

THOMAS ENGINEERING, PA *est 1983*
civil engineering • land surveying • project management

SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT FEE

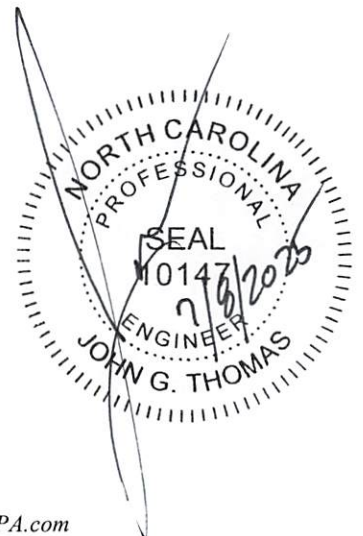
“Analysis”



Prepared for

First Craven Sanitary District

July 8, 2025



Introduction

Thomas Engineering, PA was retained by the First Craven Sanitary District (FCSD) to analyze their System Development Fees (SDF) considering current events, so they comply with North Carolina House Bill 436 (HB 436). The bill was ratified to address fee inconsistencies among public providers including calculation methodologies and implementation. The new law provides specific guidelines that public water and sewer providers must follow to charge SDFs effective October 1, 2017. The law provides a grace period through July 1, 2018 for public providers to update fees in accordance with the new procedures and conditions.

This report summarizes the methodology utilized to calculate water capacity fees for FCSD, Craven County North Carolina. New development creates a demand for additional water and water services. Capacity fees are one-time fees charged to new development to defray some of the costs of providing necessary public facilities. In addition to offering FCSD a valuable and timely source of income, capacity fees help ensure that new development contributes to the cost of the public facilities required to provide the necessary services.

The analysis conducted in this study include a number of commonly acceptable approaches for developing capacity fees for the water and wastewater systems:

- The **buy-in** or reimbursement approach considers the capacity available in existing utility assets;
- The **incremental** approach identifies the demands that new water and sewer connections place on both utility systems which require the construction of new facilities;
- The **combined** systems approach calculates a fee based on the investment in the existing system and the future anticipated investment required to serve new growth.

Moreover, the analysis performed follows industry guidance set forth by the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Manual of Water Supply Practices M1 “Principles of Water Rates, Fees, and Charges”, as well as relevant legal requirements.

Based on FCSD’s existing and projected needs, and with no capital improvements planned in the next 5 years, the capacity fees calculated follow the **buy-in** method approach. For the methodologies outlined herein, demand units on a per unit-of-service basis were established and then multiplied these units by the net cost per unit of service for the water system to determine the Maximum Allowable Capacity Fee (MACF). From this fee, appropriate credits were deducted from the gross unit cost basis to determine the net unit cost basis of the capacity fee for sewer.

This analysis focused on reviewing the latest available fixed asset information and debt service costs as of June 30, 2022 {Reference First Craven Sanitary District Financial Report dated June 30, 2022 as prepared by Carr, Riggs, & Ingram, P.L.L.C. (Copy attached)} to determine the cost of capacity for FCSD. This analysis documents the results of the various analyses and our

recommendations for implementing SDFs to be charged to new customers connecting to the water system.

SDFs are defined as one-time charges assessed against new development to recover a proportional share of the costs of capital facilities constructed to provide service capacity for new customers connecting to the water system. Typically, the cost basis for setting capacity fees is based on the system components that are necessary to serve, and that provide benefit to, all customers. These components typically include land, treatment plants, storage tanks, distribution lines, and other equipment.

Purpose of Capacity Fees

Often called by different names (development impact fees, connection fees, system development charges, improvement charges, capacity charges, and full cost connection fees), capacity fees are one-time payments used to contribute the proportional share of the requisite capital investment previously made, or that is expected to be made that result in available capacity for future demand. In general, and as dictated by many state regulations and AWWA manuals of practice, these contributions should solely be used for capital investments thereby offsetting costs that would otherwise have to be borne by existing water customers. Capacity fees have limitations and provide one funding element within a utility's financing portfolio. A capacity fee represents the proportionate share of a utility's backbone infrastructure that new customer pays. Legal principles surrounding capacity fees typically note that capacity fee revenues should only be used for capital improvements, not for operating and maintenance or other related operating costs. In addition, these fees cannot be used to correct or address existing deficiencies within utility systems

System Development Fees Methods

There is no single established method for determining capacity fees that is both appropriate for all situations. There are, however, various approaches that are currently recognized and utilized within the rate-setting industry, some to a greater extent than others, by government agencies.

These methods can be categorized as follows:

- **System Buy-in Approach:** Fees are designed to derive from the new customer an amount per connection equal to the "equity" in the system attributable to similar existing customers. New development would pay for its share of the useful life and remaining capacity of existing facilities from which new development would benefit. The System Buy-In Approach tends to be best suited for application when there is adequate capacity available in existing facilities to serve new customers. (Note: The word "equity" refers to that portion of system value for which there is no offsetting debt. It does not imply ownership of or title to, utility facilities.)
- **Incremental Cost Approach:** Fees are designed to derive from the new customer the

marginal, or incremental, cost of system expansion associated with new customer growth. The incremental approach follows the premise that new connections to a utility system should be responsible for those costs that the utility incurs for the most recent or next increment of required system capacity. The Incremental Cost Approach is best suited when capacity in the existing facilities is inadequate to serve new growth, and the planned incremental capacity investment is targeted to serve new customers.

- **Combined Systems Approach:** Fees developed under the combined systems approach recognize two parts. The first part indicates the current investment in existing capacity available for new customers and the second part indicates the incremental cost of any new capacity available to serve new growth. This Combined Systems Approach is suitable for a system that has unutilized capacity in its existing system to serve new customers but requires additional facilities and/or processes to serve both existing and new customers.

Revenues derived from utility capacity fees are commonly used to offset part or all capital costs to accomplish any of the following objectives:

- To pay the capital costs of future capacity provided for growth.
- To provide rate relief to existing system users by recovering that portion of the annual existing and future capacity capital costs associated with growth, including debt service requirements and direct asset purchases from current revenues.
- To accumulate reserves, generated through funds from Capacity fees, to finance system improvements and expansions required to meet growth.

The study detailed herein utilizes the **Buy-in Method Approach** to determine the maximum allowable capacity fees for the water system. FCSD maintains existing available capacity for new customers with no plans for capital improvements in the next 5 years. As such, Thomas Engineering, PA has determined that the **Buy-in Method Approach** is appropriate for determining the maximum allowable capacity fees.

FCSD History

The First Craven Sanitary District water system was established in 1982. The system as it exist today was constructed in three phases.

- The original project consisted of building a treatment plant, 2 wells, 1 elevated storage tank, and approximately 27 miles of distribution pipe. The total cost of this project was paid for by a USDA loan in the amount of \$1.25 million.
- The District was expanded in 1996. This project included a second elevated storage tank and approximately 37 miles of distribution pipe. The total cost of this project was paid for by a USDA loan in the amount of \$ 1.9 million.
- The District was expanded again in 1999. This project included an upgrade to the water treatment plant to double treatment capacity by adding a third well and additional treatment. The total cost for this project was \$768,965. The cost of this project was paid by a \$200,000 grant from the NC Rural Center, a loan in the amount of \$500, 943, and \$60,022 from funds of the District.

Summary of Results

The following FCSD data was used to perform the System Development Fee calculation:

- Water system fixed asset data
- Outstanding utility debt
- Capacity in the water system
- Daily water demand data
- Average demand data

Buy-In Approach

Using the Buy-In approach, the cost, or investment in, the current capacity available to provide utility services to existing and new customers was calculated. This analysis was based on a review of obtained loans to build the existing water assets.

The Replacement Cost New Less Depreciation (RCNLD) value of the water assets includes wells, water treatment plant, storage tanks, distribution lines, and land.

Results of the asset calculation by asset category are as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: RCNLD of Obtained Water System Loans & Grants

Item #	Asset Category	RCNLD
1	Original WTP Construction	\$ 1,250,000.00
2	1996 Expansion	\$ 1,900,000.00
3	1999 Expansion	\$ 768,965.00
	Total Cost of Assets	\$ 3,918,965.00
	Total Existing Water System Assets Net of Depreciation*	\$ 2,565,241.00

*Reference First Craven Sanitary District Financial Report dated June 30, 2022 as prepared by Carr, Riggs, & Ingram, P.L.L.C. (Copy attached)

Outstanding Debt Service Credit

Utilities often borrow funds to construct assets, and revenues from rates and charges can be used to make the payments on these borrowed funds. To ensure that new customers are not being double charged for these assets, once through the System Development Fee and again through user rates and charges, the outstanding debt that is paid for through user rates and charges should be deducted from the calculation.

The RCNLD values for water system assets with the adjustments as described above are shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Calculation of Water System Assets for System Development Fee Calculation

Water System Assets Adjustments	
Total Existing Water System Assets (Net of Depreciation)	\$ 2,565,241.00
Grants	\$ -
Outstanding Debt (Principal) (Bonds)**	\$ (888,000.00)
Wastewater Assets For System Development Fee Calculation	\$ 1,677,241.00

**Reference First Craven Sanitary District Financial Report dated June 30, 2022 as prepared by Carr, Riggs, & Ingram, P.L.L.C. (Copy attached)

The adjusted RCNLD values for the water system were then converted to a unit cost of capacity (cost per gallon per day (GPD) by dividing the RCNLD value by the total capacity of the water treatment plant, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Cost per GPD Buy-In Approach

Water System Cost per GPD	
Adjusted RCNLD	\$ 1,677,241.00
Existing Treatment Capacity (gals)	720000
Cost per Gallon (GPD)	\$ 2.33

The cost per gallon per day for water assuming the Buy-In Approach (\$2.33) becomes the basic building block or starting point for determining the cost-justified level of water System Development Fees. Fees for different types of customers are based on this cost of capacity multiplied by the amount of capacity needed to serve each type or class of customer.

The level of demand associated with a typical, or average, residential customer is referred to as an Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU). For purposes of designed the water systems, common industry standards assume a typical residential unit requires 400 gallons per day for water. To calculate the maximum cost-justified System Development Fees, FCSD has elected to use a reduced daily residential demand of 225 gpd using a 3/4" meter, based on wastewater design flow rate for a 3-bedroom home at 75 gpd per bedroom per Section 18 of Session Law 2023-137 (15A NCAC 02T).

Assessment Methodology

The analysis provides a cost-justified level of System Development Fees that can be assessed by FCSD. For residential customers, the calculation of the System Development Fee is based on the

cost per gallon per day multiplied by the number of gallons per day required to serve each ERU, as shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4: SDR To Serve Each ERU

Water Calculation	
Cost per GPD (Buy-in Method)	\$ 2.33
Cost per ERU (225 gpd/unit)(3/4" Meter)	\$ 524.14
System Development Fee	\$ 2.33

Non-Residential Customers

For non-residential customers (or customers with larger meters), the fees for the ¾ inch residential meter can be used and then scaled up by the flow ratios for each meter size, as specified in the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Manual of Water Supply Practices M1 “Principles of Water Rates, Fees, and Charges”. This method provides a straightforward approach that is simple to administer and reasonably equitable for most new customers.

FCSD has elected to use reduced-gallons per day per equivalent residential unit which results in a lower calculated System Development Fee for residential customers. Since all larger meters are scaled up from the smallest meter, all customers receive the benefit of the lower System Development Fee.

Table 5 below shows the maximum calculated System Development Fee using this method.

Table 5: Maximum Development Fees Based on Meter Size

Meter Size	AWWA (Capacity)	Factor Based on 3/4" Meter	Maximum System Development Fee
3/4"	30	1.00	\$ 524.14
1"	50	1.67	\$ 875.31
2"	160	5.33	\$ 2,793.65
3"	320	10.67	\$ 5,592.55
4"	500	16.67	\$ 8,737.38
6"	1000	33.33	\$ 17,469.51
8"	1600	53.33	\$ 27,952.27

Conclusions

Based upon the analysis presented herein and in consultation with FCSD, we have developed the following conclusions:

- **The Maximum Allowable Water System Development Fee that FCSD can adopt is \$ 2.33 per gallon per day, or \$524.14 per ERU (\$ 2.33 x 225 gpd per ERU).**
- We recommend that FCSD review its development fees at least every five years to ensure that they remain fair and equitable and continue to reflect its current cost of capacity. If FCSD decides to expand its facilities, future changes in technology, demands, development patterns, or other factors may necessitate additional adjustments to its development fees.
- We recommend that as part of any system development fee update, FCSD also evaluates the most appropriate accepted methodology for calculating its system unit cost of capacity as system capacity may change over time.

Adoption Procedures HB 436

Upon receiving SDF calculations, FCSD is required by HB 436 to adhere to the following procedures:

Public Comment: FCSD must allow for public comment on the Analysis. The public comment period must last for at least 45 days. The fee sent out for comment is as prepared by the professional, not the governing board. Likewise, the fee preparer of the analysis considers the public comment, not the governing board.

Public Hearing: FCSD must conduct a public hearing after the comment period. After the public hearing, the professional determines if any modifications are required.

Adoption: After the consideration of comments, the fee must be adopted by the governing board at a later date. The fee must be adopted by resolution or ordinance and published in FCSD's annual budget.

Use: The new law prescribes specific uses for the funds collected through SDFs. They include:

- Costs of previously completed capital improvements for which capacity exists and capital rehabilitation projects.
- Rehabilitation includes repairs, maintenance, modernization, upgrades, updates, replacement, or correction of deficiencies of any facility.
- Expansion or other undertaking to increase the level of preexisting level of service for existing development.

Disclaimer

This report (analysis) was prepared by Thomas Engineering, PA for the First Craven Sanitary District specifically for determining the Maximum System Development Fee that can be charged by the District for new development. Thomas Engineering, PA utilized information and data obtained from First Craven Sanitary District which has not been verified by Thomas Engineering, PA, unless otherwise noted in this report as such.

End of Report



First Craven Sanitary District

FINANCIAL REPORT

June 30, 2022



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors
First Craven Sanitary District
Bridgeton, North Carolina

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the First Craven Sanitary District (the "District"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the District as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

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. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statement.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 4-9 and 36-40 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 17, 2022 on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Carr, Riggs & Ingram, P.L.L.C.

Carr, Riggs & Ingram, P.L.L.C.
New Bern, North Carolina
October 17, 2022

First Craven Sanitary District Management’s Discussion and Analysis

As management of the First Craven Sanitary District, “the District”, we offer readers of the District’s financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. We encourage readers to read the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the District’s financial statements, which follow this narrative.

Financial Highlights

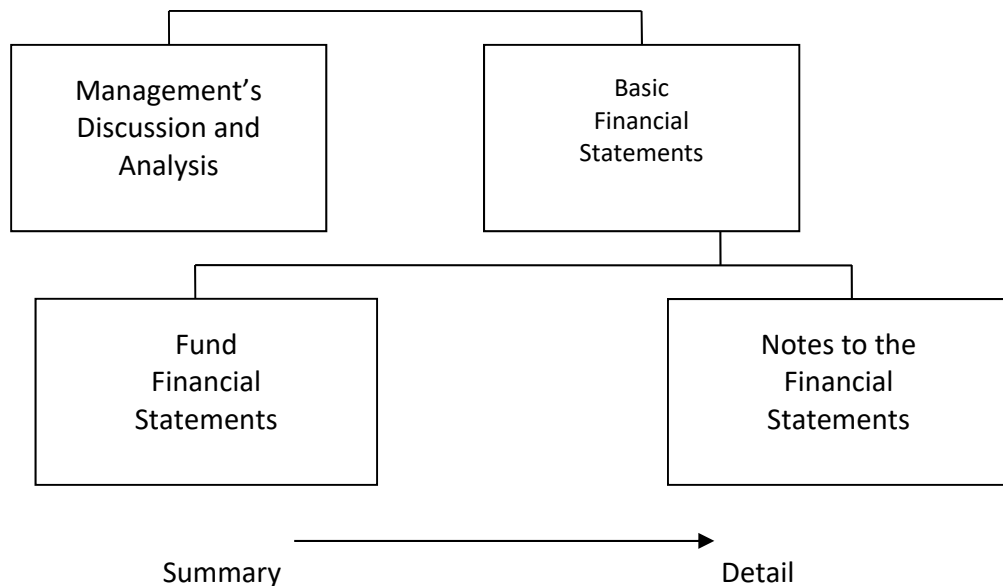
- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the District exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the fiscal year by \$3,611,867 (net position).
- The government’s total net position increased by \$178,575, due to an increase in operating revenues and cost savings measures in place.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the District’s basic financial statements. The District’s basic financial statements consist of three components: 1) the MD&A, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements (see Figure 1). Because the District is a special-purpose government engaged in business-type activities only, the financial statements are presented in accordance with paragraph 138 of GASB Statement 34. In addition to the financial statements, this report contains other supplemental information that will enhance the reader’s understanding of the financial condition of the District.

Required Components of Annual Financial Report

Figure 1



First Craven Sanitary District Management's Discussion and Analysis

Basic Financial Statements

The financial statements are presented on the fund basis. The fund financial statements provide a more detailed look at the District's most significant activities by focusing on the individual activities of the major fund. 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 District, 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 General Statutes and the District's budget ordinance. All of the District's funds are reported in the proprietary category.

The District adopts an annual budget as required by the General Statute. The budget is a legally adopted document that incorporates input from the citizens served by the District, the management of the District, and the decisions of the Board about which services to provide and how to pay for them. The budgetary statement demonstrates how well the District complied with the budget ordinance and whether or not the District 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 three columns: 1) the final budget as amended by the board; 2) the actual resources; and 3) 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 full accrual basis, a reconciliation showing the differences in the reported activities is shown at the end of the budgetary statement.

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

The **statement of revenues, expenses and change in net position** present information showing how the District's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

The **statement of cash flows** deals specifically with the flow of cash and cash equivalents arising from operating, financing and investing activities. Because the District's Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position are measured on the flow of total economic resources, operating income usually differs from net cash flow from operations. To enhance the reader's understanding of the difference, the Statement of Cash Flows also include a reconciliation between these two amounts. In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, a reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents is also presented in the statement.

First Craven Sanitary District Management's Discussion and Analysis

The next section of the basic financial statements is in the **notes**. The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is necessary to acquire a full understanding of the data contain in those statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 13 through 35 of this report.

Other Information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report includes certain required supplementary information concerning the District's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension benefits to its employees. Required supplementary information can be found on page 36 of this report.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

**First Craven Sanitary District's Net Position
Figure 2**

June 30,	2022	2021
Current assets	\$ 1,822,347	\$ 1,863,019
Capital assets	2,778,108	2,899,980
Total assets	4,600,455	4,762,999
Pension deferrals	63,694	50,373
Total deferred outflows of resources	63,694	50,373
Current liabilities	159,692	415,967
Long-term liabilities	846,358	964,113
Total liabilities	1,006,050	1,380,080
Pension deferrals	46,232	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	46,232	-
Net position		
Net investment in capital assets	1,890,108	1,939,980
Unrestricted	1,721,759	1,493,312
Total net position	\$ 3,611,867	\$ 3,433,292

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as one useful indicator of a government's financial condition. The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the District exceeded liabilities and deferred inflow of resources by \$3,611,867 as of June 30, 2022. The District's net position increased by \$178,575 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. However, the largest portion (52.33%) of net position reflects the District's net investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, infrastructure, machinery, and equipment). The District uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the District's net investment in its capital assets is reported net of the outstanding related debt, the resources needed to repay that debt must be provided by other sources, since the capital assets cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. The remaining balance of \$1,721,759 is unrestricted.

First Craven Sanitary District Management's Discussion and Analysis

Several aspects of the District's financial operations influenced its net position components:

- Increase in operating revenues
- Diligence in controlling cost

**First Craven Sanitary District's Changes in Net Position
Figure 3**

Years ended June 30,	2022	2021
REVENUES		
Charges for services	\$ 1,056,135	\$ 974,530
Other revenues	62,600	65,636
Total revenues	1,118,735	1,040,166
EXPENSES		
Water treatment and distribution	284,378	213,900
Personnel and related costs	314,326	291,185
General and administrative costs	88,826	86,071
Depreciation	232,266	214,631
Total expenses	919,796	805,787
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)		
Interest income	17,730	17,408
Insurance proceeds	17,106	-
Interest expense	(55,200)	(60,906)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(20,364)	(43,498)
Change in net position	178,575	190,881
Net position - beginning	3,433,292	3,242,411
Net position - ending	\$ 3,611,867	\$ 3,433,292

Budgetary Highlights

During the fiscal year, the District revised the budget. 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.

During the year ended June 30, 2022, the District amended its budget due to higher repair and departmental supply costs.

First Craven Sanitary District Management's Discussion and Analysis

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets. The District's investment in capital assets for its activities as of June 30, 2022, totals \$2,778,108 (net of accumulated depreciation). These assets include buildings, land, machinery and equipment, and vehicles.

Major capital asset transactions during the year include the following:

- Water plant improvements
- Meter replacement project

First Craven Sanitary District's Capital Assets (net of depreciation)

Figure 4

June 30,	2022	2021
Land	\$ 34,035	\$ 34,035
Buildings and systems	2,565,241	2,748,244
Vehicles and Equipment	178,832	117,701
Total	\$ 2,778,108	\$ 2,899,980

Long-term Debt. As of June 30, 2022, the District had total debt outstanding of \$888,000. All of the District's debt represents bonds secured solely by specified revenue sources.

First Craven Sanitary District's Debt Business-type Activities

Figure 5

June 30,	2022	2021
Bonds payable	\$ 888,000	\$ 960,000
Total debt outstanding	\$ 888,000	\$ 960,000

Budget Highlights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2023

For fiscal year ending June 30, 2023, there were no water rate increases proposed. However, there were slight increases in some fees charged for services due to increasing cost of supplies. Revenue from the sale of water is expected to not vary much from the previous year. Operating cost are expected to increase due to increasing prices of supplies. Capital improvements were funded to include the purchase of a remote monitoring system and inspection of one of the ground water wells.

First Craven Sanitary District Management's Discussion and Analysis

Requests for Information

This report is designed to provide an overview of the District'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 Edward Riggs, Jr. Manager, PO Box 608, Bridgeton, NC 28509. One can call (252) 633-6500, visit our website www.firstcravensanitarydistrict.com or send an email to firstcraven@embarqmail.com for more information.

First Craven Sanitary District
Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Fund
June 30, 2022
Exhibit 1

ASSETS

Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,511,218
Receivables (net)	128,642
Inventory	134,147
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	48,340
Total current assets	1,822,347
Noncurrent assets	
Capital assets	
Land	34,035
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	2,744,073
Total capital assets	2,778,108
Total assets	4,600,455

DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Pension deferrals	63,694
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LIABILITIES

Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	24,778
Other payables	12,574
Current portion of long-term debt	74,000
Payable from restricted assets	
Customer deposits	48,340
Total current liabilities	159,692
Noncurrent liabilities	
Bonds, notes and loans payable	814,000
Net pension liability	32,358
Total noncurrent liabilities	846,358
Total liabilities	1,006,050

DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Pension deferrals	46,232
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NET POSITION

Net investment in capital assets	1,890,108
Unrestricted	1,721,759
Total net position	\$ 3,611,867

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

First Craven Sanitary District
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
Proprietary Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022
Exhibit 2

OPERATING REVENUES	
Customer water charges	\$ 1,056,135
Reconnection fees	13,545
Tap fees	13,799
Application fees	10,900
System development fees	11,076
Other income	13,280
Total operating revenues	1,118,735
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Water treatment and distribution	284,378
Personnel and related costs	314,326
General and administrative costs	88,826
Depreciation	232,266
Total operating expenses	919,796
Operating income	198,939
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	
Investment earnings	17,730
Insurance proceeds	17,106
Interest charges	(55,200)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	(20,364)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	178,575
Total net position - beginning	3,433,292
Total net position - ending	\$ 3,611,867

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

First Craven Sanitary District
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022
Exhibit 3

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Cash received from customers	\$ 1,105,096
Cash paid for goods and services	(396,121)
Cash paid to or on behalf of employees for service	(325,170)
Customer deposits received	6,450
Customer deposits returned	(44,318)
Net cash provided by operating activities	345,937
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(330,199)
Principal paid on long term debt	(72,000)
Interest paid on long-term debt	(55,200)
Insurance proceeds received	17,106
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	(440,293)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Interest on investments	17,730
Net cash provided by investing activities	17,730
Net decrease in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(76,626)
CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH	
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash - beginning	1,636,184
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash - ending	\$ 1,559,558
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Operating income	\$ 198,939
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation	232,266
Changes in assets, deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities:	
Receivables (net)	(13,639)
Inventory	(22,315)
Deferred outflows of resources	(13,321)
Net pension liability	(43,755)
Accounts payable	2,242
Other payables	(2,844)
Customer deposits	(37,868)
Deferred inflows of resources	46,232
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 345,937

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

First Craven Sanitary District Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE I – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of First Craven Sanitary District (the “District”) conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applicable to governments. The following is a summary of the more significant accounting policies:

A. Reporting Entity

The First Craven Sanitary District is a political subdivision of the State of North Carolina created under General Statute 130A of the State of North Carolina. The District provides water services to individuals and businesses in Bridgeton, North Carolina, and the adjacent area. The District is governed by an elected Board of five commissioners. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the financial information of the District.

B. Basis of Presentation

The statement of net position and the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position display information about the primary government. These statements include the financial activities of the District. The District operates as a single-purpose government and reports all activities as one proprietary fund. Proprietary funds are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties.

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. Other non-operating revenues are ancillary activities such as investment earnings.

The District reports the following major proprietary fund:

Operating Fund - This fund is used to account for the District’s water management operations.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

First Craven Sanitary District Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE I – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (continued)

Non-exchange transactions, in which the District gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include grants, entitlements, and donations. Revenues from grants, entitlements, and donations are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

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 the proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the District's enterprise fund are charges for membership fees and services. Operating expenses for the enterprise fund 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.

D. Budgetary Data

The District's budgets are adopted as required by the North Carolina General Statutes. An annual budget is adopted for the Enterprise Fund. All annual appropriations lapse at the fiscal-year end. Project ordinances are adopted for all capital projects. The enterprise fund projects are consolidated with their respective operating fund 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 functional 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, amendments to the original budget were recorded. 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. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

First Craven Sanitary District Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE I – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

F. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources and Net Position

1. Deposits and Investments

All of the District's deposits are made in board-designated official depositories and are secured as required by State law [G.S. 159-31]. The District may designate, as an official depository, any bank or savings association whose principal office is located in North Carolina. Also, the District 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 District 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 District's investments are generally reported at fair value. The NCCMT Government Portfolio, a SEC-registered (2a-7) money market mutual fund, is measured at fair value. Because the NCCMT Government Portfolio has a weighted average maturity of less than 90 days, they are presented as an investment with a maturity of less than 6 months.

2. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The District pools certain monies from several sources to facilitate disbursement and maximize investment income. All cash and investments are essentially demand deposits and are considered cash and cash equivalents. The District considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash and cash equivalents.

3. Restricted Cash

Customer deposits held by the District before any services are supplied are restricted to the service for which the deposit was collected.

4. Accounts Receivable – Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable are stated at the amount management believes are collectible. Based on management's assessment of the credit history with customers having outstanding balances and current relationships with them, management has determined an allowance for doubtful accounts is necessary.

**First Craven Sanitary District
Notes to Financial Statements**

NOTE I – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

5. Inventory

The inventories of the District are valued at cost (first-in, first-out), which approximates market. The District’s inventories consist of materials and supplies held for subsequent use. The cost of these inventories is expensed when consumed rather than when purchased.

6. 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. The District has a capitalization policy of \$5,000. Donated capital assets received prior to June 30, 2015 are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. Donated capital assets received after June 30, 2015 are recorded at acquisition value. All other purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical 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	Estimated Useful Lives
Operating plant	20-50 years
Vehicles and Equipment	5-10 years
Other Improvements	10 years

7. Deferred Outflows / Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *Deferred Outflows of Resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an expense or expenditure until then. The District has one item that meets this criterion – pension deferrals.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *Deferred Inflows of Resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as revenue until then. The District has one item that meet this criterion – pension deferrals.

First Craven Sanitary District Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE I – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

8. Long-Term Obligations

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

9. Compensated Absences

The vacation policy of the District provides for the accumulation of up to twenty days or 160 hours earned vacation leave annually. Unused vacation leave in the amount of up to thirty days or 240 hours may be carried forward to the following year. Accrued vacation leave in excess of 240 hours will be converted to sick leave at the beginning of each calendar year. An expense and a liability for compensated absences and the salary-related payments are recorded as the leave is earned. The District has assumed a first-in, first-out method of using accumulated compensated time. The liability for compensated absences is immaterial and has not been recorded.

The District's sick leave policy provides for an unlimited accumulation of earned sick leave. Sick leave does not vest, but any unused sick leave accumulated at the time of retirement may be used in the determination of length of service for retirement benefit purposes. Since the District does not have any obligation for the accumulated sick leave until it is actually taken, no accrual for sick leave has been made.

10. Net Position

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

11. Defined Benefit Cost-Sharing Pension Plan

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

NOTE I – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

12. Accounting Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective

In May 2019, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*. The primary objectives of this Statement are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This Statement achieves those objectives by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020. Earlier application is encouraged. The District is currently reviewing this statement to determine the effect on the financial statements. With the issuance of GASB Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*, the effective date of this statement has been extended by one year.

In January 2020, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*. The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This Statement addresses a variety of topics and includes specific provisions about the following:

- The effective date of Statement No. 87, *Leases*, and Implementation Guide No. 2019-3, *Leases*, for interim financial reports
- Reporting of intra-entity transfers of assets between a primary government employer and a component unit defined benefit pension plan or defined benefit other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan
- The applicability of Statements No. 73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68, as amended*, and No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*, as amended, to reporting assets accumulated for postemployment benefits
- The applicability of certain requirements of Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, to postemployment benefit arrangements
- Measurement of liabilities (and assets, if any) related to asset retirement obligations (AROs) in a government acquisition

NOTE I – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

12. Accounting Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective (continued)

- Reporting by public entity risk pools for amounts that are recoverable from reinsurers or excess insurers
- Reference to nonrecurring fair value measurements of assets or liabilities in authoritative literature
- Terminology used to refer to derivative instruments.

The requirements of this Statement are effective as follows:

- The requirements related to the effective date of Statement 87 and Implementation Guide 2019-3, reinsurance recoveries, and terminology used to refer to derivative instruments are effective upon issuance.
- The requirements related to intra-entity transfers of assets and those related to the applicability of Statements 73 and 74 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2020.
- The requirements related to application of Statement 84 to postemployment benefit arrangements and those related to nonrecurring fair value measurements of assets or liabilities are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2020.
- The requirements related to the measurement of liabilities (and assets, if any) associated with AROs in a government acquisition are effective for government acquisitions occurring in reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2020.

Earlier application is encouraged and is permitted by topic. The District is currently reviewing this statement to determine the effect on the District's financial statements. With the issuance of GASB Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*, the effective date of this statement has been extended by one year.

In March 2020, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs). As used in this Statement, a PPP is an arrangement in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator (a governmental or nongovernmental entity) to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial asset, such as infrastructure or other capital asset (the underlying PPP asset), for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction.

First Craven Sanitary District Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE I – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

12. Accounting Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective (continued)

Some PPPs meet the definition of a service concession arrangement (SCA), which the Board defines in this Statement as a PPP in which (1) the operator collects and is compensated by fees from third parties; (2) the transferor determines or has the ability to modify or approve which services the operator is required to provide, to whom the operator is required to provide the services, and the prices or rates that can be charged for the services; and (3) the transferor is entitled to significant residual interest in the service utility of the underlying PPP asset at the end of the arrangement. This Statement also provides guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payment arrangements (APAs). As defined in this Statement, an APA is an arrangement in which a government compensates an operator for services that may include designing, constructing, financing, maintaining, or operating an underlying nonfinancial asset for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, and all reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is encouraged. PPPs should be recognized and measured using the facts and circumstances that exist at the beginning of the period of implementation (or if applicable to earlier periods, the beginning of the earliest period restated). The District is currently reviewing this statement to determine the effect on the financial statements.

In May 2020, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*. This Statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). This Statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as amended.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, and all reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is encouraged. Assets and liabilities resulting from SBITAs should be recognized and measured using the facts and circumstances that existed at the beginning of the fiscal year in which this Statement is implemented. Governments are permitted, but are not required, to include in the measurement of the subscription asset capitalizable outlays associated with the initial implementation stage and the operation and additional implementation stage incurred prior to the implementation of this Statement. The District is currently reviewing this statement to determine the effect on the financial statements.

NOTE I – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

12. Accounting Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective (continued)

In April 2022, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*. The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing (1) practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements and (2) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees. The practice issues addressed by this Statement are as follows:

- Classification and reporting of derivative instruments within the scope of Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments*, that do not meet the definition of either an investment derivative instrument or a hedging derivative instrument
- Clarification of provisions in Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as amended, related to the determination of the lease term, classification of a lease as a short-term lease, recognition and measurement of a lease liability and a lease asset, and identification of lease incentives
- Clarification of provisions in Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*, related to (a) the determination of the public-private and public-public partnership (PPP) term and (b) recognition and measurement of installment payments and the transfer of the underlying PPP asset
- Clarification of provisions in Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*, related to the subscription-based information technology arrangement (SBITA) term, classification of a SBITA as a short-term SBITA, and recognition and measurement of a subscription liability
- Extension of the period during which the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) is considered an appropriate benchmark interest rate for the qualitative evaluation of the effectiveness of an interest rate swap that hedges the interest rate risk of taxable debt
- Accounting for the distribution of benefits as part of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
- Disclosures related to nonmonetary transactions
- Pledges of future revenues when resources are not received by the pledging government
- Clarification of provisions in Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements—and Management’s Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments*, as amended, related to the focus of the government-wide financial statements
- Terminology updates related to certain provisions of Statement No. 63, *Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position*
- Terminology used in Statement 53 to refer to resource flows statements.

First Craven Sanitary District Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE I – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

12. Accounting Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective (continued)

The requirements of this Statement that are effective as follows:

- The requirements related to extension of the use of LIBOR, accounting for SNAP distributions, disclosures of nonmonetary transactions, pledges of future revenues by pledging governments, clarification of certain provisions in Statement 34, as amended, and terminology updates related to Statement 53 and Statement 63 are effective upon issuance. The District has implemented the requirements of the new standard for the year ended June 30, 2022.
- The requirements related to leases, PPPs, and SBITAs are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, and all reporting periods thereafter. The District is currently reviewing this statement to determine the effect on the financial statements.
- The requirements related to financial guarantees and the classification and reporting of derivative instruments within the scope of Statement 53 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter. The District is currently reviewing this statement to determine the effect on the financial statements.

In June 2022, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*. This Statement prescribes the accounting and financial reporting for (1) each type of accounting change and (2) error corrections. This Statement requires that (a) changes in accounting principles and error corrections be reported retroactively by restating prior periods, (b) changes to or within the financial reporting entity be reported by adjusting beginning balances of the current period, and (c) changes in accounting estimates be reported prospectively by recognizing the change in the current period. The requirements of this Statement for changes in accounting principles apply to the implementation of a new pronouncement in absence of specific transition provisions in the new pronouncement. This Statement also requires that the aggregate amount of adjustments to and restatements of beginning net position, fund balance, or fund net position, as applicable, be displayed by reporting unit in the financial statements. This Statement requires disclosure in notes to financial statements of descriptive information about accounting changes and error corrections, such as their nature. In addition, information about the quantitative effects on beginning balances of each accounting change and error correction should be disclosed by reporting unit in a tabular format to reconcile beginning balances as previously reported to beginning balances as restated. Furthermore, this Statement addresses how information that is affected by a change in accounting principle or error correction should be presented in required supplementary information (RSI) and supplementary information (SI).

First Craven Sanitary District Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE I – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

12. Accounting Standards Issued but Not Yet Effective (continued)

For periods that are earlier than those included in the basic financial statements, information presented in RSI or SI should be restated for error corrections, if practicable, but not for changes in accounting principles. The requirements of this Statement are effective for accounting changes and error corrections made in fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is encouraged.

In June 2022, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is encouraged. The District is currently reviewing this statement to determine the effect on the financial statements.

13. Accounting Pronouncements Implemented

In October 2021, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 98, *The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report*. This Statement establishes the term annual comprehensive financial report and its acronym ACFR. That new term and acronym replace instances of comprehensive annual financial reports and its acronym in generally accepted accounting principles for state and local governments. This Statement was developed in response to concerns raised by stakeholders that the common pronunciation of the acronym for comprehensive annual financial report sounds like a profoundly objectionable racial slur. This Statement's introduction of the new term is founded on a commitment to promote inclusiveness. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2021. The District has implemented the requirements of the new standard for the year ended June 30, 2022.

In June 2020, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32*.

First Craven Sanitary District Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE I – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

13. Accounting Pronouncements Implemented (continued)

The primary objectives of this Statement are to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting.

The requirements of this Statement that are related to the accounting and financial reporting for Section 457 plans are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021. For purposes of determining whether a primary government is financially accountable for a potential component unit, the requirements of this Statement that provide that for all other arrangements, the absence of a governing board be treated the same as the appointment of a voting majority of a governing board if the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform, are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. Earlier application of those requirements is encouraged and permitted by requirement as specified within this Statement. The District is currently reviewing this statement to determine the effect on the financial statements.

In March 2020, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*. Some governments have entered into agreements in which variable payments made or received depend on an interbank offered rate (IBOR)—most notably, the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). As a result of global reference rate reform, LIBOR is expected to cease to exist in its current form at the end of 2021, prompting governments to amend or replace financial instruments for the purpose of replacing LIBOR with other reference rates, by either changing the reference rate or adding or changing fallback provisions related to the reference rate.

Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments*, as amended, requires a government to terminate hedge accounting when it renegotiates or amends a critical term of a hedging derivative instrument, such as the reference rate of a hedging derivative instrument's variable payment. In addition, in accordance with Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as amended, replacement of the rate on which variable payments depend in a lease contract would require a government to apply the provisions for lease modifications, including remeasurement of the lease liability or lease receivable.

NOTE I – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

13. Accounting Pronouncements Implemented (continued)

The objective of this Statement is to address those and other accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an IBOR. This Statement achieves that objective by:

- Providing exceptions for certain hedging derivative instruments to the hedge accounting termination provisions when an IBOR is replaced as the reference rate of the hedging derivative instrument's variable payment
- Clarifying the hedge accounting termination provisions when a hedged item is amended to replace the reference rate
- Clarifying that the uncertainty related to the continued availability of IBORs does not, by itself, affect the assessment of whether the occurrence of a hedged expected transaction is probable
- Removing LIBOR as an appropriate benchmark interest rate for the qualitative evaluation of the effectiveness of an interest rate swap
- Identifying a Secured Overnight Financing Rate and the Effective Federal Funds Rate as appropriate benchmark interest rates for the qualitative evaluation of the effectiveness of an interest rate swap
- Clarifying the definition of reference rate, as it is used in Statement 53, as amended

Providing an exception to the lease modifications guidance in Statement 87, as amended, for certain lease contracts that are amended solely to replace an IBOR as the rate upon which variable payments depend.

The removal of LIBOR as an appropriate benchmark interest rate is effective for reporting periods ending after December 31, 2021. All other requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2020. Earlier application is encouraged. The exceptions to the existing provisions for hedge accounting termination and lease modifications in this Statement will reduce the cost of the accounting and financial reporting ramifications of replacing IBORs with other reference rates. The reliability and relevance of reported information will be maintained by requiring that agreements that effectively maintain an existing hedging arrangement continue to be accounted for in the same manner as before the replacement of a reference rate. As a result, this Statement will preserve the consistency and comparability of reporting hedging derivative instruments and leases after governments amend or replace agreements to replace an IBOR. With the issuance of GASB Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*, the effective date of this statement has been extended by one year. The District has implemented the requirements of the new standard for the year ended June 30, 2022.

**First Craven Sanitary District
Notes to Financial Statements**

NOTE I – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

13. Accounting Pronouncements Implemented (continued)

In June 2018, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*. The objectives of this Statement are (1) to enhance the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and (2) to simplify accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Earlier application is encouraged. The requirements of this Statement should be applied prospectively. With the issuance of GASB Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*, the effective date of this statement was extended by one year. The District has implemented the requirements of the new standard for the year ended June 30, 2022.

In June 2017, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Earlier application is encouraged. With the issuance of GASB Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*, the effective date of this statement was postponed by 18 months. The District has implemented the requirements of the new standard for the year ended June 30, 2022.

First Craven Sanitary District Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE II – DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Assets

a. Deposits

All the deposits of the District 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 District's agents in the unit's name. Under the Pooling Method, which is a collateral pool, all uninsured deposits are collateralized with securities held by the State Treasurer's agent in the name of the State Treasurer. Since the State Treasurer is acting in a fiduciary capacity for the District, these deposits are considered to be held by the District's agents in their names. The amount of the pledged collateral is based on an approved averaging method for non-interest bearing deposits and the actual current balance for interest-bearing deposits. Depositories using the Pooling Method report to the State Treasurer the adequacy of their pooled collateral covering uninsured deposits. The State Treasurer does not confirm this information with the District or the escrow agent. Because of the inability to measure the exact amounts of collateral pledged for the District under the Pooling Method, the potential exists for under-collateralization. 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 District has no formal policy regarding custodial credit risk for deposits, but relies on the State Treasurer to enforce standards of minimum capitalization for all pooling method financial institutions and to monitor them for compliance. The District complies with the provision of G.S. 159-31 when designating official depositories and verifying that deposits are properly secured.

At June 30, 2022, the District's deposits had a carrying amount of \$1,559,358 and a bank balance of \$1,568,424. Of the bank balances, \$250,000 was covered by federal depository insurance and the remainder was covered by collateral held under the Pooling Method. At June 30, 2022, the District's petty cash fund totaled \$200.

**First Craven Sanitary District
Notes to Financial Statements**

NOTE II – DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (continued)

b. Capital Assets

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

	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balances
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 34,035	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 34,035
Total capital assets not being depreciated	34,035	-	-	34,035
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and systems	6,742,968	16,896	-	6,759,864
Vehicles and Equipment	342,485	93,498	-	435,983
Leasehold improvements	3,387	-	-	3,387
Total capital assets being depreciated	7,088,840	110,394	-	7,199,234
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and systems	3,994,724	199,899	-	4,194,623
Vehicles and Equipment	224,784	32,367	-	257,151
Leashold improvements	3,387	-	-	3,387
Total accumulated depreciation	4,222,895	232,266	-	4,455,161
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	2,865,945			2,744,073
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 2,899,980</u>			<u>\$ 2,778,108</u>

2. Liabilities

1. Pension Plan Obligations

a. Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System

Plan Description. The District is a participating employer in the statewide Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (LGERS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the State of North Carolina. LGERS membership is comprised of general employees and local law enforcement officers (LEOs) of participating local governmental entities. Article 3 of G.S. Chapter 128 assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the North Carolina General Assembly. Management of the plan is vested in the LGERS Board of Trustees, which consists of 13 members - nine appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the State Senate, one appointed by the State House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer and State Superintendent, who serve as ex-officio members. The Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System is included in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the State of North Carolina. The State's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report includes financial statements and required supplementary information for LGERS.

First Craven Sanitary District Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE II – DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (continued)

a. Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (continued)

That report may be obtained by writing to the Office of the State Controller, 1410 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1410, by calling (919) 981-5454, or at www.osc.nc.gov.

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

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

Contributions. Contribution provisions are established by General Statute 128-30 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. The District employees are required to contribute 6% of their compensation. District contributions are actuarially determined and set annually by the LGERS Board of Trustees. The District's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2022, was 11.35% for general employees, actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year. Contributions to the pension plan from the District were \$26,278 for the year ended June 30, 2022.

**First Craven Sanitary District
Notes to Financial Statements**

NOTE II – DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (continued)

a. Local Governmental Employees’ Retirement System (continued)

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

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

At June 30, 2022, the District reported a liability of \$32,358 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2021. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020. The total pension liability was then rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021 utilizing update procedures incorporating the actuarial assumptions. The District’s proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the District’s long-term share of future payroll covered by the pension plan, relative to the projected future payroll covered by the pension plan of all participating LGERS employers, actuarially determined.

At June 30, 2021 (measurement date), the District’s proportion was 0.00211%, which was a decrease of 0.00002% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2020.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the District recognized pension expense of \$15,434. At June 30, 2022, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 10,295	\$ -
Changes of assumptions	20,330	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	46,232
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	6,791	-
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	26,278	-
Total	\$ 63,694	\$ 46,232

**First Craven Sanitary District
Notes to Financial Statements**

NOTE II – DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (continued)

a. Local Governmental Employees’ Retirement System (continued)

\$26,278 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a decrease of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,		
2023	\$	5,583
2024		1,385
2025		(1,638)
2026		(14,146)
2027		-
	\$	(8,816)

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

Inflation	2.50 percent
Salary increases	3.25 to 8.25 percent, including inflation and productivity factor
Investment rate of return	6.50 percent, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2020 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2014.

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

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

**First Craven Sanitary District
Notes to Financial Statements**

NOTE II – DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (continued)

a. Local Governmental Employees’ Retirement System (continued)

Fixed income return projections reflect current yields across the U.S. Treasury yield curve and market expectations of forward yields projected and interpolated for multiple tenors and over multiple year horizons.

Global public equity return projections are established through analysis of the equity risk premium and the fixed income return projections. Other asset categories and strategies' return projections reflect the foregoing and historical data analysis. These projections are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class as of June 30, 2021 are summarized in the following table:

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

The information above is based on 30 year expectations developed with the consulting actuary for the 2020 asset, liability, and investment policy study for the North Carolina Retirement Systems, including LGERS. The long-term nominal rates of return underlying the real rates of return are arithmetic annualized figures. The real rates of return are calculated from nominal rates by multiplicatively subtracting a long-term inflation assumption of 2.50%. All rates of return and inflation are annualized.

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.5%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of the current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

**First Craven Sanitary District
Notes to Financial Statements**

NOTE II – DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (continued)

a. Local Governmental Employees’ Retirement System (continued)

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

	1% Decrease (5.50%)	Discount Rate (6.50%)	1% Increase (7.50%)
District's proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	\$ 125,614	\$ 32,358	\$ (44,385)

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

2. Risk Management

The District 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 District participates in two self-funded risk financing pools administered by the Risk Management Agency of the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners. Through these pools, the District obtains general liability and auto liability coverage of \$2 million per occurrence, and property coverage up to the total insured values of the property policy.

The liability and property exposures are reinsured through commercial carriers for claims in excess of retentions selected by the Board of Trustees each year. Specific information on the limits of the reinsurance, excess and stop loss policies purchased by the Board of Trustees can be obtained by contacting the Risk Management Services Department of the NC League of Municipalities. The pools are audited annually by certified public accountants, and the audited financial statements are available to the District upon request.

The District carries flood insurance through a commercial policy. This policy provides coverage of \$70,000 for the District’s shop building and contents.

In accordance with G.S. 159-29, District employees that have access to \$100 or more at any given time of the District’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 bond.

**First Craven Sanitary District
Notes to Financial Statements**

NOTE II – DETAIL NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (continued)

3. Long-Term Obligations

a. General Obligation Indebtedness

The general obligation bonds serviced by the District were issued for the acquisition and construction of facilities utilized in the operation of the water system and which are being retired by its resources. All general obligation bonds are collateralized by the full faith, credit, and rate setting power of the District. Principal and interest requirements are appropriated when due.

Bonds payable at June 30, 2022 are comprised of the following individual issues:

\$1,900,000, 1996 water bonds due in increasing annual installments through June 2034; interest at 5.75%	\$ 888,000
<hr/>	

Annual debt service payments of the installment purchase as of June 30, 2022 as follows:

<u>Year Ending June 30</u>	<u>Principal</u>		<u>Interest</u>	
2023	\$	74,000	\$	51,060
2024		74,000		46,805
2025		74,000		42,550
2026		74,000		38,295
2027		74,000		34,040
2028-2032		370,000		106,375
2033-2034		148,000		12,765
Total	\$	888,000	\$	331,890

b. Long-term Obligations

	<u>Beginning</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending</u>	<u>Current</u>
	<u>Balances</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Balances</u>	<u>Portion of</u>
	<u>Balances</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Balances</u>	<u>Balance</u>
General obligation bonds	\$ 960,000	\$ -	\$ 72,000	\$ 888,000	\$ 74,000
Net pension liability (LRS)	76,113	-	43,755	32,358	-
Total long-term liabilities	\$ 1,036,113	\$ -	\$ 115,755	\$ 920,358	\$ 74,000

First Craven Sanitary District Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE III – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through October 17, 2022, the date on which the financial statements were available to be issued.

In March 2020, the World Health Organization made the assessment that the outbreak of a novel coronavirus (COVID-19) can be characterized as a pandemic. As a result, certain operations of the District may have been affected. The ability of some customers to make payments has and may at times be impacted by the effects of the pandemic. Continued effects of the pandemic may result in uncertainties and a negative impact on operating activities and results of the District. The occurrence and extent of such an impact will depend on future developments, including (i) the duration and spread of the virus, (ii) government quarantine measures, (iii) voluntary and precautionary restrictions on travel or meetings, (iv) the effects on the financial markets, and (v) the effects on the economy overall, all of which are uncertain.

**First Craven Sanitary District
Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)
Local Government Employees' Retirement System
Required Supplementary information
Last Nine Fiscal Years***

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
First Craven's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (%)	0.00211%	0.00213%	0.00236%	0.00257%	0.00275%	0.00288%	0.00219%	0.00310%	0.00310%
First Craven's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (\$)	\$ 32,358	\$ 76,113	\$ 64,449	\$ 60,968	\$ 42,012	\$ 61,123	\$ 9,604	\$ (18,163)	\$ 38,572
First Craven's covered-employee payroll	\$ 220,568	\$ 201,231	\$ 194,734	\$ 189,179	\$ 178,410	\$ 164,863	\$ 166,273	\$ 161,738	\$ 158,855
First Craven's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	14.67%	37.82%	33.10%	22.20%	34.26%	5.83%	-10.92%	24.28%	24.28%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability**	95.51%	91.63%	94.18%	91.47%	98.09%	99.07%	102.64%	94.35%	96.45%

* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of prior fiscal year ending June 30. All information available for reporting under current GASB codification is presented. As information becomes available, it will be included in the above table.

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

**First Craven Sanitary District
Schedule of Contributions
Local Government Employees' Retirement System
Required Supplementary information
Last Nine Fiscal Years***

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Contractually required contribuion	\$ 26,278	\$ 22,418	\$ 19,137	\$ 16,406	\$ 15,248	\$ 14,182	\$ 12,345	\$ 12,376	\$ 11,726
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>26,278</u>	<u>22,418</u>	<u>19,137</u>	<u>16,406</u>	<u>15,248</u>	<u>14,182</u>	<u>12,345</u>	<u>12,376</u>	<u>11,726</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
First Craven's covered employees payroll	<u>\$ 220,744</u>	<u>\$ 220,568</u>	<u>\$ 201,231</u>	<u>\$ 197,434</u>	<u>\$ 189,179</u>	<u>\$ 178,410</u>	<u>\$ 164,863</u>	<u>\$ 166,273</u>	<u>\$ 161,738</u>
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	11.90%	10.16%	9.51%	8.31%	8.06%	7.95%	7.49%	7.44%	7.25%

First Craven Sanitary District
Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures –Operating Fund
Budget and Actual-(Non-GAAP)
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Budget	Actual	Variance
REVENUES			
Water service revenue		\$ 1,056,135	
Water taps		13,799	
Reconnect fees		13,545	
Application fees		10,900	
System development fees		11,076	
Other revenues		13,280	
Total operating revenues	\$ 1,050,305	1,118,735	\$ 68,430
Nonoperating revenues			
Interest income	17,500	17,730	230
Total revenues	1,067,805	1,136,465	68,660
EXPENDITURES			
Water treatment and distribution			
Water treatment supplies		82,910	
Auto, truck and travel		13,169	
Repairs and maintenance		63,411	
Supplies and materials		60,211	
Utilities		44,347	
Water Testing		16,395	
Uniform rental		3,047	
Lab supplies		533	
Other expenditures		355	
Total water treatment and distribution	316,000	284,378	31,622
Personnel and related costs			
Salaries		239,010	
Retirement expense		32,690	
Group insurance		34,107	
Payroll taxes		19,363	
Total personnel and related costs	335,000	325,170	9,830

First Craven Sanitary District
Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures –Operating Fund
Budget and Actual-(Non-GAAP)
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Budget	Actual	Variance
General and administrative costs			
Insurance and bonds		20,155	
Workers compensation		2,940	
Professional services		12,810	
Board member fees		14,100	
Computer services		6,935	
Cleaning services		540	
Printing services		2,423	
Security		440	
Employee education		640	
Postage		11,518	
Telephone		3,221	
Office supplies		4,376	
Dues and subscriptions		5,078	
Advertising		58	
Other expenditures		3,592	
Total general and administrative costs	131,100	88,826	42,274
Debt service			
Principal		72,000	
Interest		55,200	
Total debt service	127,200	127,200	-
Capital outlay	335,700	110,394	225,306
Total expenditures	1,245,000	935,968	309,032
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(177,195)	200,497	377,692
OTHER FINANCING USES			
Insurance proceeds	17,000	17,106	106
Appropriated fund balance	160,195	-	(160,195)
Revenues over (under) expenditures and other financing uses	\$ -	\$ 217,603	\$ 217,603

First Craven Sanitary District
Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures –Operating Fund
Budget and Actual-(Non-GAAP)
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Reconciliation from budgetary basis (modified accrual) to full accrual:	
Revenues over (under) expenditures	\$ 217,603
Reconciling items:	
Capital outlay	110,394
Principal retirement	72,000
Increase in deferred outflows of resources - pensions	13,321
Decrease in net pension liability	43,755
Increase in deferred inflows of resources - pensions	(46,232)
Depreciation	(232,266)
Change in net position	\$ 178,575



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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' 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 Board of Directors
First Craven Sanitary District
Bridgeton, North Carolina

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to the financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the First Craven Sanitary District (the "District") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 17, 2022.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Carr, Riggs & Ingram, P.L.L.C.

CARR, RIGGS & INGRAM, P.L.L.C.

New Bern, North Carolina

October 17, 2022