### Town of Southern Shores North Carolina

**Financial Statements** 



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Jeff Dowdy, CPA • Teresa Osborne, CPA

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

### **Opinions**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Southern Shores, North Carolina, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Southern Shores' basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, based upon our audit, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Southern Shores, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

### **Basis for Opinions**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Town of Southern Shores, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

### Responsibilities of Management 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, and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Town of Southern Shores' ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or
  error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include
  examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Town of Southern Shores' internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Town of Southern Shores' ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

### **Required Supplementary Information**

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, the Other Post Employment Benefit and Law Enforcement Officers' Special Separation Allowance Schedules of Funding Progress and Employer Contributions, and the Local Government Employees' Retirement System's Schedules of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset (Liability) and Contributions be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

### **Supplementary Information**

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Southern Shores' basic financial statements. The combining and individual fund financial statements, budgetary schedules and other schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, based on our audit, the combining and individual fund financial statements, budgetary schedules and other schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 26, 2022, on our consideration of the Town of Southern Shores' 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 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 Town of Southern Shores' internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Town of Southern Shores' internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

### Dowdy & Osborne, LLP

Dowdy & Osborne, LLP Certified Public Accountants

Nags Head, North Carolina

September 26, 2022

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

As management of the Town of Southern Shores, we offer readers of the Town of Southern Shores' financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town of Southern Shores for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. We encourage readers to read the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the Town of Southern Shores' financial statements, which follow this narrative.

### **Financial Highlights**

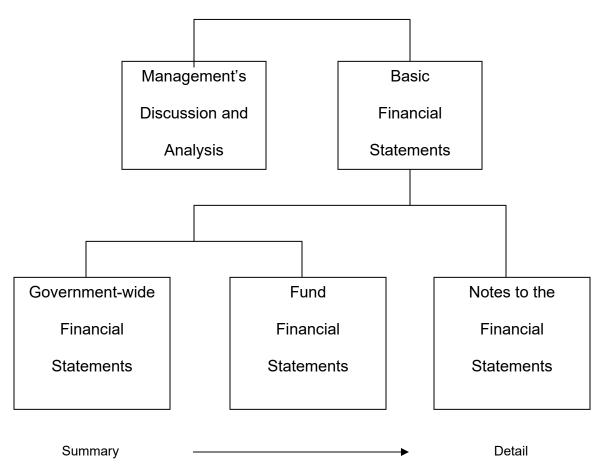
- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Town of Southern Shores exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the fiscal year by \$19,284,803 (net position).
- The government's total net position increased by \$ 2,161,521, due to a combination of factors. The major factors for this increase are revenues exceeded expenses and the Town implemented a municipal service tax and town-wide tax restricted for beach nourishment and \$ 1,707,928 after expenses was transferred to the beach nourishment capital reserve fund. Lastly, the Town received an unbudgeted American Rescue Plan grant of \$ 471,354 which was used to offset police salaries and benefits.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town of Southern Shores governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$ 15,721,488, an increase of \$7,391,012 over the prior year. The largest part of this increase is unspent bond proceeds for beach nourishment of \$5,150,178 plus the items discussed in the previous bullet point. Approximately 58% of the total combined ending governmental fund balance (\$9,164,367) is non-spendable, restricted, committed or assigned.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$6,557,121 or 110% of total general fund expenditures for the fiscal year.
- Total property valuation increased \$ 11,945,467 (less than 1%) from \$ 1,638,141,471 in fiscal year 2021 to \$ 1,650,086,938 in fiscal year 2022.
- The general fund budget for the year was adopted with a tax rate of 23.58 cents per \$ 100 of assessed valuation. This 4-cent town-wide tax increase is restricted for beach nourishment. The town also implemented 2 municipal service districts with the taxes restricted for beach nourishment. MSD1 with a tax rate of 7.15 cents includes most all properties that abut the Atlantic Ocean. MSD2 with a tax rate of 3 cents includes all properties in MSD1 plus the remaining properties East of Ocean Boulevard/NC 12 and Duck Road/NC 12 plus all properties west of and abutting Ocean Boulevard/NC 12 and Duck Road/NC 12.

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

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

Required Components of Annual Financial Report

Figure 1



#### **Basic Financial Statements**

The first two statements (Exhibits 1 and 2) in the basic financial statements are the **Government-wide Financial Statements**. They provide both short and long-term information about the town's financial status.

The next statements (Exhibits 3 through 5) are **Fund Financial Statements**. These statements focus on the activities of the individual parts of the town's government. These statements provide more detail than the government-wide statements. There are three parts to the Fund Financial Statements: 1) the governmental funds statements; 2) the budgetary comparison statements; and 3) the proprietary fund statements.

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

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

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

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

The government-wide statements are divided into three categories: 1) governmental activities; 2) business-type activities; and 3) component units. The governmental activities include most of the town's basic services such as public safety, parks and recreation, and general administration. Property taxes and state and federal grant funds finance most of these activities. The town does not have any business-type activities or component units.

The government-wide financial statements are on Exhibits 1 and 2 of this report.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

The fund financial statements (see Figure 2) 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 budget ordinance. All of the funds of the Town of Southern Shores can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary funds. The town has only governmental funds.

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

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

between the budgetary basis of accounting and the modified accrual basis, a reconciliation showing the differences in the reported activities is shown at the end of the budgetary statement.

The Town adopts project ordinances for its capital project fund and American Rescue Plan fund.

**Notes to the Financial Statements** – The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements are on pages 17-41 of this report.

**Other Information** – In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report includes certain required supplementary information concerning the town's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension benefits and other postemployment healthcare benefits to its employees. Required supplementary information can be found beginning on pages 42-46 of this report.

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

## The Town of Southern Shores' Net Position Figure 2

	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Current and other assets Capital assets Deferred outflows of resources Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 18,459,994 11,731,612 <u>1,460,324</u> 31,651,930	\$ 9,246,774 11,236,412 <u>1,046,031</u> 21,529,217
Long-term liabilities outstanding Other liabilities Deferred inflows of resources	7,700,320 2,454,961 <u>2,211,846</u> 12,367,127	3,224,420 548,386 <u>633,129</u> 4,405,935
Net position: Net investment in capital assets Restricted for Public Safety Restricted for Capital Reserve Fund Restricted for Stabilization by State Statute Restricted for Streets Unrestricted	10,250,586 9,491 2,186,119 2,067,392 131,134 4,640,081	11,236,412 9,492 457,450 1,082,331 - 4,337,597
Total net position	<u>\$ 19,284,803</u>	\$ 17,123,282

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as one useful indicator of a government's financial condition. The assets and deferred outflows of the Town of Southern Shores exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$ 19,284,803 as of June 30, 2022. The town's net position increased by \$ 2,161,521 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. Net investment in capital assets (53% of total net position) reflects the town's investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, infrastructure, machinery, and equipment), less any related debt still outstanding that was issued to acquire those items. This amount decreased by \$ 985,826, the amount by which current year acquisitions and disposals exceeded current year depreciation (\$ 495,201) netted by the amount by which debt exceeds unexpended debt proceeds (\$ 1,481,027). The Town of Southern Shores uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Town of Southern Shores' net

investment in capital assets is reported net of the outstanding related debt, the resources needed to repay that debt must be provided by other sources, since the capital assets cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. An additional portion of the Town's net position, \$4,394,136 represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of \$4,640,081 is unrestricted.

### Town of Southern Shores Changes in Net Position Figure 3

	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Revenues:		
Program Revenues:		
Charges for services	\$ 201,405	\$ 194,665
Operating grants and contributions	507,933	134,662
Capital grants and contributions	143,450	360,484
General Revenues:		
Property taxes	4,266,933	3,211,364
Other taxes	3,851,234	3,541,786
Investment earnings	19,013	1,462
Other	<u>21,293</u>	<u>9,746</u>
Total Revenues	<u>9,011,261</u>	<u>7,454,169</u>
Expenses:		
General government	1,421,579	1,338,954
Public safety	2,980,354	2,896,468
Public works and transportation	1,568,962	1,535,489
Environmental protection	826,717	787,762
Interest	<u>52,128</u>	· <u>-</u>
Total Expenses	6,849,740	6,558,673
Increase in net position	2,161,521	895,496
Net position, July 1	<u>17,123,282</u>	<u>16,227,786</u>
Net position, June 30	<u>\$19,284,803</u>	<u>\$17,123,282</u>

Operating grants and contributions increased by \$ 373,271 due primarily to an American Rescue Plan grant of \$ 471,354 used for police salaries and benefits. Capital grants and contributions decreased \$ 217,034 primarily due to a contribution of \$ 250,000 from Dare County for beach nourishment in the prior year. Property taxes increased due to a town-wide tax increase of 4 cents restricted for beach nourishment (\$ 653,864) and taxes from municipal service district 1 (\$ 175,025) and municipal service district 2 (\$ 196,549). Investment earnings increased \$ 17,551 due to increased investment earning rates.

Overall expenses increased 4.4%.

### Financial Analysis of the Town of Southern Shores' Funds

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

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

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the Town of Southern Shores. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$ 6,557,121 while total fund balance reached \$ 11,571,941. The Town Council has adopted a fund balance policy which

endeavors to establish, maintain and grow the Town's unreserved fund balance but in no circumstances shall it be allowed to decrease to an amount less than \$3,000,000 unless it is needed for an unforeseen emergency. The unassigned fund balance is \$6,557,121 more than the required minimum of \$3,000,000. The unassigned fund balance represents 110% of the current fiscal year general fund expenses.

At June 30, 2022, the governmental funds of Town of Southern Shores reported a combined fund balance of \$ 15,721,488; a 89 % (\$ 7,391,012) increase over last year. Unassigned fund balance increased \$ 1,368,005 due primarily to revenues exceeding budget estimates and expenses less than budgeted. Occupancy, sales and land transfer taxes exceeded budget estimates by \$ 917,729 and the Town used \$ 233,882 from beach nourishment bond funds to reimburse the general fund for beach nourishment expenses paid in prior years by the general fund.

**General Fund Budgetary Highlights**: During the fiscal year, the town revised the budget on several occasions. Generally, budget amendments fall into one of three categories: 1) amendments made to adjust the estimates that are used to prepare the original budget ordinance once exact information is available; 2) amendments made to recognize new funding amounts from external sources, such as Federal and State grants; and 3) increases in appropriations that become necessary to maintain services. The primary changes to the adopted budget included increases of \$ 346,165 for June 30, 2021, encumbrances carried forward to current fiscal year and \$ 36,943 for police salary adjustments to compete with other local agencies.

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

**Capital assets.** The Town of Southern Shores' investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2022, totals \$ 11,731,612 (net of accumulated depreciation). These assets include buildings, land, vehicles and infrastructure.

Major capital asset transactions during the year include the following additions:

- A tractor for public works \$ 39,642
- Message trailer \$ 16,500
- (4) police vehicles \$ 172,836
- Beach nourishment \$ 1,259,460

# Town of Southern Shores' Governmental Activities Capital Assets Figure 4

### (net of depreciation)

	<u>June 30, 2022</u>	June 30, 2021
Land	\$ 467,905	467,905
Buildings	535,202	569,454
Equipment	104,651	73,105
Infrastructure	8,624,848	8,981,849
Vehicles	283,677	188,122
Construction in progress	<u>1,715,329</u>	<u>955.977</u>
Total	\$ 1 <del>1,731,612</del>	\$ 11,236,412

Additional information on the town's capital assets can be found on page 25 in the notes to the financial statements.

**Long-Term Debt.** The Town's long-term debt consist of bonded debt for beach nourishment, pension liabilities, OPEB obligations and vacation outlined in the long-term debt schedule on page 39 in the notes to the financial statements.

North Carolina General Statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt that a unit of government can issue to 8 % of the total assessed value of taxable property located within that government's boundaries. The legal debt margin for the Town of Southern Shores is \$126,461,414.

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

The following economic indicators affect the town.

- Travel and tourism in Dare County were strong in fiscal year 2022. Overall County occupancy tax collections increased 7.52% and Southern Shores received \$ 95,523 or 7% more.
- Southern Shores' portion of sales tax increased \$ 171,403 or 15%.
- Property sales in Dare County were extremely strong with record prices being paid for properties that generated multiple sales offers. Overall land transfer tax collections increased 4.75% in Dare County and Southern Shores received \$ 10,458 or 2% more than the prior year.

### Budget Highlights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2023

- The Town plans to complete its beach nourishment project with an estimated overall cost of \$ 11,325,189.
- The adopted budget includes an overall salary increase of 5% for all employees.
- The adopted budget includes \$ 1,000,000 for street repairs. Additionally, the town will complete street repairs started in prior fiscal year at \$ 1,053,400.
- The adopted budget includes an additional police officer position at \$75,000.
- The adopted budget includes \$ 80,000 for a land use plan update.
- The adopted budget includes the first principal plus interest debt payment on beach nourishment of \$ 1,202,938.
- The budget includes an appropriation from fund balance of \$ 365,309.

### **Requests for Information**

This report is designed to provide an overview of the town's finances for those with an interest in this area. Questions concerning any of the information found in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to the Finance Officer, Town of Southern Shores, 5375 N. Virginia Dare Trail, Southern Shores, North Carolina 27949.

### TOWN OF SOUTHERN SHORES, NORTH CAROLINA

### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

	Govern	Governmental Activities		
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	8,718,583		
Taxes receivable		9,406		
Prepaid expenses		4,428		
Miscellaneous receivables		953		
Due from governmental units		841,455		
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		8,885,169		
Total current assets		18,459,994		
Non-current assets:				
Capital assets:				
Land		467,905		
Construction in progress		1,715,329		
Other capital assets, net of depreciation		9,548,378		
Total capital assets		11,731,612		
Total assets		30,191,606		
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Pension deferrals		979,797		
OPEB deferrals		480,527		
Total deferred outflows of resources		1,460,324		
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable		105,381		
Accounts payable from restricted assets		1,085,663		
Salaries and benefits payable		129,809		
Current portion of long-term liabilities		1,134,108		
Total current liabilities		2,454,961		
Long-term liabilities:				
Net pension liability - LGERS		401,495		
Total pension liability - LEOSSA		817,743		
Total OPEB liability		1,947,977		
Due in more than one year		4,533,105		
Total long-term liabilities		7,700,320		
Total liabilities		10,155,281		
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Prepaid grant		1,408,247		
Pension deferrals		676,830		
OPEB deferrals		126,769		
Total deferred inflows of resources		2,211,846		
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets		10,250,586		
Restricted for Stabilization by State Statute		2,067,392		
Restricted for Public Safety		9,491		
Restricted for Streets		131,134		
Restricted for Capital Reserve Fund		2,186,119		
Unrestricted	_	4,640,081		
Total net position	\$	19,284,803		

### STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

				Program Revenues						Net (Expense) Re Changes in Net		
Functions/Programs	1	Expenses		Charges for Services		Operating Grants and Contributions		Capital Grants and Contributions		overnmental Activities	Total	
Primary government:												
Governmental activities:												
General Government	\$	1,421,579	\$	191,963	\$	5,000	\$	-	\$	(1,224,616) \$	(1,224,616)	
Public Safety		2,980,354		9,442		472,104		-		(2,498,808)	(2,498,808)	
Public Works/Infrastructure		1,568,962		-		30,829		143,450		(1,394,683)	(1,394,683)	
<b>Environmental Protection</b>		826,717		-		-		-		(826,717)	(826,717)	
Interest		52,128		_		-		-		(52,128)	(52,128)	
	-	6,849,740		201,405		507,933		143,450		(5,996,952)	(5,996,952)	
Total primary government	\$	6,849,740	\$	201,405	\$	507,933	\$	143,450	\$	(5,996,952) \$	(5,996,952)	
			Gene	ral revenues:								
			Taxe	es:								
			Pro	perty taxes, le	evied f	for general pur	pose			3,895,168	3,895,168	
			Mur	ncipal service	distric	ct taxes				371,765	371,765	
			Oth	er taxes						3,851,234	3,851,234	
			Inve	estment earnii	ngs, u	nrestricted				19,013	19,013	
			Misc	cellaneous, u	nrestr	icted				21,293	21,293	
				Total general	rever	nues, special it	ems,	and transfers		8,158,473	8,158,473	
			Chan	ge in net posi	tion					2,161,521	2,161,521	
			Net po	osition, begin	ning					17,123,282	17,123,282	
			Net po	osition-ending	3				\$	19,284,803 \$	19,284,803	

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Major	Funds				
	General	Capital Project	Total Non- Major Fund	Total Governmental Funds		
<u>ASSETS</u>						
Cash and cash equivalents Restricted cash and cash equivalents Taxes receivable Miscellaneous receivables Prepaid expenses Due from governmental units Total Assets	\$ 8,633,551 2,326,744 9,406 953 4,428 841,455 11,816,537	\$ 2,449 6,558,425 - - - - 6,560,874	\$ 82,583 - - - - - 82,583	\$ 8,718,583 8,885,169 9,406 . 953 4,428 841,455 18,459,994		
<u>LIABILITIES</u>						
Liabilities: Accounts payable Accounts payable from restriced assets Salaries and benefits payable Total Liabilities	105,381 - 129,809 235,190	1,085,663 - 1,085,663	- - - -	105,381 1,085,663 129,809 1,320,853		
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Prepaid grant Property taxes receivable Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	9,406 9,406	1,408,247 - 1,408,247	- - -	1,408,247 9,406 1,417,653		
FUND BALANCES Non Spendable:						
Prepaid expenses Restricted:	4,428	-	-	4,428		
Stabilization by State Statute Public Safety Capital Reserve Fund	2,067,392 9,491 2,186,119	- - -	- - -	2,067,392 9,491 2,186,119		
Restricted for Streets-Powell Bill Committed:	131,134	-	-	131,134		
LEO Special Separation Allowance Beach nourishment capital project Cemetery	250,947 - -	4,066,964 -	- - 82,583	250,947 4,066,964 82,583		
Assigned: Subsequent year's expenditures Unassigned	365,309 6,557,121	- -	<u>-</u>	365,309 6,557,121		
Total Fund Balances	11,571,941	4,066,964	82,583	15,721,488		
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 11,816,537	\$ 6,560,874	\$ 82,583			
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the state are different because:  Capital assets used in governmental activities are not find	·	,				
therefore are not reported in the funds  Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions/OPEB are not reported in the funds  Earned revenues considered deferred inflows of resources in fund statements  Long term liabilities used on governmental activities are not financial uses and therefore are						
not reported in the funds Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions/OPEB				(8,834,428) (803,599)		
Net position of governmental activities (Exhibit 1)				\$ 19,284,803		

TOWN OF SOUTHERN SHORES, NORTH CAROLINA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Major Funds									
		General	Capital Project		Special Revenue		Total Non- Major Fund		G	Total overnmental Funds
REVENUES:										
Ad valorem taxes Other taxes and licenses Unrestricted intergovernmental revenue	\$	4,298,377 3,389,529 461,705	\$	- -	\$	- - -	\$	- -		4,298,377 3,389,529 461,705
Restricted intergovernmental revenue Permits and fees Sales and services		166,963 180,405		12,316 - -	47	'1,354 - -		- - 18,120		650,633 180,405 18,120
Investment earnings Other revenues		16,564 24,923		2,449 		<u>-</u>		- -		19,013 24,923
TOTAL REVENUES		8,538,466		14,765	47	71,354		18,120		9,042,705
EXPENDITURES:										
General government Public safety Public works and infrastructure Environmental protection Debt service interest		1,366,319 2,958,693 733,317 826,717 52,128		1,259,460 -		- - -		600 - - -		1,366,919 2,958,693 1,992,777 826,717 52,128
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		5,937,174		1,259,460		_		600		7,197,234
REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES		2,601,292		(1,244,695)	47	71,354		17,520		1,845,471
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):										
Installment finance obligations issued Transfer to general fund		705,236		5,545,541 (233,882)	(47	- 71,354)		<u>-</u>		5,545,541 -
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		705,236		5,311,659	(47	71,354)				5,545,541
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE		3,306,528		4,066,964		-		17,520		7,391,012
FUND BALANCES:										
Beginning of year - July 1		8,265,413						65,063		8,330,476
End of year - June 30	\$	11,571,941	\$	4,066,964	\$		\$	82,583	\$	15,721,488

### TOWN OF SOUTHERN SHORES, NORTH CAROLINA

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Exhibit 4 (continued)

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 7,391,012
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of these assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.  Capital outlay expenditures which were capitalized 1,504,3 Depreciation expense for governmental assets (1,009,1)	
Contributions to the pension plan in the current fiscal year are not included on the Statement of Actvities (LGERS)	216,208
Benefit payments paid and administrative expense for the LEOSSA are not included on the Statements of Activities	49,145
OPEB beneift payments and administrative costs made in the current fiscal year are not included in the Statement of Activities	30,692
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds:  Change in unavailable revenue for tax and special assessment revenues	(31,444)
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds.  Neither transacation has any effect on net position. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items:  Debt issued	(5,545,541)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds:  Increase in compensated absences Pension expense-LGERS Pension expense-LEOSSA OPEB Plan expense  (15,9 (176,8 (176,8 (119,3 (131,6)	396) 308)
Total changes in net position of governmental activities (Exhibit 2)	\$ 2,161,521

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - ANNUAL BUDGET AND ACTUAL GENERAL FUND

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Gene	eral Fund	
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget- Positive (Negative
REVENUES:				
Ad valorem taxes Other taxes and licenses	\$ 4,286,228 2,430,000	\$ 4,286,228 2,471,800	\$ 4,298,377 3,389,529	\$ 12,149 917,729
Unrestricted intergovernmental revenues Restricted intergovernmental revenues	452,243 203,000	467,943 233,260	461,705 166,963	(6,238) (66,297)
Permits and fees	168,700	168,700	180,405	11,705
Investment earnings Other revenue	2,000 8,600	2,000 18,085	15,822 24,923	13,822 6,838
<u>Total Revenues</u>	7,550,771	7,648,016	8,537,724	889,708
EXPENDITURES: General government	1,389,047	1,424,074	1,366,319	57,755
Public safety	2,989,154	3,207,303	2,958,693	248,610
Public works and infrastructure	1,792,561	2,149,986	785,445	1,364,541
Environmental protection <u>Total Expenditures</u>	852,198 7,022,960	7,636,096	826,717 5,937,174	28,016 1,698,922
Total Experiatores	1,022,900	1,030,030	3,337,174	1,090,922
REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	527,811	11,920	2,600,550	2,588,630
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES): Fund balance appropriated Transfer from special revenue fund	1,270,519	1,734,282	- 471,354	(1,734,282) 471,354
Transfer from capital project fund	-	-	233,882	233,882
Transfer (to) from capital reserve fund	(1,798,330) (527,811)	(1,746,202) (11,920)	(1,727,927) (1,022,691)	18,275 (1,010,771)
REVENUES AND OTHER SOURCES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES				
AND OTHER USES	\$ -	\$ -	1,577,859	\$ 1,577,859
FUND BALANCES:				
Beginning			7,807,963	
Ending			\$ 9,385,822	
A legally adopted Capital Reserve Fund is confident General Fund for reporting purposes:  Interest income	onsolidated into the	;	742	
Transfer from general fund			1,727,927	
Fund Balance, Beginning Fund Balance, Ending (Exhibit 4)			457,450 \$ 11 571 941	
i unu balance, Enumy (EXMDIL 4)			\$ 11,571,941	

### I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

### A. Reporting Entity

The Town of Southern Shores is a municipal corporation that is governed by an elected mayor and a four-member council.

### B. Basis of Presentation

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

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

Fund Financial Statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the Town's funds. Separate statements for each fund category – governmental and proprietary – are presented. The Town has no fiduciary funds to report. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as non-major funds.

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

**General Fund.** The General Fund is the general operating fund of the Town. The General Fund accounts for all financial resources except those that are required to be accounted for in another fund. The primary revenue sources are ad-valorem taxes, State grants, and various other taxes and licenses. The primary expenditures are for general government services, public safety and street and sanitation services. Additionally, the Town has legally adopted a **Capital Reserve Fund**. Under GASB 54 guidance the Capital Reserve Fund is consolidated in the General Fund. The budgetary comparison for the Capital Reserve Fund has been included in the supplemental information.

Capital Project Fund. This fund is used to account for the beach nourishment project.

**ARPA Special Revenue Fund.** This fund is used to account for funds received under the American Rescue Plan.

The Town reports the following non-major governmental fund:

**Cemetery Special Revenue Fund.** This fund is used to account for the operation of the town cemetery.

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

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

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

Sales taxes and certain intergovernmental revenues, such as the utilities franchise tax, collected and held by the State at year-end on behalf of the Town are recognized as revenue. Sales taxes are considered shared revenue for the Town of Southern Shores because the tax is levied by Dare 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. Grant revenues which are unearned at year-end are recorded as unearned 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, Capital Reserve Fund and Cemetery Fund. All annual appropriations lapse at the fiscal-year end. All budgets are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the department level for all annually budgeted funds. Project ordinances are adopted for the Beach Nourishment Capital Project Fund and American Rescue Plan Special Revenue Fund. The Town Manager can reallocate departmental appropriations among objects of expenditure and is authorized to make inter-departmental transfers within the same fund for effective budget performance. During the year, several amendments to the original budget were necessary. The primary changes to the adopted budget included increases of \$ 346,165 for encumbrances carried forward from prior year and \$ 36,943 for police salary adjustments to compete with other local agencies. The budget ordinance must be adopted by July 1 of the fiscal year or the governing board must adopt an interim budget that covers that time until the annual ordinance can be adopted.

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

#### 1. Deposits and Investments

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

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

The Town's investments are reported at fair value. The NCCMT is a SEC-registered money market mutual fund allowable by G.S. 159-30(c)(8). The NCCMT Government Portfolio, which invests in treasuries and government agencies, is a 2a-7 money market mutual fund and maintains an AAAm rating from S&P and AAAmf by Moody's Investor Service. It is reported at fair value. Because the NCCMT Government Portfolio has a weighted average of less than 90 days, it is presented as an investment with a maturity of less than 6 months.

#### 2. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

### 3. Restricted Assets

Money in the Capital Reserve Fund is classified as restricted assets because its use is restricted to the Capital Reserve Fund per G.S. 159-18. Powell Bill funds are also classified as restricted cash because it can be expended only for the purposes of maintaining, repairing, constructing, or reconstructing or widening of streets per G.S. 136-41.1 through 136-41.4. Drug forfeiture funds are classified as restricted cash because its use is restricted for purposes that enhance law enforcement activities. Lastly, unexpected debt proceeds are restricted for beach nourishment; the purpose the debt was issued for and the unexpended grant from NC Department of Environmental Quality is restricted by the grantor for beach nourishment.

Town of Southern Shores Restricted Cash:

#### Governmental Activities:

General	Fund	
General	ı Funa	

Capital reserve fund	\$ 2,186,119
Powell Bill funds	131,134
Public Safety	9,491
Total General Fund	2,326,744

### Capital Project Fund:

Unexpended debt proceeds	\$ 5,150,178
Unexpended NCDEQ grant	1,408,247
Total Capital Project Fund	\$ 6,558,425

Total Restricted Cash \$8,885,169

### 4. 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, interest does not accrue until the following January 6. These taxes are based on the assessed values as of January 1, 2021.

### 5. 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.

### 6. Prepaid Items

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

### 7. Capital Assets

Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$ 10,000. Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of

donation. General infrastructure assets acquired prior to July 1, 2003, consist of the road network, which is not capitalized as the town has not opted to do retroactive reporting for infrastructure.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

Capital assets are depreciated	Estimated
using the straight-line method	Useful Lives
over the following estimated	
useful lives:Asset Class	
Infrants until un	20
Infrastructure	20 years
Buildings	40 years

### 8. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *Deferred Outflows of Resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an expense or expenditure until then. The Town has several items that meet this criterion, contributions made to the pension plans and OPEB plan in the 2021 fiscal year and other pension and OPEB deferrals. In addition to liabilities, the statements of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *Deferred Inflows of Resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as revenue until then. The Town has several items that meet the criterion for this category – property taxes receivable, prepaid grants and pension and OPEB deferrals.

### 9. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities.

### 10. Compensated Absences

The vacation policy of the Town provides for the accumulation of up to thirty days earned vacation leave with such leave being fully vested when earned. For the Town's government-wide funds, an expense and a liability for compensated absences and the salary-related payments are recorded as the leave is earned. The Town has assumed a first-in, first-out method of using accumulated compensated time. The 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.

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.

### 11. Reimbursements for Pandemic-related Expenditures

In FY 2020/21, the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) established the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to support urgent COVID-19 response efforts and replace lost revenue for eligible state, local, territorial, and tribal governments. The Town was allocated \$ 942,707 of fiscal recovery funds to be paid in two equal installments. The first installment of \$ 471,354 was received in July 2021. The second installment will be received in mid-2022. Town staff and the Town Council have elected to claim the standard allowance and use the full amount of the funding received to supplant law enforcement salaries and benefits for the period of July 1, 2021 through March 31, 2023. The first installment of \$ 471,354 was transferred to the General Fund from the ARPA Fund in the current fiscal year for law enforcement salaries and benefits.

#### 12. Net Position/Fund Balances

### Net Position

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

### Net Position/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 balance 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.

Prepaid expenses – portion of fund balance that is <u>not</u> an available resource because it represents the year-end balance of prepaid expenses, which are not spendable resources.

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

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

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

Restricted for Capital Reserve Fund – portion of fund balance that is restricted for the legally adopted Capital Reserve Fund.

Restricted for Public Safety – portion of fund balance that is restricted by revenue source for drug enforcement.

Committed Fund Balance – Portion of fund balance that can only be used for specific purpose imposed by majority vote of the Town's governing body (highest level of decision-making authority). Any changes or removal of specific purposes requires majority action by the governing body.

Committed for LEOSSA pension obligation – portion of fund balance that will be used for the Law Enforcement Officers' Special Separation Allowance obligations.

Committed for beach nourishment projects – portion of fund balance that has been budgeted by the Town Council for a beach nourishment project. The governing body approves the capital project ordinance.

Committee for cemetery – portion of fund balance that has been set aside specifically for the Town cemetery.

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

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

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

The Town of Southern Shores has also adopted a fund balance policy which endeavors to establish, maintain, and grow the Town's unreserved fund balance but in no circumstances shall it be allowed to decrease to less than \$ 3,000,000.

#### 13. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Local Government 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 Southern Shores' employer contributions are recognized when due and the Town of Southern Shores has a legal requirement to provide the contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of LGERS. Investments are reported at fair value.

### II. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

A. Material Violations of Finance-Related Legal and Contractual Provisions

No items to report.

B. Deficit Fund Balance or Retained Earnings of Individual Funds

No items to report.

C. Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations

No items to report.

### III. Detail Notes on All Funds

### A. Assets

#### 1. Deposits

All the deposits of the Town are either insured or collateralized by using one of two methods. Under the Dedicated Method, all deposits that exceed the federal depository insurance coverage level are collateralized with securities held by the Town's agents in these units' names. Under the Pooling Method, which is a collateral pool, all uninsured deposits are collateralized with securities held by the State Treasurer's agent in the name of the State Treasurer. Since the State Treasurer is acting in a fiduciary capacity for the Town of Southern Shores, these deposits are considered to be held by the Town's agents in their names. The amount of the pledged collateral is based on an approved averaging method for non-interest-bearing deposits and the actual current balance for interest-bearing deposits. Depositories using the Pooling Method report to the State Treasurer the adequacy of their pooled collateral covering uninsured deposits. The State Treasurer does not confirm this information with the Town, or the escrow agent. Because of the inability to measure the exact amounts of collateral pledged for the Town under the Pooling Method, the potential exists for under-collaterization, 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.

At June 30, 2022, the Town's deposits had a carrying amount of \$5,849,628 and a bank balance of \$5,821,346. Of the bank balance, \$250,000 was covered by federal depository insurance and the remainder was covered by collateral held under the pooling method. At June 30, 2022, the Town's petty cash fund totaled \$700.

2. Investments

At June 30, 2022, the Town's investments were as follows:

	<u>Valuation</u>	<b>Book Value</b>		
	<b>Measurement Method</b>	At 6/30/22	<b>Maturity</b>	<u>Rating</u>
NC Capital Management Trust: Government Portfolio	Fair Value Level 1	\$11,753,424	N/A	AAAm
Total Investments		<u>\$11,753,424</u>		

All investments are measured using the market approach: using prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or a group of assets.

Level of fair value hierarchy: Level 1: Debt securities valued using directly observable, quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets.

Interest Rate Risk. The Town's cash management policy does not address interest rate risk.

Credit Risk. The Town's cash management policy does not address credit risk but has internal management procedures that limits the Town's investments to the provisions of G.S. 159-30. The Town's investment in the NC Capital Management Trust Government Portfolio carried a credit rating of AAAm by Standard & Poor's and AAAm-mf by Moody's Investor Service as of June 30, 2022.

### 3. Capital Assets

### **Primary Government**

Capital asset activity for the primary government for the year ended June 30, 2022 was as follows:

was as islients.	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balances
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 467,905	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 467,905
Construction in process	955,977	1,268,523	509,171	1,715,329
	1,423,882	1,268,523	509,171	2,183,234
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	1,315,252	-	-	1,315,252
Equipment	270,501	56,142	-	326,643
Infrastructure	14,393,249	498,819	-	14,892,068
Vehicles	863,807	190,084	30,376	1,023,515
Total capital assets being depreciated	16,842,809	745,045	30,376	17,557,478
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	745,798	34,252	-	780,050
Equipment	197,396	24,596	-	221,992
Infrastructure	5,411,400	855,820	-	6,267,220
Vehicles	675,685	94,529	30,376	739,838
Total accumulated depreciation	7,030,279	\$1,009,197	30,376	8,009,100
Total capital assets being depreciated (net)	9,812,530			9,548,378
Governmental activity capital assets, net	\$11,236,412	•		\$11,731,612

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

General Government	\$	25,704
Public Safety		104,537
Public works and infrastructure		878,956
	\$1	,009,197

### B. Liabilities

- 1. Pension Plan Obligations
- a. Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System

#### Plan Description

The Town of Southern Shores is a participating employer in the statewide Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (LGERS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the State of North Carolina. LGERS membership is comprised of general employees and local law enforcement officers (LEOs) of participating local government entities. Article 3 of G.S. Chapter 128 assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the North Carolina General Assembly. Management of the plan is vested in the LGERS Board of Trustees, which consists of 13 members – nine appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the State Senate, one appointed by the State House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer and State Superintendent, who serve as ex-officio members. The Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System is included in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the State of North Carolina. The State's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report includes financial statements and required supplementary information for LGERS. That report may be obtained by writing to the Office of the State Controller, 1410 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1410, or by calling (919) 707-0500 or at <a href="https://www.osc.nc.gov">www.osc.nc.gov</a>.

### Benefits Provided

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

Contributions. Contribution provisions are established by General Statute 128-30 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. The Town of Southern 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 Southern Shores' contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2022, was 11.9% of compensation for law enforcement officers and 11.35% 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 Southern Shores were \$ 216,208 for the year ended June 30, 2022.

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, 2022, the Town reported a liability of \$401,495 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2021. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020. The total pension liability was then rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021, utilizing update procedures incorporating the actuarial assumptions. The Town's proportion of the net pension asset 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, 2021, the Town's proportion was 0.02618%, which was an increase of 0.00407% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2020.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Town recognized pension expense of \$176,896. At June 30, 2022, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Differences between expected and actual experience \$ 127,730 \$ - Changes of assumptions 252,242 -		d Outflows sources	ed Inflows esources
J,- :-	Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 127,730	\$ -
	Changes of assumptions	252,242	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on	Net difference between projected and actual earnings on		
pension plan investments - 573,616	pension plan investments	_	573,616
Changes in proportion and differences between Town			
Contributions and proportionate share of contributions 61,532 24,704	Contributions and proportionate share of contributions	61,532	24,704
Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date 216,208	Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date	216,208	-
Total \$ 657,712 \$ 598,320	Total	\$ 657,712	\$ 598,320

\$216,208 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a decrease of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2023	\$ 43,681
2024	(1,967)
2025	(23,000)
2026	(175,530)
2027	-
Thereafter	-
	\$ (156,816)

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 2.5 percent

Salary increases 3.25 to 8.25 percent, including inflation and productivity factor

Investment rate of return 6.50 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, 2020 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2015, through December 31, 2019.

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

The projected long-term investment returns and inflation assumptions are developed through review of current and historical capital markets data, sell-side investment research, consultant whitepapers, and historical performance of investment strategies. Fixed income return projections reflect current yields across the U.S. Treasury yield curve and market expectations of forward yields projected and interpolated for multiple tenors and over multiple year horizons. Global public equity return projections are established through analysis of the equity risk premium and the fixed income return projections. Other asset categories and strategies' return projections reflect the foregoing and historical data analysis. These projections are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class as of June 30, 2021 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed Income	29.0%	1.4%
Global Equity	42.0%	5.3%
Real Estate	8.0%	4.3%
Alternatives	8.0%	8.9%
Credit	7.0%	6.0%
Inflation Protection	6.0%	4.0%
Total	100%	

The information above is based on 30-year expectations developed with the consulting actuary for the 2020 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 2.50%. All rates of return and inflation are annualized.

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.50%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of the current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Town's proportionate share of the net pension asset to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the Town's proportionate share of the net pension asset calculated using the discount rate of 6.50 percent, as well as what the Town's proportionate share of the net pension asset or net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.50 percent) or one percentage point higher (7.50 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (5.50%)	Discount Rate (6.50%)	1% Increase (7.50%)
Town's proportionate share of the net			
pension liability (asset)	\$ 1,558,572	\$ 401,495	\$ (550,711)

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

### b. Law Enforcement Officers Special Separation Allowance

#### 1. Plan Description.

The Town of Southern Shores 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 percent of the annual equivalent of the base rate of compensation most recently applicable to the officer for each year of creditable service. The retirement benefits are not subject to any increases in salary or retirement allowances that may be authorized by the General Assembly. Article 12D of G.S. Chapter 143 assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the North Carolina General Assembly.

All full-time law enforcement officers of the Town are covered by the Separation Allowance. At December 31, 2020 (the valuation date), the Separation Allowance's membership consisted of:

Retirees receiving benefits	1
Terminated plan members entitled to but not yet receiving	
benefits	-
Active plan members	12
Total	13

### 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

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

### 3. Actuarial Assumptions

The entry age actuarial cost method was used in the December 31, 2020 valuation. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 2.5 percent

Salary increases 3.25 to 7.75 percent, including inflation and productivity factor

Discount rate 2.25 percent

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability is based on the yield of the S&P Municipal Bond 20 Year High Grade Rate Index as of December 31, 2020.

Mortality rates use Pub-2010 amount-weighted tables.

### 4. Contributions.

The Town is required by Article 12D of G.S. Chapter 143 to provide these retirement benefits and has chosen to fund the amounts necessary to cover the benefits earned on a pay as you go basis through appropriations in the General Fund operating budget. There were no contributions made by employees. The Town's obligation to contribute to this plan is established and may be amended by the North Carolina General Assembly. The Town paid \$ 33,045 as benefits came due for the reporting period.

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

At June 30, 2022, the Town reported a total pension liability of \$817,743. The total pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2021 based on a December 31, 2020 actuarial valuation. The total pension liability was then rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2021 utilizing update procedures incorporating the actuarial assumptions. For the year ended June 30, 2022, The Town recognized pension expense of \$119,308. At June 30, 2022, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions form the following sources:

	rred Outflows Resources	d Inflows sources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 122,056	\$ 55,178
Changes of assumptions	166,984	23,332
Town benefit payments subsequent to the measurement		
date	33,045	-
Total	\$ 322,085	\$ 78,510

\$ 33,045 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from benefits payments made and administrative expenses incurred subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a decrease of the total pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2023	\$ 70,216
2024	47,691
2025	44,494
2026	36,629
2027	11,500
Thereafter	 0
Total	\$ 210,530

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 2.25 percent, as well as what the Town's proportionate share of the net pension asset or net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (1.25 percent) or one percentage point higher (3.25 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (1.25%)	Discount Rate (2.25%)	1% Increase (3.25%)	
Town's popular liability				
Town's pension liability	\$ 883,770	\$ 817,743	\$ 756,752	

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

Total pension liability December 31, 2020	\$	713,229
Changes for the year:		
Service cost at end of year Interest Change in benefit terms Differences between expected and actuarial experience Changes of assumptions and other inputs Benefit payments Other changes Net changes	<u>\$</u>	36,226 13,514 0 101,355 (20,570) (26,011) 0 104,514
Total Pension liability December 31, 2021	\$	817,743

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 health mortality rates also contain a provision to reflect future mortality improvements.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2020 valuation were based on the results of an experience study completed by the Actuary for the Local Government Employees' Retirement System for the five-year period ended December 31, 2019.

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

Panaian aynanga	LGERS	<b>LEOSSA</b> \$ 119,308	TOTAL
Pension expense Pension liability	\$ 176,896 401,495	\$ 119,306 817,743	\$ 296,204 1,219,238
Proportionate share of pension liability	.02618%	N/A	1,219,230
Deferred of Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	127,730	122,056	249,786
Change of assumptions	252,242	166,984	419,226
Net difference between projected and actual			
earnings on plan investments	-	-	-
Changes in proportion and differences between			
contributions and proportionate share of contributions	61,532	-	61,532
Benefit payments and administrative costs paid			
subsequent to the measurement date	216,208	33,045	249,253
Deferred of Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	_	55,178	55,178
Change of assumptions	-	23,332	23,332
Net difference between projected and actual		,	,
earnings on plan investments	573,616	-	573,616
Changes in proportion and differences between			
contributions and proportionate share of contributions	24,704	-	24,704

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

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

Funding Policy. Article 12E of G.S. Chapter 143 requires the Town to contribute each month an amount equal to five percent of each officer's salary and all amounts contributed are vested immediately. Also, the law enforcement officers may make voluntary contributions to the plan. Contributions for the year ended June 30, 2022, were \$65,032, which consisted of \$44,872 from the Town and \$20,160 from law enforcement officers.

#### d. Supplemental Retirement Income Plan for Non-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 non-law enforcement officers employed by the Town. The Town has no requirement or obligation under State statutes to contribute to the plan.

Funding Policy. Beginning July 1, 2002, the Town began making a contribution of five percent for non-law enforcement officers and all amounts are vested immediately. These employees may make voluntary contributions to the plan. Contributions for the year ended June 30, 2022, were \$81,246, which consisted of \$47,478 from the Town and \$33,768 from employees.

#### e. 457 Deferred Compensation

*Plan description.* The Town adopted a Supplemental Retirement Income Plan, a defined contribution plan, for all employees beginning January 2011.

*Funding policy.* The Town does not match contributions to the 457 deferred compensation plan. Total contributions for the year ended June 30, 2022, were \$ 16,320 which consisted of \$ 15,720 from regular employees and \$ 600 for law enforcement employees.

#### f. Other Postemployment Benefit - Healthcare Benefits

Plan Description. Under the terms of a Town policy, the Town administers a single-employer defined Healthcare Benefits Plan (the HCB Plan). Employees hired prior to November 1, 2007, who retire from the Town with 10 years of service and unreduced retirement benefits, are eligible for continued healthcare until age 65 or Medicare eligible (whichever comes first) when they become eligible for a Medicare Supplement and prescription plan only. Employees hired on or after November 1, 2007, who retire from the Town with 25 years of service and unreduced benefits, are eligible for continued healthcare until age 65 or Medicare eligible (whichever comes first) when they are no longer eligible for any continued healthcare benefit, The Town pays the full cost of coverage for these benefits through private insurers. Also, the Town's retirees can purchase coverage for their dependents at the Town group rates. A separate report was not issued for the plan.

Membership of the HCB Plan consisted of the following at June 30, 2021, the date of the latest actuarial valuation:

Inactive Members or Beneficiaries Currently Receiving Benefits	4
Inactive Members Entitled To, But Not Yet Receiving Benefits	0
Active Members	<u>25</u>
Total Membership	29

#### **TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY**

The Town's total OPEB liability of \$ 1,947,877 was measured as of June 30, 2021 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020.

Actuarial assumptions and other inputs. The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement unless otherwise specified:

Inflation2.50%Real wage growth0.75%Wage inflation3.25%

Salary increases, including wage inflation:

General Employees 3.25%-8.41% Law Enforcement Officers 3.25%-7.90%

Municipal Bond Index Rate:

Prior measurement date 2.21% Measurement date 2.16%

Health Care Cost Trends:

Pre-Medicare 7.00% for 2021 decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.50% by 2031

Medicare 5.125% for 2021 decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.50% by 2024

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was based on the June average of the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index published weekly by The Bond Buyer.

#### **Changes in Total OPEB Liability**

Total OPEB liability June 30, 2020	\$ 1,640,367
Changes for the year:	
Service cost at end of year	58,221
Interest on TOL and Cash Flows	37,219
Change in benefit terms	0
Differences between expected and actuarial experience	25,173
Changes of assumptions and other inputs	216,013
Benefit payments	(29,116)
Other changes	 0
Net changes	\$ 307,510
Total OPEB liability June 30, 2021	\$ 1,947,877

Mortality rates were based on the Pub-210 mortality tables, with adjustments for LGERS experience and generational mortality improvements using Scale MP-2019.

The demographic actuarial assumptions for retirement, disability incidence, withdrawal, and salary increases used in the June 30, 2021 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2019, adopted by LGERS.

The remaining actuarial assumptions (e.g. initial per capita costs, health care cost trends, rate of plan participation, rates of plan election, etc.) used in the June 30, 2021 valuation were based on a review of recent plan experience done concurrently with the June 30, 2021 valuation.

Sensitivity of the Town's total OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the Town's total OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 2.16 percent, as well as what the Town's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (1.16 percent) or one percentage point higher (3.16 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase	
	(1.16%)	(2.16%)	(3.16%)	
Town's total OPEB liability	\$ 2,325,413	\$ 1,947,877	\$ 1,651,032	

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

	1% Decrease	Current	1% Increase
Town's total OPEB liability	\$ 1,621,079	\$ 1,947,877	\$ 2,368,842

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

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Town recognized OPEB expense of \$131,616. At June 30, 2022, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	ed Outflows esources	ed Inflows sources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 22,261	\$ 44,711
Changes of assumptions	427,573	82,058
Benefit payments and administrative costs subsequent to		
the measurement date	30,693	-
Total	\$ 480,527	\$ 126,769

\$30,693 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from benefits payments made and administrative expenses incurred subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a decrease of the total pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2023	\$ 36,176
2024	36,176
2025	36,176
2026	50,752
2027	59,659
Thereafter	104,126
Total	\$ 323,065

#### 2. Other Employment Benefit

The Town has also elected to provide death benefits to employees through the Death Benefit Plan for members of the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (Death Benefit Plan), a multiple-employer, State-administered, cost-sharing plan funded on a one-year term cost basis. The beneficiaries of those employees who die in active service after one year of contributing membership in the System, or who die within 180 days after retirement or termination of service and have at least one year of contributing membership service in the System at the time of death are eligible for death benefits. Lump sum death benefit payments to beneficiaries are equal to the employee's 12 highest months salary in a row during the 24 months prior to the employee's death but the benefit may not exceed \$ 50,000 or be less than \$ 25,000. Because all death benefit payments are made form the Death Benefit Plan and not by the Town, the Town does not determine the number of eligible participants. The Town has no liability beyond the payment of monthly contributions. The contributions to the Death Benefit Plan cannot be separated between the post-employment benefit amount and the other benefit amount. 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. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the Town made contributions to the State for death benefits of \$ 1,636. The Town's required contributions for employees not engaged in law enforcement and for law enforcement officers represented 0.04% and 0.14% of covered payroll respectively.

#### 3. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

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

Contributions to pension plan in the current fiscal year L Benefit payments made for LEOSSA subsequent to me Benefit payments made for OPEB subsequent to measu Differences between expected and actual experience Changes of assumptions Net difference between projected and actual earnings o plan investments	\$ 216,208 33,045 30,693 272,047 846,799	
Changes in proportion and difference between contribut and proportionate share of contributions	tions	61,532
Total Deferred inflows of resources at year-end is comprised	of the following:	<u>\$ 1,460,324</u>
	Statement of Net Position	General Fund Balance Sheet
Taxes receivable (General Fund) Prepaid grant Differences between expected and actual experience Changes of assumptions Net difference between projected and actual earnings o plan investments Changes in proportion and difference between contribut and proportionate share of contributions Total	573,616	\$ 9,406 1,408,247 - - - - \$1,417,653
		<del>. , ,</del>

Statement of Net Position

#### 4. Risk Management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Town participates in two self-funded risk-financing pools administered by the North Carolina League of Municipalities. Through these pools, the Town obtains general liability and auto liability coverage of \$1 million per occurrence and property coverage up to the total insurance values of the property policy, and workers' compensation coverage up to statutory limits. The liability and property exposures are reinsured through commercial carriers for claims in excess of retentions as selected by the Board of Trustees each year. Specific information on the limits of the reinsurance, excess and stop loss policies purchased by the Board of Trustees can be obtained by contacting the Risk Management Services Department of the NC League of Municipalities. The pools are audited annually by certified public accountants, and the audited financial statements are available to the Town upon request.

The Town carries commercial coverage for all other risks of loss including employee health coverage. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage in the prior year, and settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

The Town carries flood insurance only on its public works building which is located in a flood zone with coverage amounts of \$ 500,000 for the building and \$ 200,000 for contents.

The Town carries a bond on its finance officer for \$ 50,000 and on its tax collector for \$ 50,000 and a \$ 20,000 general employee dishonesty bond.

#### 5. Long-Term Obligations

In December 2021, the Town entered into a 5-year direct placement special obligation bond contract (Series 2021SOBs) for \$5,545,541 to finance beach nourishment maintenance. The interest rate is 1.88% per annum fixed. The contract requires annual principal installments plus accrued interest installments paid semi-annually beginning June 2022. The Town's occupancy tax revenue is pledged as collateral for the debt while the debt is outstanding.

#### Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

	Balance			Balance	Current
	<u>July 1,</u>			<u>June 30,</u>	Portion
	2021	Increase	<u>Decreases</u>	2022	of Balance
Governmental activities:					
Direct placement installment finance purchase	\$ -	\$ 5,545,541	\$ -	\$ 5,545,541	\$ 1,109,108
Compensated absences	105,740	15,932	-	121,672	25,000
Net pension liability (LGERS)	790,084	-	388,589	401,495	-
Total pension liability (LEOSSA)	713,229	104,514	-	817,743	-
Total OPEB liability	1,640,367	307,610	-	1,947,977	-
Governmental Activity Long-Term Liabilities	\$3,249,420	\$ 5,973,597	\$ 388,589	\$ 8,834,428	\$ 1,134,108

A summary of General government debt service obligations is as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 1,109,108	\$ 93,830
2024	1,109,108	72,979
2025	1,109,108	52,128
2026	1,109,108	31,277
2027	1,109,109	10,426
<u>Total</u>	\$ 5,545,541	\$ 260,640

At June 30, 2022 the Town had a legal debt margin of \$ 126,461,414

#### 6. Claims and Judgments

Pending or Threatened Litigation, Claims and Assessments:

As part of the Town's beach nourishment project, the Town sought to obtain easements on oceanfront properties within the project area. Most of these property owners have given the Town voluntary easement to the extent that is necessary for the Town to perform nourishment on their properties. However, the Town did have to file six lawsuits to exercise the power of eminent domain with those owners with whom the Town could not reach voluntary agreements. As of the date of this report four of these were settled with voluntary easements and two of the claims are still ongoing. Neither of these claims is expected to have a material negative effect on the Town's finances.

#### C. Inter-fund Balances and Activity

Transfers to/from other funds at June 30, 2022, consist of the following:

From the General Fund to the Capital Reserve Fund	\$ 20,000
(for canal maintenance)	
From the General Fund to the Capital Reserve Fund	\$ 1,707,927
(for beach nourishment)	
From the ARPA Special Revenue Fund to the General Fund	\$ 471,354
(for law enforcement salaries and benefits)	
From the Capital Projects Fund to the Capital Reserve Fund	\$ 233,882
(to reimburse capital reserve fund for beach nourishment expenses)	

#### D. Net Investment in Capital Assets

Capital Assets	\$ 11,731,612
Less: Long-term debt	(5,545,541)
Less: Liabilities from restricted debt proceeds	(1,085,663)
Add: Unexpended debt proceeds	5,150,178
Net investment in Capital Assets	\$ 10,250,586

#### E. Fund Balance

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

Total fund balance – General Fund \$ 11,571,941

Less:

Prepaid expenses	\$ 4,428
Stabilization by State Statute	2,067,392
Drug enforcement	9,491
Capital reserve fund	2,186,119
Powell bill	131,134
LEO Special Separation Allowance	250,947
Appropriated in 2022-2023 budget	365,309
Working capital/fund balance policy	3,000,000

Total Reductions \$8,014,820

Remaining Fund Balance \$ 3,557,121

The Town Council has adopted a fund balance policy which endeavors to establish, maintain and grow the Town's unreserved fund balance, but in no circumstances shall it be allowed to decrease to an amount less than \$ 3,000,000 unless it is to be used for an unforeseen emergency use.

Outstanding encumbrances are amounts needed to pay any commitments related to purchase orders and contracts that remain unperformed at year-end. Those amounts at year-end are:

General Fund \$ 1,224,984 Capital project fund \$ 9,831,847

#### F. Beach Nourishment

The Town began preliminary planning for a beach nourishment project in fiscal year 2020. As a part of an interlocal agreement the Town joined together with Dare County and other surrounding municipalities including Kitty Hawk, Kill Devil Hills and Duck to complete a large-scale beach nourishment project beginning in fiscal year 2022. The total project was bid by Dare County and each Town is responsible for paying its prorated portion of the project. The Town's portion of the project is being financed with a special obligation bond in the amount of \$5,545,541, a NC Department of Environmental Quality grant of \$1,408,247 and a contribution from Dare County of \$4,371,401 for an estimated total project cost of \$11,325,189. Project expenses are budgeted in a capital project fund. The Town will repay the special obligation bond with a town-wide advalorem property tax of 4 cents dedicated to beach nourishment and two municipal service district taxes. These restricted revenues are transferred to a capital reserve fund where they are held for future debt payments and beach nourishment expenses. The amount transferred to the capital reserve fund in the current fiscal year for beach nourishment was:

Transfer from unassigned general fund balance	\$ 750,000
4-cent town-wide ad-valorem property tax	653,864
MSD ad-valorem property tax	371,574
Less tax collection fee	(15,383)
Less debt interest payment	 (52,128)

Total \$1,707,927

#### G. Capital Reserve Funds

Capital reserve funds are available for the following purposes at June 30, 2022:

 Beach nourishment
 \$ 1,958,669

 Canal maintenance
 138,000

 Other projects
 89,450

Total \$2,186,119

#### IV. Southern Shores Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund

In December 2005, the Town contributed \$5,000 to the Outer Banks Community Foundation, Inc. to establish a fund to provide ongoing maintenance as needed for the Southern Shores Cemetery. The Foundation has full authority over management of the fund.

#### V. <u>Summary Disclosure of Contingencies</u>

#### Federal and State Assisted Programs

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

#### Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through September 26, 2022, the date on which the financial statements were available to be issued.

Town of Southern Shores' Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset) Required Supplementary Information Last Eight Fiscal Years \*

	 2021	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Town of Southern Shores' proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (%)	0.02618%	0.02211%	0.02434%	0.02577%	0.02781%	0.02816%	0.02707%	0.02669%
Town of Southern Shores' proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (\$)	\$ 401,495 \$	790,084 \$	664,706 \$	611,353 \$	424,860	\$ 597,650	\$ 121,489	\$ (157,403)
Town of Southern Shores' covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,733,085 \$	1,542,621 \$	1,665,533 \$	1,600,258 \$	1,548,998	\$ 1,539,393	\$ 1,467,530	\$ 1,442,114
Town of Southern Shores' proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	23.17%	51.22%	39.91%	38.20%	27.43%	38.82%	8.28%	-10.91%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability **	95.51%	88.61%	90.86%	91.63%	94.18%	91.47%	98.09%	102.47%

<sup>\*</sup> The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the prior fiscal year ending June 30.

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

Town of Southern Shores' Contributions
Required Supplementary Information
Last Eight Fiscal Years
Local Government Employees' Retirement System

	 2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ 214,572	\$ 180,624	\$ 142,895	\$ 134,098	\$ 125,148	\$ 117,138	\$ 105,378 \$	106,245
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 214,572	180,624	142,895	134,098	125,148	117,138	105,378	106,245
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ - \$	-
Town of Southern Shores' covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,847,010	\$ 1,733,085	\$ 1,542,621	\$ 1,665,533	\$ 1,600,258	\$ 1,548,998	\$ 1,539,393 \$	1,467,530
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	11.62%	10.42%	9.26%	8.05%	7.82%	7.56%	6.85%	7.24%

Schedule of Changes in Total Pension Liability Law Enforcement Officers' Special Separation Allowance June 30, 2022

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Beginning Balance	\$ 713,229 \$	550,207	\$ 484,544 \$	480,837	\$ 332,069	\$ 333,992
Service Cost	36,226	16,663	18,478	19,927	16,907	17,349
Interest on the total pension liability	13,514	17,580	17,239	14,848	12,395	11,532
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-	-	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience						
in the measurement of the total pension liability	101,355	(83,548)	36,552	8,942	110,030	-
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(20,570)	234,235	15,302	(18,102)	31,344	(8,896)
Benefit payments	(26,011)	(21,908)	(21,908)	(21,908)	(21,908)	(21,908)
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ending balance of the total pension liability	\$ 817,743 \$	713,229	\$ 550,207 \$	484,544	\$ 480,837	\$ 332,069

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 June 30, 2022

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total pension liability	\$ 817,743	\$ 713,229	\$ 550,207	\$ 484,544	\$ 480,837	\$ 332,069
Covered payroll	\$ 922,089	\$ 803,665	\$ 826,177	\$ 871,700	\$ 846,392	\$ 829,465
Total pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	88.68%	88.75%	66.60%	55.59%	56.81%	40.03%

#### Notes to the schedules:

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

TOWN OF SOUTHERN SHORES, NORTH CAROLINA Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios June 30, 2022

Total OPEB Liability									
		2022		2021		2020		2019	2018
Service Cost Interest on the total OPEB liability Changes of benefit terms Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	58,221 37,219 -	\$	39,763 45,280 -	\$	38,709 \$ 49,150	6	40,623 \$ 45,268	45,130 40,142 -
in the measurement of the total pension liability Changes of assumptions or other inputs Benefit payments Other changes		25,173 216,013 (29,116)		377 314,884 (27,538)		(68,623) (2,271) (25,463)		(1,087) (67,870) (24,575)	(905) (122,633) (23,065)
Net change in total OPEB liability Total OPEB liability - beginning Total OPEB liability - ending	\$	307,510 1,640,367 1,947,877	\$	372,766 1,267,601 1,640,367	\$	(8,498) 1,276,099 1,267,601	\$	(7,641) 1,283,740 1,276,099 \$	(61,331) 1,345,071 1,283,740
Covered payroll Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	\$	1,491,419 130.61%	\$	1,185,533 138.37%	\$	1,185,533 106.92%	\$	1,342,769 \$ 95.03%	1,342,769 95.60%
Notes to Schedule									
Changes of assumptions: Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect the effects of changes in the discount rate each period:									
Discount rates used in each period		2.16%		2.21%		3.50%		3.89%	3.56%

**GENERAL FUND** 

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN

FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

•			2021	
	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Actual
REVENUES				
AD VALOREM TAXES:				
Current year townwide Municipal service district Prior year Penalties and interest Late list to Dare County Schools Special assessments	\$ 3,871,306 376,922 5,000 3,000 - 30,000 4,286,228	\$ 3,887,132 371,573 6,449 4,671 (1,448) 30,000 4,298,377	15,826 (5,349) 1,449 1,671 (1,448)	\$ 3,202,228 6,233 4,127 (615) 30,000 3,241,973
OTHER TAXES AND LICENSES:				
Local option sales tax Occupancy tax Land transfer tax	1,045,000 1,060,000 366,800 2,471,800	1,347,088 1,471,890 570,551 3,389,529	302,088 411,890 203,751 917,729	1,175,685 1,376,367 560,093 3,112,145
UNRESTRICTED INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES:				
ABC Revenue Utilities franchise/telecommunications tax Video programming tax Peg Channel Revenue Solid waste disposal tax Beer and wine tax	75,700 288,163 62,850 26,000 2,230 13,000 467,943	84,416 275,486 61,219 25,975 2,318 12,291 461,705	8,716 (12,677) (1,631) (25) 88 (709) (6,238)	55,568 271,301 61,015 26,717 2,264 12,776 429,641
RESTRICTED INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES:				
Federal: Public Safety grants CARES Act	64,000	-	(64,000) -	56,516 37,088
State: Powell Bill allocation NC Department Environmental Quality Other:	110,000	131,134 569	21,134 569	110,484 9,431
Government Access Channel grant Dare County Tourist Bureau	5,000 30,260	5,000 30,260		5,000
Dare County - beach nourishment  Dare County - sand fencing	24,000 233,260	- - 166,963	(24,000) (66,297)	250,000 24,000 492,519

**GENERAL FUND** 

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN

FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

,		2022						
	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Actual				
PERMITS AND FEES:								
Building permits and plan review CAMA permits Planning fees Parking fines Court costs and fees	155,000 2,500 2,500 7,500 1,200 168,700	167,653 1,825 1,485 8,495 947 180,405	12,653 (675) (1,015) 995 (253) 11,705	169,435 2,230 2,000 10,500 1,395 185,560				
INVESTMENT EARNINGS	2,000	15,822	13,822	1,405				
OTHER REVENUES:								
Sale of fixed assets Insurance claims Body armor reimbursement SERCD grant - recycling Miscellaneous	9,485 1,200 - 7,400 18,085	2,528 9,485 750 - 12,160 24,923	2,528 (450) - 4,760 6,838	300 6,655 1,177 1,450 5,836				
TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 7,648,016	\$ 8,537,724	\$ 889,708	\$ 7,478,661				

**GENERAL FUND** 

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN

**FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL** 

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

•		2022		2021
			Variance	
			Favorable	
	Budget	Actual	(Unfavorable)	Actual
EXPENDITURES				
GENERAL GOVERNMENT:				
Administration:				
Salaries		387,676		370,279
Council compensation		17,769		18,600
Payroll taxes		29,003		27,123
Retirement		63,636		55,735
Health insurance		47,868		42,482
Unemployment		725		176
Training		3,990		1,975
Council travel and training		1,705		1,766
Utilities		24,039		23,010
Travel		4,271		662
Legal service		52,427		49,991
Audit services		20,200		19,000
Payroll services		8,736		7,623
Equipment rental and maintance		9,479		9,300
Telephone		34,778		30,638
Postage		1,275		1,361
Supplies		14,629		15,017
Vehicle operations		387		230
Municipal elections		6,584		-
Advertising		617		852
Dues and subscriptions		8,983		10,427
Insurance and bonds		81,137		71,937
Contracted services		8,679		6,565
Computer service		74,588		74,532
Municipal code publishing		10,530		4,031
Dare County and NCVTS tax collection fees		67,533		51,276
Government Access Channel membership	Dava Carretti	1,000		1,000
Government Access Channel PEG revenues to I	Dare County	25,975		26,718
Employee recognition and appreciation		7,080		6,293
Wellness initiative		2,650		2,694
Cleaning		1,000		1,625
Technology upgrade - Pitts Center		4,789		4,226
Recording of meetings		6,506		5,977
Charging Station COVID expenses		2,321		9,432 23,672
Miscellaneous		8,773		8,913
Miscellarieous	1,096,285	1,041,338	54,947	985,138
Planning and Inspections:				
Salaries		217,892		189,905
Payroll taxes		16,316		15,805
Retirement		35,806		24,697
Health insurance		35,590		27,354
Training		2,253		1,109
Printing		445		249
···· <b>·</b>				

**GENERAL FUND** 

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

•		2022		2021
	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Actual
Travel		4,346		1,891
Supplies		672		1,202
Advertising		1,536		2,386
Dues and subscriptions		630		111
Contracted Services		3,600		3,600
Vehicles operations		1,613		608 834
Vehicle maintenance Medical testing		1,178		262
Homeowner recovery fund		972		945
Town Code Update		-		4,000
Historic landmarks designation		_		200
Flood zone map mailing		2,132		-
, ,	327,789	324,981	2,808	275,158
TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT	1,424,074	1,366,319	57,755	1,260,296
PUBLIC SAFETY:				
Police:				
Salaries		991,697		936,292
Payroll taxes		73,297		69,179
Retirement		167,639		146,885
Health insurance		126,749		120,089
Training Travel		4,424 8,085		10,548 1,929
Equipment rent and maintenance		4,301		4,200
Supplies		22,160		27,830
Advertising		1,934		1,866
Dues and subscriptions		590		569
Computer service		10		2,682
Contracted services		31,327		22,352
Vehicle maintenance		21,206		23,738
Vehicle operations		42,409		26,432
Uniforms		23,613		10,472
Medical testing		2,211		- 22 504
Separation allowance Career development		35,573 728		23,584
Capital outlay		260,362		185,801
Capital Odday	2,066,925	1,818,315	248,610	1,614,448
Fire:				
Contracted services		625,358		625,358
Debt service paid to Volunteer Fire Dept.		314,020		235,515
Fence		<u>-</u>		5,460
Radio appropriation		25,000		-
	964,378	964,378	-	866,333

**GENERAL FUND** 

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

•			2021		
			Variance		
			Favorable		
	Budget	Actual	(Unfavorable)	Actual	
Ocean Rescue:					
Contracted services		176,000		179,700	
Contracted Scrvices	176,000	176,000		179,700	
	110,000	110,000		110,100	
TOTAL PUBLIC SAFETY	3,207,303	2,958,693	248,610	2,660,481	
PUBLIC WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE					
Public Works:					
Salaries		306,860		277,020	
Payroll taxes		22,670		20,112	
Retirement Health insurance		47,770		41,602	
Training		39,373 1,340		30,761 372	
Travel		1,340		14	
Equipment lease and maintenance		6,143		7,850	
Advertising		877		230	
Supplies		10,749		9,931	
Contracted services		24,900		22,500	
Vehicles maintenance		1,340		893	
Vehicles operations		13,985		7,503	
Uniforms		1,228		3,236	
Beautification		6,785		4,516	
Town buildings maintenance and repairs		36,734		34,268	
Safety compliance		1,576		790	
Medical testing Miscellaneous		132 908		-	
Sand fencing and grass planting		900		24,000	
Town building upgrades				16,830	
Capital outlay-equipment		53,320		17,127	
- 1	645,625	576,770	68,855	519,555	
Infrastructure:		4,030		11 751	
Street sign maintenance Engineering services, various projects		27,910		11,751 4,833	
Street maintenance		4,897		32,330	
Supplies		13,657		-	
Contracted services		4,000		_	
Brush trimming		12,150		10,455	
Bridge maintenance		1,980		1,118	
Storm debris clean up		2,021		5,940	
S Dogwood bike path		-		1,258	
Infrastructure Project		-		30,850	
Sassafras Lane Bulkhead		8,220		- 00.700	
Street construction-Last Hunt Lane Street construction-Wood Duck Court		-		20,762	
Street construction-wood Duck Court Street construction-Hillcrest Drive		<del>-</del>		18,636 7,233	
Street construction-Sea Oats Trail		18,888		447,588	
Pavement repair plan		23,194		-	
Street construction-Dewberry Lane		-		95,254	
Street light data analysis project-DCTB grant		35,600		-	

**GENERAL FUND** 

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

		2022		2021
			Variance	
	Pudgot	Actual	Favorable (Unfavorable)	Actual
	Budget	Actual	(Uniavorable)	Actual
Beach nourishment		-		446,806
Beach nourishment-debt service		52,128		<u> </u>
	1,504,361	208,675	1,295,686	1,134,814
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORTATION	2,149,986	785,445	1,364,541	1,654,369
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION				
Solid Waste:				
Residential collection		181,408		188,921
Commercial collection		52,899		50,984
Recycling collection		199,479		189,711
Chipping		162,957		135,252
Miscellaneous		3,071		2,388
Tipping fees		226,903		220,506
	854,733	826,717	28,016	787,762
TOTAL FAILUDONIMENTAL PROTECTION	054.700	000 747	20.046	707 700
TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	854,733	826,717	28,016	787,762
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	7,636,096	5,937,174	1,698,922	6,362,908
REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	11,920	2,600,550	2,588,630	1,115,753
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
OTHER TIMANOING GOORGEO (GGEO).				
Fund balance appropriated	1,734,282	_	(1,734,282)	_
Transfer from special revenue fund	, , -	471,354	471,354	-
Transfer from capital project fund	-	233,882	233,882	-
Transfer (to) from capital reserve fund	(1,746,202)	(1,727,927)	18,275	(270,000)
	(11,920)	(1,022,691)	(1,010,771)	(270,000)
REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING				
SOURCES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES	¢	1 577 950	1 577 950	845,753
EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES	<u> </u>	1,577,859	1,577,859	040,700
FUND BALANCE:				
Beginning of year, July 1		7,807,963		6,962,210
End of year, June 30		¢ 0.305.000		ф 7 007 000
		\$ 9,385,822		\$ 7,807,963

CAPITAL RESERVE FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the year ended June 30, 2022
With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended June 30, 2021

		2021							
	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)	Actual					
REVENUES: Interest income	\$ -	\$ 742	\$ 742	\$ 57					
		742	742	57					
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):									
Transfer from general fund	1,746,202	1,727,927	(18,275)	270,000					
Transfer to reserves	(1,746,202)	1,727,927	1,746,202 1,727,927	270,000					
REVENUES OVER (UNDER)									
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	\$ -	1,728,669	\$ 1,728,669	270,057					
FUND BALANCE:									
Beginning of year, July 1		457,450		187,393					
End of year, June 30		\$2,186,119		\$ 457,450					

BEACH NOURISHMENT CAPITAL PROJECT FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL From Inception and For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Actual Project Prior Current Total to Authorization Years Year Date **REVENUES:** Contribution from Dare County 4,371,401 \$ \$ 12,316 12,316 1,408,247 NCDEQ beach nourishment grant Investment income 2,449 2,449 **TOTAL REVENUES** 5,779,648 14,765 14,765 **EXPENDITURES:** 65,651 Engineering 415,047 65,651 Mobilization 1,700,345 1,070,963 1,070,963 **Pumping** 8,050,500 Benthic monitoring 40,000 Turtle monitoring 15,674 1,444 1,444 Sand fencing 183,600 Professional fees 151,013 121,402 121,402 Miscellaneous 535,128 **TOTAL EXPENDITURES** 11,091,307 1,259,460 1,259,460 **REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES** (5,311,659)(1,244,695)(1,244,695)**OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)** Transfer to general fund (233,882)(233,882)(233,882)Installment purchase obligations issued 5,545,541 5,545,541 5,545,541 **TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)** 5,311,659 5,311,659 5,311,659 **REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING** \$ 4,066,964 4,066,964 **SOURCES OVER EXPENDITURES** \$ \$ **FUND BALANCE** Beginning of year, July 1 End of year, June 30 \$ 4,066,964

AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
From Inception and For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Actual			
	Project	Prior	Current	Total to	
	Authorization	Years	Year	Date	
REVENUES:					
ARPA Funds	942,707	<u> </u>	471,354	471,354	
	942,707		471,354	471,354	
TOTAL REVENUES	942,707		471,354	471,354	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfer to General Fund	(942,707)		(471,354)	(471,354)	
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING					
SOURCES (USES)	(942,707)		(471,354)	(471,354)	
REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING					
SOURCES (USES) OVER EXPENDITURES	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
FUND BALANCE					
Beginning of year, July 1					
End of year, June 30			\$ -		

**CEMETERY FUND** 

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,

AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

For the Year ended June 30, 2022

	2022					2021		
	Budget		Actual		Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)		Actual	
REVENUES: Cemetery revenues	\$	1,000 1,000	<u>\$</u>	18,120 18,120	<u>\$</u>	17,120 17,120	\$	6,060
EXPENDITURES:								
Cemetery operations		3,140 3,140		600 600	\$	2,540 2,540		2,095
REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES		(2,140)		17,520		19,660		3,965
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES:								
Fund Balance Appropriated		2,140 2,140		<u>-</u>		(2,140) (2,140)		<u>-</u>
REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCIN SOURCES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	G _\$_	<u>-</u>		17,520		17,520		3,965
FUND BALANCE: Beginning of year, July 1				65,063				61,098
End of year, June 30			\$	82,583			\$	65,063

## TOWN OF SOUTHERN SHORES, NORTH CAROLINA SCHEDULE OF AD VALOREM TAXES RECEIVABLE

June 30, 2022

Fiscal Year	Uncollected Balance June 30, 2021	Additions	Releases/ Adjustments	Collections and Credits	Uncollected Balance June 30, 2022	
2021-2022	\$ -	\$ 3,893,252	\$ (332)	\$ 3,887,132	\$ 5,788	
2021-2022 MSD	-	371,767	(2)	371,574	191	
2020-2021	5,887	-	(206)	4,817	864	
2019-2020	1,901	_	(234)	1,120	547	
2018-2019	326	-	· -	99	227	
2017-2018	300	_	_	116	184	
2016-2017	324	-	(113)	138	73	
2015-2016	183	-	-	158	25	
2014-2015	9	-	-	-	9	
2013-2014	901	-	-	-	901	
2012-2013	597		-	-	597	
2011-2012	422	-	-	422	-	
	\$ 10,850	\$ 4,265,019	\$ (887)	\$ 4,265,576	\$ 9,406	

Reconciliation of collections and credits to revenues:

Ad valorem taxes - Schedule 1	\$ 4,298,377
Special assessment	(30,000)
Write offs and adjustments	422
Penalties and interest	(3,223)
	\$ 4,265,576

# TOWN OF SOUTHERN SHORES, NORTH CAROLINA ANALYSIS OF CURRENT TAX LEVY June 30, 2022

Property Valuation Original levy:		Rate	Total Levy	Property Excluding Registered Motor Vehicles	Registered Motor Vehicles		
Property taxed at current year's rate	\$	1,650,502,969	0.2358	\$ 3,891,886	\$ 3,767,755	\$	124,131
Releases	\$	(416,031)	0.2358	(981)	(981)		-
Late list penalties				1,274	1,274		-
Adjustments				741	741		-
Total property valutation	\$	1,650,086,938					
Net levy				3,892,920	3,768,789		124,131
Uncollected taxes at June 30, 20	22			(5,788)	(5,788)		
Current year's taxes collected				\$ 3,887,132	\$ 3,763,001	\$	124,131
Current levy collection percentag	е			99.85%	99.85%		100.00%



Jeff Dowdy, CPA • Teresa Osborne, CPA

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the Town Council Town of Southern 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 financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregated remaining fund information of the Town of Southern Shores, North Carolina, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Southern Shores' basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 26, 2022.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Town of Southern Shores' internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Southern Shores' internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Southern 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 a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit our attention by those charged with governance.

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

#### Compliance and Other Matters

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

#### Purpose of this Report

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

#### Dowdy & Osborne, LLP

Dowdy & Osborne, LLP Certified Public Accountants

Nags Head, North Carolina

September 26, 2022