



**The Golden L.E.A.F.
(Long-term Economic Advancement
Foundation), Inc.**

**Financial Statements and Other Report
Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018**

The Golden L.E.A.F.
(Long-term Economic Advancement Foundation), Inc.

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(Long-term Economic Advancement Foundation), Inc.**

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors
The Golden L.E.A.F. (Long-term Economic Advancement Foundation), Inc.
Rocky Mount, North Carolina

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and general fund of The Golden L.E.A.F. (Long-term Economic Advancement Foundation), Inc. (the "Foundation"), a component unit of the State of North Carolina, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Foundation's financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits 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 auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Foundation's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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



Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and general fund of the Foundation, as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 5 through 11 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 30, 2019 on our consideration of the Foundation'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 that report is solely 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 the effectiveness of the Foundation's 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 Foundation's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

BDO USA, LLP

September 30, 2019

The Golden L.E.A.F. (Long-term Economic Advancement Foundation), Inc.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

Our discussion and analysis of The Golden L.E.A.F. (Long-term Economic Advancement Foundation), Inc. ("Golden LEAF" or the "Foundation") provides an overview of the Foundation's financial position and activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, with comparative information for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. Please read it in conjunction with the Foundation's accompanying financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

Overview

In 1999, the North Carolina General Assembly created Golden LEAF to administer one-half of North Carolina's (the "State") share of the Master Settlement Agreement ("MSA") with cigarette manufacturers. In 2013, the legislation that had approved the transfer of MSA funds to the Foundation was repealed. Subsequently, the North Carolina General Assembly enacted legislation which provides for the appropriation of tobacco settlement funds to the Foundation each year. In June 2017, the North Carolina General Assembly increased the annual appropriation to \$17,500,000. A nonprofit organization devoted to the economic well-being of North Carolinians, the Foundation endeavors to strengthen the State's economy through diverse grantsmaking.

Financial Highlights

- The total assets of the Foundation increased by \$62.9 million during 2019 from \$1,133.2 million at June 30, 2018 to \$1,196.1 million at June 30, 2019.
- The Foundation ended 2019 with investments and cash and cash equivalents totaling \$1,188.0 million, an increase of \$58.5 million from June 30, 2018.
- The total liabilities of the Foundation decreased by \$4.2 million during 2019 from \$201.1 million at June 30, 2018 to \$196.9 million at June 30, 2019. Almost all of this decrease was in grants payable which decreased from \$200.9 million at June 30, 2018 to \$196.7 million at June 30, 2019.
- The Foundation received tobacco settlement funds of \$17.5 million in fiscal years 2019 and 2018.
- In fiscal year 2019, the Foundation received an allocation of \$30.0 million by the North Carolina General Assembly from funds appropriated for recovery efforts from the extensive damage caused by Hurricane Florence in September 2018. Of the total, \$20.0 million was for grants to support local government infrastructure and equipment repair and replacement. The remaining \$10.0 million allocation was for grants to nonprofits to lend to small businesses affected by Hurricane Florence.
- During the year, the Foundation received an allocation of \$10.0 million by the North Carolina General Assembly from funds appropriated for Hurricane Matthew recovery, bringing the total allocation to \$65.0 million over the last three years. The \$10.0 million allocation was for infrastructure grants to local governments and nonprofits.
- The Foundation's investment portfolio generated income of \$57.4 million in 2019 compared to \$82.7 million in 2018. The Foundation's investment assets returned 5.3% compared to 8.0% in 2018. The decrease in investment earnings reflects broader market performance and the Foundation's asset allocation. The S&P 500 Index (domestic equities)

The Golden L.E.A.F. (Long-term Economic Advancement Foundation), Inc.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

returned 10.4% in fiscal year 2019 compared with 14.4% in fiscal year 2018. The MSCI EAFE Index (international equities) returned 1.1% in fiscal year 2019 versus a return of 6.8% in fiscal year 2018. Barclays Aggregate Index (fixed income) returned 7.9% in fiscal year 2019 compared with (0.4%) in fiscal year 2018 and the HFRI Index (hedge funds) returned 1.6% in fiscal year 2019 versus 5.7% in fiscal year 2018.

- The Foundation awarded grants of \$59.5 million in 2019, a \$13.5 million decrease from 2018 levels as 2018 included large nonrecurring special initiatives. In addition to \$19.0 million in grants awarded through the Foundation's Open Grants Program, Economic Catalyst Cycle, scholarship and other programs, grants were awarded to support the following special initiatives:

Disaster Recovery Initiative - Hurricane Florence - \$17.6 million: The State of North Carolina provided \$20.0 million to the Foundation to make grants to units of local government and 501(c)(3) nonprofit tax-exempt organizations for repair or replacement of infrastructure, vehicles or equipment damaged as the result of Hurricane Florence which devastated parts of North Carolina in September 2018. As of June 30, 2019, \$5.9 million of the total had been awarded in grants, and \$14.1 million remained available for future disaster recovery grants. The Foundation also received \$10.0 million from the State for grants to nonprofits to lend to small businesses affected by Hurricane Florence. As of June 30, 2019, all \$10.0 million had been awarded in grants. The Foundation also awarded grants totaling \$1.7 million from its own funding to help with Hurricane Florence recovery, primarily grants to nonprofits for small business loans immediately after the storm.

Disaster Recovery Initiative - Hurricane Matthew - \$14.7 million: The State of North Carolina has provided \$65.0 million to the Foundation over the last three years to make grants for infrastructure and equipment to units of local government and 501(c)(3) nonprofit tax-exempt organizations that serve the people of North Carolina working to recover from Hurricane Matthew, the western wildfires, Tropical Storm Julia or Tropical Storm Hermine. As of June 30, 2019, \$64.3 million of the total had been awarded in grants, and approximately \$700,000 remained available for follow-on disaster recovery grants.

Community Based Grantsmaking Initiative - \$8.1 million: Launched in the summer of 2014 as a continuation of the Foundation's community-based grantsmaking and as a response to completion and evaluation of the Community Assistance Initiative, this initiative is designed to identify projects supporting economic growth that are ready for implementation and have the potential to have a significant impact in the areas of agriculture, health care employment, infrastructure, economic development, workforce training and education. The Foundation invites all counties to apply to participate in the initiative by region, which is anticipated to take up to eight years to complete, depending on future decisions by the Foundation's Board of Directors regarding annual grants budgets. It is a competitive process, but eligible entities located in all counties within a designated region have an opportunity to apply to participate. The \$8.1 million awarded in 2019 was to support projects in the Northeast Prosperity Zone. Grants made in fiscal year 2019 were the first grants made in this round of the initiative.

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In 2018, in addition to \$34.5 million in grants awarded through the Foundation's Open Grants Program, Economic Catalyst Cycle, scholarship and other programs, grants were awarded to support the following special initiatives:

Disaster Recovery Initiative - \$27.3 million: The State of North Carolina provided \$30.0 million to the Foundation to make grants for infrastructure and equipment to units of local government and 501(c)(3) nonprofit tax-exempt organizations that serve the people of North Carolina working to recover from Hurricane Matthew, the western wildfires, Tropical Storm Julia or Tropical Storm Hermine. As of June 30, 2018, \$26.8 million of the total had been awarded in grants, \$2.8 million had been designated by the Foundation's board for a future grant, and approximately \$400,000 remained available for follow-on disaster recovery grants.

Community Based Grantsmaking Initiative - \$11.0 million: Launched in the summer of 2014 as a continuation of the Foundation's community-based grantsmaking and as a response to completion and evaluation of the Community Assistance Initiative, this initiative is designed to identify projects supporting economic growth that are ready for implementation and have the potential to have a significant impact in the areas of agriculture, health care employment, infrastructure, economic development, workforce training and education. The Foundation invites all counties to apply to participate in the initiative by region. It is a competitive process, but eligible entities located in all counties within a designated region have an opportunity to apply to participate. The \$11.0 million awarded in 2018 was to support projects in the North Central Prosperity Zone. Grants totaling \$22.2 million were awarded in 2017 to support projects in the Southwest and Piedmont Triad Prosperity Zones. Grants awarded in fiscal year 2018 were the last grants made in this round of the initiative.

Vidant Health Center - \$10.8 million: Golden LEAF awarded a grant to fund major equipment for a new state-of-the-art cancer center and bed tower at the Vidant Medical Center in Greenville, NC. The facility will provide specialized healthcare services to residents of Eastern North Carolina, where a cancer diagnosis means a higher mortality rate compared to the national average. In addition to filling a critical need for specialized health care in a rural part of the state, the Center will also create new jobs and train 3,500 new healthcare professionals.

Advanced Manufacturing Training Center - \$10.0 million: Golden LEAF awarded a grant to construct and equip a world-class Advanced Manufacturing Training Center at the Kingsboro Megasite in Edgecombe County, NC. Edgecombe Community College will own and operate the Center which will be used to train potential employees of manufacturers in the region.

NCSU Food Processing Innovation Center - \$2.2 million: Golden LEAF funds will provide equipment for the new NCSU Food Processing Innovation Center ("FPIC") to be located on the NC Research Campus in Kannapolis. The FPIC will include a pilot plant capable of transforming agricultural raw materials into value-added products for testing and markets. Food manufacturing has the potential to contribute an additional 38,000 jobs and \$10.3B to North Carolina's income annually. The FPIC will provide the technological innovation and support required to enable entrepreneurial endeavors to transform NC's agricultural diversity into market competitive value-added products.

**The Golden L.E.A.F.
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The Foundation made grant payments of \$59.5 million in 2019 compared to \$39.6 million in fiscal year 2018.

- Administrative costs were \$2.7 million in 2019 and 2018. Administrative costs represented 4.5% of grantsmaking in 2019.

Using This Annual Report

This annual report consists of two financial statements. The Statements of Net Position and Governmental Fund Balance Sheets present the assets, liabilities and fund balance/net position at June 30, 2019 and 2018. The Statements of Activities and Governmental Fund Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance present the revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance/net position for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018. The Notes to Financial Statements contain additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data in the financial statements.

Statements of Net Position and Governmental Fund Balance Sheets

Condensed Statements of Net Position and Governmental Fund Balance Sheets:

<i>June 30,</i>	2019	2018	2017
Assets			
Current assets	\$ 1,192,806,381	\$ 1,129,837,199	\$ 1,038,999,385
Capital assets—nondepreciable	903,906	903,906	903,906
Capital assets—depreciable, net	2,365,971	2,453,066	2,544,002
Total Assets	\$ 1,196,076,258	\$ 1,133,194,171	\$ 1,042,447,293
Total Liabilities	\$ 196,863,993	\$ 201,052,429	\$ 171,651,037
Fund Balance/Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	3,269,877	3,356,972	3,447,908
Restricted for broadband projects	12,205	1,099,643	747,971
Restricted for disaster recovery projects	14,765,390	3,195,718	536,982
Unassigned/unrestricted	981,164,793	924,489,409	866,063,395
Total Fund Balance/Net Position	999,212,265	932,141,742	870,796,256
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance/ Net Position	\$ 1,196,076,258	\$ 1,133,194,171	\$ 1,042,447,293

**The Golden L.E.A.F.
(Long-term Economic Advancement Foundation), Inc.**

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

2019

Total assets at June 30, 2019 were \$1,196.1 million, an increase of approximately \$62.9 million from June 30, 2018. The assets of the Foundation are comprised primarily of investments and cash and cash equivalents. The total of investments, cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2019 was \$1,188.0 million, compared to \$1,129.5 million at June 30, 2018. This increase resulted primarily from investment income exceeding payments for grants and other expenditures. Net capital assets were \$3.3 million at June 30, 2019, a decline of approximately \$87,000 from 2018 primarily due to depreciation.

The liabilities of the Foundation are comprised primarily of grants payable. Grants payable totaled \$196.7 million at June 30, 2019, compared to \$200.9 million at June 30, 2018. Current year grant awards of \$59.5 million outpaced payment of current and prior year grant awards of \$59.1 million. However, the Foundation rescinded \$4.5 million in grant awards in 2019.

The Fund Balance/Net Position section of the Statements of Net Position and Governmental Fund Balance Sheets presents the amount of the assets of the Foundation, less its liabilities. Restricted fund balance/net position represents resources that the Foundation is required to spend in accordance with restrictions provided by third parties.

2018

Total assets at June 30, 2018 were \$1,133.2 million, an increase of approximately \$90.7 million from June 30, 2017. The assets of the Foundation are comprised primarily of investments and cash and cash equivalents. The total of investments, cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2018 was \$1,129.5 million, compared to \$1,038.6 million at June 30, 2017. This increase resulted primarily from investment income exceeding payments for grants and other expenditures. Net capital assets were \$3.4 million at June 30, 2018, a decline of approximately \$91,000 from 2017 primarily due to depreciation.

The liabilities of the Foundation are comprised primarily of grants payable. Grants payable totaled \$200.9 million at June 30, 2018, compared to \$171.7 million at June 30, 2017. Current year grant awards of \$73.0 million outpaced payment of current and prior year grant awards of \$39.6 million. The Foundation also rescinded \$3.9 million in grant awards in 2018.

The Fund Balance/Net Position section of the Statements of Net Position and Governmental Fund Balance Sheets presents the amount of the assets of the Foundation, less its liabilities. Restricted fund balance/net position represents resources that the Foundation is required to spend in accordance with restrictions provided by third parties.

**The Golden L.E.A.F.
(Long-term Economic Advancement Foundation), Inc.**

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

Statements of Activities and Governmental Fund Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance

Condensed Statements of Activities and Governmental Fund Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance:

<i>Years ended June 30,</i>	2019	2018	2017
Total Revenues	\$ 115,122,089	\$ 130,492,271	\$ 152,074,107
Total Expenditures/Expenses	48,051,566	69,146,785	133,219,544
Change in Fund Balance/Net Position	67,070,523	61,345,486	18,854,563
Fund Balance/Net Position, beginning of year	932,141,742	870,796,256	851,941,693
Fund Balance/Net Position, end of year	\$ 999,212,265	\$ 932,141,742	\$ 870,796,256

These statements show the revenues and the expenses of the Foundation for the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017, and the corresponding effect on fund balance/net position.

2019

Total revenues were \$115.1 million in 2019 and \$130.5 million in 2018. In 2019, the primary source of revenue was investment income. The Foundation had investment income of \$57.4 million in 2019 compared to \$82.7 million in 2018. In 2019, the Foundation received an allocation of \$40.0 million of state appropriated funds to administer grant programs to fund infrastructure and equipment for communities recovering from hurricanes, tropical storms and wildfires. That amount compares to an allocation of \$30.0 million in 2018 for disaster recovery grants. The Foundation received \$17.5 million of proceeds from tobacco settlement funds in 2019 and 2018. Grant revenue to support rural broadband projects was approximately \$240,000 in 2019 compared to \$245,000 in 2018.

Total expenditures/expenses were \$48.1 million in 2019 and \$69.1 million in 2018. The largest expense of the Foundation in 2019 and 2018 was grant disbursements. Grant disbursements represent grants awarded net of grants rescinded and grant funds returned. Grants were awarded (excluding grants rescinded or returned) in the amount of \$59.5 million during 2019 and \$73.0 million in 2018. Administrative costs were \$2.7 million in 2019, an increase of approximately \$2,000 from 2018 primarily as the result of an open staff position. Depreciation expense was approximately \$100,000 in 2019 and approximately \$101,000 in 2018.

**The Golden L.E.A.F.
(Long-term Economic Advancement Foundation), Inc.**

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

2018

Total revenues were \$130.5 million in 2018 and \$152.1 million in 2017. In 2018, the primary source of revenue was investment income. The Foundation had investment income of \$82.7 million in 2018 compared to \$116.7 million in 2017. In 2018, the Foundation received an allocation of \$30.0 million of state appropriated funds to administer grant programs to fund infrastructure and equipment for communities recovering from hurricanes, tropical storms and wildfires. That amount compares to an allocation of \$25.0 million in 2017 for disaster recovery grants. The Foundation received \$17.5 million of proceeds from tobacco settlement funds in 2018 and \$10.0 million in 2017. Grant revenue to support rural broadband projects was approximately \$245,000 in 2018 compared to \$390,000 in 2017.

Total expenditures/expenses were \$69.1 million in 2018 and \$133.2 million in 2017. The largest expense of the Foundation in 2019 and 2018 was grant disbursements. Grant disbursements represent grants awarded net of grants rescinded and grant funds returned. Grants were awarded (excluding grants rescinded or returned) in the amount of \$73.0 million during 2018 and \$133.6 million in 2017. Administrative costs were \$2.7 million in 2018, an increase of approximately \$192,000 from 2017 primarily as the result of increased personnel costs and professional fees. Depreciation expense was approximately \$101,000 in 2018 and approximately \$100,000 in 2017.

Notes to Financial Statements

The reader is referred to these notes for a more complete understanding of the financial statements of the Foundation. They contain a summary of the significant accounting policies as well as other information.

Requests for Information

This report is designed to provide a general overview of the Foundation's finances and to show the Foundation's accountability for the funds it receives. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to The Golden L.E.A.F. Foundation, 301 N. Winstead Ave., Rocky Mount, NC 27804.

Financial Statements

**The Golden L.E.A.F.
(Long-term Economic Advancement Foundation), Inc.**

Statement of Net Position and Governmental Fund Balance Sheet

<i>June 30, 2019</i>	General Fund	Reclassifications and Eliminations (Note 6)	Statement of Net Position
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,187,307	\$ -	\$ 1,187,307
Sales tax refund and other receivables	4,535,924	-	4,535,924
Note receivable	112,230	-	112,230
Prepaid items	112,906	-	112,906
Investments	1,186,858,014	-	1,186,858,014
Capital assets—nondepreciable	-	903,906	903,906
Capital assets—depreciable, net	-	2,365,971	2,365,971
Total Assets	\$ 1,192,806,381	\$ 3,269,877	\$ 1,196,076,258
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$ 110,593	\$ -	\$ 110,593
Accrued liabilities	83,745	-	83,745
Grants payable	196,669,655	-	196,669,655
Total Liabilities	196,863,993	-	196,863,993
Fund Balance/Net Position			
Nonspendable prepaid items	112,906	(112,906)	-
Net investment in capital assets	-	3,269,877	3,269,877
Restricted for broadband projects	12,205	-	12,205
Restricted for disaster recovery projects	14,765,390	-	14,765,390
Unassigned/unrestricted	981,051,887	112,906	981,164,793
Total Fund Balance/Net Position	995,942,388	3,269,877	999,212,265
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance/ Net Position	\$ 1,192,806,381	\$ 3,269,877	\$ 1,196,076,258

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

**The Golden L.E.A.F.
(Long-term Economic Advancement Foundation), Inc.**

Statement of Net Position and Governmental Fund Balance Sheet

<i>June 30, 2018</i>	General Fund	Reclassifications and Eliminations (Note 6)	Statement of Net Position
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,238,843	\$ -	\$ 1,238,843
Sales tax refund and other receivables	62,674	-	62,674
Note receivable	136,870	-	136,870
Prepaid items	111,654	-	111,654
Investments	1,128,287,158	-	1,128,287,158
Capital assets—nondepreciable	-	903,906	903,906
Capital assets—depreciable, net	-	2,453,066	2,453,066
Total Assets	\$ 1,129,837,199	\$ 3,356,972	\$ 1,133,194,171
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$ 98,718	\$ -	\$ 98,718
Accrued liabilities	87,099	-	87,099
Grants payable	200,866,612	-	200,866,612
Total Liabilities	201,052,429	-	201,052,429
Fund Balance/Net Position			
Nonspendable prepaid items	111,654	(111,654)	-
Net investment in capital assets	-	3,356,972	3,356,972
Restricted for broadband projects	1,099,643	-	1,099,643
Restricted for disaster recovery projects	3,195,718	-	3,195,718
Unassigned/unrestricted	924,377,755	111,654	924,489,409
Total Fund Balance/Net Position	928,784,770	3,356,972	932,141,742
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance/ Net Position	\$ 1,129,837,199	\$ 3,356,972	\$ 1,133,194,171

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

**The Golden L.E.A.F.
(Long-term Economic Advancement Foundation), Inc.**

**Statement of Activities and Governmental Fund Revenues,
Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance**

<i>Year ended June 30, 2019</i>	General Fund	Reclassifications and Eliminations (Note 6)	Statement of Activities
Revenues			
State general fund appropriation	\$ 40,000,000	\$ -	\$ 40,000,000
Proceeds from state settlement	17,500,000	-	17,500,000
Net investment income	57,374,957	-	57,374,957
Grant revenue	239,692	-	239,692
Other income	7,440	-	7,440
Total Revenues	115,122,089	-	115,122,089
Expenditures/Expenses			
Grant distributions	45,259,956	-	45,259,956
Administrative costs	2,673,712	-	2,673,712
Capital outlays	13,327	(13,327)	-
Loss on capital assets	-	568	568
Depreciation expense	-	99,854	99,854
Unrelated business income tax	17,476	-	17,476
Total Expenditures/Expenses	47,964,471	87,095	48,051,566
Excess Revenues Over (Under)			
Expenditures/Expenses	67,157,618	(87,095)	67,070,523
Change in Fund Balance/Net Position	67,157,618	(87,095)	67,070,523
Fund Balance/Net Position, beginning of year	928,784,770	3,356,972	932,141,742
Fund Balance/Net Position, end of year	\$ 995,942,388	\$ 3,269,877	\$ 999,212,265

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

**The Golden L.E.A.F.
(Long-term Economic Advancement Foundation), Inc.**

**Statement of Activities and Governmental Fund Revenues,
Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance**

<i>Year ended June 30, 2018</i>	General Fund	Reclassifications and Eliminations (Note 6)	Statement of Activities
Revenues			
State general fund appropriation	\$ 30,000,000	\$ -	\$ 30,000,000
Proceeds from state settlement	17,500,000	-	17,500,000
Net investment income	82,742,745	-	82,742,745
Grant revenue	244,750	-	244,750
Other income	4,776	-	4,776
Total Revenues	130,492,271	-	130,492,271
Expenditures/Expenses			
Grant distributions	66,368,215	-	66,368,215
Administrative costs	2,671,599	-	2,671,599
Capital outlays	11,094	(11,094)	-
Loss on capital assets	-	914	914
Depreciation expense	-	101,116	101,116
Unrelated business income tax	4,941	-	4,941
Total Expenditures/Expenses	69,055,849	90,936	69,146,785
Excess Revenues Over (Under)			
Expenditures/Expenses	61,436,422	(90,936)	61,345,486
Change in Fund Balance/Net Position	61,436,422	(90,936)	61,345,486
Fund Balance/Net Position, beginning of year	867,348,348	3,447,908	870,796,256
Fund Balance/Net Position, end of year	\$ 928,784,770	\$ 3,356,972	\$ 932,141,742

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

**The Golden L.E.A.F.
(Long-term Economic Advancement Foundation), Inc.**

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following is a summary of the significant accounting principles and policies used in the preparation of these financial statements:

Reporting Entity

The Golden L.E.A.F. (Long-Term Economic Advancement Foundation), Inc. (the "Foundation") is a not-for-profit corporation ordered to be established by the consent Decree and Final Judgment in *the State of North Carolina vs. Philip Morris Incorporated, et al.*

The Foundation was established for the purpose of receipt and distribution of fifty percent of the funds allocated to the North Carolina State Specific Account, such funds to be used to provide economic impact assistance to economically affected or tobacco-dependent regions of North Carolina. As discussed in Note 5, in 2013 the North Carolina General Assembly repealed the legislation that had approved the transfer of MSA funds to the Foundation. Subsequently, in September 2015, the North Carolina General Assembly enacted legislation which provides for the appropriation of \$10,000,000 of tobacco settlement funds to the Foundation each year. In June 2017, the North Carolina General Assembly enacted Session Law 2017-57, which increases the annual appropriation to \$17,500,000.

For financial reporting purposes, the Foundation is deemed to be a nonmajor component unit of the State of North Carolina and is included as such in the State of North Carolina Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The Foundation is governed by a 15-member board, all of whom are appointed by either the Governor, President Pro Tempore of the Senate, or the Speaker of the House. The Foundation provides grants to state agencies and component units, creating a financial benefit/burden relationship.

Basis of Presentation

These financial statements have been prepared in conformity with the accounting principles and reporting guidelines established by the Government Accounting Standards Board ("GASB").

General Fund

The general fund is used to account for all revenues and expenses applicable to the general operations of the Foundation that are not required either legally or by governmental accounting standards to be accounted for in another fund.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The Foundation uses the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they become measureable and available to finance expenditures of the current period. Expenditures generally are recognized when the related liability is incurred.

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However, the statement of net position and governmental fund balance and the statement of activities and governmental fund revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance are reported using economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the cash flow.

Budgetary Requirement

The Foundation's enabling legislation requires that the Foundation's Board of Directors consult with the Joint Legislative Commission on Governmental Operations prior to adopting an annual operating budget. As of June 30, 2019, the Foundation's Board of Directors has adopted a preliminary budget only for the general fund on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles, subject to finalization after the Foundation consults with the Joint Legislative Commission on Government Operations. Budgetary control is expected to be at the object of expense classification level (personal services, operating expenditures, capital outlay). Budgetary changes within expense classifications are expected to be made at the discretion of the Foundation.

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net position invested in capital assets consists of capital assets, less accumulated depreciation. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use through legislation, legal responsibility or third-party requirement, which restrict the use of funds to a specific purpose. Funds received from the North Carolina State Specific Accounts are unrestricted but are invested as directed by the Board of Directors, with the income from investment being used for operating expenses and to fund grants. Grant funds received for rural broadband and disaster recovery projects are reported as restricted. When both restricted and unrestricted funds are available for expenditures, the Foundation's general policy is to first expend restricted resources then to expend unrestricted resources.

Fund Balance

Fund balance represents the difference between assets and liabilities in the governmental fund financial statements. The Foundation's fund balance is classified in the following categories:

- Nonspendable fund balance represents amounts that cannot be spent due to legal requirements or because it is not in spendable form. The Foundation reports nonspendable fund balance for prepaid items.
- Restricted fund balance includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation. Grant funds received for rural broadband and disaster recovery projects are reported as restricted.
- Unassigned fund balance is the residual fund balance of the general fund.

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Investments

Investments include obligations of governments, long-duration fixed income investments, listed securities such as common stocks, SEC-registered mutual funds, absolute return funds, private equity limited partnerships, real asset limited partnerships, real estate investment trusts, money market funds and certificates of deposit. Investments are accounted for at fair value. Fair value for investment assets with readily determinable market values are based on quoted market prices. For certain international equity funds, absolute return funds, private equity limited partnerships, and real asset limited partnerships without a readily determinable fair value, the investment is reported at estimated fair value as determined by the underlying asset's manager. The investment asset managers estimate current fair value of nonpublicly traded assets in their portfolios taking into consideration the financial performance of the issuer, cash flow analysis, recent sales prices, market comparable transactions, a new round of financing, a change in economic conditions and other pertinent information. The Foundation reviews the values provided by the asset managers as well as the assumptions used in determining fair value. These investment values may differ from the values that would have been used had a ready market for these investments existed and differences could be material. The financial statements of these investments are audited at least annually (typically at December 31) by independent auditors. At June 30, 2019 and 2018, fair value of investments based on other than quoted market prices was \$770.4 million and \$732.2 million, respectively.

Realized investment gains and losses are determined using the specific identification basis and are recorded as investment income in the accompanying Statements of Activities and Governmental Fund Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance. Changes in net unrealized gains and losses are also recognized as a component of investment income.

Capital Assets

Generally, capital assets are defined by the Foundation as assets with an initial value or cost greater than or equal to \$1,000 and an estimated useful life of two or more years. Capital assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Estimated useful lives are five years for equipment, seven years for furniture and fixtures and ten to forty years for buildings.

Prepaid Items

The Foundation allocates the cost of insurance between the related accounting periods. Amounts paid for services not yet provided are recorded as prepaid and amortized over the service period.

Grants Payable

The Foundation records grants payable when the Board of Directors approves the grant. The Programs Committee (a subset of the Board of Directors) evaluates the grant applications and makes recommendations to the entire Board of Directors. Applicants that are chosen by the Board of Directors must fill out and sign a "Grantee Acknowledgement and Agreement" which stipulates guidelines and related requirements. Several requirements must be met by the grantees prior to the disbursement of funds.

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Income Taxes

The Foundation is a not-for-profit organization that is exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501(a) as an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

2. Fair Value Measurements

The Foundation's investments are recorded at fair value at June 30, 2019 and 2018. GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application* ("GASB 72"), defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. This statement establishes a hierarchy of valuation inputs based on the extent to which the inputs are observable in the marketplace. Inputs are used in applying the various valuation techniques and take into account the assumptions that market participants use to make valuation decisions. Inputs may include price information, credit data, interest and yield curve data, and other factors specific to the financial instrument. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources. In contrast, unobservable inputs reflect the entity's assumptions about how market participants would value the financial instrument. Valuation techniques should maximize the use of observable inputs to the extent available.

A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The following describes the hierarchy of inputs used to measure fair value and the primary valuation methodologies used for financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Level 1 | Investments whose values are based on quoted prices for identical assets in active markets that a government can access at the measurement date. |
| Level 2 | Investments with inputs - other than quoted prices included within Level 1 - that are observable for an asset, either directly or indirectly |
| Level 3 | Investments classified as Level 3 have unobservable inputs and may require a degree of professional judgment. |

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Notes to Financial Statements

The following table summarizes the Foundation's investments within the fair value hierarchy at June 30, 2019 and 2018:

<i>June 30, 2019</i>	Fair Value Measurements Using			
	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments by fair value level:				
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 69,120,948	\$ 69,120,948	\$ -	\$ -
Fixed income funds	66,854,711	66,519,553	335,158	-
Domestic stocks and equity funds	173,695,149	166,248,274	7,396,475	50,400
Real estate and other real estate fund	59,825,984	59,825,984	-	-
Total investments by fair value level	\$ 369,496,792	\$ 361,714,759	\$ 7,731,633	\$ 50,400
Investments measured at net asset value ("NAV"):				
International equity funds	\$ 320,314,119			
Absolute return funds	309,814,935			
Fixed income fund	11,551,581			
Private equity limited partnerships	64,812,157			
Real estate and other real asset funds	63,917,623			
Total investments measured at NAV	770,410,415			
Total investments measured at fair value	\$ 1,139,907,207			

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<i>June 30, 2018</i>	Fair Value Measurements Using			
	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments by fair value level:				
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 82,352,272	\$ 82,352,272	\$ -	\$ -
Fixed income funds	60,121,299	59,443,710	677,589	-
Domestic stocks and equity funds	148,653,911	140,877,396	7,742,915	33,600
Real estate and other real estate fund	56,656,736	56,656,736	-	-
Total investments by fair value level	\$ 347,784,218	\$ 339,330,114	\$ 8,420,504	\$ 33,600
Investments measured at net asset value ("NAV"):				
International equity funds	\$ 307,455,558			
Absolute return funds	278,616,389			
Fixed income fund	10,862,759			
Private equity limited partnerships	66,687,298			
Real estate and other real asset funds	68,578,042			
Total investments measured at NAV	732,200,046			
Total investments measured at fair value	\$ 1,079,984,264			

The valuation of investments measured at NAV per share, or its equivalent, is presented on the following tables:

<i>June 30, 2019</i>	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency (if Currently Available)	Redemption Notice Period
International equity funds:^(A)				
Commingled funds	\$ 286,204,650	\$ -	Daily-quarterly	9-30 days
Hedge fund	34,109,469	-	Quarterly	45 days
Absolute return funds ^(B)	309,814,935	-	Quarterly-biannually	30-90 days
Fixed income fund ^(C)	11,551,581	-	N/A	N/A
Private equity limited partnerships ^(D)	64,812,157	34,964,020	N/A	N/A
Real estate and other real asset funds:^(E)				
Commingled funds	21,648,900	-	Monthly	30 days
Limited partnerships	42,268,723	41,311,338	N/A	N/A
Total investments measured at NAV	\$ 770,410,415	\$ 76,275,358		

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A. International equity funds include investments in five commingled funds that hold approximately 65 percent of the funds' investments in publicly traded non-U.S. stocks and 35 percent in publicly traded U.S. stocks and cash. This type also includes an investment in a fund that invests in long/short hedge funds and whose underlying funds hold approximately 67 percent of the funds' investments outside of North America. The fair values of the investments in this type have been determined using the NAV per share of the investments.

B. Absolute return funds are comprised of 12 hedge funds, including one stub position, that employ long/short equity, long/short credit, event-driven, distressed, special situations, relative value and macro strategies. The funds are valued monthly based on the NAV per share. Approximately one percent of the value of investments in this type is held in non-marketable securities and is illiquid. Investments representing approximately 37 percent of the value of the investments in this type cannot be redeemed because the investments do not allow for redemption in the first 12 to 24 months after acquisition or have rolling lock-up periods of 12 to 24 months. The remaining restriction period for these investments ranged from 6 to 21 months at June 30, 2019.

C. The fixed income fund in this type is a fund that provided lending for an economic development project in North Carolina. This investment can never be redeemed with the fund. Instead, the nature of the investment in this type is that distributions are received through the liquidation of the underlying assets of the fund. If these investments were held, it is expected that the underlying assets of the fund would be liquidated over a period of approximately 1 year.

D. Private equity limited partnerships are comprised of 20 private equity funds that utilize buyout, distressed, special situations, growth capital, mezzanine and venture capital strategies. The underlying companies within the limited partnerships span all the Global Industry Classification Standard ("GICS") economic sectors. These investments can never be redeemed with the funds. Instead, the nature of the investments in this type is that distributions are received through the liquidation of the underlying assets of the fund. If these investments were held, it is expected that the underlying assets of the fund would be liquidated over a period of approximately 10 years.

E. Real estate and other real assets funds include one commingled fund and 19 private limited partnerships. The commingled fund invests in publicly traded master limited partnerships ("MLPs") primarily in the energy sector and is a long only strategy. The fair value of the commingled fund in this type has been determined using the NAV per share of the investment. Eight of the private limited partnerships invest in real estate and 11 invest in natural resources. These investments can never be redeemed with the funds. Instead, the nature of the private limited partnerships in this type is that distributions are received through the liquidation of the underlying assets of the fund. If these investments were held, it is expected that the underlying assets of the fund would be liquidated over a period of approximately 10 years.

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<i>June 30, 2018</i>	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency (if Currently Available)	Redemption Notice Period
International equity funds: ^(A)				
Commingled funds	\$ 274,611,494	\$ -	Daily-quarterly	9-30 days
Hedge fund	32,844,064	-	Quarterly	45 days
Absolute return funds ^(B)	278,616,389	-	Quarterly-biannually	30-90 days
Fixed income fund ^(C)	10,862,759	-	N/A	N/A
Private equity limited partnerships ^(D)	66,687,298	18,610,680	N/A	N/A
Real estate and other real asset funds: ^(E)				
Commingled funds	21,251,550	-	Monthly	30 days
Limited partnerships	47,326,492	39,997,631	N/A	N/A
Total investments measured at NAV	\$ 732,200,046	\$ 58,608,311		

A. International equity funds include investments in five commingled funds that hold approximately 68 percent of the funds' investments in publicly traded non-U.S. stocks and 32 percent in publicly traded U.S. stocks and cash. This type also includes an investment in a fund that invests in long/short hedge funds and whose underlying funds hold approximately 66 percent of the funds' investments outside of North America. The fair values of the investments in this type have been determined using the NAV per share of the investments.

B. Absolute return funds are comprised of 12 hedge funds, including two stub positions, that employ long/short equity, long/short credit, event-driven, distressed, special situations, relative value and macro strategies. The funds are valued monthly based on the NAV per share. Approximately 3 percent of the value of investments in this type is held in non-marketable securities and is illiquid. Investments representing approximately 32 percent of the value of the investments in this type cannot be redeemed because the investments do not allow for redemption in the first 12 to 36 months after acquisition or have rolling lock-up periods of 12 to 24 months. The remaining restriction period for these investments ranged from 3 to 25 months at June 30, 2018.

C. The fixed income fund in this type is a fund that provided lending for an economic development project in North Carolina. This investment can never be redeemed with the fund. Instead, the nature of the investment in this type is that distributions are received through the liquidation of the underlying assets of the fund. If these investments were held, it is expected that the underlying assets of the fund would be liquidated over a period of approximately 1 year.

D. Private equity limited partnerships are comprised of 18 private equity funds that utilize buyout, distressed, special situations, growth capital, mezzanine and venture capital strategies. The underlying companies within the limited partnerships span all the Global Industry Classification Standard ("GICS") economic sectors. These investments can never be redeemed with the funds. Instead, the nature of the investments in this type is that distributions are received through the liquidation of the underlying assets of the fund. If these investments were held, it is expected that the underlying assets of the fund would be liquidated over a period of approximately 10 years.

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E. Real estate and other real assets funds include one commingled fund and 20 private limited partnerships. The commingled fund invests in publicly traded master limited partnerships (“MLPs”) primarily in the energy sector and is a long only strategy. The fair value of the commingled fund in this type has been determined using the NAV per share of the investment. Nine of the private limited partnerships invest in real estate and 11 invest in natural resources. These investments can never be redeemed with the funds. Instead, the nature of the private limited partnerships in this type is that distributions are received through the liquidation of the underlying assets of the fund. If these investments were held, it is expected that the underlying assets of the fund would be liquidated over a period of approximately 10 years.

3. Cash and Investments

The Foundation considers highly liquid temporary cash investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. However, cash investments with a maturity of three months or less that were purchased with the intent to be maintained as an investment are classified as investments.

According to the Foundation’s investment policy adopted by the Board of Directors, the Foundation may invest in any of the following broad asset classes: domestic equities; real estate; mutual funds; foreign equities; fixed income securities; cash equivalents; and alternatives.

The Foundation maintained no direct investments in derivatives at June 30, 2019 and 2018.

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Foundation has no policy that contains requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits. At June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively, the carrying amount of the Foundation’s deposits was \$1,187,307 and \$1,238,843 and the bank balance, excluding in-transit items, was \$3,042,512 and \$2,634,075. Of the bank balances, \$648,502 and \$708,055 was covered by Federal Depository Insurance and \$2,394,010 and \$1,946,020 was uninsured and uncollateralized at June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Foundation monitors the interest rate risk inherent in its portfolio by measuring the effective duration of its portfolio. The Foundation has no specific limitations with respect to duration. At June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively, the Foundation had investments in U.S. Treasuries with an average duration of 12.65 and 10.99 years and fair value of \$69.8 and \$83.3 million and investments in two fixed income security funds with an average duration of 1.41 and 1.91 years and fair value of \$66.9 and \$61.8 million. The Foundation also had an investment in a money market fund with a fair value of \$45.4 and \$48.2 million and duration of 0.10 and 0.11 years at June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

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Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligations. Credit risk is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The Foundation's investment policy has no specific limitations with respect to credit quality, but provides that approximately 50% of the fixed income allocation will be allocated to U.S. Treasury strategies. At June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively, the Foundation had investments in two unrated fixed income funds with a fair value of \$66.9 and \$61.8 million. At June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively, the Foundation had an investment in a money market fund rated AAA with a fair value of \$45.4 and \$48.2 million.

For an investment, the custodial risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Foundation will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Foundation has no written policy on custodial credit risk; however, based on the nature of the investments the Foundation currently holds, management does not consider custodial risk to be significant.

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. The Foundation's investment policy does not limit the amount invested in foreign currency-denominated investments.

The Foundation's investments are summarized below:

<i>June 30,</i>	2019	%	2018	%
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 69,120,948	5.82	\$ 82,352,272	7.30
Fixed income funds	78,406,293	6.61	70,984,058	6.29
Domestic stocks and equity funds	173,695,149	14.64	148,653,911	13.18
International equity funds	320,314,119	26.99	307,455,558	27.25
Absolute return funds	309,814,935	26.10	278,616,389	24.69
Private equity limited partnerships	64,812,157	5.46	66,687,298	5.91
Real estate and other real asset funds	123,743,607	10.43	125,234,778	11.10
Money market funds	45,400,806	3.82	48,202,894	4.27
Certificates of deposit	1,550,000	0.13	100,000	0.01
Total investments	\$ 1,186,858,014	100.00	\$ 1,128,287,158	100.00

The following summarizes the investment return and its classification in the accompanying Statements of Activities and Governmental Fund Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance:

<i>Year ended June 30,</i>	2019	2018
Dividends and interest	\$ 16,891,425	\$ 13,527,254
Net realized gains	29,724,619	45,644,616
Net unrealized gains	13,504,476	26,578,224
Management fees	(2,745,563)	(3,007,349)
Net investment income	\$ 57,374,957	\$ 82,742,745

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The calculation of realized gains and losses is independent of a calculation of the net change in the fair value of investments. Realized gains and losses on investments that have been held in more than one fiscal year and sold in the current year were included as a change in the fair value of investments reported in the prior years and current year.

4. Capital Assets

A summary of the activity related to the capital assets for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

	Balance June 30, 2018	Additions	Disposals	Balance June 30, 2019
Capital assets—nondepreciable:				
Land	\$ 900,256	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 900,256
Land improvements	3,650	-	-	3,650
Total capital assets—nondepreciable	903,906	-	-	903,906
Capital assets—depreciable:				
Buildings	3,291,322	-	-	3,291,322
Equipment	106,439	10,467	(3,582)	113,324
Furniture and fixtures	124,151	2,860	(283)	126,728
Total capital assets—depreciable	3,521,912	13,327	(3,865)	3,531,374
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	(882,592)	(83,441)	-	(966,033)
Equipment	(69,450)	(14,675)	3,014	(81,111)
Furniture and fixtures	(116,804)	(1,738)	283	(118,259)
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,068,846)	(99,854)	3,297	(1,165,403)
Total capital assets—depreciable, net	2,453,066	(86,527)	(568)	2,365,971
Total capital assets, net	\$ 3,356,972	\$ (86,527)	\$ (568)	\$ 3,269,877

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	Balance June 30, 2017	Additions	Disposals	Balance June 30, 2018
Capital assets—nondepreciable:				
Land	\$ 900,256	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 900,256
Land improvements	3,650	-	-	3,650
Total capital assets—nondepreciable	903,906	-	-	903,906
Capital assets—depreciable:				
Buildings	3,291,322	-	-	3,921,322
Equipment	117,635	11,094	(22,290)	106,439
Furniture and fixtures	124,151	-	-	124,151
Total capital assets—depreciable	3,533,108	11,094	(22,290)	3,521,912
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	(797,696)	(84,896)	-	(882,592)
Equipment	(76,140)	(14,686)	21,376	(69,450)
Furniture and fixtures	(115,270)	(1,534)	-	(116,804)
Total accumulated depreciation	(989,106)	(101,116)	21,376	(1,068,846)
Total capital assets—depreciable, net	2,544,002	(90,022)	(914)	2,453,066
Total capital assets, net	\$ 3,447,908	\$ (90,022)	\$ (914)	\$ 3,356,972

5. Tobacco Settlement and State Appropriations

In November 1998, the Attorneys General of 46 states, five U.S. territories and the District of Columbia (the "States") signed the MSA with the nation's largest tobacco manufacturers. Under the MSA, the participating tobacco manufacturers must provide payment to the States. The base payments to the States are estimated to total \$206 billion through 2025. The State of North Carolina's share of the base payment is estimated to be \$4.57 billion. The Foundation was created to receive and administer one-half of North Carolina's share of payments under the MSA. The Foundation has received \$1.17 billion since its inception.

While the State of North Carolina's share of the base payments will not change over time, the amount of the annual payment is subject to a number of adjustments including, among others, inflation, and volume adjustments. These adjustments may increase or decrease the base payment. Therefore, the net effect of these adjustments is uncertain and the impact on the estimated future payments cannot be determined. In the event that the Foundation in the future receives a portion of North Carolina's payments under the MSA calculated as a percentage, any changes in the base payments may affect the amount received by the Foundation.

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In July 2013, the North Carolina General Assembly enacted Session Law 2014-360, "Current Operations and Capital Improvements Appropriations Act of 2014." The legislation purports to repeal those sections of Session Law 1999-2 in which the General Assembly approved the transfer and assignment to the Foundation of fifty percent (50%) of each annual payment of MSA funds. In September 2015, the North Carolina General Assembly enacted Session Law 2015-241, "Current Operations and Capital Improvements Appropriations Act of 2015," which provides for the appropriation of \$10 million of tobacco settlement funds to the Foundation each year. In June 2017, the North Carolina General Assembly enacted Session Law 2017-57, which increases the annual appropriation to \$17.5 million. The Foundation received tobacco settlement funds of \$17.5 million in fiscal years 2019 and 2018. As a result of the uncertainty of payment and amount of the tobacco settlement funds, no receivable has been recorded for the Foundation's share of the State of North Carolina's future payments under the MSA.

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the North Carolina General Assembly enacted Session Law 2018-136 and Session Law 2018-138 to provide necessary and appropriate relief and assistance from the effects of Hurricane Florence. Of the total appropriations, \$20 million was allocated to Golden LEAF to provide grants to local governments to repair and replace vehicles, equipment and facilities, and to provide grants to local governments and to water and/or sewer authorities to repair and replace water, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure. An allocation of \$10 million was made to Golden LEAF to provide grants to eligible entities capable of making loans to small businesses affected by Hurricane Florence. As of June 30, 2019, the Foundation had awarded grants totaling \$15.9 million from these funds.

In June 2018, the North Carolina General Assembly enacted the "Current Operations Appropriations Act of 2018" which included an allocation of appropriations to Golden LEAF of \$10 million to provide infrastructure grants to local governments and to 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporations for assistance and relief from Hurricane Matthew, the western wildfires, and Tropical Storms Julia and Hermine. As of June 30, 2019, the Foundation had awarded grants totaling \$9.3 million from these funds.

In July 2017, the North Carolina General Assembly enacted "The Disaster Recovery Act of 2017" to appropriate funds to assist areas working to recover from Hurricane Matthew, the western North Carolina wildfires, and Tropical Storm Julia or Tropical Storm Hermine. Of the total funds appropriated, \$30.0 million was allocated to Golden LEAF to make grants to units of local government and 501(c)(3) nonprofit entities for infrastructure and equipment. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Foundation had awarded grants totaling \$29.3 million and \$26.8 million, respectively, from these funds.

In December 2016, the North Carolina General Assembly enacted "The Disaster Recovery Act of 2016" to appropriate funds intended to assist areas in recovering from damage caused by Hurricane Matthew, the western North Carolina wildfires, and Tropical Storms Julia and Hermine. Of the total appropriation, \$20 million was allocated to the Foundation to provide grants for local government infrastructure, and \$5 million was allocated to the Foundation to provide grants to eligible entities capable of making loans to small businesses affected by the disasters. As of June 30, 2018, the Foundation had awarded grants totaling \$25.0 million from these funds.

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6. Explanations of Differences Between the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and the Statement of Net Position

Total fund balances differ from net position of the Foundation reported in the Statement of Net Position. This difference primarily results from the long-term economic focus of the Statement of Net Position versus the current financial resources focus on the Foundation's fund balance sheets. The provisions of Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments*, imposed the following difference:

- (a) When capital assets (equipment, furniture and fixtures) that are to be used in Foundation activities are purchased, the costs of those assets are reported as expenditures in general funds. However, the Statement of Net Position includes those capital assets among the assets of the Foundation. The Foundation does not record depreciation so this expense is included as a reconciling item on the Statement of Activities and Governmental Fund Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance.

7. Commitments

The Foundation has committed to invest in several private equity funds. See Note 2 to the financial statements for a summary of these commitments at June 30, 2019 and 2018.

8. Retirement Plans

The Foundation administers a 403(b) defined contribution plan that provides retirement benefits with options for payment to beneficiaries in the event of the participant's death. All employees of the Foundation are eligible to participate in the plan. The plan requires the Foundation to contribute 10% of participants' gross salary and permits participants to contribute a percentage of gross salary up to the maximum established by the Internal Revenue Code.

The Foundation contributed approximately \$153,000 and \$160,000 to the plan during the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Participants contributed approximately \$115,000 and \$114,000 to the plan during the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Plan benefits are provided by means of contracts issued and administered by the privately operated Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association and the College Retirement Equities Fund ("TIAA-CREF") or by means of contracts issued by Vanguard, an investment management company.

9. Deferred Compensation Plan

The Foundation administers The Golden L.E.A.F., Inc. 457(b) Plan as approved by the Board of Directors. The plan is a non-qualified deferred compensation plan for the benefit of highly compensated, key employees designated by the Board of Directors. The Plan allows for discretionary contributions by the Foundation as well as employee deferrals up to the maximum established by the Internal Revenue Code. The Foundation made no contributions to the Plan during the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018.

**The Golden L.E.A.F.
(Long-term Economic Advancement Foundation), Inc.**

Notes to Financial Statements

10. Risk Management

The Foundation is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors or omissions; illnesses or injuries to employees and natural disasters. The Foundation carries commercial insurance to cover these risks of loss. Claims on this coverage have historically not exceeded commercial premiums.

11. Subsequent Events

The Foundation has evaluated subsequent events from June 30, 2019 through September 30, 2019. During this period, no material recognizable subsequent events were identified.

Other Report



Independent Auditor's 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*

To the Board of Directors
The Golden L.E.A.F. (Long-term Economic Advancement Foundation), Inc.
Rocky Mount, 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 Golden L.E.A.F. (Long-term Economic Advancement Foundation), Inc. (the "Foundation"), which comprise the statement of net position and governmental fund balance sheet as of June 30, 2019, and the related statement of activities and governmental fund revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Foundation's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 30, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Foundation'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 Foundation's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Foundation'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 a 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 a 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 Foundation's financial statements are free from 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 noncompliance 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 result of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity'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.

BDO USA, LLP

September 30, 2019