

# AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the Year Ended June 30, 2020







## AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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# **Independent Auditor's Report**

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

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Pine Knoll Shores, North Carolina, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, 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 General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

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

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

#### **Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Pine Knoll Shores, North Carolina, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows 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 Local Government Employees' Retirement System's Schedules of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Contributions, and the Law Enforcement Officers' Special Separation Allowance Schedules of the Changes in Total Pension Liability and the Total Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economical, 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 Town of Pine Knoll Shores, North Carolina's basic financial statements. The budget and actual schedules, supplemental ad valorem tax schedules, and other schedules, as well as the accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* and the State Single Audit Implementation Act are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 25, 2020 on our consideration of the Town of Pine Knoll Shores, North Carolina's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Pine Knoll Shores' internal control over financial report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town of Pine Knoll Shores' internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Martin Starnes & associates, CPas, P.a.

Martin Starnes & Associates, CPAs, P.A. Hickory, North Carolina September 25, 2020 This page left blank intentionally.

#### **Management's Discussion and Analysis**

As management of the Town of Pine Knoll Shores (the "Town"), we offer readers of the Town's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the year ended June 30, 2020, with comparisons to the prior year, where appropriate. 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.

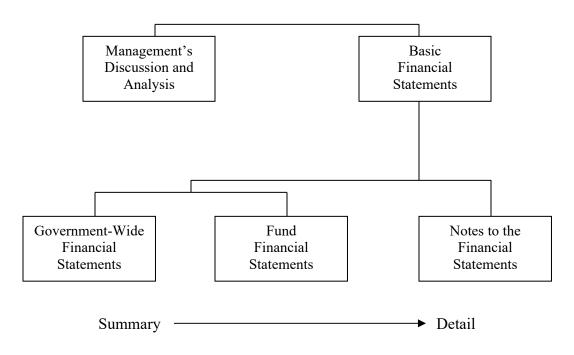
#### **Financial Highlights**

- The Town's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources on June 30, 2020 by \$13,411,940.
- The Town's net position increased by \$37,060, primarily due to the Town's accumulation of beach tax in the Capital Reserve Fund.
- On a government-wide basis for governmental activities, the Town had expenses net of program revenues of \$3,335,947. Total program revenues were \$17,222,950, and expenses were \$20,558,897.
- On a government-wide basis for business-type activities (Water Fund), the Town had income net of program expenses of \$126,561.
- As of June 30, 2020, the Town's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$6,157,969 with a net decrease of \$103,793. The net decrease was primarily due to the Town's resources being expended on hurricanes while awaiting final FEMA reimbursement.
- As of June 30, 2020, expendable, available fund balance for the General Fund was \$2,209,971.

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

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the Town's basic financial statements. The Town's basic financial statements comprise two components: 1) government-wide financial statements and 2) fund financial statements along with the notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

## Required Components of Annual Financial Report Figure 1



#### **Basic Financial Statements**

The first two statements (Exhibits A and B) in the basic financial statements are the **government-wide financial statements**. They provide both short and long-term information about the Town's financial status.

The next statements (Exhibits C through J) 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 four parts to the fund financial statements: 1) the governmental funds statements, 2) the budgetary comparison statements, and 3) the proprietary fund statements, and 4) the fiduciary fund statement.

The next section of the basic financial statements is in 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 can also be found in this part of the statements.

#### **Government-Wide Financial Statements**

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Town's finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the Town's assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Town is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Town that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the Town include general government, public safety, transportation, and environmental protection. The business-type activities of the Town of Pine Knoll Shores include water.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on Exhibits A and B of this report.

In accordance with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board criteria for inclusion in the reporting entity, the Town has no component units that must be included in this report.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

The fund financial statements 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, like all other governmental entities in North Carolina, uses fund accounting to ensure and reflect compliance (or non-compliance) with finance-related legal requirements such as the General Statutes or the Town's budget ordinance. All of the funds of the Town of Pine Knoll Shores can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, fiduciary funds, and proprietary funds.

*Governmental Funds.* Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund Balance Sheet and the governmental fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

At year-end, the Town maintained three individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund Balance Sheet and in the governmental fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances for the General Fund, Beach Renourishment Capital Project Fund and the Beach Capital Reserve Fund, which are major governmental funds.

The Town adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund and Beach Capital Reserve Fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for to demonstrate compliance with this budget. The Town adopts a project budget for the Beach Renourishment Capital Project Fund.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on Exhibits C-F of this report.

*Proprietary Funds.* The Town utilizes one type of proprietary fund. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The Town uses enterprise funds to account for its water.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements only in more detail. The Water Fund is considered a major fund of the Town.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on Exhibits G-I of this report.

*Fiduciary Funds*. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. The Town of Pine Knoll Shores has one fiduciary fund, which is an agency fund.

The basic fiduciary fund financial statement can be found on Exhibit J of this report.

*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 can be found after Exhibit J 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.

*Other Information.* In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report includes certain required supplementary information concerning the Town's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension benefits to its employees.

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

#### Town of Pine Knoll Shores' Net Position Figure 2

		nmental vities		ss-Type vities	Total		
	2020	2019	2020 2019		2020	2019	
Assets and Deferred Outflows							
of Resources:							
Current and other assets	\$12,367,716	\$ 6,854,045	\$ 1,076,856	\$ 1,034,914	\$13,444,572	\$ 7,888,959	
Capital assets	6,929,499	6,930,349	3,284,988	3,281,586	10,214,487	10,211,935	
Deferred outflows of resources	427,616	455,951	40,048	48,295	467,664	504,246	
Total assets and deferred							
outflows of resources	19,724,831	14,240,345	4,401,892	4,364,795	24,126,723	18,605,140	
Liabilities and Deferred Inflows	S						
of Resources:							
Current liabilities	6,020,384	402,972	165,083	116,860	6,185,467	519,832	
Non-current liabilities	1,876,388	1,821,527	2,559,089	2,703,577	4,435,477	4,525,104	
Deferred inflows of resources	89,793	177,585	4,046	7,739	93,839	185,324	
Total liabilities and deferred							
inflows of resources	7,986,565	2,402,084	2,728,218	2,828,176	10,714,783	5,230,260	
Net Position:							
Net investment							
in capital assets	5,782,057	5,658,491	723,988	576,586	6,506,045	6,235,077	
Restricted	4,065,311	3,704,693	-	-	4,065,311	3,704,693	
Unrestricted	1,890,898	2,475,077	949,686	960,033	2,840,584	3,435,110	
Total net position	\$11,738,266	\$11,838,261	\$ 1,673,674	\$ 1,536,619	\$13,411,940	\$13,374,880	

As noted earlier, net position may serve, over time, as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The Town's assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$13,411,940 on June 30, 2020 compared to \$13,374,880 for the year ended June 30, 2019. The Town's net position increased by \$37,060 for the year ended June 30, 2020.

The largest portion of the Town's net position (49%) reflects its net investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, and equipment). The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Town's net investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional \$4,065,311 of the Town's net position (30% compared to 28% on June 30, 2019) represents resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position of \$2,840,584 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligation to citizens and creditors.

		imental vities		ss-Type vities	To	otal	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	
Revenues:							
Program revenues:							
Charges for services	\$ 490,321	\$ 1,288,461	\$ 864,353	\$ 843,766	\$ 1,354,674	\$ 2,132,227	
Operating grants and contributions	444,673	1,404,195	-	-	444,673	1,404,195	
Capital grants and contributions	16,287,956	21,170	-	-	16,287,956	21,170	
General revenues:							
Property taxes	2,030,203	2,138,136	-	-	2,030,203	2,138,136	
Other taxes	1,134,479	1,194,271	-	-	1,134,479	1,194,271	
Investment earnings	71,270	101,263	10,494	14,986	81,764	116,249	
Total revenues	20,458,902	6,147,496	874,847	858,752	21,333,749	7,006,248	
Expenses:							
General government	1,332,306	959,796	-	-	1,332,306	959,796	
Public safety	2,120,482	2,157,766	-	-	2,120,482	2,157,766	
Transportation	94,425	90,486	-	-	94,425	90,486	
Environmental protection	16,978,643	1,542,308	-	-	16,978,643	1,542,308	
Interest on long-term debt	33,041	25,419	-	-	33,041	25,419	
Water			737,792	695,035	737,792	695,035	
Total expenses	20,558,897	4,775,775	737,792	695,035	21,296,689	5,470,810	
Change in net position	(99,995)	1,371,721	137,055	163,717	37,060	1,535,438	
Net Position:							
Beginning of year - July 1	11,838,261	10,466,540	1,536,619	1,372,902	13,374,880	11,839,442	
End of year, June 30	\$ 11,738,266	<u>\$ 11,838,261</u>	\$ 1,673,674	<u>\$ 1,536,619</u>	<u>\$ 13,411,940</u>	\$ 13,374,880	

# Town of Pine Knoll Shores' Changes in Net Position Figure 3

Governmental Activities. Governmental activities decreased the Town's net position by \$99,995.

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

The Town's accumulation of beach tax in the Capital Reserve Fund is offset by resources being expended on hurricanes while awaiting final FEMA reimbursement.

**Business-Type Activities.** Business-type activities increased the Town's net position by \$137,055. For the year ended June 30, 2019, business-type activities increased the Town's net position by \$163,717.

Key elements of this increase are as follows: investment in capital assets and aggressive pay down of bonded debt.

#### Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the Town uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with financerelated legal requirements.

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

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the Town. At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town of Pine Knoll Shores' fund balance available in the General Fund was \$2,209,971 while total fund balance reached \$2,686,317. The Town currently has an available fund balance of 47% of General Fund expenditures and transfers out, while total fund balance represents 57% of that same amount.

Overall fund balance decreased by \$103,793. Included in this decrease in fund balance is an increase of \$191,142 for the Beach Capital Reserve Fund and an increase of \$276,321 for the Beach Renourishment Capital Project Fund.

The significant change in fund balance levels over the prior year is primarily due Town's accumulation of beach tax in the Capital Reserve Fund which is offset by resources being expended on hurricanes while awaiting final FEMA reimbursement.

The Town appropriated \$223,000 of fund balance in the 2021 General Fund budget.

**Proprietary Funds.** The Town's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements but in more detail.

Net position of the Water Fund increased by \$137,055 at year-end.

#### **General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

During the fiscal year, the Town revised the budget on a couple of 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 or expand services. Significant amendments to its General Fund budget included: decrease of Ad Valorem Property Tax estimates due to storm damage value reductions; increase salary estimates as a result of pay scale adjustments for public safety personnel; increase expenses for yard waste removal truck capital outlay; increase estimates to account for COVID-19 personal protective equipment, signage and supplies; and an increase to revenue and expense estimates related to a declared hurricane disaster.

#### **Capital Assets and Debt Administration**

**Capital Assets.** The Town's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2020 amounts to \$10,214,487 (net of accumulated depreciation), which is an increase of \$2,552. Net capital assets on June 30, 2019 were \$10,211,935. The investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, machinery and equipment, park facilities, and streets.

	GovernmentalBusiness-TypeActivitiesActivities				To	tal
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Land	\$ 1,824,372	\$ 1,824,372	\$ -	\$-	\$ 1,824,372	\$ 1,824,372
Computer equipment	129,151	123,292	-	-	129,151	123,292
Equipment	871,009	841,988	153,496	153,496	1,024,505	995,484
Vehicles	1,797,056	1,669,022	65,922	65,922	1,862,978	1,734,944
Buildings	2,747,174	2,747,174	-	-	2,747,174	2,747,174
Infrastructure	3,733,794	3,653,249	-	-	3,733,794	3,653,249
Construction in progress	434,719	405,427	36,549	35,980	471,268	441,407
Plant and distribution system			4,841,146	4,673,752	4,841,146	4,673,752
Subtotal	11,537,275	11,264,524	5,097,113	4,929,150	16,634,388	16,193,674
Accumulated depreciation	(4,607,776)	(4,334,175)	(1,812,125)	(1,647,564)	(6,419,901)	(5,981,739)
Capital assets, net	\$ 6,929,499	\$ 6,930,349	\$ 3,284,988	\$ 3,281,586	\$10,214,487	<u>\$10,211,935</u>

#### Town of Pine Knoll Shores' Capital Assets Figure 4

Additional information on the Town's capital assets can be found in Note 2A.

**Long-Term Debt.** Long-term debt as of June 30, 2020 is summarized below:

	 Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities					Total				
	 2020		2019		2020	2019		2020		2019			
Notes payable	\$ 1,147,442	\$	1,271,858	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,147,442	\$	1,271,858		
Net pension liability (LGERS)	708,762		566,231		70,097		62,915		778,859		629,146		
Total pension liability (LEOSSA)	116,225		105,096		-		-		116,225		105,096		
Compensated absences	88,375		67,758		13,191		12,762		101,566		80,520		
General obligation bonds	 		-		2,561,000		2,705,000		2,561,000		2,705,000		
Total	\$ 2,060,804	\$	2,010,943	\$	2,644,288	\$	2,780,677	\$	4,705,092	\$	4,791,620		

#### Town of Pine Knoll Shores' Outstanding Debt Figure 5

North Carolina General Statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt that a unit of government can issue to 8% of the total assessed valuation located within that government's boundaries. The legal debt margin for the Town is \$69,107,894.

Additional information on the Town's long-term debt can be found in Note 2B of this report.

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

The Town's ad valorem tax rate was increased to an above revenue neutral rate of 20.7 cents per hundred for the FY 2020-2021 budget year. With this tax rate, the Board of Commissioners was able to maintain the level of services that the citizens deserve and desire. The beach tax rate was adjusted as well but remained revenue neutral for the FY 2020-2021 budget year at 5.5 cents per hundred for oceanfront property and 1.5 cents per hundred for non-oceanfront property.

The Water Fund rates also remain unchanged for the FY 2020-2021 budget year. Additionally, in the FY 2020-2021 Water Enterprise Fund budget, the Town has included an additional principal payment on its bonded debt and expenditures for several capital projects such as compound meter installation, hydrant/valve replacements, and well pump rehabilitation.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused the Town to close its buildings to the public and increase remote working capabilities. In the latter part of FY 2019-2020, many staff members worked remotely to the greatest extent possible. As the pandemic continues into FY 2020-2021, the Town continues to improve its accessibility through electronic means and will be using the CARES Act funding to update the governing body's board room with technology that will drastically improve our virtual meeting capability with enhanced public participation.

#### **Requests for Information**

This report is designed to provide an overview of the Town's finances for those with an interest in this area. Questions concerning any of the information found in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Finance Officer, Town of Pine Knoll Shores, 100 Municipal Circle, Pine Knoll Shores, NC 28512.

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#### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2020

	Primary (		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,060,061	\$ 878,856	\$ 11,938,917
Taxes receivable, net	2,894	-	2,894
Accounts receivable, net	50,003	194,142	244,145
Prepaid items	22,725	-	22,725
Due from other governments	1,082,824	-	1,082,824
Inventory	32,115	-	32,115
Restricted cash and investments	117,094	3,858	120,952
Total current assets	12,367,716	1,076,856	13,444,572
Non-current assets:			
Land and construction in progress	2,259,091	36,549	2,295,640
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	4,670,408	3,248,439	7,918,847
Capital assets, net	6,929,499	3,284,988	10,214,487
Total assets	19,297,215	4,361,844	23,659,059
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Pension deferrals	427,616	40,048	467,664
Total deferred outflows of resources	427,616	40,048	467,664
Liabilities:			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	5,712,736	43,977	5,756,713
Accrued expenses	85,848	16,292	102,140
Customer deposits payable from restricted assets	21,000	3,858	24,858
Prepaid lease	16,384	15,757	32,141
Current portion - compensated absences	60,000	8,199	68,199
Current portion of long-term debt	124,416		201,416
Total current liabilities	6,020,384	165,083	6,185,467
Long-term liabilities:			
Net pension liability - LGERS	708,762	70,097	778,859
Total pension liability - LEOSSA	116,225	-	116,225
Non-current portion of long-term debt	1,051,401	2,488,992	3,540,393
Total long-term liabilities	1,876,388	2,559,089	4,435,477
Total liabilities	7,896,772	2,724,172	10,620,944
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Pension deferrals	62,540	4,046	66,586
Grant received in advance	25,000	-	25,000
Prepaid taxes	2,253	-	2,253
Total deferred inflows of resources	89,793	4,046	93,839
Net Position:			
Net investment in capital assets	5,782,057	723,988	6,506,045
Restricted stabilization by state statute	774,464		774,464
Restricted environmental protection	3,194,753	-	3,194,753
Restricted general government	14,937	-	14,937
Restricted streets	81,157	-	81,157
Unrestricted	1,890,898	949,686	2,840,584
Total net position	\$ 11,738,266	\$ 1,673,674	\$ 13,411,940

## STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

			Program Revenues						
	Expenses		Charges for Services		Gi	perating cants and atributions		Capital Grants and ontributions	
Functions/Programs:									
Primary Government:									
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>									
General government	\$	1,332,306	\$	262,540	\$	-	\$	23,853	
Public safety		2,120,482		97,907		37,945		-	
Transportation		94,425		-		44,067		-	
Environmental protection		16,978,643		129,874		362,661		16,264,103	
Interest on long-term debt		33,041		-		-		-	
Total governmental activities		20,558,897		490,321		444,673		16,287,956	
<b>Business-Type Activities:</b>									
Water Fund		737,792		864,353					
Total primary government	\$	21,296,689	\$	1,354,674	\$	444,673	\$	16,287,956	

## STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

		Expense) Revenue anges in Net Positi	
	 Primary G	overnment	
	overnmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Functions/Programs:			 1000
Primary Government:			
Governmental Activities:			
General government	\$ (1,045,913)	\$ -	\$ (1,045,913)
Public safety	(1,984,630)	-	(1,984,630)
Transportation	(50,358)	-	(50,358)
Environmental protection	(222,005)	-	(222,005)
Interest on long-term debt	(33,041)	-	(33,041)
Total governmental activities	 (3,335,947)		 (3,335,947)
Business-Type Activities:			
Water Fund	 	126,561	 126,561
Total primary government	 (3,335,947)	126,561	 (3,209,386)
General Revenues:			
Ad valorem taxes	2,030,203	-	2,030,203
Local option sales taxes	923,507	-	923,507
Other taxes and licenses	210,972	-	210,972
Interest earned on investments	 71,270	10,494	 81,764
Total general revenues	 3,235,952	10,494	 3,246,446
Change in net position	(99,995)	137,055	37,060
Net Position:			
Beginning of year - July 1	 11,838,261	1,536,619	 13,374,880
End of year - June 30	\$ 11,738,266	\$ 1,673,674	\$ 13,411,940

# BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2020

		General Fund		Beach Capital Reserve Fund	_	Beach Renourishment Capital Project Fund		Total Governmental Funds
Assets:	¢		<i>•</i>	2 104 552	<b>^</b>		<b>^</b>	11.000.001
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,298,860	\$	3,194,753	\$	5,566,448	\$	11,060,061
Taxes receivable, net		2,459		435		-		2,894
Accounts receivable, net		50,003		-		-		50,003
Prepaid items		22,725		-		-		22,725
Due from other governments		729,866		578		352,380		1,082,824
Inventory		32,115		-		-		32,115
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	¢.	117,094		-		-		117,094
Total assets	\$	3,253,122	\$	3,195,766	\$	5,918,828	\$	12,367,716
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances:								
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	70,229	\$	-	\$	5,642,507	\$	5,712,736
Accrued expenses		71,117		-		-		71,117
Unearned revenue		16,384		-		-		16,384
Payable from restricted assets:								-
Customer deposits		21,000		-		-		21,000
Total liabilities		178,730	_	-	_	5,642,507		5,821,237
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		2.450		125				2 00 4
Property taxes receivable		2,459		435		-		2,894
Grants received in advance		25,000		-		-		25,000
Grant receivable		357,386		-		-		357,386
Prepaid taxes		2,253		-		-		2,253
Solid waste receivables		977				-		977
Total deferred inflows of resources		388,075		435	-			388,510
Fund Balances:								
Non-spendable		54,840		-		-		54,840
Restricted stabilization by state statute		421,506		578		352,380		774,464
Restricted other		96,094		3,194,753		-		3,290,847
Committed		915,691		-		-		915,691
Assigned		223,000		-		-		223,000
Unassigned		975,186		-		(76,059)		899,127
Total fund balances		2,686,317		3,195,331		276,321		6,157,969
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	\$	3,253,122	\$	3,195,766	\$	5,918,828	\$	12,367,716
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net are different because:	Position	(Exhibit A)						
Net pension liability - LGERS								(708,762)
Total pension liability - LEO								(116,225)
Deferred outflow of resources related to pensions on the Statement of Net Position								427,616
Deferred inflow of resources related to pensions on the Statement of Net Position								(62,540)
Capital assets used in governmental activities are financial resources a therefore, are not reported in the funds.	and,							6,929,499
Liabilities for earned revenues considered deferred inflows of resource	es in func	l statements						361,257
Some liabilities, including bonds payable, accrued interest, and compo	ensated							
absences are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore,								
are not included in the funds.								(1,250,548)
Net position of governmental activities per Exhibit A							\$	11,738,266

#### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	 General Fund	Caj	Beach bital Reserve Fund	Beach Renourishment Capital Project Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:					
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 1,733,179	\$	297,147	\$ -	\$ 2,030,326
Other taxes and licenses	924,527		-	-	924,527
Unrestricted intergovernmental revenues	209,952		-	-	209,952
Restricted intergovernmental revenues	406,562		-	16,264,103	16,670,665
Permits and fees	649,269		-	-	649,269
Investment earnings	36,275		34,995	-	71,270
Other	 159,942		-		159,942
Total revenues	 4,119,706		332,142	16,264,103	20,715,951
Expenditures:					
Current:	1 105 702				1 105 702
General government	1,185,783		-	-	1,185,783 2,202,138
Public safety Transportation	2,202,138 105,679		-	-	105,679
Environmental protection	982,013		-	- 16,187,782	17,169,795
Debt service:	982,015		-	10,107,702	17,109,795
Principal repayments	124,416		_	_	124,416
Interest and fees	31,933		-		31,933
Total expenditures	 4,631,962		-	16,187,782	20,819,744
Revenues over (under) expenditures	 (512,256)		332,142	76,321	(103,793)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers in	-		59,000	200,000	259,000
Transfers out	 (59,000)		(200,000)		(259,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	 (59,000)		(141,000)	200,000	
Net change in fund balances	(571,256)		191,142	276,321	(103,793)
Fund Balances:					
Beginning of year - July 1	 3,257,573		3,004,189		6,261,762
End of year - June 30	\$ 2,686,317	\$	3,195,331	\$ 276,321	<u>\$ 6,157,969</u>

# RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities (Exhibit B) are different because:	
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds (Exhibit D)	\$ (103,793)
Depreciation expense allocates the costs of capital assets over their useful lives. It is not reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds statement.	(333,477)
Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds financial statement. However, in the Statement of Activities, capital items are reported as in increase in assets.	647,123
Disposal of capital assets does not require current resources, therefore, is not reported in Exhibit D.	(314,496)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the fund statements.	
Property taxes Solid waste fees Grant receivable	(123) (8) 61,378
Contributions to the pension plan in the current fiscal year are not included on the Statement of Activities.	164,085
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 the governmental:	
Pension expense Change in accrued vacation	(323,375) (20,617)
Change in accrued interest	(1,108)
Principal repayments are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds statement. However, in the Statement of Activities, these transactions are not an expense, rather	
they are a decrease in liabilities.	 124,416
Change in net position of governmental activities per Exhibit B	\$ (99,995)

## GENERAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	_	Budgeted	Am	ounts		Variance with Final Budget
		Original		Final	 Actual	Over/Under
Revenues:						
Ad valorem taxes	\$	1,793,000	\$	1,730,700	\$ 1,733,179	\$ 2,479
Other taxes and licenses		883,000		883,000	924,527	41,527
Unrestricted intergovernmental revenues		217,000		217,300	209,952	(7,348)
Restricted intergovernmental revenues		156,660		349,660	406,562	56,902
Permits and fees		598,500		636,800	649,269	12,469
Investment earnings		37,000		52,000	36,275	(15,725)
Other		214,500		231,200	 159,942	(71,258)
Total revenues		3,899,660		4,100,660	 4,119,706	19,046
Expenditures:						
General government		890,000		1,315,000	1,185,783	129,217
Public safety		2,130,660		2,339,660	2,202,138	137,522
Transportation		221,000		132,000	105,679	26,321
Environmental protection		713,000		1,105,000	982,013	122,987
Debt service:						
Principal repayment		145,500		126,000	124,416	1,584
Interest and fees		38,500		34,000	31,933	2,067
Contingency		10,000		3,000	-	3,000
Total expenditures		4,148,660		5,054,660	 4,631,962	422,698
Revenues over (under) expenditures		(249,000)		(954,000)	 (512,256)	441,744
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>						
Issuance of long-term debt		135,000		150,000	-	(150,000)
Transfers in		50,000		65,000	-	(65,000)
Transfers out		(81,000)		(59,000)	(59,000)	-
Appropriated fund balance		145,000		798,000	 -	(798,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)		249,000		954,000	 (59,000)	(1,013,000)
Net change in fund balance	\$		\$		(571,256)	<u>\$ (571,256)</u>
Fund Balance:						
Beginning of year - July 1					 3,257,573	
End of year - June 30					\$ 2,686,317	

#### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND JUNE 30, 2020

	Business-Type Activities	
	Water Fund	
Assets:		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 878,856	
Accounts receivable, net	194,142	
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	3,858	
Total current assets	1,076,856	
Non-current assets:		
Land and construction in progress	36,549	
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	3,248,439	
Total non-current assets	3,284,988	
Total assets	4,361,844	
Deferred Outflows of Resources:		
Pension deferrals	40,048	
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	43,977	
Accrued expenses	16,292	
Accrued vacation	8,199	
Prepaid fees	15,757	
Current portion of long-term debt	77,000	
Liabilities payable from restricted assets:		
Customer deposits	3,858	
Total current liabilities	165,083	
Non-current liabilities:		
Net pension liability - LGERS	70,097	
Long-term debt	2,488,992	
Total non-current liabilities	2,559,089	
Total liabilities	2,724,172	
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources:</b> Pension deferrals	4,046	
Net Position:		
Net investment in capital assets	723,988	
Unrestricted	949,686	
Total net position	\$ 1,673,674	

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Business-Type Activities		
	Water Fund		
Operating Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 765,759		
Other operating revenues	18,584		
Total operating revenues	784,343		
Operating Expenses:			
Salaries and benefits	237,511		
Other operating expenses	227,078		
Depreciation	164,561		
Total operating expenses	629,150		
Operating income (loss)	155,193		
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses):			
Interest earned on investments	10,494		
Cell phone tower leases	80,010		
Interest on long-term debt	(108,642)		
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	(18,138)		
Change in net position	137,055		
Net Position:			
Beginning of year - July 1 as restated	1,536,619		
End of year - June 30	\$ 1,673,674		

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Business-Type Activities	
	Wa	ter Fund
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Cash received from customers	\$	807,939
Cash paid for goods and services		(186,655)
Cash paid to/on behalf of employees		(224,918)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities		396,366
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:		
Cell phone tower lease payments received		80,010
Acquisition of capital assets		(167,963)
Principal repaid on long-term debt		(144,000)
Interest paid on long-term debt		(109,114)
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities		(341,067)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Investment income received		10,494
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		65,793
Cash and Cash Equivalents:		
Beginning of year - July 1		816,921
End of year - June 30	\$	882,714
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash		
Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:		
Operating income (loss)	\$	155,193
Depreciation		164,561
Change in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivables		23,851
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows for pensions		8,247
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability		7,182
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		39,964
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of resources for pensions		(3,693)
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits		(255)
Increase (decrease) in accrued vacation		429
Increase (decrease) in accrued salaries		428
Increase (decrease) in prepaid fees		459
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$	396,366

# STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUND JUNE 30, 2020

	Agency Fund		
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,424	
Receivables		4,633	
Total assets	\$	7,057	
Liabilities:			
Miscellaneous liabilities	\$	7,057	
Total liabilities	<u>\$</u>	7,057	

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## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### **1.** Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### A. Nature of Operations

The Town of Pine Knoll Shores, North Carolina, (the "Town"), is a municipal corporation governed by an elected Mayor and a five-member Board of Commissioners. The Town operates under a commissioners-manager form of government and provides the following services as authorized by its charter: public safety, transportation, environmental protection, and water services.

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

#### **B.** Basis of Presentation

The government-wide financial statements (Exhibit A - Statement of Net Position and Exhibit B - Statement of Activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government. The effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements in all material areas. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include: 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

*Fund Financial Statements*. The fund financial statements provide information about the Town's funds including the fiduciary fund. Separate financial statements are provided for *governmental*, *proprietary*, *and fiduciary funds*. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

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

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

The General Fund, the Beach Capital Reserve Fund, and the Water Fund are major funds of the Town for the year ended June 30, 2020.

**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, local option sales taxes, state grants, and solid waste fees. The primary expenditures are for general government, public safety, transportation, and environmental protection.

**Beach Capital Reserve Fund**. This capital project fund is used to accumulate the beach tax assessed on an ad valorem basis to retire debt and provide future resources for beach renourishment, operation of the public beach accesses, and other associated beach expenses.

**Beach Renourishment Capital Project Fund.** This capital project fund is used to account for beach renourishment.

Water Fund. This fund is used to account for the Town's water operations.

The Town has the following fund categories:

**Governmental Funds.** Governmental funds are those used to account for the Town's expendable financial resources and related liabilities (except those accounted for in another fund). The following are the Town's governmental fund types:

**General Fund.** The General Fund is the general operating fund of the Town. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund is a major fund for fund financial statement reporting purposes.

**Capital Project Fund.** Capital project funds are used to account for multi-year budget construction projects of governmental capital assets. The Town has two capital project funds: the Beach Capital Reserve Fund and the Beach Renourishment Capital Project Fund.

**Enterprise Fund.** Enterprise funds are used to account for operations (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to business enterprises – where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges or (b) where the governing body has decided that the periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes. The Water Fund is the only enterprise fund of the Town.

**Agency Fund.** Agency funds are custodial in nature and do not involve the measurement of operating results. An agency fund is used to account for assets the Town holds on behalf of others. The Town bills and collects taxes for the Town of Indian Beach.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### 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, Proprietary, and Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements.* The governmentwide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, except for the agency fund which has no measurement focus. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Non-exchange transactions, in which the Town gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants and donations are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

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

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Town's Enterprise Fund are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

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

The Town considers all revenues available if they are collected within 90 days after year-end, except for property taxes. Ad valorem taxes receivable are not accrued as 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Also, as of September 1, 2013, state law altered 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 all registered motor vehicles on behalf of all municipalities and special tax districts. Property taxes are due when vehicles are registered. The billed taxes are applicable to the fiscal year in which they are received. Uncollected taxes which 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 inflow of resources.

Sales taxes collected and certain intergovernmental revenues, such as the beer and wine 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 Pine Knoll Shores because the tax is levied by Carteret County and then remitted to and distributed by the state. Intergovernmental revenues and sales and services are not susceptible to accrual because generally they are not measurable until received in cash. All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes are reported as general revenues rather than program revenues.

Under the terms of grant agreements, the Town funds certain programs by a combination of specific cost-reimbursement grants, categorical block grants, and general revenues. Thus, when program expenses are incurred, there are both restricted and unrestricted net position available to finance the program. It is the Town's policy to first apply cost-reimbursement grant resources to such programs, followed by categorical block grants, and then by general revenues.

## **D.** Budgetary Data

The Town's budgets are adopted as required by the North Carolina General Statutes. An annual budget is adopted for the General Fund, the Beach Capital Reserve Fund, and the Enterprise Fund. A multi-year project budget is adopted for all other capital project funds. All annual appropriations lapse at the fiscal year-end. All budgets are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the department level for all annually budgeted funds and for multi-year funds. The Finance Officer is authorized to transfer appropriations within a department. With the approval of the Town Manager, the Finance Officer shall be authorized to effect interdepartmental transfers in the same fund, not to exceed 10% of the appropriated monies for the department whose allocation is reduced. Consent agenda approval of all such transfers is required at the next succeeding meeting of the governing board. During the year, several amendments to the original budget were necessary. 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

#### **Deposits and Investments**

All deposits of the Town are made in Board-designated official depositories and are secured as required by 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) Government Portfolio, an SEC-registered (2a-7) government money market fund.

The Town's investments with a maturity of more than one year at acquisition and non-money market investments are carried at fair value as determined by quoted market prices. The NCCMT's Government Portfolio's securities and the NCCMT Term Portfolio securities are valued at fair value. Money market investments that have a remaining maturity at the time of purchase of one year or less and non-participating interest earnings and investment contracts are reported at amortized cost.

## Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Town pools monies 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.

For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, the Town considers all deposits and investments with an original maturity date of three months or less, which are not limited as to use, to be cash equivalents.

## **Restricted Assets**

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Town's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed. \$81,157 of Powell Bill funds, in the General Fund, are classified as restricted cash because it can be expended only for the purposes of maintaining, repairing, constructing, reconstructing, or widening of local streets per G.S. 136-41.1 through 136-41.4. \$21,000 of customer deposits in the General Fund and \$3,858 of customer deposits in the Water Fund are classified as restricted because they are held by the Town before any services are supplied are restricted to the service for which the deposit was collected. \$14,937 of donations received by the Town in the General Fund are restricted for the purpose specified by the donor.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### 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, the beginning of the fiscal year. The taxes are due on September 1 (lien date); however, penalties and interest do not accrue until the following January 6. These taxes are based on the assessed values as of January 1, 2019.

## **Allowances for Doubtful Accounts**

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

#### **Prepaid Items**

Prepaid items represent cash payments for goods and services that were not received by June 30, 2020. These items will be recognized as expenditures in the subsequent year.

#### Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost, which approximates market, using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. The costs of governmental fund-type inventories are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased. Inventories of the Town's funds consist primarily of fuel.

## **Capital Assets**

In conjunction with implementing GASB 34, "The New Reporting Model", the Town began capitalizing public domain ("infrastructure") capital assets consisting of roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems, and lighting systems as of July 1, 2003. Infrastructure assets exceeding the Town's capitalization threshold of \$2,500 will be reported as capital assets in the Statement of Net Position. General governmental infrastructure capital assets in the Statement of Net Position only include assets purchased after July 1, 2003. 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. Donated capital assets received prior to June 30, 2015 are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. Donated capital assets received after June 30, 2015 are reported at acquisition value. All other purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical value.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Capital assets are depreciated on the straight-line basis, applying the following useful lives to the cost of the assets:

Assets	Estimated Useful Lives
Buildings and improvements	40 years
Infrastructure	40 years
Plant and Distribution Systems	40 years
Furniture	10 years
Equipment and fixtures	7 years
Vehicles (excluding fire trucks and ambulances)	5 years
Fire trucks and ambulances	10 years
Computer equipment	3 years

#### **Compensated Absences**

The vacation policies of the Town provide for the accumulation of up to 240 hours of earned vacation leave with such leave being fully vested when earned. For the Town's government-wide presentation, an expense and a liability are recorded as vacation leave is earned. The Town's sick leave policy provides for an unlimited accumulation of earned sick leave. Sick leave does not vest, but any unused sick leave accumulated at the time of retirement may be used in the determination of length of service for retirement benefit purposes. Since 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. The Town has assumed a first-in, first-out method of using accumulated compensated time. The portion of that time that is estimated to be used in the next fiscal year has been designated as a current liability in the government-wide financial statements. Accrued vacation for governmental activities and business-type activities was \$88,375 and \$13,192, respectively, at June 30, 2020.

## **Long-Term Obligations**

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type Statement of Net Position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method that approximates the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premiums or discount. Bond issuance cost, 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

## **Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources**

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

#### **Net Position**

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

## **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:

**Non-Spendable 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 and Prepaid Items* – portion of fund balance that is <u>not</u> an available resource because it represents the year-end balance of ending inventories and prepaid items, which are not spendable resources. Non-spendable fund balance at June 30, 2020 was \$54,840.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

	Cananal	Beach Capital Decomm	Beach Renourishment	Total
	General	Reserve	Capital Project	Governmental
<i>Restricted for Stabilization by State Statute</i> – portion of fund balance that is restricted by state statute [G.S. 159-8(a)]	<b>Fund</b> \$421,506	<b>Fund</b> \$ 578	<b>Fund</b> \$ 352,380	<b>Funds</b> \$ 774,464
<i>Restricted for Streets – Powell Bill –</i> portion of fund balance that is restricted by revenue source for street construction and maintenance expenditures	81,157	-	-	81,157
<i>Restricted for General Government</i> – donations restricted for the purpose specified by the donor	14,937	-	-	14,937
<i>Restricted for Environmental Protection</i> – Beach Capital Reserve Fund balance that is restricted by revenue source for beach renourishment expenditures		3,194,753		3,194,753
Total restricted fund balances/net position	\$517,600	\$3,195,331	\$ 352,380	\$ 4,065,311

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

**Committed Fund Balance:** This classification represents the portion of fund balance that can only be used for specific purposes determined by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority. The governing board is the highest level of decision-making authority for the government that can, by adoption of an ordinance prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the ordinance remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another ordinance) to remove the limitation. A summary, by purpose, of the committed fund balances of the governmental funds are as follows:

Storm emergency	\$ 183,647
Beach	127,807
Key employee	41,804
Building	54,279
Fire vehicle	293,168
EMS vehicle	67,986
Streets	124,992
Police separation	1,134
Unemployment benefits	 20,874
Total Board of Commissioners' commitments	\$ 915,691

**Assigned Fund Balance:** Assigned fund balance is the portion of fund balance that the Town intends to use for specific purposes.

*Subsequent Year's Expenditures* – \$223,000 of fund balance that is appropriated in next year's budget that is not already classified in restricted or committed. The governing body approves the appropriation.

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

The Town has a revenue spending policy that provides guidance for programs with multiple revenue sources. The Finance Officer will use resources in the following hierarchy: debt proceeds, federal funds, state funds, local non-Town funds, and Town funds. For purposes of fund balance classification expenditures are to be spent from restricted fund balance first, followed in-order by committed fund balance, assigned fund balance, and, lastly, unassigned fund balance. The Finance Officer has the authority to deviate from this policy if it is in the best interest of the Town.

The Town has adopted a financial policy to maintain the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance of the General Fund to 50% of the general operating budget. A portion of the balance will be committed for long-term purposes. The Town has established a Beach Capital Reserve Fund.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### Fund Balance Available for Appropriation

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	\$ 2,686,317
Less:	
Inventories and prepaid items	(54,840)
Stabilization by state statute	 (421,506)
Fund balance available for appropriation	\$ 2,209,971

#### **Defined Benefit Cost-Sharing Plan**

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 Pine Knoll Shores' employer contributions are recognized when due and the Town of Pine Knoll 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.

## **Interfund Transactions**

Interfund services provided are accounted for as revenues or expenses in the government-wide financial statements since they would be treated as such if they involved organizations external to the Town. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund or expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed. All other interfund transactions are reported as transfers.

#### Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant areas where estimates are made are: allowance for doubtful accounts and depreciation lives.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### 2. Detail Notes on All Funds

#### A. Assets

#### **Deposits**

The Town deposits are either insured or collateralized by using one of two methods. Under the Dedicated Method, all deposits exceeding the federal depository insurance coverage level are collateralized with the securities held by the Town's agent in the 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 agent 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 with the escrow agent. Because of the inability to measure the exact amount of collateral pledged for the Town under the Pooling Method, the potential exists for undercollateralization, and this risk may increase in periods of high cash flows. However, the State Treasurer of North Carolina enforces strict standards of financial stability for each depository that collateralizes public deposits under the Pooling Method. The Town has no policy regarding custodial credit 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, 2020, the Town's deposits had a carrying amount of \$7,226,810 and a bank balance of \$7,344,757. The Town only has deposits in institutions that collateralize under the Pooling Method. Of the bank balance, \$550,000 was covered by federal depository insurance, and the remainder was covered by collateral held by authorized escrow agents in the name of the State Treasurer. The Town had \$2,150 cash on hand at June 30, 2020.

#### Investments

At June 30, 2020, the Town had \$4,833,333 invested with 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

## Receivables

Disaggregation information and allowance for doubtful accounts related to receivables reported in the exhibits are as follows:

			D	ue From				
		Other						
	Α	ccounts	Governments		Taxes			Total
Governmental Activities:								
General	\$	62,676	\$	1,082,824	\$	4,109	\$	1,149,609
Allowance for doubtful accounts		(12,673)		-		(1,215)		(13,888)
Total governmental activities	\$	50,003	\$	1,082,824	\$	2,894	\$	1,135,721
Business-Type Activities:								
Water utility billing	\$	132,212	\$	-	\$	-	\$	132,212
Cell tower lease receivable		19,143		-		-		19,143
Unbilled revenue - water		42,787		-		-		42,787
Total business-type activities	\$	194,142	\$	_	\$		\$	194,142

Due from other governments consisted of the following:

## **Governmental Activities:**

Local option sales tax	\$ 215,000
Franchise tax	45,000
Grant	416,948
Other intergovernmental amounts	374,431
Sales tax refund receivable	 31,445
Total	\$ 1,082,824

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

## **Capital Assets**

## **Governmental Capital Assets**

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

	Balance July 1, 2019		Additions		Retirements		Balance June 30, 2020	
By Asset Type:								
Non-Depreciable Assets:								
Land	\$	1,824,372	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,824,372
Construction in progress		405,427		334,578		(305,286)		434,719
Total non-depreciable assets		2,229,799		334,578		(305,286)		2,259,091
Depreciable Assets:								
Computer equipment		123,292		5,859		-		129,151
Equipment		841,988		29,021		-		871,009
Vehicles		1,669,022		197,120		(69,086)		1,797,056
Buildings		2,747,174		-		-		2,747,174
Infrastructure		3,653,249		80,545		-		3,733,794
Total depreciable assets		9,034,725		312,545		(69,086)		9,278,184
Less Accumulated Depreciation:								
Computer equipment		115,707		4,510		-		120,217
Equipment		642,325		50,562		-		692,887
Vehicles		1,206,713		98,438		(59,876)		1,245,275
Buildings		1,533,393		67,105		-		1,600,498
Infrastructure		836,037		112,862		-		948,899
Total accumulated depreciation		4,334,175	\$	333,477	\$	(59,876)		4,607,776
Depreciable capital assets, net		4,700,550						4,670,408
Total capital assets, net	\$	6,930,349					\$	6,929,499

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

Governmental Activities:	
General government	\$ 116,884
Public safety	152,454
Environmental protection	19,208
Transportation	 44,931
Total	\$ 333,477

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

## **Enterprise Fund Capital Assets**

The capital assets for the Enterprise Fund of the Town at June 30, 2020 are as follows:

	]	Balance					]	Balance
	Ju	ly 1, 2019	Additions		Retirements		June 30, 2020	
By Asset Type:								
Non-Depreciable Assets:								
Construction in progress	\$	35,980	\$	8,369	\$	(7,800)	\$	36,549
Total non-depreciable assets		35,980		8,369		(7,800)		36,549
Depreciable Assets:								
Equipment		153,496		-		-		153,496
Vehicles		65,922		-		-		65,922
Plant and distribution system		4,673,752		167,394		-		4,841,146
Total depreciable assets		4,893,170		167,394				5,060,564
Less Accumulated Depreciation:								
Equipment		115,492		6,265		-		121,757
Vehicles		59,423		6,499		-		65,922
Plant and distribution system		1,472,649		151,797				1,624,446
Total accumulated depreciation		1,647,564	\$	164,561	\$			1,812,125
Depreciable capital assets, net		3,245,606						3,248,439
Total capital assets, net	\$	3,281,586					\$	3,284,988

## Net Investment in Capital Assets

The total net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2020 is composed of the following elements:

	vernmental Activities	Business-Type Activities		
Capital assets	\$ 6,929,499	\$	3,284,988	
Long-term debt	 (1,147,442)		(2,561,000)	
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 5,782,057	\$	723,988	

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### **B**. Liabilities

#### **Long-Term Obligations**

The Town records long-term debt of the governmental funds at face value in the governmentwide Statement of Net Position. All general obligation bonds serviced by the Town's General Fund are collateralized by the full-faith credit and taxing power of the Town. Principal and interest payments are appropriated when due.

#### **Changes in Long-Term Debt**

The following is a summary of changes in the Town's governmental activities long-term debt:

	Balance July 1, 2019	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2020	Current <u>Maturities</u>	
Notes from direct borrowings and direct placements	\$ 1,271,858	\$ -	\$ (124,416)	\$ 1,147,442	\$ 124,416	
Net pension liability (LGERS)	566,231	142,531	-	708,762	-	
Total pension liability (LEOSSA)	105,096	11,129	-	116,225	-	
Compensated absences	67,758	80,421	(59,804)	88,375	60,000	
Total	\$ 2,010,943	\$ 234,081	<u>\$ (184,220)</u>	\$ 2,060,804	\$ 184,416	

Compensated absences and pension obligations typically have been liquidated in the General Fund and are accounted for on a first-in, first-out basis.

The following is a summary of changes in the Town's business-type activities long-term debt:

	Balance July 1, 2019	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2020	Current Maturities
General obligation bonds-direct placement	\$ 2,705,000	\$ -	\$ (144,000)	\$ 2,561,000	\$ 77,000
Net pension liability (LGERS)	62,915	7,182	-	70,097	-
Compensated absences	12,762	8,651	(8,222)	13,191	8,199
Total	\$ 2,780,677	\$ 15,833	<u>\$ (152,222)</u>	\$ 2,644,288	\$ 85,199

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### **Installment Loans – Governmental**

0% NCDEQ Water Quality Grant & Loan, payable in twenty annual installments of \$15,770, beginning May 2015 through 2034 for stormwater project	\$	220,774
2.90% note, payable in annual installments of \$35,633 the first year and \$89,479 thereafter, plus interest, beginning December 2014 through December 2027, secured by building		715,835
3.73% note, payable in annual installments of \$19,167, including interest, beginning April 2005 through 2031, secured by an ambulance		210,833
Total notes payable - governmental	<b>\$</b>	1,147,442

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements – Governmental are as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Principal		Ι	nterest	Total
2021	\$	124,416	\$	28,623	\$ 153,039
2022		124,416		25,313	149,729
2023		124,416		22,003	146,419
2024		124,416		18,694	143,110
2025		124,416		15,384	139,800
2026-2030		443,123		29,868	472,991
2031-2034		82,239		715	82,954
Total	\$	1,147,442	\$	140,600	\$ 1,288,042

The Town's outstanding notes from direct placement related to governmental activities of \$210,833 is secured with collateral of an ambulance. This borrowing contain provisions that an event of default would result in (a) the unpaid principal components of the installment payments would become immediately due and payable (b) proceed by appropriate court action to enforce the Town's performance of the applicable covenants or the recover for the breach thereof (c) proceed to execute upon the equipment including recovery of attorneys' fees and other expenses.

The Town's outstanding notes from direct placement related to governmental activities of \$715,835 is secured with collateral of a building. This borrowing contain provisions that an event of default would result in (a) the unpaid principal components of the installment payments would become immediately due and payable (b) proceed by appropriate court action to enforce the Town's performance of the applicable covenants or the recover for the breach thereof (c) proceed to execute upon the property including recovery of attorneys' fees and other expenses.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

The Town's outstanding notes from direct borrowing related to governmental activities of \$220,774 contain provisions that the Town may be required to prepay the note if the Town fails to adopt on or before completion of Project, place into effect, and agree to maintain until the principal sum is paid, a schedule of fees, charges and other available funds, that will adequately provide for proper operation, maintenance, and administration of the project and for repayment of all principal and interest on the loan.

## **General Obligation Bonds – Enterprise Fund**

#### Serviced by Water Fund:

The 2005 direct placement Water Bond was issued in September 2005 for \$4 million to finance the purchase of the water system that serves the Town. The bond requires annual installments through June 2045 of between \$191,500 and \$211,131; including principal and interest at 4.125%, and is collateralized by the full-faith credit and taxing power of the Town. \$2,561,000

In the event of default, the Town agrees to pay the purchaser, on demand, interest on any and all amounts due and owing by the Town under the related agreements.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the direct placement general obligation bonds are as follows:

Year Ending	Serviced by Water Fund			
June 30	Principal	Interest	Total	
2021	\$ 77,000	\$ 105,641	\$ 182,641	
2022	80,000	102,465	182,465	
2023	84,000	99,165	183,165	
2024	87,000	95,700	182,700	
2025	91,000	92,111	183,111	
2026-2030	512,000	401,322	913,322	
2031-2035	628,000	286,482	914,482	
2036-2040	769,000	145,737	914,737	
2041-2044	233,000	12,086	245,086	
Total	\$ 2,561,000	<u>\$ 1,340,709</u>	\$ 3,901,709	

## **Statutory Debt Limitation**

The Town is subject to the Municipal Finance Law of North Carolina, which limits the amount of net bonded debt (exclusive of revenue and special assessment bonds) the Town may have outstanding to 8% of the appraised value of property subject to taxation. At June 30, 2020, the Town's debt margin was \$69,107,894.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### **Pension Plan and Post-Employment Obligations**

#### Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System

**Plan Description.** The Town of Pine Knoll Shores is a participating employer in the state-wide Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (LGERS), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the State of North Carolina. LGERS membership is comprised of general employees and local law enforcement officers (LEOs) of participating local governmental entities. Article 3 of G.S. Chapter 128 assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the North Carolina General Assembly. Management of the plan is vested in the LGERS Board of Trustees, which consists of 13 members – nine appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the State Senate, one appointed by the State House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer and State Superintendent, who serve as ex-officio members. The Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System is included in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the State of North Carolina. The State's CAFR includes financial statements and required supplementary information for LGERS. That report may be obtained by writing to the Office of the State Controller, 1410 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1410, by calling (919) 981-5454, or at <u>www.osc.nc.gov</u>.

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

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

**Contributions.** Contribution provisions are established by General Statute 128-30 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. The Town of Pine Knoll Shores employees are required to contribute 6% of their compensation. Employer contributions are actuarially determined and set annually by the LGERS Board of Trustees. The Town of Pine Knoll Shores' contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2020, was 9.7% of compensation for law enforcement officers and 9.0% for general employees and firefighters, actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year. Contributions to the pension plan from the Town of Pine Knoll Shores were \$164,085 for the year ended June 30, 2020.

**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, 2020, the Town reported a liability of \$778,859 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018. The total pension liability was then rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2019 utilizing update procedures incorporating the actuarial assumptions. The Town's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Town's long-term share of future payroll covered by the pension plan, relative to the projected future payroll covered by the pension plan of all participating LGERS employers, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2019, the Town's proportion was 0.02852%, which was an increase of 0.00200% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2018.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the Town recognized pension expense of \$319,334. At June 30, 2020, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual				
experience	\$	133,360	\$	-
Changes of assumptions		126,941		-
Net difference between projected and actual				
earnings on pension plan investments		18,997		-
Changes in proportion and differences				
between Town contributions and proportionate				
share of contributions		1,596		44,958
Town contributions subsequent to the				
measurement date		164,085		_
Total	\$	444,979	\$	44,958

\$164,085 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 ending June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows or outflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ending		
June 30	A	mount
2021	\$	118,507
2022		30,751
2023		64,700
2024		21,978
Total	\$	235,936

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

*Actuarial Assumptions.* The total pension liability in the December 31, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	3.0 percent
Salary increase	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, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2014.

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

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

		Long-Term
	Target	<b>Expected Real</b>
Asset Class	Allocation	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	<u>6.0%</u>	4.0%
Total	<u>100.0%</u>	

The information above is based on 30-year expectations developed with the consulting actuary for the 2019 asset, liability, and investment policy study for the North Carolina Retirement Systems, including LGERS. The long-term nominal rates of return underlying the real rates of return are arithmetic annualized figures. The real rates of return are calculated from nominal rates by multiplicatively subtracting a long-term inflation assumption of 3.00%. All rates of return and inflation are annualized.

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Sensitivity of the Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) calculated using the discount rate of 7.00%, 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%) or one percentage point higher (8.00%) 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)	\$	1,781,393	\$ 778,859	\$	(54,450)

*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.

#### **Pension Plan Obligations**

## Law Enforcement Officers' Special Separation Allowance

**Plan Description.** The Town administers a public employee retirement system (the *Separation Allowance*), a single-employer defined benefit pension plan that provides retirement benefits to the Town's qualified sworn law enforcement officers under the age of 62 who have completed at least 30 years of creditable service or have attained 55 years of age and have completed five or more years of creditable service. The Separation Allowance is equal to .85% of the annual equivalent of the base rate of compensation most recently applicable to the officer for each year of creditable service. The retirement benefits are not subject to any increases in salary or retirement allowances that may be authorized by the General Assembly. Article 12D of G.S. Chapter 143 assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the North Carolina General Assembly.

All full-time Town law enforcement officers are covered by the Separation Allowance. At December 31, 2018, the Separation Allowance's membership consisted of:

Retirees currently receiving benefits and	
and terminated employees entitled to,	
but not yet receiving, benefits	-
Active plan members	7
Total	7

A separate report was not issued for the plan.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

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

#### **Actuarial Assumptions**

The entry age normal actuarial cost method was used in the December 31, 2018 valuation. The total pension liability was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.5 percent
Salary increase	3.50 to 7.35 percent, including inflation and
	productivity factor
Discount rate	3.26 percent

The discount rate used to measure the TPL is the S&P Municipal Bond 20-Year High Grade Rate Index.

Mortality rates are as follows:

Deaths After Retirement (Healthy): RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant base rates projected to the valuation date using MP-2015, projected forward generationally from the valuation date using MP-2015. Rates are adjusted by 104% for males and 100% for females.

Deaths Before Retirement: RP-2014 Employee base rates projected to the valuation date using MP-2015, projected forward generationally from the valuation date using MP-2015.

Deaths After Retirement (Beneficiary): RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant base rates projected to the valuation date using MP-2015, projected forward generationally from the valuation date using MP-2015. Rates are adjusted by 123% for males and females.

Deaths After Retirement (Disabled): RP-2014 Disabled Retiree base rates projected to the valuation date using MP-2015, projected forward generationally from the valuation date using MP-2015. Rates are adjusted by 103% for males and 99% for females.

**Contributions.** The Town is required by Article 12D of G.S. Chapter 143 to provide these retirement benefits and has chosen to fund the benefit payments through appropriations made in the General Fund operating budget. The Town's obligation to contribute to the plan is established and may be amended by the North Carolina General Assembly. The Town paid no benefits for the reporting period.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

At June 30, 2020, the Town reported a total pension liability of \$116,225. The total pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2019 based on a December 31, 2018 actuarial valuation. The total pension liability was rolled forward to December 31, 2019 utilizing update procedures incorporating the actuarial assumptions. For the year ended June 30, 2020, the Town recognized pension expense of \$16,102.

	Outflows of Inf		Deferred Inflows of	
			sources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	11,317	\$	16,477
Changes of assumptions		11,368		5,151
Total	\$	22,685	\$	21,628

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ending		
June 30	Ar	nount
2021	\$	523
2022		523
2023		847
2024		514
2025		(555)
Thereafter		(795)
Total	\$	1,057

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Sensitivity of the Town's Total Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the Town's total pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 3.26%, as well as what the Town's total pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (2.26%) or 1-percentage-point higher (4.26%) than the current rate:

	1%	1%	1%
	Decrease Rate		Increase
	(2.26%)	(3.26%)	(4.26%)
Total pension liability	<u>\$ 135,939</u>	\$ 116,225	\$ 99,072

## Schedule of Changes in Total Pension Liability Law Enforcement Officers' Special Separation Allowance

	 2020
Beginning balance	\$ 105,096
Service cost	11,429
Interest on the total pension liability	3,825
Differences between expected and actual experience	
in the measurement of the total pension liability	(10,931)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	 6,806
Ending balance of the total pension liability	\$ 116,225

The plan currently uses mortality tables that vary by age, 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, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2014.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

# 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	LEOSSA	Total
Pension expense	\$ 319,334	\$ 16,102	\$ 335,436
Pension liability	778,859	116,225	895,084
Proportionate share of net pension liability	0.02852%	N/A	-
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Differences between expected and actual experience	133,360	11,317	144,677
Changes of assumptions	126,941	11,368	138,309
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on			
pension plan investments	18,997	-	18,997
Changes in proportion and differences between Town			
contributions and proportionate share of contributions	1,596	-	1,596
Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date	164,085	-	164,085
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	16,477	16,477
Changes of assumptions	-	5,151	5,151
Changes in proportion and differences between Town			
contributions and proportionate share of contributions	44,958	-	44,958

#### 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

**Funding Policy.** Article 12E of G.S. Chapter 143 requires the Town to contribute each month an amount equal to 5% of each officer's salary, and all amounts contributed are vested immediately. Also, the law enforcement officers may make voluntary contributions to the plan. Contributions for the year ended June 30, 2020, were \$26,648, which consisted of \$19,829 from the Town and \$6,819 from the law enforcement officers. No amounts were forfeited.

#### Supplemental Retirement Income Plan for Non-Law Enforcement Employees

All non-law enforcement employees employed by the Town participate in the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan, a defined contribution pension plan. Participation begins after the completion of at least three (3) months continuous employment with the Town. The Town has no requirement or obligation under state statutes to contribute to this plan; however, the Town has adopted the Supplemental Retirement Plan of North Carolina 401(k) for its non-law enforcement employees. The Town contributes 5% of each employee's salary, and all amounts contributed are vested immediately. Also, employees may make voluntary contributions to the plan. Contributions for the year ended June 30, 2020, were \$113,076, which consisted of \$69,897 from the Town and \$43,179 from the non-law enforcement employees. No amounts were forfeited.

#### **Other Employment Benefits**

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

## **Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources**

Deferred inflows and outflows of resources at year-end are composed of the following elements:

Statement of Net Position	Fund Balance Sheet
\$ -	\$ 2,459
-	977
-	357,386
25,000	25,000
2,253	2,253
44,958	-
16,477	-
5,151	-
,	
	-
138,309	-
40.00-	
18,997	-
1 596	-
1,590	
164.085	_
104,005	
-	435
	<u>Net Position</u> \$ 25,000 2,253 44,958 16,477

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### **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 coverage up to \$5 million general liability and auto liability coverage of \$2 million per occurrence, property coverage up to the statutory limits, and employee health coverage up to \$1 million lifetime limit. The pools are reinsured through commercial companies for single occurrence claims against general liability and auto liability in excess of \$500,000, up to \$500,000 for property, and \$250,000 up to \$5 million per occurrence with a \$5 million annual aggregate limit.

The pools are reinsured for annual employee health claims in excess of \$150,000. The property liability pool has an aggregate limit of \$1,000,000 for the aggregate losses in a single year. After the property pool has paid out \$1,000,000, then the pool will be liable for a \$10,000 per claim maintenance deductible on future property losses for that year. The remainder of each claim will be borne by the reinsurer. Settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage during any of the past three years. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage during the year.

In accordance with G.S. 159-29, the Town's employees that have access to \$100 or more at any given time of the Town's funds are performance bonded through a commercial surety bond. The Finance Officer is bonded for \$100,000, and the Tax Collector is bonded for \$100,000. Remaining employees that have access to funds are bonded under a blanket bond for \$100,000.

## **On-Behalf Payments for Fringe Benefits and Salaries**

The Town has recognized as a revenue and expenditure, on-behalf payments for fringe benefits and salaries of \$9,660 for the salary supplement and stipend benefits paid to eligible firemen by the local Board of Trustees of the Firemen's Relief Fund during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. Under state law, the local Board of Trustees for the fund receives an amount each year, which the Board may use at its own discretion for eligible firemen or their departments.

## Contingencies

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### **Transfers From/To Other Funds**

In fiscal year 2020, the Town made the following transfers within its fund structure:

Fund Name	From	То	Purpose				
General Fund (Beach Expense Reserve Fund) Beach Capital Reserve Fund	\$   59,000 -	\$- 59,000	Funding source for capital reserve				
Beach Capital Reserve Fund	200,000		Funding for beach renourishment capital project				
Beach Renourishment Capital Project Fund		200,000					

#### **Joint Ventures**

The Town and the members of the Town's fire department each appoint two members to the fivemember local Board of Trustees for the Firemen's Relief Fund. The State Insurance Commissioner appoints one additional member to the local Board of Trustees. The Firemen's Relief Fund is funded by a portion of the fire and lightening insurance premiums that insurers remit to the state. The state passes these moneys to the local board of the Firemen's Relief Fund. The funds are used to assist fire fighters in various ways. The Town obtains an ongoing financial benefit from the fund for the on-behalf of payments for salaries and fringe benefits made to members of the Town's fire department by the Board of Trustees. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the Town reported revenues and expenditures for the payments of \$9,660 made through the Firemen's Relief Fund. The participating governments do not have any equity interest in the joint venture, so no equity has been reflected in the financial statements at June 30, 2020. The Firemen's Relief Fund does not issue separate audited financial statements. Instead, the local Board of Trustees files an annual financial report with the State Firemen's Association. This report can be obtained from the Association at 323 West Jones Street, Suite 401, Raleigh, North Carolina 27603.

## **Subsequent Events**

In March, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of a coronavirus (COVID-19), a pandemic. As a result, economic uncertainties have arisen which are likely to negatively impact Town revenues. At the current time, we are unable to quantify the potential effects of this pandemic.

## SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL PENSION LIABILITY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS' SPECIAL SEPARATION ALLOWANCE LAST FOUR FISCAL YEARS

Law Enforcement Officers' Special Separation Allowance									
	2020 2019			2019		2018		2017	
Beginning balance	\$	105,096	\$	84,544	\$	77,959	\$	79,357	
Service cost		11,429		10,437		9,811		8,517	
Interest on the total pension liability		3,825		2,618		2,944		2,655	
Differences between expected and actual experience									
in the measurement of the total pension liability		(10,931)		17,401		(12,633)		-	
Changes of assumptions or other inputs		6,806		(6,509)		9,858		(2,574)	
Benefit payments		-		(3,395)		(3,395)		(9,996)	
Ending balance of the total pension liability	\$	116,225	\$	105,096	\$	84,544	\$	77,959	

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the prior fiscal year ending December 31.

## SCHEDULE OF TOTAL PENSION LIABILITY AS A PERCENTAGE OF COVERED PAYROLL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS' SPECIAL SEPARATION ALLOWANCE LAST FOUR FISCAL YEARS

Law Enforcement Officers' Special Separation Allowance									
		2020		2019		2018		2017	
Total pension liability	\$	116,225	\$	105,096	\$	84,544	\$	77,959	
Covered payroll		345,413		310,845		344,151		328,731	
Total pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll		33.65%		33.81%		24.57%		23.72%	

## Notes to the Schedules:

The Town of Pine Knoll Shores has no assets accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement 73 to pay related benefits.

#### PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY (ASSET) REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS \*

Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System								
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	
Town's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (%)	0.0285%	0.0265%	0.0311%	0.0274%	0.0311%	0.0318%	0.0315%	
Town's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (\$)	\$ 778,859	\$ 629,146	\$ 475,733	\$ 581,944	\$ 139,485	\$ (187,657)	\$ 379,696	
Town's covered payroll	\$ 1,668,686	\$ 1,510,524	\$ 1,415,293	\$ 1,341,156	\$ 1,314,816	\$ 1,260,398	\$ 1,125,535	
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	46.67%	41.65%	33.61%	43.39%	10.61%	( 14.89%)	33.73%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability **	90.86%	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.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS

Local Government Employees' Retirement System													
		2020		2019		2018		2017		2016	 2015		2014
Contractually required contribution	\$	164,085	\$	132,573	\$	116,100	\$	105,621	\$	91,396	\$ 93,946	\$	89,711
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		164,085		132,573		116,100		105,621		91,396	 93,946		89,711
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$	_	\$		\$		\$		\$ 	\$	_
Covered payroll	\$ 1	,792,477	\$	1,668,686	\$	1,510,524	\$	1,415,293	\$	1,341,156	\$ 1,314,816	\$ 1	1,260,398
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		9.15%		7.94%		7.69%		7.46%		6.81%	7.15%		7.12%

# GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020 WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		2019		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual
Revenues:				
Ad Valorem Taxes:				
Town-wide levy/current year	\$ 1,726,000	\$ 1,728,558	\$ 2,558	\$ 1,809,608
Town-wide levy/prior years	1,200	1,217	17	1,947
Penalties and interest	3,500	3,404	(96)	4,205
Total ad valorem taxes	1,730,700	1,733,179	2,479	1,815,760
Other Taxes and Licenses:				
Local option sales tax	882,000	923,507	41,507	972,143
Solid waste tax	1,000	1,020	20	962
Privilege licenses				120
Total other taxes and licenses	883,000	924,527	41,527	973,225
Unrestricted Intergovernmental Revenues:				
Beer and wine tax	7,300	6,018	(1,282)	6,052
Utilities franchise tax	210,000	203,934	(6,066)	214,994
Total unrestricted intergovernmental revenues	217,300	209,952	(7,348)	221,046
<b>Restricted Intergovernmental Revenues:</b>				
CAMA Grant	1,000	490	(510)	825
FEMA grants	250,000	300,793	50,793	949,635
Fire/EMS Grant	3,000	2,699	(301)	-
State Firemen's Relief Fund contribution	9,660	9,660	-	6,680
Police Grant	25,000	25,000	-	35,250
Powell Bill	45,000	44,067	(933)	44,488
Other grants	16,000	23,853	7,853	
Total restricted intergovernmental revenues	349,660	406,562	56,902	1,036,878
Permits and Fees:				
Building permits	79,000	82,985	3,985	61,472
Cable franchise fee	23,000	20,500	(2,500)	22,253
Public safety fees	99,000	108,914	9,914	116,972
Trash collection fees	435,800	436,870	1,070	407,731
Total permits and fees	636,800	649,269	12,469	608,428

# GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020 WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		2019		
	Final			
	Budget	Actual	Over/Under	Actual
Investment Earnings:				
Interest	52,000	36,275	(15,725)	50,755
Total investment earnings	52,000	36,275	(15,725)	50,755
Other Revenues:				
Insurance claims	10,000	9,969	(31)	338,734
Cell tower lease	79,500	80,010	510	76,882
Miscellaneous	49,200	49,759	559	409,434
Donations	86,500	14,402	(72,098)	108,104
Sale of capital assets	6,000	5,802	(198)	13,181
Total other revenues	231,200	159,942	(71,258)	946,335
Total revenues	4,100,660	4,119,706	19,046	5,652,427
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General Government:				
Governing Board:				
Governing board fees and benefits	23,500	22,140	1,360	22,188
Operating expenses	110,500	110,715	(215)	82,228
Total governing board	134,000	132,855	1,145	104,416
Administration:				
Salaries and benefits	320,250	303,623	16,627	306,080
Operating expenses	187,750	175,510	12,240	265,096
Capital outlay	6,000	5,859	141	
Total administration	514,000	484,992	29,008	571,176
Public Buildings:				
Salaries and benefits	181,200	144,963	36,237	134,803
Operating expenses	124,800	121,095	3,705	132,228
Capital outlay	361,000	301,878	59,122	54,913
Total public buildings	667,000	567,936	99,064	321,944
Total general government	1,315,000	1,185,783	129,217	997,536

## GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020 WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		2020		2019
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual
Public Safety:				
Police:				
Salaries and benefits	588,000	543,699	44,301	492,467
Operating expenses	143,500	133,233	10,267	133,390
Capital outlay	76,500	75,736	764	102,923
Total police	808,000	752,668	55,332	728,780
Fire/EMS:				
Salaries and benefits	1,057,000	1,014,995	42,005	934,338
Operating expenses	151,000	129,724	21,276	106,934
Firemen's Relief Fund on-behalf-of payments	9,660	9,660	-	6,680
Capital outlay				248,140
Total fire/EMS	1,217,660	1,154,379	63,281	1,296,092
Emergency Management:				
Salaries and benefits	59,500	56,613	2,887	57,764
Operating expenses	50,500	41,688	8,812	47,000
Total emergency management	110,000	98,301	11,699	104,764
Planning and Inspections:				
Salaries and benefits	189,500	184,275	5,225	172,697
Operating expenses	14,500	12,515	1,985	11,405
Total planning and inspections	204,000	196,790	7,210	184,102
Total public safety	2,339,660	2,202,138	137,522	2,313,738
Transportation:				
Streets and Waterways:				
Salaries and benefits	12,200	9,891	2,309	6,377
Operating expenses	3,500	2,074	1,426	2,846
Street lights	19,000	19,921	(921)	18,171
Street maintenance	97,300	73,793	23,507	18,610
Total transportation	132,000	105,679	26,321	46,004

## GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020 WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		2020		2019
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual
Environmental Protection:				
Beach maintenance	71,800	62,076	9,724	74,516
Other operating expenses	344,700	347,035	(2,335)	1,093,763
Capital outlay	309,000	206,560	102,440	347,853
Garbage trash collection	379,500	366,342	13,158	333,915
Total environmental protection	1,105,000	982,013	122,987	1,850,047
Debt Service:				
Principal	126,000	124,416	1,584	162,390
Interest	34,000	31,933	2,067	27,260
Total debt service	160,000	156,349	3,651	189,650
Contingency	3,000		3,000	
Total expenditures	5,054,660	4,631,962	422,698	5,396,975
Revenue over (under) expenditures	(954,000)	(512,256)	441,744	255,452
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>				
Issuance of long-term debt	150,000	-	(150,000)	230,000
Transfers in	65,000	-	(65,000)	-
Transfers out	(59,000)	(59,000)	-	(43,000)
Appropriated fund balance	798,000	-	(798,000)	
Total other financing sources (uses)	954,000	(59,000)	(1,013,000)	187,000
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$                                    </u>	(571,256)	<u>\$ (571,256)</u>	442,452
Fund Balance:				
Beginning of year - July 1		3,257,573		2,815,121
End of year - June 30		\$ 2,686,317		\$ 3,257,573

## BEACH CAPITAL RESERVE FUND - MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECT FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts Final	-	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Over/Under
Revenues:				
Beach tax	\$ 296,500	\$	297,147	\$ 647
Investment earnings	36,500		34,995	(1,505)
Total revenues	333,000	)	332,142	(858)
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>				
Transfers out	(392,000	))	(200,000)	192,000
Transfers in	59,000	/	59,000	
Total other financing sources (uses)	(333,000		(141,000)	192,000
Net change in fund balance	\$	<u>.</u>	191,142	\$ 191,142
Fund Balance:				
Beginning of year - July 1			3,004,189	
End of year - June 30		\$	3,195,331	

## BEACH RENOURISHMENT CAPITAL PROJECT FUND - MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECT FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FROM INCEPTION AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

						Actual		
	Project Authorization		Prior Years		Current Year		Total to Date	
Revenues:								
Federal grant	\$ 9,	800,000	\$	-	\$	7,112,359	\$	7,112,359
County contribution	8,	000,000		-		9,151,744		9,151,744
Total revenues	17,	800,000		_	1	6,264,103		16,264,103
Expenditures:								
Engineering	1,	300,000		-		805,328		805,328
MOB/DMOBE	3,	500,000		-		3,002,450		3,002,450
Dune planting		450,000		-		-		-
Pump and placement	12,	750,000		-	1	2,380,004		12,380,004
Total expenditures	18,	000,000		_	1	6,187,782		16,187,782
Revenues over (under) expenditures	()	200,000)		_		76,321		76,321
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>								
Transfers in		200,000		-		200,000		200,000
Total other financing sources (uses)		200,000		-		200,000		200,000
Net change in fund balance	\$	_	\$	_	\$	276,321	\$	276,321

#### ENTERPRISE FUND - WATER FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES -BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Budget	Actual	Variance Over/Under
Revenues:			
Operating revenues:			
Net fees from water operations	\$ 735,000 \$	· · · · · ·	\$ 30,759
Other operating revenues	13,500	18,584	5,084
Total operating revenues	748,500	784,343	35,843
Non-operating revenues:			
Interest earned on investments	14,500	10,494	(4,006)
Cell phone tower rental	79,500	80,010	510
Total non-operating revenues	94,000	90,504	(3,496)
Total revenues	842,500	874,847	32,347
Expenditures:			
Salaries and benefits	231,500	241,412	(9,912)
Operating expenses	188,950	168,120	20,830
Repairs and maintenance	74,050	58,958	15,092
Capital outlay	233,500	167,963	65,537
Total operating expenses	728,000	636,453	91,547
Debt Service:			
Principal repayment	144,000	144,000	-
Interest	112,000	109,115	2,885
Total debt service	256,000	253,115	2,885
Total expenditures	984,000	889,568	94,432
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(141,500)	(14,721)	126,779
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Appropriated fund balance	141,500		(141,500)
Total other financing sources (uses)	141,500		(141,500)
Revenue and other financing sources over			
(under) expenditures and other financing uses	\$	(14,721)	<u>\$ (14,721)</u>
Reconciliation from Budgetary Basis (Modified Accrual) to Full Accrual:			
Reconciling items:			
Depreciation		(164,561)	
Capitalized items		167,963	
Pension benefit (expense) Change in accrued interest		4,758 473	
Change in accrued salaries		473 (428)	
Change in accrued vacation		(428)	
Repayment of long-term debt principal		144,000	
Change in net position	<u>\$</u>	137,055	

## AGENCY FUND SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	 alance / 1, 2019	 Additions Deductions		_	alance 2 30, 2020	
Town of Indian Beach						
Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,718	\$ 1,240,904	\$	1,242,198	\$	2,424
Receivables	 3,506	 1,152,693		1,151,566		4,633
Total assets	\$ 7,224	\$ 2,393,597	\$	2,393,764	\$	7,057
Liabilities:						
Miscellaneous liabilities	\$ 7,224	\$ 2,393,597	\$	2,393,764	\$	7,057

## SCHEDULE OF AD VALOREM TAXES RECEIVABLE JUNE 30, 2020

	Ge	neral Fund	d and	Beach Renou	ırishr	nent Special I	Reven	ue Fund
Fiscal Year	Uncollected Balance Collections July 1, 2019 Additions and Credits			ncollected Balance ne 30, 2020				
2019-2020	\$	-	\$	2,027,009	\$	2,025,123	\$	1,886
2018-2019		2,431		-		1,619		812
2017-2018		195		-		-		195
2016-2017		391		-		245		146
2015-2016		186		-		-		186
2014-2015		74		-		-		74
2013-2014		174		-		-		174
2012-2013		169		-		-		169
2011-2012		280		-		-		280
2010-2011		187				_		187
Total	\$	4,087	\$	2,027,009	\$	2,026,987		4,109
Less allowance for uncollectible	ad valore	m taxes rec	ceivat	ole:				(1,215)
Ad valorem taxes receivable, ne	t						\$	2,894
Ad Valorem Taxes Receivable General Fund	, Net Rep	orted In:					\$	2,459
Beach Capital Reserve Fund							Ψ	435
							\$	2,894
Reconciliation of Collections a	nd Credit	ts with Rev	venue	s:				
Taxes, ad valorem, General Fun	d						\$	1,733,179
Taxes, ad valorem, Beach Capita	al Reserve	Fund						297,147
Penalties and interest								(3,544)
Miscellaneous adjustments and	releases of	prior year	taxes					205
Total collections and credits							\$	2,026,987

## ANALYSIS OF CURRENT YEAR LEVY - GENERAL FUND PROPERTY TAX FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

					Total Levy					
		To	wn-Wide		]	Property Excluding Registered	R	legistered		
		Property Valuation	Rate	 Total Levy		Motor Vehicles		Motor Vehicles		
Original Levy	\$	879,164,722	\$ 0.197	\$ 1,731,955	\$	1,689,653	\$	42,302		
Discoveries		1,089,223	0.197	2,146		2,146		-		
Abatements		(2,062,250)	0.197	 (4,063)		(4,063)		<u> </u>		
Total property valuation	\$	878,191,695								
Net Levy				1,730,038		1,687,736		42,302		
Less uncollected taxes at June 30	, 20	20		 (1,608)		(1,510)		(98)		
Current Year's Taxes Collected	ł			\$ 1,728,430	\$	1,686,226	\$	42,204		
Current Levy Collection Perce	ntag	ge		<u>99.91%</u>		<u>99.91%</u>		<u>99.77%</u>		
Prior Year's Collection Percen	tage			<u>99.90%</u>		<u>99.91%</u>		<u>99.34%</u>		

#### ANALYSIS OF CURRENT YEAR LEVY - SAND TAX FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

					Total Levy				
		Т	own-Wide		E	roperty xcluding egistered	Reg	gistered	
	P	roperty		Total		Motor	-	lotor	
	V	aluation	Rate	 Levy		ehicles	Ve	ehicles	
Original Levy:									
Non-oceanfront		498,783,818	\$ 0.0160	\$ 79,805	\$	79,805	\$	-	
Oceanfront	-	355,724,764	0.0600	213,435		213,435		-	
Motor vehicles		21,473,056	0.0185	 4,057		-		4,057	
Total		875,981,638		 297,297		293,240		4,057	
Discoveries:									
Non-oceanfront		1,089,223	0.0160	173		173		-	
Total		1,089,223		 173		173		-	
Abatements:									
Non-oceanfront		(1,679,374)	0.0160	(269)		(269)		_	
Oceanfront		(382,876)	0.0600	(230)		(230)		_	
Total		(2,062,250)	0.0000	 (499)		(499)			
				 <u>`</u>					
Total property valuation	\$	875,008,611							
Net Levy				296,971		292,914		4,057	
Less uncollected taxes at June 30, 2020	)			 (278)		(270)		(8)	
Current Year's Taxes Collected				\$ 296,693	\$	292,644	\$	4,049	
Current Levy Collection Percentage				<u>99.91%</u>		<u>99.91%</u>		<u>99.80%</u>	
Prior Year's Collection Percentage				<u>99.82%</u>		<u>99.83%</u>		<u>99.43%</u>	

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## MARTIN & STARNES & ASSOCIATES, CPAS, P.A.

#### 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 Board of Commissioners Town of Pine Knoll 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 financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Pine Knoll Shores, North Carolina, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 25, 2020.

#### **Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Town of Pine Knoll Shores' internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing 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 Pine Knoll Shores' internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Pine Knoll Shores' internal control.

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings, Responses and Questioned Costs as 2020-001 that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

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

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

#### Town of Pine Knoll Shores' Response to Finding

The Town of Pine Knoll Shores' response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings, Responses and Questioned Costs. The Town of Pine Knoll Shores' 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 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.

Martin Starnes & associates, CPas, P.a.

Martin Starnes & Associates, CPAs, P.A. Hickory, North Carolina September 25, 2020

# MARTIN \* STARNES & ASSOCIATES, CPAS, P.A.

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

#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

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

#### **Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program**

We have audited the Town of Pine Knoll Shores, North Carolina's, compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* and the *Audit Manual for Governmental Auditors in North Carolina*, issued by the Local Government Commission that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Town of Pine Knoll Shores' major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2020. The Town of Pine Knoll Shores' major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings, Responses, and Questioned Costs.

#### Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Town of Pine Knoll Shores' compliance.

#### **Opinion on Each Major Federal Program**

In our opinion, the Town of Pine Knoll Shores complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2020.

#### **Report on Internal Control over Compliance**

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

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

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

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

Martin Starnes & associated, CPas, P.a.

Martin Starnes & Associates, CPAs, P. A. Hickory, North Carolina September 25, 2020

# MARTIN \* STARNES & ASSOCIATES, CPAS, P.A.

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

#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

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

#### **Report on Compliance for Each Major State Program**

We have audited the Town of Pine Knoll Shores, North Carolina's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *Audit Manual for Governmental Auditors in North Carolina*, issued by the Local Government Commission that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Town of Pine Knoll Shores' major state programs for the year ended June 30, 2020. The Town of Pine Knoll Shores' major state programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings, Responses, and Questioned Costs.

#### Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the state statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its state awards applicable to its state programs.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

#### **Opinion on Each Major State Program**

In our opinion, the Town of Pine Knoll Shores complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major state programs for the year ended June 30, 2020.

#### **Report on Internal Control over Compliance**

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

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

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

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

Martin Starnes & associated, CPas, P.a.

Martin Starnes & Associates, CPAs, P. A. Hickory, North Carolina September 25, 2020

## SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS, RESPONSES AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

### 1. Summary of Auditor's Results

#### **Financial Statements**

Type of report the auditor issued on whether the financial statements were prepared in accordance to GAAP:	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
• Material weakness(es) identified?	No
• Significant deficiency identified?	Yes
Non-compliance material to financial statements noted?	No
Federal Awards	
Internal control over major federal programs:	
• Material weakness(es) identified?	No
• Significant deficiency(s) identified?	None reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major federal programs	Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	No
Identification of major federal programs:	
Program Name Disaster grants – Public Assistance	<u>CFDA#</u> 97.036
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs	<u>\$750,000</u>
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	No

## SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS, RESPONSES AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### State Awards

Internal control over major state programs:

<ul> <li>Material weakness(es) identified?</li> </ul>	No
• Significant deficiency(s) identified?	None reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major state programs	Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with the State Single Audit Implementation Act?	No
Identification of major state programs:	

#### Program Name

Disaster grants – Public Assistance

#### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS, RESPONSES AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### 2. Financial Statements Findings

#### Finding 2020-001:

#### **Significant Deficiency**

**Criteria:** Duties should be segregated to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are handled appropriately.

**Condition:** Due to the limited number of personnel in the Town office, there are inherent limitations to segregation of duties. Presently, the same individual can open the mail, prepare deposits, and post cash receipts. Bank reconciliations and journal entries are prepared by an individual that has full access to the accounting software. However, the Town Manager reviews a monthly report of all general ledger journal entries.

Effect: Adjustments could be made without oversight.

Cause: There are a limited number of personnel for certain functions.

**Identification of a Repeat Finding:** This is a repeat finding for the immediate previous audit, 2019-001.

**Recommendation:** Access to the books and records of the Town should be separated from access to the assets of the Town as much as possible. To the extent possible, alternative controls should be used to compensate for any lack of segregation of duties.

**Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Action:** The Town agrees with this finding and will adhere to the Correction Action Plan in this audit report.

#### 3. Federal Awards Findings and Questioned Costs

None reported.

#### 4. State Awards Findings and Questioned Costs

None reported.



## The Town of Pine Knoll Shores

#### CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

**Financial Statement Findings** 

**Significant Deficiency** 

**Finding 2020-001** 

Name of Contact Person: Brian J. Kramer, Town Manager

**Corrective Action:** The Town of Pine Knoll Shores employs only 33 people on a full-time basis with over two-thirds of those employees in a police, fire, or public works capacity. The Town's ability to segregate duties in the Finance Department is limited by staffing levels with adequate knowledge or expertise of the subject matter. However, because the town continues to seek ways to provide strong internal controls and segregation of duties, a part time permit technician will now be processing permit fees and violations in place of the Tax Collector.

#### Proposed Completion Date: Immediately

Brian J. Kramer Town Manager

100 Municipal Circle 

Pine Knoll Shores, North Carolina 28512 

tele: 252-247-4353 ext. 16
fax: 252-247-4355 

e-mail: manager@townofpks.com 
website: www.townofpks.co

#### SCHEDULE OF PRIOR YEAR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

#### Finding 2019-001

#### Status:

Finding was repeated as 2020-001.

Duties are being separated as much as possible and alternative controls have been implemented to the extent possible to compensate for lack of separation.

#### TOWN OF PINE KNOLL SHORES

## SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND STATE AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Grantor/Pass-Through	Federal CFDA	State/ Pass-Through Grantor	Federal (Direct & Pass-Through)	State	Passed-Through to
Grantor/Program Title	Number	Number	Expenditures	Expenditures	Subrecipients
Federal Awards: U.S. Department of Homeland Security: Passed-Through N.C Department of Public Safety: Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036	70056, 66675, 66681, 69535, 120200, 120226	\$ 5,614,594	\$ 1,871,531	\$ -
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:					
COVID-19 -Provider Relief Fund	93.498		2,699		<u> </u>
Total federal awards			5,617,293	1,871,531	<u> </u>
<u>State Awards:</u> North Carolina Department of Transportation: Powell Bill North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality:			-	73,322	-
Passed-Through North Carolina Coastal Federation Clean Water Management Trust Fund Innovative Stormwater				8,450	
Total state awards				81,772	
Total federal and state awards			\$ 5,617,293	\$ 1,953,303	<u>\$</u>

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

#### Note 1: Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards (SEFSA) includes the federal and state grant activity of the Town of Pine Knoll Shores under the programs of the federal government and the State of North Carolina for the year ended June 30, 2020. The information in this SEFSA is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* and the State Single Audit Implementation Act. Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Town of Pine Knoll Shores, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position or cash flows of the Town of Pine Knoll Shores.

#### Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

#### Note 3: Indirect Cost Rate

The Town of Pine Knoll Shores has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.