

**TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH
NORTH CAROLINA**

**ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012**

**MARTIN ♦ STARNES
& ASSOCIATES, CPAs, P.A.**

"A Professional Association of Certified Public Accountants and Management Consultants"

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Carolina Beach, North Carolina, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2012, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Town of Carolina Beach's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the basic financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, based on our audit, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Carolina Beach, North Carolina, as of June 30, 2012 and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof, and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 28, 2013, on our consideration of the Town of Carolina Beach's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, Law Enforcement Officers' Special Separation Allowance, and the Other Post-Employment Benefits' Schedules of Funding Progress and Employer Contributions be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by 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 assurance.

Our audit was performed for the purpose of forming opinions on the basic financial statements that collectively comprise the basic financial statements of the Town of Carolina Beach, North Carolina. The combining and individual fund financial statements, budget and actual schedules, and supplemental ad valorem tax schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. The combining and individual fund financial statements, budget and actual schedules and supplemental ad valorem tax schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from, and relate 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 financial statements and certain other 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 taken as a whole.

Martin Starnes & Associates, CPAs, P.A.

Martin Starnes & Associates, CPAs, P.A.
February 28, 2013

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Town of Carolina Beach (the "Town"), we offer readers of the Town's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town of Carolina Beach for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012. 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

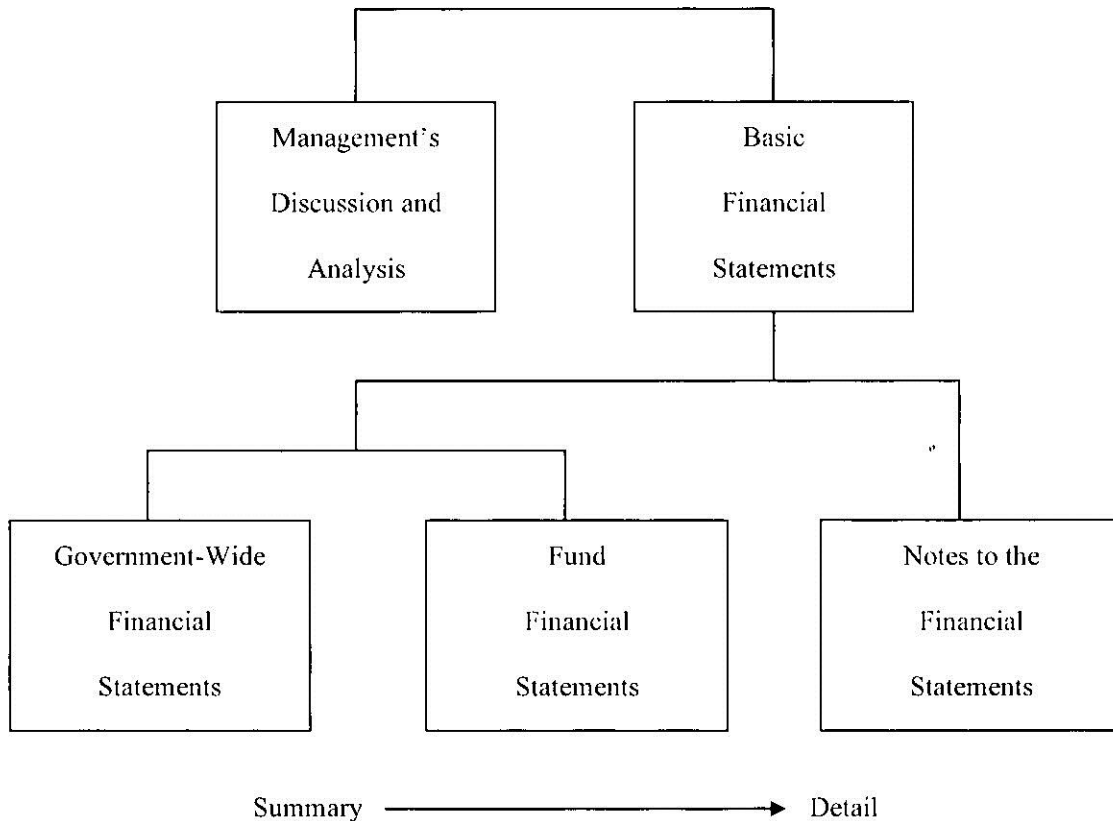
- The assets of the Town of Carolina Beach exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$34,567,054.
- The government's total net assets increased by \$759,729, primarily due to decreases in business-type activities.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town of Carolina Beach's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$3,979,324 with a net change of (\$294,034). Approximately 17 percent of this total amount, or \$659,092, is restricted.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$2,921,325, or 31 percent of total General Fund expenditures for the fiscal year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town of Carolina Beach'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.

Required Components of Annual Financial Report

Figure 1



Basic Financial Statements

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

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

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

The two government-wide statements report the Town's net assets and how they have changed. Net assets are the difference between the Town's total assets and total liabilities. Measuring net assets is one way to gauge the Town's financial condition.

The government-wide statements are divided into three categories: 1) governmental activities, 2) business-type activities, and 3) component units. The governmental activities include most of the Town's basic services such as public safety, parks and recreation, community planning and development, and general administration. Property taxes, other taxes, grants, and contributions finance most of these activities. The business-type activities are those that the Town charges customers to provide. These include water and sewer services and the Tourism Fund. The final category is the component unit. The Town does not have a component unit.

The government-wide financial statements are on Exhibits A and B of the basic financial statements.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements (see Figure 2) provide a more detailed look at the Town's most significant activities. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Town 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 of Carolina Beach can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary funds.

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 governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Assets 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 Funds. The Town of Carolina Beach has two proprietary funds. *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 uses enterprise funds to account for its water and sewer operations and the operation of the Tourism Fund. These funds are the same as those functions shown in the business-type activities in the Statement of Net Assets 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 presented in the government-wide financial statements.

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

Town of Carolina Beach's Net Assets

Figure 2

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-Type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Assets:						
Current and other assets	\$ 4,275,669	\$ 4,436,212	\$ 8,143,582	\$ 7,436,026	\$12,419,251	\$11,872,238
Capital assets	<u>10,998,734</u>	<u>10,984,717</u>	<u>24,911,014</u>	<u>23,897,120</u>	<u>35,909,748</u>	<u>34,881,837</u>
Total assets	<u>15,274,403</u>	<u>15,420,929</u>	<u>33,054,596</u>	<u>31,333,146</u>	<u>48,328,999</u>	<u>46,754,075</u>
Liabilities:						
Long-term liabilities						
outstanding	3,791,440	4,316,647	9,490,325	7,684,244	13,281,765	12,000,891
Other liabilities	<u>151,865</u>	<u>17,340</u>	<u>328,315</u>	<u>461,646</u>	<u>480,180</u>	<u>478,986</u>
Total liabilities	<u>3,943,305</u>	<u>4,333,987</u>	<u>9,818,640</u>	<u>8,145,890</u>	<u>13,761,945</u>	<u>12,479,877</u>
Net Assets:						
Investment in capital assets,						
net of related debt	8,131,039	7,412,542	15,727,245	16,413,286	23,858,284	23,825,828
Restricted	<u>659,092</u>	<u>637,040</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>659,092</u>	<u>637,040</u>
Unrestricted	<u>2,540,967</u>	<u>3,037,360</u>	<u>7,508,711</u>	<u>6,773,970</u>	<u>10,049,678</u>	<u>9,811,330</u>
Total net assets	<u>\$ 11,331,098</u>	<u>\$ 11,086,942</u>	<u>\$ 23,235,956</u>	<u>\$ 23,187,256</u>	<u>\$ 34,567,054</u>	<u>\$ 34,274,198</u>

As noted earlier, net assets 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 \$34,567,054 as of June 30, 2012. The Town's net assets increased by \$759,729 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012. However, a large portion, \$23,858,284, reflects the Town's 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'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 assets, \$659,092 represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of \$10,049,678 is unrestricted.

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

- Continued diligence in the collection of property taxes by maintaining a tax collection percentage of 98.64%
- Continued growth in tax base

Town of Carolina Beach's Changes in Net Assets

Figure 3

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-Type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 1,611,993	\$ 1,655,990	\$ 7,191,435	\$ 6,428,123	\$ 8,803,428	\$ 8,084,113
Operating grants	340,584	429,098	-	-	340,584	429,098
General revenues:						
Property taxes	4,388,703	4,369,772	-	-	4,388,703	4,369,772
Other taxes	1,936,547	1,890,224	-	-	1,936,547	1,890,224
Other revenues	16,710	36,498	2,026	4,300	18,736	40,798
Total revenues	<u>8,294,537</u>	<u>8,381,582</u>	<u>7,193,461</u>	<u>6,432,423</u>	<u>15,487,998</u>	<u>14,814,005</u>
Expenses:						
General government	2,787,763	2,588,080	-	-	2,787,763	2,588,080
Public safety	2,688,112	2,665,350	-	-	2,688,112	2,665,350
Transportation	123,506	366,726	-	-	123,506	366,726
Public works	240,684	181,866	-	-	240,684	181,866
Environmental protection	2,301,512	2,191,137	-	-	2,301,512	2,191,137
Cultural and recreation	479,756	510,306	-	-	479,756	510,306
Interest on long-term debt	441,554	93,222	-	-	441,554	93,222
Utility operations	-	-	4,070,989	5,170,258	4,070,989	5,170,258
Tourism	-	-	1,594,393	1,674,847	1,594,393	1,674,847
Total expenses	<u>9,062,887</u>	<u>8,596,687</u>	<u>5,665,382</u>	<u>6,845,105</u>	<u>14,728,269</u>	<u>15,441,792</u>
Increase in net assets, before transfers	(768,350)	(215,105)	1,528,079	(412,682)	759,729	(627,787)
Transfers	<u>887,506</u>	<u>(107,500)</u>	<u>(887,506)</u>	<u>107,500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Increase (decrease) in net assets	<u>119,156</u>	<u>(322,605)</u>	<u>640,573</u>	<u>(305,182)</u>	<u>759,729</u>	<u>(627,787)</u>
Net Assets:						
Beginning of year, July 1, as previously reported	11,086,942	11,285,047	23,187,256	23,616,938	34,274,198	34,901,985
Prior period adjustment	<u>125,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(591,873)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(466,873)</u>	<u>-</u>
Beginning of year, July 1, as restated	<u>11,211,942</u>	<u>11,285,047</u>	<u>22,595,383</u>	<u>23,616,938</u>	<u>33,807,325</u>	<u>34,901,985</u>
End of year, June 30	<u>\$ 11,331,098</u>	<u>\$ 10,962,442</u>	<u>\$ 23,235,956</u>	<u>\$ 23,311,756</u>	<u>\$ 34,567,054</u>	<u>\$ 34,274,198</u>

Governmental Activities. Governmental activities increased the Town's net assets by \$119,156. Key elements of this increase are as follows:

- Overall increase in tax collection

Business-Type Activities. Business-type activities increased the Town of Carolina Beach's net assets by \$640,573. Key elements of this increase are as follows:

- Increase is primarily due to a decrease in expenditures within the Utility Fund

Financial Analysis of the Town's Funds

The Town of Carolina Beach uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds. The Town's annual balanced 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 of Carolina Beach'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 of Carolina Beach's financing requirements. Specifically, available 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. At the end of the current fiscal year, fund balance available in the General Fund was \$3,612,461, while total fund balance reached \$3,979,324. The Town currently has an available fund balance of 38% of General Fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 42% of the same amount.

At June 30, 2012, the governmental funds of the Town of Carolina Beach reported a combined fund balance of \$3,979,324 with a net decrease of \$294,034.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights. The Town's annual balanced budget is prepared in 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 of Carolina Beach's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide statements, but in more detail. Unrestricted net assets of the Utility Fund at the end of the fiscal year amounted to \$5,402,525, and those for the Tourism Fund amounted to \$2,106,186. The total change in net assets for both funds was an increase of \$680,203 in the Utility Fund and a \$39,630 decrease in the Tourism Fund. Other factors concerning the finances of these two funds have already been addressed in the discussion of the Town of Carolina Beach's business-type activities.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The Town of Carolina Beach's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2012, totals \$35,909,748 (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):

- A project for a lift station continues
- Major sewer project continues

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

Town of Carolina Beach's Outstanding Debt Long-Term Debt

Figure 4

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
General obligation bonds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 142,000	\$ 190,000	\$ 142,000	\$ 190,000
Revolving loans	-	-	2,148,978	3,387,637	2,148,978	3,387,637
Installment debt	2,867,695	3,572,175	6,892,791	3,906,197	9,760,486	7,478,372
Total	<u>\$ 2,867,695</u>	<u>\$ 3,572,175</u>	<u>\$ 9,183,769</u>	<u>\$ 7,483,834</u>	<u>\$ 12,051,464</u>	<u>\$ 11,056,009</u>

Long-Term Debt. As of June 30, 2012, the Town of Carolina Beach had total debt outstanding of \$12,051,464.

North Carolina General Statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt that a unit of government can issue to 8 percent of the total assessed value of taxable property located within that government's boundaries. At June 30, 2012, the Town of Carolina Beach had a legal debt margin of approximately \$197,221,319.

Additional information regarding the Town of Carolina Beach's long-term debt can be found in Note 4 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

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

- Sales Tax collections increased by approximately \$50,000
- Increase in Room Occupancy Tax expected
- Continued increase in Building and Planning Permits

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, 2013

Governmental Activities. The Town Council approved \$8.9 million annual budget for fiscal year 2013 and established a tax rate at 23.5 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation. The new budget reflects an overall decrease of 4% from the original adopted budget for fiscal year 2012. 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:

- New Playground Equipment at Mike Chapel Park
- Fencing at Mike Chapel Park
- Tennis Court Reconstruction and Rehab

The Town will complete the Wilmington Beach Street and Drainage Project in this budget year.

Business-Type Activities. A water/sewer rate study is planned for budget year 2012/2013. In the Tourism Fund there will be a small increase in Freeman Park Annual Fees in an attempt to start a funding source for beach renourishment and inlet dredging costs which will no longer be funded by the Federal or State governments.

Several projects have been budgeted for this fiscal year. The Tourism Fund will purchase new ATVs, 2 four-wheel drive vehicles, as well as make dock and dune crossover repairs. The Water/Sewer/Stormwater Fund will continue work on planning and permitting new well sites, work on the ability to provide water to customers over the next five years. This will include the construction of a 3 million gallon storage tank, 2 wells, and line upgrades. Identify and remedy the nearly 30% water loss that is currently occurring. A purchase of a new street sweeper and valve machine was authorized, as well as a lift station pump and new lake pump. \$174,000 was also appropriated to approve water services along Dow Road; this involved intersection areas.

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 N. Lake Park Blvd., Carolina Beach, North Carolina 28428.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

JUNE 30, 2012

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,472,097	\$ 7,410,330	\$ 10,882,427
Taxes receivables, net	144,480	-	144,480
Accounts receivable, net	366,863	657,422	1,024,285
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	292,229	75,830	368,059
Total current assets	<u>4,275,669</u>	<u>8,143,582</u>	<u>12,419,251</u>
Capital assets:			
Land and construction in progress	2,038,205	6,325,106	8,363,311
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	8,960,529	18,585,908	27,546,437
Total capital assets	<u>10,998,734</u>	<u>24,911,014</u>	<u>35,909,748</u>
Total assets	<u>15,274,403</u>	<u>33,054,596</u>	<u>48,328,999</u>
Liabilities:			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	143,591	252,485	396,076
Unearned revenue	8,274	-	8,274
Customer deposits	-	75,830	75,830
Total current liabilities	<u>151,865</u>	<u>328,315</u>	<u>480,180</u>
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	713,646	973,542	1,687,188
Due in more than one year	3,077,794	8,516,783	11,594,577
Total long-term liabilities	<u>3,791,440</u>	<u>9,490,325</u>	<u>13,281,765</u>
Total liabilities	<u>3,943,305</u>	<u>9,818,640</u>	<u>13,761,945</u>
Net Assets:			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	8,131,039	15,727,245	23,858,284
Stabilization by State statute	366,863	-	366,863
Streets - Powell Bill	292,229	-	292,229
Unrestricted	2,540,967	7,508,711	10,049,678
Total net assets	<u>\$ 11,331,098</u>	<u>\$ 23,235,956</u>	<u>\$ 34,567,054</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

		Program Revenues		
		Charges for	Operating	Capital
	Expenses	Services	Grants and	Grants and
			Contributions	Contributions
Functions/Programs:				
Primary Government:				
Governmental Activities:				
General government	\$ 2,787,763	\$ 72,964	\$ 162,184	\$ -
Transportation	123,506	-	178,400	-
Environmental protection	2,301,512	1,354,676	-	-
Public safety	2,688,112	129,121	-	-
Public works	240,684	-	-	-
Culture and recreation	479,756	55,232	-	-
Interest on long-term debt	441,554	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	<u>9,062,887</u>	<u>1,611,993</u>	<u>340,584</u>	<u>-</u>
Business-Type Activities:				
Utility Fund	4,070,989	5,055,713	-	-
Tourism Fund	<u>1,594,393</u>	<u>2,135,722</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total business-type activities	<u>5,665,382</u>	<u>7,191,435</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 14,728,269</u>	<u>\$ 8,803,428</u>	<u>\$ 340,584</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

General Revenues:

Taxes:

Ad valorem taxes
Local option sales tax
Other taxes and licenses
Unrestricted intergovernmental revenues
Investments earnings
Miscellaneous
Total general revenues

Transfers

Change in net assets

Net Assets:

Beginning of year - July 1, as previously reported
Prior period adjustment
Beginning of year - July 1, as restated

End of year - June 30

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Exhibit B

<u>Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets</u>		
<u>Primary Government</u>		
<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Business-Type</u>	
<u>Activities</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ (2,552,615)	\$ -	\$ (2,552,615)
54,894	-	54,894
(946,836)	-	(946,836)
(2,558,991)	-	(2,558,991)
(240,684)	-	(240,684)
(424,524)	-	(424,524)
(441,554)	-	(441,554)
<u>(7,110,310)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,110,310)</u>
-	984,724	984,724
-	541,329	541,329
-	<u>1,526,053</u>	<u>1,526,053</u>
<u>(7,110,310)</u>	<u>1,526,053</u>	<u>(5,584,257)</u>
4,388,703	-	4,388,703
46,402	-	46,402
95,557	-	95,557
1,794,588	-	1,794,588
5,065	2,026	7,091
11,645	-	11,645
6,341,960	2,026	6,343,986
<u>887,506</u>	<u>(887,506)</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>119,156</u>	<u>640,573</u>	<u>759,729</u>
11,086,942	23,187,256	34,274,198
125,000	(591,873)	(466,873)
<u>11,211,942</u>	<u>22,595,383</u>	<u>33,807,325</u>
<u>\$ 11,331,098</u>	<u>\$ 23,235,956</u>	<u>\$ 34,567,054</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2012

	<u>General Fund</u>
Assets:	
Cash and cash investments	\$ 3,472,097
Taxes receivable, net	144,480
Accounts receivable, net	366,863
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	<u>292,229</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 4,275,669</u>
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 143,591
Deferred revenues	<u>152,754</u>
Total liabilities	<u>296,345</u>
Fund Balances:	
Restricted:	
Stabilization by State statute	366,863
Streets - Powell Bill	292,229
Assigned:	
Stormwater	327,572
Capital Outlay	71,335
Unassigned	<u>2,921,325</u>
Total fund balance	3,979,324
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets (Exhibit A) are different because:	
Net capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	10,998,734
Liabilities for earned, but deferred, revenues in fund statements	144,480
Notes payable, capital lease, and pension obligations	(3,520,639)
Compensated absences	<u>(270,801)</u>
Net assets of governmental activities	<u>\$ 11,331,098</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012**

	General Fund
Revenues:	
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 4,389,737
Other taxes and licenses	141,959
Unrestricted intergovernmental revenues	1,794,588
Restricted intergovernmental revenues	340,584
Permits and fees	129,121
Sales and services	1,482,872
Investment earnings	5,065
Miscellaneous	11,645
Total revenues	<u>8,295,571</u>
Expenditures:	
Current:	
General government	2,441,022
Transportation	437,430
Public safety	2,546,164
Environmental protection	2,301,512
Fleet	231,628
Cultural and recreation	498,321
Debt service:	
Principal	579,481
Interest	441,553
Total expenditures	<u>9,477,111</u>
Revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(1,181,540)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):	
Transfers from (to) other funds	887,506
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>887,506</u>
Net change in fund balances	(294,034)
Fund Balances:	
Beginning of year - July 1	<u>4,273,358</u>
End of year - June 30	<u>\$ 3,979,324</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012**

	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities (Exhibit B) are different because:	
Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (294,034)
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.	
Capital outlay expenditures	466,829
Depreciation expense	(452,812)
Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets.	579,480
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:	
Net pension obligation for law enforcement officers	(17,345)
Other post-employment benefits	(183,342)
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources and are not reported as revenues in the funds.	<u>(1,034)</u>
Change in net assets	<u>\$ 119,156</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance from
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
				Over/Under
Revenues:				
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 4,261,000	\$ 4,261,000	\$ 4,389,737	\$ 128,737
Other taxes and licenses	69,800	69,800	141,959	72,159
Unrestricted intergovernmental	1,745,000	1,745,000	1,794,588	49,588
Restricted intergovernmental	332,500	415,391	340,584	(74,807)
Permits and fees	74,500	74,500	129,121	54,621
Sales and services	1,385,100	1,385,100	1,482,872	97,772
Investment earnings	9,500	9,500	5,065	(4,435)
Miscellaneous	48,000	48,000	11,645	(36,355)
Total revenues	<u>7,925,400</u>	<u>8,008,291</u>	<u>8,295,571</u>	<u>287,280</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	2,309,826	2,566,251	2,441,022	125,229
Transportation	273,000	473,000	437,430	35,570
Public safety	2,769,843	2,720,397	2,546,164	174,233
Environmental protection	2,302,200	2,325,490	2,301,512	23,978
Fleet	195,484	248,053	231,628	16,425
Cultural and recreation	459,048	531,929	498,321	33,608
Debt service:				
Principal	465,000	580,000	579,481	519
Interest	400,000	446,965	441,553	5,412
Total expenditures	<u>9,174,401</u>	<u>9,892,085</u>	<u>9,477,111</u>	<u>414,974</u>
Revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(1,249,001)</u>	<u>(1,883,794)</u>	<u>(1,181,540)</u>	<u>702,254</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers in	641,400	847,506	887,506	40,000
Appropriated fund balance	607,601	1,036,288	-	(1,036,288)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>1,249,001</u>	<u>1,883,794</u>	<u>887,506</u>	<u>(996,288)</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(294,034)</u>	<u>\$ (294,034)</u>
Fund Balance:				
Beginning of year - July 1			<u>4,273,358</u>	
End of year - June 30			<u>\$ 3,979,324</u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS - PROPRIETARY FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2012

	Business-Type Activities		
	Enterprise Funds		
	Utility Fund	Tourism Fund	Total
Assets:			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,178,385	\$ 2,231,945	\$ 7,410,330
Accounts receivable	649,272	8,150	657,422
Restricted cash	75,830	-	75,830
Total current assets	<u>5,903,487</u>	<u>2,240,095</u>	<u>8,143,582</u>
Capital assets:			
Land and other non-depreciable assets	4,224,136	2,100,970	6,325,106
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	17,095,063	1,490,845	18,585,908
Total non-current assets	<u>21,319,199</u>	<u>3,591,815</u>	<u>24,911,014</u>
Total assets	<u>27,222,686</u>	<u>5,831,910</u>	<u>33,054,596</u>
Liabilities:			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	182,953	69,532	252,485
Customer deposits	75,830	-	75,830
Current portion of long-term debt	943,119	30,423	973,542
Total current liabilities	<u>1,201,902</u>	<u>99,955</u>	<u>1,301,857</u>
Non-current liabilities:			
Non-current portion of long-term debt	8,421,002	95,781	8,516,783
Total non-current liabilities	<u>8,421,002</u>	<u>95,781</u>	<u>8,516,783</u>
Total liabilities	<u>9,622,904</u>	<u>195,736</u>	<u>9,818,640</u>
Net Assets:			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	12,197,257	3,529,988	15,727,245
Unrestricted	<u>5,402,525</u>	<u>2,106,186</u>	<u>7,508,711</u>
Total net assets	<u>\$ 17,599,782</u>	<u>\$ 5,636,174</u>	<u>\$ 23,235,956</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND
NET ASSETS - PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

	Business-Type Activities		
	Enterprise Funds		
	Utility Fund	Tourism Fund	Total
Operating Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 4,593,873	\$ -	\$ 4,593,873
Water and sewer taps	45,865	-	45,865
Other operating revenues	415,975	2,135,722	2,551,697
Total operating revenues	5,055,713	2,135,722	7,191,435
Operating Expenses:			
Administration	341,619	-	341,619
Facilities and equipment	160,835	-	160,835
Tourism	-	1,401,647	1,401,647
Stormwater	403,962	-	403,962
Water treatment and distribution	1,261,848	-	1,261,848
Waste collection and treatment	563,807	-	563,807
Repairs and maintenance	308,258	19,490	327,748
Depreciation	849,847	173,256	1,023,103
Total operating expenses	3,890,176	1,594,393	5,484,569
Operating income (loss)	1,165,537	541,329	1,706,866
Non-Operating Revenues:			
Investment earnings	1,585	441	2,026
Interest and other charges	(180,813)	-	(180,813)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	(179,228)	441	(178,787)
Income (loss) before transfers	986,309	541,770	1,528,079
Transfers from (to) other funds	(306,106)	(581,400)	(887,506)
Change in net assets	680,203	(39,630)	640,573
Net Assets:			
Beginning of year -July 1, as previously reported	18,445,505	4,741,751	23,187,256
Prior period adjustment	(1,525,926)	934,053	(591,873)
Beginning of year -July 1, as restated	16,919,579	5,675,804	22,595,383
End of year - June 30	\$ 17,599,782	\$ 5,636,174	\$ 23,235,956

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

	Business-Type Activities		
	Enterprise Funds		
	Utility Fund	Tourism Fund	Total
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Cash received from customers	\$ 5,246,296	\$ 2,108,523	\$ 7,354,819
Cash paid to employees	(1,368,523)	(862,114)	(2,230,637)
Cash paid for goods and services	(1,436,665)	(516,678)	(1,953,343)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>2,441,108</u>	<u>729,731</u>	<u>3,170,839</u>
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:			
Transfers in (out)	(306,106)	(581,400)	(887,506)
Net cash flows provided (used) by non-capital financing activities	<u>(306,106)</u>	<u>(581,400)</u>	<u>(887,506)</u>
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:			
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(1,925,212)	(111,785)	(2,036,997)
Loan proceeds	1,377,679	-	1,377,679
Principal payments on long-term debt	(2,079,914)	(57,811)	(2,137,725)
Interest payments on long-term debt	(180,813)	-	(180,813)
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	<u>(2,808,260)</u>	<u>(169,596)</u>	<u>(2,977,856)</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Interest on investments	<u>1,585</u>	<u>441</u>	<u>2,026</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(671,673)	(20,824)	(692,497)
Cash and Cash Equivalents:			
Beginning of year - July 1	<u>5,925,888</u>	<u>2,252,769</u>	<u>8,178,657</u>
End of year - June 30	<u>\$ 5,254,215</u>	<u>\$ 2,231,945</u>	<u>\$ 7,486,160</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>		
	<u>Enterprise Funds</u>		
	<u>Utility Fund</u>	<u>Tourism Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to			
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:			
Operating income (loss)	\$ 1,165,537	\$ 541,329	\$ 1,706,866
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss)			
to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:			
Depreciation	849,847	173,256	1,023,103
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	239,817	1,115	240,932
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(49,234)	(28,314)	(77,548)
and accrued liabilities	151,511	19,829	171,340
Increase (decrease) in OPEB	83,630	22,516	106,146
Total adjustments	<u>1,275,571</u>	<u>188,402</u>	<u>1,463,973</u>
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>\$ 2,441,108</u>	<u>\$ 729,731</u>	<u>\$ 3,170,839</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Nature of Operations

The accounting policies of the Town of Carolina Beach (the "Town") conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applied to governments. The following is a summary of more significant accounting policies:

B. Reporting Entity

The Town is a municipal corporation that is governed by an elected Mayor and a four-member Council. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the funds for which the Town is financially responsible.

Government-Wide Statements. The Statement of Net Assets 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 accounting 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 and charged to external parties.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for the different business-type activities of the Town and for each function of the Town's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Indirect expense allocations that have been made in the funds have been reversed for the Statement of Activities. Program revenues include (a) fees and charges paid by recipients of goods and 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 nonmajor funds.

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

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

The Town reports the following major governmental fund:

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

The Town reports the following major enterprise funds:

Utility Fund. This fund is used to account for the Town's water and sewer and stormwater drainage operations. The Water and Sewer Fund and the old Stormwater Drainage Fund were combined during the year.

Tourism Fund. This fund is used to account for the Town's tourism activities.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

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 enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales and services.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

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 are materially past due and are not considered to be an available resource to finance the operations of the current year. Also, as of January 1, 1993, 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, New Hanover County is responsible for billing and collecting the property taxes on registered motor vehicles on behalf of all municipalities and special tax districts in the County, including the Town of Carolina Beach. For registered motor vehicles, property taxes are due the first day of the fourth month after the vehicles are registered. The billed taxes are applicable to the fiscal year in which they become due. Therefore, the Town's vehicle taxes for vehicles registered in New Hanover County from March 2011 through February 2012 apply to the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012. Uncollected taxes that were billed during this period are shown as a receivable in these financial statements and are offset by deferred revenues.

Sales taxes collected and held by the State at year-end on behalf of the Town are recognized as revenue. Intergovernmental revenues and sales and services are not susceptible to accrual, because generally they are not measurable until received in cash. Grant revenues which are unearned at year-end are recorded as unearned revenues. Under the terms of grant agreements, the Town funds certain programs by a combination of specific cost-reimbursement grants, categorical block grants, and general revenues. Thus, when program expenses are incurred, there are both restricted and unrestricted net assets 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.

As permitted by generally accepted accounting principles, the Town has elected to apply only applicable FASB Statements and Interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, that do not contradict GASB pronouncements in its accounting and reporting practices for its proprietary operations.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

D. Budgetary Data

The Town's budgets are adopted as required by the North Carolina General Statutes. An annual budget is adopted for the General Fund 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.

E. Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Equity

Deposits and Investments

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

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

The Town's investments with a maturity of more than one year at acquisition and non-money market investments are reported at fair value as determined by quoted market prices. The securities of the NCCMT Cash Portfolio, a SEC-registered (2a-7) money market mutual fund, are valued at fair value, which is the NCCMT's share price. The NCCMT Term Portfolio's securities are valued at fair value.

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.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Restricted Assets

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 are 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.

Ad Valorem Taxes Receivable

In accordance with State law [G.S. 105-347 and G.S. 159-13(a)], the Town levies ad valorem taxes on property other than motor vehicles on July 1, the beginning of the fiscal year. The taxes are due on September 1 (lien date); however, interest does not accrue until the following January 6. These taxes are based on the assessed values as of January 1, 2011.

Allowances for Doubtful Accounts

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

Inventory

The inventories of the Town are valued at cost (first-in, first-out), which approximates market. The Town's General Fund inventory consists of expendable supplies that are recorded as expenditures as used rather than when purchased. These amounts were considered immaterial at year-end and are not reported.

The inventories of the Town's enterprise funds consist of materials and supplies held for subsequent use. The cost of these inventories is expensed when held for resale rather than when purchased.

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

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 are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. General infrastructure assets acquired prior to

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

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

Asset Class	Years
Infrastructure	30-40
Buildings	50
Improvements	25
Vehicles	6
Furniture and equipment	10
Computer equipment	3

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 Assets. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method that approximates the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premiums or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized 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 thirty 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.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

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 Assets

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

Fund Balances

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

The governmental fund types classify fund balances as follows:

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 in tact.

Restricted Fund Balance

Stabilization by State Statute – portion of fund balance that is not an available resource for appropriation in accordance with State law [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.

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's governing body (highest level of decision making authority, the Town Council). Any changes or removal of specific purpose restrictions require majority action by the governing body.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Assigned Fund Balance

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

Stormwater – portion of fund balance that has been assigned by Town Council for future Stormwater expenditures.

Capital Outlay – portion of fund balance that has been assigned by Town Council for future capital outlay expenditures.

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 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.

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	\$ 3,979,324
Less:	
Stabilization by State statute	<u>366,863</u>
Total available fund balance	<u>\$ 3,612,461</u>

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

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 agent in these units' names. Under the Pooling Method, which is a collateral pool, all uninsured deposits are collateralized with securities held by the State Treasurer's agent in the name of the State Treasurer. Since the State Treasurer is acting in a fiduciary capacity for the Town, these deposits are considered to be held by the Town's agent 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 undercollateralization, and this risk may increase in periods of high cash flows. However, the State Treasurer of North Carolina enforces strict standards of financial stability for each depository that collateralizes public deposits under the Pooling Method. The Town 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.

At June 30, 2012, the Town's deposits had a carrying amount of \$1,938,760 and a bank balance of \$2,026,512. Of the bank balance, \$250,000 was covered by federal depository insurance and the remainder was covered by collateral held under the Pooling Method. As of June 30, 2012, the Town's petty cash totaled \$292.

Investments

At June 30, 2012, the Town had \$9,311,434 invested with the North Carolina Capital Management Trust's Cash Portfolio, which carried a credit rating of AAAM by Standard & Poor's. The Town has no policy regarding credit risk.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Receivables – Allowances for Doubtful Accounts

The receivables shown in Exhibit A at June 30, 2012 were as follows:

	<u>Accounts</u>	<u>Taxes</u>	<u>Due from Other Governments</u>	<u>Total</u>
Governmental Activities:				
General Fund	\$ 163,539	\$ 144,480	\$ 203,324	\$ 511,343
Business-Type Activities:				
Tourism Fund	\$ 156	\$ -	\$ 7,994	\$ 8,150
Utility Fund	591,183	-	58,089	649,272
Total business-type activities	<u>\$ 591,339</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 66,083</u>	<u>\$ 657,422</u>

Due from other governments consisted of the following:

	<u>Governmental</u>	<u>Business-Type</u>
Local option sales tax - Government	\$ 203,324	\$ 66,083

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Capital Assets

Primary Government:

Capital asset activity for the primary government for the year ended June 30, 2012 was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2011	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2012
Governmental Activities:				
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Land	\$ 2,038,205	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,038,205
Total non-depreciable capital assets	<u>2,038,205</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,038,205</u>
Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Buildings	5,747,660	5,400	-	5,753,060
Infrastructure	3,547,663	391,353	-	3,939,016
Equipment	1,641,638	46,265	-	1,687,903
Vehicles and motorized equipment	2,927,175	23,811	-	2,950,986
Total depreciable capital assets	<u>13,864,136</u>	<u>466,829</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,330,965</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings	1,134,522	104,147	-	1,238,669
Infrastructure	264,547	24,678	-	289,225
Equipment	1,312,642	120,856	-	1,433,498
Vehicles and motorized equipment	2,205,913	203,131	-	2,409,044
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>4,917,624</u>	<u>\$ 452,812</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>5,370,436</u>
Total depreciable capital assets, net	<u>8,946,512</u>			<u>8,960,529</u>
Governmental activity capital assets, net	<u>\$ 10,984,717</u>			<u>\$ 10,998,734</u>

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

Governmental Activities:	
General government	\$ 221,879
Public safety	163,012
Transportation	9,056
Environmental protection	9,056
Cultural and recreation	49,809
Total	<u>\$ 452,812</u>

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Business-Type Activities:

	Balance July 1, 2011	Prior Period Adjustment	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2012
Utility Fund:					
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets:					
Land	\$ 98,742	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 98,742
Construction in progress	3,544,594	(934,055)	1,514,855	-	4,125,394
Total non-depreciable capital assets	3,643,336	(934,055)	1,514,855	-	4,224,136
Depreciable Capital Assets:					
Plant and distribution systems	23,827,100	-	164,804	-	23,991,904
Furniture and maintenance equipment	486,887	-	-	-	486,887
Vehicles	318,474	-	245,553	-	564,027
Total depreciable capital assets	24,632,461	-	410,357	-	25,042,818
Less Accumulated Depreciation:					
Plant and distribution systems	6,318,318	-	744,636	-	7,062,954
Furniture and maintenance equipment	476,528	-	70,792	-	547,320
Vehicles	303,062	-	34,419	-	337,481
Total accumulated depreciation	7,097,908	-	849,847	-	7,947,755
Total depreciable capital assets, net	17,534,553				17,095,063
Utility Fund capital assets, net	21,177,889				21,319,199
Tourism Fund:					
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets:					
Land	1,166,915	-	-	-	1,166,915
Construction in progress	-	934,055	-	-	934,055
Total non-depreciable capital assets	1,166,915	934,055	-	-	2,100,970
Depreciable Capital Assets:					
Tourism - boardwalk, seawall	3,237,501	-	-	-	3,237,501
Furniture and equipment	78,895	-	43,222	-	122,117
Vehicles	184,037	-	68,563	-	252,600
Total depreciable capital assets	3,500,433	-	111,785	-	3,612,218
Less Accumulated Depreciation:					
Tourism - boardwalk, seawall	1,866,393	-	129,942	-	1,996,335
Furniture and equipment	20,530	-	11,158	-	31,688
Vehicles	61,194	-	32,156	-	93,350
Total accumulated depreciation	1,948,117	\$ -	\$ 173,256	\$ -	2,121,373
Total depreciable capital assets, net	1,552,316				1,490,845
Tourism Fund capital assets, net	2,719,231				3,591,815
Total business-type activities	\$ 23,897,120				\$ 24,911,014

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

B. Liabilities

Pension Plan Obligations

Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System

Plan Description. The Town contributes to the State-wide Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (LGERS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the State of North Carolina. LGERS 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. 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 27699-1410, or by calling (919) 981-5454.

Funding Policy. Plan members are required to contribute six percent of their annual covered salary. The Town is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. For the Town, the current rate for employees not engaged in law enforcement and for law enforcement officers is 6.35% and 6.41%, respectively, of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of members and of the Town are established and may be amended by the North Carolina General Assembly. The Town's contributions to LGERS for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$261,546, \$261,546, and \$138,157, respectively. The contributions made by the Town equaled the required contributions for each year.

Law Enforcement Officers' Special Separation Allowance

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

All full-time law enforcement officers of the Town are covered by the Separation Allowance. At December 31, 2011, the separation Allowance's membership consisted of:

Retirees receiving benefits	1
Terminated plan members entitled to, but not yet receiving, benefits	-
Active plan members	29
Total	<u>30</u>

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

A separate report was not issued for the Plan.

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.

Method Used to Value Investments. No funds are set aside to pay benefits and administration costs. These expenditures are paid as they come due.

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.

The annual required contribution for the current year was determined as part of the December 31, 2011 actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit actuarial cost method. The actuarial assumptions included (a) 5.00% investment rate of return (net of administrative expenses) and (b) projected salary increases of 4.25%-7.85% per year. Both (a) and (b) included an inflation component of 3.00%. The assumptions did not include post-employment benefit increases. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as level percentage of projected payroll on a closed basis. The remaining amortization period at December 31, 2011 was 19 years.

Annual Pension Cost and Net Pension Obligation. The Town's annual pension cost and net pension obligation to the Separation Allowance for the current year were as follows:

Annual required contribution	\$ 41,187
Interest on net pension obligation	2,943
Adjustment to annual required contribution	<u>(3,512)</u>
Annual pension cost	40,618
Contributions made	<u>23,273</u>
Increase (decrease) in net pension obligations	17,345
Net Pension Obligation:	
Beginning of year, July 1	<u>58,865</u>
End of year, June 30	<u>\$ 76,210</u>

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Three-Year Trend Information			
Year Ended June 30	Annual Pension Cost (APC)	Percentage of APC Contributed	Net Pension Obligation
2010	\$ 30,738	71.60%	\$ 41,297
2011	44,574	60.59%	58,865
2012	40,618	57.30%	76,210

Funded Status and Funding Progress. As of December 31, 2011, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the plan was not funded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) was \$289,045. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$1,181,224, and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 24.47 percent.

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 are increasing or decreasing, over time, relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

Supplemental Retirement Income Plan for Law Enforcement Officers

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

Funding Policy. Article 12E of G.S. Chapter 143 requires the Town to contribute each month an amount equal to five percent of each officer's salary, and all amounts contributed are vested immediately. Also, the law enforcement officers may make voluntary contributions to the Plan. Contributions for the year ended June 30, 2012 were \$97,474, which consisted of \$65,528 from the Town and \$31,946 from the law enforcement officers.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

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 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 thirty 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 for eighteen months. The entire cost of this insurance is borne by the retirees. The Town maintains healthcare coverage through a combination of self-insurance and private insurers. A separate report is not issued for the plan.

Membership of the post-employment health benefit plan consisted of the following at December 31, 2011, the date of the latest actuarial valuation:

Retirees and dependents receiving benefits	90
Active members	<u>14</u>
Total	<u>104</u>

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 30 years of service, or that retire with approved disability retirement, the Town pays 100% of the cost for pre-65 healthcare coverage for the retire. Years of service are considered years of creditable service with the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System. Retirees will cease to be eligible for group health insurance at age 65. 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 rate (ARC) is 9.66% of annual covered payroll. For fiscal year 2012, the Town contributed \$61,855, or 1.72% of annual covered payroll. Contributions by employees for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012 were \$-0-. 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.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

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. 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:

Annual required contribution	\$ 348,083
Interest on net OPEB obligation	23,752
Adjustment to annual required contribution	<u>(20,492)</u>
Annual OPEB cost (expense)	351,343
Contributions made	<u>61,855</u>
Increase (decrease) in net OPEB obligation	289,488
Net Pension Obligation:	
Beginning of year, July 1	<u>593,802</u>
End of year, June 30	<u><u>\$ 883,290</u></u>

The Town's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for 2012 were as follows:

Year Ended June 30	Annual OPEB Cost (AOC)	Percentage of AOC Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
2010	\$ 335,502	11.75%	\$ 296,088
2011	337,128	11.69%	593,802
2012	351,343	17.60%	883,290

As of December 31, 2011, 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 \$3,087,723. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$3,604,502, and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 85.7%. 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.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

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 assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

The annual required contribution for the current year was determined as part of the December 31, 2011 actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit actuarial cost method. The actuarial assumptions included (a) 4.00% investment rate of return, which included an inflation component of 3.00%, and (b) a 9.50% - 5.00% medical cost trend rate with 2018, the year of ultimate trend rate. The actuarial value of assets was determined using the market value of assets. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as level percentage of pay on an open basis. The remaining amortization period at December 31, 2011, was 30 years.

Deferred Revenues/Unearned Revenues

The balance in deferred revenues/unearned revenues at year-end is composed of the following elements:

	Deferred Revenues	Unearned Revenues
Taxes receivable	\$ 144,480	\$ -
Other receivables	8,274	8,274
Total	<u>\$ 152,754</u>	<u>\$ 8,274</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, workers' compensation coverage up to the statutory limits, and employee health coverage up to a \$2 million lifetime limit. 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.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

The pools are reinsured for annual employee health claims in excess of \$150,000. 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.

3. Claims, Judgments, and Contingent Liabilities

At June 30, 2012, the Town was a defendant to various lawsuits. In our opinion of the Town's Management and the Town's Attorney, the ultimate effect of these legal matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Town's financial position.

4. Long-Term Obligations

Governmental Activities:

Installment purchase contracts at June 30, 2012 are comprised of the following:

The Town of Carolina Beach currently has eight installment purchase contracts ranging from 3% to 6% interest-bearing notes. The note maturities range from 2012 to 2020. The outstanding balances are:

\$ 2,867,695

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Annual debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities	
	Principal	Interest
2013	\$ 578,246	\$ 102,399
2014	518,643	68,193
2015	521,642	51,558
2016	371,986	34,888
2017	249,186	32,764
2018-2020	627,992	42,510
Total	<u>\$ 2,867,695</u>	<u>\$ 332,312</u>

Business-Type Activities:

Installment purchase contracts at June 30, 2012 are comprised of the following:

The Tourism Fund currently has two installment purchase contracts ranging from 3% to 4% interest-bearing notes. The note maturities range from 2012 to 2013. The outstanding balances are:

\$ 30,423

The Water and Sewer Fund currently has nine (9) installment purchase contracts ranging from 3% to 6% interest bearing notes. The note maturities range from 2012 to 2026. The outstanding balances are:

\$ 6,862,368

Annual debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Tourism Fund		Utility Fund	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2013	\$ 30,423	\$ 1,039	\$ 739,669	\$ 270,262
2014	-	-	695,758	241,542
2015	-	-	687,141	214,247
2016	-	-	704,534	186,846
2017	-	-	600,047	158,763
2018-2022	-	-	2,124,919	489,366
2023-2026	-	-	1,310,300	123,808
Total	<u>\$ 30,423</u>	<u>\$ 1,039</u>	<u>\$ 6,862,368</u>	<u>\$ 1,684,834</u>

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

General Obligation Indebtedness

The Town's general obligation bonds serviced by the business-type funds were issued for the water and sewer lines. All general obligation bonds are collateralized by the full faith credit, and taxing power of the Town. Principal and interest requirements are appropriated when due.

Bonds payable at June 30, 2012 are comprised of the following:

General Obligation Bonds - Serviced by the Water and Sewer Fund:

\$1,100,000 Water and Sewer Refunding Bonds dated
January 31, 1977 and due in annual principal
installments through June 1, 2015; interest at 5% \$ 142,000

Annual debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2013	\$ 48,000	\$ 7,100	\$ 55,100
2014	48,000	4,700	52,700
2015	46,000	2,300	48,300
Total	<u>\$ 142,000</u>	<u>\$ 14,100</u>	<u>\$ 156,100</u>

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 3% 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, 2012 was \$1,020,041.

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 Stormwater pond. The loan is repayable at -0-% 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, 2012 was \$758,805.

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 Blvd. sewer rehabilitation. The loan is repayable at -0-% 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, 2012 was \$370,132.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Annual debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest
2013	\$ 155,450	\$ 26,215
2014	155,450	23,832
2015	155,450	21,449
2016	155,450	19,066
2017	155,450	16,682
2018-2022	777,249	47,664
2023-2027	406,325	2,383
2028-2030	188,154	-
Total	<u>\$ 2,148,978</u>	<u>\$ 157,291</u>

At June 30, 2012, the Town had a legal debt margin of \$197,221,319.

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

A summary of long-term debt is as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2011	Prior Period Adjustment	Restated July 1, 2011	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2012	Current Portion
Governmental Activities:							
Installment purchases	\$ 3,572,175	\$ (125,000)	\$ 3,447,175	\$ -	\$ (579,480)	\$ 2,867,695	\$ 578,246
Compensated absences	292,215	-	292,215	270,801	(292,215)	270,801	135,400
OPEB	393,392	-	393,392	222,517	(39,175)	576,734	-
Net pension obligation	58,865	-	58,865	40,618	(23,273)	76,210	-
Total	<u>\$ 4,316,647</u>	<u>\$ (125,000)</u>	<u>\$ 4,191,647</u>	<u>\$ 533,936</u>	<u>\$ (934,143)</u>	<u>\$ 3,791,440</u>	<u>\$ 713,646</u>
Business-Type Activities:							
Installment purchases	\$ 3,906,197	\$ 2,459,981	\$ 6,366,178	\$ 1,377,679	\$ (851,066)	\$ 6,892,791	\$ 770,092
General obligation bonds	190,000	-	190,000	-	(48,000)	142,000	48,000
Revolving loans	3,387,637	-	3,387,637	-	(1,238,659)	2,148,978	155,450
OPEB	200,410	-	200,410	128,826	(22,680)	306,556	-
Total	<u>\$ 7,684,244</u>	<u>\$ 2,459,981</u>	<u>\$ 10,144,225</u>	<u>\$ 1,506,505</u>	<u>\$ (2,160,405)</u>	<u>\$ 9,490,325</u>	<u>\$ 973,542</u>

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.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Interfund Activity

Transfers to/from Other Funds

Transfers to/from other funds at June 30, 2012 consist of the following:

From Tourism Fund to General Fund (to fund operations)	\$ 581,400
From the Utility Fund to the General Fund (to fund operations)	<u>306,106</u>
Total	<u>\$ 887,506</u>

5. Summary Disclosure of Significant Contingencies

Federal and State-Assisted Programs

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

6. Prior Period Adjustment

Beginning fund balances were restated to correct errors from prior periods as follows:

Governmental Funds:	
General Fund	<u>\$ 125,000</u>
Proprietary Funds:	
Utility Fund	<u>\$ (1,525,926)</u>
Tourism Fund	<u>\$ 934,055</u>

The errors from prior periods were due to misstatements related to debt issuance and capital assets classification.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

**LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS' SPECIAL SEPARATION ALLOWANCE
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012**

Schedule of Funding Progress

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (A)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) Projected Unit Credit (B)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (B-A)	Funded Ratio (A/B)	Covered Payroll (C)	UAAL as a % of Covered Payroll ((B-A)/C)
12/31/2007	\$, -	\$ 217,781	\$ 217,781	0.00%	\$ 1,213,348	17.95%
12/31/2008	-	218,366	218,366	0.00%	1,154,049	18.92%
12/31/2009	-	320,427	320,427	0.00%	1,332,567	24.05%
12/31/2010	-	318,181	318,181	0.00%	1,255,618	25.34%
12/31/2011	-	289,045	289,045	0.00%	1,181,224	24.47%

Schedule of Employer Contributions

Year Ended June 30	Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	Percentage of ARC Contributed
2010	\$ 30,738	71.60%
2011	44,720	60.59%
2012	41,187	56.51%

Notes to the Required Schedules:

The information presented in the required supplementary schedules was determined as part of the actuarial valuations at the dates indicated. Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation follows.

Valuation date	12/31/2011
Actuarial cost method	Projected unit credit
Amortization method	Level percent of pay closed
Remaining amortization period	19 years
Asset valuation method	Market value
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return*	5%
Projected salary increases*	4.25 - 7.85%
Cost-of-living adjustments	N/A

*Includes inflation at 3.00%

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Schedule of Funding Progress

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (A)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) Projected Unit Credit (B)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (B-A)	Funded Ratio (A/B)	Covered Payroll (C)	UAAL as a % of Covered Payroll ((B-A)/C)
12/31/2006	\$ -	\$ 3,424,206	\$ 3,424,206	0.00%	\$ 3,940,002	86.90%
12/31/2009	-	2,943,234	2,943,234	0.00%	4,273,355	68.90%
12/31/2011	-	3,087,723	3,087,723	0.00%	3,604,502	85.70%

Schedule of Employer Contributions

Year Ended June 30	Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	Percentage of ARC Contributed
2010	\$ 335,502	11.75%
2011	335,502	11.75%
2012	348,083	17.77%

Notes to the Required Schedules:

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

Valuation date	12/31/2011
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

**GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012**

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance Over/Under</u>
Revenues:			
Ad Valorem Taxes:			
Taxes		\$ 4,368,212	
Penalties and interest		21,525	
Total	\$ 4,261,000	4,389,737	\$ 128,737
Other Taxes and Licenses:			
Auto licenses		46,402	
Privilege licenses		95,557	
Total	69,800	141,959	72,159
Unrestricted Intergovernmental:			
Local option sales taxes		1,341,460	
Utility franchise tax		320,090	
Cable franchise tax		133,038	
Total	1,745,000	1,794,588	49,588
Restricted Intergovernmental:			
Powell Bill allocation		178,400	
Other grants		162,184	
Total	415,391	340,584	(74,807)
Permits and Fees:			
Building permits		96,029	
Inspection fees		33,092	
Total	74,500	129,121	54,621
Sales and Services:			
Rents		72,964	
Recreation fees		51,213	
Court fees		4,019	
Refuse fees		1,354,676	
Total	1,385,100	1,482,872	97,772
Investment Earnings	<u>9,500</u>	<u>5,065</u>	<u>(4,435)</u>

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

**GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012**

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance Over/Under</u>
Miscellaneous:			
Other miscellaneous		11,645	
Total	<u>48,000</u>	<u>11,645</u>	<u>(36,355)</u>
 Total revenues	 <u>8,008,291</u>	 <u>8,295,571</u>	 <u>287,280</u>
 Expenditures:			
General Government:			
Salaries and employee benefits		105,402	
Other operating expenditures		212,235	
Capital outlay		390,120	
Total	<u>684,298</u>	<u>707,757</u>	<u>(23,459)</u>
 Administration:			
Salaries and employee benefits		238,510	
Other operating expenditures		71,277	
Capital outlay		16,510	
Total	<u>340,536</u>	<u>326,297</u>	<u>14,239</u>
 Clerk:			
Salaries and employee benefits		107,414	
Other operating expenditures		42,828	
Total	<u>156,877</u>	<u>150,242</u>	<u>6,635</u>
 Finance:			
Salaries and employee benefits		139,275	
Other operating expenditures		149,042	
Total	<u>307,522</u>	<u>294,133</u>	<u>13,389</u>
 Human Resources:			
Salaries and employee benefits		173,971	
Other operating expenditures		64,854	
Total	<u>250,826</u>	<u>238,825</u>	<u>12,001</u>
 Legal:			
Contracted services	<u>250,000</u>	<u>210,546</u>	<u>39,454</u>

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

**GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012**

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance Over/Under</u>
Public Works Administration:			
Salaries and employee benefits		53,205	
Other operating expenditures		37,598	
Total	<u>100,100</u>	<u>90,803</u>	<u>9,297</u>
Planning:			
Salaries and employee benefits		389,658	
Other operating expenditures		32,761	
Total	<u>476,092</u>	<u>422,419</u>	<u>53,673</u>
Total general government	<u>2,566,251</u>	<u>2,441,022</u>	<u>125,229</u>
Public Safety:			
Police:			
Salaries and employee benefits		1,507,608	
Other operating expenditures		135,981	
Capital outlay		49,202	
Total	<u>1,746,875</u>	<u>1,692,791</u>	<u>54,084</u>
Fire:			
Salaries and employee benefits		565,979	
Other operating expenditures		143,943	
Capital outlay		143,451	
Total	<u>973,522</u>	<u>853,373</u>	<u>120,149</u>
Total public safety	<u>2,720,397</u>	<u>2,546,164</u>	<u>174,233</u>
Transportation:			
Streets and highways:			
Street maintenance		437,430	
Total	<u>473,000</u>	<u>437,430</u>	<u>35,570</u>
Fleet Maintenance:			
Salaries and employee benefits		48,893	
Other operating expenditures		182,735	
Total	<u>248,053</u>	<u>231,628</u>	<u>16,425</u>

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

GENERAL FUND

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance Over/Under</u>
Environmental Protection:			
Solid Waste:			
Salaries and employee benefits		328,407	
Other operating expenditures		1,950,302	
Capital outlay		22,803	
Total	<u>2,325,490</u>	<u>2,301,512</u>	<u>23,978</u>
Culture and Recreation:			
Parks and Recreation:			
Salaries and employee benefits		307,045	
Other operating expenditures		108,617	
Capital outlay		82,659	
Total	<u>531,929</u>	<u>498,321</u>	<u>33,608</u>
Debt Service:			
Principal retirement		579,481	
Interest and other charges		441,553	
Total	<u>1,026,965</u>	<u>1,021,034</u>	<u>5,931</u>
Total expenditures	<u>9,892,085</u>	<u>9,477,111</u>	<u>414,974</u>
Revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(1,883,794)</u>	<u>(1,181,540)</u>	<u>702,254</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Operating transfers in (out)	847,506	887,506	40,000
Appropriated fund balance	<u>1,036,288</u>	-	<u>(1,036,288)</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>1,883,794</u>	<u>887,506</u>	<u>(996,288)</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(294,034)</u>	<u>\$ (294,034)</u>
Fund Balance:			
Beginning of year - July 1		<u>4,273,358</u>	
End of year - June 30		<u>\$ 3,979,324</u>	

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

**TOURISM FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012**

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance Over/Under</u>
Revenues:			
Operating Revenues:			
Parking		\$ 386,370	
Dockage		148,504	
Park rental		996,914	
ABC revenues		256,948	
Room occupancy tax		266,434	
Miscellaneous		80,552	
Total	<u>\$ 1,801,488</u>	<u>2,135,722</u>	<u>\$ 334,234</u>
Non-Operating Revenues:			
Interest	<u>1,200</u>	<u>441</u>	<u>(759)</u>
Total revenues	<u>1,802,688</u>	<u>2,136,163</u>	<u>333,475</u>
Expenditures:			
Lifeguards:			
Salaries and employee benefits		262,023	
Other operating expenditures		67,467	
Total	<u>409,615</u>	<u>329,490</u>	<u>80,125</u>
Tourism:			
Salaries and employee benefits		79,976	
Other operating expenditures		25,572	
Total	<u>183,933</u>	<u>127,875</u>	<u>56,058</u>
Parking:			
Salaries and employee benefits		227,585	
Other operating expenditures		8,418	
Total	<u>287,900</u>	<u>236,003</u>	<u>51,897</u>
Beach Maintenance:			
Salaries and employee benefits		292,530	
Other operating expenditures		259,991	
Capital outlay		267,543	
Total	<u>836,445</u>	<u>820,064</u>	<u>16,381</u>

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

**TOURISM FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012**

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance Over/Under</u>
Repairs and Maintenance	<u>27,600</u>	<u>19,490</u>	<u>8,110</u>
Total operating expenditures	<u>1,745,493</u>	<u>1,532,922</u>	<u>212,571</u>
Debt Service:			
Principal retirement		<u>57,811</u>	
Total	<u>60,000</u>	<u>57,811</u>	<u>2,189</u>
Total expenditures	<u>1,805,493</u>	<u>1,590,733</u>	<u>214,760</u>
Revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(2,805)</u>	<u>545,430</u>	<u>548,235</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Appropriated fund balance	584,205	-	(584,205)
Transfer to General Fund	<u>(581,400)</u>	<u>(581,400)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>2,805</u>	<u>(581,400)</u>	<u>(584,205)</u>
Revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financing uses	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (35,970)</u>	<u>\$ (35,970)</u>
Reconciliation from Budgetary Basis (Modified Accrual) to Full Accrual:			
Revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financing uses		\$ (35,970)	
Reconciling items:			
Principal retirement		57,811	
Capital outlay		111,785	
Depreciation		<u>(173,256)</u>	
Change in net assets		<u>\$ (39,630)</u>	

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

**UTILITY FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012**

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance Over/Under</u>
Revenues:			
Operating Revenues:			
Customer charges:			
Water and sewer charges		\$ 3,275,856	
User fees		242,548	
Other municipals		310,107	
Stormwater fees		765,362	
Total	\$ 4,471,900	4,593,873	\$ 121,973
Other operating revenues:			
Water and sewer taps	43,000	45,865	2,865
Other operating revenues	374,000	415,975	41,975
Total other operating revenues	417,000	461,840	44,840
Non-Operating Revenues:			
Interest	4,000	1,585	(2,415)
Total revenues	4,892,900	5,057,298	164,398
Expenditures:			
Water and Sewer Administration:			
Salaries and employee benefits		222,649	
Other operating expenditures		118,970	
Total	379,066	341,619	37,447
Facilities and Equipment:			
Salaries and employee benefits		64,958	
Other operating expenditures		95,877	
Total	169,970	160,835	9,135
Water Treatment and Distribution:			
Salaries and employee benefits		268,946	
Chemicals		38,134	
Utilities		145,653	
Other operating expenditures		116,902	
Total	588,206	569,635	18,571

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

**UTILITY FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012**

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance Over/Under</u>
Water Distribution:			
Salaries and employee benefits		118,201	
Utilities		53,980	
Other operating expenditures		221,004	
Total	<u>529,377</u>	<u>393,185</u>	<u>136,192</u>
Waste Collection and Treatment:			
Sewer Collection System:			
Salaries and employee benefits		391,132	
Other operating expenditures		172,675	
Total	<u>682,001</u>	<u>563,807</u>	<u>118,194</u>
Stormwater Drainage:			
Salaries and employee benefits		302,637	
Other operating expenditures		101,325	
Total	<u>439,330</u>	<u>403,962</u>	<u>35,368</u>
Repairs and Maintenance	<u>385,786</u>	<u>308,258</u>	<u>77,528</u>
Total operating expenditures	<u>3,173,736</u>	<u>2,741,301</u>	<u>432,435</u>
Debt Service:			
Interest expense		180,813	
Principal retirement		2,079,914	
Total	<u>2,262,271</u>	<u>2,260,727</u>	<u>1,544</u>
Capital Outlay:			
System improvements	<u>1,500,389</u>	<u>626,373</u>	<u>874,016</u>
Total expenditures	<u>6,936,396</u>	<u>5,628,401</u>	<u>1,307,995</u>
Revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(2,043,496)</u>	<u>(571,103)</u>	<u>1,472,393</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Appropriated fund balance	2,464,602	-	(2,464,602)
Loan proceeds	-	76,075	76,075
Transfer to General Fund	<u>(421,106)</u>	<u>(306,106)</u>	<u>115,000</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>2,043,496</u>	<u>(230,031)</u>	<u>(2,273,527)</u>
Revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financing uses	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (801,134)</u>	<u>\$ (801,134)</u>

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

**UTILITY FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012**

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance Over/Under</u>
Reconciliation from Budgetary Basis (Modified Accrual) to Full Accrual:			
Revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financing uses		\$ (801,134)	
Reconciling items:			
Capital Project Fund - non-capital expenses		(83,012)	
Loan proceeds		(76,075)	
Principal retirement		2,079,914	
Capital outlay		410,357	
Depreciation		(849,847)	
Change in net assets		<u>\$ 680,203</u>	

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

WATER AND SEWER CAPITAL PROJECT
 SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
 BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP)
 FROM INCEPTION AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

		Actual		
	Project Authorization	Prior Years	Current Year	Total to Date
Expenditures:				
Lake Park Rehab	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 2,192,863	\$ 763,612	\$ 2,956,242
ARRA - Stormwater	3,500,000	2,449,699	834,255	3,283,954
Total expenditures	6,500,000	4,642,562	1,597,867	6,240,196
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(6,500,000)	(4,642,562)	(1,597,867)	(6,240,196)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Long-term borrowing issued	5,000,000	3,488,371	1,301,604	4,789,975
Transfers in (out)	1,500,000	455,314	-	455,314
Total other financing sources (uses)	6,500,000	3,943,685	1,301,604	5,245,289
Revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financing uses	\$ -	\$ (698,877)	\$ (296,263)	\$ (994,907)

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

SCHEDULE OF AD VALOREM TAXES RECEIVABLE
JUNE 30, 2012

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Uncollected Balance July 1, 2011</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Collections and Credits</u>	<u>Uncollected Balance June 30, 2012</u>
2011-2012	\$ -	\$ 4,377,841	\$ (4,318,292)	\$ 59,549
2010-2011	61,443	-	(44,427)	17,016
2009-2010	19,003	-	(8,088)	10,915
2008-2009	7,679	-	17	7,696
2007-2008	9,553	-	(985)	8,568
2006-2007	10,771	-	(417)	10,354
2005-2006	8,573	-	(281)	8,292
2004-2005	7,888	-	(127)	7,761
2003-2004	12,255	-	(8)	12,247
2002-2003	7,178	-	(96)	7,082
2001-2002	6,171	-	(6,171)	-
Total	<u>\$ 150,514</u>	<u>\$ 4,377,841</u>	<u>\$ (4,378,875)</u>	<u>149,480</u>
Less: allowance for uncollectible ad valorem taxes receivable				<u>5,000</u>
Ad valorem taxes receivable, net				<u>\$ 144,480</u>
Reconciliation of Collections and Credits with Revenues:				
Ad valorem taxes:				
General Fund				\$ 4,389,737
Reconciling items:				
Releases and refunds and other adjustments				(17,033)
Amounts written off for tax years per statute of limitations				<u>6,171</u>
Total collections and credits				<u>\$ 4,378,875</u>

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT YEAR LEVY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

	<u>Total Levy</u>				
	<u>Property Valuation</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Total Levy</u>	<u>Property Excluding Registered Motor Vehicles</u>	<u>Registered Motor Vehicles</u>
Original Levy:					
Property taxed at current year's rate	\$2,452,700,583	\$ 0.18	\$ 4,292,226	\$ 4,292,226	\$ -
Registered motor vehicles taxed at prior year's rate	48,412,088	0.18	84,721	-	84,721
Penalties	-		3,268	3,268	-
Total original levy	<u>2,501,112,671</u>		<u>4,380,215</u>	<u>4,295,494</u>	<u>84,721</u>
Discoveries:					
Current year levy	-		5,358	5,358	-
Abatements:					
Current year levy	<u>(4,419,343)</u>		<u>(7,732)</u>	<u>(7,732)</u>	-
Total property valuation	<u>\$2,496,693,328</u>				
Net Levy			4,377,841	4,293,120	84,721
Uncollected taxes at June 30, 2012			<u>(59,549)</u>	<u>(47,258)</u>	<u>(12,291)</u>
Current Year's Taxes Collected			<u>\$ 4,318,292</u>	<u>\$ 4,245,862</u>	<u>\$ 72,430</u>
Current Levy Collection Percentage			<u>98.64%</u>	<u>98.90%</u>	<u>85.49%</u>

MARTIN ♦ STARNES & ASSOCIATES, CPAs, P.A.

"A Professional Association of Certified Public Accountants and Management Consultants"

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 the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Carolina Beach as of and for the year ended June 30, 2012, which collectively comprise the Town of Carolina Beach's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated February 28, 2013. 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.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of the Town of Carolina Beach is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Town of Carolina Beach's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Carolina Beach's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Carolina Beach's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses and: therefore, there can be no assurance that all deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses have been identified. However, as described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses.

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 combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Town's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. We consider the deficiencies, 2012-01, 2012-02, and 2012-03, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs, to be material weaknesses.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town of Carolina Beach's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, non-compliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the 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 non-compliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

The Town of Carolina Beach's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. We did not audit the Town of Carolina Beach's responses and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

This report is intended for the information and use of management, others within the organization, members of the Town Council, federal and State awarding agencies, and pass-through entities, and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Martin Starnes & Associates, CPAs, P.A.

Martin Starnes & Associates, CPAs, P.A.
February 28, 2013

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

1. Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued:

Unqualified

Internal control over financial reporting:

- Material weakness(es) identified? X Yes No
- Significant deficiency(ies) identified? Yes X No

Non-compliance material to financial
statements noted?

 Yes X No

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

2. Financial Statement Findings

2012-01

Criteria: Management should have a system in place to reduce the likelihood of errors in financial reporting.

Condition: A significant audit adjustment is a proposed correction of the basic financial statements that, in our judgment, may not have been detected except through our auditing procedures. The existence of such material adjustments indicated that the Town's system of controls did not detect and prevent such errors. We have provided management with a report of these adjustments.

Context: The external auditor identified significant audit adjustments as defined above.

Effect: Internal financial statements provided to management during the year may report results that are significantly different than the audited results provided after year-end.

Cause: Insufficient monthly reconciliations and inherent limitations due to the size of finance staff.

Recommendation: Management should examine the adjustments required as a result of our audit and assess the cost/benefit of improving the internal control system to prevent the adjustments in the future, given the Town's available resources.

Name of Contact Person: Dawn Johnson, Finance Director

Management's Response: Management is aware that year-end audit adjustments are typically required. Management will examine controls in place to see if they can be strengthened, given available resources, thus, reducing the number of audit adjustments required at year-end. In the areas where the cost/benefit does not justify improving the control system, management will exercise due caution in performing their oversight function.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

2. Financial Statement Findings (continued)

2012-02

Criteria: Management should have a system in place to reduce the likelihood of errors in financial reporting.

Condition: Financial reporting under the accounting standards promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board and the Governmental Accounting Standards Board requires a level of technical expertise not possessed by the Town's personnel with regards to drafting full accrual, full disclosure financial statements.

Context: The external auditor prepared a draft of the basic financial statements, all required note disclosures, and supplemental schedules.

Cause: The cost of acquiring the technical expertise to comply with the financial reporting requirements discussed above is cost prohibitive.

Effect: The Town requires assistance from the external auditor in drafting the financial statements.

Recommendation: The cost of acquiring the technical expertise to comply with the financial reporting requirements discussed above appears cost prohibitive. Therefore, the Town should exercise due care in reviewing the financial statements drafted by the external auditor as the Town is responsible for the accuracy of the audited financial statements.

Contact Person: Dawn Johnson, Finance Director

Management's Response: Management is aware of the weakness but, due to the cost versus benefit analysis, it will continue to rely on the external auditor to draft the year-end financial statements. The Town will exercise due care in reviewing the financial statements drafted by the external auditor. The Town acknowledges and accepts responsibility for the accuracy of the audited financial statements. The Town Manager, Finance Officer, and Town Council will carefully review the audited financial statements and inquire directly of the auditor if they have questions regarding the audited financial statements.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

2. Financial Statement Findings (continued)

2012-03

Criteria: Management should have a system in place to reduce the likelihood of errors in financial reporting.

Condition: Audit and accounting standards require that errors in prior periods, which are detected in a subsequent year, be reported as prior period adjustments, resulting in a restatement of net assets and/or fund balance. A prior period adjustment made in the current year indicates that the systems of internal control are not operating as intended. Material errors were not detected by the Town's system of internal controls prior to report issuance of the last fiscal year. However, the Town did detect the errors during the current fiscal year. In the current year, errors were detected in the General Fund, Utility Fund and Tourism Fund. Detailed notes to the prior period adjustments made are found in the basic financial statements of the Town of Carolina Beach's audit report and in the notes to the financial statements of that same report.

Context: While performing our analyses and procedures of financial statement accounts, we observed instances noted in the condition above.

Effect: Fund balances and net assets of the funds noted in the condition above were overstated/understated in total at June 30, 2011.

Cause: Inadequate supporting documentation provided to the external auditor, who drafted the report, and/or inadequate interpretation of the data provided.

Recommendation: Management should monitor the systems of internal controls to determine that the controls are operating as intended and to ensure that modifications are made as the need arises. Proper review of the audit report, as well as timely review of the interim financial statements, would reduce the risk of future additional prior period adjustments occurring.

Name of Contact Person: Dawn Johnson, Finance Director

Management's Response: Management concurs.

TOWN OF CAROLINA BEACH, NORTH CAROLINA
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR YEAR'S AUDIT FINDINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Finding 2011-01 – Repeated in the current year as finding 2012-01

Finding 2011-02 – Repeated in the current year as finding 2012-02