,146 as of June 30, 2019.

One particular aspect of IPDC's financial operations positively influenced total governmental net assets:

- Net position of IPDC increased by \$56,123 for the year ended June 30, 2019, primarily due to the excess of revenues over expenses of IPDC's housing programs and a positive actuarial adjustment to IPDC's OPEB plan.

Financial Analysis of IPDC's Funds

As noted earlier, IPDC uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Table 2
Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
Condensed Statement of Activities
For the Years Ended June 30

	Governmental Activities	
	2019	2018
Revenues		
Program Revenues:		
Operating Grants and Contributions	\$ 12,477,902	\$ 12,358,498
General Revenues:		
Local Governmental Dues	132,099	110,740
Total Revenues	12,610,001	12,469,238
Expenses		
General Government	51,600	92,366
Human Services	3,508,122	3,191,467
Workforce Development	1,767,292	1,983,639
Housing Programs	6,550,319	6,598,139
Transportation	342,635	116,235
Economic and Physical Development	333,910	411,921
Total Expenses	12,553,878	12,393,767
Change in Net Position	56,123	75,471
Net Position - July 1	1,621,023	1,545,552
Net Position - Ending	<u>\$ 1,677,146</u>	<u>\$ 1,621,023</u>

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

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of IPDC. At the end of the current fiscal year, fund balance totaled \$1,522,699, all of which was either non-spendable or restricted. These restrictions are the result of three major factors. IPDC, like other similar councils of government, must incur expenditures prior to requesting reimbursement from applicable funding sources, resulting in a large balance of receivables at year-end. IPDC operates a Section 8 Housing Program which has restricted a portion of its fund balance for future tenant payments. A small portion of non-spendable fund balance is represented by prepaid expenditures. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Total fund balance represents approximately 12% of total General Fund expenditures.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights: During the fiscal year, IPDC 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.

Revenues were less than the budgeted amounts and expenditures were less than budgeted amounts primarily because certain anticipated expenditures and related revenues for multiple year grants were carried forward into Fiscal Year 2019-2020.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

	Governmental Activities	
	June 30	
	2019	2018
Land	\$ 27,600	\$ 27,600
Buildings	129,013	135,223
Furniture and Equipment	43,366	60,740
Total	<u>\$ 199,979</u>	<u>\$ 223,563</u>

IPDC’s investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2019 and 2018 totaled \$199,979 and \$223,563 (net of accumulated depreciation), respectively. These assets include a building, the financial software system, vehicles, furniture, fixtures, and equipment.

Lease payments required by IPDC’s capital leases will continue until 2022.

Budget Highlights and Other Information for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020

Budgeting for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 was a smooth process which entailed implementing the first of a two-phase market adjustment to employees. FY 19-20 will be the fourth year of the five-year plan to increase local membership dues. In addition, the Board continued use of the Local Government Technical Assistance program, which enhances revenues for these services by splitting the cost between the membership and funding sources such as the Appalachian Regional Commission. This has resulted in a fee-for-service structure that facilitates project-oriented services for members and allowed technical assistance dollars to meet various matching goals as well as made program dollars go further. Sixty percent of the local dues collected is used for required match funding to ARC and Aging programs.

Funding for IPDC’s legacy programs (Workforce Investment and Opportunity Act, Area Agency on Aging and the Section Eight Housing Program) are expected to remain stable but are subject to appropriation by agencies outside of the control of the IPDC Board and its management. IPDC’s share of federal and State revenues is subject to change as future federal and State budgets are approved. These possible changes will impact future IPDC budgets.

IPDC's Board and its management team work diligently to be in compliance with the budgetary provisions required by North Carolina General Statutes. Increases or decreases of funding sources for activities may occur throughout the fiscal year. These changes will be reflected through the Board's budget amendment process.

IPDC continues to administer two grants from the Kate B. Reynolds Foundation that facilitate health and wellness programs that benefit the community. The worker wellness program seamlessly integrates into the current workforce development program. The community food and health hub project will bring together partners from across the region to implement strategies and develop platforms to address food insecurity.

IPDC continues to pursue federal, state and local funding sources that will allow us to meet the regional goals outlined by the SET V plan for Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy.

Requests for Information

This report is designed to provide an overview of IPDC 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 Thadd Hodge, Finance Director, 111 West Court Street, Rutherfordton, North Carolina, (828) 287-2281, or thodge@regionc.org.

Basic Financial Statements

Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2019

Exhibit A

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Assets	
Cash and Investments - Unrestricted	\$ 622,035
Due from Other Governments	942,210
Prepaid Expenses	4,761
Cash and Investments - Restricted	736,245
Net OPEB Asset	204,365
Capital Assets:	
Land	27,600
Buildings	129,013
Equipment	43,366
Total Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation	<u>199,979</u>
Total Assets	<u>2,709,595</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension and OPEB Deferrals	<u>317,925</u>
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	517,291
Unearned Grant Revenue	265,261
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within One Year	67,812
Due in More than One Year	359,416
Total Long-term Liabilities	<u>427,228</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>1,209,780</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Pension and OPEB Deferrals	<u>140,594</u>
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	186,250
Restricted for:	
Housing Assistance Payments	735,660
Stabilization by State Statute	942,210
Net OPEB Asset	204,365
Unrestricted	<u>(391,339)</u>
Total Net Position	<u><u>\$ 1,677,146</u></u>

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

Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Exhibit B

Functions / Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities:					
General Government	\$ 51,600	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (51,600)
Human Services	3,508,122	-	3,477,617	-	(30,505)
Workforce Development	1,767,292	-	1,778,263	-	10,971
Housing Programs	6,550,319	-	6,578,307	-	27,988
Economic and Physical Development	333,910	-	266,077	-	(67,833)
Other Local Initiatives and Activities	342,635	-	377,638	-	35,003
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 12,553,878	\$ -	\$ 12,477,902	\$ -	(75,976)
General Revenues:					
					132,099
					132,099
					56,123
					1,621,023
					\$ 1,677,146

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

**Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
Balance Sheet
Governmental Fund
June 30, 2019**

Exhibit C

	General Fund
Assets	
Cash and Investments - Unrestricted	\$ 622,035
Cash and Investments - Restricted	736,245
Due from Other Governments	942,210
Prepaid Expenditures	4,761
Total Assets	\$ 2,305,251
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$ 517,291
Unearned Grant Revenue	265,261
Total Liabilities	782,552
Fund Balance	
Non-spendable	
Prepaid Expenditures	4,761
Restricted	
Housing Assistance Payments	735,660
Stabilization by State Statute	942,210
Unassigned	(159,932)
Total Fund Balance	1,522,699
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 2,305,251

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

**Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
Balance Sheet
Governmental Fund
June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit C
(Continued)**

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

Ending Fund Balance Governmental Fund	\$ 1,522,699
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the fund	199,979
Net OPEB Asset	204,365
Net pension liability	(339,481)
Contributions and other Pension related deferrals to the pension plan in the current fiscal year are deferred outflows of resources on the Statement of Net Position	317,925
Compensated absences not due and payable in the current period are not reported in the fund	(74,018)
Long-term debt included as net position below (includes principal payments during the year)	(13,729)
Pension and OPEB-related deferrals	<u>(140,594)</u>
Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u><u>\$ 1,677,146</u></u>

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

**Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
Governmental Fund
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balance - General Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

Exhibit D

	General Fund
REVENUES	
Federal Government	\$ 10,629,657
State of North Carolina	1,045,551
Local Governmental Agencies and Program Income	803,475
Local Governmental Dues	131,316
Total Revenues	12,610,000
EXPENDITURES	
Current:	
Management and Business Operations	37,129
Human Services	3,517,510
Workforce Development	1,776,680
Housing Programs	6,556,314
Local Initiatives and Activities	671,739
Total Expenditures	12,559,371
Net Change in Fund Balance	50,629
Fund Balance, July 1	1,472,070
Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 1,522,699

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

**Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
Governmental Fund
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
in Fund Balance - General Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

**Exhibit D
(Continued)**

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

Net change in fund balance - total governmental fund	\$ 50,629
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.	
Depreciation expense for governmental activities	(23,584)
Contributions to the pension plan in the current fiscal year are not included on the Statement of Activities	97,338
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction has any effect on net position. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.	
Principal payments on long-term debt	4,648
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources in the governmental fund	
Pension expense	(87,861)
Net OPEB Expense	9,987
OPEB Contributions in current year	8,700
Compensated absences	(3,734)
Change in net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 56,123</u>

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

Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in
Fund Balance - Annual Budget and Actual - General Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Exhibit E

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
REVENUES				
Federal Government	\$ 11,638,938	\$ 11,509,409	\$ 10,629,657	\$ (879,752)
State of North Carolina	1,259,732	1,268,996	1,045,551	(223,445)
Local Governmental Agencies and Program Income	868,982	1,055,142	803,475	(251,667)
Local Governmental Dues	94,846	94,846	131,316	36,470
Total Revenues	<u>13,862,498</u>	<u>13,928,393</u>	<u>12,610,000</u>	<u>(1,318,393)</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Management and Business Operations	94,846	94,846	37,129	57,717
Human Services	3,577,089	3,600,945	3,517,510	83,435
Workforce Development	2,763,517	2,562,568	1,776,680	785,888
Housing Programs	6,754,148	6,811,648	6,556,314	255,334
Other Local Initiatives and Activities	672,898	915,886	671,739	244,147
Total Expenditures	<u>13,862,498</u>	<u>13,985,893</u>	<u>12,559,371</u>	<u>1,426,522</u>
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	-	(57,500)	50,629	108,129
Other Financing Sources				
Fund Balance Appropriated	-	57,500	-	(57,500)
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	50,629	<u>\$ 50,629</u>
Fund Balance, July 1			<u>1,472,070</u>	
Fund Balance, June 30			<u>\$ 1,522,699</u>	

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

**Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Fiduciary Funds
June 30, 2019**

Exhibit F

	Post- Employment Benefit Trust Fund	Family Self Sufficiency Fund
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Assets		
Cash and Investments	\$ 617,223	\$ 26,009
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Liabilities		
Due to Other Sources	-	\$ 26,009
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net Position		
Restricted for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions	\$ 617,223	
	<u> </u>	

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

Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position - Trust Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Exhibit G

	<u>Post- Employment Benefit Trust Fund</u>
Additions	
Employer Contributions	<u>\$ 8,700</u>
Investment income:	
Net appreciation in fair value of investments	29,267
Investment Income	<u>8,153</u>
	37,420
Less investment expense	<u>36</u>
Net investment income	<u>37,384</u>
Total Additions	46,084
Deductions	
Benefits	<u>21,759</u>
Change in Net Position	24,325
Net Position	
Restricted for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions	
Beginning of Year	<u>592,898</u>
End of Year	<u><u>\$ 617,223</u></u>

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



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Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting and reporting policies of the Isothermal Planning and Development Commission (IPDC) conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to State and local governments. The following is a summary of the more significant accounting policies:

A. Reporting Entity

IPDC is a voluntary association of cities and counties within the four-county region of North Carolina designated as Region C. The four counties served by IPDC include Cleveland, McDowell, Polk, and Rutherford. IPDC was established to assist local governments in planning for common needs, cooperating for mutual benefit, and coordinating for sound regional development. IPDC is a political subdivision of the State of North Carolina under North Carolina General Statute G.S.160A-470.

The basic operations of IPDC are financed by membership dues and by financial assistance provided by the State of North Carolina. Federal and State administered grant funds permit IPDC to undertake specific programs.

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 display the governmental activities of IPDC. Governmental activities generally are financed through intergovernmental revenues and other non-exchange transactions.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of IPDC'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 fund 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 member dues, are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements: The fund financial statements provide information about IPDC's funds, including fiduciary funds. Separate statements for each fund category – governmental and fiduciary – are presented.

IPDC reports one major governmental fund:

General Fund – The General Fund is the general operating fund of IPDC. The General Fund accounts for all financial resources except those that are required to be accounted for in another fund. The primary revenue sources are federal and State grants and programs. The primary expenditures are for grant and program purposes including salaries, fringe benefits, and contracted services.

Additionally, IPDC reports the following fund type:

Fiduciary Funds

Trust Fund – A Trust Fund is used to account for resources held in trust for members of other postemployment benefit plans.

Post-Employment Benefit Fund – This fund accounts for the amount of accrued post-employment benefits for former employees participating in this plan.

Agency Fund – Agency Funds are custodial in nature and do not involve the measurement of operating results. An agency fund is used to account for assets IPDC holds on behalf of others. IPDC maintains one Agency Fund:

Family Self Sufficiency Fund – This fund accounts for the escrow accounts for the Section Eight tenants participating in the Family Self-Sufficiency program.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

Government-wide Financial Statements: The government-wide and fiduciary trust fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus. The government-wide and fiduciary 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 IPDC gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include grants. Revenue from grants 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.

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.

IPDC considers all revenues available if they are collected within sixty days after year-end.

Grant revenues which are unearned at year-end are recorded as unearned revenues.

Those revenues susceptible to accrual are member dues, investment earnings, technical assistance contracts, contracts and fees, and federal and State restricted intergovernmental revenues. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been satisfied.

Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements: Agency funds report a statement of net position. Trust funds report a Statement of Fiduciary Net Position and a Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. Fiduciary funds do not benefit the governmental entity; therefore, they are not included in the government wide financial statements.

D. Budgetary Data

IPDC's budgets are adopted as required by the North Carolina General Statutes. An annual budget resolution is adopted for the General Fund. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end. The budget was prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting, which is consistent with the accounting system used to record transactions.

Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the functional level for the General Fund. The governing board must approve any revisions that alter total expenditures of the General Fund. During the year, several amendments to the original budget were necessary.

The budget resolution must be adopted by July 1 of the fiscal year or the governing board must adopt an interim budget that covers that time until the annual ordinance can be adopted.

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

Allocation of Indirect Costs – Indirect costs are allocated to the various grants, based on the proportion of each grant's direct salaries to the total of direct salaries for all grants. A provisional indirect cost application rate of 54% of direct salaries was used throughout the year, as approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, IPDC's oversight agency. As a part of the month-end closing process, the applied indirect cost percentage is adjusted to match the actual indirect costs incurred each month.

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

State law [G.S. 159-30(c)] authorizes IPDC to invest in obligations of the United States or obligations fully guaranteed both as to principal and interest by the United States; obligations of the State of North Carolina; bonds and notes of any North Carolina local government or public authority; obligations of certain non-guaranteed federal agencies; certain high quality issues of commercial paper and bankers' acceptances; and the North Carolina Capital Management Trust.

General Statute 159-30.1 allows IPDC to establish and fund an irrevocable trust for the purpose of paying post-employment benefits (OPEB) for which IPDC is liable. This OPEB Trust is managed by the staff of the Department of the State Treasurer and operated in accordance with state laws and regulations. The Trust is not registered with the SEC. G.S 159-30(g) allows IPDC to make contributions to the Trust under the provisions of the Ancillary Governmental Participant Investment Program. The State Treasurer in his discretion may invest the proceeds in equities of certain publicly held companies and long or short term fixed income investments as detailed in G. S. 147-69.2(b)(1-6) and (8). Funds submitted are managed in three different sub-funds, the State Treasurer's OPEB Short Term Fund (STIF), consisting of short to intermediate treasuries, agencies and corporate issues authorized by G. S. 147-69.1, the Blackrock MSCI Equity Index Fund and the NC Non-Pension Fixed Income Fund.

The NC Capital Management Trust Government Portfolio, a SEC-registered 2a-7 fund maintaining an AAAM rating from S&P. This Government Portfolio is reported at fair value.

Ownership interest of the STIF is determined on a fair market valuation basis as of fiscal year end in accordance with the its operating procedures. STIF investments are valued by the custodian using Level 2 inputs which in this case involves inputs—other than quoted prices—included within Level 1 that are either directly or indirectly observable

for the asset or liability. The STIF is valued at \$1 per share. The STIF portfolio is unrated and had a weighted average maturity at June 30, 2019 of 1.3 years. Under the authority of G.S. 147-69.3, no unrealized gains or losses of the STIF are distributed to participants of the fund.

The BlackRock’s MSCI ACWI EQ Index Non-Lendable Class B fund, authorized under G.S. 147-69.2(b)(8), is a common trust fund considered to be commingled in nature. The Fund’s fair value is the number of shares times the net asset value as determined by a third party. At June 30, 2019 the fair value of the funds was \$22.5624 per share. Fair value for this Blackrock fund is determined using Level 1 inputs which are directly observable, quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

The North Carolina Non-Pension Fixed Income Fund offered by BlackRock is valued at \$1.00 per share.

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

Restricted Assets – IPDC operates the Section 8 Housing program in its region. In accordance with HUD’s requirements, any unused cash that has been provided for tenant payments must be restricted for that purpose. HUD reporting guidelines require that all accumulated administrative funds are to be shown as unrestricted cash in the supplemental financial data schedule. These guidelines are different than those used to identify restricted funds for presentation on IPDC’s Statement of Net Position and Balance Sheet.

Governmental Activities - General Fund

HUD Section Eight Program	
HAP Funds	\$ 256,825
Administrative Funds	<u>479,420</u>
Total Restricted Cash	<u>\$ 736,245</u>

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts – All receivables that historically experience uncollectible accounts are shown net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. This amount is estimated by analyzing the percentage of receivables that were written off in prior years.

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

Capital Assets – Capital assets are defined by IPDC as assets with an initial, individual cost greater than or equal to \$5,000 and estimated useful life in excess of two years. Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at 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 assets or materially extend assets’ lives are not capitalized. Due to specific program requirements, this threshold can be lowered to meet compliance requirements.

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

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Lives</u>
Buildings	40 years
Furniture and Equipment	5-10 years

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources – In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, Deferred Outflows of Resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an expense or expenditure until then. IPDC has two items that meet this criterion – pension and OPEB related deferrals.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net 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. IPDC has two items that meet this criterion – pension and OPEB related deferrals.

Long-term Obligations – In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the governmental activities Statement of Net Position.

In fund financial statements, governmental funds recognize the face amount of new debt issues as other financing sources. Issuance costs are reported as debt service expenditures.

Compensated Absences – The vacation policy of IPDC provides for the accumulation of up to thirty days earned vacation leave with such leave being fully vested when earned. IPDC's sick leave policy provides for an unlimited accumulation of earned sick leave. Sick leave does not vest but any unused sick leave accumulated at the time of retirement may be used in the determination of length of service for retirement benefit purposes. Since IPDC has no obligation for the accumulated sick leave until it is actually taken, no accrual for sick leave has been made in these financial statements.

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

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

The governmental fund types classify fund balances as follows:

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

Prepaid Items – portion of fund balance that is not an available resource because it represents the year-end balance of prepaid expenditures, which are not spendable resources.

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

Restricted for Housing Assistance Payments – portion of fund balance that is restricted for use by IPDC’s Section 8 Housing Program to make housing assistance payments.

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

Committed Fund Balance – portion of fund balance that can only be used for specific purpose imposed by majority vote by a quorum of IPDC’s governing body. Any changes or removal of specific purpose requires majority action by the governing body.

The governing board of IPDC has made no commitments of its fund balances that would require separate financial statement disclosure.

Assigned Fund Balance – portion of fund balance that IPDC intends to use for specific purposes.

Subsequent year’s expenditures – portion of fund balance that is appropriated in the next year’s budget that is not already classified in restricted or committed. IPDC has not appropriated any fund balance in its 2019-2020 budget.

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

Revenues and Expenditures – The major sources of revenue are grants, member government dues, local contributed cash, contributed services, and other revenues as discussed below:

Federal and State Grant Revenue

Grant revenue is recognized when program expenditures are incurred in accordance with program guidelines. Such revenue is subject to review by the funding agency and may result in disallowance in subsequent periods.

Member Government Dues

All member governments are required to pay dues to IPDC. Dues are determined annually and are recognized as revenues when assessed because they are measurable and are collectible within the current period.

Local Contributed Cash

Contributions to grant programs from local governments and other participants are recognized as revenue when grant expenditures are incurred.

In-Kind Contributed Services

Local contributions, which include contributed services provided by local governments and other participants, are used to match federal funding on various grants. Contributed services are reflected as revenue and expenditures in accordance with legal requirements of the individual grants. Contributed services are recorded as expenditures with an

equivalent amount recorded as revenue. The amounts of such services are recorded in the accompanying financial statements at their estimated fair values at date of receipt.

Other Revenues

Other revenues are composed primarily of interest and miscellaneous charges for services. Interest income is recorded as earned, since it is measurable and available. Miscellaneous charges for services are recorded as revenues when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received.

Pension and OPEB Plans – IPDC participates in the Local Government Employees' Retirement System (LGERS) a cost sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan and a single-employer, defined benefit postemployment benefit plan (OPEB), the Healthcare Benefits Plan (HCB).

For purposes of measuring the net pension asset or liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the state-administered defined benefit pension plan and additions to/deductions from state-administered defined benefit pension plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the state-administered defined benefit pension plan. For this purpose, plan member contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. IPDC's employer contributions are recognized when due and IPDC has a legal requirement to provide the contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of state-administered defined benefit pension plans.

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB asset or liability, deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the HCB and additions to/deductions from the HCB's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the HCB. For this purpose, the HCB recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments for all plans are reported at fair value.

Note 2 – Deposits and Investments

Deposits – All of the deposits of IPDC are either insured or collateralized by using one of two methods. Under the Dedicated Method, all deposits exceeding the federal depository insurance coverage level are collateralized with securities held by IPDC's agents in these units' name. Under the Pooling Method, which is a collateral pool, all uninsured deposits are collateralized with securities held by the State Treasurers' agent in the name of the State Treasurer. Since the State Treasurer is acting in a fiduciary capacity for IPDC, these deposits are considered to be held by their agents in the entities' 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 on their pooled collateral covering uninsured deposits. The State Treasurer does not confirm this information with IPDC or with the escrow agent. Because of the inability to measure the exact amount of collateral pledged for IPDC under the Pooling Method, the potential exists for under-collateralization, and this risk may increase in periods of high cash flows. However, the State Treasurer of North Carolina enforces strict standards of financial stability for each depository that collateralizes public deposits under the Pooling Method.

The State Treasurer enforces standards of minimum capitalization for all pooling method financial institutions. IPDC complies with the provisions of G.S 159-31 when designating official depositories and verifying deposits are properly secured. IPDC has no formal policy regarding custodial credit risk for deposits.

At year-end, IPDC's deposits had a carrying amount of \$133,831 and a bank balance of \$414,570. \$250,000 of the bank balance was covered by federal depository insurance and \$164,570 in interest-bearing deposits was covered by collateral held under the Pooling Method. At June 30, 2019, IPDC's petty cash fund totaled \$250.

Investments – As of June 30, 2019, IPDC had the following investments and maturities:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Valuation Measurement Method</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Rating</u>
<i>Held by General Fund</i>				
NC Capital Management Trust - Government Portfolio	Amortized Cost	<u>\$ 1,250,208</u>	N/A	AAAm
<i>Held by Post-Employment Benefit Trust Fund</i>				
NC Capital Management Trust - Government Portfolio	Amortized Cost	\$ 40,530	N/A	AAAm
BlackRock MSCI ACWI Equity Index Non-Lendable Fund	Fair Value Level 1	257,166	N/A	N/A
North Carolina OPEB Short-term (STIF)	Fair Value Level 2	32,342	1.3 years	Unrated
North Carolina Non Pension Fixed Income	Fair Value Level 2	<u>287,185</u>	7.81 years	Unrated
Total		<u>\$ 617,223</u>		

At June 30, 2019, IPDC's Healthcare Benefits Plan Fund had invested \$40,530 in the North Carolina Capital Management Trust's Cash Portfolio and \$576,693 invested in the State Treasurer's Local Government Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Trust pursuant to G. S. 159-30.1.

The State Treasurer's OPEB Trust may invest in public equities and both long-term and short-term fixed income obligations as determined by the State Treasurer pursuant to the General Statutes. At year-end, IPDC's OPEB Trust was invested as follows: State Treasurer's Short-Term Investment Fund (STIF) 5.6%; North Carolina Non-Pension Fixed Income Fund 49.8% and BlackRock MSCI ACWI Equity Index Non-Lendable Fund 44.6% (the equities were split 55.3% in domestic securities and 44.7% in international securities).

Level of fair value hierarchy: Ownership interest of the STIF is determined on a fair market valuation basis as of fiscal year end in accordance with STIF operating procedures. STIF investments are valued by the custodian using Level 2 inputs which in this case involves inputs – other than quoted prices – included within Level 1 that are either directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability. The STIF is valued at \$1 per share. The STIF portfolio is unrated and had a weighted average maturity at June 30, 2019 of 1.3 years.

Ownership of the Non-Pension Fixed Income Fund is determined monthly at fair value using the same Level 2 inputs as the STIF and is based upon units of participation. Units of participation are calculated monthly based upon inflows and outflows as well as allocations of net earnings. At June 30, 2019, the fixed income index fund, which does not have a credit rating, was valued at \$1 per unit and had an average maturity of 7.81 years.

The BlackRock's MSCI ACWI EQ Index Non-Lendable Class B fund, authorized under G.S. 147-69.2(b)(8), is a common trust fund considered to be commingled in nature. The Fund's fair value is the number of shares times the net asset value as determined by a third party. At June 30, 2019 the fair value of the funds was \$22.5624 per share. Fair value for this Blackrock fund is determined using Level 1 inputs which are directly observable, quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Valuation technique:

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer OPEB Trust investments are measured using the market approach: using prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or a group of assets.

Interest Rate Risk. IPDC does not have a formal investment interest rate policy that manages its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit Risk. IPDC has no policy regarding credit risk as it relates to its investment in the North Carolina Capital Management Trust's Cash Portfolio. IPDC does not have a formal investment policy regarding credit risk for its Healthcare Benefits Plan.

Note 3 – Receivables

Receivables at the government-wide level at June 30, 2019 consisted of the following:

Due From Other Governments	
Federal and State Grant Reimbursements	\$ 926,328
Sales Tax Refund	<u>15,882</u>
Total Due From Other Governments	<u>\$ 942,210</u>

Note 4 – Capital Assets

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

	<u>Beginning Balances</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balances</u>
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 27,600	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 27,600
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:				
Buildings	248,400	-	-	248,400
Furniture and Equipment	<u>257,396</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,666</u>	<u>251,730</u>
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated	<u>505,796</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,666</u>	<u>500,130</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation For:				
Buildings	113,177	6,210	-	119,387
Furniture and Equipment	<u>196,656</u>	<u>17,374</u>	<u>5,666</u>	<u>208,364</u>
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>309,833</u>	<u>23,584</u>	<u>5,666</u>	<u>327,751</u>
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 223,563</u>			<u>\$ 199,979</u>

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

Management and Business Operations	\$ 15,386
Housing	3,392
Other Local Initiatives and Activities	<u>4,806</u>
Total	<u>\$ 23,584</u>

Note 5 – Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities at the government-wide level at June 30, 2019 were as follows:

	<u>Vendors</u>	<u>Grant Sub- Recipients</u>	<u>Section Eight Program</u>	<u>Total</u>
Governmental General	<u>\$ 80,973</u>	<u>\$ 415,883</u>	<u>\$ 20,435</u>	<u>\$ 517,291</u>

Note 6 – Unearned Grant Revenues

The balance in Unearned Grant Revenues at June 30, 2019 is composed of the following:

Grant receipts not yet earned	<u>\$ 265,261</u>
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Note 7 – Risk Management

IPDC 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. IPDC has an insurance program in place with Markel Insurance Company and Eastern Alliance Insurance Group. Through Markel Insurance Company, IPDC obtains general liability and auto liability coverage of \$2,000,000 per occurrence; property coverage up to the total insurance values of the property policy and the Board of Directors with coverage up to \$2,000,000 aggregate limit of liability. Eastern Alliance Insurance Group handles the workers’ compensation coverage up to statutory limits for IPDC. Markel Insurance Company and Eastern Alliance Insurance Group both have an A. M. Best rating of “A” or better.

IPDC carries commercial coverage for other risks of loss. Each year, all coverage levels and policies are reviewed by the Executive Director before renewal to ensure accuracy and that no new exposures to risk need to be addressed. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage in the prior year, and settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

IPDC does not carry flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Plan. IPDC’s administrative office is not located in a floodplain.

In accordance with G. S. 159-29, IPDC’s employees that have access to \$100 or more at any given time of its funds are performance bonded through a commercial surety bond. The finance officer is individually bonded for \$100,000. Remaining employees that have access to funds are bonded under a blanket bond for \$100,000.

Note 8 – Pension Plan Obligation

Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System

Plan Description – IPDC 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.nc.gov.

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

Contributions. Contribution provisions are established by General Statute 128-30 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. IPDC employees are required to contribute 6% of their compensation. Employer contributions are actuarially determined and set annually by the LGERS Board of Trustees. IPDC's contractually

required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2019 was 7.82% for its 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 IPDC were \$97,338 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Refunds of Contributions – IPDC 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, 2019, IPDC reported a liability of \$339,481 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017. The total pension liability was then rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2018 utilizing update procedures incorporating the actuarial assumptions. IPDC’s proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of IPDC’s long-term share of future payroll covered by the pension plan, relative to the projected future payroll covered by the pension plan of all participating LGERS employers, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2019, IPDC’s proportion was .01431% (measured at June 30, 2018), which was a decrease of .00142% from its proportion as of June 30, 2018 (measured as of June 30, 2017).

For the year ended June 30, 2019, IPDC recognized pension expense of \$87,861. At June 30, 2019, IPDC reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 52,374	\$ 1,757
Changes of assumptions	90,085	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	46,601	-
Changes in proportion and differences between IPDC contributions and proportionate share of contributions	8,985	13,377
IPDC contributions subsequent to the measurement date	97,338	-
Total	<u>\$ 295,383</u>	<u>\$ 15,134</u>

\$97,338 is reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from IPDC contributions subsequent to the measurement date that will be recognized as a decrease of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ending	
June 30	
2020	\$ 86,827
2021	55,488
2022	13,430
2023	27,166
2024	-
Total	<u>\$ 182,911</u>

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

Inflation	3.0 percent
Salary increases	3.5 to 7.75 percent, including inflation and productivity factor
Investment rate of return	7.00 percent, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

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

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

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

The projected long-term investment returns and inflation assumptions are developed through review of current and historical capital markets data, sell-side investment research, consultant whitepapers, and historical performance of investment strategies. Fixed income return projections reflect current yields across the U.S. Treasury yield curve and market expectations of forward yields projected and interpolated for multiple tenors and over multiple year horizons. Global public equity return projections are established through analysis of the equity risk premium and the fixed income return

projections. Other asset categories and strategies' return projections reflect the foregoing and historical data analysis. These projections are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class as of June 30, 2019 are summarized in the following table:

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

The information above is based on 30-year expectations developed with the consulting actuary for the 2017 asset, liability, and investment policy study for the North Carolina Retirement Systems, including LGERS. The long-term nominal rates of return underlying the real rates of return are arithmetic annualized figures. The real rates of return are calculated from nominal rates by multiplicatively subtracting a long-term inflation assumption of 3.05%. All rates of return and inflation are annualized.

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

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

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
IPDC's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 815,466	\$ 339,481	\$ (58,257)

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.

Note 9 – Other Post-Employment Benefit – Health Care Benefits

Plan Description. Under the terms of a resolution approved by its Board, IPDC administers a single-user defined benefit Health Care Benefits Plan (HCB). This plan provides post-employment healthcare benefits to retiree and disabled workers who are eligible for IPDC’s retirement program and have at least ten years creditable service with IPDC. IPDC has elected to pay the future overall cost of coverage for these benefits, subject to plan limits. A separate report was not issued for the plan.

Management of the HCB Plan is vested in the Board of Isothermal Planning and Development Commission.

Plan Membership. At June 30, 2018, the valuation date of the most recent actuarial plan, the HCB Plan membership consisted of the following:

Inactive Members or Beneficiaries Currently	
Receiving Benefits	9
Inactive Members Entitled to but not yet	
Receiving Benefits	-
Active Members	<u>25</u>
Total Membership	<u><u>34</u></u>

Benefits Provided. The HCB Plan provides healthcare benefits for retirees. IPDC pays a portion of the cost of coverage for retirees’ health care insurance.

Contributions. IPDC’s Board established the contribution requirements of the plan which may be amended by the Board. The Board establishes funding of the plan on an actuarially determined rate. For the year ended June 30, 2019, IPDC contributed \$8,700. Plan members do not contribute to the plan. IPDC’s contribution is based upon the employee’s number of years of creditable service. The IPDC board may amend the benefit provisions.

Eligibility for Allowance. A participant must be eligible and approved to receive retirement benefits in accordance with the regulations of the North Carolina Local Governmental Employees’ Retirement System (LGERS) and have worked a minimum of ten (10) years with the Commission in order to participate in the HCB.

Amount of Allowance.

Pre-65 Benefit:

IPDC contributes to the cost of retiree health insurance premiums based on the years of service at retirement using the following schedule for employees:

Years of Service with IPDC	IPDC Reimbursement of Pre-65 Retiree Premiums
10 - 14.99	50%
15 - 19.99	75%
20 or more	100%

For employees hired after September 30, 1995, the amount IPDC will reimburse is capped at \$150 per month.

Post-65 Benefit:

Once a retiree reaches age 65, and for new retirees age 65 and above, for those retirees who worked at least 20 years for IPDC, IPDC will contribute \$100 per month towards a Medicare supplemental health plan. The retiree must show proof to IPDC that the money is going towards a health plan.

Members hired after September 30, 1995 are not eligible for this Medicare benefit.

Disability Benefit: Members retiring under disability retirement are eligible to receive benefits at the 20-year service level (paid 100%) by IPDC until age 65. Upon reaching age 65, they are eligible for the same Post-65 benefit as described above.

Dependent Coverage. Coverage is not available for dependents of the retiree.

Representative Monthly Retiree Premium Amounts: Each retiree is responsible for applying for their own insurance policy and will be reimbursed by IPDC as described above, once proof of insurance is submitted to IPDC.

Investments

Investment policy. It is the policy of the Board to pursue an investment strategy that reduces risk through the prudent diversification of the portfolio across a broad selection of distinct asset classes. The policy does not require any specific investment asset class percentages; rather it uses the NC Treasurer's OPEB investment policy. Investments are valued at fair value. The following is the Board's actual asset class allocations and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class as of June 30, 2019 and 2018.

Asset Class	Year-End Allocations		Estimated Real Rates of Return	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Fixed Income	46.53%	44.88%	6.19%	1.40%
Equity Funds	41.67%	40.90%	6.06%	5.30%
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5.23%	5.35%	0.00%	0.00%
Money Market	6.57%	8.87%	2.15%	1.17%
Total	100.0%	100.0%		

Rate of Return. For the year ended June 30, 2019, the annual money weighted rate of return on investments, net of investment expense, was 6.19%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs. The total OPEB liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018 using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified.

Inflation	2.50%
Real wage growth	1.00%
Salary increases	3.5% to 7.75%, including wage inflation
Long-term investment rate of return	4.97%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including price inflation
Healthcare cost trend rates for Pre-Medicare Medical and Prescription Drug	7.25% for 2018 decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.75% by 2028

The discount rate used to measure the Total OPEB Liability was based upon the long-term expected rate of return.

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 mortality tables, with adjustments for LGERS experience and generational mortality improvements using Scale MP-2015.

The demographic actuarial assumptions for retirement, disability incidence, withdrawal, and salary increases used in the June 30, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2014, adopted by the LGERS Board.

The remaining actuarial assumptions (e.g., health care cost trends, rate of plan participation, rates of plan election, etc.) used in the June 30, 2018 valuation were based on a review of recent plan experience performed concurrently with the June 30, 2018 valuation.

Several factors should be considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption, including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) are developed by the investment consultant for each major asset class. These future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. The capital market assumptions developed by the investment consultant may cover a shorter investment horizon and may not be useful in setting the long-term rate of return for funding OPEB plans which are likely to cover a longer timeframe. The assumption is intended to be a long-term assumption and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the major target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocations as of June 30 are presented above.

Discount Rate (SEIR). The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability as of the Measurement Date was 4.97%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate was performed in accordance with GASB 74. The projection's basis was an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2018. In addition to the actuarial methods and assumptions of the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation, the following actuarial methods and assumptions were used in the projection of cash flows:

- Total payroll for the initial projection year consists of the payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date. In subsequent projection years, total payroll was assumed to increase annual at a rate of 3.5%.
- Active employees do not explicitly contribute to the Plan.
- In all years, IPDC is assumed to contribute the full ADC to the Trust fund.
- Projected assets do not include employer contributions that fund the estimated service costs of future employees.
- Cash flows occur mid-year.

Based upon these assumptions, the Plan's Fiduciary Net Position was projected to not be depleted.

Net OPEB Asset of IPDC. As of June 30, 2019, (the Measurement Date), IPDC's Net OPEB asset is presented in the following table.

Measurement Date of June 30, 2019	
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 412,858
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	<u>617,223</u>
Net OPEB Asset	<u>\$ 204,365</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	<u>150%</u>

Sensitivity of the net OPEB asset to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates.

The following exhibit presents the net OPEB asset of the Plan, calculated using the health care cost trend rates, as well as what the Plan's net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a healthcare cost trend rate that is 1 percentage point lower or higher.

Health Care Cost Trend Rate Sensitivity			
	1% Decrease	Current	1% Increase
Net OPEB Asset	<u>\$ 219,119</u>	<u>\$ 204,365</u>	<u>\$ 188,576</u>

Sensitivity of the net OPEB asset to changes in the discount rate.

The following exhibit presents the net OPEB asset of the Plan, calculated using the discount rate of 4.97%, as well as what the Plan's Net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower or higher.

Discount Rate Sensitivity			
	1% Decrease 3.97%	Current Discount Rate 4.97%	1% Increase 5.97%
Net OPEB Asset	<u>\$ 174,794</u>	<u>\$ 204,365</u>	<u>\$ 231,065</u>

At June 30, 2019, the components of IPDC's net OPEB asset, measured as of June 30, 2018 were as follows:

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Asset
	(a)	(b)	(b) - (a)
Balances at June 30, 2018	\$ 520,731	\$ 592,898	\$ 72,167
Changes for the Year:			
Service Cost	13,049	-	(13,049)
Interest	25,346	-	(25,346)
Differences between expected and actual experience	(139,430)	-	139,430
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	14,921	-	(14,921)
Contributions	-	8,700	8,700
Net Investment Income	-	37,384	37,384
Benefit Payments	(21,759)	(21,759)	-
Net Changes	(107,873)	24,325	132,198
Balances at June 30, 2019	\$ 412,858	\$ 617,223	\$ 204,365

For the year ended June 30, 2019, IPDC recognized OPEB expense of \$(9,987). At June 30, 2019, IPDC reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 118,872
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	11,522	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	11,020	6,588
	\$ 22,542	\$ 125,460

Amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

<u>Year Ending June 30</u>	
2020	\$ 36,319
2021	36,319
2022	36,319
2023	16,505
2024	-
Thereafter	-
	<u>\$ 125,462</u>

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

<u>Year Ending June 30</u>	
2020	\$ 7,072
2021	7,072
2022	7,073
2023	1,325
2024	-
Thereafter	-
	<u>\$ 22,542</u>

Note 11 – Long-term Obligations

a. Capital Lease

During the fiscal 2017, IPDC entered into a capital lease to purchase two new copiers. This lease requires sixty-three monthly payments of \$462, after which the copiers can be purchased for their remaining fair market value. The lease reflects an inherent interest rate of 5.5% per annum.

Interest expense of \$901 was incurred during the year ended June 30, 2019. This amount is allocated to appropriate functional expense totals shown on Exhibit B.

The following is an analysis of the assets recorded under capital leases as of June 30, 2019.

<u>Class of Property</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>	<u>Net Book Value</u>
Equipment	\$ 25,231	\$ 9,010	\$ 16,221

The following minimum lease obligations and the net present value of these minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2019 are as follows:

<u>Year Ending June 30</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$ 4,912	\$ 637	\$ 5,549
2021	5,192	357	5,549
2022	3,625	76	3,701
2023	-	-	-
Total minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 13,729</u>	<u>\$ 1,070</u>	14,799
Less: amount representing interest			<u>1,070</u>
Present value of the minimum lease payments			<u>\$ 13,729</u>

Change in Long-term Liabilities

	<u>Totals</u> <u>July 1, 2018</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Retire-</u> <u>ments</u>	<u>Totals</u> <u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>Portion</u>
Capital Leases	\$ 18,377	\$ -	\$ 4,648	\$ 13,729	\$ 4,912
Compensated Absences	70,285	3,733	-	74,018	62,900
Net Pension Liability (LGERS)	<u>311,134</u>	<u>28,347</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>339,481</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 399,796</u>	<u>\$ 32,080</u>	<u>\$ 4,648</u>	427,228	<u>\$ 67,812</u>
Less: Current Portion of Long-term Obligations				<u>67,812</u>	
Total Noncurrent Obligations, Net of Current Portion				<u>\$ 359,416</u>	

Note 11 – Summary Disclosure of Significant Contingencies

IPDC 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 moneys 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 12 – Revenue Spending Policy

IPDC does not have a formal revenue spending policy. However, it is IPDC’s practice that the finance officer will use resources in the following hierarchy: federal funds, state funds, local funds. For purpose of fund balance, classification expenditures are to be spent from restricted fund balance first, followed in order by committed fund balance, assigned fund balance, and, lastly, unassigned fund balance.

Note 13 – Subsequent Event – COVID-19

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization (“WHO”) announced a global health emergency because of a new strain of coronavirus originating in Wuhan, China (the “COVID-19 outbreak”) and the risks to the international community as the virus spreads globally beyond its point of origin. In March 2020, the WHO classified the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic, based on the rapid increase in exposure globally.

The full impact of the COVID-19 outbreak continues to evolve as of the date of this report. As such, it is uncertain as to the full magnitude that the pandemic will have on the IPDC’s financial condition, liquidity, and future results of operations. Management is actively monitoring the global situation on its financial condition, liquidity, operations, suppliers, industry, and workforce. Given the daily evolution of the COVID-19 outbreak and the global responses to curb its spread, IPDC is not able to estimate the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak on its results of operations, financial condition, or liquidity for fiscal year 2020.

Required Supplementary Information

Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
Healthcare Benefits Plan
Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Asset and Related Ratios
Last Three Fiscal Years (*)

Schedule 1

Total OPEB Liability	2019	2018	2017
Service Cost at end of year	\$ 13,049	\$ 12,784	\$ 12,179
Interest on the total OPEB Liability	25,346	25,619	25,697
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	(139,430)	(17,023)	-
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	14,921	-	-
Benefit payments	<u>(21,759)</u>	<u>(31,854)</u>	<u>(47,439)</u>
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(107,873)	(10,474)	(9,563)
Total OPEB Liability - beginning	<u>520,731</u>	<u>531,205</u>	<u>540,768</u>
Total OPEB Liability - ending (a)	<u><u>\$ 412,858</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 520,731</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 531,205</u></u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position			
Contributions - employer	\$ 8,700	\$ 22,932	\$ 22,932
Contributions - non-employer	-	-	-
Contributions - active member	-	-	-
Net investment income	37,384	10,789	27,467
Benefit payments	(21,759)	(31,854)	(47,439)
Other	-	-	-
Administrative expenses	-	-	-
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	<u>24,325</u>	<u>1,867</u>	<u>2,960</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	<u>592,898</u>	<u>591,031</u>	<u>588,071</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Ending (b)	<u><u>\$ 617,223</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 592,898</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 591,031</u></u>
Net OPEB Asset (b-a)	<u><u>\$ 204,365</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 72,167</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 59,826</u></u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of the total OPEB Liability	<u>149.50%</u>	<u>113.86%</u>	<u>111.26%</u>
Covered Payroll	<u>\$ 1,087,995</u>	<u>\$ 996,922</u>	<u>\$ 996,922</u>
IPDC's Net OPEB Asset as a percentage of covered payroll	<u>18.78%</u>	<u>7.24%</u>	<u>6.00%</u>

(*) This schedule will build to a ten year schedule as information becomes available.

**Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
Healthcare Benefits Plan
Schedule of Employer Contributions
Last Four Fiscal Years (**)**

Schedule 2

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 22,932	\$ 22,932	\$ 22,932	\$ 22,932
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	8,700	22,932	22,932	22,932
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ 14,232</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered Payroll (*)	\$ 1,087,995	\$ 996,922	\$ 996,922	\$ 996,922
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	<u>0.80%</u>	<u>2.30%</u>	<u>2.30%</u>	<u>2.30%</u>

Notes to Schedule

(*) For years following the valuation date (when no valuation is performed), covered payroll has been set equal to the covered payroll from the most recent valuation.

(**) This schedule will build to a ten year schedule as information becomes available.

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:

Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method	Level Percentage of Pay
Amortization period	28 years
Asset valuation method	Market Value of Assets
Inflation	2.50%
Real wage growth	1.00%
Healthcare cost trend rates	7.25% for 2018 decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.75% by 2028
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.50% - 7.75%
Long-term Investment rate of return, net of OPEB plan investment fees, including price inflation	4.97%
Retirement age	Assumed Life expectancies were adjusted as a result of adopting the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table.

**Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
 Healthcare Benefits Plan
 Schedule of Investment Returns
 Last Four Fiscal Years (*)**

Schedule 3

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Annual Money-Weighted Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expense	<u>6.18%</u>	<u>1.82%</u>	<u>4.66%</u>	<u>-0.93%</u>

(*) The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the prior fiscal year ended June 30. This schedule will build to a ten year schedule as information becomes available.

**Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)
Last Six Fiscal Years ***

Schedule 4

Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
IPDC's proportion of the net pension liability	0.01431%	0.01573%	0.01466%	0.02068%	0.02127%	0.02470%
IPDC's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (\$)	\$ 339,482	\$ 240,311	\$ 311,134	\$ 92,811	\$ (125,439)	\$ 297,730
IPDC's covered payroll	\$ 1,111,879	\$ 1,049,949	\$ 1,047,386	\$ 1,355,356	\$ 1,511,099	\$ 1,644,215
IPDC's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	30.53%	22.89%	29.71%	6.85%	-8.30%	18.11%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability**	92.00%	94.18%	91.47%	98.09%	102.64%	94.35%

* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the prior fiscal year ended June 30. This schedule will build to a ten year schedule as information becomes available.

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

**Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
Schedule of Contributions
Last Six Fiscal Years (*)**

Schedule 5

Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 97,338	\$ 84,280	\$ 77,276	\$ 67,791	\$ 94,227	\$ 105,240
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>97,338</u>	<u>84,280</u>	<u>77,276</u>	<u>67,791</u>	<u>94,227</u>	<u>105,240</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
IPDC's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,244,726	\$ 1,111,879	\$ 1,049,949	\$ 1,047,386	\$ 1,355,356	\$ 1,511,099
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	<u>7.82%</u>	<u>7.58%</u>	<u>7.36%</u>	<u>6.47%</u>	<u>6.95%</u>	<u>6.96%</u>

(*) This schedule will build to a ten year schedule as information becomes available.

Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
HUD Financial Data Schedule - Balance Sheet
June 30, 2019

Schedule 6

<u>Line Item #</u>		<u>14.871 Housing Choice Vouchers</u>	<u>14.896 FSS Coordinator Program</u>
	Assets		
	Current Assets		
111	Cash - unrestricted	\$ 578,569	\$ -
113	Cash - other restricted	236,390	26,009
115	Cash - restricted for payment of current liabilities	20,435	-
100	Total Cash	<u>835,394</u>	<u>26,009</u>
	Accounts Receivable		
128	Fraud Recovery	21,640	-
128.1	Allowance for doubtful accounts - fraud	1,790	-
120	Total Receivables, net of allowances for doubtful accounts	<u>19,850</u>	<u>-</u>
150	Total Current Assets	<u>855,244</u>	<u>26,009</u>
	Noncurrent Assets		
	Capital Assets		
164	Furniture, equipment and machinery - administration	61,060	-
166	Less: Accumulated depreciation	59,909	-
160	Total Capital Assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>1,151</u>	<u>-</u>
180	Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>1,151</u>	<u>-</u>
190	Total Assets	<u>\$ 856,395</u>	<u>\$ 26,009</u>
	Liabilities and Equity		
	Liabilities		
	Current Liabilities		
312	Accounts payable - due within 90 days	\$ 20,435	\$ -
310	Total Current Liabilities	<u>20,435</u>	<u>-</u>
	Noncurrent Liabilities		
353	Noncurrent liabilities - other	-	26,009
350	Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>26,009</u>
300	Total Liabilities	<u>20,435</u>	<u>26,009</u>

Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
Financial Data Schedule - Balance Sheet
June 30, 2019

Schedule 6
(continued)

<u>Line Item #</u>		<u>14.871 Housing Choice Vouchers</u>	<u>14.896 FSS Coordinator Program</u>
	Equity		
508.1	Invested in Capital Assets, Net of related debt	\$ 1,151	\$ -
511.1	Restricted Net Position	246,315	-
512.1	Unrestricted Net Position	588,494	-
513	Total Equity/Net Position	<u>835,960</u>	<u>-</u>
600	Total Liabilities and Equity/Net Position	<u>\$ 856,395</u>	<u>\$ 26,009</u>

Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
HUD Financial Data Schedule - Revenues and Expenses
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Schedule 7

<u>Line Item #</u>		<u>14.871 Housing Choice Vouchers</u>	<u>14.896 FSS Coordinator Program</u>
	Revenues		
70600	HUD PHA Operating Grants	\$ 6,470,971	\$ 35,744
71100	Investment Income - Unrestricted	24,265	-
71400	Fraud Recovery	16,468	-
71500	Other Revenue	30,858	-
72000	Investment Income - Restricted	-	-
70000	Total Revenues	<u>6,542,562</u>	<u>35,744</u>
	Expenses		
91100	Administrative Salaries	343,940	-
91200	Auditing Fees	7,000	-
91400	Advertising and Marketing	4,147	-
91500	Employee Benefit Contributions - Administrative	122,275	-
91800	Travel Expense	2,356	-
91810	Allocated Overhead	177,940	-
91900	Other	144,173	-
91000	Total Operating - Administrative	<u>801,831</u>	<u>-</u>
92100	Tenant Services - Salaries	-	27,856
92300	Employee Benefit Contributions - Tenant Services	3,349	7,888
92400	Tenant Services - Other	14,418	-
92500	Total Tenant Services	<u>17,767</u>	<u>35,744</u>
96400	Bad Debt - Tenant Rents	-	-
	Total Other General Expenses	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
96900	Total Operating Expenses	<u>819,598</u>	<u>35,744</u>
97000	Excess of Operating Revenues over Operating Expenses	<u>5,722,964</u>	<u>-</u>
97300	Housing Assistance Payments	5,702,539	-
97400	Depreciation Expense	3,700	-
97500	Fraud Losses	-	-
90000	Total Expenses	<u>6,525,837</u>	<u>35,744</u>

Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
HUD Financial Data Schedule - Revenues and Expenses
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Schedule 7
(continued)

<u>Line Item #</u>		<u>14.871 Housing Choice Vouchers</u>	<u>14.896 FSS Coordinator Program</u>
10000	Total Revenue Over Total Expenses	\$ 16,725	\$ -
11030	Beginning Equity	800,269	-
11040	Prior Period Adjustments, Equity Transfers and Correction of Errors	18,966	-
11170	Administrative Fee Equity	589,645	-
11180	Housing Assistance Payments Equity	246,315	-
11190	Unit Months Available	16,896	
11210	Number of Unit Months Leased	15,382	

Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
Schedule of Indirect Costs
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Schedule 8

Expenditure Description	Indirect Cost Allocated
Salaries	\$ 271,173
Fringe Benefits	105,610
Professional Fees	36,069
Insurance and Bonds	32,315
Equipment	26,722
Building Maintenance	18,608
Communications	11,487
Equipment Leasing	11,216
Utilities	10,962
Supplies	8,210
Equipment and Maintenance	7,499
Contract Services	6,945
Payroll Processing	5,692
Depreciation	5,572
Other	3,167
Dues and Subscriptions	2,848
Travel	2,519
Building Rental	1,800
Staff Development	490
Transportation	(1,055)
Total	\$ 567,849

**Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
Schedule of Indirect Costs
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

**Schedule 8
(continued)**

Grant Description	Indirect Cost Allocated
Development Programs:	
ARC Administrative	\$ 27,731
Other	15,701
Aging Programs:	
Planning and Administrative	52,449
Ombudsman/Elder Abuse	27,047
SB1559	1,196
Title V	24,389
Family Caregivers	13,321
Housing	
Section Eight	192,360
Workforce Development	
WIOA Programs	161,341
Rural Transportation Planning Organization	26,364
Worker Wellness	20,722
Other Local Activities	5,228
Total Indirect Cost	\$ 567,849

Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
Schedule of Depreciation Charged to Grants
Non-GAAP
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Schedule 9

<u>Grant Description</u>	<u>Indirect Cost Allocated</u>	<u>Depreciation</u>
Development Programs:		
ARC Administrative	\$ 27,731	\$ 272
Other	15,701	154
Aging Programs:		
Planning and Administrative	52,449	515
Ombudsman/Elder Abuse	27,047	265
SB1559	1,196	12
Title V	24,389	239
Family Caregivers	13,321	131
Section Eight Housing	192,360	1,888
WIOA Programs	161,341	1,583
Local Activities	5,228	51
Worker Wellness	20,722	203
Rural Transportation Planning Organization	26,364	259
Total Indirect Cost	<u>\$ 567,849</u>	<u>\$ 5,572</u>

**Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
2018 ARC Administrative Grant
Revenues and Expenditures Compared With Budget
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

Schedule 10

	Budget	Actual		Total	Variance
		1/1/18 to 6/30/18	7/1/18 to 12/31/18		
Revenues:					
Federal - ARC Administrative	\$ 86,145	\$ 41,040	\$ 44,055	\$ 85,095	\$ (1,050)
Local	32,934	18,235	18,235	36,470	3,536
Total Revenues	\$ 119,079	\$ 59,275	\$ 62,290	\$ 121,565	\$ 2,486
Expenditures:					
Personnel	\$ 50,300	\$ 24,134	\$ 29,658	\$ 53,792	\$ (3,492)
Fringe Benefits	17,300	8,655	10,203	18,858	(1,558)
Travel	3,000	3,821	2,473	6,294	(3,294)
Other	21,079	11,025	5,462	16,487	4,592
Indirect Cost	27,400	11,640	14,494	26,134	1,266
Total Expenditures	\$ 119,079	\$ 59,275	\$ 62,290	\$ 121,565	\$ (2,486)

**Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
2019 ARC Administrative Grant
Revenues and Expenditures Compared With Budget
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

Schedule 11

	Budget	Actual	Variance
Revenues:			
Federal - ARC Administrative	\$ 42,048	\$ 43,051	\$ 1,003
Local	18,235	18,451	216
Total Revenues	\$ 60,283	\$ 61,502	\$ 1,219
Expenditures:			
Personnel	\$ 25,000	\$ 23,397	\$ 1,603
Fringe Benefits	9,000	8,238	762
Travel	1,000	4,175	(3,175)
Other	11,783	12,455	(672)
Indirect Cost	13,500	13,237	263
Total Expenditures	\$ 60,283	\$ 61,502	\$ (1,219)

Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities
Agency Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Schedule 12

Family Self Sufficiency Fund:	<u>Balance</u> <u>6/30/2018</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>6/30/2019</u>
Cash and Investments	<u>\$ 47,004</u>	<u>\$ 14,217</u>	<u>\$ 35,212</u>	<u>\$ 26,009</u>
Due to Others	<u>\$ 47,004</u>	<u>\$ 14,217</u>	<u>\$ 35,212</u>	<u>\$ 26,009</u>



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Compliance Section

Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and On Compliance and Other Matters Based On An Audit of Financial Statements Performed In Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

Independent Auditors' Report

Commission Members
Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
Rutherfordton, North Carolina

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund and aggregate remaining fund information of Isothermal Planning and Development Commission (the "Commission") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 29, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Commission's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Commission's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of non-compliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Dixon Hughes Goodman LLP

Asheville, North Carolina
June 29, 2020

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control over Compliance in Accordance with OMB Uniform Guidance and the State Single Audit Implementation Act

Independent Auditors' Report

Commission Members
Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
Rutherfordton, North Carolina

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Isothermal Planning and Development Commission's (the "Commission") compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* and the *Audit Manual for Governmental Auditors in North Carolina*, issued by the Local Government Commission, that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Commission's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019. The Commission's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its federal programs.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on compliance for each of the Commission's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance) and the State Single Audit Implementation Act. Those standards, the Uniform Guidance, and the State Single Audit Implementation Act require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Commission's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination on the Commission's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Commission complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Management of the Commission is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the Commission's internal control over compliance with requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program in order to determine the auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission's internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Dixon Hughes Goodman LLP

Asheville, North Carolina

June 29, 2020

Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to Each Major State Program and Internal Control over Compliance in Accordance With the Uniform Guidance and the State Single Audit Implementation Act

Independent Auditors' Report

Commission Members
Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
Rutherfordton, North Carolina

Report on Compliance for Each Major State Program

We have audited Isothermal Planning and Development Commission's (the "Commission") compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in *the Audit Manual for Governmental Auditors in North Carolina*, issued by the Local Government Commission, that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major state programs for the year ended June 30, 2019. The Commission's major state programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its state programs.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on compliance for each of the Commission's major state programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; applicable sections of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance), as described in *the Audit Manual for Governmental Auditors in North Carolina* and the State Single Audit Implementation Act. Those standards, the Uniform Guidance, and the State Single Audit Implementation Act require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major state program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Commission's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major state program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Commission's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major State Program

In our opinion, the Commission complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major state programs for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Management of the Commission is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the Commission's internal control over compliance with the requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major state program in order to determine the auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance for each major state program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance and the State Single Audit Implementation Act, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission's internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a state program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a state program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a state program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Dixon Hughes Goodman LLP

**Asheville, North Carolina
June 29, 2020**

**Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
 Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

SECTION I – SUMMARY OF AUDITORS’ RESULTS

Financial Statements

Type of report the auditors issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP: Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

- Material weakness identified? yes no
- Significant deficiency identified? yes none reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? yes no

Federal Awards

Internal control over major federal programs:

- Material weakness identified? yes no
- Significant deficiency identified? yes none reported

Type of auditors’ report issued on compliance for major federal programs: Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)? yes no

Identification of major federal programs:

Name of Program or Cluster	CFDA #
Section 8 Voucher Choice Program	14.871
Aging Cluster	93.044, 93.045 and 93.053

**Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018**

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs: \$750,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? yes X no

State Awards

Internal control over major State programs:

- Material weakness identified? yes X no

- Significant deficiency identified? yes X none reported

Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major State programs: Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with the State Single Audit Implementation Act? yes X no

Identification of major State programs:

Aging Cluster
90% State Funds – In-Home Services

SECTION II – FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

None reported.

SECTION III – FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

None reported.

SECTION IV – STATE AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

None reported.

**Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

Grantor/Pass-through Grantor/Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass- Through Grantor's Number
FEDERAL GRANTS:		
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		
Direct Grants:		
Rural Business Development	10.351	N/A
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT		
Direct Grants:		
Section 8 Voucher Choice Program	14.871	N/A
Family Self-Sufficiency Program Coordinators	14.896	N/A
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT		
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR		
Passed through NC Dept of Health & Human Services:		
Division of Aging and Adult Services		
Title V - Senior Community Service Employment Program	17.235	NC-03
Workforce Innovation & Opportunity Act Cluster:		
WIOA 4010 Admin - PY 2017, 2018	17.258	15-4010
WIOA 4020 Adult - PY 2017, 2018	17.258	15-4020
WIOA 4030 Dislocated Workers - PY 2017, 2018	17.278	15-4030
WIOA 4040 Youth - PY 2017, 2018	17.259	15-4040
WIOA 4050 Finish Line	17.278	15-4050
WIOA 4050 Business Services	17.278	15-4050
WIOA 4050 8012 PY 2018	17.278	15-4050
WIOA 4050 Admin 8012 PY 2018	17.278	15-4050
WIOA 4050 Statewide Activities - PY 2016	17.259	15-4050
WIOA 4050 Infrastructure - PY 2016	17.259	15-4050
Subtotal - Workforce Innovation & Opportunity Act Cluster		
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR		
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION		
Passed through NC Department of Transportation:		
Rural Transportation Planning Program	20.205	
US 221 - Business Charette	20.205	
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION		

Federal (Direct & Pass- Through Expenditures)	State Expenditures	Passed- Through to Subrecipients	Local Expenditures	Total Expenditures
\$ 59,542	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,700	\$ 62,242
59,542	-	-	2,700	62,242
6,450,546	-	-	71,591	6,522,137
35,744	-	-	-	35,744
6,486,290	-	-	71,591	6,557,881
388,735	-	-	43,192	431,927
159,046	-	-	-	159,046
663,218	-	193,863	-	663,218
260,418	-	104,699	-	260,418
469,962	-	312,743	-	469,962
11,342	-	11,342	-	11,342
100,000	-	-	-	100,000
61,805	-	-	-	61,805
1,494	-	-	-	1,494
144	-	-	-	144
50,834	-	50,834	-	50,834
1,778,263	-	673,481	-	1,778,263
2,166,998	-	673,481	43,192	2,210,190
96,765	-	51,800	24,191	120,956
28,017	5,235	35,002	1,750	35,002
124,782	5,235	86,802	25,941	155,958

**Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

Grantor/Pass-through Grantor/Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass- Through Grantor's Number
APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION		
Passed through NC Dept of Commerce:		
Oct 2017 - Sep 2018 ARC - Local Government Technical Assistance	23.002	N/A
Oct 2018 - Sep 2019 ARC - Local Government Technical Assistance	23.002	N/A
Subtotal - NC Dept of Commerce		
Direct Grants:		
Jan 2018 - Dec 2018 ARC Administrative Grant	23.009	N/A
Jan 2019 - Dec 2019 ARC Administrative Grant	23.009	N/A
Subtotal - Direct Grants		
TOTAL APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION		
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES		
Passed Through NC Dept of Health and Human Services:		
Title VII-B Elder Abuse	93.041	NC-03
Title VII-E Ombudsman	93.042	NC-03
Title III-D Preventive Health	93.043	NC-03
Passed Through NC Dept Health and Human Services:		
Aging Cluster:		
Title III-B Planning and Administration	93.044	NC-03
Title III-B Ombudsman	93.044	NC-03
Title III-B Access, In-Home Services, Legal Services	93.044	NC-03
Title III-B Legal Services	93.044	NC-03
Title III-C1 Planning and Administration	93.045	NC-03
Title III-C1 Congregate Meals	93.045	NC-03
Title III-C2 Home Delivered Meals	93.045	NC-03
Nutrition Service Incentive Program	93.053	NC-03
Subtotal - Aging Cluster		
Passed Through NC Dept Health and Human Services:		
Title III-E Planning and Administration	93.052	NC-03
Family Caregiver	93.052	NC-03
Medicare Enrollment Assistance Program (MIPPA)	93.071	NC-03
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	NC-03
LCA Money Follows the Person	93.791	NC-03

<u>Federal (Direct & Pass- Through Expenditures)</u>	<u>State Expenditures</u>	<u>Passed- Through to Subrecipients</u>	<u>Local Expenditures</u>	<u>Total Expenditures</u>
\$ 10,463	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,463
15,318	-	-	-	15,318
<u>25,781</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,781</u>
43,053	-	-	18,451	61,504
44,055	-	-	18,235	62,290
<u>87,108</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>36,686</u>	<u>123,794</u>
<u>112,889</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>36,686</u>	<u>149,575</u>
3,782	223	-	447	4,452
15,959	939	-	1,878	18,776
23,510	1,383	19,303	2,766	27,659
38,228	2,095	-	10,648	50,971
54,777	3,222	-	6,444	64,443
382,480	22,499	404,979	44,997	449,976
9,676	7,806	17,482	1,940	19,422
66,201	3,628	-	18,439	88,268
362,372	21,316	383,688	42,632	426,320
273,113	16,065	289,178	32,131	321,309
178,507	-	178,507	-	178,507
<u>1,365,354</u>	<u>76,631</u>	<u>1,273,834</u>	<u>157,231</u>	<u>1,599,216</u>
24,895	1,364	-	6,935	33,194
133,660	8,911	88,713	200	142,771
7,448	-	-	-	7,448
78,070	2,231	80,301	8,922	89,223
5,967	-	-	-	5,967

**Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

Grantor/Pass-through Grantor/Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass- Through Grantor's Number
Passed Through UNC-Asheville:		
Falls Prevention Program	93.761	
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES		
TOTAL FEDERAL GRANTS		
STATE GRANTS:		
N. C. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (AGING)		
In-Home Services	N/A	NC-03
Home Delivered Meals	N/A	NC-03
Access	N/A	NC-03
AAA Administrative Support	N/A	NC-03
Ombudsman	N/A	NC-03
Senior Center Development	N/A	NC-03
Duke Power Fan Program	N/A	N/A
TOTAL N.C. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES		
N. C. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION		
Regional Bicycle Plan	N/A	N/A
TOTAL N.C. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION		
N. C. DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY		
Passed through the Town of Grover		
Water System Feasibility Study	N/A	N/A
TOTAL N.C. DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY		
TOTAL STATE GRANTS		
FEDERAL AND STATE GRANTS TOTAL		

<u>Federal (Direct & Pass- Through Expenditures)</u>	<u>State Expenditures</u>	<u>Passed- Through to Subrecipients</u>	<u>Local Expenditures</u>	<u>Total Expenditures</u>
\$ 3,929	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,929
1,662,574	91,682	1,462,151	178,379	1,932,635
\$ 10,613,075	\$ 96,917	\$ 2,222,434	\$ 358,489	\$ 11,068,481
\$ -	\$ 595,626	\$ 595,626	\$ 66,181	\$ 661,807
-	150,622	150,622	16,736	167,358
-	75,759	75,759	8,418	84,177
-	48,261	-	-	48,261
-	16,394	-	1,821	18,215
-	35,642	35,642	11,880	47,522
-	1,764	1,764	-	1,764
-	924,068	859,413	105,036	1,029,104
-	8,124	5,968	-	8,124
-	8,124	5,968	-	8,124
-	22,500	22,500	2,500	25,000
-	22,500	22,500	2,500	25,000
-	954,692	887,881	107,536	1,062,228
\$ 10,613,075	\$ 1,051,609	\$ 3,110,315	\$ 466,025	\$ 12,130,709

Isothermal Planning and Development Commission
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards:

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal and State awards (SEFSA) includes the federal and State grant activity of the Commission under the programs of the federal government and the State of North Carolina for the year ended June 30, 2019. The information in this SEFSA is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 US Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards and the State Single Audit Implementation Act. Because the SEFSA presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Commission, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net assets or cash flows of the Commission.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Expenditures reported in the SEFSA are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. Pass-through identifying numbers are presented where available.

Note 3 - Indirect Cost Rate

The Commission has not elected to use the ten percent de minimis cost rate allowed under Uniform Guidance.

Note 4 - Subsequent Events

On March 19, 2020, the Office of Management and Budget (“OMB”) issued memorandum M-20-17, *Administrative Relief for Recipients and Applicants of Federal Financial Assistance Directly impacted by the Novel Coronavirus (“COVID-19”)*. The memorandum provides temporary relief for federal award recipients and subrecipients impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The memorandum summarizes 13 areas of administrative relief including an extension of time to submit financial reporting packages to the Federal Audit Clearinghouse in accordance with the Uniform Guidance. Due to the workflow interruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Commission will be submitting its reporting package under this extension of time.



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