

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Town Council Members

Dan Wilcox, Mayor
LeAnn Pierce, Mayor Pro Tem
Tom Bridges
Gary Doetsch
Steve Shuttleworth

Administrative and Financial Staff

Debbie Hall, Finance Director

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

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Independent Auditor's Report

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

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Carolina Beach, North Carolina (the "Town"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, based on our audit, the basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Carolina Beach, North Carolina as of June 30, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows where appropriate, thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 4 through 11; the Law Enforcement Officers' Special Separation Allowance - Schedules of Changes in Total Pension Liability and Total Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll on page 50; the Other Post-Employment Benefits - Schedule of Funding Progress and Schedule of Employer Contributions on page 51, and the Local Government Employees' Retirement System's Schedules of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and Contributions on page 52, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a required part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the basic financial statements of Town of Carolina Beach, North Carolina. The budgetary schedules and other schedules, as listed on the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

In addition, the accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal and state awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is 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 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 financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is 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 October 19, 2017 on our consideration of the Town of Carolina Beach, North Carolina's internal control over financial reporting and 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 on the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Bernard Robinson & Company, L.L.P.

Greensboro, North Carolina
October 19, 2017

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Town of Carolina Beach, North Carolina (the "Town"), we offer readers of the Town's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. We encourage readers to read the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the Town's financial statements, which follow this narrative.

Financial Highlights

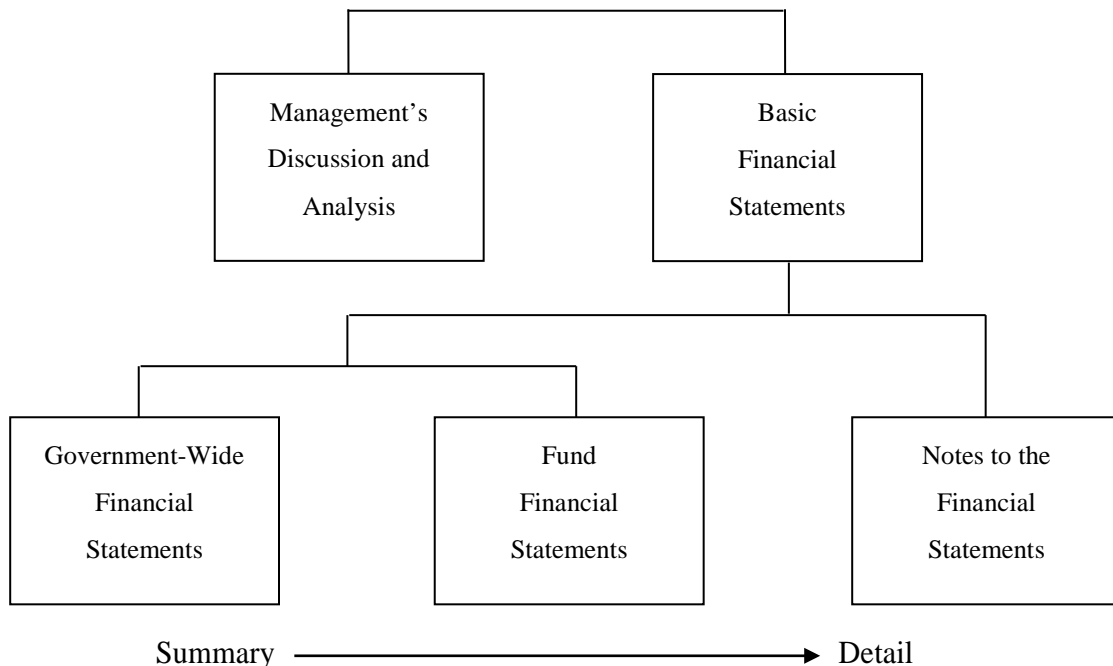
- The assets of the Town exceeded its liabilities at the close of the fiscal year by approximately \$41,000,000 (net position).
- The government's total net position increased by approximately \$500,000.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town's total governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of approximately \$8,300,000 with a net change of approximately (\$320,000) in fund balance. Approximately 30% of this total amount or \$2,500,000 is restricted.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was approximately \$3,700,000, or 28% of total General Fund expenditures for the fiscal year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

Required Components of Annual Financial Report

Figure 1



Management's Discussion and Analysis

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 10) 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 to the financial statements. The notes 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 total liabilities. 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; and 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, community planning and development, and general administration. Property taxes, other taxes, grants, and contributions finance most of these activities. The business-type activities consist of water and sewer services which are provided by the Town at a charge to the customer. The final category is the component unit. The Town does not have a component unit.

The government-wide financial statements are on Exhibits 1 and 2 of the basic financial statements.

Fund Financial Statements

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis

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

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

Proprietary Fund - Enterprise Funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The Town of Carolina Beach, North Carolina uses enterprise funds to account for its water and sewer operations. These funds are the same as those functions shown in the business-type activities in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements - The information reported in the notes to the financial statements provides additional disclosure necessary to have a complete understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Other Financial Information - In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, the report presents certain required supplementary information for the Law Enforcement Officers' Special Separation Allowance and Other Post-Employment Benefits. Required supplementary information follows the notes to the financial statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Government-Wide Financial Analysis Town of Carolina Beach, North Carolina's Net Position Figure 2

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Assets:						
Current and other assets	\$ 9,823,054	\$ 10,037,403	\$ 15,110,257	\$ 24,051,060	\$ 24,933,311	\$ 34,088,463
Capital assets	23,171,635	22,640,378	39,701,432	29,280,995	62,873,067	51,921,373
Deferred outflows of resources	1,337,363	303,841	409,647	93,857	1,747,010	397,698
Total assets	<u>34,332,052</u>	<u>32,981,622</u>	<u>55,221,336</u>	<u>53,425,912</u>	<u>89,553,388</u>	<u>86,407,534</u>
Liabilities:						
Long-term liabilities	10,153,497	7,563,206	34,607,391	35,277,954	44,760,888	42,841,160
Other liabilities	964,084	1,496,798	2,286,474	531,136	3,250,558	2,027,934
Deferred inflows of resources	85,928	166,594	22,656	51,460	108,584	218,054
Total liabilities	<u>11,203,509</u>	<u>9,226,598</u>	<u>36,916,521</u>	<u>35,860,550</u>	<u>48,120,030</u>	<u>45,087,148</u>
Net Position:						
Net invested in capital assets	17,334,225	17,085,531	17,104,424	14,210,876	34,438,649	31,296,407
Restricted	2,528,409	1,749,282	-	-	2,528,409	1,749,282
Unrestricted	3,265,909	4,920,211	1,200,391	3,354,486	4,466,300	8,274,697
Total net position	<u>\$ 23,128,543</u>	<u>\$ 23,755,024</u>	<u>\$ 18,304,815</u>	<u>\$ 17,565,362</u>	<u>\$ 41,433,358</u>	<u>\$ 41,320,386</u>

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as one useful indicator of a government's financial condition. The assets of the Town of Carolina Beach exceeded liabilities by \$41,433,358 as of June 30, 2017. The Town's net position increased by \$112,972 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. A large portion, \$34,438,649, reflects the Town's net investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, and equipment), less any related debt still outstanding that was issued to acquire those items. The Town of Carolina Beach uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

Although the Town of Carolina Beach, North Carolina's investment in its capital assets is reported net of the outstanding related debt, the resources needed to repay that debt must be provided by other sources since the capital assets cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. An additional portion of the Town of Carolina Beach's net position, \$2,528,409, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of \$4,466,300 is unrestricted.

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

- Continued diligence in the collection of property taxes by maintaining a tax collection percentage of 98.93%.
- Continued growth in tax base.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

**Town of Carolina Beach, North Carolina's Changes in Net Position
Figure 3**

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 4,592,413	\$ 4,076,342	\$ 6,949,767	\$ 6,047,607	\$ 11,542,180	\$ 10,123,949
Operating grants	185,706	187,368	-	-	185,706	187,368
Capital grants	1,512,593	31,577	72,750	-	1,585,343	31,577
General revenues:						
Property taxes	4,039,956	3,959,096	-	-	4,039,956	3,959,096
Other taxes	3,197,074	2,856,214	-	-	3,197,074	2,856,214
Other revenues	(653,199)	133,966	437,562	7,119	(215,637)	141,085
Total revenues	<u>12,874,543</u>	<u>11,244,563</u>	<u>7,460,079</u>	<u>6,054,726</u>	<u>20,334,622</u>	<u>17,299,289</u>
Expenses:						
General government	4,744,044	4,242,786	-	-	4,744,044	4,242,786
Public safety	4,079,660	3,263,601	-	-	4,079,660	3,263,601
Transportation	148,301	90,332	-	-	148,301	90,332
Environmental protection	3,229,744	2,978,532	-	-	3,229,744	2,978,532
Fleet	234,005	220,653	-	-	234,005	220,653
Economic development	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cultural and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cultural and recreation	686,165	550,261	-	-	686,165	550,261
Non departmental	414,772	417,064	-	-	414,772	417,064
Interest on long-term debt	142,245	151,543	-	-	142,245	151,543
Utility operations	-	-	6,120,626	6,100,837	6,120,626	6,100,837
Total expenses	<u>13,678,936</u>	<u>11,914,772</u>	<u>6,120,626</u>	<u>6,100,837</u>	<u>19,799,562</u>	<u>18,015,609</u>
Increase (decrease) in net position before transfers	(804,393)	(670,209)	1,339,453	(46,111)	535,060	(716,320)
Transfers/Special items	600,000	599,999	(600,000)	(599,999)	-	-
Increase (decrease) in net position	(204,393)	(70,210)	739,453	(646,110)	535,060	(716,320)
Net position previously reported, July 1,	23,755,024	23,825,234	17,249,322	18,211,472	41,004,346	42,036,706
Restatement	(422,088)	-	316,040	-	(106,048)	-
Net position beginning, as restated	<u>23,332,936</u>	<u>23,825,234</u>	<u>17,565,362</u>	<u>18,211,472</u>	<u>40,898,298</u>	<u>42,036,706</u>
Net position, June 30,	<u>\$ 23,128,543</u>	<u>\$ 23,755,024</u>	<u>\$ 18,304,815</u>	<u>\$ 17,565,362</u>	<u>\$ 41,433,358</u>	<u>\$ 41,320,386</u>

Governmental Activities - Governmental activities decreased the Town's net position by \$204,393. The key element of this decrease was maintaining expenditures as compared with prior year's amount.

Business-Type Activities - Business-type activities increased the Town of Carolina Beach's net position by \$739,453. The key element of this increase was maintaining expenditures as compared with prior year's amount.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Financial Analysis of the Town's Funds

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

Governmental Funds - The Town's annual balance budget is prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting in accordance with the Budget and Fiscal Control Act of the North Carolina General Statutes. The General Fund is the most significant fund budgeted. The focus of the Town's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of usable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Town's financing requirements. Specifically, unassigned 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 Carolina Beach, North Carolina. At the end of the current fiscal year, fund balance available in the General Fund was \$3,737,609, while the total fund balance reached \$7,666,018. The Town currently has an available fund balance of 28% of General Fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 57% of the same amount.

At June 30, 2017, the governmental funds of the Town of Carolina Beach reported a combined fund balance of \$8,312,759 with a net decrease of \$320,441.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights - The Town's annual budget is prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting in accordance with the Budget and Fiscal Control Act of the North Carolina General Statutes. The General Fund is the most significant fund budgeted. 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.

Proprietary Funds - The Town's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide statements, but in more detail. Unrestricted net position of the Utility Fund at the end of the fiscal year amounted to \$1,200,391. The total change in net position for the utility fund was an increase of \$739,453 in the enterprise funds. During 2017, the Town issued \$26.85 million in revenue bonds that will be used to finance several utility fund capital projects and refinance debt or reimburse the Town for several past capital project expenditures. Other factors concerning the finances of the fund have already been addressed in the discussion of the Town's business-type activities.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets - The Town's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2017, totals \$62,873,067 (net of accumulated depreciation). These assets include buildings, roads, land, machinery and equipment, park facilities, and vehicles.

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

- Purchase of new fire boat
- Completion of Boardwalk Underground Powerline Conversion
- Boardwalk improvement continuation
- Major water/sewer project continuation
- Driftwood Lane Direction Drill Stormwater Project
- CB Lake 16" Force Main Stormwater Project
- EQ Basin Rehab

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Town of Carolina Beach, North Carolina's Capital Assets (net of Depreciation) Figure 4

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
	Land	\$ 6,005,792	\$ 6,805,526	\$ 355,957	\$ 355,957	\$ 6,361,749
Construction in progress	3,304,458	2,546,751	9,010,558	9,258,638	12,315,016	11,805,389
Buildings/Plant	5,870,669	6,111,615	28,948,976	18,423,440	34,819,645	24,535,055
Infrastructure	5,051,783	4,753,804	-	-	5,051,783	4,753,804
Equipment	1,082,430	1,104,827	504,023	245,704	1,586,453	1,350,531
Vehicles and motorized equipment	1,856,503	1,317,855	881,918	997,256	2,738,421	2,315,111
Total	<u>\$ 23,171,635</u>	<u>\$ 22,640,378</u>	<u>\$ 39,701,432</u>	<u>\$ 29,280,995</u>	<u>\$ 62,873,067</u>	<u>\$ 51,921,373</u>

Additional information of the Town's capital assets can be found in the Notes of the basic financial statements.

Town of Carolina Beach, North Carolina's Outstanding Debt Long-Term Debt Figure 5

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
	General obligation bonds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,085,000	\$ 26,850,000	\$ 26,085,000
Revolving loans	-	-	1,355,844	1,510,072	1,355,844	1,510,072
Installment debt	5,858,744	6,020,939	1,648,232	1,561,119	7,506,976	7,582,058
Total	<u>\$ 5,858,744</u>	<u>\$ 6,020,939</u>	<u>\$ 29,089,076</u>	<u>\$ 29,921,191</u>	<u>\$ 34,947,820</u>	<u>\$ 35,942,130</u>

Long-Term Debt - As of June 30, 2017, the Town had total debt outstanding of \$34,947,820.

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. At June 30, 2017, the Town of Carolina Beach had a legal debt margin of approximately \$152,539,370.

Additional information regarding the Town's long-term debt can be found in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

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

- Planned construction of a major grocery store chain with gas station.
- Continued growth Room Occupancy Tax.
- Continued increase in building and planning permits.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Other Post-Employment Benefits

The Town has reported the annual cost and future obligations and commitments for other post-employment benefits (OPEB) in accordance with the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 45. Information is provided in Note 2.B. and Schedule A-2.

Budget Highlights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2018

Governmental Activities - The Town Council approved \$14.7 million annual budget for fiscal year 2018 and established a tax rate at 22.5 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation. The Town Council has provided for the following projects for this fiscal year through the Capital Improvement Program and appropriations in the annual budget as follows:

- Dedicated \$350,000 to Storm Damage Reduction
- Allocated \$650,000 from the Powell Bill Reserves to pave 4.538 miles of Town streets
- \$35,000 for replacement vehicle for Public Works
- \$12,000 for replacement of 2 ATV's for Ocean Rescue

Business-Type Activities - There are several water/sewer/stormwater projects anticipated for the 2018 budget year. Continuation of Phase B and Lake Dredging which were funded by \$26,850 million in revenue bonds sold on June 30, 2016. Phase B Infrastructure Project consists of replacement of water, sewer, force main, raw water, stormwater and street infrastructure in the area bordered by Raleigh to the North, Woody Hewitt/Canal in the East, Atlanta and Clarendon to the South and 5th Street to the West. The Lake Dredging Project consists of the dredging of approximately 9.8 acres of jurisdictional lake for the purpose of increasing the stormwater capacity of the lake.

Stormwater drainage projects are planned for Greenville and Charlotte as well as additional stormwater system improvements. In addition, the Town plans to rebuild Well House #2 for an approximate cost of \$200,000.

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 Director of Finance, Town of Carolina Beach, 1121 North Lake Park Boulevard, Carolina Beach, NC 28428. You can also call (910) 458-5495, visit our website www.townofcarolinabeach.org or send an email to debbie.hall@carolinabeach.org for more information.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2017

Exhibit 1

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,118,899	\$ 3,170,259	\$ 9,289,158
Taxes receivables, net	158,567	-	158,567
Accounts receivable, net	831,573	729,796	1,561,369
Due from other governments	1,729,087	252,577	1,981,664
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	984,928	10,957,625	11,942,553
Total current assets	<u>9,823,054</u>	<u>15,110,257</u>	<u>24,933,311</u>
Non Current Assets:			
Capital assets:			
Land and construction in progress	9,310,250	9,366,515	18,676,765
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	13,861,385	30,334,917	44,196,302
Total capital assets	<u>23,171,635</u>	<u>39,701,432</u>	<u>62,873,067</u>
Total assets	<u>32,994,689</u>	<u>54,811,689</u>	<u>87,806,378</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension deferrals	<u>1,337,363</u>	<u>409,647</u>	<u>1,747,010</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	964,084	2,183,246	3,147,330
Utility deposit	-	103,228	103,228
Long-term liabilities due within one year	769,001	1,522,919	2,291,920
Total current liabilities	<u>1,733,085</u>	<u>3,809,393</u>	<u>5,542,478</u>
Long-term liabilities:			
Due in more than one year	<u>9,384,496</u>	<u>33,084,472</u>	<u>42,468,968</u>
Total liabilities	<u>11,117,581</u>	<u>36,893,865</u>	<u>48,011,446</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Pension deferrals	<u>85,928</u>	<u>22,656</u>	<u>108,584</u>
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	17,334,225	17,104,424	34,438,649
Restricted for:			
Stabilization by State Statute	1,670,781	-	1,670,781
Streets - Powell Bill	812,093	-	812,093
Grant funds	45,535	-	45,535
Unrestricted	3,265,909	1,200,391	4,466,300
Total net position	<u>\$ 23,128,543</u>	<u>\$ 18,304,815</u>	<u>\$ 41,433,358</u>

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

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

Statement of Activities

Year Ended June 30, 2017

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues			
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Primary government:				
Governmental activities:				
General government	\$ 4,744,044	\$ 421,328	\$ -	\$ 1,512,593
Transportation	148,301	-	185,706	-
Public safety	4,079,660	5,439	-	-
Environmental protection	3,229,744	1,569,274	-	-
Fleet	234,005	-	-	-
Cultural and recreation	686,165	2,596,372	-	-
Non-departmental	414,772	-	-	-
Interest on long-term debt	142,245	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	13,678,936	4,592,413	185,706	1,512,593
Business-type activities:				
Utility fund	6,120,626	6,949,767	-	72,750
Total business-type activities	6,120,626	6,949,767	-	72,750
Total primary government	\$ 19,799,562	\$ 11,542,180	\$ 185,706	\$ 1,585,343

General Revenues:

Taxes:

 Ad valorem taxes

 Local option sales tax

 Other taxes, licenses and fees

 Investment earnings, unrestricted

 Miscellaneous

 Transfers

Total general revenues, excluding transfers and special items

Change in net position

Net position - beginning, previously reported

Restatement

Net position - beginning, restated

Net position - ending

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

Exhibit 2

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
Primary Government		
Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
\$ (2,810,123)	\$ -	\$ (2,810,123)
37,405	-	37,405
(4,074,221)	-	(4,074,221)
(1,660,470)	-	(1,660,470)
(234,005)	-	(234,005)
1,910,207	-	1,910,207
(414,772)	-	(414,772)
(142,245)	-	(142,245)
<u>(7,388,224)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,388,224)</u>
-	901,891	901,891
-	901,891	901,891
<u>(7,388,224)</u>	<u>901,891</u>	<u>(6,486,333)</u>
4,039,956	-	4,039,956
787,165	-	787,165
2,409,909	-	2,409,909
49,687	437,562	487,249
(702,886)	-	(702,886)
600,000	(600,000)	-
<u>7,183,831</u>	<u>(162,438)</u>	<u>7,021,393</u>
(204,393)	739,453	535,060
23,755,024	17,249,322	41,004,346
(422,088)	316,040	(106,048)
<u>23,332,936</u>	<u>17,565,362</u>	<u>40,898,298</u>
<u>\$ 23,128,543</u>	<u>\$ 18,304,815</u>	<u>\$ 41,433,358</u>

Balance Sheet

Governmental Funds

June 30, 2017

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,948,602	\$ 170,297	\$ 6,118,899
Taxes receivables, net	158,567	-	158,567
Accounts receivable, net	831,573	-	831,573
Due from other governments	647,721	1,081,366	1,729,087
Due from other funds	604,772	-	604,772
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	833,427	151,501	984,928
Total assets	<u>\$ 9,024,662</u>	<u>\$ 1,403,164</u>	<u>\$ 10,427,826</u>
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 786,792	\$ 151,651	\$ 938,443
Due to other funds	-	604,772	604,772
Total liabilities	<u>786,792</u>	<u>756,423</u>	<u>1,543,215</u>
Deferred Inflow of Resources	<u>571,852</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>571,852</u>
	<u>571,852</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>571,852</u>
Fund Balances			
Restricted for:			
Stabilization by State Statute	1,670,781	-	1,670,781
Streets - Powell Bill	812,093	-	812,093
Grant funds	45,535	-	45,535
Assigned:			
Capital projects	-	646,741	646,741
Storm damage prevention	1,400,000	-	1,400,000
Unassigned	3,737,609	-	3,737,609
Total fund balances	<u>7,666,018</u>	<u>646,741</u>	<u>\$ 8,312,759</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 9,024,662</u>	<u>\$ 1,403,164</u>	

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the
Statement of Net Position
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2017

Exhibit 4

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position
(Exhibit 1) are different because:

Total fund balance		\$ 8,312,759
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
Gross capital assets	32,601,196	
Less: accumulated depreciation	<u>9,429,561</u>	23,171,635
Other assets utilized in the following period and therefore not reported in the fund:		
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions are not reported in the funds	<u>1,337,363</u>	1,337,363
Earned revenues considered deferred inflows of resources for fund statements		571,852
Long-term liabilities used in governmental activities are not financial uses and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
Installment purchases	(5,858,744)	
Other post-employment benefits	(1,839,001)	
LGERS pension	(1,528,068)	
Law enforcement officers' pension	(503,725)	
Compensated absences	<u>(423,959)</u>	(10,153,497)
Other liabilities payable until the following period and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
Accrued interest		(25,641)
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions are not reported in the funds		<u>(85,928)</u>
Net position of governmental activities		<u>\$ 23,128,543</u>

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2017

Exhibit 5

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:			
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 4,039,081	\$ -	\$ 4,039,081
Other taxes and licenses	30,401	-	30,401
Unrestricted intergovernmental	3,166,673	-	3,166,673
Restricted intergovernmental	381,920	1,303,815	1,685,735
Permits and fees	555,294	-	555,294
Sales and services	4,165,646	-	4,165,646
Investment earnings	49,678	9	49,687
Miscellaneous	89,630	23,362	112,992
Total revenues	<u>12,478,323</u>	<u>1,327,186</u>	<u>13,805,509</u>
Expenditures:			
Current:			
General government	3,715,568	1,552,988	5,268,556
Transportation	136,352	-	136,352
Public safety	4,112,173	540,556	4,652,729
Environmental protection	3,089,944	-	3,089,944
Fleet	215,150	-	215,150
Cultural and recreation	637,729	-	637,729
Non-departmental	414,772	-	414,772
Debt service:			
Principal	872,195	-	872,195
Interest	148,523	-	148,523
Total expenditures	<u>13,342,406</u>	<u>2,093,544</u>	<u>15,435,950</u>
Revenues under expenditures	<u>(864,083)</u>	<u>(766,358)</u>	<u>(1,630,441)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Transfers from other funds	600,000	270,717	870,717
Transfers to other funds	(270,717)	-	(270,717)
Long-term debt issued	190,000	520,000	710,000
Total other financing sources	<u>519,283</u>	<u>790,717</u>	<u>1,310,000</u>
Net change in fund balances	<u>(344,800)</u>	<u>24,359</u>	<u>(320,441)</u>
Fund balances, beginning	<u>8,010,818</u>	<u>622,382</u>	<u>8,633,200</u>
Fund balances, ending	<u>\$ 7,666,018</u>	<u>\$ 646,741</u>	<u>\$ 8,312,759</u>

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

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes
in Fund Balances of the Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
Governmental Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2017

Exhibit 6

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds \$ (320,441)

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation was less than capital outlays and loss on disposal in the current period. 492,664

Contributions to the pension plan in the current fiscal year are not included on the Statement of Activities 58,207

Benefit payments paid and administrative expense for the law enforcement officers' special separation allowance are not included on the Statement of Activities 9,255

The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction has any effect on net position. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.

New long-term debt issued (710,000)
Principal payments on long-term debt 872,195

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:

Compensated absences (4,488)
Pension expense (67,462)
Net obligation for law enforcement officers and other postemployment benefits (425,513)
Difference in interest expense between fund statements (modified accrual) and government-wide statements (full accrual) 6,278

Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources and are not reported as revenues in the funds. (115,088)

Total changes in net position of governmental activities \$ (204,393)

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -
Annual Budget and Actual - General Fund
Year Ended June 30, 2017

Exhibit 7

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 3,969,193	\$ 3,969,193	\$ 4,039,081	\$ 69,888
Other taxes and licenses	48,090	48,090	30,401	(17,689)
Unrestricted intergovernmental	2,955,731	2,955,731	3,166,673	210,942
Restricted intergovernmental	240,829	240,829	381,920	141,091
Permits and fees	420,330	420,330	555,294	134,964
Sales and services	3,927,780	3,927,780	4,165,646	237,866
Investment earnings	10,000	10,000	49,678	39,678
Miscellaneous	8,100	8,100	89,630	81,530
Total revenues	<u>11,580,053</u>	<u>11,580,053</u>	<u>12,478,323</u>	<u>898,270</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
General government	4,248,856	4,314,924	3,715,568	599,356
Transportation	435,000	443,200	136,352	306,848
Public safety	3,981,324	4,167,816	4,112,173	55,643
Fleet maintenance	298,915	238,115	215,150	22,965
Environmental protection	3,002,610	3,240,671	3,089,944	150,727
Cultural and recreation	641,295	678,543	637,729	40,814
Non-departmental	424,365	425,902	414,772	11,130
Debt service:				
Principal	879,394	879,394	872,195	7,199
Interest	143,011	143,011	148,523	(5,512)
Total expenditures	<u>14,054,770</u>	<u>14,531,576</u>	<u>13,342,406</u>	<u>1,189,170</u>
Revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(2,474,717)</u>	<u>(2,951,523)</u>	<u>(864,083)</u>	<u>2,087,440</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers from other funds	600,000	329,283	600,000	270,717
Transfers to other funds	-	-	(270,717)	(270,717)
Long-term debt issued	-	-	190,000	190,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>600,000</u>	<u>329,283</u>	<u>519,283</u>	<u>190,000</u>
Fund balance appropriated	<u>1,874,717</u>	<u>2,622,240</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,622,240)</u>
Net changes in fund balances	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(344,800)</u>	<u>\$ (344,800)</u>
Fund balances, beginning			<u>8,010,818</u>	
Fund balances, ending			<u>\$ 7,666,018</u>	

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

Statement of Net Position

Proprietary Fund

June 30, 2017

	Business-Type Activities
	<u>Enterprise Funds</u>
	Utility Fund
Assets	
Current assets:	
Cash and equivalents	\$ 3,170,259
Accounts receivable	729,796
Due from other governments	252,577
Restricted cash	10,957,625
Total current assets	<u>15,110,257</u>
Non-current assets:	
Capital assets:	
Land and other non-depreciable assets	9,366,515
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	30,334,917
Total capital assets	<u>39,701,432</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>39,701,432</u>
Total assets	<u>54,811,689</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension deferrals	<u>409,647</u>
Liabilities	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,183,246
Utility deposits	103,228
Current portion of long-term liabilities	1,522,919
Total current liabilities	<u>3,809,393</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Non-current portion of long-term liabilities	<u>33,084,472</u>
Total liabilities	<u>36,893,865</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Pension deferrals	<u>22,656</u>
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	17,104,424
Unrestricted	1,200,391
Total net position	<u>\$ 18,304,815</u>

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

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Fund Position
Proprietary Fund
Year Ended June 30, 2017

Exhibit 9

	Business-Type Activities <u>Enterprise Funds</u> Utility Fund
Operating revenues:	
Charges for services	\$ 6,690,633
Water and sewer taps	179,575
Other operating revenues	79,559
Total operating revenues	<u>6,949,767</u>
Operating expenses:	
Administration	579,046
Facilities and equipment	60,420
Stormwater	645,737
Water treatment and distribution	1,204,618
Waste collection and treatment	908,317
Repairs and maintenance	22,205
Depreciation	1,361,790
Total operating expenses	<u>4,782,133</u>
Operating income	<u>2,167,634</u>
Non-operating revenues (expenses):	
Intergovernmental grants	72,750
Investment earnings	437,562
Miscellaneous	(175,660)
Interest and other charges	(1,162,833)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	<u>(828,181)</u>
Net income before transfers	1,339,453
Transfers to other funds	<u>(600,000)</u>
Change in net fund position	<u>739,453</u>
Total net position - beginning, as previously reported	17,249,322
Restatement	<u>316,040</u>
Total net position - beginning, as restated	<u>17,565,362</u>
Total net position, ending	<u>\$ 18,304,815</u>

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

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Fund
Year Ended June 30, 2017

Exhibit 10

	Business-Type Activities
	<u>Enterprise Funds</u>
	Utility Fund
	<u>Fund</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Cash received from customers	\$ 6,874,708
Cash paid for goods and services	(1,446,467)
Cash paid to employees for services	(1,889,843)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>3,538,398</u>
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:	
Transfers in (out)	(600,000)
Intergovernmental grant	72,750
Total cash flows used in noncapital financing activities	<u>(527,250)</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:	
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(10,152,915)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	325,178
Principal payment on long-term debt	(1,157,293)
Interest payment on long-term debt	(1,479,542)
Net cash capital and related used in financing activities	<u>(12,464,572)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Interest on investments	437,562
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>437,562</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(9,015,862)
Balances, beginning	23,143,746
Balances, ending	<u>\$ 14,127,884</u>

(Continued)

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Statement of Cash Flows (Continued)
Proprietary Fund
Year Ended June 30, 2017

Exhibit 10

	Business-Type Activities
	<u>Enterprise Funds</u>
	Utility Fund
	<u>\$ 2,167,634</u>
Operating income	\$ 2,167,634
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation	1,361,790
Pension expense	62,374
Loss on disposal of capital assets	175,660
Amortization of bond issuance premiums	(316,709)
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
(Increase) decrease in:	
Accounts receivable	177,518
Due from other governments	(252,577)
Deferred outflows of resources for pensions	(315,790)
Increase (decrease) in:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	29,041
Deferred inflows of resources for pensions	(28,804)
Other postemployment benefits payable	478,261
Total adjustments	<u>1,370,764</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 3,538,398</u>

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the Town of Carolina Beach, North Carolina (the "Town") conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governments. The following is a summary of the more significant accounting policies:

Reporting Entity

The Town is a municipal corporation, which is governed by an elected mayor and a four-member council.

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 statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for the different business-type activities 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 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.

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

The Town reports the following major governmental fund:

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

The Town reports the following non-major governmental funds:

Various Capital Project Funds – These funds (seven in total) are used to account for various capital projects of the Town.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The Town reports the following major enterprise fund:

Utility Fund – This fund is used to account for the Town’s water and sewer and storm water drainage operations. Utility capital project funds have been consolidated into the Utility fund for financial reporting purposes. The budgetary comparison for the Utility fund and related capital project funds have been included in the supplemental information.

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 and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements - The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and 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.

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

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Town’s enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales and services. The Town also recognizes as operating revenue the portion of tap fees intended to recover the cost of connecting new customers to the water and sewer system. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements - Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. 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 60 days after year end, except for property taxes. Ad valorem taxes receivable are not accrued as revenue because the amount is not susceptible to accrual. At June 30, taxes receivable for property other than motor vehicles are materially past due and are not considered to be an available resource to finance the operations of the current year. Also, as of September 1, 2013, State law altered the procedures for the assessment and collection of property taxes on registered motor vehicles in North Carolina. Effective with this change in the law, the

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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. Property taxes are due when vehicles are registered. The billed taxes are applicable to the fiscal year in which they are received. Uncollected taxes that were billed in periods prior to September 1, 2013 and for limited registration plates are shown as a receivable in these financial statements and are offset by deferred inflows of resources.

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

Budgetary Data

The Town's budgets are adopted as required by North Carolina General Statutes. An annual budget is adopted for the General and the Enterprise Fund. All annual appropriations lapse at the fiscal year-end. Project ordinances are adopted for the Capital Projects Fund and the Enterprise Fund Capital Projects Fund, which are consolidated with the operating funds for reporting purposes. All budgets are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the functional level for all annually budgeted funds and at the object level for the multi-year funds. Amendments are required for any revisions that alter total expenditures of any fund or that change functional appropriations by more than \$2,500. All amendments must be approved by the governing board. During the year, several immaterial amendments to the original budget were necessary. The budget ordinance must be adopted by July 1 of the fiscal year or the governing board must adopt an interim budget that covers that time until the annual ordinance can be adopted.

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources, and Fund Equity

Deposits and Investments

All deposits of the Town are made in board-designated official depositories and are secured as required by the 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 Cash Portfolio, a SEC-registered (2a-7) external investment pool is measured at amortized costs, which is the NCCMT's share price. The NCCMT-Term Portfolio's securities are valued at fair value.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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. The Town considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash and cash equivalents.

Restricted Cash

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Town's policy to use restricted resources first, followed by unrestricted resources as they are needed. Customer deposits held by the Town before any services are supplied are restricted to the service for which the deposit was collected. Money in the Powell Bill funds is classified as restricted cash because it can be expended only for the purpose of maintaining, repairing, constructing, reconstructing, or widening of local streets per G.S. 136-41.1 through 136-41.4. Unspent debt proceeds in the Marina Project Fund and Utility Fund are restricted for the purpose of the loan.

Restricted cash at June 30, 2017, consists of the following:

Governmental Activities

General Fund:

Streets - Powell Bill	\$ 812,093
Unspent grant proceeds	151,501
Unspent debt proceeds	21,334
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 984,928</u>

Business-Type Activities

Utility Fund:

Unspent debt proceeds	\$ 10,957,625
Total business-type activities	<u>\$ 10,957,625</u>

Total restricted cash \$ 11,942,553

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 1st, the beginning of the fiscal year. The taxes are due on September 1st (lien date); however, interest does not accrue until the following January 6th. These taxes are based on the assessed values as of January 1, 2017. As allowed by State law, the Town has established a schedule of discounts that apply to taxes that are paid to the due date. In the Town's General Fund, ad valorem tax revenues are reported net of such discounts.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

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

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Capital Assets

Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than a certain cost and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Minimum capitalization costs are as follows: land, \$10,000; buildings, improvements, substations, lines, and other plant and distribution systems, \$5,000; infrastructure, \$20,000; furniture and equipment, \$5,000; and vehicles, \$10,000. Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets received prior to June 15, 2015 are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. Donated capital assets received after June 15, 2015 are recorded at acquisition value. All other purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. General infrastructure assets acquired prior to July 1, 2003, consist of the road network and water and sewer system assets that were acquired or that received substantial improvements subsequent to July 1, 1980, and reported at estimated historical cost using deflated replacement cost. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

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

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Lives</u>
Infrastructure	30-40 years
Buildings	50 years
Improvements	25 years
Vehicles	6 years
Furniture and equipment	10 years
Computer equipment	3 years

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element called deferred outflows of resources represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an expense until then. The Town has one item that meets the criterion for this category – pension deferrals for the 2017 fiscal year. In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as revenue until then. On the statement of net position, the Town has one item that meets the criterion for this category – deferrals of pension expense that result from the implementation of GASB Statement 68; as well as two items that meet the criterion for this category on the balance sheet - property taxes receivable, and assessments receivable.

Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premiums or discount. Bond issuance costs, except for prepaid insurance costs, are expensed in the reporting period in which they are incurred. Prepaid insurance costs are amortized and expensed over the term of the related debt.

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

Compensated Absences

The vacation policies of the Town provide for the accumulation of up to 30 days earned vacation leave, with such leave being fully vested when earned. For the Town's government-wide and proprietary 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 policies provide for 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.

Net Investment in Capital Assets

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
Capital assets	\$ 23,171,635	\$ 39,701,432
Long-term debt	(5,858,744)	(33,554,633)
Unexpended debt proceeds	21,334	10,957,625
Net investment in capital assets	<u>\$ 17,334,225</u>	<u>\$ 17,104,424</u>

Net Position

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

Fund Balances

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

The governmental fund types classify fund balances as follows:

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

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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 - portion of fund balance that is restricted by State Statute [G.S. 159-8(a)].

Restricted for Streets - portion of fund balance that is available for appropriation but legally segregated for street construction and maintenance expenditures. This amount represents the balance of the total unexpended Powell Bill funds.

Restricted for Grant Funds – Portion of the fund balance that is restricted by grant agreements and unspent at year end.

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

Assigned Fund Balance – Assigned fund balance is the portion of fund balance that the Town of Carolina Beach, North Carolina intends to use for specific purposes. The Town's governing body has the authority to assign fund balance. The Manager and Finance Director, as granted in the officially adopted budget ordinance, have been granted limited authority to assign fund balance.

Assigned for Capital Projects - portion of fund balance that has been budgeted by the Board for various construction projects of the Town.

Assigned for Storm Damage Prevention – portion of the fund balance that has been appropriated by the Board to fund future storm damage reduction and inlet dredging projects.

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

The Town of Carolina Beach, North Carolina has a revenue spending policy that provides guidance for programs with multiple revenue sources. The Finance Officer will use resources in the following order: bond/debt proceeds, Federal funds, State funds, local non-Town funds; and Town funds. For purposes of fund balance classification, expenditures are to be spent from restricted fund balance first, followed in order by committed fund balance, assigned fund balance and, lastly, unassigned fund balance. The Finance Officer has the authority to deviate from this policy if it is in the best interest of the Town or when required by grant or other contractual agreements.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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	\$ 7,666,018
Less:	
Stabilization by State Statute	1,670,781
Streets- Powell Bill	812,093
Grant Funds	45,535
Storm Damage Prevention	1,400,000
Remaining Fund Balance	<u>\$ 3,737,609</u>

The Town of Carolina Beach, North Carolina has not adopted a formal fund balance policy.

Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (LGERS) and additions to/deductions from LGERS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by LGERS. For this purpose, plan member contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. The Town of Carolina Beach, North Carolina's employer contributions are recognized when due and the Town of Carolina Beach, North Carolina 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.

NOTE 2 – DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Assets

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 the units' name. Under the Pooling Method, which is a collateral pool, all uninsured deposits are collateralized with securities held by the State Treasurer's agent in the name of the State Treasurer. Since the State Treasurer is acting in a fiduciary capacity for the Town, these deposits are considered to be held by the Town's agents in 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 with the escrow agent. Because of the inability to measure the exact amounts of collateral pledged for the Town under the Pooling Method, the potential exists for under-collateralization, and this risk may increase in periods of high cash flows. However, the State Treasurer of North Carolina enforces strict standards of financial stability for each depository that collateralizes public deposits under the Pooling Method. The Town complies with the provisions of G.S. 159-31 when designating official depositories and verifying that deposits are properly secured. The Town has no policy regarding custodial credit risk for deposits.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 2 - DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

At June 30, 2017, the Town's deposits had a carrying amount of \$1,773,153 and a bank balance of \$1,423,410. Of the bank balance, \$250,000 was covered by federal depository insurance and the remainder was covered by collateral under the Pooling Method. As of June 30, 2017, the Town's petty cash fund totaled \$600.

Investments

At June 30, 2017, the Town's investment balances were as follows:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Valuation</u> <u>Measurement Method</u>	<u>Book Value</u>	<u>Maturity</u>
NC Capital Management Trust:			
Cash Portfolio	Amortized Cost	\$ 1,320,007	N/A
Term Portfolio	Fair Value: Level 1	18,137,951	0.14 years
		<u>\$ 19,457,958</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 has no formal investment policy regarding interest rate risk. As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates, the Town's internal investment policy limits their investment portfolio to the NC Capital Management Trust Cash Portfolio, which can be liquidated at the share price or NC Capital Management Trust Term Portfolio, which usually has a maturity of less than 12 months.

Credit risk: The Town has no formal policy regarding credit risk, but has an internal management procedures that limits the Town's investments to the provisions of G.S. 159-30 and restricts the purchase of securities to either the NC Capital Management Trust Cash Portfolio, which carries a credit rating of AAAM by Standard & Poor's as of June 30, 2017, or the NC Capital Management Trust Term Portfolio, which is unrated. The Term Portfolio is authorized to invest in obligations of the U.S. government and agencies, and in high grade money market instruments as permitted under G.S. 159-30 as amended.

Custodial credit risk: For any investment, the custodial risk is the risk that in the event of failure of the counterparty, the Town will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Town has no formal policy on custodial risk, but management procedures are that the Town shall utilize a third party custodial agent for book entry transactions, all of which shall be held in the Town's name.

Concentration of credit risk: The Town's Board places no limit on the amount that the Town may invest in any one issuer. At year end, all of the Town's investments are held in either NC Capital Management Trust Cash Portfolio or the NC Capital Management Trust Term Portfolio, which represents 39.6% and 60.4% of the Town's total investment, respectively.

Receivables

Governmental activities receivables for the General Fund consist of \$158,567 for outstanding taxes; \$418,287 for customer accounts; \$397,016 for outstanding assessments; and \$685,962 due from other governments.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 2 - DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

Business-Type activities receivables for the Utility Fund consist of \$660,744 for customer accounts and \$69,052 for outstanding assessments.

The amounts presented in the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Net Position are net of allowances for doubtful accounts, if any.

Due from other governments consisted of the following:

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
Local option sales tax	\$ 40,204	\$ 57,431
Grant reimbursements	1,603,261	72,750
Sales tax reimbursement	85,622	122,396
Total	<u>\$ 1,729,087</u>	<u>\$ 252,577</u>

NOTE 2 - DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the Primary Government for the year ended June 30, 2017, was as follows:

	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	Ending Balances
Governmental Activities:					
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 6,805,526	\$ -	\$ 799,734	\$ -	\$ 6,005,792
Construction in progress	2,546,751	1,624,420	-	(866,713)	3,304,458
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>9,352,277</u>	<u>1,624,420</u>	<u>799,734</u>	<u>(866,713)</u>	<u>9,310,250</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Buildings	8,182,248	-	-	-	8,182,248
Infrastructure	6,781,581	136,336	-	391,713	7,309,630
Equipment	3,789,766	82,146	361,365	-	3,510,547
Vehicles and motorized equipment	3,459,889	424,533	70,901	475,000	4,288,521
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>22,213,484</u>	<u>643,015</u>	<u>432,266</u>	<u>866,713</u>	<u>23,290,946</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings	2,070,633	244,119	3,173	-	2,311,579
Infrastructure	2,027,777	230,070	-	-	2,257,847
Equipment	2,684,939	85,226	342,048	-	2,428,117
Vehicles and motorized equipment	2,142,034	360,885	70,901	-	2,432,018
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>8,925,383</u>	<u>920,300</u>	<u>416,122</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,429,561</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>13,288,101</u>				<u>13,861,385</u>
Government activity capital assets, net	<u>\$ 22,640,378</u>				<u>\$ 23,171,635</u>

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 2 - DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

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

Governmental Activities:	
General government	\$ 346,321
Transportation	8,963
Public safety	305,840
Environmental protection	203,113
Fleet	14,143
Cultural and recreation	41,920
Total depreciation expense	<u>\$ 920,300</u>

Capital asset activity for the Business-Type Activities was as follows:

	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Transfer	Ending Balances
Utility Fund:					
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 355,957	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 355,957
Construction in progress	9,258,638	8,878,494	-	(9,126,574)	9,010,558
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>9,614,595</u>	<u>8,878,494</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(9,126,574)</u>	<u>9,366,515</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Plant and distribution systems	31,294,509	2,419,712	-	9,126,574	42,840,795
Furniture and maintenance equipment	1,234,507	360,026	66,158	-	1,528,375
Vehicles	1,951,906	157,366	117,995	-	1,991,277
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>34,480,922</u>	<u>2,937,104</u>	<u>184,153</u>	<u>9,126,574</u>	<u>46,360,447</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Plant and distribution systems	12,871,069	1,020,750	-	-	13,891,819
Furniture and maintenance equipment	988,803	118,335	82,786	-	1,024,352
Vehicles	954,650	222,705	67,996	-	1,109,359
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>14,814,522</u>	<u>1,361,790</u>	<u>150,782</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,025,530</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>19,666,400</u>				<u>30,334,917</u>
Utility fund capital assets, net	<u>\$ 29,280,995</u>				<u>\$ 39,701,432</u>

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 2 - DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

B. Liabilities

Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

Payables at the government-wide level at June 30, 2017, were as follows:

	<u>Vendors</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Governmental Activities:			
General Fund	\$ 597,597	\$ 214,836	\$ 812,433
Other Governmental Funds	151,651	-	151,651
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 749,248</u>	<u>\$ 214,836</u>	<u>\$ 964,084</u>
Business-Type Activities:			
Utility Fund	<u>\$ 2,118,648</u>	<u>\$ 64,598</u>	<u>\$ 2,183,246</u>

Long Term Obligations

Installment Purchases

Installment purchase contracts at June 30, 2017 are comprised of the following:

Governmental Activities:

The Town of Carolina Beach, North Carolina currently has eight installment purchase contracts ranging from 1.24% to 3.21% interest-bearing notes. The notes maturities range from 2017 to 2030.

\$ 5,858,744

Annual debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

<u>Year Ending June 30</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2018	\$ 769,001	\$ 127,328
2019	857,059	126,767
2020	781,700	105,251
2021	611,217	86,045
2022	495,607	71,133
2023-2027	1,736,211	180,614
2028-2032	607,949	33,138
Total	<u>\$ 5,858,744</u>	<u>\$ 730,276</u>

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 2 - DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

Business-Type Activities:

The Utility Fund currently has four installment purchase contracts ranging from 0% to 1.76% interest-bearing notes. The notes maturities range from 2016 to 2034.

\$ 1,648,232

Annual debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

<u>Year Ended June 30</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2018	\$ 188,692	\$ 5,451
2019	188,692	3,634
2020	188,692	1,817
2021	77,902	-
2022	77,902	-
2023-2027	389,508	-
2028-2032	389,508	-
2033-2034	147,336	-
Total	<u>\$ 1,648,232</u>	<u>\$ 10,902</u>

Revenue Bond

Revenue Bond at June 30, 2017 is comprised of the following:

The Utility Fund has an outstanding \$26,850,000 Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series 2016 issued for water and sewer system improvements. Principal installments are due annually on June 1 with semiannual interest payments due on December 1 and June 1, at an annual interest rate ranging from 2% to 5%.

\$ 26,085,000

Annual debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

<u>Year Ended June 30</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2018	\$ 850,000	\$ 1,138,800
2019	910,000	1,113,300
2020	1,060,000	1,076,900
2021	1,105,000	1,034,500
2022	1,100,000	990,300
2023-2027	6,075,000	4,126,500
2028-2032	5,250,000	2,619,000
2033-2037	4,980,000	1,564,200
2038-2041	4,755,000	484,800
Total	<u>\$ 26,085,000</u>	<u>\$ 14,148,300</u>

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 2 - DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

The Town has covenants related to the revenue bond for rates, fees, rentals and charges in Section 704 of the Bond Order, authorizing the issuance of the Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series 2016. Section 704(a) of the Bond Order requires a debt service coverage ratio of no less than 120% at the end of any year. The debt services coverage ratio calculation for the year ended June 30, 2017, is as follows:

Operating revenues	\$ 6,949,767
Operating expenses, less depreciation	<u>3,420,343</u>
Operating income	3,529,424
Nonoperating revenues (expenses), less revenue bond interest	<u>(828,181)</u>
Income available for debt service	2,701,243
Debt service, principal and interest paid (Revenue bond only)	\$ 1,988,800
Debt service coverage ratio	136%

The Town has pledged future water and sewer customer revenues, net of specific operating expenses, to repay the water and sewer revenue bonds issued in June 2016. Proceeds from the bonds provided financing for several Utility Fund capital projects and refinanced outstanding debt on several current and past capital projects of the Utility Fund. The bonds are payable solely from water and sewer customer net revenues in which annual principal and interest payments on the bonds are expected to require less than 6% of net revenues.

Revolving Loan Payables

On May 1, 2001, the Town received \$1,854,260 from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency passed through the North Carolina Department of Environmental and Natural Resources under the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Program. The loan is repayable at 2.57% interest for 20 years. The loan repayment schedule based on the loan amount of \$1,854,260 calls for annual principal repayments and semi-annual interest repayments for 20 years. The total amount outstanding at June 30, 2017 was \$556,386.

On May 1, 2010, the Town was approved for a maximum loan amount of \$1,686,234 for a Federal revolving 50% forgiveness loan for treatment of a beach storm water pond. The loan is repayable at 0% interest for 20 years. The loan repayment schedule is based on the outstanding amount of the loan at year-end. The total amount outstanding at June 30, 2017 was \$532,140.

On May 1, 2010, the Town was approved for a maximum loan amount of \$1,000,000 for a Federal revolving 50% forgiveness loan for Lake Park Boulevard sewer rehabilitation. The loan is repayable at 0% interest for 20 years. The loan repayment schedule is based on the outstanding amount of the loan at year-end. The total amount outstanding at June 30, 2017 was \$267,318.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 2 - DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

Annual debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

<u>Year Ended June 30</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2018	\$ 154,228	\$ 7,150
2019	154,228	5,958
2020	154,228	4,766
2021	154,228	3,575
2022	154,228	2,383
2023-2027	400,215	1,192
2028-2030	184,489	-
Total	<u>\$ 1,355,844</u>	<u>\$ 25,024</u>

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

A summary of long-term debt as of June 30, 2017, is as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balances</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balances</u>	<u>Current Portion</u>
Governmental Activities:					
Installment purchases	\$ 6,020,939	\$ 710,000	\$ 872,195	\$ 5,858,744	\$ 769,001
Compensated absences	419,471	4,488	-	423,959	-
Net pension liability (LGERS)	310,237	1,217,831	-	1,528,068	-
OPEB	1,515,771	323,230	-	1,839,001	-
Net pension obligation (LEO)	496,594	7,131	-	503,725	-
Total governmental activity long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 8,763,012</u>	<u>\$ 2,262,680</u>	<u>\$ 872,195</u>	<u>\$ 10,153,497</u>	<u>\$ 769,001</u>
Business-Type Activities:					
Installment purchases	\$ 1,561,119	\$ 325,178	\$ 238,065	\$ 1,648,232	\$ 188,692
Revenue bonds	26,850,000	-	765,000	26,085,000	850,000
Deferred amounts:					
Issuance premiums	4,782,266	-	316,709	4,465,557	329,999
Revolving loans	1,510,072	-	154,228	1,355,844	154,228
Net pension liability (LGERS)	95,832	376,189	-	472,021	-
OPEB	478,665	102,072	-	580,737	-
Total business-type long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 35,277,954</u>	<u>\$ 803,439</u>	<u>\$ 1,474,002</u>	<u>\$ 34,607,391</u>	<u>\$ 1,522,919</u>

The LGERS pension plan had a net pension plan asset as of June 30, 2017; however, the plan had a net pension liability at the beginning of the fiscal year. Compensated absences, net pension obligation, and other post-employment benefits are typically liquidated in the General Fund. Compensated absences are accounted for on a first-in, first-out basis.

At June 30, 2017, the Town had a legal debt margin of \$152,539,370.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 2 - DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

Interfund Activity

Balances due to/from other funds at June 30, 2017, consisted of \$604,772 due to the General Fund from the Grant Project Fund (nonmajor fund) resulting from the time lag for reimbursable expenditures that occur and repayment between funds are made.

Transfers to/from other funds at June 30, 2017, consist of the following:

<u>Transfers to</u>	<u>Transfers from</u>	<u>Amount</u>
MOTSU (Non Major)	General Fund	\$ 137,000
Boardwalk Improvements (Non Major)	General Fund	102,217
Marina (Non Major)	General Fund	31,500
General Fund	Utility Fund	600,000
		<u>\$ 870,717</u>

Transfers are used to move unrestricted revenues to finance various programs that the government must account for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations, to close out completed capital project funds or payments in lieu of taxes.

Pension Plan Obligations

a. Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System

Plan Description: The Town of Carolina Beach, North Carolina is a participating employer in the statewide Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System ("LGERS"), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the State of North Carolina. LGERS membership is comprised of general employees and local law enforcement officers (LEOs) of participating local governmental entities. LGERS provides retirement and disability benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. 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 thirteen 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 the State Superintendent, who serve as ex-officio members. The LGERS is included in the *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report* ("CAFR") for the State of North Carolina. The State's CAFR includes financial statements and required supplementary information for LGERS. That report may be obtained by writing to the Office of the State Controller, 1410 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, North Carolina 27699, or by calling (919) 981-5454.

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

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Notes to Financial Statements

Note 2 – DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

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 Carolina Beach, North Carolina 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 Carolina Beach, North Carolina's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2017, was 7.41% of compensation for law enforcement officers and 7.07% 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 Carolina Beach, North Carolina were \$410,871 for the year ended June 30, 2017.

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, 2017, the Town reported a liability of \$2,000,089 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2016. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2015. The total pension liability was then rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2016 utilizing update procedures incorporating the actuarial assumptions. The Town's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Town's long-term share of future payroll covered by the pension plan, relative to the projected future payroll covered by the pension plan of all participating LGERS employers, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2016, the Town's proportion was 0.094%, which was an increase of 0.04% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2015.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 2 - DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2017, the Town recognized pension expense of \$542,733. At June 30, 2017, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 37,578	\$ 70,085
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,105,797	-
Changes of assumptions	136,988	-
Changes in proportion and differences between Town contributions and proportionate share of contributions	46,521	27,885
Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date	410,871	-
	<u>\$ 1,737,755</u>	<u>\$ 97,970</u>

\$410,871 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as an increase of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows: 2018 - \$191,874; 2019 - \$192,050; 2020 - \$532,465; and 2021 - \$312,525.

Actuarial Assumptions - The total pension liability in the December 31, 2015 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	3.0%
Salary increases	3.50 to 7.75 percent, including inflation and productivity factor
Investment rate of return	7.25%, 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, 2015 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2014.

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

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

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 2 - DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

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, 2017 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed income	29.0%	1.4%
Global equity	42.0%	5.3%
Real estate	8.0%	4.3%
Alternatives	8.0%	8.9%
Credit	7.0%	6.0%
Inflation protection	6.0%	4.0%
	100%	

The information above is based on 30 year expectations developed with the consulting actuary for the 2015 asset, liability, and investment policy study for the North Carolina Retirement Systems, including LGERS. The long-term nominal rates of return underlying the real rates of return are arithmetic annualized figures. The real rates of return are calculated from nominal rates by multiplicatively subtracting a long-term inflation assumption of 3.00%. All rates of return and inflation are annualized.

Discount rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.25%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of the current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate - The following presents the Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.25 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 (6.25%) or one percentage point higher (8.25%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Town' proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 4,747,143	\$ 2,000,089	\$ (294,456)

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 2 - DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

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

b. Law Enforcement Officers Special Separation Allowance

Plan Description - The Town of Carolina Beach, North Carolina 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. The Separation Allowance is equal to .85% of the annual equivalent of the base rate of compensation most recently applicable to the officer for each year of creditable service. The retirement benefits are not subject to any increases in salary or retirement allowances that may be authorized by the General Assembly. Article 12D of G.S. Chapter 143 assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the North Carolina General Assembly.

All full-time law enforcement officers of the Town are covered by the Separation Allowance. At December 31, 2016, the Separation Allowance's membership consisted of:

Retirees receiving benefits	2
Terminated plan member entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	-
Active plan members	27
	<u>29</u>

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 and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan.

The Separation Allowance has no assets accumulated in a trust that meets the following criteria which are outlined in GASB Statements 73:

Actuarial Assumptions

The entry age actuarial cost method was used in the December 31, 2015 valuation. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2015 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	3.0%
Salary increases	3.50 to 7.75 percent, including inflation and productivity factor
Investment rate of return	7.25%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

The discount rate is based on the yield of the S&P Municipal Bond 20 Year High Grade Rate Index as of December 31, 2016.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 2 - DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

Mortality rates are based on the RP-2000 Mortality tables with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Scale AA.

Contributions

The Town is required by Article 12D of G.S. Chapter 143 to provide these retirement benefits and has chosen to fund the benefit payments on a pay as you go basis through appropriations made in the General Fund operating budget. The Town's obligation to contribute to this plan is established and may be amended by the North Carolina General Assembly. There were no contributions made by employees.

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

At June 30, 2017, the Town reported a pension liability of \$503,725. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2015. The total pension liability was then rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2016 utilizing update procedures incorporating the actuarial assumptions. For the year ended June 30, 2017, the Town recognized pension expense of \$47,848. At June 30, 2017, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Changes of assumptions	\$ -	\$ 10,614
Town benefit payments and plan administrative expenses made subsequent to the measurement date	9,255	-
	<u>\$ 9,255</u>	<u>\$ 10,614</u>

\$9,255 paid as benefits came due subsequent to the measurement date, are reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from benefit payments made and administrative expenses incurred subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as an decrease of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows: 2018 - \$2,008; 2019 - \$2,008; 2020 - \$2,008; 2021 - \$2,008; 2022 - \$2,008 and thereafter - \$1,449.

Sensitivity of the Town's total pension liability to changes in the discount rate - The following presents the Town's total pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 3.71 percent, as well as what the Town's total pension asset or net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (2.86%)	Discount Rate (3.86%)	1% Increase (4.86%)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total pension liability	\$ 552,060	\$ 503,725	\$ 460,281

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 2 - DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

Schedule of Changes in Total Pension Liability: The Town’s annual pension cost and net pension obligation to the Separation Allowance for the current year were as follows:

Annual required contributions	\$ 32,649
Interest on net pension obligation	17,207
Changes in assumptions and other inputs	(13,497)
Benefit payments	<u>(29,228)</u>
Annual pension cost	7,131
Contributions made	<u>-</u>
Increase in net pension obligation	7,131
Net pension obligation, beginning of year	<u>496,594</u>
Net pension obligation, end of year	<u><u>\$ 503,725</u></u>

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2015 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2014.

c. Supplemental Retirement Income Plan for Law Enforcement Officers

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

Funding Policy: Article 12E of G.S. Chapter 143 requires the Town to contribute each month an amount equal to 5% of each officer's salary, and all amounts contributed are vested immediately. Also, the law enforcement officers may make voluntary contributions to the Plan. Contributions for the year ended June 30, 2017 were \$108,528, which consisted of \$74,979 from the Town and \$33,549 from the law enforcement officers.

d. Other Post-Employment Benefits

Plan Description: The Town (by local ordinance) administers a single-employer defined benefit plan and provides post-employment healthcare benefits to retirees of the Town, provided they participate in the North Carolina Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (LGERS) and meet the following criteria. The retiree must have at least five years of creditable service with the Town, and the

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 2 - DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

retirement must be due to a medical condition, which is subject to review by the North Carolina Medical Review Board. In addition, the Town pays the full cost of coverage for these benefits for retirees with a minimum of 20 years of creditable service with the Town. Retirees who do not meet the aforementioned criteria have the option to purchase basic medical insurance for themselves and their dependents through the Town. The entire cost of this insurance is borne by the retirees. The Town maintains healthcare coverage through private insurers. A separate report is not issued for the plan.

Employees hired before July 1, 2015 will receive full coverage paid for by the Town. Employees hired after July 1, 2015 are not eligible for coverage.

Membership of the post-employment health benefit plan consisted of the following at December 31, 2016, the date of the latest actuarial valuation:

Retirees and dependents receiving benefits	26
Active plan members	98
	<hr/>
	124
	<hr/>

Funding Policy: The Town agrees to provide medical insurance to certain retired employees as an extended benefit. Eligible retirees who elect this coverage will be enrolled in the group health plan. For members that retire with at least 20 years of service, or that retire with approved disability retirement, the Town pays 100% of the cost for pre-65 group healthcare coverage for the retiree and 100% of the cost of Medicare supplement coverage at age 65. Years of service are considered years of creditable service with the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System. The retiree will be responsible for paying the cost of dependent coverage if dependent coverage is elected. The Town has chosen to fund the healthcare benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The current annual required contribution (ARC) rate is 9.66% of annual covered payroll. For the current year, the Town contributed \$104,103 or 2.31% of annual covered payroll. The Town's contributions totaled \$104,103 in Fiscal year 2015. Contributions by employees for the fiscal year 2017 were \$39,987. The Town's obligation to contribute to the post-retirement benefit plan is established and may be amended by the Town Council.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: No funds are set aside to pay benefits and administration costs. These expenditures are paid as they come due from the General Fund, which is maintained on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation: The Town's annual OPEB cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty (30) years.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 2 - DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

The following table shows the components of the Town's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the Town's net OPEB obligation for the post-retirement benefits:

Employer annual required contribution	\$ 536,406
Interest on net OPEB obligation	79,777
Adjustment to annual required contribution	<u>(110,902)</u>
Annual pension cost	505,281
Employer contributions made	<u>79,979</u>
Increase in net pension obligation	425,302
Net pension obligation, beginning of year	<u>1,994,436</u>
Net pension obligation, end of year	<u><u>\$2,419,738</u></u>

The Town's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for 2017 were as follows:

Year Ended June 30	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
2017	\$ 505,281	15.8%	\$ 2,419,738
2016	365,754	19.8%	1,994,436
2015	355,176	11.3%	1,701,224

As of December 31, 2016, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the plan was not funded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits and, thus, the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) was \$4,900,731. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$4,273,513, and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 114.7%. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and healthcare trends. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions:

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members at that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 2 - DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

In the December 31, 2016, actuarial valuation, the projected unit credit actuarial cost method was used. The actuarial assumptions included 4% investment rate of return (net of administrative expenses), which is the expected long-term investment returns on the employer's own investments calculated based on the funded level of the plan at the valuation dates, and an annual medical cost trend increase of 12 to 6 percent annually. The investment rate included a 3.75 percent inflation assumption. The actuarial value of assets, if any, was determined using techniques that spread the effects of short-term volatility in the market value of investments over a 5 year period. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as level percentage of pay on an open basis. The remaining amortization period at December 31, 2016, was 30 years.

Other Employment Benefits

The Town has elected to provide death benefits to employees through the Death Benefit Plan for members of the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (the "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 from the Death Benefit Plan and not by the Town, the Town does not determine the number of eligible participants. The Town has no liability beyond the payment of monthly contributions. The contributions to the Death 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 on rates established annually by the State. Separate rates are set for employees not engaged in law enforcement and for law enforcement officers. The Town considers these contributions to be immaterial. Due to a surplus in the death benefit, a decision was made by the State to temporarily stop employer contributions to the LGERS Death Benefit Plan beginning July 1, 2012. A temporary relief period based on the number of years the employer had contributed as of December 31, 2010, was established by the State. The Town contributed more than 20 years and was relieved for two years. Contributions from the Town will resume in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2015.

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

The Town's has several deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources is comprised of the following:

Contributions to pension plan in current fiscal year	\$ 410,871
Benefit payments made and administrative expenses	9,255
Differences between expected and actual experience	37,578
Changes in assumptions	136,988
Net difference between projected and actual	1,105,797
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	46,521
	<u>\$ 1,747,010</u>

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 2 - DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

Deferred inflows of resources at year end is comprised of the following:

	Statement of Net Position	General Fund Balance Sheet
Taxes receivables	\$ -	\$ 158,566
Assessment receivables	-	413,286
Changes in assumptions	10,614	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	70,085	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	27,885	-
	<u>\$ 108,584</u>	<u>\$ 571,852</u>

Risk Management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Town participates in three self-funded risk-financing pools administered by the North Carolina League of Municipalities. Through these pools, the Town obtains general liability and auto liability coverage of \$1 million per occurrence, property coverage up to the total insurance values of the property policy, and workers' compensation coverage up to the statutory limits. The pools are reinsured through commercial companies for single occurrence claims against general liability and property in excess of \$500,000 and \$300,000 up to statutory limits for workers' compensation. The pools are audited annually by certified public accountants, and the audited financial statements are available to the Town upon request. The property liability pool has an aggregate limit for the total property losses in a single year, with the reinsurance limit based upon a percentage of the total insurance values.

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

The Town carries flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Plan (NFIP). Because the Town is in an area of the State that has been mapped and designated an "A" area (an area close to a river, lake, or stream) by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Town is eligible to purchase coverage of \$500,000 per structure through the NFIP. Each structure is insured at an appropriate level. In accordance with G.S. 159-29, the Town's employees that have access to \$100 or more at any given time of the Town's funds are performance bonded through a commercial surety bond. The Finance Officer is individually bonded for \$50,000. The remaining employees that have access to funds are bonded under a blanket for \$100,000.

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY DISCLOSURE OF SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES

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

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 4 – CONDUIT DEBT OBLIGATIONS

The Town assisted a local not-for-profit organization to obtain a loan from a financial institution to provide financial assistance to develop local properties for the benefit of the residents of Carolina Beach. This debt is secured by properties owned by the not-for-profit and are payable solely from the payments received from the not-for-profit. The Town is not obligated in any manner for the repayment of this debt and accordingly, is not reported as a liability in the accompanying financial statements. The Town contributes to the not-for-profit an annual amount to help in making the debt service payments of this debt. At year end, the amount outstanding is approximately \$1,775,000.

NOTE 5 – CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND RESTATEMENTS

The Town implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 73, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets that are not within the scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68, in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. The implementation of the statement required the Town to record beginning total pension liability and the effects on net position of benefit payments and administrative expenses paid by the Town to the Law Enforcement Officers' Special Separation Allowance during the measurement period (fiscal year ended December 31, 2016). As a result, net position for the governmental activities decreased \$422,088.

In addition to the above restatement, the Town discovered that capital asset additions for the Utility Fund for the year ended June 30, 2016 were not properly captured in their capital asset system. As a result, the Town restated beginning net assets for July 1, 2016 by \$316,040, which increased total net position for the Utility Fund.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL DATA

TOWN OF KURE BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Law Enforcement Officers' Special Separation Allowance
Required Supplementary Information
Year Ended June 30, 2017

Exhibit 11

Schedule of Changes in Total Pension Liability:

Beginning balance	\$ 496,594
Service cost	32,649
Interest on the total pension liability	17,207
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(13,497)
Benefit payments	<u>(29,228)</u>
Ending balance of the total pension liability	<u>\$ 503,725</u>

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:

Total pension liability	\$ 503,725
Covered payroll	1,402,866
Total pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	35.91%

Notes to the Schedules:

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

**Other Post-Employment Benefits
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Funding Progress
Year Ended June 30, 2017**

Schedule of Funding Progress

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)		Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a % of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
		Project Unit Credit (b)					
Dec. 31, 2014	\$ -	\$4,900,731		\$4,900,731	0.0%	\$4,273,513	114.7%
Dec. 31, 2011	-	3,087,723		3,087,723	0.0%	3,604,502	85.7%
Dec. 31, 2009	-	2,943,234		2,943,234	0.0%	4,273,355	68.9%

Schedule of Employer Contributions

Year Ended June 30	Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	Percentage of ARC Contributed
2017	\$ 536,406	20.0%
2016	352,584	11.3%
2015	348,083	17.8%

Notes to the Required Schedules:

The information presented above was determined as part of the actuarial valuations at the dates indicated. Additional information as the latest actuarial valuation follows.

Valuation date	12/31/2014
Actuarial cost method	Projected unit credit
Amortization method	Level percent of pay, open
Remaining amortization period	30 years
Asset valuation method	Market value
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return*	4.0%
Medical cost trend rate	9.5%-5.0%
Year of ultimate trend rate	2018

*Includes inflation at 3.00%

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Local Government Employees' Retirement System
Required Supplementary Information
Last Four Fiscal Years

Exhibit 13

Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Proportionate of the net pension liability (asset)	0.094%	0.090%	0.077%	0.077%
Proportionate of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 2,000,089	\$ 406,069	\$ (454,753)	\$ 932,967
Covered-employee payroll	5,508,904	4,919,007	4,520,727	3,777,410
Proportionate share of net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	36.31%	8.26%	-10.06%	24.70%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	0.00%	0.00%	102.64%	94.35%

Contributions:

Contractually required contribution	\$ 332,667	\$ 295,139	\$ 269,615	\$ 211,078
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>332,667</u>	<u>295,139</u>	<u>269,615</u>	<u>211,078</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 5,508,904	\$ 4,919,007	\$ 4,520,727	\$ 3,777,410
Contribution as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	6.04%	6.00%	5.96%	5.59%

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENTS

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Schedule 1
Page 1 of 5

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenues:			
Ad valorem taxes:			
Taxes		\$ 4,025,491	
Penalties and interest		13,590	
Total ad valorem taxes	<u>\$ 3,969,193</u>	<u>4,039,081</u>	<u>\$ 69,888</u>
Other taxes and licenses:			
Auto licenses		18,692	
Privilege licenses		8,179	
Total other taxes and licenses	<u>48,090</u>	<u>26,871</u>	<u>(21,219)</u>
Unrestricted intergovernmental:			
Local option sales taxes		1,493,224	
Utility sales tax		494,835	
ABC distribution		380,367	
Beer and wine tax		27,017	
Other taxes		672,750	
Cable franchise tax		98,480	
Total unrestricted intergovernmental	<u>2,955,731</u>	<u>3,166,673</u>	<u>210,942</u>
Restricted intergovernmental:			
Powell Bill allocation		185,706	
Other grants		196,214	
Total restricted intergovernmental	<u>240,829</u>	<u>381,920</u>	<u>141,091</u>
Permits and fees:			
Building permits		280,614	
Assessments		236,025	
Inspection fees		38,655	
Total permits and fees	<u>420,330</u>	<u>555,294</u>	<u>134,964</u>
Sales and services:			
Rents		239,636	
Recreation fees		1,504,660	
Court fees		13,654	
Parking		838,022	
Refuse fees		1,569,274	
Total sales and services	<u>3,927,780</u>	<u>4,165,246</u>	<u>237,466</u>
Investment earnings	<u>10,000</u>	<u>49,678</u>	<u>39,678</u>

(Continued)

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
General Fund (Continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Schedule 1
Page 2 of 5

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenues (Continued):			
Miscellaneous	\$ 8,100	\$ 93,560	\$ 85,460
Total Revenues	<u>11,580,053</u>	<u>12,478,323</u>	<u>898,270</u>
Expenditures:			
General government:			
Governing body:			
Salaries and employee benefits		69,710	
Other operating expenses		192,381	
Capital outlay		13,978	
Total	<u>338,938</u>	<u>276,069</u>	<u>62,869</u>
Administration:			
Salaries and employee benefits		268,292	
Other operating expense		495,590	
Capital outlay		-	
Total	<u>786,816</u>	<u>763,882</u>	<u>22,934</u>
Clerk:			
Salaries and employee benefits		145,299	
Other operating expenses		53,681	
Capital outlay		-	
Total	<u>215,869</u>	<u>198,980</u>	<u>16,889</u>
Finance:			
Salaries and employee benefits		208,224	
Other operating expenses		111,559	
Total	<u>334,713</u>	<u>319,783</u>	<u>14,930</u>
Human Resources:			
Salaries and employee benefits		252,872	
Other operating expenses		109,062	
Total	<u>390,345</u>	<u>361,934</u>	<u>28,411</u>
Public Works Administration:			
Salaries and employee benefits		45,655	
Other operating expense		58,698	
Total	<u>114,308</u>	<u>104,353</u>	<u>9,955</u>

(Continued)

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
General Fund (Continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Schedule 1
Page 3 of 5

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance Positive (Negative)
Expenditures (Continued):			
Planning:			
Salaries and employee benefits		\$ 672,558	
Other operating expense		38,057	
Capital outlay		-	
Total	<u>\$ 738,786</u>	<u>710,615</u>	<u>\$ 28,171</u>
Parking:			
Other operating expense		308,045	
Capital outlay		14,790	
Total	<u>325,904</u>	<u>322,835</u>	<u>3,069</u>
Beach Maintenance:			
Salaries and benefits		217,376	
Other operating expenses		241,525	
Capital outlay		59,746	
Total	<u>906,108</u>	<u>518,647</u>	<u>387,461</u>
Marina:			
Salaries and benefits		81,705	
Other operating expenses		56,765	
Capital outlay		-	
Total	<u>163,137</u>	<u>138,470</u>	<u>24,667</u>
Total general government	<u>4,314,924</u>	<u>3,715,568</u>	<u>599,356</u>
Public Safety:			
Police:			
Salaries and employee benefits		1,974,623	
Other operating expenses		368,469	
Capital outlay		162,046	
Total	<u>2,512,168</u>	<u>2,505,138</u>	<u>7,030</u>
Fire:			
Salaries and employee benefits		848,750	
Other operating expenses		163,944	
Capital outlay		251,615	
Total	<u>1,300,000</u>	<u>1,264,309</u>	<u>35,691</u>

(Continued)

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
General Fund (Continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Schedule 1
Page 4 of 5

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance Positive (Negative)</u>
Expenditures (Continued):			
Lifeguard:			
Salaries and employee benefits		\$ 297,115	
Other operating expenses		30,860	
Capital outlay		14,751	
Total	\$ 355,648	<u>342,726</u>	\$ 12,922
Total public safety	<u>4,167,816</u>	<u>4,112,173</u>	<u>55,643</u>
Transportation:			
Street and Highways:			
Street maintenance		136,352	
Total transportation	443,200	<u>136,352</u>	306,848
Fleet Maintenance:			
Other operating expenses		215,150	
Total fleet maintenance	238,115	<u>215,150</u>	22,965
Environmental Protection:			
Solid Waste:			
Salaries and employee benefits		573,983	
Other operating expenses		2,380,151	
Capital outlay		135,810	
Total environmental protection	3,240,671	<u>3,089,944</u>	150,727
Cultural and Recreation:			
Parks and Recreation:			
Salaries and employee benefits		406,095	
Other operating expenses		224,184	
Capital outlay		7,450	
Total cultural and recreation	678,543	<u>637,729</u>	40,814
Non-Departmental:			
Other operating expenses		414,772	
Total non-departmental	425,902	<u>414,772</u>	11,130

(Continued)

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
General Fund (Continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance Positive (Negative)
Debt service:			
Principal retirement	\$ 906,873	\$ 872,195	\$ 34,678
Interest and other charges	115,532	148,523	(32,991)
Total debt service	<u>1,022,405</u>	<u>1,020,718</u>	<u>1,687</u>
Total expenditures	<u>14,531,576</u>	<u>13,342,406</u>	<u>1,189,170</u>
Revenue over (under) expenditures	<u>(2,951,523)</u>	<u>(864,083)</u>	<u>2,087,440</u>
Other financing sources (uses):			
Transfers in	600,000	600,000	-
Transfers out	(270,717)	(270,717)	-
Long-term debt issued	-	190,000	190,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>329,283</u>	<u>519,283</u>	<u>190,000</u>
Fund balance appropriated	<u>2,622,240</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,622,240)</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(344,800)</u>	<u>\$ (344,800)</u>
Fund balances, beginning		<u>8,010,818</u>	
Fund balances, ending		<u>\$ 7,666,018</u>	

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
June 30, 2017

	<u>Grant Project Fund</u>	<u>MOTSU Project Fund</u>	<u>Boardwalk Improvement Fund</u>
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ 78,000	\$ -
Due from other governments	198,506	-	440,382
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-
Total assets	<u>\$ 198,506</u>	<u>\$ 78,000</u>	<u>\$ 440,382</u>
Liabilities and Fund Balance			
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	\$ 21,484	\$ 19,769	\$ 151
Due to other funds	177,022	-	427,750
Total liabilities	<u>198,506</u>	<u>19,769</u>	<u>427,901</u>
Fund Balances:			
Assigned:			
Capital projects	-	58,231	12,481
Total fund balances	<u>-</u>	<u>58,231</u>	<u>12,481</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 198,506</u>	<u>\$ 78,000</u>	<u>\$ 440,382</u>

Schedule 2

Island Greenway Improvement Fund	Marina Project Fund	Cape Fear Multi-Use Path Project Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
\$ 574	\$ -	\$ 91,723	\$ 170,297
-	442,478	-	1,081,366
-	151,501	-	151,501
<u>\$ 574</u>	<u>\$ 593,979</u>	<u>\$ 91,723</u>	<u>\$ 1,403,164</u>
\$ -	110,247	\$ -	\$ 151,651
-	-	-	604,772
<u>-</u>	<u>110,247</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>756,423</u>
<u>574</u>	<u>483,732</u>	<u>91,723</u>	<u>646,741</u>
<u>574</u>	<u>483,732</u>	<u>91,723</u>	<u>646,741</u>
<u>\$ 574</u>	<u>\$ 593,979</u>	<u>\$ 91,723</u>	<u>\$ 1,403,164</u>

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Grant Project Fund	MOTSU Project Fund	Boardwalk Improvements Fund
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Revenues:			
Restricted intergovernmental	\$ 540,556	\$ -	\$ 318,867
Investment earnings	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	23,362
Total revenues	<u>540,556</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>342,229</u>
Expenditures:			
Current:			
General government	-	81,613	910,768
Public safety	540,556	-	-
Total expenditures	<u>540,556</u>	<u>81,613</u>	<u>910,768</u>
Revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>(81,613)</u>	<u>(568,539)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Transfers from (to) other funds	-	137,000	102,217
Long-term debt issued	-	-	-
Total other financing sources	<u>-</u>	<u>137,000</u>	<u>102,217</u>
Net change in fund balances	<u>-</u>	<u>55,387</u>	<u>(466,322)</u>
Fund balances, beginning	<u>-</u>	<u>2,844</u>	<u>478,803</u>
Fund balances, ending	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 58,231</u>	<u>\$ 12,481</u>

Schedule 3

Island Greenway Improvement Fund	Marina Project Fund	Cape Fear Multi-Use Path Project Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
\$ -	430,973	\$ 13,419	\$ 1,303,815
-	9	-	9
-	-	-	23,362
<u>-</u>	<u>430,982</u>	<u>13,419</u>	<u>1,327,186</u>
33,751	498,750	28,106	1,552,988
-	-	-	540,556
<u>33,751</u>	<u>498,750</u>	<u>28,106</u>	<u>2,093,544</u>
<u>(33,751)</u>	<u>(67,768)</u>	<u>(14,687)</u>	<u>(766,358)</u>
-	31,500	-	270,717
-	520,000	-	520,000
<u>-</u>	<u>551,500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>790,717</u>
<u>(33,751)</u>	<u>483,732</u>	<u>(14,687)</u>	<u>24,359</u>
<u>34,325</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>106,410</u>	<u>622,382</u>
<u>\$ 574</u>	<u>\$ 483,732</u>	<u>\$ 91,723</u>	<u>\$ 646,741</u>

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

Grant Fund Project

From Inception and for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Project Authorization	Prior Years	Actual Current Year	Total to Date
Revenues:				
Restricted intergovernmental:				
FEMA	\$ 2,614,128	\$ 221,273	\$ 540,556	\$ 761,829
Total revenues	<u>2,614,128</u>	<u>221,273</u>	<u>540,556</u>	<u>761,829</u>
Expenditures:				
Renovations	2,614,128	221,273	540,556	761,829
Total expenditures	<u>2,614,128</u>	<u>221,273</u>	<u>540,556</u>	<u>761,829</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	-	<u>\$ -</u>
Fund balances, beginning			-	
Fund balances, ending			<u>\$ -</u>	

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

Schedule 5

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

MOTSU Project Fund

From Inception and for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Project Authorization	Prior Years	Actual Current Year	Total to Date
Expenditures:				
Professional services	\$ 217,000	\$ 77,156	\$ 81,613	\$ 158,769
Total expenditures	<u>217,000</u>	<u>77,156</u>	<u>81,613</u>	<u>158,769</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers from general fund	217,000	80,000	137,000	217,000
Total other financing sources	<u>217,000</u>	<u>80,000</u>	<u>137,000</u>	<u>217,000</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,844</u>	55,387	<u>\$ 58,231</u>
Fund balances, beginning			<u>2,844</u>	
Fund balances, ending			<u>\$ 58,231</u>	

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

Schedule 6

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

Boardwalk Improvement Fund

From Inception and for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Project Authorization	Prior Years	Actual Current Year	Total to Date
Revenues:				
Restricted intergovernmental	\$ 849,367	\$ 530,500	\$ 318,867	\$ 849,367
Miscellaneous	93,699	82,518	23,362	105,880
Total revenues	<u>943,066</u>	<u>613,018</u>	<u>342,229</u>	<u>955,247</u>
Expenditures:				
Construction	2,325,604	1,414,536	910,768	2,325,304
Total expenditures	<u>2,325,604</u>	<u>1,414,536</u>	<u>910,768</u>	<u>2,325,304</u>
Revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(1,382,538)</u>	<u>(801,518)</u>	<u>(568,539)</u>	<u>(1,370,057)</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers from general fund	1,382,538	1,280,321	102,217	1,382,538
Total other financing sources	<u>1,382,538</u>	<u>1,280,321</u>	<u>102,217</u>	<u>1,382,538</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 478,803</u>	(466,322)	<u>\$ 12,481</u>
Fund balances, beginning			<u>478,803</u>	
Fund balances, ending			<u>\$ 12,481</u>	

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

Schedule 7

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

Island Greenway Improvement Fund

From Inception and for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Project Authorization	Prior Years	Actual Current Year	Total to Date
Revenues:				
Restricted intergovernmental	\$ 586,031	\$ 14,210	\$ -	\$ 14,210
Total revenues	<u>586,031</u>	<u>14,210</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,210</u>
Expenditures:				
Construction	732,539	126,393	33,751	160,144
Total expenditures	<u>732,539</u>	<u>126,393</u>	<u>33,751</u>	<u>160,144</u>
Revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(146,508)</u>	<u>(112,183)</u>	<u>(33,751)</u>	<u>(145,934)</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers from general fund	146,508	146,508	-	146,508
Total other financing sources	<u>146,508</u>	<u>146,508</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>146,508</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 34,325</u>	(33,751)	<u>\$ 574</u>
Fund balances, beginning			<u>34,325</u>	
Fund balances, ending			<u>\$ 574</u>	

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

Schedule 8

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

Marina Project Fund

From Inception and for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Project Authorization	Prior Years	Actual Current Year	Total to Date
Revenues:				
Investment income	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9	\$ 9
Restricted intergovernmental	550,906	-	430,973	430,973
Total revenues	550,906	-	430,982	430,982
Expenditures:				
Construction	1,102,406	-	498,750	498,750
Total expenditures	1,102,406	-	498,750	498,750
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(551,500)	-	(67,768)	(67,768)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Long-term borrowing issued	520,000	-	520,000	520,000
Transfers In	31,500	-	31,500	31,500
Total other financing sources	551,500	-	551,500	551,500
Net change in fund balance	\$ -	\$ -	483,732	\$ 483,732
Fund balances, beginning			-	
Fund balances, ending			\$ 483,732	

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

Schedule 9

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

Cape Fear Multi-Use Path Project Fund

From Inception and for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Project Authorization	Prior Years	Actual Current Year	Total to Date
Revenues:				
Restricted intergovernmental	\$ 425,639	\$ -	\$ 13,419	\$ 13,419
Total revenues	<u>425,639</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,419</u>	<u>13,419</u>
Expenditures:				
Construction	532,049	-	28,106	28,106
Total expenditures	<u>532,049</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28,106</u>	<u>28,106</u>
Revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(106,410)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(14,687)</u>	<u>(14,687)</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers from general fund	106,410	106,410	-	106,410
Total other financing sources	<u>106,410</u>	<u>106,410</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>106,410</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 106,410</u>	(14,687)	<u>\$ 91,723</u>
Fund balances, beginning			<u>106,410</u>	
Fund balances, ending			<u>\$ 91,723</u>	

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -
Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP) - Utility Fund
Year Ended June 30, 2017

Schedule 10
Page 1 of 3

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance Positive (Negative)</u>
Revenues:			
Operating revenues:			
Customer charges:			
Water and sewer		\$ 2,913,498	
User fees		675,444	
Other municipals		383,474	
Stormwater fees		<u>2,718,217</u>	
Total customer charges	<u>\$ 6,243,250</u>	<u>6,690,633</u>	<u>\$ 447,383</u>
Other Operating Revenues:			
Water and sewer taps	162,570	179,575	17,005
Other operating revenues	<u>58,465</u>	<u>79,559</u>	<u>21,094</u>
Total other operating revenues	<u>221,035</u>	<u>259,134</u>	<u>38,099</u>
Non-Operating Revenues:			
Intergovernmental grants	-	22,500	22,500
Interest	<u>1,590</u>	<u>437,562</u>	<u>435,972</u>
Total non-operating revenues	<u>1,590</u>	<u>460,062</u>	<u>458,472</u>
Total revenues	<u>6,465,875</u>	<u>7,409,829</u>	<u>943,954</u>
Expenditures:			
Water and Sewer Administration:			
Salaries and employee benefits		402,470	
Other operating expenditures		<u>144,981</u>	
Total water and sewer administration	<u>541,220</u>	<u>547,451</u>	<u>(6,231)</u>
Facilities and Equipment:			
Other operating expenditures		<u>60,420</u>	
Total facilities and equipment	<u>93,000</u>	<u>60,420</u>	<u>32,580</u>
Water Treatment:			
Salaries and employee benefits		303,731	
Chemicals		40,764	
Utilities		122,127	
Other operating expenditures		<u>222,826</u>	
Total water treatment	<u>755,048</u>	<u>689,448</u>	<u>65,600</u>

(Continued)

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -
Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP) - Utility Fund
Year Ended June 30, 2017

Schedule 10
Page 2 of 3

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance Positive (Negative)</u>
Water Distribution:			
Salaries and employee benefits		\$ 110,666	
Utilities		60,499	
Other operating expenditures		<u>344,005</u>	
Total water distribution	<u>\$ 867,778</u>	<u>515,170</u>	<u>\$ 352,608</u>
Waste Collection and Treatment:			
Sewer Collection System:			
Salaries and employee benefits		608,657	
Other operating expenditures		<u>299,660</u>	
Total water collection and treatment	<u>1,113,629</u>	<u>908,317</u>	<u>205,312</u>
Stormwater Drainage:			
Salaries and employee benefits		442,141	
Other operating expenditures		<u>203,596</u>	
Total stormwater drainage	<u>805,914</u>	<u>645,737</u>	<u>160,177</u>
Repairs and Maintenance	<u>790,351</u>	<u>1,395,204</u>	<u>(604,853)</u>
Total operating expenditures	<u>4,966,940</u>	<u>4,761,747</u>	<u>205,193</u>
Non-Operating Expenses:			
Miscellaneous	<u>-</u>	<u>175,660</u>	<u>175,660</u>
Debt service:			
Interest and fees		1,162,833	
Principal retirement		<u>1,474,002</u>	
Total debt service	<u>2,238,721</u>	<u>2,636,835</u>	<u>(398,114)</u>
Capital Outlay:			
System improvements	<u>804,840</u>	<u>158,179</u>	<u>646,661</u>
Total expenditures	<u>8,010,501</u>	<u>7,732,421</u>	<u>278,080</u>
Revenues over expenditures	<u>(1,544,626)</u>	<u>(322,592)</u>	<u>1,222,034</u>
Other financing sources (uses):			
Appropriated fund balance	3,012,039	-	(3,012,039)
Loan proceeds	-	325,178	325,178
Transfer to other funds	<u>(1,467,413)</u>	<u>(1,392,591)</u>	<u>74,822</u>
Total other financing sources	<u>1,544,626</u>	<u>(1,067,413)</u>	<u>(2,612,039)</u>

(Continued)

**Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -
 Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP) - Utility Fund
 Year Ended June 30, 2017**

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financing uses	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (1,390,005)</u>	<u>\$ (1,390,005)</u>
Reconciliation from budgetary basis (modified accrual) to full accrual:			
Capital project fund - capital outlay		(10,284,420)	
Capital project fund - intergovernmental grant		50,250	
Capital project fund - transfer from other funds		792,591	
Principal retirement		1,474,002	
Capital outlay		11,815,598	
Loan proceeds		(325,178)	
Changes in related pension liability		(31,595)	
Depreciation		<u>(1,361,790)</u>	
Total reconciling items		<u>2,129,458</u>	
Change in net position		<u>\$ 739,453</u>	

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -
Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP) - Water Project
From Inception and Year Ended June 30, 2017

Schedule 11

	Project Authorization	Prior Years	Actual Current Year	Total
Revenues:				
Interest income	\$ -	\$ 638	\$ -	\$ 638
Total revenues	-	638	-	638
Expenditures:				
Lake Park Intersection Project:				
Replacement and repair	1,000,584	1,000,584	-	1,000,584
Pipe replacement	108,560	108,560	-	108,560
	<u>1,109,144</u>	<u>1,109,144</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,109,144</u>
AMI Project:				
Water meter replacement	1,558,986	1,558,986	-	1,558,986
Phase 1A Project:				
Infrastructure	6,950,700	6,944,227	6,473	6,950,700
Streetscape	971,256	971,256	-	971,256
	<u>7,921,956</u>	<u>7,915,483</u>	<u>6,473</u>	<u>7,921,956</u>
Water and Sewer Infrastructure Projects:				
Phases B, C, D, and E	13,839,899	580,088	6,561,599	7,141,687
Wastewater Treatment Plant	765,067	132,063	598,870	730,933
Water Lines, Lakes and Wells	5,003,553	183,952	2,310,262	2,494,214
	<u>19,608,519</u>	<u>896,103</u>	<u>9,470,731</u>	<u>10,366,834</u>
Phase 1D Project:				
Infrastructure	1,725,000	1,211,092	439,724	1,650,816
Total expenditures	<u>31,923,605</u>	<u>12,690,808</u>	<u>9,916,928</u>	<u>22,607,736</u>
Revenues over expenditures	<u>(31,923,605)</u>	<u>(12,690,170)</u>	<u>(9,916,928)</u>	<u>(22,607,098)</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Long-term borrowing issued	9,626,030	9,626,030	-	9,626,030
Transfers in (out)	22,297,575	21,915,160	307,591	22,222,751
Total other financing sources	<u>31,923,605</u>	<u>31,541,190</u>	<u>307,591</u>	<u>31,848,781</u>
Revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financing uses	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 18,851,020</u>	<u>\$ (9,609,337)</u>	<u>\$ 9,241,683</u>

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -
Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP) - Stormwater Improvement
From Inception and Year Ended June 30, 2017

Schedule 12

	Project Authorization	Prior Years	Actual Current Year	Total
Expenditures:				
Stormwater improvements	\$ 570,189	\$ -	3,227	\$ 3,227
Total expenditures	<u>570,189</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,227</u>	<u>3,227</u>
Other financing sources:				
Capital contributions	285,000	-	-	-
Transfers in	<u>(285,189)</u>	<u>285,189</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>285,189</u>
Total other financing sources	<u>(189)</u>	<u>285,189</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>285,189</u>
Other financing sources over (under) expenditures	<u>\$ (570,378)</u>	<u>\$ 285,189</u>	<u>\$ (3,227)</u>	<u>\$ 281,962</u>

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -
Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP) - AIA Wastewater Project
From Inception and Year Ended June 30, 2017

Schedule 13

	Project Authorization	Prior Years	Actual Current Year	Total
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental grants:				
AIA Grant	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ 50,250	\$ 50,250
Total Revenues	<u>150,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>50,250</u>	<u>50,250</u>
Expenditures:				
Professional Services	360,000	-	147,500	147,500
Total expenditures	<u>360,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>147,500</u>	<u>147,500</u>
Other financing sources:				
Transfers in	210,000	-	210,000	210,000
Total other financing sources	<u>210,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>210,000</u>	<u>210,000</u>
Revenues and Other financing sources over expenditures	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 112,750</u>	<u>\$ 112,750</u>

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -
Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP) - Winner Ave. Stormwater Project
From Inception and Year Ended June 30, 2017

Schedule 14

	Project Authorization	Prior Years	Actual Current Year	Total
Expenditures:				
Stormwater improvements	\$ 275,000	\$ -	\$ 216,765	\$ 216,765
Total expenditures	<u>275,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>216,765</u>	<u>216,765</u>
Other financing sources:				
Transfers in	275,000	-	275,000	275,000
Total other financing sources	<u>275,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>275,000</u>	<u>275,000</u>
Other financing sources over expenditures	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 58,235</u>	<u>\$ 58,235</u>

OTHER SCHEDULES

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
General Fund
Schedule of Ad Valorem Taxes Receivable
June 30, 2017

Schedule 1

Fiscal Year	Uncollected Balance July 1, 2016	Additions	Collections, and Credits	Uncollected Balance June 30, 2017
2016-2017	\$ -	\$ 4,046,624	\$ 4,004,735	\$ 41,889
2015-2016	42,837	-	16,450	26,387
2014-2015	28,142	-	4,988	23,154
2013-2014	23,615	-	2,768	20,847
2012-2013	15,776	-	1,134	14,642
2011-2012	10,835	-	1,301	9,534
2010-2011	7,411	-	314	7,097
2009-2010	6,371	-	142	6,229
2008-2009	6,052	-	152	5,900
2007-2008	7,551	-	78	7,473
2006-2007	9,727	-	9,727	-
2005-2006	251	-	251	-
Total	\$ 158,568	\$ 4,046,624	\$ 4,042,040	163,152
Less: allowance for uncollectible ad valorem taxes receivable				4,585
Ad valorem taxes receivable - net				\$ 158,567
<u>Reconciliation of collections and credits with revenues:</u>				
Ad valorem taxes - general fund				\$ 4,025,491
Reconciling items:				
Releases and refunds and other adjustments				(2,535)
Amounts written off for tax years per statute of limitations				(9,978)
Interest and penalties collected				29,062
Total collections and credits				\$ 4,042,040

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Analysis of Current Year Tax Levy
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Schedule 2

	Property Valuation (in Thousand)	Rate	Amount of Levy	Total Levy	
				Property Excluding Registered Motor Vehicles	Registered Motor Vehicles
Original levy:					
Property taxes at current year rate	\$ 1,652,088	0.2350	\$ 3,882,406	\$ 3,882,406	\$ -
Registered motor vehicles at prior year rates	69,385	0.2350	163,056	-	163,056
Penalties	-		5,684	5,684	-
Total	<u>1,721,473</u>		<u>4,051,146</u>	<u>3,888,090</u>	<u>163,056</u>
Discoveries:					
Current year taxes	-	-	4,405	4,405	-
Abatements:					
Current year taxes	(3,289)	-	(8,927)	(8,927)	-
Total property value	<u>\$ 1,718,184</u>				
Net levy			<u>4,046,624</u>	<u>3,883,568</u>	<u>163,056</u>
Uncollected taxes at June 30, 2017			41,889	41,889	-
Current year's taxes collected			<u>\$ 4,004,735</u>	<u>\$ 3,841,679</u>	<u>\$ 163,056</u>
Current levy collection percentage			<u>98.96%</u>	<u>98.92%</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

COMPLIANCE SECTION

**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 Carolina Beach, North Carolina

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to the financial statement audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund, and the aggregated remaining fund information of the Town of Carolina Beach, North Carolina (the "Town") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 19, 2017.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town's basic financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of 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 Town'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 Town's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Bernard Robinson & Company, L.L.P.

Greensboro, North Carolina
October 19, 2017

**Independent Auditor's Report On Compliance for The Major Federal Program;
Report on Internal Control Over Compliance; With OMB Uniform
Guidance and the State Single Audit Implementation Act**

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

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Town of Carolina Beach, North Carolina (the "Town"), compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* and the *Audit Manual for Governmental Auditors in North Carolina*, issued by the Local Government Commission, that could have a direct and material effect on the Town's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2017. The Town's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Opinion on The Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Town complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2017.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Bernard Robinson & Company, L.L.P.

Greensboro, North Carolina
October 19, 2017

**Independent Auditor's Report On Compliance For The Major
State Program; Report on Internal Control Over Compliance; in
Accordance with OMB Uniform Guidance; and
the State Single Audit Implementation Act**

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

Report on Compliance for Each Major State Program

We have audited the Town of Carolina Beach, North Carolina (the "Town"), compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *Audit Manual for Governmental Auditors in North Carolina*, issued by the Local Government Commission, that could have a direct and material effect on the Town's major state programs for the year ended June 30, 2017. The Town's major state programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Opinion on Each Major State Program

In our opinion, the Town complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major state programs for the year ended June 30, 2017.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Bernard Robinson & Company, L.L.P.

Greensboro, North Carolina
October 19, 2017

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

Grantor/Pass-through Grantor/Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	State/ Pass-through Grantor's Number	Federal Expenditures	State Expenditures
Federal Grants:				
Department of Homeland Security				
Passed-through N.C. Department of Public Safety				
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance	97.036	FEMA 4285 DR-NC	\$ 653,204	\$ -
Flood Mitigation Assistance	97.029	FMA-PG-04-NC-2015-001	540,555	-
Department of Justice				
Passed-through N.C. Governors Crime Commission				
Victims of Crime Act	16.738	PROJ011851	24,544	-
Total assistance - federal program			<u>1,218,303</u>	<u>-</u>
State Grants:				
N.C. Department of Environmental Quality				
Public Beach and Coastal Waterfront Access		DEQ-22	-	430,387
Solid Waste Management Outreach Grant		DEQ-14	-	60,990
N.C. Department of Transportation				
Non-state System Street Aid Allocation (Powell Bill)	-	DOT-4	-	136,352
Total assistance - state program			<u>-</u>	<u>627,729</u>
Total federal expenditures			<u>\$ 1,218,303</u>	
Total state expenditures				<u>\$ 627,729</u>

Note 1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal and State awards (SEFSA) includes the federal and State grant activity of the Town of Carolina Beach under the programs of the federal government and the State of North Carolina for the year ended June 30, 2017. The information in this SEFSA is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 US Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards and the State Single Audit Implementation Act. Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Town of Carolina Beach, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the Town of Carolina Beach.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Town of Carolina Beach has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Schedule of Findings, Responses, and Questioned Costs
Year Ended June 30, 2017

Section I - Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements

- (i) Type of auditor's report issued: Unmodified
- (ii) Internal control over financial reporting
 - (a) Material weakness(es) identified? Yes No
 - (b) Significant deficiencies identified? Yes No
- (iii) Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? Yes No

Federal Awards

- (i) Internal control over major programs
 - (a) Material weakness(es) identified Yes No
 - (b) Significant deficiencies identified Yes No
- (ii) Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs: Unmodified
- (iii) Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a) of Uniform Guidance Yes No

(iv) Identification of major programs:

<u>CFDA Number(s)</u>	<u>Name of Federal Program</u>
97.036	Public Assistance

- (v) Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs: \$750,000
- (vi) Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee Yes No

Section II - Findings relating to the financial statements which are required to be reported in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards:

Deficiencies

None reported

Section III - Findings and questioned costs relating to the major programs which are required to be reported in accordance with Uniform Guidance:

Findings and Questioned Costs

None reported

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Schedule of Findings, Responses, and Questioned Costs
Year Ended June 30, 2017

Section I - Summary of Auditor's Results

State Awards

- (i) Internal control over major programs
 - (a) Material weakness(es) identified Yes No
 - (b) Significant deficiencies identified Yes No
- (ii) Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs: Unmodified
- (iii) Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with the State Single Audit Implementation Act Yes No
- (iv) Identification of major State programs:

Program Name

Public Beach and Coastal Waterfront Access

Section II - Findings relating to the financial statements which are required to be reported in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards:

Deficiencies

None reported

Section III - Findings and questioned costs relating to the major programs which are required to be reported in accordance with the State Single Audit Implementation Act:

Findings and Questioned Costs

None reported

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
Schedule of Prior Year Audit Findings
Year Ended June 30, 2017

None