## TOWN OF GREENVILLE, FLORIDA TABLE OF CONTENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Honorable Town Council, Town of Greenville, Florida:

#### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

#### **Opinions**

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Greenville, Florida, (the Town), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### Unmodified Opinion on the General Fund

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the General Fund of the Town as of September 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Oualified Opinions on the Governmental Activities, Business-type Activities, and Utility Fund

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and the Utility Fund of the Town as of September 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 (GAAS) 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 Town 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.

#### Basis for Qualified Opinions on Governmental Activities, Business-type Activities, and Utility Fund

As discussed in Note (11) to the financial statements, the Town has not implemented the provisions of GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. Accounting principles generally accepted in the Unites States of America require recording of an obligation for postemployment benefits other than pensions, which would increase liabilities, decrease net position, and change the expenses in the governmental activities, business-type activities, and Utility Fund. The effects of this departure from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America on the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and the Utility Fund has not been determined.

#### Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The Town's 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Town'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 opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS 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 GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town'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 statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Town'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 required supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, 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.

Management has omitted the schedule of changes in the Town's total OPEB liability and related ratios that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Our opinion on the basic financial statements are not affected by this missing information.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report November 13, 2023 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 Town of Greenville, Florida's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

James Maore : Co., P.L.

Tallahassee, Florida November 13, 2023

As management of the Town of Greenville, Florida, we offer readers of the Town's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town of Greenville, Florida for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022.

#### **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 basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other 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 a private-sector business.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the Town's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two 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 Town is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the government'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 (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Town that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the Town include general government, public safety, transportation, and culture and recreation. The business-type activities of the Town include water, sewer and sanitation operations.

The location of the government-wide financial statements can be found in the table of contents.

**Fund financial statements.** 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 other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the Town can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary funds.

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

The Town maintains one individual governmental fund.

The location of the basic governmental fund financial statements can be found in the table of contents.

**Proprietary funds**. The Town maintains proprietary funds. *Proprietary funds* are used to report the same functions presented as *business-type activities* in the government-wide financial statements. The Town uses an enterprise fund to account for its water, sewer and sanitation operations.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide information for the water, sewer, and sanitation operations through one Utility Fund, which is considered to be a major fund.

The location of the basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found in the table of contents.

**Notes to the financial statements**. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The location of the notes to the financial statements can be found in the table of contents.

**Other information**. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain *required supplementary information* concerning the Town's budgetary information. The location of the required supplementary information can be found on pages in the table of contents.

#### **Government-wide Financial Analysis**

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Town, assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$12,625,579 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

By far the largest portion of the Town's net position in the most recent fiscal year reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Town's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

#### Town of Greenville, Florida's Net Position

		2022	
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Current and other assets	\$ 350,598	\$ 410,910	\$ 761,508
Capital assets	2,731,177	10,474,346	13,205,523
Total assets	3,081,775	10,885,256	13,967,031
Deferred outflows	55,421	138,551	193,972
Long-term liabilities outstanding	42,000	424,098	466,098
Net pension liability	115,066	287,665	402,731
Other liabilities	246,616	291,082	537,698
Total liabilities	403,682	1,002,845	1,406,527
Deferred inflows	104,776	24,121	128,897
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	2,685,177	10,012,069	12,697,246
Restricted	=	894	894
Unrestricted	(56,439)	(16,122)	(72,561)
Total net position	\$ 2,628,738	\$ 9,996,841	\$ 12,625,579

2022

#### Town of Greenville, Florida's Net Position

		2021	
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Current and other assets	\$ 897,831	\$ 440,122	\$ 1,337,953
Capital assets	2,754,872	10,201,996	12,956,868
Total assets	3,652,703	10,642,118	14,294,821
Deferred outflows	46,192	76,987	123,179
Long-term liabilities outstanding	46,500	462,277	508,777
Net pension liability	47,743	79,571	127,314
Other liabilities	779,079	293,347	1,072,426
Total liabilities	873,322	835,195	1,708,517
Deferred inflows	78,228	130,381	208,609
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	2,704,872	9,793,445	12,498,317
Restricted	=	19,490	19,490
Unrestricted	42,473	(59,406)	(16,933)
Total net position	\$ 2,747,345	\$ 9,753,529	\$ 12,500,874

An additional portion of the Town's net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used in the most recent fiscal year. At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town is able to report positive balances in two of the three categories of net position for the government as a whole, and for its governmental and business-type activities individually. The Town reported negative unrestricted net position in its governmental activities and business-type activities.

*Governmental activities*. Governmental activities decreased the Town's net position by \$118,607 in the most recent fiscal year.

Key elements of this change include:

• Increase in overall salary related expenditures for the Town compared with the prior fiscal year.

**Business-type activities**. In the most recent fiscal year, business-type activities increased the Town's net position by \$243,312.

Key elements of this change include:

• Increased capital grant revenues resulting in an increase of capital assets in the current year.

## Town of Greenville, Florida's Changes in Net Position

	2022					
	Governmental		Bu	siness-type		
	A	ctivities		Activities		Total
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$	4,746	\$	421,948	\$	426,694
Operating grants and contributions		318,914		380,273		699,187
Capital Grants and contributions		-		206,352		206,352
General revenues:						
Property taxes		115,983		-		115,983
Intergovernmental and other		383,375		510		383,885
Transfers		(32,954)		32,954		-
Total revenues		790,064		1,042,037		1,832,101
Expenses:						
General government		467,729		-		467,729
Public safety		290		-		290
Transportation		300,829		-		300,829
Interest on long-term debt		3,606		-		3,606
Culture and recreation		136,217		-		136,217
Utility		-		798,725		798,725
Total expenses		908,671		798,725		1,707,396
Change in net position		(118,607)		243,312		124,705
Net position, beginning of year		2,747,345		9,753,529		12,500,874
Net position, end of year	\$	2,628,738	\$	9,996,841	\$	12,625,579

	2021			
	Governmental	Business-type		
	Activities	Activities	Total	
Revenues:				
Program revenues:				
Charges for services	\$ 9,451	\$ 412,361	\$ 421,812	
Operating grants and contributions	38,370	1,376,942	1,415,312	
Capital Grants and contributions	971,988	14,184	986,172	
General revenues:				
Property taxes	114,265	-	114,265	
Intergovernmental and other	361,441	101,003	462,444	
Total revenues	1,495,515	1,904,490	4,222,916	
Expenses:				
General government	352,881	-	352,881	
Public safety	2,912	-	2,912	
Transportation	152,391	-	152,391	
Interest on long-term debt	2,704	-	2,704	
Culture and recreation	51,166	-	51,166	
Utility	-	710,734	710,734	
Total expenses	562,054	710,734	1,272,788	
Change in net position	933,461	1,193,756	2,127,217	
Net position, beginning of year	1,813,884	8,559,773	10,373,657	
Net position, end of year	\$ 2,747,345	\$ 9,753,529	\$ 12,500,874	

#### Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

Governmental funds. The focus of the Town's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Town's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the Town's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$50,050, a decrease of \$278,379, in comparison with the prior year. Of this total amount, \$50,050 constitutes assigned fund balance, which is assigned for use in the subsequent year as a part of the fiscal year 2023 budgeting process. None of the fund balance is nonspendable, restricted, committed or unrestricted.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the Town. At the end of the current fiscal year, assigned and total fund balances of the general fund were \$50,050. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Fund balance represents 4.2 percent of total general fund expenditures.

The fund balance of the Town's general fund decreased by \$278,379 during the current fiscal year.

**Proprietary funds**. The Town's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Unrestricted net position of the Utility Fund at the end of the year amounted to \$(16,122) The total increase in net position for the fund was \$243,312. Other factors concerning the finances of this fund have already been addressed in the discussion of the Town's business-type activities.

#### **General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

There were no budget amendments during the current fiscal year. The budget was not over expended per fund and therefore in compliance with state statutes.

Capital assets. The Town's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business type activities as of September 30, 2022, amounts to \$13,205,523 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and system, improvements, machinery and equipment, park facilities and roads.

Additional information on the Town's capital assets can be found in Note (6) as listed in the table of contents.

**Long-term debt.** At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town had total debt outstanding of \$529,871. The amount of debt outstanding by type (i.e. Capital improvement bonds, revenue bonds, etc.) were as follows:

## Town of Greenville, Florida's Outstanding Debt Capital Improvement and Revenue Bonds

	vernmental activities	siness-type activities	 Total
Capital improvement bonds	\$ 46,000	\$ _	\$ 46,000
Lines of Credit	21,594	_	21,594
State Revolving Fund Construction Loan	_	230,262	230,262
Lease liability	_	18,715	18,715
Revenue bonds		213,300	213,300
Total	\$ 67,594	\$ 462,277	\$ 529,871

Additional information on the Town's long-term debt can be found in Note (8). as listed in the table of contents.

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

We do not expect major changes and estimations based on the fact that we have adhered to the budget and made amendments as necessary. We do not anticipate any significant rate increases.

This factor was considered in preparing the Town's budget for the 2022/2023 fiscal year.

#### **Requests for Information**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to Town Clerk, Post Office Box 235, Greenville, Florida 32331.

#### TOWN OF GREENVILLE, FLORIDA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

ASSETS         239,485         74,956         \$ 314,441           Receivables, net         4,134         54,461         58,595           Lease receivable         22,362         -         22,362           Internal balances         (165,594)         -         22,362           Internal balances         177,509         115,005         292,514           Noncurrent assets:         -         72,702         -         72,702           Restricted assets:         -         894         894           Capital assets, not being depreciated         1,883,066         4,030,800         5,913,866           Other capital assets, not being depreciated         1,883,066         4,030,800         5,913,866           Other capital assets, not being depreciated         1,883,066         4,030,800         5,913,866           Other capital assets, not being depreciated         1,883,066         4,030,800         5,913,866           Other capital assets, not being depreciated         1,883,066         4,030,800         5,913,866           Capital assets         5,30,81,775         \$ 10,885,255         \$ 13,967,031           Total assets         5,205,241         \$ 19,7952         \$ 403,373           Total assets         2,205,241         \$ 19,7952         <		overnmental Activities	B	usiness-type Activities	Total
Receivables, net         4,134         54,461         58,595           Lease receivable         22,362         -         22,362           Internal balances         (165,594)         165,594         165,594           Due from other governments         177,509         115,005         292,514           Noncurrent assets:         2         -         72,702           Restricted assets:         -         894         894           Capital assets, not being depreciated         1,883,066         4,030,800         5,913,866           Other capital assets, not being depreciated         848,111         6,443,546         7,291,657           Total assets         5 3,081,775         \$ 10,885,256         \$ 13,967,031           DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES           Deferred outflows related to pensions         \$ 55,421         \$ 138,551         \$ 193,972           LAGRADIAN SALAN	ASSETS				
Lease receivable	Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 239,485	\$	74,956	\$ 314,441
Internal balances	Receivables, net	4,134		54,461	58,595
Due from other governments	Lease receivable	22,362		-	22,362
Noncurrent assets:	Internal balances	(165,594)		165,594	-
Lease receivable, non-current         72,702         -         72,702           Restricted assets:         -         894         894           Capital assets sucapital assets, not being depreciated Other capital assets, net of depreciation Total assets         1,883,066         4,030,800         5,913,866           Other capital assets, net of depreciation Total assets         \$3,081,775         \$10,885,256         \$13,967,031           DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred outflows related to pensions         \$55,421         \$138,551         \$193,972           LIABILITIES           Accounts payable and accrued liabilities         \$205,421         \$197,952         \$403,373           Customer deposits         -         37,981         37,981           Accrued interest payable         -         983         983           Noncurrent liabilities:         -         983         983           Due within one year:         -         11,594         -         21,594           Lease liability         -         18,715         18,715         18,715           Compensated absences         15,601         15,987         31,588           Due in more than one year:         -         18,715         18,715         18,715           Bonds payable and notes payable with pre	Due from other governments	177,509		115,005	292,514
Restricted assets:         894         894           Capital assets.         -         894         894           Capital assets.         -         -         894         894           Capital assets, not being depreciated         1,883,066         4,030,800         5,913,866           Other capital assets, net of depreciation         848,111         6,443,546         7,291,657           Total assets         \$3,081,775         \$10,885,256         \$13,967,031           DEFERED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES           Deferred outflows related to pensions         \$55,421         \$138,551         \$193,972           Lines of cred outflows related to pensions         \$205,421         \$197,952         \$403,373           Customer deposits         \$205,421         \$197,952         \$403,373           Customer deposits         \$23,491         37,981         37,981           Accrued interest payable         \$983         983           Noncurrent liabilities         \$21,594         \$-         \$21,594           Lines of credit         \$21,594         \$-         \$21,594           Bonds payable and notes payable         \$4,000         19,464         \$23,685					

#### TOWN OF GREENVILLE, FLORIDA STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

Net (Expense) Revenue and **Program Revenues Changes in Net Position** Operating Capital Grants and Grants and Charges for Governmental Business-type Functions/Programs **Expenses** Services Contributions Contributions Activities Activities Total Governmental activities: General government \$ 467,729 \$ 2,916 \$ 206,351 \$ (258,462)\$ \$ (258,462)Public safety 290 (290)(290)Transportation 300,829 112,563 (188, 266)(188, 266)Culture and recreation 136,217 1,830 (134,387)(134,387)Interest on long-term debt 3,606 (3,606)(3,606)908,671 (585,011) 4,746 318,914 Total governmental activities (585,011)Business-type activities: 209,848 **Utility Fund** 798,725 421,948 380,273 206,352 209,848 380,273 421,948 206,352 209,848 209,848 Total business-type activities Total primary government 1,707,396 426,694 699,187 206,352 (585,011)209,848 (375,163)General revenues: 115,983 115,983 Property taxes 351,125 351,125 Intergovernmental revenue Investment earnings 4,190 388 4,578 Miscellaneous revenues 28,060 122 28,182 Transfers (32,954)32,954 466,404 33,464 499,868 Total general revenues 124,705 Change in net position (118,607) 243,312 Net position - beginning of year 2,747,345 9,753,529 12,500,874 Net position - ending of year 2,628,738 9,996,841 12,625,579

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

## TOWN OF GREENVILLE, FLORIDA BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	General Fund
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 239,485
Receivables, net	4,134
Lease receivable	95,064
Due from other governments	177,509
Total assets	\$ 516,192
LIABILITIES  Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 205,421
Due to other funds	165,594
Total liabilities	371,015
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred Inflow - Lease	95,127
FUND BALANCES Assigned to:	
Subsequent year's budget	50,050
Total fund balances	50,050
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 516,192

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

## TOWN OF GREENVILLE, FLORIDA RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

Fund balances - total governmental funds		\$	50,050
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds			
*	3,650,755		
Less: accumulated depreciation	(919,578)		2,731,177
On the governmental fund statements, a net pension liability is not recorded until an amount is due and payable and the pension plan's fiduciary net position is not sufficient for payment of those benefits (no such liability exists at the end of the current fiscal year). On the statement of net position, the Town's net pension liability of the defined benefit pension plans is reported as a noncurrent liability. Additionally, deferred outflows and deferred inflows related to pensions are also reported.  Net pension liability	(115,066)		
Deferred outflows related to pensions	55,421		
Deferred inflows related to pensions	(9,649)		(69,294)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable and notes payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. These liabilities, deferred outflows, and other debt-related deferred charges consist of the following:			
Bonds and notes payable	(67,594)		
Compenstated absences	(15,601)		(83,195)
Not position of governmental activities		•	2 629 729
Net position of governmental activities		3	2,628,738

## TOWN OF GREENVILLE, FLORIDA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	General
Revenues	
Taxes	\$ 166,843
Permits and fees	15,003
Intergovernmental	607,092
Charges for services	1,830
Fines and forfeitures	1,525
Investment income	4,190
Miscellaneous	26,535
Total revenues	823,018
Expenditures	
Current:	
General government	401,685
Public safety	290
Transportation	286,894
Culture and recreation	185,711
Capital outlay	8,578
Debt service:	
Principal	282,906
Interest	3,606
Total expenditures	1,169,670
Excess of expenditures over	
revenues	(346,652)
Other financing sources	
Transfer out	(32,954)
Proceeds from issuance of debt	101,227
Total other financing uses	68,273
Net change in fund balances	(278,379)
Fund balances, beginning of year	328,429
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 50,050

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

### TOWN OF GREENVILLE, FLORIDA RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	(278,379)
Differences in amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is depreciated over their estimated useful lives.  Capital outlay expenditures  Depreciation expense		8,578 (32,273)
Bond and loan proceeds are reported as financing sources in the governmental funds. However, the issuance of debt is reported as long-term debt payable in the statement of net position. Repayment of bond and note principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment of debt principal reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. These amounts are as follows:		, , ,
Principal repayment of general long-term debt Issuance of governmental long-term debt		282,906 (101,227)
Governmental funds report contributions to defined benefit pension plans as expenditures.  However, in the statement of activities, the amount contributed to defined benefit pension plans reduces future net pension liability. Also included in pension expense in the statement of activities are amounts required to be amortized in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68.  Change in net pension liability and deferred inflows/outflows related to pensions		10,485
Under the modified accrual basis of accounting used in the governmental funds, expenditures are not recognized for transactions that are not normally paid with expendable available financial resources. In the statement of activities, however, which is presented on the accrual basis, expenses and liabilities are reported regardless of when financial resources are available. In addition, interest on long-term debt is not recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting until due, rather than as it accrues.		(0.607)
Change in compensated absences liability  Change in not position of governmental activities	•	(8,697)
Change in net position of governmental activities	<b>D</b>	(118,607)

#### TOWN OF GREENVILLE, FLORIDA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	<b>Utility Fund</b>		
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	74,956	
Accounts receivable, net		54,461	
Due from other governments		115,005	
Due from other funds		165,594	
Total current assets		410,016	
Noncurrent assets:			
Restricted assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents		894	
Capital assets:			
Land		98,889	
Building and improvements		5,521,405	
Infrastructure		3,450,450	
Machinery and equipment		874,558	
Construction in progress		4,030,800	
Accumulated depreciation		(3,501,756)	
Total noncurrent assets		10,475,240	
Total assets	\$	10,885,256	
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred outflows related to pensions	\$	138,551	
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	197,952	
Customer deposits		37,981	
Compensated absences		15,987	
Payable from restricted assets:			
Bonds and notes payable, current portion		19,464	
Lease liability, current portion		18,715	
Accrued interest payable		983	
Total current liabilities		291,082	
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Bonds and notes payable		424,098	
Net pension liability		287,665	
Total noncurrent liabilities		711,763	
Total liabilities	\$	1,002,845	
DECEDBED INC. OWO OF PEGOVINCES			
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	¢.	24 121	
Deferred inflows related to pensions	\$	24,121	
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	24,121	
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	\$	10,012,069	
Restricted for debt service		894	
Unrestricted		(16,122)	
Total net position	\$	9,996,841	

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

## TOWN OF GREENVILLE, FLORIDA STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Utility	Fund
Operating revenues		
Charges for services	\$ 42	21,948
Other revenues	,	122
Total operating revenues	42	22,070
Operating expenses		
Personnel	29	90,370
Utilities		65,675
Maintenance and repairs	4	56,739
Other supplies and expenses	13	39,235
Depreciation	23	38,360
Total operating expenses	79	90,379
Operating loss	(36	68,309)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)		
Interest earnings		388
Intergovernmental grants	20	06,352
Interest expense		(8,346)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	19	98,394
Income (loss) before capital grants and transfers	(16	59,915)
Capital grants	38	30,273
Transfers in	3	32,954
Total capital grants and transfers in	41	13,227
Change in net position	24	43,312
Net position, beginning of year	9,75	53,529
Net position, end of year	\$ 9,99	96,841

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

#### TOWN OF GREENVILLE, FLORIDA STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

Cash flows from operating activities         \$ 417,163           Cash paid to employees         (251,035)           Cash paid to suppliers         (250,131)           Net cash used in operating activities         (84,003)           Cash flows from noncapital financing activities           Transfers from other funds         32,954           Intergovernmental grant proceeds         206,352           Interfund loans         (45,686)           Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities         193,620           Cash flows from capital and related financing activities           Acquisition and construction of capital assets         (510,710)           Capital grants         426,937           Principal payments of long-term debt         (50,700)           Interest paid         (8,346)           Net cash used in capital and related financing activities         (142,819)           Cash flows from investing activities           Interest received         388           Redemptions of certificate of deposit         34,985           Net cash provided by investing activities         2,171           Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year         73,679           Cash and cash equivalents, end of year         \$75,850
Cash received from customers         \$ 417,163           Cash paid to employees         (251,035)           Cash paid to suppliers         (250,131)           Net cash used in operating activities         (84,003)           Cash flows from noncapital financing activities           Transfers from other funds         32,954           Intergovernmental grant proceeds         206,352           Interfund loans         (45,686)           Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities         193,620           Cash flows from capital and related financing activities           Acquisition and construction of capital assets         (510,710)           Capital grants         426,937           Principal payments of long-term debt         (50,700)           Interest paid         (8,346)           Net cash used in capital and related financing activities         (142,819)           Cash flows from investing activities           Interest received         388           Redemptions of certificate of deposit         34,985           Net cash provided by investing activities         35,373           Net change in cash and cash equivalents         2,171           Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year         73,679
Cash paid to suppliers         (250,131)           Net cash used in operating activities         (84,003)           Cash flows from noncapital financing activities           Transfers from other funds         32,954           Intergovernmental grant proceeds         206,352           Interfund loans         (45,686)           Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities         193,620           Cash flows from capital and related financing activities           Acquisition and construction of capital assets         (510,710)           Capital grants         426,937           Principal payments of long-term debt         (50,700)           Interest paid         (8,346)           Net cash used in capital and related financing activities         (142,819)           Cash flows from investing activities           Interest received         388           Redemptions of certificate of deposit         34,985           Net cash provided by investing activities         2,171           Net change in cash and cash equivalents         2,171           Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year         73,679
Net cash used in operating activities(84,003)Cash flows from noncapital financing activities32,954Intergovernmental grant proceeds206,352Interfund loans(45,686)Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities193,620Cash flows from capital and related financing activities(510,710)Capital grants426,937Principal payments of long-term debt(50,700)Interest paid(8,346)Net cash used in capital and related financing activities(142,819)Cash flows from investing activities388Redemptions of certificate of deposit34,985Net cash provided by investing activities35,373Net change in cash and cash equivalents2,171Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year73,679
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities Transfers from other funds Intergovernmental grant proceeds Interfund loans Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities  Cash flows from capital and related financing activities  Acquisition and construction of capital assets Acquisition and construction of capital assets (510,710) Capital grants Acquisition and construction of capital assets (510,700) Interest paid (50,700) Interest paid Net cash used in capital and related financing activities  Cash flows from investing activities Interest received Redemptions of certificate of deposit Net cash provided by investing activities  Net cash provided by investing activities  Net change in cash and cash equivalents  2,171  Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year  73,679
Transfers from other funds Intergovernmental grant proceeds Interfund loans Act cash provided by noncapital financing activities  Cash flows from capital and related financing activities  Acquisition and construction of capital assets Acquisition and construction of capital assets  Capital grants Acquisition and construction of capital assets  (510,710) Capital grants Acquisition and construction of capital assets (50,700) Interest paid (8,346) Net cash used in capital and related financing activities  Cash flows from investing activities Interest received Acquisition and construction of capital assets (50,700) Interest paid (8,346) Net cash used in capital and related financing activities (142,819)  Cash flows from investing activities Interest received 388 Redemptions of certificate of deposit 34,985 Net cash provided by investing activities 35,373  Net change in cash and cash equivalents 2,171  Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year 73,679
Intergovernmental grant proceeds Interfund loans Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities  Cash flows from capital and related financing activities Acquisition and construction of capital assets Acquisition and construction of capital assets (510,710) Capital grants 426,937 Principal payments of long-term debt Interest paid Net cash used in capital and related financing activities  Cash flows from investing activities Interest received Redemptions of certificate of deposit Net cash provided by investing activities  Net change in cash and cash equivalents  Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year  73,679
Interfund loans Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities  Cash flows from capital and related financing activities  Acquisition and construction of capital assets Acquisition and construction of capital assets (510,710) Capital grants 426,937 Principal payments of long-term debt (50,700) Interest paid (8,346) Net cash used in capital and related financing activities Interest received Redemptions of certificate of deposit Net cash provided by investing activities  Net change in cash and cash equivalents  2,171  Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year  73,679
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities  Cash flows from capital and related financing activities  Acquisition and construction of capital assets  Capital grants  Principal payments of long-term debt  Interest paid  Net cash used in capital and related financing activities  Cash flows from investing activities  Interest received  Redemptions of certificate of deposit  Net cash provided by investing activities  Net cash and cash equivalents  Net change in cash and cash equivalents  Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year  193,620  193,620  (510,710)  (50,700)  (142,819)  1042,819  1052  1053  1054  1
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities  Acquisition and construction of capital assets  Capital grants  Principal payments of long-term debt  Interest paid  Net cash used in capital and related financing activities  Cash flows from investing activities  Interest received  Redemptions of certificate of deposit  Net cash provided by investing activities  Net change in cash and cash equivalents  Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year  Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year  (510,710)  (50,700)  (8,346)  (8,346)  (142,819)  Cash flows from investing activities  388  Redemptions of certificate of deposit  34,985  Net change in cash and cash equivalents  2,171  Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year
Acquisition and construction of capital assets Capital grants 426,937 Principal payments of long-term debt (50,700) Interest paid (8,346) Net cash used in capital and related financing activities  Cash flows from investing activities Interest received Redemptions of certificate of deposit Net cash provided by investing activities  Net change in cash and cash equivalents  Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year  (510,710) (50,700) (8,346) (142,819)  Cash flows from investing activities 388 Redemptions of certificate of deposit 34,985 Net change in cash and cash equivalents 2,171  Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year
Capital grants Principal payments of long-term debt Interest paid Net cash used in capital and related financing activities  Cash flows from investing activities Interest received Redemptions of certificate of deposit Net cash provided by investing activities  Net change in cash and cash equivalents  Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year  426,937 (50,700) (8,346) (142,819)  388 388 389 399 399 399 399 399 399 39
Principal payments of long-term debt (50,700) Interest paid (8,346) Net cash used in capital and related financing activities (142,819)  Cash flows from investing activities Interest received 388 Redemptions of certificate of deposit 34,985 Net cash provided by investing activities 35,373  Net change in cash and cash equivalents 2,171  Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year 73,679
Interest paid Net cash used in capital and related financing activities  Cash flows from investing activities Interest received Redemptions of certificate of deposit Net cash provided by investing activities  Net change in cash and cash equivalents  Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year  (8,346) (142,819)  388  388  Redemptions of certificate of deposit 34,985  Net change in cash and cash equivalents 2,171  Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year  73,679
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities  Cash flows from investing activities Interest received 388 Redemptions of certificate of deposit 34,985 Net cash provided by investing activities 35,373  Net change in cash and cash equivalents 2,171  Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year 73,679
Cash flows from investing activities Interest received 388 Redemptions of certificate of deposit 34,985 Net cash provided by investing activities 35,373  Net change in cash and cash equivalents 2,171  Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year 73,679
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Redemptions of certificate of deposit Net cash provided by investing activities34,985 35,373Net change in cash and cash equivalents2,171Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year73,679
Net cash provided by investing activities       35,373         Net change in cash and cash equivalents       2,171         Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year       73,679
Net change in cash and cash equivalents  Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year  73,679
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year 73,679
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year \$\frac{\\$ 75,850}{\}
Cash and cash equivalents classified as:
Unrestricted \$ 74,956
Restricted 894
Total cash and cash equivalents \$\frac{\\$5,850}{\}
Reconciliation of operating loss to net
cash used in operating activities:
Operating loss \$ (368,309)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss
to net cash used in operating activities:
Depreciation 238,360
Changes in assets and liabilities:
Accounts receivable (4,580)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities 11,518  Denosits (227)
Deposits (327) Compensated absences (935)
Net pension liability 40,270
Net cash used in operating activities \(\frac{40,276}{\\$(84,003)}\)

#### (1) **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:**

The financial statements of the Town of Greenville, Florida (the Town), have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted body for promulgating governmental accounting and financial reporting principles and the Town has adopted the GASB Codification. The following is a summary of the Town's significant accounting policies:

- (a) **Reporting entity** Town of Greenville, Florida (the "Town") is a municipal corporation formed under Chapter 5497, Laws of Florida, Act of 1905, and is governed by an appointed mayor and a four-member council. The accompanying financial statements present the government only since there are no component units for which the government is considered to be financially accountable.
- (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 primary government. 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 is 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*.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

(c) Measurement focus and basis of accounting—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 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 government considers property tax revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period.

#### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and pensions, are recorded only when payment is due.

Taxes, intergovernmental revenue, licenses and permits, charges for services, 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 cash is received by the government.

(d) **Financial statement presentation**—The financial transactions of the Town are recorded in individual funds. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprises its assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, fund equity, revenues and expenditures/expenses. The various funds are reported by generic classification within the financial statements.

The Town reports the following major governmental fund:

The *General Fund* accounts for all financial transactions not accounted for in other funds. The majority of current operating expenditures of the Town other than proprietary fund activities are financed through revenues received by the General Fund.

The Town reports the following major proprietary fund:

The *Utility Fund* accounts for the financial activities of the Town's potable water utility system, including the pumping, treatment, and distribution systems.

(e) **Budgets and budgetary accounting**—Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for the general fund.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function, and department. The Town's department heads may make transfers of appropriations within a department. Transfers of appropriations between departments require the approval of the council. The legal level of budgetary control (i.e., the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is the fund level.

- (f) **Use of estimates**—Management uses estimates and assumptions in preparing financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported revenue and expenses. Actual results could vary from the estimates assumed in preparing the financial statements.
- (g) **Deposits and investments**—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.

State statutes authorize the Town to invest in direct obligations of the U.S. Treasury, Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund, or any intergovernmental investment pool authorized pursuant to the Florida Interlocal Cooperation Act of 1969, SEC registered money market funds with the highest credit quality rating, and savings and CD accounts in state-certified public depositories.

## (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

(h) **Receivables and payables**—Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

All trade and property tax receivables are reported net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts, which is based upon management's analysis of historical trends. Utility operating sales are generally recognized on the basis of cycle billings rendered quarterly. Unbilled accounts receivable are accrued by the Town at year-end to recognize the sales revenues earned through the end of the fiscal year. All unpaid property taxes receivable at year end are at least 180 days past due, at which time the applicable property is subject to lien, and penalties and interest are assessed.

(i) Capital assets—Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. For financial reporting purposes, capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. For inventory purposes, capital assets are assets with individual cost of \$750 or more. 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 at the date of donation.

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

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is

Property, plant, and equipment of the Town is depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings	39
Public domain infrastructure	30 - 50
System infrastructure	7 - 50
Vehicles and other equipment	3 - 10
Office and computer equipment	5

#### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

- (j) Compensated absences— It is the Town's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. All vacation and partial sick pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.
- (k) **Property taxes**—Property taxes are billed and collected for the Town by the Town Tax Collector according to Florida Statute under the following calendar:

Lien Date:

Levy Date:

Due Date:

January 1
October 1
November 1

Delinquency Date: April 1, of the following year

- (l) **Long-term obligations**—In the government-wide financial statements, and for proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position.
- (m) **Deferred outflows/inflows of resources** In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will, if required, report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. Currently, the only items in this category consisted of deferred amounts related to pension, as discussed further in Note (11).

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 assets that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. Currently, the two items in this category are deferred inflows related to leases, which will be recognized as inflows of resources in the period that the amounts become available, and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, as discussed further in Note (11).

- (n) **Program revenues**—Amounts reported as *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 (including special assessments) that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes, and other internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.
- (o) **Impact fees** The Town has not adopted any ordinances or resolutions to levy impact fees in accordance with Section 163.31801, Florida Statutes.

#### (1) **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:** (Continued)

- (p) **Proprietary funds operating and nonoperating revenues and expenses**—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 utility fund are charges to customers for sales and services. The utility fund also recognizes as operating revenue the portion of tap fees intended to recover the cost of connecting new customers to the system. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as *nonoperating* revenues and expenses.
- (q) **Fund equity** In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the Town is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. Those classifications are as follows:

Nonspendable – The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash such as inventories and prepaid amounts. It also includes the long-term amount of loans and notes receivable, as well as the fund balance of the permanent fund which was restricted in perpetuity by referendum.

Restricted – Fund balance is reported as restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation (i.e. when the government assesses, levies, charges, or otherwise mandates payment of resources (from external resource providers) and includes a legally enforceable requirement that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation.

Committed – Fund balance amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by ordinance of the Town Council are reported as committed fund balance. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Town removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action it employed to previously commit those amounts.

Assigned – Fund balance amounts that are constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed, are reported as assigned fund balance, except for stabilization arrangements. Assignments can be made by the Town Council the Town Council or (b) a body or official to which the Town Council has delegated the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes.

*Unassigned* – Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund.

For spendable resources, is the Town's policy to use its resources in the following order as needed to fund expenses: restricted, committed, assigned, unrestricted.

#### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

(r) **Net position flow assumption**—Sometimes the Town will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted – net position and unrestricted – net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the Town's policy to consider restricted – net position to have been depleted before unrestricted – net position is applied.

#### (2) Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statement:

- (a) Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net position—Following the governmental fund balance sheet is a reconciliation between fund balance total governmental funds and net position governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. A detailed explanation of these differences is provided in this reconciliation.
- (b) Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances and the government-wide statement of activities—Following the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances, there is a reconciliation between net changes in fund balances total governmental funds and changes in net position of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. A detailed explanation of these differences is provided in this reconciliation.

#### (3) **Deposits:**

All of the Town's bank deposits and certificates of deposits are covered by Federal depository insurance or by collateral held by the Town's custodial bank which is pledged to a state trust fund that provides security for amounts held in excess of FDIC coverage in accordance with the Florida Security for Deposits Act Chapter 280, Florida Statutes, therefore, none of the Town's deposits are subject to custodial credit risk. The Florida Security for Public Deposits Act established guidelines for qualification and participation by banks and savings associations, procedures for the administration of the collateral requirements and characteristics of eligible collateral.

#### (4) Receivables:

Receivables as of year-end, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	(	General		<b>Utility</b>		Total
Accounts Lease	\$	4,134 95,064	\$	75,922 -	\$	80,056 95,064
Intergovernmental Gross receivables Less: allowance for		177,509 276,707		115,005 190,927		292,514 467,634
uncollectible amounts		_		(21,461)		(21,461)
Net total receivables	\$	276,707	\$	169,466	\$	446,173

#### (5) Lease Receivable:

The Town has an ongoing ground and tower lease agreement with a third party related to a parcel owned by the Town with a cell tower. Originally entered into in 2001, the current team of the lease runs through June 30, 2026, with no renewal options to extend. The lease payment through the end of the lease term is \$26,235.

The Town recognized \$25,367 in lease revenue and \$4,021 in interest revenue during the fiscal year. The Town's receivable for lease payments was \$95,064. Also, the Town has a deferred inflow of resources associated with this lease that will be recognized as revenue over the lease term, which totaled \$95,127 at September 30, 2022.

Future minimum rents under non-cancelable operating leases to be received as of September 30, 2022, are as follows:

Year Ending September 30,	P	rincipal	I	nterest	 Total
2023	\$	22,362	\$	3,873	\$ 26,235
2024		23,273		2,962	26,235
2025		24,221		2,014	26,235
2026		25,208		1,027	26,235
Total future minimum lease payments	\$	95,064	\$	9,876	\$ 104,940

#### (6) **Lease Liability:**

#### Lease

The Town leases a garbage truck under a lease that expires in 2023. The lease agreement qualifies as a lease for accounting purposes and, therefore, has been recorded at the present value of the future minimum lease payments. Net book value of capital lease included in property and equipment was \$14,904 at September 30, 2022. Depreciation expense of \$29,807 related to the equipment is included in the Statement of Activities at September 30, 2022.

Minimum future lease payments under the lease through maturity are:

Year Ending September 30,		Amount			
2023	\$	18,927			
Total minimum lease payments		18,927			
Less amount representing interest		212			
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$	18,715			

The interest rate on the right of use leased asset per the lease agreement is 3.39%.

## (7) **Capital Assets:**

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

	Beginning Balance		Increases	_ <u>D</u>	ecreases		nding alance
Governmental activities:							
Capital assets, not being depreciated:							
Land	\$ 152,754	\$	_	\$	_	\$	152,754
Construction in Progress	 1,730,312						,730,312
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	 1,883,066	_					,883,066
Capital assets, being depreciated:							
Buildings and improvements	580,755		8,578		_		589,333
Infrastructure	926,760		_		_		926,760
Equipment, furniture, fixtures and vehicles	251,596		_		_		251,596
Total capital assets, being depreciated	1,759,111		8,578		_	1	,767,689
Less accumulated depreciation for:							
Buildings, improvements and infrastructure	(340,949)		(29,116)		_		(370,065)
Equipment, furniture, fixtures and vehicles	(546,356)		(3,157)		_		(549,513)
Total accumulated depreciation	 (887,305)	_	(32,273)				(919,578)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	871,806		(23,695)		_		848,111
Capital assets, net	\$ 2,754,872	\$	(23,695)	\$	_	\$ 2	2,731,177
Business-type activities: Capital assets, not being depreciated:							
Land	\$ 98,889	\$	_	\$	_	\$	98,889
Construction in Progress	3,674,527		356,273		_	4	,030,800
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	3,773,416		356,273		_	4	,129,689
Capital assets, being depreciated: Right of use lease asset	149,036						149,036
Equipment, buildings, systems and improvements Less accumulated amortization	9,542,940		154,437		_	Ģ	9,697,377
right of use lease assets	(104,326)		(29,807)				(134,133)
Less accumulated depreciation	3,159,070		(208,553)		_	(3	3,367,623)
Total capital assets, being depreciated	6,428,580		(83,923)		_		5,344,657
Capital assets, net	\$ 10,201,996	\$	272,350	\$	_	\$ 10	),474,346

#### (7) <u>Capital Assets:</u> (Continued)

Depreciation and amortization expense were charged to functions/programs as follows:

Governmental activities:	
General government	\$ 18,338
Transportation	13,935
Total	\$ 32,273
Business-type activities:	
Utility	\$ 238,360
Total	\$ 238,360

### (8) <u>Interfund Loans and Transfers:</u>

The outstanding balances between funds result mainly from the time lag between the dates reimbursable expenditures occur, when transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and when payments between funds are made. At September 30, 2022, the Town General Fund had a payable of \$165,594 owed to the Utility Fund. Transfers from the General Fund to the Utility Fund were \$32,954 during the year ended September 30, 2022.

#### (9) Contingent Liabilities:

**Grant Programs**—Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the Federal and State governments. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the Town expects amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

#### (10) **Long-term Debt:**

#### Capital Improvement Bonds

The Town issued capital improvement bonds to provide funds for the acquisition of a fire truck and construction of a fire station. These bonds have been issued for governmental activities. The original amount of capital improvement bonds issued in prior years was \$184,370. During the year, there were no capital improvement bonds issued.

These bonds are collateralized by the Town's interest and share in the one-half cent Local Government Sales Tax and to the extent any deficiency exists, non-ad valorem revenues budgeted and appropriated by the Town each fiscal year. Capital improvement bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

Purpose	Interest Rate	A	mount
Governmental activities	4.75%	\$	46,000

### (10) **Long-term Debt:** (Continued)

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for capital improvement bonds are as follows:

Year Ending September 30,	Principal		Interest		
2023	\$	4,000	\$	2,185	
2024		5,000		1,995	
2025		5,000		1,758	
2026		5,000		1,520	
2027		5,000		1,283	
2028 - 2031		22,000		2,589	
	\$	46,000	\$	11,329	

#### Revenue Bonds

The government also issues bonds where the Town pledges income derived from the acquired or constructed assets to pay debt service.

Water revenue bonds outstanding at September 30, 2022 are comprised of the following:

Water System Revenue Bonds, Series 2003, not to exceed \$299,300, payable in annual installments of \$7,000 – \$15,300, beginning September 1, 2005 through September 1, 2042, plus interest at 4.25%, collateralized by net revenues of the water system

\$ 213,300

Revenue bonds debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ending September 30,	P	rincipal	1	nterest
2023	\$	7,000	\$	9,066
2024		7,000		8,768
2025		8,000		8,471
2026		8,000		8,131
2027		8,000		7,791
2028 - 2032		47,000		33,386
2033 - 2037		57,000		22,549
2038 - 2042		71,300		9,331
	\$	213,300	\$	107,493

#### (10) **Long-term Debt:** (Continued)

#### State Revolving Fund - WW400220

The Department of Environmental Protection loaned the Town funds to help complete their new sewer treatment plant. 90% of the funds will convert to a grant upon completion of the plant. The remaining 10% became due in semi-annual installments beginning June 2018 and continuing through 2048. The following balance represents 10% of the funds expended as of September 30, 2022:

State Revolving Funds, financed at 0% interest with semiannual payments of \$3,232 starting June 2018 collateralized by sewer treatment plant.

\$ 164,843

State revolving fund debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ending September 30,	Principal	
2023	\$	6,464
2024	*	6,464
2025		6,464
2026		6,464
2027		6,464
2028 - 2032		32,320
2033 - 2037		32,320
2038 - 2042		32,320
2043 - 2047		32,320
2048		3,243
	\$	164,843

#### State Revolving Fund – WW400230

The Department of Environmental Protection loaned the Town funds to help complete their new sewer treatment plant. 90% of the funds will convert to a grant upon completion of the plant. The remaining 10% became due in semi-annual installments beginning April 2020 and continuing through 2033. The following balance represents 10% of the funds expended as of September 30, 2022:

State Revolving Funds, financed at 0% interest with semiannual payments of \$3,000 starting April 2020 collateralized by sewer treatment plant.

\$ 65,419

### (10) **Long-term Debt:** (Continued)

State revolving fund debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ending September 30,	P	Principal				
2023	\$	6,000				
2024		6,000				
2025		6,000				
2026		6,000				
2027		6,000				
2028 - 2032		30,000				
2033		5,419				
	\$	65,419				

#### <u>Lines of Credit – Governmental Activities</u>

The Town had six unsecured revolving lines of credit totaling \$1,631,000 with a regional bank. The lines mature at various intervals unless a demand is made in which case they are due on demand. Accrued interest is due with any outstanding principal owed when the lines mature. The interest rate on the lines of credit range from 3.65% to 5.00%. The lines of credit are collateralized by the Town's grant proceeds from the respective grants that they fund along with any legally available non-ad valorem revenues. There was a \$21,594 balance outstanding on the lines of credit at September 30, 2022.

#### Changes in long-term liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended September 30, 2022, was as follows:

	Seginning Balance	 Additions	R	eductions		Ending Balance	ue Within One Year
Governmental activities:							
Capital improvement bonds	\$ 50,000	\$ _	\$	(4,000)	\$	46,000	\$ 4,000
Lines of credit	199,273	101,227		(278,906)		21,594	21,594
Compensated absences	6,904	9,052		(355)		15,601	15,601
Governmental activity long-term	 	 			_		 
liabilities	\$ 56,904	\$ 110,279	\$	(283,261)	\$	83,195	\$ 41,195

	eginning Balance	A	dditions	Re	ductions	Ending Balance	ue Within One Year
Business-type activities:							
Revenue bonds	\$ 220,300	\$	_	\$	(7,000)	\$ 213,300	\$ 7,000
SRF Loans	242,726		_		(12,464)	230,262	12,464
Compensated absences	16,922		23,780		(24,715)	15,987	15,987
Lease liability	49,951		_		(31,236)	18,715	18,715
Business-type activity long-term	 					 	 
liabilities	\$ 529,899	\$	_	\$	(51,635)	\$ 478,264	\$ 54,166

#### (11) Florida Retirement System:

#### General Information about the Pension Plan

The Town participates in the Florida Retirement System (FRS), a multiple-employer, cost sharing defined public employee retirement system which covers all of the entity's full-time employees. The System is a noncontributory retirement plan, administered by the State of Florida, Department of Administration, Division of Retirement to provide retirement and survivor benefits to participating public employees. Provisions relating to the FRS are established by Chapters 121 and 122, Florida Statutes; Chapter 112, Part IV, Florida Statutes; Chapter 238, Florida Statutes; and FRS Rules, Chapter 60S, Florida Administrative Code; wherein eligibility, contributions, and benefits are defined and described in detail. The FRS is a single retirement system administered by the Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement, and consists of two cost-sharing, multiple-employer retirement plans and other nonintegrated programs. These include a defined-benefit pension plan (Plan), with a Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP), and a defined-contribution plan, referred to as the FRS Investment Plan (Investment Plan).

In addition, all regular employees of the entity are eligible to enroll as members of the Retiree Health Insurance Subsidy (HIS) Program. The HIS is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan established and administered in accordance with section 112.363, Florida Statutes. The benefit is a monthly payment to assist retirees of the state-administered retirement systems in paying their health insurance costs. Eligible retirees and beneficiaries receive a monthly HIS payment equal to the number of years of service credited at retirement multiplied by \$5. The minimum payment is \$30 and the maximum payment is \$150 per month, pursuant to section 112.363, Florida Statutes. To be eligible to receive a HIS benefit, a retiree under one of the state-administered retirement systems must provide proof of eligible health insurance coverage, which can include Medicare.

#### **Benefits Provided and Employees Covered**

Employees enrolled in the Plan prior to July 1, 2011, vest at six years of creditable service and employees enrolled in the Plan on or after July 1, 2011, vest at eight years of creditable service. All vested members, enrolled prior to July 1, 2011, are eligible for normal retirement benefits at age 62 or at any age after 30 years of service. All members enrolled in the Plan on or after July 1, 2011, once vested, are eligible for normal retirement benefits at age 65 or any time after 33 years of creditable service. Members of both Plans may include up to four years of credit for military service toward creditable service. The Plan also includes an early retirement provision; however, there is a benefit reduction for each year a member retires before his or her normal retirement date. The Plan provides retirement, disability, death benefits, and annual cost-of-living adjustments. Benefits under the Plan are computed on the basis of age and/or years of service, average final compensation, and service credit. Credit for each year of service is expressed as a percentage of the average final compensation. For members initially enrolled before July 1, 2011, the average final compensation is the average of the five highest fiscal years' earnings; for members initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2011, the average final compensation is the average of the eight highest fiscal years' earnings. The total percentage value of the benefit received is determined by calculating the total value of all service, which is based on the retirement plan and/or class to which the member belonged when the service credit was earned.

#### (11) Florida Retirement System: (Continued)

#### **Benefits Provided and Employees Covered**

DROP, subject to provisions of Section 121.091, Florida Statutes, permits employees eligible for normal retirement under the Plan to defer receipt of monthly benefit payments while continuing employment with an FRS employer. An employee may participate in DROP for a period not to exceed 60 months after electing to participate, except that certain instructional personnel may participate for up to 96 months. During the period of DROP participation, deferred monthly benefits are held in the FRS Trust Fund and accrue interest.

Employees may elect to participate in the Investment Plan in lieu of the FRS defined-benefit plan. Employer and employee contributions are defined by law, but the ultimate benefit depends in part on the performance of investment funds. The Investment Plan is funded by employer and employee contributions that are based on salary and membership class (Regular, DROP, etc.). Contributions are directed to individual member accounts, and the individual members allocate contributions and account balances among various approved investment choices. Employees in the Investment Plan vest at one year of service.

#### **Financial Statements**

Financial statements and other supplementary information of the FRS are included in the State's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, which is available from the Florida Department of Financial Services, Bureau of Financial Reporting Statewide Financial Reporting Section by mail at 200 E. Gaines Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0364; by telephone at (850) 413-5511; or at the Department's Web site (www.myfloridacfo.com). An annual report on the FRS, which includes its financial statements, required supplementary information, actuarial report, and other relevant information, is available from:

Florida Department of Management Services Division of Retirement, Research and Education Services P.O. Box 9000 Tallahassee, FL 32315-9000 850-488-5706 or toll free at 877-377-1737

#### (11) Florida Retirement System: (Continued)

#### **Contributions**

The Town participates in certain classes of FRS membership. Each class has descriptions and contribution rates in effect at September 30, 2022, as follows (contribution rates are in agreement with the actuarially determined rates):

FRS Membership Plan & Class	Through June 30, 2022	After June 30, 2022
Regular Class	10.82%	11.91%
Senior Management	29.01%	31.57%
Special Risk	25.89%	27.83%
DROP – Applicable to members above	11.11%	10.81%

Current-year employer HIS contributions were made at a rate of 1.66% of covered payroll.

Actual contributions made for Town employees participating in FRS and HIS for the each of last three fiscal years ended September 30 were as follows:

	 2022	 2021	2020		
Contributions – FRS	\$ 36,171	\$ 25,750	\$	22,467	
Contributions – HIS	4,989	3,654		4,170	
Employee Contributions – FRS	9,017	6,604		7,537	

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

At September 30, 2022, the entity reported a net pension liability related to FRS and HIS as follows:

Plan	t Pension Liability
FRS	\$ 315,395
HIS	87,336
Total	\$ 402,731

### (11) Florida Retirement System: (Continued)

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Town's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating governmental entities, as actuarially determined. At June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, the Town's proportionate share of the FRS and HIS net pension liabilities were as follows:

Plan	2022	2021
FRS	0.000847652%	0.000675921%
HIS	0.000824583%	0.000621663%

For the plan year ended June 30, 2022, pension expense was recognized related to the FRS and HIS plans as follows:

At September 30, 2022, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		FI	RS		HIS						
		Deferred utflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	14,979	\$	_	\$	2,651	\$	(384)			
Changes of assumptions		38,842		_		5,006		(13,511)			
Net different between projected and actual		20.025				107					
investment earnings		20,825		_		126		_			
Change in proportionate share		70,566		(5,119)		30,166		(14,756)			
Contributions subsequent to measurement date		9,443		_		1,368		_			
	\$	154,655	\$	(5,119)	\$	39,317	\$	(28,651)			

### (11) Florida Retirement System: (Continued)

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

The above amounts for deferred outflows of resources for contributions related to pensions resulting from Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date and will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended September 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions being amortized for a period of greater than one year will be recognized in pension expense in succeeding years as follows:

Year	Amount					
2023	\$	37,271				
2024		28,418				
2025		13,389				
2026		61,837				
2027		7,877				
Thereafter		600				
Total	\$	149,392				

### Actuarial assumptions:

The actuarial assumptions for both defined benefit plans are reviewed annually by the Florida Retirement System Actuarial Assumptions Conference. The FRS has a valuation performed annually. The HIS Program has a valuation performed biennially that is updated for GASB reporting in the year a valuation is not performed. The most recent experience study for the FRS was completed in 2020 for the period July 1, 2003, through June 30, 2019. Because HIS is funded on a pay-as-you-go basis, no experience study has been completed.

The total pension liability for each of the defined benefit plans was determined by an actuarial valuation, using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. Inflation increases for both plans is assumed at 2.40%. Payroll growth, including inflation, for both plans is assumed at 3.25%. Both the discount rate and the long-term expected rate of return used for FRS investments is 6.70%. This rate did not change from the prior year rate. The plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the discount rate for calculating the total pension liability is equal to the long-term expected rate of return. Because HIS Program uses a pay-as-you-go funding structure, a municipal bond rate of 3.54% was used to determine the total pension for the program. This rate increased from the prior year rate, which was 2.16%. Mortality assumptions for both plans were based on the PUB-2010 base table varies by member category and sex, projected generationally with Scale MP-2018 details.

### (11) Florida Retirement System: (Continued)

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

Long-term expected rate of return:

To develop an analytical basis for the selection of the long-term expected rate of return assumption, in October 2021, the FRS Actuarial Assumptions conference reviewed long-term assumptions developed by both Milliman's capital market assumptions team and by a capital market assumptions team from Aon Hewitt Investment Consulting, which consults to the Florida State Board of Administration. The table below shows Milliman's assumptions for each of the asset classes in which the plan was invested at that time based on the long-term target asset allocation. The allocation policy's description of each asset class was used to map the target allocation to the asset classes shown below. Each asset class assumption is based on a consistent set of underlying assumptions, and includes an adjustment for the inflation assumption. These assumptions are not based on historical returns, but instead are based on a forward-looking capital market economic model.

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Arithmetic Expected Rate of Return
Cash	1.0%	2.6%
Fixed income	19.8%	4.4%
Global equities	54.0%	8.8%
Real estate	10.3%	7.4%
Private equity	11.1%	12.0%
Strategic investments	3.8%	6.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

The following presents the proportionate shares of the FRS and HIS net pension liability of the entity calculated using the current discount rates, as well as what the entity's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% lower or 1% higher than the current rate:

	Current			NPL at			
Plan	Discount Rate	NPL with 1% Decrease		Current count Rate	NPL with 1% Increase		
FRS	6.70%	\$	545,453	\$ 315,395	\$	123,038	
HIS	3.54%		99,920	87,336		76,924	

### (12) 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; and natural disasters for which the Town carries commercial insurance.

### (13) Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB):

The Town provides other postemployment benefits (OPEB) to its employees by providing retirement healthcare benefits.

The Town has not implemented the provisions of GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, which establishes standards for the measurement, recognition, and display of OPEB expense/expenditures and related liabilities, note disclosures, and required supplementary information.

### (14) Subsequent Events and Contingencies:

The Town has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements through November 13, 2023, the date which the financial statements were available to be issued.

### (15) **Commitment:**

The Town has entered into contracts related to improvements to the water and sewer infrastructure under the FDEP Springs Grant, for construction of a grocery store, construction of a park, and various road paving improvements projects. At September 30, 2022, the Town's commitments with contractors were as follows:

Project	Total Adjusted Contract Amounts	Remaining ommitment
Water and Sewer Infrastructure Project (FDEP Grant)	\$ 4,200,000	\$ 261,150
Road Paving Improvements (FDOT Grants)	762,330	723,960
Park Improvements (FDEP Grants)	100,000	83,380
Grocery Store Project (FDEO Grants)	1,386,680	261,150
Southside Stormwater Mitigation	660,000	622,215
Honey Lake Feasibility	300,000	276,000
	\$ 7,409,010	\$ 2,227,855

### (16) Future Accounting Pronouncements:

GASB issued Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements, in May 2020. GASB 96 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 provisions in GASB 96 are effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2022.

GASB issued Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*, in June 2022. GASB Statement No. 101 amends the existing guidance related to the calculation and disclosures surrounding the liability for compensated absences. The provisions for GASB 101 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023.

# TOWN OF GREENVILLE, FLORIDA REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

## TOWN OF GREENVILLE, FLORIDA SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Budget	ed Amounts		Variance with Final Budget -
	Original	Final	Actual	Positive (Negative)
REVENUES				
Taxes	\$ 169,891	\$ 169,891	\$ 166,843	\$ (3,048)
Permits and fees	27,813	27,813	15,003	(12,810)
Intergovernmental	3,137,535	3,137,535	607,092	(2,530,443)
Charges for services	-	-	1,830	1,830
Fines and forfeitures	500	500	1,525	1,025
Investment income	-	-	4,190	4,190
Miscellaneous	250,352	250,352	26,535	(223,817)
Total revenues	3,586,091	3,586,091	823,018	(2,763,073)
EXPENDITURES				
General government	637,580	637,580	401,685	235,895
Public safety	7,175	7,175	290	6,885
Transportation	98,961	98,961	286,894	(187,933)
Culture and recreation	2,840,330	2,840,330	185,711	2,654,619
Capital outlay	-	-	8,578	(8,578)
Debt service:				
Principal	-	-	282,906	(282,906)
Interest	-	-	3,606	(3,606)
Total expenditures	3,584,046	3,584,046	1,169,670	2,414,376
Excess of revenues over				
expenditures	2,045	2,045	(346,652)	(348,697)
Other financing sources				
Transfers in	-	-	26,375	26,375
Transfers out	-	-	(59,329)	(59,329)
Proceeds from issuance of debt	-	-	101,227	101,227
Total other financing sources (uses)		-	68,273	68,273
Net change in fund balances	2,045	2,045	(278,379)	(280,424)
Fund balances, beginning of year	328,429	328,429	328,429	-
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 330,474	\$ 330,474	\$ 50,050	\$ (280,424)

### TOWN OF GREENVILLE, FLORIDA NOTE TO SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES – BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

### A. **Budgetary Information:**

The annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for the general fund. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

The Town follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- 1. Prior to October 1, the Town Council prepares a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following October 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- 2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments.
- 3. Prior to October 1, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an ordinance.
- 4. Revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the Town Council.
- 5. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund. The legal level of budgetary control is the fund level.
- 6. The budgets for the General Fund are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### TOWN OF GREENVILLE, FLORIDA SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY -LAST 10 FISCAL YEAR AS OF SEPTEMBER 30

	2	2022		2021		2020	2	2019		2018		2017		2016	2015	2014
Florida Retirement System (FRS)												<u>.</u>				<u>.</u>
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.00	00847652%	0.0	000675921%	0.0	00676182%	0.00	0541091%	0	0.000349808%	0	0.000479698%	0	.000413848%	0.000404071%	0.000394676%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$	315,395	\$	51,058	\$	293,067	\$	186,344	\$	105,364	\$	141,891	\$	104,497	\$ 52,191	\$ 24,081
Covered-employee payroll		306,909		220,129		251,226		275,071		194,155		194,384		196,152	232,904	260,446
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-																
employee payroll		102.76%		23.19%		116.65%		67.74%		54.27%		73.00%		53.27%	22.41%	9.25%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		96.40%		96.40%		78.85%		82.61%		84.26%		83.89%		84.88%	92.00%	96.09%
Health Insurance Subsidy Program (HIS)																
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.08	32458300%	0.0	000621663%	0.0	00723701%	0.000	0822305%	0	0.000594427%	0	0.000604746%	0	.000635396%	0.000575197%	0.000567449%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$	87,336	\$	76,256	\$	88,363	\$	92,008	\$	62,915	\$	64,662	\$	74,053	\$ 58,661	\$ 53,058
Covered-employee payroll		306,909		220,129		251,226		275,071		194,155		194,384		196,152	232,904	260,446
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-																
employee payroll		28.46%		34.64%		35.17%		33.45%		32.40%		33.27%		37.75%	25.19%	20.37%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		3.56%		3.56%		3.00%		2.63%		2.15%		1.64%		0.97%	0.50%	0.99%

Note 1: GASB 68 requires information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the Town will present information for only those years for which information is available.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

### TOWN OF GREENVILLE, FLORIDA SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS -LAST 10 FISCAL YEAR AS OF SEPTEMBER 30

		2022		2021		2020		2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Florida Retirement System (FRS)													
Contractually required contribution	\$	36,304	\$	25,750	\$	22,467	\$	22,071 \$	9,970 \$	14,340 \$	14,311 \$	14,230 \$	14,976
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(36,304)	)	(25,750)		(22,467)		(22,071)	(9,970)	(14,340)	(14,311)	(14,230)	(14,976)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	-
Covered-employee payroll	\$	306,909	\$	220,129	\$	251,226	\$	275,071 \$	194,155 \$	194,384 \$	196,152 \$	232,904 \$	260,446
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	•	11.83%		11.70%	•	8.94%	-	8.02%	5.14%	7.38%	7.30%	6.11%	5.75%
Health Insurance Subsidy Program (HIS)													
Contractually required contribution	\$	5,095	\$	3,654	\$	4,170	\$	4,566 \$	3,223 \$	3,227 \$	3,256 \$	2,935 \$	3,125
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		(5,095)	)	(3,654)		(4,170)		(4,566)	(3,223)	(3,227)	(3,256)	(2,935)	(3,125)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$	-	\$	-	\$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	
Covered-employee payroll	\$	306,909	\$	220,129	\$	251,226	\$	275,071 \$	194,155 \$	194,384 \$	196,152 \$	232,904 \$	260,446
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	Ψ	1.66%		1.66%	~	1.66%	~	1.66%	1.66%	1.66%	1.66%	1.26%	1.20%

Note 1: GASB 68 requires information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the Town will present information for only those years for which information is available.

### TOWN OF GREENVILLE, FLORIDA OFFICIALS SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

### **TOWN COUNCIL**

Brittni Brown, Mayor Kathleen Hamilton, Vice Mayor Barbara Dansey Calvin Malone Brandi Tillman

### **TOWN MANAGER**

Lee Jones, Jr.

### **TOWN ATTORNEY**

John Reid



## 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 Honorable Town Council, Town of Greenville, Florida:

We have audited, 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, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund of Town of Greenville, Florida (the Town) as of and for the year ended September 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 13, 2023.

### Report on 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) as a basis for designing 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 and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We identified certain deficiencies in internal control, described below as items 2022-001 and 2022-002 that we consider to be material weaknesses.

### Finding 2022-001: Significant Adjustments

Condition and Criteria: The internal controls of Town of Greenville, Florida (the Town) have focused primarily on the objective of effectiveness and efficiency of operations (i.e., performance and mission goals and safeguarding of resources). However, the system of internal control over the objectives of reliability of financial reporting contains certain deficiencies. A key element of financial reporting is the ability of management to select and apply the appropriate accounting principles to prepare the financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Cause: For the year ended September 30, 2022, certain adjustments were required to be made to the accounting records subsequent to the start of the audit process. Specifically, there were material adjustments required for certain grant revenues and receivables. Since these adjustments resulted in a material misstatement of the financial statements, this deficiency is deemed to be a material weakness.

Effect: Financial statements would be materially misstated if significant adjustments were not made.

**Recommendation:** We recommend management select and apply the appropriate accounting principles in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

### Finding 2022-002: Documentation of Internal Control and Journal Entry Processes

Condition and Criteria: Internal controls are designed to safeguard assets and help prevent or detect losses from employee dishonesty or error. A fundamental concept in a good system of internal control is the segregation of duties and processes surrounding the approval of journal entries. The basic premise is that no one employee should have access to both physical assets and the related accounting records or to all phases of a transaction. Documentation surrounding the application of these processes should be documented for each transaction.

Cause: During the fiscal year, documentation was not readily available or accessible surrounding certain internal control processes including the creation and approval of journal entries.

**Effect:** Assets could potentially be misappropriated either by error or by irregularity. Also, financial statements could be misstated by improper journal entries.

**Recommendation:** Transactions or journal entries created in the accounting system should be accompanied by support that is readily accessible for review when requested and journal entries should be reviewed by an individual who did not also prepare the journal entry.

### Report on 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 financial statements. 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 one instance of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*, which is described below as item 2022-003.

### 2022-003: Bond Reserve Account

The Town's bond covenants for its USDA bonds require the Town to maintain a sinking fund and a reserve fund for each of its bonds. The Town closed out its bank account with a financial institution in the fiscal year under audit and failed to re-open the bond reserve account at the Town's new financial institutions. The Town is required to deposit  $1/12^{th}$  of  $1/10^{th}$  of the annual payment into a reserve fund so that the reserve fund accumulates one year's worth of payments by the date listed in the bond agreement. We recommend the Town open a reserve account in accordance with the bond covenants to remain in compliant with those bond covenants.

### Town of Greenville, Florida's Response to Findings

The Town's response to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying corrective action plan. The Town's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

### **Purpose of this Report**

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

James Maore : 6., P.L.

Tallahassee, Florida November 13, 2023



### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' MANAGEMENT LETTER REQUIRED BY CHAPTER 10.550, RULES OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

To the Honorable Town Council, Town of Greenville, Florida:

### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the financial statements of the Town of Greenville, Florida (the Town), as of and for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, and have issued our report thereon dated November 13, 2023.

### **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 Florida 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 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 compliance requirements in accordance with Chapter 10.550, Rules of the Auditor General. Disclosures in those reports, which are dated November 13, 2023, 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. Corrective actions have been taken to address findings and recommendations made in the preceding annual financial audit report except as noted below under the heading Uncorrected Audit Findings.

Tabulation of Uncorrected Audit Findings										
Current Year Finding #	2020-2021 FY Finding #	2019-2020 FY Finding #								
2022-001	2021-001	2020-001								
2022-002	2021-002	N/A								
2022-003	N/A	N/A								
2022-004	N/A	N/A								

### 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. The legal authority for the primary government and component units of the reporting entity is disclosed in Note 1 of the basic 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 the specific conditions 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 the same. We noted the following finding in accordance with those rules:

### 2022-004: Financial Condition Assessment indicated Deteriorating Financial Condition

Florida Statutes 218.39(5) require the auditor to notify the governing council of the local government if conditions are present which could lead to the various financial emergency situations described in Florida Statutes 218.503(1). As a result of performing the annual financial condition assessment required by the State of Florida Auditor General, we noted that the analysis produced an "unfavorable" result. In addition, we noted that the General Fund assigned and unassigned fund balance as a percentage of total General Fund expenditures (also known as a reserve level) for the year was approximately 4% in comparison to the Government Finance Officers Association recommendation of 33% for coastal localities. The Utility Fund unrestricted net position balance was a deficit balance at year end. We recommend the Town review its financial condition and adjust the operating budget for the General and Utility funds to improve the long-term financial condition of the Town.

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 had the below recommendation:

#### **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 Florida House of Representatives, the Florida Auditor General, Federal and other granting agencies, Board of Commissioners, management, others within the Town, and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

James Meore : Co., P.L.

Tallahassee, Florida November 13, 2023



James Maore : Co., P.L.

### INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' EXAMINATION REPORT

To Town Council, Town of Greenville, Florida:

We have examined the Town of Greenville, Florida's (the Town)'s compliance with Section 218.415, Florida Statutes, *Local Government Investment Policies* (The Statute), for the year ended September 30, 2022. Management is responsible for the Town's compliance with the Statute. Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance by evaluate the Town's compliance with the Statute and performing other procedures to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence to express an opinion that conveys the results of our evaluation based on our examination.

Our examination was conducted in accordance with attestation standards for a direct examination engagement established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA). Those standards require that we obtain reasonable assurance for evaluating the Town's compliance with the Statute, and performing other procedures to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence to express an opinion that conveys the results of our evaluation of the Town's compliance with the Statute. The nature, timing, and extent of the procedures selected depend on our judgment, including an assessment of risks that the Town was not in compliance with the Statute in all material respects, 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.

We are required to be independent and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to the engagement.

In our opinion, the Town complied, in all material respects, with the aforementioned requirements for the year ended September 30, 2022.

Tallahassee, Florida November 13, 2023

### TOWN OF GREENVILLE, FLORIDA MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSE TO CURRENT YEAR FINDINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

### Finding 2022-001: Significant Adjustments and Preparation of Financial Statements

The Town made significant improvements in both the dollar value of adjustments and the number of adjustments needed for our books to be compliant from year to year. The Town had a 90% reduction in the dollar value of adjustments needed to balance the books and a 55% reduction in the number of adjustments needed. Thirty-five percent of the adjustments were due to an annual audit entry provided by auditors for our interest in the Florida Retirement System.

Another significant element of the adjustments needed was related to the required adoption of GASB 87, which governs how certain leases are recognized in our books.

The Town will continue to make improvements in training and staffing to reduce the dollar value and the number of adjustments needed for our books to be compliant.

### Finding 2022-002: <u>Documentation of Internal Control and Journal Entry Processes</u>

During the audit period the Town lost a primary member of its office team and was not able to replace the position for 13 months. We have now filled this position and will be able to do a better job of documenting our internal control procedures.

### Finding 2022-003: Bond Reserve Account

During a change in banking relationships, the Town inadvertently combined two Utility Fund accounts we needed to keep separate. The Town has separated these accounts moving forward.