BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Honorable Mayor and Members of the Town Council Town of Briny Breezes, Florida

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Briny Breezes, Florida (the "Town") as of and for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town, as of September 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and the budgetary comparison information on pages 3-7 and 26-27 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements. The schedule of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net position – proprietary fund – budget and actual is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The schedule of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net position – proprietary fund – budget and actual is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net position – proprietary fund – budget and actual is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 24, 2020, on our consideration of the Town'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 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 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 Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Caballero Fierman Llerena & Garcia, LLP

Caballero Fierman Llerena & Garcia, LLP Boca Raton, Florida March 24, 2020



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

The Town of Briny Breezes' (the "Town") Management's Discussion and Analysis is designed to:

- 1. Assist the reader in focusing on significant financial issues
- 2. Provide an overview of the Town's financial position
- 3. Identify any material deviations from the approved budget
- 4. Identify changes in the Town's financial position
- 5. Identify individual fund issues or concerns

Since the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is designed to focus on the current year's activities, resulting changes and currently known facts, please read it in conjunction with the Town's financial statements, which follow this section.

Financial Highlights

The Town's combined net position increased as a result of this year's operations. The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Town exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$1,626,490 (net position). Of this amount, \$725,449 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the Town's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

The general fund revenues were \$844,455 at the close of fiscal year 2019. During this period and at the end of the 2019 fiscal year, the unassigned fund balance for the general fund was \$292,190 or 40% of the total general fund expenditures.

The proprietary fund operating revenues at the close of fiscal year 2019 were \$275,712. When taking into account the operating expenses of \$258,543 and the non-operating revenues of \$9,092, the net position in the proprietary fund increased by \$26,261.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town's basic financial statements. The Town's financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to financial statements. This report also contains supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the Town's assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference between the two reported as a net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Town is improving or deteriorating. Changes in the Town's property tax base will also need to be considered in assessing the overall health of the Town.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

Government-Wide Financial Statements (Continued)

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the Town's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the Statement of Activities regardless of when cash is received or paid. In the Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities, we divide the Town into two types of activities.

<u>Governmental Activities</u> – Most of the Town's basic services are reported here, including public safety and general administration. Property taxes and franchise fees, intergovernmental shared revenues and charges for services finance most of these activities.

<u>Business-type Activities</u> – The Town charges a fee to customers to help it cover the cost of certain services it provides (i.e. water and sewer).

Fund Financial Statements

Fund Financial Statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds, not the Town as a whole. The Town uses the funds to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for a particular purpose.

The Town's governmental fund includes most of the Town's basic services. The Town's one governmental fund is the General Fund which is the main operating fund for the Town. The Town adopts an annual appropriated budget for the General Fund.

Proprietary Funds are for reporting on services for which the Town charges customers a fee. The Town's Enterprise Fund (one type of proprietary fund) is the same as its business type activities but provides more detail and additional information such as cash flows.

Notes to the Financial Statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The Town's net position for the fiscal year ending 2019 is reported at \$1,626,490. Net Position for the fiscal year ending 2019 for governmental activities are reported at \$441,012. The net position for the business-type activities is reported at \$1,185,478 for the fiscal year ending 2019.

Overall the financial position of the total primary government activities increased compared to the prior year, with an increase in net position for both the governmental activities and for the business type activities.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

Government-Wide Financial Analysis (Continued)

The following table shows a summary of the Town's net position at September 30, 2019.

Summary of Net Position

	0	Sovernmen	tal A	ctivities	В	usiness-ty	pe	Activities		To	tal		Total % Change
		<u>2019</u>		2018		2019		2018		2019		2018	2019-2018
Current and other assets	\$	446,902	\$	332,603	\$	446,416	\$	378,390	\$	893,318	\$	710,993	<u>26%</u>
Total assets	_	446,902		332,603		446,416	_	378,390	_	893,318	_	710,993	<u>26%</u>
Current and other liabilities	_	5,556		3,735		13,157	_	13,630		18,713		17,365	<u>8%</u>
Total liabilities	_	5,556		3,735		13,157	_	13,630	_	18,713		17,365	<u>8%</u>
Net position													
Investment in capital assets		2,530		-		752,219		794,457		754,749		794,457	-5%
Restricted		146,292		1,029						146,292		1,029	14117%
Unrestricted		292,190	_	327,839		433,259	_	364,760		725,449	_	692,599	<u>5%</u>
Total net position	\$	441,012	\$	328,868	\$	1,185,478	\$	1,159,217	\$	1,626,490	\$	1,488,085	9%

The increase in assets is due to actual revenues exceeded expectations and there was a favorable variance for expenditures.

Changes in Net Position

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the Town'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 the future fiscal periods (i.e. uncollected taxes).

The net increase for governmental activities totaled \$112,144.

The net increase in business-type activities totaled \$26,261.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

Changes in Net Position (Continued)

The following table provides a summary of the Town's changes in net position for the year ended September 30, 2019.

	Cavaraman	tal Activities	Business tu	pe Activities	То	to!	Total % Change
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019-2018
Revenues	2013	2010	2013	2010	2013	2010	2013-2010
Program revenues							
Charges for services	\$ 220.905	\$ 181,170	\$ 275,712	\$ 268,373	\$ 496.617	\$ 449,543	10%
General revenues	·	+,	¥ =: +,: :=	·,	+,	*,	
Property taxes	487.286	435,741	_	_	487.286	435,741	12%
Intergovernmental	70,824	59,882	-	_	70,824	59,882	18%
Utility taxes	58,027	59,386	-	_	58,027	59,386	-2%
Investment and other income	5,413	1,850	9,092	3,230	14,505	5,080	186%
Other revenue	2,000	827	· -	· -	2,000	827	<u>142%</u>
Total revenues	844,455	738,856	284,804	271,603	1,129,259	1,010,459	12%
Total Tevendes							=
Expenses							
General government	100,288	82,024	-	-	100,288	82,024	22%
Public safety	618,796	592,239	-	-	618,796	592,239	4%
Physical environment	11,635	13,875	-	-	11,635	13,875	-16%
Culture and recreation	1,258	1,366	-	-	1,258	1,366	-8%
Water and sewer			258,543	262,265	258,543	262,265	- <u>1</u> %
Total expenses	731,977	689,504	258,543	262,265	990,520	951,769	<u>4</u> %
Change in net position	112,144	49,352	26,261	9,338	138,405	58,690	136%
Net position beginning of year	328,868	279,516	1,159,217	1,149,879	1,488,085	1,429,395	<u>196</u> %
Net position - ending	\$ 441,012	\$ 328,868	\$1,185,478	\$1,159,217	\$1,626,490	\$ 58,690	2671 %

Revenues realized a net increase of 12% compared to the prior year primarily due to an increase in property taxes.

Expenses remained consistent, increasing 4% compared to the prior year.

Financial Analysis of the Governmental Fund

As the Town of Briny Breezes completed the year, the general fund reported an unrestricted fund balance of \$292,190, a decrease of \$35,649 from the previous year.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Actual expenditures were approximately \$61,194 less than the anticipated budget and revenues were approximately \$47,420 more than the budgeted amounts. These variations are not expected to have a significant effect on future services or liquidity.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

The Town had no additions to the Governmental Activities nor the Business Type Activities capital assets during the 2019 fiscal year.

For additional information on the Town's capital assets see note 5 on page 23.

Debt

As of September 30, 2019, the Town had no debt.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

For the 2019 fiscal year, the general fund expenditure budget increased to \$796,035, a \$28,575 increase compared to FY2018. The millage rate was maintained at 10.000 mils. The enterprise fund's budget increased to 275,702.

Contacting the Town's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our residents and creditors with a general overview of the Town's finances and to demonstrate the Town's accountability for the money it receives and disburses. If you have any questions about this report or need additional information, please address them in writing to the Town of Briny Breezes, 4802 N. Ocean Boulevard Briny Breezes FL 33435.



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

<u>ASSETS</u>	Governmen Activities	tal	Business- Type <u>Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 199,7	'34 \$	160,094	\$	359,828
Investments	88,6		-	Ψ	88,685
Accounts receivable, net	9,3		_		9,327
Prepaids	•	-	286,322		286,322
Restricted assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	15,2	40	-		15,240
Investments	131,0	52	-		131,052
Capital assets:					
Furniture and equipment	22,3	13	-		22,313
Leasehold improvements	145,5	57	-		145,557
Infrastructure			1,642,191		1,642,191
Total capital assets	167,8	70	1,642,191		1,810,061
Less accumulated depreciation	(165,3	40)	(889,972)		(1,055,312)
Total capital assets - net	2,5	30	752,219		754,749
Total assets	446,5	68	1,198,635		1,645,203
<u>LIABILITIES</u>					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5,5	556	13,157		18,713
Total liabilities	5,5	556	13,157		18,713
NET POSITION					
Investment in capital assets Restricted for:	2,5	30	752,219		754,749
Roads and transportation	78,9	40	-		78,940
Infrastructure	67,3		_		67,352
Unrestricted	292,1		433,259		725,449
Total net position	\$ 441,0			\$	1,626,490

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

			_	_				Net (Expense)			
			Program Revenues				<u>Changes in</u>				
	E	xpenses		Charges for Services	(Operating Grants and ontributions		Governmental Activities		Business- Type Activities	Total
<u>Functions/programs</u> Governmental activities:	_	· ·									
General government	\$	100,622	\$	15,260	\$	-	•	\$ (85,362)		-	\$ (85,362)
Public safety		618,796		205,645		-	•	(413,151)		-	(413,151)
Physical environment		11,635		-		-	•	(11,635)		-	(11,635)
Culture and recreation		1,258					-	(1,258)	_	<u>-</u>	 (1,258)
Total governmental activities		732,311		220,905			-	(511,406)	_		 (511,406)
Business-type activities:											
Water and Sewer	-	258,543		275,712		-				17,169	 17,169
Total business-type activities		258,543		275,712						17,169	 17,169
Total	\$	990,854	\$	496,617	\$		-	<u>\$ (511,406)</u>	\$	17,169	\$ (494,237)
	Gene	ral revenue	s:								
	Р	roperty taxe	s					\$ 487,286	\$	-	\$ 487,286
		tility taxes						58,027		-	58,027
Intergovernmental (unrestricted)					70,824		-	70,824			
	Ir	vestment in	com	е				5,413		9,092	14,505
Other revenue			е					2,000		<u>-</u>	 2,000
	Total general revenues						623,550		9,092	 632,642	
Change in			net p	osition				112,144		26,261	 138,405
	Net p	osition begi	nnin	g of year				328,868		1,159,217	 1,488,085
	Fund	balances -	endi	ng				\$ 441,012	\$	1,185,478	\$ 1,626,490

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUND SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

		Ger	eral Fund
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		\$	199,734
Investments		•	88,685
Accounts receivable, net			9,327
Restricted assets:			-,
Cash and cash equivalents			15,240
Investments			131,052
Total assets		\$	444,038
Total associa		Ψ	111,000
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities			5,556
Total liabilities			5,556
FUND BALANCES			
Restricted:			
Roads and transportation			78,940
Infrastructure			67,352
Unassigned			292,190
Total fund balances			438,482
Total liabilities and fund balances		\$	444,038
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement			
of net position are different as a result of:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not			
financial resources and therefore are not reported in the			
governmental funds.			
Governmental capital assets	167,870		
Governmental capital assets Less accumulated depreciation	(165,340)		2,530
Less accumulated depreciation	(100,040)	-	2,000
Net position of governmental activities (Page 8)		\$	441,012

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUND

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

Revenues: 487,286 Property taxes 205,643 Public service taxes 58,027 Intergovernmental 70,824 Licenses and permits 15,260 Fines and forfeitures 2 Investment income 5,413 Other revenue 2,000 Total revenues 844,455 Expenditures: Current: General government 100,288 Public safety 618,796 Physical environment 11,635 Culture and recreation 1,258 Capital outlay 2,864 Total expenditures 734,841		General Fund
Charges for services 205,643 Public service taxes 58,027 Intergovernmental 70,824 Licenses and permits 15,260 Fines and forfeitures 2 Investment income 5,413 Other revenue 2,000 Total revenues 844,455 Expenditures: Current: General government 100,288 Public safety 618,796 Physical environment 11,635 Culture and recreation 1,258 Capital outlay 2,864	Revenues:	
Public service taxes 58,027 Intergovernmental 70,824 Licenses and permits 15,260 Fines and forfeitures 2 Investment income 5,413 Other revenue 2,000 Total revenues 844,455 Expenditures: Current: General government 100,288 Public safety 618,796 Physical environment 11,635 Culture and recreation 1,258 Capital outlay 2,864	Property taxes	487,286
Intergovernmental 70,824 Licenses and permits 15,260 Fines and forfeitures 2 Investment income 5,413 Other revenue 2,000 Total revenues 844,455 Expenditures: Current: General government 100,288 Public safety 618,796 Physical environment 11,635 Culture and recreation 1,258 Capital outlay 2,864	Charges for services	205,643
Licenses and permits 15,260 Fines and forfeitures 2 Investment income 5,413 Other revenue 2,000 Total revenues 844,455 Expenditures: Current: General government 100,288 Public safety 618,796 Physical environment 11,635 Culture and recreation 1,258 Capital outlay 2,864	Public service taxes	58,027
Fines and forfeitures 2 Investment income 5,413 Other revenue 2,000 Total revenues 844,455 Expenditures: Current: General government 100,288 Public safety 618,796 Physical environment 11,635 Culture and recreation 1,258 Capital outlay 2,864	Intergovernmental	70,824
Investment income 5,413 Other revenue 2,000 Total revenues 844,455 Expenditures: Current: General government 100,288 Public safety 618,796 Physical environment 11,635 Culture and recreation 1,258 Capital outlay 2,864	Licenses and permits	15,260
Other revenue 2,000 Total revenues 844,455 Expenditures: Current: General government 100,288 Public safety 618,796 Physical environment 11,635 Culture and recreation 1,258 Capital outlay 2,864	Fines and forfeitures	2
Total revenues 844,455 Expenditures: Current: General government 100,288 Public safety 618,796 Physical environment 11,635 Culture and recreation 1,258 Capital outlay 2,864	Investment income	5,413
Expenditures: Current: General government 100,288 Public safety 618,796 Physical environment 11,635 Culture and recreation 1,258 Capital outlay 2,864	Other revenue	2,000
Current: 100,288 General government 100,288 Public safety 618,796 Physical environment 11,635 Culture and recreation 1,258 Capital outlay 2,864	Total revenues	844,455
General government 100,288 Public safety 618,796 Physical environment 11,635 Culture and recreation 1,258 Capital outlay 2,864	Expenditures:	
Public safety618,796Physical environment11,635Culture and recreation1,258Capital outlay2,864	Current:	
Public safety618,796Physical environment11,635Culture and recreation1,258Capital outlay2,864	General government	100,288
Culture and recreation 1,258 Capital outlay 2,864	_	618,796
Capital outlay 2,864	Physical environment	11,635
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Culture and recreation	1,258
Total expenditures 734,841	Capital outlay	2,864
	Total expenditures	734,841
Net change in fund balance 109,614	Net change in fund balance	109,614
Fund balance - beginning of year 328,868	Fund balance - beginning of year	328,868
Fund balance - ending \$ 438,482		\$ 438,482

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds (Pa	age 11)	\$ 109,614
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the stater of activities are different as a result of:	ment	
Governmental funds report capital outlay as an expenditur However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is depreciated over their estimated useful lives.		
Expenditures for capital outlay \$ Less current year depreciation	2,864 (334)	 2,530
Change in net position of governmental activities (Page 9)		\$ 112,144

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

<u>ASSETS</u>	
Current assets: Cash and cash equivalents Investments	160,094 286,322
Total current assets	446,416
Non-current assets:	
Capital assets: Infrastructure Less accumulated depreciation Total capital assets - net	1,642,191 (889,972) 752,219
Total assets	1,198,635
<u>LIABILITIES</u>	
Current liabilities: Accounts payable	13,157
Total current liabilities	13,157
NET POSITION	
Investment in capital assets Unrestricted	752,219 433,259

1,185,478

Total net position

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGE IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

Operating revenues:	
Charges for services	275,712
Total operating revenues	275,712
Operating expenses:	
Administrative costs	29,347
Operations and maintenance	24,548
Water and disposal costs	162,410
Depreciation _	42,238
Total operating expenses	258,543
Operating income	17,169
Nonoperating revenues:	
Investment income	9,092
Total nonoperating revenues	9,092
Change in net position	26,261
Net position, beginning of year	1,159,217
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	\$ 1,185,478

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

Cash Flows From Operating Activities: Cash received from customers and other governments Cash paid to suppliers Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 275,712 (212,911) 62,801
Cash Flows From Investing Activities: Purchase of investments Investment income Net cash used in investing activities	(286,322) 9,092 (277,230)
Net decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(214,429)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, October 1	374,523
Cash and Cash Equivalents, September 30	\$ 160,094
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Cash and Cash Equivalents used in Operating Activities: Operating income Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net	<u>\$ 17,169</u>
cash used in operating activities: Depreciation Changes in assets and liabilities: (Increase) decrease in:	42,238
Prepaids	3,867
Increase (decrease) in: Accounts payable	(473)
Total adjustments	45,632
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 62,801</u>



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The summary of the Town of Briny Breezes, Florida's (the "Town") significant accounting policies is presented to assist the reader in interpreting the financial statements and other data in this report. The policies are considered essential and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

The accounting policies of the Town conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. This report, the accounting systems and classification of accounts conform to standards of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), which is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The Town of Briny Breezes, Florida (the "Town") is a municipal corporation governed by an elected mayor and five-member council under a Mayor/Council form of government. The Town is located in Palm Beach County, Florida and was incorporated in 1963 under chapter 165.03 of the Florida Statutes. The Town provides the following services to its residents – law enforcement and fire control, protective inspections, sanitation, environmental, public works, civil defense, and general and administrative services. In addition, the Town owns and operates a water distribution system and a sewage collection system.

As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these basic financial statements present the reporting entity of the Town. Component units are legally separate entities for which the government is considered to be financially accountable and for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the Town's combined financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The primary government is considered financially accountable if it appoints a voting majority of an organization's governing body and 1) it is able to impose its will on the organization or 2) there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefit to or impose specific financial burden on the Board. Additionally, the primary government is required to consider other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Based upon the application of these criteria, there were no organizations which met the criteria described above.

B. Government-wide and fund financial statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the Town. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. Government-wide and fund financial statements (CONTINUED)

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Town considers receivables collected within 60 days after year-end to be available and recognizes them as revenues of the current year. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when the Town receives cash.

The Town reports the following major governmental fund:

The **general fund** is the Town's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The Town reports the following major proprietary fund:

The water and sewer fund accounts for the operating activities of the Town's water and sewer service.

The financial statements of the Town have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard setting body for governmental accounting and financial reporting. The financial statements of the Town follow the guidance of GASB Statement No. 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements for both the government wide and proprietary fund financial statements. Governments also have the option of following subsequent FASB pronouncements for their business-type activities and enterprise funds subject to this same limitation. The Town has elected not to follow subsequent FASB guidance.

As a general rule the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation

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

Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *nonoperating* items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the water and sewer fund is charges to customers for services.

Operating expenses for the enterprise funds include the cost of services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is Town policy to use restricted resources first, and then unrestricted resources as needed.

D. Assets, liabilities, deferred outflows / inflows of resources and net position / fund balance

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Town's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

2. Investments

Investments are recorded at fair value, which is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Short-term investments are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. Securities and/ or money market accounts traded on a national or international exchange are valued at the last reported sales price at current exchange rates. The unrealized gain or loss in investments is reflected in investment earnings.

3. Receivables and Payables

Transactions between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either interfund receivables/payables (i.e, the current portion of interfund loans) or as advances to/from other funds (i.e, the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as a due to/from other funds at the fund level and internal balances at the government wide level.

All receivables due from external sources are considered to be fully collectible and as such, an allowance for doubtful accounts has not been established.

4. Property Taxes

Property values are assessed as of January 1 of each year, at which time taxes become an enforceable lien on property. Tax bills are mailed for the Town by Palm Beach County (the "County") on or about October 1 of each year and are payable with discounts of up to 4% offered for early payment. Taxes become delinquent on April 1 of the year following the year of assessment and State law provides for enforcement of collection of property taxes by seizure of the personal property or by the sale of interest-bearing tax certificates to satisfy unpaid property taxes.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

D. Assets, liabilities, deferred outflows / inflows of resources and net position / fund balance (CONTINUED)

4. Property Taxes (CONTINUED)

Assessed values are established by the Palm Beach County Property Appraiser. In November 1992, a Florida constitutional amendment was approved by the voters which provides for limiting the increases in homestead property valuations for Ad Valorem tax purposes to a maximum of 3% annually and also provides for reassessment of market values upon changes in ownership. The County bills and collects all property taxes and remits them to the Town.

State statutes permit municipalities to levy property taxes at a rate of up to 10 mils (\$10 per \$1,000 of assessed taxable valuation). The tax levy of the Town is established by the Town council and the Palm Beach County Property Appraiser incorporates the Town's millage into the total tax levy, which includes the County and the County School Board tax requirements. The millage rate assessed by the Town for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019 was 10.0 mils (\$10.00 per \$1,000 of taxable assessed valuation).

5. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, sidewalks, culverts, light poles, and similar items), are reported in the applicable columns in the applicable governmental or business – type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements and in the fund financial statement for proprietary fund.

Capital assets are defined by the Town as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$750 for equipment and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value on the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as they are completed.

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

	<u>Years</u>
Infrastructure	40
Furniture and equipment	5-10

When capital assets are sold or disposed of, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and a resulting gain or loss is recorded in the government-wide financial statements.

6. Net Position/Fund Balance

Total equity as of September 30, 2019, is classified into three components of net position:

• Net investment in capital assets: This category consists of capital assets (including restricted capital assets), net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by any outstanding balances of bonds, mortgages, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, and improvements of those assets.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

D. Assets, liabilities, deferred outflows / inflows of resources and net position / fund balance (CONTINUED)

6. Net Position/Fund Balance (CONTINUED)

- **Restricted net position:** This category consists of net position restricted in their use by (1) external groups such as grantors, creditors or laws and regulations of other governments; or (2) law, through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted net position: This category includes all of the remaining net position that does not meet the definition of the other two categories.

As of September 30, 2019, fund balances of the governmental funds are classified as follows:

Non-spendable — Amounts that cannot be spent either because they are in non-spendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted — Amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or because of constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or the laws or regulations of other governments.

Committed — Amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a formal action of the Town Council. Ordinances and resolutions of the Town Council are the highest level of decision-making authority for the Town. Commitments may be established, modified, or rescinded only through ordinances or resolutions approved by the Town Council. Ordinances and resolutions are equally binding.

Assigned — Amounts that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed but that are intended to be used for specific purposes.

Unassigned — All other spendable amounts.

The Town considers restricted amounts to be spent first when both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available unless there are legal documents/contracts that prohibit doing this, such as in grant agreements requiring dollar for dollar spending. Additionally, the Town would first use committed, then assigned, and lastly unassigned amounts of unrestricted fund balance when expenditures are made.

7. 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 the amounts of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities, revenues, and expenditures/expenses reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. These estimates include assessing the collectability of receivables and the useful lives of capital assets. Although those estimates are based on management's knowledge of current events and actions it may undertake in the future, they may ultimately differ from actual results.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 2 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

By its nature as a local government unit, the Town is subject to various federal, state, and local laws and contractual regulations. The Town has no material violations of finance-related legal and contractual obligations.

Fund Accounting Requirements- A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Town, like any other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related requirements, and segregation for management purposes.

Revenue Restrictions- the Town has various restrictions placed over certain revenue sources from federal, state, or local requirements. The primary revenue sources include:

Revenue Source

Legal Restrictions of Use

Gas Tax

Roads, sidewalks, streets

Transportation Tax

Transportation and roads

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, the Town complied, in all material respects, with these revenue restrictions.

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

GASB Statement No. 40 Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosure (GASB Statement No. 40) is designed to inform financial statement users about deposit and investment risks that could affect a government's ability to provide services and meets its obligations as they become due. GASB Statement No. 40 addresses common deposit and investment risks related to credit risk, custodial credit risk, concentration of credit risk, interest rate risk, and foreign currency risk and requires that deposit and investment policies related to the risks be disclosed, as applicable.

In addition to insurance provided by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation, all deposits are held in banking institutions approved by the State Treasurer of the State of Florida to hold public funds. Under Florida Statutes Chapter 280, *Florida Security for Public Deposits Act*, the State Treasurer requires all Florida qualified public depositories to deposit with the Treasurer or banking institution eligible collateral. In the event of a failure of a qualified public depository, the remaining public depositories would be responsible for covering any resulting losses. Accordingly, all amounts reported as deposits are deemed as insured or collateralized with securities held by the entity or its agent in the entity's name.

The Florida Municipal Investment Trust (FMIvT), administered by the Florida League of Cities, Inc., is an interlocal governmental entity created under the laws of the State of Florida. The FMIvT is an authorized Investment under Sec. 163.01 Florida Statutes. The FMIvT is a Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) and is considered an external investment pool for GASB reporting purposes. The Town's investment is the FMIvT portfolio, not the individual securities held within each FMIvT portfolio.

Credit Risk

Credit risk exists when there is a possibility the issuer or other counterparty to an investment may be unable to meet its obligations. GASB 40 requires disclosure of credit quality ratings for investments in debt securities as well as investments in external investment pools, money market funds, and other pooled investments of fixed-income securities.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Investments may be aggregated by rating categories within the disclosure. Ratings are set by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (Fitch, S&P). In cases where an investment is unrated, a disclosure noting that the investment is unrated is required. The Town invested \$219,737 in the Intermediate High Quality Bond Fund which has a Fitch Rating of AAAf/S3 as of the fiscal year end.

Custodial Credit Risk

The Town's investments in the FMIvT are evidenced by shares of the pool. Investments in pools should be disclosed, but not categorized, because they are not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book-entry form. The Town's investment is with the pool, not the securities that make up the pool; therefore, no disclosure is required.

Concentration Risk

In addition to describing the credit risk of investments in the portfolio, the Town will need to disclose the concentration of credit risk with a single issuer. If five or more percent of the total assets of the portfolio are invested with one issuer, a footnote disclosure will be required. Investments issued or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government and investments in mutual funds, external investment pools and other pooled investments are excluded from the concentration of credit risk disclosure requirements.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk exists when there is a possibility that changes in interest rates could adversely affect an investment's fair value. GASB 40 requires that interest rate risk be disclosed using one of the five approved methods. The five methods are: Segmented time distribution, specific identification, weighted average maturity (WAM), duration, and simulation model. Different methods may be presented for different types of investments.

Interest rate risk disclosures are required for all debt investments as well as investments in mutual funds, external investment pools, and other pooled investments that do not meet the definition of a 2a7-like pool. The Town invests in the Intermediate High Quality Bond Fund which has a modified duration of 3.36 years and a WAM of 3.59 years.

Foreign Currency Risk

This category applies only if the Town's deposits or investments are exposed to foreign currency risk. Members' investments in the FMIvT are not subject to foreign currency risk.

GASB 72 requires governments to disclose the fair value hierarchy for each type of asset or liability measured at fair value in the notes to the financial statements. The standard also requires governments to disclose a description of the valuation techniques used in the fair value measurement and any significant changes in valuation techniques.

GASB 72 establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 Inputs directly observable, quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- **Level 2 Inputs** inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These inputs are derived from or corroborated by observable market data through correlation or by other means.
- Level 3 Inputs unobservable inputs used only when relevant Level 1 and Level 2 inputs are unavailable.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

The Town holds invested \$219,737 in the Intermediate High Quality Bond Fund as of September 30, 2019. This fund invests mainly in US government and agency securities, asset-backed securities and corporate bonds and notes. The underlying securities have observable level 1 quoted pricing inputs or observable level 2 significant other observable pricing inputs. Most of the security prices were obtained from a pricing service, Interactive Data Corporation (IDC). While the underlying asset values are based on quoted prices or market-corroborated inputs, the net asset value of the portfolio is not publicly quoted. As such, this investment is categorized as a Level 2 investment.

NOTE 4 - RECEIVABLES

Accounts receivable at year-end consisted of \$9,327 pertaining to taxes receivable.

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019 was as follows:

	Beginning .		_	Ending	
	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Balance</u>	
Governmental activities					
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Leasehold improvements	\$ 145,557	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 145,557	
Furniture and equipment	19,449	2,864		22,313	
Total capital assets being depreciated	165,006	2,864	-	167,870	
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Leasehold improvements	(145,557)	-	-	(145,557)	
Furniture and equipment	(19,449)	(334)		(19,783)	
Total accumulated depreciation	(165,006)	(334)		(165,340)	
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$</u>	\$ 3,198	\$ -	\$ 2,530	
	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	
Business-type activities					
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Infrastructure	\$ 1,642,191	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,642,191	
Total capital assets being depreciated	1,642,191			1,642,191	
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Infrastructure	(847,734)	(42,238)	<u> </u>	(889,972)	
Total accumulated depreciation	(847,734)	(42,238)		(889,972)	
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 794,457</u>	<u>\$ (42,238)</u>	<u> </u>	<u>\$ 752,219</u>	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 6 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters.

The Town has joined with other municipalities in the State participating in the Florida League of Cities Municipal Self Insurance Program, (the "Program") a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program. The inter-local agreement with the Florida League of Cities Municipal Self Insurance Program provides that the Program will be self-sustaining through member premiums and will reinsure through commercial companies. During the past three years, the Town has not incurred any significant claims nor have there been any significant reductions in coverage.

NOTE 7 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Grants

Amounts received or receivable from grant agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the Town. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the Town expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Contractual Obligations

Police Services

The Town entered into an agreement with the City of Boynton Beach for professional law enforcement services for the period October 1, 2016 to September 30, 2019. The agreement calls for an annual fee of \$200,000 payable in twelve equal monthly installments, the compensation payable by the Town of Briny Breezes to the City of Boynton Beach shall be adjusted, effective October 1 of each year of the Agreement, by the annual all Urban Consumer Price Index Miami – Ft. Lauderdale - (CPI), as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor, plus 1.5%. The Town paid \$219,027 for police services for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019. As a result of this being the final year of the agreement, the Town entered into an agreement with the Town of Ocean Ridge for the period of October 1, 2019 to September 30, 2022.

Fire and Emergency Medical Services

The Town entered into an agreement with the City of Boynton Beach for fire and emergency medical services for the period October 1, 2016, to September 30, 2028. The current year's expenditure was \$384,834 and will increase each year of the contract by the greater of CPI or 4%.

Municipal Revenue Sharing Recycling Program

The Town entered into an agreement with the Solid Waste Authority of Palm Beach County (the "Authority") to establish a recycling program and carry out recycling activities within the Town from August 26, 2009 through September 30, 2019. The agreement automatically renews for successive 5 year periods unless written notice to terminate the agreement is provided by the preceding April 30th. Within the agreement, the Authority agreed to pay the Town a minimum of 50% of the net revenues earned from the sale of residential recovered material attributable to the Town on a quarterly basis. Net revenues are defined as recovered residential materials revenue less the processing cost. The actual percentage paid to the Town will be determined annually through the Authority's budget process.

NOTE 8 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Briny Breezes, Inc. (the "Corporation") is the company that manages and owns all of the property in the Town. The property owners of the Town of Briny Breezes are all shareholders of the Corporation. The Town rents an office from Briny Breezes, Inc. for its Town Council meetings and business. The Town

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NOTE 8 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

entered into an agreement with Briny Breezes Inc. for a term of five years (5) and nine (9) months, commencing April 1, 2008 and ending December 31, 2013. The Town paid \$17,154 for rent for the fiscal year. This lease was extended to September 30, 2019.

The Town charged the Corporation \$129,427 for fire and emergency medical services and \$75,125 for police services during the fiscal year.

The Town Clerk Pro Tem submits an annual budget to the Town Council in accordance with the Town Charter and the Florida Budget Act. The budget is presented to the Town Council for review, and public hearings are held to address priorities and the allocation of resources. In September, the Town Council adopts the annual fiscal year appropriated budgets for the Town funds. Once approved, the Town Council may amend the legally adopted budget when unexpected modifications are required in estimated revenues and appropriations. Annually appropriated budgets are also approved for the proprietary fund.



BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts					Variance with Final Budget		
		<u>Original</u>		<u>Final</u>		Actual	Positive/(Negative)	
Revenues:								_
Property taxes	\$	470,230	\$	470,230	\$	487,286	\$	17,056
Charges for services		207,580		207,580		205,643		(1,937)
Public service taxes		47,150		47,150		58,027		10,877
Intergovernmental		51,950		51,950		70,824		18,874
Licenses and permits		17,740		17,740		15,260		(2,480)
Fine and Forfeitures		350		350		2		(348)
Investment income		35		35		5,413		5,378
Other		1,000		1,000		2,000		1,000
Total revenues		796,035		796,035		844,455		47,420
Expenditures:								
General government		135,473	\$	135,473		100,288		35,185
Public safety		619,862		619,862		618,796		1,066
Physical environment		18,450		18,450		11,635		6,815
Culture and recreation		1,250		1,250		1,258		(8)
Capital outlay		-		-		2,864		(2,864)
Transfers to Reserves		21,000		21,000		<u> </u>	-	21,000
Total expenditures		796,035		796,035		734,841		61,194
Excess of revenues over expenditures								
before other financing sources	\$	<u>-</u>	\$		\$	109,614	\$	109,614
Net change in fund balance						109,614		
Fund balance, beginning of year						328,868		
Fund balances - ending					\$	438,482		

NOTES TO BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

I. Basis of budgeting

Each fund's appropriated budget is prepared on a detailed line item basis. Revenues are budgeted by source. Expenditures are budgeted by department and class as follows: general government, public safety, physical environment, transportation, cultural and recreational, and capital outlay. This constitutes the legal level of control. Expenditures may not exceed appropriations at this level. Budget revisions at this level are subject to final review by the Town Council. Within these control levels, the Council may transfer appropriations.

The Town's Council may make by ordinance supplemental appropriations during the fiscal year. There were no supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019.

The budgets for the general fund and proprietary fund operations are prepared on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. Revenues are budgeted in the year receipt is expected; and expenditures, which include encumbrances, are budgeted in the year that the applicable purchase orders are expected to be issued. The budget and actual financial statements are reported on these bases. Unencumbered appropriations for annually budgeted funds lapse at fiscal year-end.

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, the culture and recreation and capital outlay expenditures exceeded appropriations by \$8 and \$2,864. This over-expenditure was funded by greater than expected revenues in the General Fund.



SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts					Variance with Final Budget		
		<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		<u>Actual</u>		Positive/(Negative)	
Operating revenues:								
Charges for services	\$	275,702	\$	275,702	\$	275,712	\$	10
Other		1,000		1,000				(1,000)
Total operating revenues		276,702		276,702		275,712		(990)
Operating expenses:								
Administrative costs		38,250		38,250		29,347		(8,903)
Operations and maintenance		41,102		41,102		24,548		(16,554)
Water and disposal costs		182,350		182,350		162,410		(19,940)
Depreciation		-		-		42,238		42,238
Reserve for contingency		15,000		15,000		-		(15,000)
Other		1,000		1,000				(1,000)
Total operating expenses		277,702		277,702		258,543		(19,159)
Operating income (loss)		(1,000)		(1,000)		17,169		(20,149)
Nonoperating revenues:								
Investment income		1,000		1,000		9,092		8,092
Total nonoperating revenues		1,000		1,000		9,092		8,092
Change in net position	\$		\$			26,261	\$	26,261
Net position, beginning of year						1,159,217		
Net position, ending					\$	1,185,478		





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

Honorable Mayor and Members of the Town Council Town of Briny Breezes, Florida

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Briny Breezes, Florida (the "Town"), as of and for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 24, 2020.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town's 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 determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

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

Caballero Fierman Llerena & Garcia, LLP

Caballero Fierman Llerena & Garcia, LLP Boca Raton, Florida March 24, 2020



MANAGEMENT LETTER IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULES OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Honorable Mayor and Members of the Town Council Town of Briny Breezes, Florida

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of the Town of Briny Breezes, Florida (the "Town"), as of and for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, and have issued our report thereon dated March 24, 2020.

Auditors' Responsibility

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and Chapter 10.550, Rules of the Auditor General.

Other Reporting Requirements

We have issued our Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of the Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards and Independent Accountants' Report on an examination conducted in accordance with AICPA Professional Standards, AT-C section 315, regarding the compliance requirements in accordance with Chapter 10.550 Rules of the Auditor General. Disclosures in those reports, which are dated March 24, 2020, should be considered in conjunction with this management letter.

Prior Audit Findings

Section 10.554(1)(i)1., Rules of the Auditor General, requires that we determine whether or not corrective actions have been taken to address findings and recommendations made in the preceding annual financial audit report. There were no findings or recommendations made in the preceding annual financial audit report.

Official Title and Legal Authority

Section 10.554(1)(i)4., Rules of the Auditor General, requires that the name or official title and legal authority for the primary government and each component unit of the reporting entity be disclosed in this management letter, unless disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. This information has been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Financial Condition and Management

Sections 10.554(1)(i)5.a. and 10.556(7), Rules of the Auditor General, require us to apply appropriate procedures and communicate the results of our determination as to whether or not the Town has met one or more of the conditions described in Section 218.503(1), Florida Statutes, and to identify of the specific condition(s) met. In connection with our audit, we determined that the Town did not meet any of the conditions described in Section 218.503(1), Florida Statutes.

Pursuant to Sections 10.554(1)(i)5.b. and 10.556(8), Rules of the Auditor General, we applied financial condition assessment procedures for the Town. It is management's responsibility to monitor the Town's financial condition, and our financial condition assessment was based in part on representations made by management and the review of financial information provided by same. This assessment has been performed as of the fiscal year end.

Section 10.554(1)(i)2., Rules of the Auditor General, requires that we communicate any recommendations to improve financial management. In connection with our audit, we did not have any such recommendations.

Additional Matters

Section 10.554(1)(i)3, Rules of the Auditor General, requires us to communicate noncompliance with provisions of contracts or grant agreements, or abuse, that have occurred, or are likely to have occurred, that have an effect on the financial statements that is less than material but which warrants the attention of those charged with governance. In connection with our audit, we did not have any such findings.

Purpose of this Letter

Our management letter is intended solely for the information and use of the Legislative Auditing Committee, members of the Florida Senate and the Florida House of Representatives, the Florida Auditor General, Federal and other granting agencies, the Town Council and applicable management, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Caballero Fierman Llerena & Garcia, LLP
Caballero Fierman Llerena & Garcia, LLP

Boca Raton, Florida March 24, 2020



INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 218.415 FLORIDA STATUTES

Honorable Mayor and Members of the Town Council Town of Briny Breezes, Florida

We have examined the Town of Briny Breezes, Florida's (the "Town") compliance with the requirements of Section 218.415 Florida Statutes during the period of October 1, 2018 to September 30, 2019. Management of the Town is responsible for the Town's compliance with the specified requirements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Town's compliance with the specified requirements based on our examination.

Our examination was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we plan and perform the examination to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Town complied, in all material respects, with the specified requirements referenced above. An examination involves performing procedures to obtain evidence about whether the Town complied with the specified requirements. The nature, timing, and extent of the procedures selected depend on our judgment, including an assessment of the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error. We believe that the evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Our examination does not provide a legal determination on the Town's compliance with specified requirements. In our opinion, the Town complied, in all material respects, with the requirements of Section 218.415 Florida Statutes during the period of October 1, 2018 to September 30, 2019.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Mayor, the Town Council, others within the Town and the Auditor General of the State of Florida and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Caballero Fierman Llerena & Garcia, LLP

Caballero Fierman Llerena & Garcia, LLP Boca Raton, Florida March 24, 2020