# TOWN OF CAROLINA SHORES, NORTH CAROLINA

Report of Audit

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019



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FINANCIAL SECTION

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## **Independent Auditor's Report**

To the Honorable Mayor And Members of the Board of Commissioners Carolina Shores, North Carolina

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

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

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller 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 of material misstatement.

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

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

#### Opinions

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

#### **Other Matters**

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, the Other Postemployment Benefits' Schedule of Changes in the Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios, and the Local Government Employees' Retirement System's Schedules of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and Contributions be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a required 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 basic financial statements of the Town of Carolina Shores, North Carolina. The individual fund statements, budgetary schedules, and other schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The individual fund statements, budgetary schedules, and other schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or 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, based on our audit, the procedures performed as described above, the individual fund statements, budgetary schedules, and other schedules 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 August 23, 2019 on our consideration of Town of Carolina Shores' internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants 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 Town of Carolina Shores' internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

# W Greene, PLLC

Whiteville, North Carolina August 23, 2019

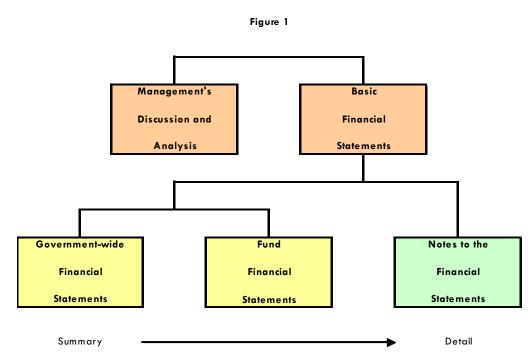
As management of the Town of Carolina Shores, we offer readers of the Town of Carolina Shores' financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town of Carolina Shores for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. We encourage readers to read the information presented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

#### **Financial Highlights**

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Town of Carolina Shores exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows at the close of the fiscal year by \$6,540,450 (net position).
- The government's total net position decreased by \$2,295,467, primarily due to an increase in expenditures in the governmental activities.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town of Carolina Shores' governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$1,986,396 with a net decrease of \$2,386,510 in fund balance. Approximately 11.07 percent of this total amount, or \$219,927, is non-spendable or restricted.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$1,666,469, or 30.93 percent of total general fund expenditures for the fiscal year.
- The Town of Carolina Shores' total debt increased by \$134,999 during the current fiscal year. The Town's debt consists of accrued vacation, postemployment benefits and the Local Government Employees Retirement accrual. The largest increase, in the amount of \$111,002, was in the Local Government Employees Retirement net pension liability.

#### **Overview of the Financial Statements**

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



Required Components of Annual Financial Report

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#### **Basic Financial Statements**

The first two statements (pages 18 through 21) in the basic financial statements are the **Government-wide Financial Statements**. They provide both short and long-term information about the Town's financial status.

The next statements (pages 22 through 26) are **Fund Financial Statements**. These statements focus on the activities of the individual parts of the Town's government. These statements provide more detail than the government-wide statements. There are two parts to the Fund Financial Statements: 1) the governmental funds statements, and the 2) the budgetary comparison statements.

The next section of the basic financial statements is the **notes**. The notes to the financial statements explain in detail some of the data contained in those statements. After the notes, **supplemental information** is provided to show details about the Town's individual funds. Budgetary information required by the General Statutes also can be found in this part of the statements.

#### **Government-wide Financial Statements**

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide the reader with a broad overview of the Town's finances, similar in format to a financial statement of a private-sector business. The government-wide statements provide short and long-term information about the Town's financial status as a whole.

The two government-wide statements report the Town's net position and how it has changed. Net position is the difference between the Town's total assets and deferred outflows of resources and total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Measuring net position is one way to gauge the Town's financial condition.

The government-wide statements consist of one category - governmental activities. The governmental activities include most of the Town's basic services such as administration, streets and highways, and public safety. Property taxes and State and federal grant funds finance most of these activities.

The government-wide financial statements are on pages 18 through 21 of this report.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

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

**Governmental Funds** – Governmental funds are used to account for those functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. All of the Town's basic services are accounted for in governmental funds. These funds focus on how assets can readily be converted into cash flow in and out, and what monies are left at year-end that will be available for spending in the next year. Governmental funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual accounting* that provides a short-term spending focus. As a result, the governmental fund financial statements give the reader a detailed short-term view that helps him or her determine if there are more or less financial resources available to finance the Town's programs. The relationship between government activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is described in a reconciliation that is a part of the fund financial statements.

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

**Notes to the Financial Statements** – The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements are on pages 27 through 50 of this report.

**Other Information** – In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report includes certain required supplementary information concerning the Town of Carolina Shores' progress in funding its obligation to provide postemployment benefits to its employees. Required supplementary information can be found beginning on page 52 of this report.

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

#### **Government-Wide Financial Analysis**

Town of Carolina Shores' Net Position

#### Figure 2

	 Governmental Activities					
	 2019		2018			
Current and other assets	\$ 1,998,253	\$	4,444,189			
Capital assets	4,782,703		4,638,129			
Deferred outflows of resources	209,067		120,773			
Total assets and deferred						
outflows of resources	 6,990,023		9,203,091			
Long-term liabilities outstanding	430,642		295,643			
Other liabilities	-		56,345			
Deferred inflows of resources	18,931		15,186			
Total liabilities and deferred						
inflows of resources	 449,573		367,174			
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	4,782,703		4,638,129			
Restricted	219,927		244,294			
Unrestricted	 1,537,820		3,953,494			
Total net position	\$ 6,540,450	\$	8,835,917			

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as one useful indicator of a government's financial condition. The assets and deferred outflows of the Town of Carolina Shores exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$6,540,450 as of June 30, 2019. The Town's net position decreased by \$2,295,467 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. However, the largest portion (73.13%) reflects the Town's net investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, machinery, and equipment) less any related debt still outstanding that was issued to acquire those items. The Town of Carolina Shores uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Town of Carolina Shores' net investment in its capital assets is reported net of the outstanding related debt, the resources needed to repay that debt must be provided by other sources, since the capital assets cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. An additional portion of the Town of Carolina Shores' net position, \$219,927, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of \$1,537,820 is unrestricted.

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

 Continued diligence in the collection of property taxes by maintaining a tax collection percentage of 98.93%

#### The Town of Carolina Shores' Changes in Net Position

#### Figure 3

	Govern	Governmental				
	Activ	ities				
	2 0 19	2 0 18				
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 577,852	\$ 544,589				
Operating grants and contributions	630,851	841,231				
Capital grants and contributions	-	-				
General Revenues						
Property taxes	474,846	458,108				
Other taxes	1,225,949	1,151,774				
Other	68,282	15,469				
Total revenues	2,977,780	3,011,171				
Expenses:						
General Government	683,231	593,878				
Public Safety	1,880,814	384,865				
Transportation	1,511,941	1,113,905				
Economic and Physical Development	929,983	52,874				
Environmental Protection	239,119	585,193				
Cultural and Recreation	28,159	47,445				
Total expenses	5,273,247	2,778,160				
Increase(Decrease) in net position						
before transfers	(2,295,467)	233,01				
Transfers						
Change in net position	(2,295,467)	233,01				
Beginning Net Position	8,835,917	5,726,971				
Net Position, beginning, restated	8,835,917	8,602,906				
Net position, June 30	\$ 6,540,450	\$ 8,835,917				

**Governmental activities**. Governmental activities decreased the Town's net position by \$2,295,467, thereby accounting for 100% of the total decrease in the net position of the Town of Carolina Shores. Key element of this decrease are as follows:

• Net increase in expenses in public safety, transportation and economic and physical development.

#### **Financial Analysis of the Town's Funds**

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

**Governmental Funds**. The focus of the Town of Carolina Shores' governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of usable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Town of Carolina Shores' financing requirements.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the Town of Carolina Shores. At the end of the current fiscal year, Town of Carolina Shores' fund balance available in the General fund was \$1,766,469 while total fund balance reached \$1,986,396. The Town currently has an available fund balance of 32.79% of general fund expenditures, while the total balance represents 36.87% of the same amount.

At June 30, 2019, the governmental funds of Town of Carolina Shores reported a combined fund balance of \$1,986,396 with a net decrease in fund balance of \$2,386,510.

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

Revenues were more than the budgeted amounts primarily because of an increase in State shared revenues and grants that the Town originally had expected to receive. Overall total expenditures were held below budgeted amounts.

#### **Capital Asset and Debt Administration**

**Capital assets.** The Town of Carolina Shores' investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2019, totals \$4,782,703 (net of accumulated depreciation). These assets include buildings, land, vehicles, infrastructure, and equipment.

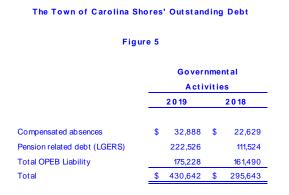
Major capital asset transactions during the year include the following additions (there were no significant demolitions or disposals):

- Machinery and equipment acquisition of \$464,511
- Land purchased for \$151,081
- Vehicles purchased for 129,953

The Town of Carolina S (net of dep Figu	oreci		As	sets			
Governmental							
		Activ	itie	es			
		2019		2018			
Land	\$	6 11,9 75	\$	460,894			
Buildings		893,074		920,842			
Machinery and Equipment		597,377		192,104			
Furniture and Fixtures		12,221		15,642			
Infrast ruct ure		2,345,731		2,789,819			
Construction in Progress		135,097		135,097			
Vehicles		187,228		123,731			
Total	\$	4,782,703	\$	4,638,129			

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

**Long-term Debt**. As of June 30, 2019, the Town of Carolina Shores had total debt outstanding of \$430,642. Of this, \$-0- is debt backed by the full faith and credit of the Town of Carolina Shores.



#### **Town of Carolina Shores Outstanding Debt**

The Town of Carolina Shores' total debt increased by \$134,999 during the fiscal year.

North Carolina general statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt that a unit of government can issue to 8 percent of the total assessed value of taxable property located within that government's boundaries. The legal debt margin for Town of Carolina Shores is \$37,284,695. The Town of Carolina Shores does not have any authorized but un-issued debt at June 30, 2019.

Additional information regarding the Town of Carolina Shores' long-term debt can be found beginning on page 49 in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

#### **Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates**

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

- Low tax rate
- Increased level of building activity

#### Budget Highlights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020

Governmental Activities: The Town continues its programs for needed infrastructure improvements.

#### **Requests for Information**

This report is designed to provide an overview of the Town 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 the following:

Julie Munday Finance Officer Town of Carolina Shores 200 Persimmon Road Carolina Shores, North Carolina 28467 (910) 575-4877 <u>www.townofcarolinashores.com</u> <u>csth@atmc.net</u> **Basic Financial Statements** 

# TOWN OF CAROLINA SHORES, NORTH CAROLINA

Statement of Net Position June 30, 2019

	Primary Government Governmental Activities	- Total
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,766,469	\$ 1,766,469
Receivables (net):		
Ad Valorem Taxes	9,709	9,709
Interest	2,148	2,148
Accounts	-	-
Due from Other Governments	219,927	219,927
Total Current Assets	1,998,253	1,998,253
Noncurrent Assets:		
Capital Assets		
Land, Nondepreciable Improvements,		
and Construction in Progress	747,072	747,072
Other Capital Assets, Net of		
Depreciation	4,035,631	4,035,631
Total Noncurrent Assets	4,782,703	4,782,703
Total Assets	6,780,956	6,780,956
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension Deferrals	209,067	209,067
OPEB Deferrals	<u> </u>	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 209,067	\$ 209,067

# TOWN OF CAROLINA SHORES, NORTH CAROLINA

Statement of Net Position (Continued) June 30, 2019

LIABILITIES         Current Liabilities:         Accounts Payable and         Accrued Liabilities         Current Portion of Long-Term Liabilities         Total Current Liabilities
Accounts Payable and       Accrued Liabilities       \$ - \$ -         Current Portion of Long-Term Liabilities        -
Accrued Liabilities     \$     -     \$     -       Current Portion of Long-Term Liabilities     -     -     -
Current Portion of Long-Term Liabilities
Total Current Liabilities
Long-Term Liabilities:
Net Pension Liability         222,526         222,526
Total OPEB Liability         175,228         175,228
Due in More Than One year         32,888         32,888
Total Liabilities         430,642         430,642
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES
Pension Deferrals 1,152 1,152
OPEB Deferrals 17,779 17,779
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources18,93118,931
NET POSITION
Net Investment in Capital Assets 4,782,703 4,782,703
Restricted for:
Transportation
Stabilization by State Statute219,927219,927
Unrestricted 1,537,820 1,537,820
Total Net Position         \$ 6,540,450         \$ 6,540,450

# TOWN OF CAROLINA SHORES, NORTH CAROLINA Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

			I	Prog	ram Revenues	;	
Functions/Programs	I	Expenses	Charges for Services		Operating Grants and ontributions	G	apital Frants and ributions
Primary Government:							
Governmental Activities:							
General Government	\$	683,231	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-
Public Safety		1,880,814	577,852		515,649		-
Transportation		1,511,941	-		113,148		-
Economic and Physical Development		929,983	-		-		-
Environmental Protection		239,119	-		2,054		-
Cultural and Recreation		28,159	-		-		-
Total Governmental Activities		5,273,247	577,852		630,851		-
Total Primary Government	\$	5,273,247	\$ 577,852	\$	630,851	\$	-

# TOWN OF CAROLINA SHORES, NORTH CAROLINA

Statement of Activities (Continued) For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position						
	Primai	ry Government					
		Governmental					
Functions/Programs		Activities	Totals				
Primary Government:							
Governmental Activities:							
General Government	\$	(683,231) \$	(683,231				
Public Safety		(787,313)	(787,313				
Transportation		(1,398,793)	(1,398,793				
Economic and Physical Development		(929,983)	(929,983				
Environmental Protection		(237,065)	(237,065				
Cultural and Recreation		(28,159)	(28,159				
Total Governmental Activities		(4,064,544)	(4,064,544				
Total Primary Government		(4,064,544)	(4,064,544				
General Revenues:							
Property Taxes, Levied for General Purpose		474,846	474,846				
Other Taxes and Licenses		1,225,949	1,225,949				
Investment Earnings		25,041	25,041				
Miscellaneous		43,241	43,241				
Transfers		-	-				
Total General Revenues and Transfers		1,769,077	1,769,077				
Change in Net Position		(2,295,467)	(2,295,467				
Net Position - Beginning		8,835,917	8,835,917				
Net Position - End of Year	\$	6,540,450 \$	6,540,450				

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

	N	Major Fund General Fund	- Go	Total vernmental Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and Cash Equivalents Restricted Cash Receivables (net):	\$	1,766,469 -	\$	1,766,469 -
Ad Valorem Taxes Sanitation		9,709		9,709
Due from Other Governments		219,927		219,927
Total Assets		1,996,105		1,996,105
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities		-		
Total Liabilities		-		
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Property Taxes Receivable		9,709		9,709
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		9,709		9,709
FUND BALANCES				
Restricted Stabilization by State Statute Streets		219,927 -		219,927 -
Assigned Subsequent Year's Expenditures:		100,000		100,000
Unassigned		1,666,469		1,666,469
Total Fund Balances		1,986,396		1,986,396
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$	1,996,105	\$	1,996,105

		Total Governmental Funds
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because: Total Governmental Fund Balance Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial		\$ 1,986,396
resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. Gross capital assets at historical costs Accumulated depreciation	\$ 8,516,090 (3,733,387)	4,782,703
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions are not reported in the funds	209,067	209,067
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB are not reported in the funds		. ·
Other long-term assets (accrued interest receivable from taxes) are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and and therefore are deferred		o 1/0
Accrued interest - taxes Liabilities for earned revenues considered deferred inflows of resources in fund statements.	2,148	2,148
Ad valorem taxes	9,709	9,709
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Installment purchases and General Obligation Bond	-	
Compensated absences	(32,888)	
Total pension liability Net pension liability	- (222,526)	
Total OPEB liability	(175,228)	
Pension and OPEB related deferrals		(18,931)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 6,540,450

# **TOWN OF CAROLINA SHORES, NORTH CAROLINA** Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Major Fund			
		General Fund	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Revenues				
Ad Valorem Taxes	\$	477,480	\$	477,480
Other Taxes and Licenses		2,350		2,350
Unrestricted Intergovernmental		1,223,599		1,223,599
Restricted Intergovernmental		630,851		630,851
Permits and Fees		577,852		577,852
Sales and Services		-		-
Investment Earnings		25,041		25,041
Miscellaneous		63,476		63,476
Total Revenues		3,000,649		3,000,649
Expenditures				
Current				
General Government		634,358		634,358
Public Safety		1,855,056		1,855,056
Transportation		1,068,059		1,068,059
Economic and Physical Development		886,125		886,125
Environmental Protection		169,857		169,857
Cultural and Recreation		28,159		28,159
Capital Outlay				
Public Safety		61,968		61,968
Cultural and Recreation		151,081		151,081
Economic and Physical Development		532,496		532,496
Total Expenditures	_	5,387,159		5,387,159
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures		(2,386,510)		(2,386,510)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Installment Purchase Obligations Issued		-		-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		-		-
Net Change in Fund Balance		(2,386,510)		(2,386,510)
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year		4,372,906		4,372,906
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	1,986,396	\$	1,986,396

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ (2,386,510)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However,		
in the Statement of Activities the costs of those assets is allocated over		
their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.		
Capital outlay expenditures which were capitalized	745,545	
Depreciation expense Unrecovered cost of assets sold	(580,736) (20,235)	111 57
	(20,233)	144,574
Contributions to the pension plan in the current fiscal		
year are not included on the Statement of Activities	55,973	55,973
-		
OPEB Benefit payments paid and administrative costs made		
in the current fiscal year are not included on the Statement		
of Activities	-	
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current		
financial resources are not reported as revenue in the funds.		
Change in unavailable revenue for tax revenues	(1,177)	
Interest earned on ad valorem taxes	(1,457)	(2,634
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.		
Debt issuance	-	
Debt retirement	-	
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require		
the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported		
as expenditures in governmental funds:		
Pension Expense	(76,676)	
OPEB Plan Expense	(19,935)	
Compensated absences	(10,259)	(106,87
Total changes in net position of governmental activities		\$ (2,295,467

		Genera	al Fu	und	
	Original Budget	Final Budget		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues					•
Ad Valorem Taxes	\$ 430,000	\$ 430,000	\$	477,480	\$ 47,480
Other Taxes and Licenses	-	2,000		2,350	350
Unrestricted Intergovernmental	1,108,500	1,123,500		1,223,599	100,099
Restricted Intergovernmental	111,000	113,000		630,851	517,851
Permits and Fees	438,000	466,000		577,852	111,852
Investment Earnings	-	7,500		25,041	17,541
Miscellaneous	 71,500	17,000		63,476	46,476
Total Revenues	 2,159,000	2,159,000		3,000,649	841,649
Expenditures					
General Government	547,377	689,277		634,358	54,919
Public Safety	350,750	2,376,462		1,917,024	459,438
Transportation	899,500	1,330,900		1,068,059	262,841
Economic and Physical Development	859,160	1,298,160		1,418,621	(120,461)
Environmental Protection	103,000	193,200		169,857	23,343
Cultural and Recreation	15,000	31,000		179,240	(148,240)
Contingency	 150,000	150,000		-	150,000
Total Expenditures	 2,924,787	6,068,999		5,387,159	681,840
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	 (765,787)	(3,909,999)		(2,386,510)	1,523,489
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Installment Purchase Obligations Issued Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	 	-		-	<u> </u>
Revenues and Other Financing Sources Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Uses	(765,787)	(3,909,999)		(2,386,510)	1,523,489
Appropriated Fund Balance	 765,787	3,909,999		-	(3,909,999)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ -	\$ -	=	(2,386,510)	\$ (2,386,510)
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year				4,372,906	
Fund Balance - End of Year			\$	1,986,396	

## I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

## A. Reporting Entity

The Town of Carolina Shores is a municipal corporation that is governed by an elected mayor and a five-member Board of Commissioners. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the Town.

## B. Basis of Presentation

*Government-wide Statements*: The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the primary government. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. These statements report the governmental activities of the Town. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange transactions.

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

*Fund Financial Statements*: The fund financial statements provide information about the Town's funds. Separate statements for each fund category are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on the major governmental funds.

The Town reports the following major governmental fund:

**General Fund.** The General Fund is the general operating fund of the Town. The General Fund accounts for all financial resources except those that are required to be accounted for in another fund. The primary revenue sources are ad valorem taxes, State grants, and various other taxes and licenses. The primary expenditures are for public safety, general government, street maintenance and construction, and sanitation services.

#### C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

Government-wide Financial Statements. The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus. The government-wide 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. Nonexchange transactions, in which the Town gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

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

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. Issuance of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

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

## C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (Continued)

Sales taxes and certain intergovernmental revenues, such as the utilities franchise tax, collected and held by the State at year-end on behalf of the Town are recognized as revenue. Sales taxes are considered a shared revenue for the Town of Carolina Shores because the tax is levied by Brunswick County and then remitted to and distributed by the State. Most intergovernmental revenues and sales and services are not susceptible to accrual because generally they are not measurable until received in cash. All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes are reported as general revenues rather than program revenues. Under the terms of grant agreements, the Town funds certain programs by a combination of specific cost-reimbursement grants, categorical block grants, and general revenues. Thus, when program expenses are incurred, there is both restricted and unrestricted net position available to finance the program. It is the Town's policy to first apply cost-reimbursement grant resources to such programs, followed by categorical block grants, and then by general revenues.

## D. Budgetary Data

The Town's budgets are adopted as required by the North Carolina General Statutes. An annual budget is adopted for the General Fund. All annual appropriations lapse at the fiscal-year end. All budgets are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the departmental level for all annually budgeted funds and at the object level for the multi-year funds. The Town's budget officer is authorized by the budget ordinance to transfer amounts within line items within a department without limitations and the Board is not required to be notified. Transfers up to \$1,000 between departments in the same fund can be made provided the Board is notified at the next regular meeting. The budget ordinance must be adopted by July 1 of the fiscal year or the governing board must adopt an interim budget that covers that time until the annual ordinance can be adopted.

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

#### 1. Deposits and Investments

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

State law [G.S. 159-30(c)] authorizes the Town to invest in obligations of the United States or obligations fully guaranteed both as to principal and interest by the United States; obligations of the State of North Carolina; bonds and notes of any North Carolina local government or public authority; obligations of certain non-guaranteed federal agencies; certain high quality issues of commercial paper and bankers' acceptances and the North Carolina Capital Management Trust (NCCMT). The Town's investments are reported at fair value. Non-participating interest earning contracts are accounted for at cost. The NCCMT – Government Portfolio, a SEC-registered (2a-7) external investment pool, is measured at fair value. The NCCMT – Term Portfolio is a bond fund, has no rating and is measured at fair value. As of June 30, 2019, the Term portfolio has a duration of .11 years. Because the NCCMT Government and Term Portfolios have a weighted average maturity of less than 90 days, they are presented as an investment with a maturity of less than 6 months.

## E. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Fund Equity (Continued)

#### 2. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Town 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.

## 3. Ad Valorem Taxes Receivable

In accordance with State law [G.S. 105-347 and G.S. 159-13(a)], the Town levies ad valorem taxes on property other than motor vehicles on July 1<sup>st</sup>, the beginning of the fiscal year. The taxes are due on September 1<sup>st</sup> (lien date); however, interest does not accrue until the following January 6<sup>th</sup>. These taxes are based on the assessed values as of January 1, 2018.

## 4. Allowances for Doubtful Accounts

All receivables that historically experience uncollectible accounts are shown net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. This amount is estimated by analyzing the percentage of receivables that were still outstanding from prior years.

## 5. Capital Assets

Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than a certain cost and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Minimum capitalization costs are as follows: land, \$0; buildings, improvements, and infrastructure, \$20,000; furniture, equipment and vehicles, \$5,000. Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets received prior to June 15, 2015 are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. Donated capital assets received after June 15, 2015 are recorded at acquisition value. All other purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated prior to July 1, 2003, consist of the road network that were acquired or that received substantial improvements subsequent to July 1, 1980, and are reported at estimated historical cost using deflated replacement cost. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

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

	Estimated
Asset Class	Useful Lives
Infrastructure	15-30
Buildings	50
Improvements	10-25
Vehicles	10
Furniture and Equipment	5-10
Computer Equipment	3

## E. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Fund Equity (Continued)

#### 6. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *Deferred Outflows of Resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an expense or expenditure until then. The Town has one item that meets this criterion, pension deferrals for the 2019 fiscal year. In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *Deferred Inflows of Resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as revenue until then. The Town has several items that meet the criterion for this category – prepaid taxes, property taxes receivable and pension and OPEB deferrals.

#### 7. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method that approximates the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premiums or discount. Bond issuance costs, except for prepaid insurance costs, are expensed in the reporting period in which they are incurred. Prepaid insurance costs are expensed over the life of the debt.

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

#### 8. Compensated Absences

The vacation policy of the Town provides for the accumulation of up to thirty (30) days earned vacation leave with such leave being fully vested when earned. All of the vacation hours accumulated at December 31 of each year above the limit of 30 is added to sick leave. For the Town's government-wide statements, an expense and a liability for compensated absences and the salary-related payments are recorded as the leave is earned. The Town has assumed a first-in, first-out method of using accumulated compensated time.

The Town's sick leave policy provides for an unlimited accumulation of the number of days 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 the Town does not have any obligation for the accumulated sick leave until it is actually taken, no accrual for sick leave has been made.

## E. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Fund Equity (Continued)

#### 9. Net Position/Fund Balances

#### Net Position

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

#### Fund Balances

In the 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.

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

## E. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Fund Equity (Continued)

#### 9. Net Assets/Fund Balances (Continued)

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

Committed Fund Balance – portion of fund balance that can only be used for specific purposes imposed by majority vote by quorum of Town of Carolina Shores's governing body (highest level of decision-making authority). The governing body can, by adoption of an ordinance prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the ordinance remains in place until similar action is taken (the adoption of another ordinance) to remove or revise the limitation.

Assigned Fund Balance – portion of fund balance that Town of Carolina Shores 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. The governing body approves the appropriation and any changes to the appropriation must be made by a majority vote by a quorum of the Town of Carolina Shores' governing body.

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

The Town of Carolina Shores has not adopted a formal fund balance policy. It has decided to follow the general guidance in Governmental Accounting Standards #54 regarding the spending order of unrestricted fund balance. 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.

#### 10. Defined Benefit Cost-Sharing Plans

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

## II. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

#### A. Assets

## 1. Deposits

All the deposits of the Town are either insured or collateralized by using one of two methods. Under the Dedicated Method, all deposits that exceed the federal depository insurance coverage level are collateralized with securities held by the Town's agents in this unit's name. Under the Pooling Method, which is a collateral pool, all uninsured deposits are collateralized with securities held by the State Treasurer's agent in the name of the State Treasurer. Since the State Treasurer is acting in a fiduciary capacity for the Town, these deposits are considered to be held by the Town's agents in its name. The amount of the pledged collateral is based on an approved averaging method for non-interest bearing deposits and the actual current balance for interest-bearing deposits. Depositories using the Pooling Method report to the State Treasurer the adequacy of their pooled collateral covering uninsured deposits. The State Treasurer does not confirm this information with the Town or the escrow agent. Because of the inability to measure the exact amounts of collateral pledged for the Town under the Pooling Method, the potential exists for under-collateralization, and this risk may increase in periods of high cash flows. However, the State Treasurer of North Carolina enforces strict standards of financial stability for each depository that collateralizes public deposits under the Pooling Method. The Town has no formal policy regarding custodial credit risk for deposits but relies on the State Treasurer to enforce standards of minimum capitalization for all pooling method financial institutions and to monitor them for compliance. The Town complies with the provisions of G.S. 159-31 when designating official depositories and verifying that deposits are properly secured.

At June 30, 2019, the Town's deposits had a carrying amount of \$849,029 and a bank balance of \$1,227,898. Of the bank balance, \$453,021 was covered by federal depository insurance and the remainder was covered by collateral held under the pooling method.

At June 30, 2019, the Town of Carolina Shores had \$917,440 invested with the North Carolina Capital Management Trust's Government Portfolio which carried a credit rating of AAAm by Standard and Poor's. The Town has no policy regarding credit risk.

#### 2. Receivables - Allowances for Doubtful Accounts

The amounts presented in the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Net Position for the year ended June 30, 2019 are net of the following allowances for doubtful accounts:

Fund	 06/30/2019		
General Fund:			
Taxes receivable	\$ 1,100		
Total General Fund	\$ 1,100		

# II. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

# 3. Capital Assets

# **Primary Government**

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

	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balances
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 460,894	\$ 151,081	\$ -	\$ 611,975
Construction in Progress	 135,097	-	-	135,097
Total capital assets not being depreciated	 595,991	151,081	-	747,072
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	1,289,342	-	-	1,289,342
Equipment	392,713	464,511	-	857,224
Furniture & Fixtures	52,258	-	-	52,258
Vehicles	256,011	129,953	48,779	337,185
Infrastructure	5,233,009	-	-	5,233,009
Total capital assets being depreciated	 7,223,333	594,464	48,779	7,769,018
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	368,500	27,768	-	396,268
Equipment	200,609	59,238	-	259,847
Furniture & Fixtures	36,616	3,421	-	40,037
Vehicles	132,280	46,221	28,544	149,957
Infrastructure	2,443,190	444,088	-	2,887,278
Total accumulated depreciation	 3,181,195	580,736	28,544	3,733,387
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	4,042,138			4,035,631
Governmental activity capital assets, net	\$ 4,638,129			\$ 4,782,703

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

General Government	\$ 30,666
Public Safety	11,793
Transportation	425,711
Economic & Physical Development	43,304
Environmental Protection	 69,262
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 580,736

## II. DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

#### **B.** Liabilities

1. Pension Plan Obligations

#### a. Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System

Plan Description. The Town of Carolina Shores 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 government 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 serves 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, or 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.

# B. Liabilities (Continued)

1. Pension Plan Obligations (Continued)

#### a. Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (Continued)

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

**Contributions.** Contribution provisions are established by General Statute 128-30 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. Town of Carolina Shores employees are required to contribute 6% of their compensation. Employer contributions are actuarially determined and set annually by the LGERS Board of Trustees. Town of Carolina Shores' contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2019, was 0.00% of compensation for law enforcement officers and 7.75% for general employees and firefighters, actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions, is expected to finance costs of benefits earned by employees during the year. Contributions to the pension plan from the Town of Carolina Shores were \$55,973 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

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

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

At June 30, 2019, the Town reported a liability of \$222,526 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017. The total pension liability was then rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2018 utilizing update procedures incorporating the actuarial assumptions. The Town's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Town's long-term share of future payroll covered by the pension plan, relative to the projected future payroll covered by the pension plan of all participating LGERS employers, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2018 (measurement date), the Town's proportion was 0.00938%, which was an increase of 0.00208% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2017.

# B. Liabilities (Continued)

# 1. Pension Plan Obligations (Continued)

#### a. Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Town recognized pension expense of \$76,676. At June 30, 2019, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources			erred Inflows Resources
Differences between expected and actual	•		•	
experience	\$	34,330	\$	1,152
Changes of assumptions		59,050		-
Net difference between projected and actual				
earnings on pension plan investments		30,546		-
Changes in proportion and differences				
between Town contributions and				
proportionate share of contributions		29,168		-
Town contributions subsequent to the		_0,.00		
measurement date		55,973		-
	•		•	4.450
Total	\$	209,067	\$	1,152

\$55,973 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a decrease of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30:	
2020	\$ 71,374
2021	46,511
2022	12,347
2023	21,710
2024	-
Thereafter	-
	\$ 151,942

#### **B.** Liabilities (Continued)

1. Pension Plan Obligations (Continued)

#### a. Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (Continued)

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

Inflation	3.0 percent
Salary Increases	3.50 to 8.10 percent, including inflation and
	productivity factor
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2014.

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

# B. Liabilities (Continued)

# 1. Pension Plan Obligations (Continued)

#### a. Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (Continued)

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, 2018 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%
Total	100%	

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

# B. Liabilities (Continued)

# 1. Pension Plan Obligations (Continued)

#### a. Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (Continued)

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

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

		1%		Discount	1%
	_	Decrease (6.00%)	_	Rate (7.00%)	Increase (8.00%)
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$	534,526	\$	222,526	\$ (38,187)

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

#### B. Liabilities (Continued)

# 1. Pension Plan Obligations (Continued)

# b. Law Enforcement Officers Special Separation Allowance

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the Town did not employ any police officers and therefore does not have any employees who are participants in the Local Law Enforcement Special Separation Allowance retirement plan.

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

Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense for all pension plans:

	LGERS	Total
Pension Expense	\$ 76,676	\$ 76,676
Pension Liability	222,526	222,526
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	0.00938%	
Deferred Outflows of Resources Differences between expected and actual		
experience	34,330	34,330
Changes of assumptions	59,050	59,050
Net difference between projected and actual	00,000	00,000
earnings on plan investments	30,546	30,546
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of	,	,
contributions	29,168	29,168
Benefit payments and administrative costs paid		
subsequent to the measurement date	55,973	55,973
Deferred Inflows of Resources Differences between expected and actual		
experience	1,152	1,152
Changes of assumptions	-	-
Net difference between projected and actual		
earnings on plan investments	-	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of		
contributions	-	-

# B. Liabilities (Continued)

1. Pension Plan Obligations (Continued)

#### c. Supplemental Retirement Income Plan for Law Enforcement Officers

Plan Description. The Town contributes to the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan (Plan), a defined contribution pension plan administered by the Department of State Treasurer and a Board of Trustees. The Plan provides retirement benefits to law enforcement officers employed by the Town. Article 5 of G.S. Chapter 135 assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the North Carolina General Assembly. The Supplemental Retirement Income Plan for Law Enforcement Officers is included in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the State of North Carolina. The State's CAFR includes the pension trust fund financial statements for the Internal Revenue Code Section 401(k) plan that includes the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan for Law Enforcement Officers. That report may be obtained by writing to the Office of the State Controller, 1410 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1410, or by calling (919) 981-5454.

*Funding Policy.* Article 12E of G.S. Chapter 143 requires the Town to contribute each month an amount equal to five percent of each officer's salary, and all amounts contributed are vested immediately. Also, the law enforcement officers may make voluntary contributions to the plan. As of June 30, 2019, the Town employed no law enforcement officers.

The Town has elected for all employees not engaged in law enforcement to be covered under the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan beginning July 1, 2008. Total contributions for the year ended June 30, 2019 were \$85,858, which consisted of \$38,529 from the Town and \$47,329 from the employees. No amounts were forfeited.

#### d. Other Post-Employment Benefits

#### Healthcare Benefits

**Plan Description and Benefits Provided.** Under the terms of a Town resolution, the Town has agreed to let employees who retire under the North Carolina Local Government Employees' Retirement System continue coverage in the Town's group health plan until they are eligible for Medicare (age 65). Employees who retire directly from the Town with at least fifteen (15) consecutive years of service with the Town will have half of their monthly health insurance premium paid by the Town. Employees who retire with less than fifteen (15) years of service with the Town can continue coverage under the Town's group health plan but must pay the full cost of coverage. Healthcare and prescription drug coverage are provided in the Town's healthcare plan to retirees under age sixty-five (65). Dependent health coverage is not available. The Town's healthcare plan is through a private insurer. The Town's Board of Commissioners may amend the benefit provisions. A separate report was not issued for the plan.

#### B. Liabilities (Continued)

# 1. Pension Plan Obligations (Continued)

#### d. Other Post-Employment Benefits (Continued)

Membership of the HCB Plan consisted of the following at June 30, 2017, the date of the last actuarial valuation:

		Law
	General	Enforcement
	Employees:	Officers:
Retirees receiving benefits	0	0
Terminated plan members entitled to but not		
yet receiving benefits	0	0
Active plan members	12	0
Total	12	0

# **Total OPEB Liability**

The Town's total OPEB liability of \$175,228 was measured as of June 30, 2018 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017.

Actuarial assumptions and other inputs. The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.50 percent
Salary increases	3.50 - 7.75 percent, average, including
	inflation
Discount rate	3.89 percent
Healthcare cost trend rates	7.50 percent for Pre-Medicare

The discount rate is based on the June average of the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20year Municipal Bond Index published weekly by *The Bond Buyer*.

#### **B.** Liabilities (Continued)

1. Pension Plan Obligations (Continued)

# d. Other Post-Employment Benefits (Continued)

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	Total OPEB Liability
Balance at July 1, 2018	\$ 161,490
Changes for the year	
Service Cost	16,577
Interest	5,749
Changes of benefit terms	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	(1,040)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(7,548)
Benefit payments	 -
Net Changes	13,738
Balance at June 30, 2019	\$ 175,228

Changes in assumptions and other inputs reflect a change in the discount rate from 3.56% to 3.89%.

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

The actuarial assumptions 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.

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Board, as well as what the Town's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (2.89 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (4.89 percent) than the current discount rate:

	1%	Discount	1%
	Decrease	Rate	Increase
	 (2.89%)	 (3.89%)	 (4.89%)
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 199,130	\$ 175,228	\$ 154,286

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates. The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Town, as well as what the Town's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare costs trend rates:

	1% Decrease		Current	1% Increase		
Total OPEB Liability	\$	145,730	\$ 175,228	\$	211,907	

# B. Liabilities (Continued)

1. Pension Plan Obligations (Continued)

# d. Other Post-Employment Benefits (Continued)

# **OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB**

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Town recognized OPEB expense of \$19,935. At June 30, 2019, the Town 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	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	_	\$	1,676
Changes of assumptions	Ŧ	-	Ŧ	16,103
Benefit payments and administrative costs made subsequent to the measurement date		-		-
Total	\$	-	\$	17,779

\$-0- reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from benefit payments made and administrative expenses incurred subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a decrease of the total pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30:	
2020	\$ (2,391)
2021	(2,391)
2022	(2,391)
2023	(2,391)
2024	(2,391)
Thereafter	 (5,824)
	\$ (17,779)

#### **B.** Liabilities (Continued)

#### 2. Other Employment Benefits

The Town has elected to provide death benefits to its employees through a plan sponsored by the North Carolina League of Municipalities. Death benefits are payable at two times the employee's annual salary rounded to the nearest thousand with the maximum payout being \$200,000. At age 65 and thereafter, benefits are reduced.

# 3. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

The Town has several deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources is comprised of the following:

Contributions to pension plan in current fiscal year	\$ 55,973
Differences between expected and actual	34,330
experience	
Changes of assumptions	59,050
Net difference between projected and actual	30,546
Changes in proportion and differences between	
employer contributions and proportionate share of	29,168
contributions	
Total	\$ 209,067

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

	Statement of Net Position	General Fund Balance Sheet
Taxes Receivable (General Fund)	\$ -	\$ 9,709
Changes in assumptions	16,103	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	2,828	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	-	-
Total	\$ 18,931	\$ 9,709

#### B. Liabilities (Continued)

#### 4. Risk Management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Town participates in three self-funded risk-financing pools administered by the North Carolina League of Municipalities. Through these pools, the Town obtains general liability of \$2 million per occurrence and auto liability of \$1 million per occurrence, property coverage up to total insured values of the property policy, workers' compensation coverage up to statutory limits, and employee health coverage up to a \$5 million lifetime limit. The pools are reinsured through commercial companies for single occurrence claims against general liability, auto liability and property in excess of \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 up to statutory limits for workers' compensation. The pools are reinsured for annual employee health claims in excess of \$150,000. The property liability pool has an aggregate limit for the property losses in a single year, with the reinsurance limit based upon a percentage of the total insurance values.

The Town carries commercial coverage for all other risks of loss. 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.

The Town carries flood insurance through the North Carolina League of Municipalities Administered Property/Liability Pool (IRFFNC) in the amount of \$5,000,000 for a single occurrence. The Town is located in an area that has been mapped and designated an "X" area (an area not prone to flooding) by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

In accordance with G.S. 159-29, the Town's employees that have access to \$100 or more at any given time of the Town's funds are required to be insured by means of a performance bond through a commercial bond agency. The finance officer is bonded for \$50,000. The remaining employees that have access to funds are bonded under a blanket bond in the amount of \$110,000.

#### 5. Claims, Judgements and Contingent Liabilites

At June 30, 2019, the Town did not have any litigation pending.

#### 6. Contracts

The Town has entered a contract with the County of Brunswick for the billing and collection of ad valorem taxes. The County maintains all records and forwards all checks for vehicle taxes and penalties collected and .75% for Town property taxes and penalties collected. For the year ended June 30, 2019, the fee totaled \$3,249.

# **B.** Liabilities (Continued)

# 7. Long-Term Obligations

At June 30, 2019, the Town had no authorized or unissued bonds and had a legal debt margin of \$37,284,695.

# a. Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

Governmental activities:	Beginning Balance 7/1/2018	Increases	Decrease	Ending Balance 6/30/2019	Current Portion of Balance
Installment purchases	\$ -	\$ - \$	- \$	- \$	-
Net pension liability (LGERS)	111,524	111,002	-	222,526	-
Total OPEB liability	161,490	13,738	-	175,228	-
Compensated absences	 22,629	10,259	-	32,888	-
Governmental activity long-term liabilities	\$ 295,643	\$ 134,999 \$	- \$	430,642 \$	

#### C. Net Investment in Capital Assets

	 Governmental
Capital Assets	\$ 4,782,703
less: long-term debt Add: unexpended debt proceeds	-
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 4,782,703

#### D. Fund Balance

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

_ Total fund balance – General Fund	\$ 1,986,396
Less:	
Stabilization by State Statute	219,927
Streets	-
Appropriated Fund Balance in 2019-2020 budget	100,000
Remaining Fund Balance	1,666,469

The Town does not use encumbrances and therefore, does not have any outstanding encumbrances at June 30, 2019.

# III. SUMMARY DISCLOSURE OF SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES

#### Federal and State Assisted Programs

The Town has received proceeds from several federal and State grants. Periodic audits of these grants are required, and certain costs may be questioned as not being appropriate expenditures under the grant agreements. Such audits could result in the refund of grant 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 moneys.

# IV. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through August 23, 2019, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

# V. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

#### Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the expenditures made in the Town's General Fund exceeded the authorized appropriations made by the governing board for Economic and Physical Development by \$120,461 and for Cultural and Recreation by \$148,240. This over-expenditure occurred because of unbudgeted expenditures in these areas. Management and the Board will more closely review the budget reports to ensure compliance in future years.

Required Supplementary

Financial Data

# TOWN OF CAROLINA SHORES, NORTH CAROLINA

Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset) Required Supplementary Informatior Last Six Fiscal Years\*

#### Local Government Employees' Retirement System

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Carolina Shores' proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (%)	0.00938%	0.00730%	0.00663%	0.00438%	0.00250%	0.00230%
Carolina Shores' proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (\$)	\$ 222,526	\$ 111,524	\$ 140,711	\$ 19,657	\$ (13,270)	\$ 27,724
Carolina Shores' covered-employee payroll	\$ 630,155	\$ 475,939	\$ 394,828	\$ 339,374	\$ 310,994	\$ 357,309
Carolina Shores' proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	35.31%	23.43%	35.64%	5.79%	(4.27%)	7.76%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability**	91.63%	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 ending June 30.

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

#### TOWN OF CAROLINA SHORES, NORTH CAROLINA Town of Carolina Shores' Contributions

Town of Carolina Shores' Contributions Required Supplementary Information Last Six Fiscal Years

		2019		2018		2017	2016	2015	2014
Contractually required contribution	\$	55,973	\$	47,262	\$	34,404	\$ 26,325	\$ 21,060	\$ 19,042
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		55,973		47,262		34,404	26,325	21,060	19,042
Contributions deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Carolina Shores' covered employee payroll	\$	722,225	\$	630,155	\$	475,939	\$ 394,828	\$ 339,374	\$ 310,994
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		7.75%		7.50%		7.23%	6.67%	6.21%	6.12%

# Local Government Employees' Retirement System

# TOWN OF CAROLINA SHORES, NORTH CAROLINA

Schedule of Changes in the Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios June 30, 2019

Total OPEB Liability	 2019	2018
Service Cost	\$ 16,577	\$ 17,742
Interest	5,749	4,581
Changes of benefit terms	-	-
Differences between expect		
and actual experience	(1,040)	(965)
Changes of assumptions	(7,548)	(12,058)
Benefit payments	 -	-
Net changes in Total OPEB Liability	13,738	9,300
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	 161,490	152,190
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	\$ 175,228	\$ 161,490
Covered Payroll Total OPEB Liability as a percentage	\$ 433,762	\$ 433,762
of covered payroll	40.40%	37.23%

# Notes to Schedule

Changes of assumptions: Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect the effects of changes in the discount rate of each period. The following are discount rates used in each period:

Fiscal Year	Rate
2019	3.89%
2018	3.56%

Major Governmental Funds

**General Fund** 

	 Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative	)
Revenues				
Ad Valorem Taxes				
Taxes		\$ 473,628		
Penalties and Interest		3,852		
Total Ad Valorem Taxes	\$ 430,000	477,480	\$ 47,4	480
Other Taxes and Licenses				
Privilege Licenses		2,350		
Total Other Taxes and Licenses	 2,000	2,350	:	350
Unrestricted Intergovernmental				
Local Option Sales Tax		1,028,004		
Utility Sales Tax		138,283		
Telecommunications Tax		34,351		
Video Franchise Tax		7,056		
Fire District Tax		-		
Beer and Wine Tax		15,905		
Total Unrestricted Intergovernmental	 1,123,500	1,223,599	100,	099
Restricted Intergovernmental				
Powell Bill Allocation		113,148		
Federal Grants		515,649		
Solid Waste Disposal Tax		2,054		
Total Restricted Intergovernmental	 113,000	630,851	517,	851
Permits and Fees				
Building Permits		537,457		
Sales of Service (FastTrack)		4,295		
Inspection Fees		14,300		
Zoning Permits		21,800		
Total Permits and Fees	 466,000	577,852	111,	852
Investment Earnings				
General		25,041		
Total Investment Earnings	 7,500	 25,041	17,	541
Miscellaneous				
Other		63,476		
Total Miscellaneous	 17,000	 63,476	46,4	476
Total Revenues	 2,159,000	3,000,649	841,	649

# **TOWN OF CAROLINA SHORES, NORTH CAROLINA** General Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance (Continued) Budget and Actual For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
Expenditures			
Governing Body			
Salaries and Employee Benefits		15,825	
Other Expenditures		842	
Total Governing Body	17,200	16,667	533
Administration			
Salaries and Employee Benefits		347,365	
Other Expenditures		176,557	
Total Administration	564,677	523,922	40,755
Public Buildings			
Salaries and Employee Benefits		33,532	
Other Expenditures		60,237	
Capital Outlay Total Public Buildings	107,400	- 93,769	13,631
-			
Public Safety		39,024	
Salaries and Employee Benefits		•	
Other Expenditures Capital Outlay		1,598,280 20,656	
Total Public Safety	2,057,050	1,657,960	399,090
Inspections			
Salaries and Employee Benefits		193,583	
Other Expenditures		24,169	
Capital Outlay		41,312	
Total Inspections	319,412	259,064	60,348
Street Department			
Salaries and Employee Benefits		535,524	
Other Expenditures		421,535	
Total Street Department	1,219,900	957,059	262,841
Powell Bill Funds			
Other Expenditures		111,000	
Total Powell Bill Funds	111,000	111,000	-
Sanitation			
Salaries and Employee Benefits		11,000	
Other Expenditures		43,886	
Total Sanitation	76,700	54,886	21,814
Drainage			
Other Expenditures		114,971	
Total Drainage	116,500	114,971	1,529

# **TOWN OF CAROLINA SHORES, NORTH CAROLINA** General Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance (Continued) Budget and Actual For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
Planning and Zoning			
Salaries and Employee Benefits		17,673	
Other Expenditures		28,929	
Total Planning and Zoning	79,960	46,602	33,358
Economic Development			
Salaries and Employee Benefits		-	
Other Expenditures		41,108	
Total Economic Development	42,200	41,108	1,092
Capital Projects			
Other Expenditures		798,415	
Capital Outlay		532,496	
Total Capital Projects	1,176,000	1,330,911	(154,911)
Cultural and Recreation			
Salaries and Employee Benefits		-	
Other Expenditures		28,159	
Capital Outlay		151,081	
Total Cultural and Recreation	31,000	179,240	(148,240)
Contingency	150,000	-	150,000
Total Expenditures	6,068,999	5,387,159	681,840
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues			
Over (Under) Expenditures	(3,909,999)	(2,386,510)	1,523,489
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Installment Purchase Obligations Issued	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	-	-
Fund Balance Appropriated	3,909,999	-	(3,909,999)
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$-</u>	(2,386,510) _\$	(2,386,510)
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	_	4,372,906	
Fund Balance - End of Year		1,986,396	

**Other Schedules** 

# **TOWN OF CAROLINA SHORES, NORTH CAROLINA** General Fund Schedule of Ad Valorem Taxes Receivable June 30, 2019

2018-19 2017-18 2016-17 2015-16 2014-15	\$	- 3,571	\$			
2016-17 2015-16		3,571	473,551	\$ 468,469	\$	5,082
2015-16		0,011	-	2,376		1,195
		1,256	-	828		428
2014-15		300	-	42		258
201110		294	-	25		269
2013-14		916	-	390		526
2012-13		1,303	-	476		827
2011-12		1,185	-	379		806
2010-11		932	-	272		660
2009-10		1,129	-	371		758
2008-09		-	-	-		
	\$	10,886	\$ 473,551	\$ 473,628	:	10,809
Less: Allowance for Uncollectible General Fund	Accoun	ts:				1,100
Ad Valorem Taxes Receivable - I	Net				\$	9,709
Reconcilement with Revenues						
Ad Valorem Taxes - General Fun Reconciling Items:	nd					477,480
Interest and Penalties Collecte Taxes Released	ed					(3,852
Taxes Written Off Total Collections and Credits						473,628

# TOWN OF CAROLINA SHORES, NORTH CAROLINA

Analysis of Current Tax Levy Town-Wide Levy June 30, 2019

							Total	Lev	у
		т	own-Wid Rate	e		_	Property Excluding Registered	Re	egistered
		Property	Per		Amount		Motor		Motor
		Valuation	\$100		of Levy		Vehicles	V	ehicles
Original Levy: Property Taxed at Current Year's Rate Penalties	\$	466,058,683 -	0.1016	\$	473,515 36	\$	431,409 36	\$	42,106 -
		466,058,683			473,551		431,445		42,106
<b>Discoveries:</b> Current Year Taxes Penalties			0.1016		- - -		-		-
Abatements: Property Taxes - Current Year's Rate			0.1016	\$					
Total Property Valuations	\$	466,058,683							
Net Levy					473,551		431,445		42,106
Uncollected Taxes at June 30, 20	019				5,082		5,082		-
Current Year's Taxes Collected				\$	468,469	\$	426,363	\$	42,106
Current Levy Collection Percentage					98.93%		98.82%		100.00%



**COMPLIANCE SECTION** 

PO Box 160 251 Washington Street Whiteville NC 28472 P. 910-207-6564 F. 910-207-6519



# 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 Auditor's Report**

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the Board of Commissioners Town of Carolina Shores, North Carolina

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to the financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Carolina Shores, North Carolina, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprises the Town of Carolina Shores' basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated August 23, 2019.

#### **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Town of Carolina Shores' 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 Town of Carolina Shores' internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control.

Our consideration of the internal control was for limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses, we did identify certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies.

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 material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses to be a material weakness: [2019-1].

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. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses to be a significant deficiency: [2019-2].

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town of Carolina Shores' 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 instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item [2019-2].

#### Town of Carolina Shores' Response to Findings

The Town of Carolina Shores' response to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The Town's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

#### **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.

# W Greene, PLLC

Whiteville, North Carolina August 23, 2019

# TOWN OF CAROLINA SHORES, NORTH CAROLINA

Schedule of Findings and Responses For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

# SECTION I. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

# Financial Statements

Type of report the auditor issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance to GAAP:	Unmodified		
Internal control over financial reporting:			
Material weakness(es) identified?	X Yes	No	
Significant deficiency(s)	X Yes	None Reported	
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	X Yes	_No	

# TOWN OF CAROLINA SHORES, NORTH CAROLINA

Schedule of Findings and Responses (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

# SECTION II. FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

# Finding: 2019-1

# MATERIAL WEAKNESS

Criteria:	The Town should have someone who is familiar with governmental accounting principles who can prepare its financial statements each year.
Condition:	There is no one on staff that has such detailed knowledge.
Effect:	The Town's auditor must prepare the financial statements for the Town.
Cause:	There are a limited number of personnel for certain functions.
Identification of a repeat finding:	This is a repeat finding from the immediate previous audit, [2018-2].
Recommendation:	The Town should designate a person with the knowledge of governmental accounting principles to review auditor journal entries and review or prepare the financial statements.
Views of Responsible C	Officials and Planned Corrective Actions: The Town agrees with this finding. Please refer to the Corrective Action Plan.

# Finding: 2019-2

# MATERIAL NONCOMPLIANCE/SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Criteria:	G.S. 159-28(a) states that no obligation may be incurred in a function accounted for in a fund included in the budget ordinance unless the budget ordinance includes an appropriation authorizing the obligation and an unencumbered balance remains in the appropriation sufficient to pay in the current fiscal year the sums obligated by the transaction for the current fiscal year.			
Condition:	The Town expended \$120,461 and \$148,240 more for Economic and Physical Development and for Cultural and Recreation, respectively, than was appropriated in the annual budget ordinance.			
Effect:	Moneys were spent that had not been obligated and appropriated.			
Cause:	Budget amendments were not adopted to cover the expenditures.			
Recommendation:	Before an obligation is to incur that will exceed the amount that was previously approved in the budget ordinance, an amendment to the budget should be adopted.			
Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions: The Town agrees with this finding.				

Please refer to the Corrective Action Plan.

# TOWN OF CAROLINA SHORES NORTH CAROLINA

200 Persimmon Road Carolina Shores, NC 28467



Phone: 910-575-4877 Fax: 910-575-4812

# Town of Carolina Shores, North Carolina Corrective Action Plan For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

# SECTION II. FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

Finding 2019-1:

Name of Contact Person: Julie Munday, Finance Officer

Corrective Action: It is currently not cost effective to hire someone to prepare the financial statements and related note disclosures.

Proposed Completion Date: None.

Finding 2019-2:

Name of Contact Person: Julie Munday, Finance Officer

Corrective Action: Budget-to-actual reports will be reviewed, and budget amendments will be made as necessary when unexpected expenditures are incurred.

Proposed Completion Date: The Board will implement this procedure immediately.

# TOWN OF CAROLINA SHORES, NORTH CAROLINA

Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Finding: 2018-1 Status: Corrected.

**Finding: 2018-2** Status: Still a finding, still not cost effective.

Finding: 2018-3 Status: Corrected.

