

CITY OF TRENTON, FLORIDA
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September 30, 2022

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

**CITY OF TRENTON, FLORIDA
LIST OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS
September 30, 2022**

MAYOR

Wesley Lee Dean

CITY COMMISSION

Marcia Hellams

Randy Rutter

Craig Ruede

Cloud Haley

CITY CLERK/MANAGER

Lyle Wilkerson

CITY ATTORNEY

David M. Lang, Jr.

FINANCIAL SECTION



Powell and Jones CPA

1359 S.W. Main Blvd.
Lake City, FL 32025
Phone 386.755.4200
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Mayor and Members of the City Commission
City of Trenton, Florida

Opinions

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City 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 Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standard applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City 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 opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City'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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, 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 City'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 City's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the

basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

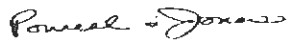
Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the schedule of expenditures of federal awards and state financial assistance but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated July 19, 2023, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Powell and Jones CPAs
Lake City, Florida
July 19, 2023

CITY OF TRENTON, FLORIDA
Management's Discussion and Analysis

This discussion and analysis are intended to be an easily readable analysis of the City of Trenton, Florida's (the "City") financial activities based on currently known facts, decisions or conditions. This analysis focuses on current year's activities and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements that follow.

Report Layout

The City has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 34, Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments. This statement requires governmental entities to report finances in accordance with specific guidelines. Among those guidelines are the components of this section dealing with management's discussion and analysis. Besides this Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A), the report consists of government-wide statements, fund financial statements, notes to the financial statements, and supplementary information. The first several statements are highly condensed and present a government-wide view of the City's finances. Within this view, all City operations are categorized as applicable, and reported as either governmental or business-type activities. Governmental activities include basic services such as police and fire control, public works, parks and recreation, community development and general governmental administration. The City's water, sewer, and solid waste management services are reported as business-type activities. These government-wide statements are designed to be more corporate-like in that all activities are consolidated into a total for the City.

Basic Financial Statements

- The Statement of Net Position focuses on resources available for future operations. In simple terms, this statement presents a snap-shot view of the assets the City owns, the liabilities it owes and the net difference. The net difference is further separated into amounts restricted for specific purposes and unrestricted amounts. Governmental activities reflect capital assets including infrastructure and long-term liabilities. Business-type activities also report capital assets and long-term liabilities. Governmental activities are reported on the accrual basis of accounting.
- The Statement of Activities focuses gross and net costs of the City's programs and the extent to which such programs rely upon general tax and other revenues. This statement summarizes and simplifies the user's analysis to determine the extent to which programs are self-supporting and/or subsidized by general revenues.
- Fund financial statements focus separately on governmental and proprietary funds. Governmental fund statements follow the more traditional presentation of financial statements. The City has three major governmental funds which are presented in separate columns. Statements for the City's proprietary fund follow the governmental funds and include net position, revenue, expenses and changes in net position, and cash flows.
- The notes to the financial statements provide additional disclosures required by governmental accounting standards and provide information to assist the reader in understanding the City's financial condition.

The MD&A is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements and to explain the significant changes in financial position and differences in operation between the current and prior years.

City as a Whole

Government-wide Financial Statements

A condensed version of the Statement of Net Position at September 30, 2022 and 2021, follows:

Net Position at September 30, 2022 and 2021

	Governmental	Business-type	Total Government	
	Activities	Activities	2022	2021
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,332,689	\$ 1,729,561	\$ 5,062,250	\$ 3,012,359
Other assets	67,667	119,273	186,940	642,116
Capital assets	2,836,985	1,600,131	4,437,116	3,664,859
Total assets	6,237,341	3,448,965	9,686,306	7,319,334
Deferred outflows	192,791	130,767	323,558	445,448
Liabilities				
Current liabilities	1,128,204	251,895	1,380,099	261,385
Long-term liabilities	665,514	729,759	1,395,273	1,445,039
Total liabilities	1,793,718	981,654	2,775,372	1,706,424
Deferred inflows	46,106	31,273	77,379	43,633
Net Position				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	2,836,985	1,251,773	4,088,758	3,444,077
Restricted	905,947	-	905,947	677,549
Unrestricted	847,376	1,315,032	2,162,408	1,893,099
Total net position	\$ 4,590,308	\$ 2,566,805	\$ 7,157,113	\$ 6,014,725

57% of the City's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (land, buildings, infrastructure, and equipment), less any related outstanding debt used to acquire those assets. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City'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.

Restricted assets of \$905,947 consist primarily of earmarked funds in the community redevelopment program. The balance of unrestricted net position is \$2,162,408.

The City's net position increased by \$709,313 or 12% over the year.

The following schedule provides a summary of the changes in net position. The increase in Business-type Activities net position is due to sound budgetary management. The increase during the year through Governmental Activities net position is also primarily due to sound budgetary management.

A condensed version of the Statement of Activities follows:

Change in Net Position
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022 and 2021

	Governmental	Business-type	Total Government	
	Activities	Activities	2022	2021
Revenues				
Program revenues				
Charges for services	\$ 121,299	\$ 1,430,442	\$ 1,551,741	\$ 1,646,532
Grants and contributions	362,561	-	362,561	650,831
General revenues				
Taxes	877,777	-	877,777	700,638
Franchise fees	182,963	-	182,963	135,213
Licenses and permits	4,468	-	4,468	3,608
State shared revenues	197,182	-	197,182	135,241
Interest and other	204,636	652	205,288	319,662
Total revenues	1,950,886	1,431,094	3,381,980	3,591,725
Expenses				
General government	350,707	-	350,707	356,677
Public safety	449,055	-	449,055	348,519
Transportation	412,277	-	412,277	325,974
Economic environment	34,778	-	34,778	11,017
Culture/recreation	49,757	-	49,757	112,722
Interest on long-term debt	-	6,803	6,803	7,821
Water, sewer, and garbage services	-	1,369,290	1,369,290	1,707,095
Total expenses	1,296,574	1,376,093	2,672,667	2,869,825
Change in net position	654,312	55,001	709,313	721,900
Beginning net position	3,935,996	2,511,804	6,447,800	5,292,825
Ending net position	\$ 4,590,308	\$ 2,566,805	\$ 7,157,113	\$ 6,014,725

Governmental activities:

Taxes provided 45% of the revenues for Governmental Activities, while grants and contributions provided 19%. Most of the Governmental Activities resources were spent for Transportation (32%), Public Safety (35%) and General Government (27%).

Business-type activities:

Business-type activities increased the City's net position by \$55,001.

Budgetary Highlights

The General Fund's expenditures were \$241,078 less than were budgeted and revenues were more than the budgeted amounts by \$4,602.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At September 30, 2022, the City had \$4.44 million invested in capital assets, including police and fire equipment, park and recreation facilities, buildings, roads, bridges and water and sewer facilities. This amount represents a net increase (additions, deductions, and depreciation) of \$354,421 or 8.7% more than last year.

Capital Assets at September 30, 2022 and 2021

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Totals	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Non-depreciable assets:						
Land	\$ 115,213	\$ 115,213	\$ 123,840	\$ 123,840	\$ 239,053	\$ 239,053
Construction in progress	24,938	393,340	-	-	24,938	\$ 393,340
Depreciable assets:						
Buildings and improvements	1,731,497	1,138,739	4,078,887	4,001,760	5,810,384	5,140,499
Infrastructure	2,352,213	2,230,467	-	-	2,352,213	2,230,467
Equipment	1,583,462	1,469,553	1,095,068	940,308	2,678,530	2,409,861
Subtotal	5,807,323	5,347,312	5,297,795	5,065,908	11,105,118	10,413,220
Accumulated depreciation	(2,970,338)	(2,737,830)	(3,697,664)	(3,592,695)	(6,668,002)	(6,330,525)
Capital assets, net	\$ 2,836,985	\$ 2,609,482	\$ 1,600,131	\$ 1,473,213	\$ 4,437,116	\$ 4,082,695

Debt Outstanding

At year-end, the City had \$1,467,596 in debt outstanding versus \$833,722 the prior year, an increase of \$633,874.

Debt Outstanding at September 30, 2022 and 2021

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Totals	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Compensated absences	\$ 29,280	\$ 15,432	\$ 17,262	\$ 20,836	\$ 46,542	\$ 36,268
Net pension Liability	639,162	276,025	433,535	107,343	1,072,697	383,368
State revolving fund loan	-	-	130,838	172,962	130,838	172,962
State revolving fund loan	-	-	217,519	241,124	217,519	241,124
Total	\$ 668,442	\$ 291,457	\$ 799,154	\$ 542,265	\$ 1,467,596	\$ 833,722

More detailed information on the City long-term liabilities is presented in the notes to the financial statements.

OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Economic Factors and Rates

- The current unemployment rate for Gilchrist County is 2.4%, which is approximately the same as the City. This is higher than the prior year.
- The estimated population for the City in 2022 was 2,107 and is estimated to be approximately the same in 2023.
- The City levied ad valorem taxes during 2022 at 2.25 mills.

Financial Contact

The City's financial statements are designed to present users (citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors) with a general overview of the City's finances and to demonstrate the City's accountability. If you have questions about the report or need additional financial information, please contact the City Manager at 114 N. Main Street, Trenton, Florida 32693.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**CITY OF TRENTON, FLORIDA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
September 30, 2022**

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,332,689	\$ 1,729,561	\$ 5,062,250
Accounts receivable - net	63,661	116,973	180,634
Internal balances	(2,300)	2,300	-
Prepaid Insurance	6,306	-	6,306
Total current assets	3,400,356	1,848,834	5,249,190
Capital assets - net	2,836,985	1,600,131	4,437,116
Total assets	6,237,341	3,448,965	9,686,306
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	192,791	130,767	323,558
LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION			
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	38,900	44,873	83,773
Accrued liabilities	4,532	2,077	6,609
Unearned revenue	1,081,844	-	1,081,844
Deposits	-	135,549	135,549
Loans payable, current portion	-	66,807	66,807
Compensated absences, current portion	2,928	2,589	5,517
Total current liabilities	1,128,204	251,895	1,380,099
Noncurrent liabilities			
Other liabilities			
Loans payable, net of current portion	-	281,551	281,551
Compensated absences, net of current portion	26,352	14,673	41,025
Net pension liability	639,162	433,535	1,072,697
Total noncurrent liabilities	665,514	729,759	1,395,273
Total liabilities	1,793,718	981,654	2,775,372
DEFERRED INFLOWS	46,106	31,273	77,379
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	2,836,985	1,251,773	4,088,758
Restricted	905,947	-	905,947
Unrestricted	847,376	1,315,032	2,162,408
Total net position	\$ 4,590,308	\$ 2,566,805	\$ 7,157,113

See notes to financial statements.

**CITY OF TRENTON, FLORIDA
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022**

	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenues and Changes in Net Position		
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business - type Activities
Programs						
Capital activities						
Governmental	\$ 350,707	\$ 88,000	\$ 96,981	\$ 661	\$ (165,065)	\$ -
Safety	449,055	32,799	-	67,200	(349,056)	-
Environment	-	-	-	177,846	177,846	-
Education	412,277	500	19,873	-	(391,904)	-
Public works	34,778	-	-	-	(34,778)	-
Recreation	49,757	-	-	-	(49,757)	-
Governmental activities	<u>1,296,574</u>	<u>121,299</u>	<u>116,854</u>	<u>245,707</u>	<u>(812,714)</u>	<u>-</u>
Type activities						
Services	1,369,290	544,403	-	-	-	(824,887)
Solid waste services	-	477,371	-	-	-	477,371
Other services	-	408,668	-	-	-	408,668
Long-term activities	6,803	-	-	-	-	(6,803)
Business-type activities	<u>1,376,093</u>	<u>1,430,442</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>54,349</u>
Government	<u>2,672,667</u>	<u>1,551,741</u>	<u>116,854</u>	<u>245,707</u>	<u>(812,714)</u>	<u>54,349</u>
General revenues						
Ad valorem taxes					302,554	-
Sale and use taxes					279,201	-
Franchise fees					182,963	-
Utility services taxes					250,103	-
Communications					-	-
Service taxes					43,175	-
Licenses and permits					2,744	-
Local business tax					4,468	-
State shared revenues					197,182	-
Interest					268	191
Miscellaneous					204,368	461
Total general revenues					<u>1,467,026</u>	<u>652</u>
Change in net position					654,312	55,001
Net position at beginning of year					3,935,996	2,511,804
Net position at the end of year					<u>\$ 4,590,308</u>	<u>\$ 2,566,805</u>

to financial statements.

**CITY OF TRENTON, FLORIDA
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET
September 30, 2022**

	General Fund	Community Redevelopment Fund	Community Development Block Grant Fund	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Cash	\$ 2,426,742	\$ 905,847	\$ 100	\$ 3,332,689
Accounts receivable	63,661	-	-	63,661
Due from other funds	664	-	-	664
Prepaid	6,306	-	-	6,306
Total assets	2,497,373	905,847	100	3,403,320
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	38,900	-	-	38,900
Unearned Revenue	1,081,844	-	-	1,081,844
Due to other funds	2,964	-	-	2,964
Accrued liabilities	4,532	-	-	4,532
Total liabilities	1,128,240	-	-	1,128,240
FUND BALANCES				
Restricted	-	905,847	100	905,947
Unassigned	1,369,133	-	-	1,369,133
Total fund balances	1,369,133	905,847	100	2,275,080
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 2,497,373	\$ 905,847	\$ 100	

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

Net capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds	2,836,985
Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of fund equity that will be reported as an outflow of resources in a future period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds	192,791
Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of fund equity that will be recognized as an inflow of resources in a future period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds	(46,106)
Long-term liabilities are not due in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds	(668,442)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 4,590,308

See notes to financial statements.

**CITY OF TRENTON, FLORIDA
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022**

	General Fund	Community Redevelopment Fund	Community Development Block Grant Fund	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES				
Taxes	\$ 878,564	\$ 168,841	\$ -	\$ 1,047,405
Licenses and permits	4,468	-	-	4,468
Intergovernmental	394,571	-	177,846	572,417
Charges for services	121,299	-	-	121,299
Miscellaneous	205,210	87	-	205,297
Total revenues	1,604,112	168,928	177,846	1,950,886
EXPENDITURES				
Current expenditures				
General government	473,702	-	-	473,702
Public safety	367,465	-	-	367,465
Transportation	241,412	-	-	241,412
Economic environment	-	32,978	1,800	34,778
Culture/recreation	17,331	-	-	17,331
Capital outlay				
Public safety	96,940	-	-	96,940
Physical environment	-	19,392	209,728	229,120
Transportation	133,951	-	-	133,951
Total expenditures	1,330,801	52,370	211,528	1,594,699
Excess of revenues over expenditures	273,311	116,558	(33,682)	356,187
Net change in fund balances	273,311	116,558	(33,682)	356,187
Fund balances at beginning of year	1,095,822	789,289	33,782	1,918,893
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 1,369,133	\$ 905,847	\$ 100	\$ 2,275,080

See notes to financial statements.

**CITY OF TRENTON, FLORIDA
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022**

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds **\$ 356,187**

Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures and sale of capital items as revenues. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.

Expenditures for capital assets	460,011	
Less current year depreciation	(232,508)	227,503

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.

Net change in compensated absences		(13,848)
Net change in pension liability		(363,137)
Net change in pension deferral		447,607

Change in net assets of governmental activities **\$ 654,312**

See notes to financial statements.

**CITY OF TRENTON, FLORIDA
 PROPRIETARY FUND
 STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
 September 30, 2022**

ASSETS	<u>Enterprise Fund</u>
Current assets	
Cash	\$ 1,729,561
Accounts receivable	116,973
Due from other funds	3,216
Total current assets	<u>1,849,750</u>
Fixed assets	
Land	123,840
Buildings	64,153
Improvements other than buildings	4,014,734
Equipment	1,095,068
Accumulated depreciation	(3,697,664)
Total fixed assets	<u>1,600,131</u>
Total assets	<u>3,449,881</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	<u>130,767</u>
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	44,873
Due to other funds	916
Accrued liabilities	2,077
Deposits	135,549
Current portion loan payable	66,807
Accrued leave payable	2,589
Total current liabilities	<u>252,811</u>
Noncurrent liabilities	
Other liabilities	
Accrued leave payable	<u>14,673</u>
Long-term liabilities	
Loan payable	281,551
Net pension liability	433,535
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>729,759</u>
Total liabilities	<u>982,570</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS	<u>31,273</u>
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	1,251,773
Unrestricted	1,315,032
Total net position	<u>\$ 2,566,805</u>

See notes to financial statements.

**CITY OF TRENTON, FLORIDA
 PROPRIETARY FUND
 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
 For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022**

OPERATING REVENUES	<u>Enterprise Fund</u>
Charges for services	
Water utility services	\$ 503,258
Water/sewer connection fees	14,260
Garbage/solid waste services	477,371
Sewer utility services	408,668
Penalties/late fees	26,885
Other	461
Total operating revenues	<u>1,430,903</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Water, sewer and solid waste services	
Personnel services	
Regular salaries and retirement	438,722
FICA	22,076
Life and health insurance	57,636
Workers compensation	7,191
Total personnel services	<u>525,625</u>
Operating expenses	
Accounting and auditing	6,913
Professional services	42,037
Administration	88,000
Advertising	231
Contractual services	371,609
Communications	4,429
Freight and postage services	6,672
Depreciation	104,969
Utilities	52,827
Insurance	30,341
Repairs and maintenance	48,072
Training and education	465
Other current charges and obligations	1,381
Rentals and leases	6,000
Tools and equipment	10,968
Operating supplies	68,751
Total operating expenses	<u>843,665</u>
Total utility services	<u>1,369,290</u>

See notes to financial statements.

**CITY OF TRENTON, FLORIDA
 PROPRIETARY FUND
 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
 For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022**

	Enterprise Fund
Operating gain	\$ 61,613
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	
Interest revenue	191
Interest expense	<u>(6,803)</u>
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>(6,612)</u>
Change in net position	55,001
Net position at the beginning of year	<u>2,511,804</u>
Net position at the end of year	<u>\$ 2,566,805</u>

See notes to financial statements.

**CITY OF TRENTON, FLORIDA
 PROPRIETARY FUND
 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
 For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022**

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Cash received from customers	\$ 1,396,197
Cash payments for goods and services	(756,300)
Cash payments to employees for services	(413,085)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>226,812</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
Acquisitions of property and equipment	(231,887)
Principal paid on loan payable	(65,728)
Interest paid	(6,803)
Net cash used for capital and related financing activities	<u>(304,418)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	
Interest received on investments	191
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>191</u>
Net decrease in cash	(77,415)
Cash at the beginning of year	<u>1,806,976</u>
Cash at the end of year	<u>\$ 1,729,561</u>
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Operating loss	<u>\$ 61,613</u>
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation	104,969
Changes in assets decrease (increase) and liabilities (decrease) Increase:	
Accounts receivable, net	(27,867)
Deferred outflows	(65,783)
Due from other governments	(3,216)
Accounts payable	(14,388)
Accrued liabilities	1,038
Deferred inflows	(150,737)
Compensated absences	1,830
Customer deposits	(6,839)
Net pension liability	326,192
Total adjustments	<u>165,199</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 226,812</u>

See notes to financial statements.

CITY OF TRENTON, FLORIDA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
September 30, 2022

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the City of Trenton (the "City") have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") is the standard-setting body for governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued after November 30, 1989, are not applied in the preparation of the financial statements of the proprietary fund type in accordance with GASB Statement 20. The GASB periodically updates its codification of the existing Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards which, along with subsequent GASB pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations), constitutes GAAP for governmental units.

In June, 1999, GASB unanimously approved Statement 34-Basic Financial Statement and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments. As part of this statement, there is a new reporting requirement regarding the local government's infrastructure (roads, bridges, traffic signals, etc.). The City fully implemented the basic model in the FY 2003-2004, and has elected not to implement the retroactive infrastructure related portion as allowed by this statement.

A. Reporting Entity - The City of Trenton, Florida is a municipality created pursuant to provisions of Chapter 165, *Florida Statutes*, and was specifically organized under and derives its power from Chapter 27940 of the *Laws of Florida*. It is governed by a Mayor and a four member City Commission, all of whom are individually elected.

In evaluating how to define the City, for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth in GAAP. The basic, but not the only, criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is the governing body's ability to exercise oversight responsibility. The most significant manifestation of this ability is financial interdependency. Other manifestations of the ability to exercise oversight responsibility include, but are not limited to, the selection of governing authority, the designation of management, the ability to significantly influence operations, and accountability for fiscal matters. A second criterion used in evaluating potential component units is the scope of public service. Application of this criterion involves considering whether the activity benefits the government and/or its citizens, or whether the activity is conducted within the geographic boundaries of the government and is generally available to its citizens. A third criterion used to evaluate potential component units for inclusion or exclusion from the reporting entity is the existence of special financing relationships, regardless of whether the government is able to exercise oversight responsibilities. Based upon the application of these criteria, management determined that the following component unit existed which should be included within the reporting entity.

City of Trenton Community Redevelopment Agency - This dependent special district was established for the fostering of economic development within the district, by City Ordinances 2002-05, -06, and -07. The governing board is the City Commission which also establishes the agency's annual budget. This dependent special district is reported in the Community Redevelopment Fund in the City's financial statements as a special revenue fund.

B. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting - The basic financial statements of the City are comprised of the following:

- Government-wide financial statements
- Fund financial statements
- Notes to the financial statements

1. Government-wide Financial Statements

Government-wide financial statements display information about the reporting government as a whole, except for its fiduciary activities. These statements include separate columns for the governmental and business-type activities of the City. 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. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from any legally separate component unit for which the primary government is financially accountable.

Government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and agency fund financial statements. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from nonexchange transactions are recognized in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement 33 - Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions.

Program revenues include charges for services, special assessments, and payments made by parties outside of the reporting government's citizenry if that money is restricted to a particular program. Program revenues are netted with program expenses in the statement of activities to present the net cost of each program.

Amounts paid to acquire capital assets are capitalized as assets in the government-wide financial statements, rather than reported as an expenditure. Proceeds of long-term debt are recorded as liabilities in the government-wide financial statements, rather than as an other financing source. Amounts paid to reduce long-term indebtedness of the reporting government are reported as a reduction of the related liability, rather than as an expenditure.

As a general rule the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. As applicable, the City also chooses to eliminate the indirect costs between governmental activities to avoid the "doubling up" effect.

2. Fund Financial Statements

The underlying accounting system of the City is organized and operated on the basis of separate funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. Governmental resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled.

Fund financial statements for the City's governmental and proprietary funds are presented after the government-wide financial statements. These statements display information about major funds individually, and nonmajor funds in the aggregate for governmental and enterprise funds.

Governmental Funds - 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 collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. Franchise fees, licenses, sales taxes, gas taxes, operating and capital grants, 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 only when cash is received by the City.

Under the current financial resources measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. The reported fund balance is considered to be measure of "available spendable resources." Governmental funds operating statements present increases (revenue and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets. Accordingly, they are said to present a summary of sources and uses of "available spendable resources" during a period.

Any non-current portions of long-term receivables (special assessments) due to governmental funds are reported on their balance sheets in spite of their spending measurement focus.

Non-current portions of other long-term receivables are offset by fund balance reserve accounts. Because of their spending measurement focus, expenditure recognition for governmental fund types exclude amounts represented by noncurrent liabilities. Since they do not affect net current assets, such long-term amounts are not recognized as governmental fund type expenditures or fund liabilities.

Amounts expended to acquire capital assets are recorded as expenditures in the year that resources were expended, rather than as fund assets. The proceeds of long-term debt are recorded as an other financing source rather than as a fund liability. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Proprietary Funds - The City's Water, Sewer, and Solid Waste Enterprise Fund is a proprietary fund. In the fund financial statements, proprietary funds are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses are recognized when the related goods and services are delivered. In the fund financial statements, proprietary funds are presented using the economic resources measurement focus. This means that all assets and all liabilities (whether current or noncurrent) associated with their activity are included on their balance sheets. Proprietary fund type operating statements present increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in total net position. The City applies all GASB pronouncements as well as all FASB Statements and Interpretations, APB Opinions and Accounting Research Bulletins, issued on or before November 30, 1989, which do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

Proprietary fund operating revenues, such as charges for services, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Nonoperating revenues, such as subsidies, taxes, and investment earnings, result from nonexchange transactions or ancillary activities.

Amounts paid to acquire capital assets are capitalized as assets in the fund financial statements, rather than reported as an expenditure. Proceeds of long-term debt are recorded as a liability in the fund financial statements, rather than as an other financing source. Amounts paid to reduce long-term indebtedness are reported as a reduction of the related liabilities, rather than as an expense.

C. Basis of Accounting - GASB Statement 34 sets forth minimum criteria (percentage of the assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures, expenses of either fund category and the governmental and enterprise combined) for the determination of major funds. The City has used GASB 34 minimum criteria for major fund determination. The City has four major funds as follows:

1. Governmental Major Funds:

General Fund - The General Fund is the general operating fund of the City. It is used to account for all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another

fund.

2. **Community Redevelopment Fund** – Established by the City to account for financial transactions of the Community Redevelopment Agency, which was established by the City to foster development of the City's district.
3. **Community Development Block Grant Fund** - Established by the City to administer the prior Community Development Block Grant Program, which was awarded the City by the Department of Community Affairs to make improvements to the City district.
4. **Proprietary Major Fund:**
Enterprise Fund - The Enterprise Fund accounts for the revenues, expenses, assets, and liabilities associated with the City operated water, sewer, and solid waste disposal services.

D. Non-current Governmental Assets/Liabilities:

GASB Statement 34 requires non-current governmental assets, such as land and buildings, and noncurrent governmental liabilities, such as general obligation bonds and capital leases, be reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide statement of net position.

E. Assets, Liabilities and Net Position or Equity

1. **Cash and Investments** - Cash includes amounts in demand deposits as well as short-term money market investment accounts. Investments, consisting of certificates of deposit, are stated at cost which approximates market value. All such deposits and investments are insured and collateralized as required by state law.
2. **Cash Equivalents** - For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the City considers all highly liquid debt instruments with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. As of September 30, 2022, the City's cash consisted solely of checking accounts and money market accounts; it has no other cash equivalents.
3. **Allowance for Doubtful Accounts** - The City provides an allowance for Enterprise Fund accounts receivable that may become uncollectible. At September 30, 2022, this allowance account totaled \$2,395, based upon prior collection history. No other allowances for doubtful accounts are maintained since other fund accounts receivable are considered collectible as reported at September 30, 2022.
4. **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 "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 receivables are shown net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. Any receivables in excess of 180 days would comprise the trade accounts receivable allowance for doubtful accounts.

5. **Inventories** - The costs of governmental inventories are generally recorded as expenditures when purchased rather than when consumed. The actual amounts of any such inventory type goods on hand at year end would not be material. Certain inventories consisting of repair items are recorded at cost.
6. **Restricted Assets** - Certain net position of the City are classified as restricted assets on the statement of net position because their use is limited either by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation; or by restrictions imposed externally by creditors,

grantors, contributions, or laws or regulations of other governments. In a fund with both restricted and unrestricted assets, qualified expenses are considered to be paid first from restricted net position and then from unrestricted net position.

The fund balance related to the City's Community Redevelopment Agency is also classified as restricted due to legal limitations on the use of these funds.

7. **Encumbrances** - Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditures of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is not utilized by the City.
8. **Capital Assets** - Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., streets, bridges, right-of-ways, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of \$5,000 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Except for roads and bridges constructed prior to October 1, 1981, assets are recorded at historical cost. Roads and bridges constructed prior to October 1, 1981 are generally not reported. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donations.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend its useful life 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 included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Property, plant, and equipment of the City, as well as of component units, are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Building and improvements	40
Machinery and equipment	5 - 10
Street and related infrastructure	20 - 40

9. **Capitalization of Interest** - Interest related to borrowings are capitalized during the construction period. These costs are netted against applicable interest earnings on construction fund investments. During the current period, the City did not have any capitalized interest.
10. **Unearned Revenues** - Unearned revenues reported in government-wide financial statements represent unearned revenues. The deferred revenues will be recognized as revenue in the fiscal year they are earned in accordance with the accrual basis of accounting. Deferred revenues reported in governmental fund financial statements represent unearned revenues which are measurable but not available and, in accordance with the modified accrual basis of accounting, are reported as deferred revenues.
11. **Accrued Compensated Absences** - The City accrues accumulated unpaid vacation and sick leave when earned by the employee. The current portion is the amount estimated to be used in the following year. The non-current portion is the amount estimated to be used in subsequent fiscal years. Both the current and non-current estimated accrued compensated absences amount for governmental funds are maintained separately and represent a reconciling item between the fund and government-wide presentation.
12. **Proprietary Activity Accounting and Financial Reporting** - The City applies all applicable Government Accounting Standards (GASB) pronouncements as well as the following pronouncements issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless those pronouncements

conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements: Financial Accounting Standards (FASB) Statements and Interpretations. Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion and Account Research Bulletins (ARB's).

13. Fund Balances – Governmental Funds

As of September 30, 2022, fund balances of the governmental funds are classified as follows:

Nonspendable – amounts that cannot be spent either because they are in nonspendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

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

Committed – amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a formal action of the City Commission. The City Commission is the highest level of decision-making authority for the Council. Commitments may be established, modified, or rescinded only through resolutions approved by the City Commission. There were no committed fund balances at year end.

Assigned – amounts that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed, but that are intended to be used for specific purposes. Under current practices, the assignment of amounts for specific purposes is approved by the City Commission.

Unassigned - all other spendable amounts.

As of September 30, 2022, fund balances are composed of the following:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Unassigned</u>
General	\$ -	\$ 1,369,133
Community Redevelopment	905,847	-
CDBG	100	-
	<u>\$ 905,947</u>	<u>\$ 1,369,133</u>

If an expenditure in a fund is allocable to either restricted or unassigned fund balance, priority is given to restricted.

F. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until that time. The City has the following items that qualify for being reported in this category as follows:

Pensions – Deferred outflows on pensions are recorded when actual earnings on pension plan investments exceed projected earnings and are amortized to pension expense using a systematic and rational method over a closed five-year period. Deferred outflows on pensions also include the difference between assumptions about future economic, demographic, or other input factors; or changes in the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions

through each pension plan. Contributions to pension plans made subsequent to the measurement date are also deferred and reduce net pension liability in the subsequent year.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Deferred inflows on pensions also include the difference between expected and actual experience with regard to economic or demographic factors; changes of assumptions about future economic, demographic, or other input factors; or changes in the City's proportionate share of net pension liability. These are amortized over the average expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through each pension plan.

NOTE 2. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. Explanation of Differences Between the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and the Government-wide Statement of Net Position.

“Total fund balances” of the City’s governmental funds \$2,275,080 differs from “net position” of governmental activities \$4,590,308 reported in the statement of net position. This difference primarily results from the long-term economic focus of the statement of net position versus the current financial resources focus of the governmental funds balance sheet.

Capital related items

When capital assets (property, plant, equipment) that are to be used in governmental activities are purchased or constructed, the cost of these assets are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, the statement of net position included those capital assets among the assets of the City as a whole.

Cost of capital assets	\$ 5,807,323
Accumulated depreciation	(2,970,338)
Total	<u>\$ 2,836,985</u>

Long-term debt transactions

Long-term liabilities applicable to the City’s governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported as fund liabilities. All liabilities (both current and long-term) are reported in the statement of net position. Balances at September 30, 2022, were:

Compensated absences	\$ (29,280)
Net pension liability	(639,162)
Total	<u>\$ (668,442)</u>

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position in a future period while deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position in a future period and accordingly, are not reported in the governmental fund statements. However, the statement of net position included those deferred outflows/inflows of resources.

Deferred outflows	\$ 192,791
Deferred inflows	(46,106)
Totals	<u>\$ 146,685</u>

CITY OF TRENTON, FLORIDA

NOTE 2. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Explanation of Differences Between the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and the Government-wide Statement of Net Position	Total Governmental Funds	Capital Related Items	Deferred Inflows/Outflows	Long-Term Debt Transactions	Statement of Net Position
SETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,332,689	-	-	-	\$ 3,332,689
Due from others	63,661	-	-	-	63,661
Due from other funds	664	-	-	-	-
Due from other governmental units	-	-	-	-	6,306
Unrepaid	6,306	-	-	-	-
Inventories	-	-	-	-	-
Capital assets - net	-	2,836,985	-	-	2,836,985
Capital assets	<u>3,403,320</u>	<u>2,836,985</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,240,305</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>192,791</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>192,791</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	38,900	-	-	-	38,900
Accrued liabilities	4,532	-	-	-	4,532
Unearned Revenue	1,081,844	-	-	-	1,081,844
Due to other funds	2,964	-	-	-	2,964
Accrued compensated absences	-	-	-	29,280	29,280
Notes payable	-	-	-	-	-
Net pension liability	-	-	-	639,162	639,162
Capital liabilities	<u>1,128,240</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>668,442</u>	<u>1,796,682</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>46,106</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>46,106</u>
End balances/net position	<u>\$ 2,275,080</u>	<u>\$ 2,836,985</u>	<u>\$ 146,685</u>	<u>\$ (668,442)</u>	<u>\$ 4,590,308</u>

B. Explanation of Differences Between Governmental Fund Operating Statements and the Statement of Activities

The “net change in fund balances” for governmental funds \$356,187 differs from the “change in net position” for governmental activities \$654,312 reported in the statement of activities. The differences arise primarily from the long-term economic focus of the statement of activities versus the current financial resources focus of the governmental funds. The effect of the differences is illustrated below.

Capital related items

When capital assets that are to be used in governmental activities are purchased or constructed, the resources expended for those assets are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, in the statement of activities, the costs of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. As a result, fund balances decrease by the amount of financial resources expended, whereas net position decreased by the amount of depreciation expense charges for the year.

Capital outlay	\$ 460,011
Depreciation expense	(232,508)
Total	<u>\$ 227,503</u>

Long-term debt transactions

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.

Net increase in compensated absences	\$ (13,848)
Net increase in net pension liability	(363,137)
Total	<u>\$ (376,985)</u>

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

Recognition of certain obligations related to prior and subsequent periods are not recognized in governmental funds.

Change in pension deferral	\$ 447,607
	<u>\$ 447,607</u>

CITY OF TRENTON, FLORIDA

STATE 2. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Explanation of Differences Between Government Fund Operating Statements and the Statement of Activities

	Total Governmental Funds	Capital Related Items	Deferred Inflows/Outflows	Long-Term Debt/Elimination Transactions	Statement of Activities
REVENUES					
Taxes	\$ 1,047,405	\$ -	-	-	\$ 1,047,405
Licenses and permits	4,468	-	-	-	4,468
Intergovernmental	572,417	-	-	-	572,417
Charges for services	121,299	-	-	-	121,299
Miscellaneous	205,297	-	-	-	205,297
Total revenues	1,950,886	-	-	-	1,950,886
EXPENDITURES					
Current expenditures:					
General government	473,702	57,405	(208,122)	27,722	350,707
Public safety	367,465	21,460	(177,551)	237,681	449,055
Transportation	241,412	121,217	(61,934)	111,582	412,277
Economic environment	34,778	-	-	-	34,778
Culture/recreation	17,331	32,426	-	-	49,757
Capital outlay					
Public safety	96,940	(96,940)	-	-	-
Transportation	133,951	(133,951)	-	-	-
Physical environment	229,120	(229,120)	-	-	-
Total expenditures	1,594,699	(227,503)	(447,607)	376,985	1,296,577
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	356,187	227,503	447,607	(376,985)	654,311
Net change in fund balance	356,187	227,503	447,607	(376,985)	654,311
Fund balance at beginning of year	1,918,893	2,609,482	(300,922)	(291,457)	3,935,999
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 2,275,080	\$ 2,836,985	\$ 146,685	\$ (68,442)	\$ 4,590,309

NOTE 3. LEGAL COMPLIANCE–BUDGETS

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

1. Prior to September 1, the City Manager develops 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 September 30, the budget is legally enacted by the City Commission through passage of an ordinance.
4. Any revision that alters the total expenditures of any fund or transfers budgeted amounts between departments within any fund must be approved by the City Commission.
5. Budgets for all City funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Budgeted amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the City Council. Individual amendments were not material in relation to the original appropriations which were amended.

NOTE 4. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits. The bank balances of the City deposits were fully insured by federal depository insurance or pledged collateral under state law.

Investments. Under state law, the City is allowed to invest surplus funds in guaranteed obligations of the U.S. government, interest bearing accounts of financial institutions which are legally secured, and the Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund. At year end, invested funds consisted of certificates of deposit which were fully insured or collateralized. These investments are classified as Category 1 in accordance with GASB Standard No. 3, "Deposits with Financial Institutions, Investments, and Reserve Repurchase Agreements." The City only invests in securities allowed by state law.

NOTE 5. PROPERTY TAX REVENUES

The City levied a property tax during the year. Although it was allowed by law to levy up to 10 mills of tax, the current year levy was set at 2.25 mills.

Taxable values for all property are established as of January 1, which is the date of lien, for the fiscal year starting October 1. Property tax revenues recognized for the 2021-2022 fiscal year were levied in October 2021. All taxes are due and payable on November 1 or as soon as the assessment roll is certified and delivered to the Tax Collector. Discounts are allowed for early payment at the rate of 4% in November, 3% in December, 2% in January, and 1% in February. Taxes paid in March are without discount. All unpaid taxes become delinquent as of April 1. Virtually all unpaid taxes are collected via the sale of tax certificates on or prior to June 1; therefore, there were no material taxes receivable at fiscal year end.

NOTE 6. CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets:				
Not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 115,213	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 115,213
CIP	393,340	14,899	(383,301)	24,938
Being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	1,138,739	592,758	-	1,731,497
Infrastructure	2,230,467	121,746	-	2,352,213
Equipment and vehicles	1,469,553	113,909	-	1,583,462
Total capital assets	<u>5,347,312</u>	<u>843,312</u>	<u>(383,301)</u>	<u>5,807,323</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(2,737,830)</u>	<u>(232,508)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,970,338)</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 2,609,482</u>	<u>\$ 610,804</u>	<u>\$ (383,301)</u>	<u>\$ 2,836,985</u>
Business-type activities:				
Not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 123,840	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 123,840
Being depreciated:				
Buildings	48,625	15,527	-	64,152
Improvements other than buildings	3,953,135	61,600	-	4,014,735
Equipment	940,308	154,760	-	1,095,068
Total capital assets	<u>5,065,908</u>	<u>231,887</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,297,795</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(3,592,695)</u>	<u>(104,969)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,697,664)</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 1,473,213</u>	<u>\$ 126,918</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,600,131</u>

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

Governmental activities:	
General government	\$ 57,405
Public safety	21,460
Transportation	121,217
Culture/recreation	32,426
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	<u>\$ 232,508</u>
Business -type activities:	
Water and sewer utility	<u>\$ 104,969</u>

NOTE 7. RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE BALANCES

Receivables

Receivables at September 30, 2022, were as follows:

	<u>Accounts</u>
Governmental activities:	
General	\$ 63,661
Business-type activities:	
Enterprise	<u>116,973</u>
	<u>\$ 180,634</u>

Based upon the collection history, the City has included a reserve for doubtful accounts for its Enterprise Fund accounts receivable of \$2,395.

Payables

Payables at September 30, 2022, were as follows:

	<u>Accrued Vendor and Other Liabilities</u>	<u>Customer Deposits</u>	<u>Total Payables</u>
Governmental activities:			
General	<u>\$ 43,432</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 43,432</u>
Business-type activities:			
Enterprise	<u>\$ 46,950</u>	<u>\$ 135,549</u>	<u>\$ 182,499</u>

NOTE 8. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

Interfund balances for the year ended September 30, 2022, consisted of the following:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Receivable</u>	<u>Payable</u>
General	\$ 664	\$ 2,964
Enterprise	<u>3,216</u>	<u>916</u>
Total	<u>\$ 3,880</u>	<u>\$ 3,880</u>

The outstanding balances between funds result mainly from the time lag between the dates that interfund goods and services are provided and reimbursable expenditures occur.

NOTE 9. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Governmental Activities

A summary of all long-term debt associated with governmental activities, including compensated absences, of the City as of September 30, 2022, follows.

The following summarizes the changes in the City’s governmental long-term liabilities during the year ended September 30, 2022:

	Balance October 1, 2021	Increases	Decreases	Balance September 30, 2022	Due Within One Year
Compensated absences	\$ 15,432	\$ 13,848	\$ -	\$ 29,280	\$ 2,928
Net pension liability	276,025	363,137	-	639,162	-
	<u>\$ 291,457</u>	<u>\$ 376,985</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 668,442</u>	<u>\$ 2,928</u>

Business-type Activities

A summary of proprietary fund debt as of September 30, 2022, follows. All loan payments have been budgeted and paid from Enterprise Fund revenues.

A. Florida DEP Loan

As a financing component of its wastewater improvement project, on July 14, 2003, the City obtained a loan from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection under its Clean Water State Revolving Fund program. This loan was in the initial amount of \$90,500 and was payable in 40 semi-annual payments of \$2,818 including interest at 1.74%. On October 26, 2004, this loan amount was increased by \$785,366 to \$875,866, with the same term and interest rate, and a semi-annual payment amount of \$26,671. On December 22, 2005, this loan amount was decreased by \$137,612 to \$738,254, with the same term and interest rate, and a semi-annual payment amount of \$22,475.

Scheduled payments dates are December 15 and June 15 annually. At year end, the balance of this loan was \$130,838. Debt service requirements for this loan, including interest of \$4,012 are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending September, 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 42,859	\$ 2,091	\$ 44,950
2024	43,608	1,342	44,950
2025	44,371	579	44,950
	<u>\$ 130,838</u>	<u>\$ 4,012</u>	<u>\$ 134,850</u>

B. Florida DEP Loan

As a financing component of its drinking water improvement project, on February 24, 2021, the City obtained a loan from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection under its Drinking Water State Revolving Fund program. This loan was in the initial amount of \$719,845 and was

payable in 40 semi-annual payments of \$13,790 including interest at 1.64%. As of September 30, 2022, \$217,520 had been drawn on this loan.

Scheduled payments dates are December 15 and June 15 annually. At year end, the balance of this loan was \$217,519. Debt service requirements for this loan, including interest of \$16,912 are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending September, 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 24,005	\$ 3,575	\$ 27,580
2024	24,413	3,167	27,580
2025	24,827	2,753	27,580
2026	25,248	2,332	27,580
2027	25,677	1,903	27,580
2028 - 2030	93,349	3,182	96,531
	\$ 217,519	\$ 16,912	\$ 234,431

The State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection Revolving Fund loans above contain provisions that in the event of default and subject to the rights of superior liens on the pledged revenues, the lender may request a court to appoint a receiver to management the water and sewer systems, intercept the delinquent amount from any unobligated funds due to the City under any revenue or tax sharing fund established by the State of Florida, impose a penalty in the amount not to exceed a rate of 18 percent per annum on the amount due, notify financial market credit ratings agencies and potential creditors, sue for payment of amounts due and may accelerate the repayment schedule or increase the interest rate on the unpaid principal on the loan to as much as 1.667 times the loan interest rate.

A summary of changes in proprietary fund long-term debt follows:

	Balance October 1, 2021	Increases	Decreases	Balance September 30, 2022	Due Within One Year
Loan payable - FDEP	\$ 172,962	\$ -	\$ (42,124)	\$ 130,838	\$ 42,802
SRF Loan	241,124	-	(23,605)	217,519	24,005
Compensated absences	20,836	-	(3,574)	17,262	2,589
Net pension liability	107,343	326,192	-	433,535	-
	\$ 542,265	\$ 326,192	\$ (69,303)	\$ 799,154	\$ 69,396

NOTE 10. COST-SHARING MULTIPLE EMPLOYER DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS – FLORIDA RETIREMENT SYSTEM PENSION PLAN AND THE RETIREMENT HEALTH INSURANCE SUBSIDY PROGRAM

Florida Retirement System

General Information - All of the City's employees participate in the Florida Retirement System (FRS). As provided by Chapters 121 and 112, *Florida Statutes*, the FRS provides two cost sharing,

multiple employer defined benefit plans administered by the Florida Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement, including the FRS Pension Plan ("Pension Plan") and the Retiree Health Insurance Subsidy ("HIS Plan"). Under Section 121.4501, *Florida Statutes*, the FRS also provides a defined contribution plan ("Investment Plan") alternative to the FRS Pension Plan, which is administered by the State Board of Administration ("SBA"). As a general rule, membership in the FRS is compulsory for all employees working in a regularly established position for a state agency, county government, City, school board, state university, community college, or a participating city or special City within the State of Florida. The FRS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefits are established by Chapter 121, *Florida Statutes*, and Chapter 60S, *Florida Administrative Code*. Amendments to the law can be made only by an act of the Florida State Legislature.

The State of Florida annually issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the FRS. The latest available report may be obtained by writing to the State of Florida Division of Retirement, Department of Management Services, P.O. Box 9000, Tallahassee, Florida 32315-9000, or from the Web site:

www.dms.myflorida.com/workforce_operations/retirement/publications.

FRS Pension Plan

Plan Description - The Pension Plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, with a Deferred Retirement Option Program ("DROP") for eligible employees.

Benefits Provided - Benefits under the Pension Plan are computed on the basis of age, average final compensation, and service credit. For Pension Plan members enrolled before July 1, 2011, Regular class members who retire at or after age 62 with at least six years of credited service or 30 years of service regardless of age are entitled to a retirement benefit payable monthly for life, equal to 1.6% of their final average compensation based on the five highest years of salary, for each year of credited service. Vested members with less than 30 years of service may retire before age 62 and receive reduced retirement benefits. Special Risk Administrative Support class members who retire at or after age 55 with at least six years of credited service or 25 years of service regardless of age are entitled to a retirement benefit payable monthly for life, equal to 1.6% of their final average compensation based on the five highest years of salary, for each year of credited service. Special Risk class members (sworn law enforcement officers, firefighters, and correctional officers) who retire at or after age 55 with at least six years of credited service, or with 25 years of service regardless of age, are entitled to a retirement benefit payable monthly for life, equal to 3.0% of their final average compensation based on the five highest years of salary for each year of credited service. Senior Management Service class members who retire at or after age 62 with at least six years of credited service or 30 years of service regardless of age are entitled to a retirement benefit payable monthly for life, equal to 2.0% of their final average compensation based on the five highest years of salary for each year of credited service. Elected Officers' class members who retire at or after age 62 with at least six years of credited service or 30 years of service regardless of age are entitled to a retirement benefit payable monthly for life, equal to 3.0% (3.33% for judges and justices) of their final average compensation based on the five highest years of salary for each year of credited service.

For Plan members enrolled on or after July 1, 2011, the vesting requirement is extended to eight years of credited service for all these members and increasing normal retirement to age 65 or 33 years of service regardless of age for Regular, Senior Management Service, and Elected Officers'

class members, and to age 60 or 30 years of service regardless of age for Special Risk and Special Risk Administrative Support class members. Also, the final average compensation for all these members will be based on the eight highest years of salary.

As provided in Section 121.101, *Florida Statutes*, if the member is initially enrolled in the Pension Plan before July 1, 2011, and all service credit was accrued before July 1, 2011, the annual cost-of-living adjustment is three percent per year. If the member is initially enrolled before July 1, 2011, and has service credit on or after July 1, 2011, there is an individually calculated cost-of-living adjustment. The annual cost-of-living adjustment is a proportion of three percent determined by dividing the sum of the pre-July 2011 service credit by the total service credit at retirement multiplied by three percent. Plan members initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2011, will not have a cost-of-living adjustment after retirement.

In addition to the above benefits, the DROP program allows eligible members to defer receipt of monthly retirement benefit payments while continuing employment with a FRS employer for a period not to exceed 60 months after electing to participate. Deferred monthly benefits are held in the FRS Trust Fund and accrue interest. There are no required contributions by DROP participants.

Contributions – Effective July 1, 2011, all enrolled members of the FRS, other than DROP participants, are required to contribute three percent of their salary to the FRS. In addition to member contributions, governmental employers are required to make contributions to the FRS based on state-wide contribution rates established by the Florida Legislature. These rates are updated as of July 1 of each year. The employer contribution rates by job class for the periods from October 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022 and from July 1, 2022 through September 30, 2022, respectively, were as follows: Regular—10.82% and 11.91%; Special Risk Administrative Support—37.76% and 38.65%; Special Risk—25.89% and 27.83%; Senior Management Service—29.01% and 31.57%; Elected Officers—51.42% and 57.00%; and DROP participants—18.34% and 18.60%. These employer contribution rates include 1.66% and 1.66% HIS Plan subsidy for the periods October 1, 2021, through June 30, 2022 and from July 1, 2022 through September 30, 2022, respectively.

The City's contributions, including employee contributions, to the Pension Plan totaled \$144,419 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions – At September 30, 2022, the City reported a liability of \$863,142 for its proportionate share of the Pension Plan's net pension liability. 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 July 1, 2022. The City's proportionate share of the net pension liability was based on the City's 2021-22 fiscal year contributions relative to the 2020-21 fiscal year contributions of all participating members. At June 30, 2022, the City's proportionate share was 0.002319774%, which was an increase of 5.30% from its proportionate share measured as of June 30, 2021.

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, the City recognized pension expense of \$120,870. In addition, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Description	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 40,994	\$ -
Changes in assumptions	106,300	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on Pension Plan investments	56,993	-
Changes in proportion and differences between Town Pension Plan contributions and proportionate share of contributions	46,506	35,628
Town Pension Plan contributions subsequent to the measurement date	23,231	-
Total	\$ 274,024	\$ 35,628

The deferred outflows of resources related to the Pension Plan, totaling \$23,231 resulting from City contributions to the Plan subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Pension Plan will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending	FRS Expense
September 30	
2023	\$ 52,034
2024	19,635
2025	(17,572)
2026	152,892
2027	8,176
Thereafter	-
Total	\$ 215,165

Actuarial Assumptions – The total pension liability in the June 30, 2022, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumption, applied to all period included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.40%
Salary increases	3.25%, average, including inflation
Investment rate of return	6.70%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation
Discount note	6.70%

Mortality rates were based on the PUB-2010 Base Table generational mortality improvement projection scale.

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2022, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2018.

The long-term expected rate of return on Pension Plan investments was not based on historical returns, but instead is based on a forward-looking capital market economic model. 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. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic and geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation *	Annual Arithmetic Return	Compound Annual (Geometric) Return	Standard Deviation
Cash	1.00%	2.10%	2.10%	1.10%
Fixed income	20.00%	3.80%	3.70%	3.30%
Global equity	54.20%	8.20%	6.70%	17.80%
Real estate	10.30%	7.10%	6.20%	13.80%
Private equity	10.80%	11.70%	8.50%	26.40%
Strategic investments	3.70%	5.70%	5.40%	8.40%
	<u>100.00%</u>			
Assumed Inflation - Mean			2.40%	1.20%

*As outlined in the Pension Plan's Investment Policy

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.70%. The Pension 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.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Position Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following represents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.70%, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.70%) or one percentage point higher (7.70%) than the current rate:

	1 % Decrease 5.70%	Current Discount Rate 6.70%	1% Increase 7.70%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	<u>\$ 1,492,745</u>	<u>\$ 863,142</u>	<u>\$ 336,719</u>

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Detailed information regarding the Pension Plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued FRS Pension Plan and Other State-Administered Systems Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Payables to the Pension Plan - At September 30, 2022, the City reported no payable for outstanding contributions to the Pension Plan required for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022.

HIS Plan

Plan Description - The HIS Plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan established under Section 112.363, *Florida Statutes*, and may be amended by the Florida legislature at any time. The benefit is a monthly payment to assist retirees of State-administered retirement systems in paying their health insurance costs and is administered by the Florida Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement.

Benefits Provided - For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, eligible retirees and beneficiaries received a monthly HIS payment of \$5 for each year of creditable service completed at the time of retirement, with a minimum HIS payment of \$30 and a maximum HIS payment of \$150 per month. To be eligible to receive these benefits, a retiree under a State-administered retirement system must provide proof of health insurance coverage, which may include Medicare.

Contributions - The HIS Plan is funded by required contributions from FRS participating employers as set by the Florida Legislature. Employer contributions are a percentage of gross compensation for all active FRS members. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, the HIS contribution for the period October 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022 and from July 1, 2022 through September 30, 2022 was 1.66% and 1.66%, respectively. The City contributed 100% of its statutorily required contributions for the current and preceding three years. HIS Plan contributions are deposited in a separate trust fund from which payments are authorized. HIS Plan benefits are not guaranteed and are subject to annual legislative appropriation. In the event legislative appropriation or available funds fail to provide full subsidy benefits to all participants, benefits may be reduced or cancelled.

The City's contributions to the HIS Plan totaled \$24,006 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions - At September 30, 2022, the City reported a liability of \$209,555 for its proportionate share of the HIS Plan's net pension liability. 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 July 1, 2022. The City's proportionate share of the net pension liability was based on the City's 2021-22 fiscal year contributions relative to the 2020-21 fiscal year contributions of all participating members. At June 30, 2022, the City's proportionate share was 0.001978506%, which was an increase of 11.87% from its proportionate share measured as of June 30, 2021.

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, the City recognized pension expense of \$27,214. In addition, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred in flows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Description	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 6,361	\$ 922
Changes in assumptions	12,012	32,418
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on HIS Plan investments	303	-
Changes in proportion and differences between Town HIS Plan contributions and proportionate share of contributions	28,162	8,409
Town HIS Plan contributions subsequent to the measurement date	2,696	-
Total	\$ 49,534	\$ 41,749

The deferred outflows of resources related to the HIS Plan, totaling \$2,696 resulting from City contributions to the HIS Plan subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the HIS Plan will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending September 30	HIS Expense
2023	\$ (10,944)
2024	(5,901)
2025	(2,698)
2026	12,988
2027	9,713
Thereafter	1,931
Total	\$ 5,089

Actuarial Assumptions - The total pension liability in the July 1, 2022, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.40%
Salary increases	3.25%, average, including inflation
Municipal bond rate	3.54%

Mortality rates were based on the PUB-2010 Base Table generational mortality using the gender specific MP-2018 mortality improvement projection scale.

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2022, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2013 through September 30, 2018.

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 3.54%. In general, the discount rate for calculating the total pension liability is equal to the single rate equivalent to discounting at the long-term expected rate of return for benefit payments prior to the projected depletion date. Because the HIS benefit is essentially funded on a pay-as-you-go basis, the depletion date is considered to be immediate, and the single equivalent discount rate is equal to the municipal bond rate selected by the HIS Plan sponsor. The Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index was adopted as the applicable municipal bond index.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Position Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following represents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 3.54%, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (2.54%) or one percentage point higher (4.54%) than the current rate:

	1 % Decrease 2.54%	Current Discount Rate 3.54%	1% Increase 4.54%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 239,748	\$ 209,555	\$ 184,571

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Detailed information regarding the HIS Plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued FRS Pension Plan and Other State-Administered Systems Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Payables to the Pension Plan - At September 30, 2022, the City reported no payable for outstanding contributions to the HIS Plan required for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022.

Investment Plan

The SBA administers the defined contribution plan officially titled the FRS Investment Plan. The investment Plan is reported in the SBA's annual financial statements and in the State of Florida Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

As provided in Section 121.4501, *Florida Statutes*, eligible FRS members may elect to participate in the Investment Plan in lieu of the FRS defined benefit plan. City employees participating in DROP are not eligible to participate in the Investment Plan. Employer and employee contributions, including amounts contributed to individual member's accounts, are defined by law, but the ultimate benefit depends in part on the performance of investment funds. Benefit terms, including contribution requirements, for the Investment Plan are established and may be amended by the Florida Legislature. The Investment Plan is funded with the same employer and employee contribution rates that are based on salary and membership class (Regular Class, Elected City Officers, etc.), as the Pension Plan. Contributions are directed to individual member accounts, and the individual members allocate contributions and account balances among various approved investment choices. Costs of administering the Investment Plan, including the FRS Financial Guidance Program, are funded through an employer contribution of 0.04 percent of payroll and by forfeited benefits of plan members. Allocations to the investment member's accounts during the 2021-22 fiscal year, as established by Section 121.72, *Florida Statutes*, are

based on a percentage of gross compensation, by class, as follows: Regular class 6.30%, Special Risk Administrative Support class 7.95%, Special Risk class 14.0%, Senior Management Service class 7.67% and City Elected Officers class 11.34%.

For all membership classes, employees are immediately vested in their own contributions and are vested after one year of service for employer contributions and investment earnings. If an accumulated benefit obligation for service credit originally earned under the Pension Plan is transferred to the Investment Plan, the member must have the years of service required for Pension Plan vesting (including the service credit represented by the transferred funds) to be vested for these funds and the earnings on the funds. Nonvested employer contributions are placed in a suspense account for up to five years. If the employee returns to FRS-covered employment within the five-year period, the employee will regain control over their account. If the employee does not return within the five-year period, the employee will forfeit the accumulated account balance. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, the information for the amount of forfeitures was unavailable from the SBA; however, management believes that these amounts, if any, would be immaterial to the City.

After termination and applying to receive benefits, the member may rollover vested funds to another qualified plan, structure a periodic payment under the Investment Plan, receive a lump-sum distribution, leave the funds invested for future distribution, or any combination of these options. Disability coverage is provided; the member may either transfer the account balance to the Pension Plan when approved for disability retirement to receive guaranteed lifetime monthly benefits under the Pension Plan or remain in the Investment Plan and rely upon that account balance for retirement income.

The City did not have any participants in the Investment Plan for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022.

NOTE 11. RISK MANAGEMENT

The City 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 City carries commercial insurance. Insurance against losses are provided for the following types of risk:

- Workers' Compensation and Employer's Liability
- General and Automobile Liability
- Real and Personal Property Damage
- Public Officials' Liability
- Accidental Death and Dismemberment

Settled claims from these risks have not exceeded commercial or worker's compensation insurance coverage for the past three years. There has been no reduction in insurance coverage from the previous year.

NOTE 12. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the State and Federal 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 City expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial. The City is a defendant in two lawsuits.

Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of the City Attorney, the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the City.

In March 2020, the World Health Organization made the assessment that the outbreak of a novel coronavirus (COVID-19) was characterized as a pandemic. As a result, uncertainties have arisen that may have a significant negative impact on the operating activities and results of the City. The occurrence and extent of such an impact will depend on future developments, including (i) the duration and spread of the virus, (ii) government quarantine measures, (iii) voluntary and precautionary restrictions on travel or meetings, (iv) the effects on the financial markets, and (v) the effects on the economy overall, all of which are uncertain.

NOTE 13. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLAN (OPEB)

The City is legally required to include any retirees for whom it provides health insurance coverage in the same insurance pool as its active employees, whether the premiums are paid by the City or the retiree. Participating retirees are considered to receive a secondary benefit known as an “implicit rate subsidy.” This benefit relates to the assumption that the retirees are receiving a more favorable premium rate than they would otherwise be able to obtain if purchasing insurance on their own, due to being included in the same pool with the City’s younger and statistically healthier active employees. GASB Statement 45 requires governments to report this cost and related liability in its financial statements.

Due to the fact that there were no retirees participating in the plan during the year and it is anticipated that this situation will continue in the future due to the fact that most employees work until they are eligible for Medicare benefits, management had determined that the City’s OPEB obligation at year end would be of a de minimis amount. Management will monitor this situation in the future and take appropriate steps to properly comply with this GASB Statement.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

**CITY OF TRENTON, FLORIDA
GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022**

	Original and Final Budgeted Amounts	Actual Amounts	Variance with Budget Positive (Negative)
REVENUES			
Taxes			
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 172,074	\$ 133,713	\$ (38,361)
Sales and use taxes			
Local option gas tax/ alternative fuel	44,453	45,750	1,297
Discretionary sales tax	154,862	220,116	65,254
Franchise fees			
Electricity	135,000	182,963	47,963
Utility service taxes			
Electricity	165,000	196,826	31,826
Water	35,000	35,601	601
Gas	9,700	17,676	7,976
Communications services tax	41,389	43,175	1,786
Local business tax	6,500	2,744	(3,756)
Total taxes	763,978	878,564	114,586
Licenses and permits			
Professional and occupational	600	-	(600)
Building and zoning permits	2,000	4,468	2,468
Total licenses and permits	2,600	4,468	1,868
Intergovernmental			
Federal grants			
USDA grants	-	67,200	67,200
State grants			
CDBG grants	333,166	-	(333,166)
Grant (ARPA)			
Interlocal DOT agreement	35,734	19,873	(15,861)
State shared revenues			
General government			
State revenue sharing	86,476	110,241	23,765
Mobile home licenses	1,000	750	(250)
Alcoholic beverage licenses	1,100	1,340	240
Distribution of Sales and Use	13,335	13,335	-
Local government half-cent sales tax	64,556	84,851	20,295
Local government grants			
Local Grant Cares	-	96,981	96,981
Total Intergovernmental	535,367	394,571	(140,796)
Charges for services			
General government	196,294	88,000	(108,294)
Public safety	38,574	32,799	(5,775)
Human services	1,500	500	(1,000)
Total charges for services	236,368	121,299	(115,069)

See audit report.

**CITY OF TRENTON, FLORIDA
GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022**

	Original and Final Budgeted Amounts	Actual Amounts	Variance with Budget Positive (Negative)
Miscellaneous			
Interest	\$ 1,500	\$ 181	\$ (1,319)
Rentals and leases	6,155	6,460	305
Special assessments	80,000	113,336	33,336
Fines and forfeitures			
City fines	3,651	3,456	(195)
Other miscellaneous			
Other	2,500	81,116	78,616
Total miscellaneous	93,806	205,210	111,404
Total revenues	1,632,119	1,604,112	(28,007)
EXPENDITURES			
General government			
Legislative			
Personnel services	62,624	67,300	(4,676)
Operating expenses	6,300	5,155	1,145
Total legislative	68,924	72,455	(3,531)
Financial and administrative			
Personnel services	224,554	254,028	(29,474)
Operating expenses	458,325	96,016	362,309
Total financial and administrative	682,879	350,044	332,835
Legal counsel			
Operating expenses	38,000	36,203	1,797
Comprehensive planning			
Operating expenses	15,000	15,000	-
Total general government	804,803	473,702	331,101

See audit report.

**CITY OF TRENTON, FLORIDA
GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022**

	Original and Final Budgeted Amounts	Actual Amounts	Variance with Budget Positive (Negative)
Public safety			
Law enforcement			
Personnel services	\$ 246,106	\$ 210,148	\$ 35,958
Operating expenses	41,581	83,912	(42,331)
Capital outlay	-	96,940	(96,940)
Total law enforcement	<u>287,687</u>	<u>391,000</u>	<u>(103,313)</u>
Fire control			
Personnel services	34,999	19,846	15,153
Operating expenses	76,975	29,204	47,771
Total fire control	<u>111,974</u>	<u>49,050</u>	<u>62,924</u>
Other public safety			
Operating expenses	24,100	24,355	(255)
Total public safety	<u>423,761</u>	<u>464,405</u>	<u>(40,644)</u>
Transportation			
Roads and streets			
Personnel services	109,857	109,487	370
Operating expenses	73,050	131,925	(58,875)
Capital outlay	152,108	133,951	18,157
Total transportation	<u>335,015</u>	<u>375,363</u>	<u>(40,348)</u>
Culture/recreation			
Parks and recreation			
Operating expenses	6,800	17,331	(10,531)
Capital outlay	1,500	-	1,500
Total culture/recreation	<u>8,300</u>	<u>17,331</u>	<u>(9,031)</u>
Total expenditures	<u>1,571,879</u>	<u>1,330,801</u>	<u>241,078</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>60,240</u>	<u>273,311</u>	<u>213,071</u>

See audit report.

**CITY OF TRENTON, FLORIDA
GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022**

	Original and Final Budgeted Amounts	Actual Amounts	Variance with Budget Positive (Negative)
Net change in fund balance	60,240	273,311	213,071
Fund balance at beginning of year	1,095,822	1,095,822	-
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$ 1,156,062</u>	<u>\$ 1,369,133</u>	<u>\$ 213,071</u>

See audit report.

**CITY OF TRENTON, FLORIDA
COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022**

	Original and Final Budgeted Amounts	Actual Amounts	Variance with Budget Positive (Negative)
REVENUES			
Taxes			
Ad Valorem Taxes	\$ 168,841	\$ 168,841	\$ -
Community Redevelopment Income	458,279	-	(458,279)
Interest	1,680	87	(1,593)
Total revenues	628,800	168,928	(459,872)
EXPENDITURES			
Economic environment			
Operating expenses	35,200	32,978	2,222
Capital outlay	593,600	19,392	574,208
Total expenditures	628,800	52,370	576,430
Excess of revenues over expenditures	-	116,558	116,558
Net change in fund balance	-	116,558	116,558
Fund balance at beginning of year	789,289	789,289	-
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 789,289	\$ 905,847	\$ 116,558

See audit report.

**CITY OF TRENTON, FLORIDA
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022**

	<u>Original and Final Budgeted Amounts</u>	<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
REVENUES			
Intergovernmental			
Federal grants	\$ 333,167	\$ 177,846	\$ (155,321)
Total revenues	<u>333,167</u>	<u>177,846</u>	<u>(155,321)</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Economic environment			
Operating Expense	-	1,800	(1,800)
Capital outlay	333,167	209,728	123,439
Total expenditures	<u>333,167</u>	<u>211,528</u>	<u>121,639</u>
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>(33,682)</u>	<u>(33,682)</u>
Net change in fund balances	<u>-</u>	<u>(33,682)</u>	<u>(33,682)</u>
Fund balance at beginning of year	<u>33,782</u>	<u>33,782</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$ 33,782</u>	<u>\$ 100</u>	<u>\$ (33,682)</u>

See audit report.

CITY OF TRENTON, FLORIDA
NOTES TO STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE –
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

I. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

- A. Budgetary Information.** The City, in establishing its budgetary data reflected in the financial statements follows the procedures set out in Chapters 166 and 200, *Florida Statutes*. The City prepares a tentative budget, which is used by the City at a public workshop to prepare the budgets for the coming year. Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments. Subsequently, these budgets are legally adopted through the passage of a resolution at an advertised public session. Such actions are recorded in the City's minutes.

The budget is adopted on the modified accrual basis of accounting, which is consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The only exception to the GAAP basis is the Enterprise Fund, where depreciation is not budgeted for capital assets, while capital outlay expenditures are budgeted and are reclassified into fixed assets. These are then eliminated from the results of operations for financial reporting purposes in the Enterprise Fund. Estimated beginning fund balances are considered in the budgetary process, but are not included in the financial statements as budgeted revenues.

The annual budget serves as the legal authorization for expenditures. All budget amendments, which change the legally adopted total appropriation for a fund, are approved by the City Commission.

If during the fiscal year, additional revenue becomes available for appropriations in excess of those estimated in the budget, the City Commission, by resolution, may make supplemental appropriations for the year up to the amount of such excess.

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

1. Prior to September 1, the City Manager submits to the City Commission 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 in August and September to obtain taxpayer comments.
3. Prior to November 1, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an ordinance.
4. The legal level of budgetary control is the department level; however, the City Commission may, by formal motion, transfer appropriations between departments and may use surplus revenues not appropriated in the budget for any municipal purpose.
5. Budgets are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for governmental fund types.

**SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY
FLORIDA RETIREMENT SYSTEM AND HEALTH INSURANCE SUBSIDY PROGRAM
LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS ***

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
is proportion of the FRS net pension liability (asset)	0.002319774%	0.002203054%	0.002334681%	0.002337937%	0.002069269%	0.228719600%	2.002288810%	0.002244
is proportionate share of the FRS net pension liability (asset)	\$ 863.142	\$ 166.416	\$ 1,011.885	\$ 805.153	\$ 623.275	\$ 676.769	\$ 577.926	\$ 28
is proportion of the HIS net pension liability (asset)	0.001978506%	0.001768653%	0.001820879%	0.001773415%	0.001668741%	0.148113600%	0.180736900%	0.17526
is proportionate share of the HIS net pension liability (asset)	209.555	216.952	222.326	198.427	176.621	193.700	210.641	17
is proportionate share of the total net pension liability (asset)	\$ 1,072.697	\$ 383.368	\$ 1,234.211	\$ 1,003.580	\$ 799.896	\$ 870.237	\$ 788.567	\$ 46
covered-employee payroll	\$ 660.809	\$ 634.116	\$ 596.705	\$ 596.705	\$ 566.029	\$ 558.715	\$ 574.585	\$ 55
is proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	162.33%	60.46%	206.84%	168.19%	141.32%	155.76%	137.24%	8
fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	79.09%	91.05%	74.46%	78.22%	79.86%	79.30%	79.36%	9

1) The amounts presented for each year were determined as of the June 30 year end of the Florida Retirement System

FSB 68 requires information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, only those years for which information is available is presented.

**SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
FLORIDA RETIREMENT SYSTEM AND HEALTH INSURANCE SUBSIDY PROGRAM
LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS***

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Contractually required FRS contribution	\$ 116,206	\$ 107,573	\$ 100,377	\$ 93,023	\$ 81,438	\$ 81,541	\$ 60,463	\$ 58,348	\$ 47,515
Contractually required HIS contribution	28,213	13,325	13,578	12,637	12,497	13,129	10,035	7,212	5,444
Contractually Required Contributions	<u>144,419</u>	<u>120,898</u>	<u>113,955</u>	<u>105,660</u>	<u>93,935</u>	<u>94,670</u>	<u>70,498</u>	<u>65,560</u>	<u>52,959</u>
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(144,419)</u>	<u>(120,898)</u>	<u>(113,955)</u>	<u>(105,660)</u>	<u>(93,935)</u>	<u>(94,670)</u>	<u>(70,498)</u>	<u>(65,560)</u>	<u>(44,515)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employer's covered-employee payroll	\$ 660,809	\$ 634,116	\$ 596,705	\$ 596,705	\$ 566,029	\$ 558,715	\$ 574,585	\$ 554,096	\$ 477,000
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	21.85%	19.07%	19.10%	17.71%	16.60%	16.94%	12.27%	11.83%	10.00%

*MSB 68 requires information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, only those years for which information is available is presented.

For the purposes of the pension allocation schedules, pension amounts are allocated to reporting employers. The pension amounts of participating employers whose payrolls are reported, and contributions are remitted by another entity are included in the reporting employer's amounts and will be allocated to the participating employer by the reporting employer.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The Florida Retirement System (FRS) Actuarial Assumption conference is responsible for setting the assumptions used in the funding valuations of the defined benefit pension plan pursuant to section 216.136(10), Florida Statutes. The division determines the assumptions in the valuations for GASB 67 reporting purposes. The FRS Pension Plan's GASB 67 is 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 Pension Plan was completed in 2019 for the period July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2018. Because the HIS Program is funded on a pay-as-you-go basis, no experience study has been completed for that program. The actuarial assumptions that determined the total pension liability for the HIS Program were based on certain results of the most recent experience study for the FRS Pension Plan.

The total pension liability for each cost-sharing defined benefit plan was determined using the individual entry age 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 Pension Plan investments is 6.80%. 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 the HIS Program uses a pay-as-you-go funding structure, a municipal bond rate of 2.16% was used to determine the total pension liability for the program (Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index). Mortality assumptions for both Plans were based on the Generational RP-2000 with Projection Scale BB tables (refer to the valuation reports for more information – See Additional Financial and Actuarial Information).

The following changes in actuarial assumptions occurred in 2022:

- FRS: Decreasing the maximum amortization period to 20 years for all current and future amortization bases.
- HIS: The municipal bonds rate used to determine total pension liability was increased from 2.16% to 3.54%.

OTHER INFORMATION

CITY OF TRENTON, FLORIDA
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS AND STATE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

Grantor/Program Title	ALN/CSFA#	Contract Number	Award Amount	Reported in Prior Years	Expendit
FEDERAL AWARDS					
U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development Passed through Florida Department of Economic Opportunity Florida Small Cities Community Development Block Grant	14.228	19DB-ON-03-31-02-N25	\$ 638,989	\$ 427,461	\$ 211
U.S. Department of Agriculture Community Facility Grant Program	10.776	USDA-CFG22X	67,200	-	67
Florida Division of Emergency Management American Rescue Plan (ARPA)	21.027	Y5033	1,081,844	-	
TOTAL FEDERAL AWARDS			<u>\$ 1,788,033</u>	<u>\$ 427,461</u>	<u>\$ 278</u>

See Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards and State Financial Assistance

CITY OF TRENTON, FLORIDA

Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards and State Financial Assistance

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies and presentation of the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards and State Financial Assistance of the City of Trenton, Florida (the "City") have been designed to conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units, including the reporting and compliance requirements of the Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations and Office of Management and Budget *Uniform Guidance*.

A. Reporting Entity

This reporting entity consists of the City of Trenton, Florida, and each of its component units. The City includes a Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards and State Financial Assistance in the Compliance Section for the purpose of additional analysis.

B. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. The basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus.

The modified accrual basis of accounting is followed in the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards and State Financial Assistance. Under the modified accrual basis, revenues are recognized when they become 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 City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days after the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting.

C. Grant Awards

As required by OMB *Uniform Guidance*, federal grant awards drawn and expended during the year are included in the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards and State Financial Assistance.

D. Indirect Cost Rate

The City has not elected to use the 10 percent de minimus indirect cost rate allowed under the *Uniform Guidance* for certain federal awards.

E. Subrecipients

No federal awards were passed through to subrecipients during the year ended September 30, 2022.

COMPLIANCE SECTION

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER
FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED
ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS**

To the Mayor and Members
Of the City Commission
City of Trenton, Florida

We have audited in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and the business-type activities and the major fund of the City of Trenton, Florida, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Trenton, Florida's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereof dated July 19, 2023.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City of Trenton, Florida's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purposes of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of City of Trenton, Florida's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City'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 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. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified. We noted the following significant deficiency:

**2009-1 (Excess of second preceding year)
Financial Statement Preparation**

A system of internal control over financial reporting includes controls over financial statement preparation, including footnote disclosures. While your auditor can assist with the preparation of your financial statements and related footnotes, the financial statements are the responsibility of management. A deficiency in internal control exists when the City does not have the expertise necessary to prevent, detect, and correct misstatements. A deficiency in internal control exists in instances where the City is not capable of drafting the financial statements and all required footnote disclosures in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Possessing suitable skill, knowledge, or experience to oversee services an auditor provides in assisting with financial statement presentation requires a lower level of technical knowledge than the

competence required to prepare the financial statements and disclosures.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSE

We agree with this finding. We are a very small government and have used our available resources to employ a competent bookkeeper who maintains excellent accounting records and provides accurate monthly financial reports prepared generally on the cash basis. We likewise have confidence in our audit firm to utilize these records and prepare annual financial statements in the required formats and with all associated note disclosures. Both staff and the City Commission review the annual financial reports and have the opportunity to ask the auditor any questions regarding the report prior to its formal presentation. The report is formally presented by the auditor at a scheduled meeting of the City Commission.

At this time, we do not believe it would be a justifiable expense to employ another accountant on either a part-time or full-time basis to prepare the annual financial statements. We thus accept this required disclosure finding and will continue to monitor this situation in the future.

This response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit and thus we express no opinion on it.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Trenton, Florida's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts.

However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

We also noted certain matters that we reported to management of the City of Trenton, Florida, in a separate "Management Letter Required by Chapter 10.550, Rules of the State of Florida, Office of the Auditor General" dated July 18, 2023.

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 Organization'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 City's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.



POWELL and JONES CPAs
Lake City, Florida
July 19, 2023

MANAGEMENT LETTER

To the Mayor and Members
of the City Commission
City of Trenton, Florida

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of the City of Trenton, Florida, for the year ended September 30, 2022, we considered the City's internal control structure to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control structure.

This letter furnishes the following information required by Chapter 10.550, *Rules of the Auditor General*, and other compliance matters.

PRIOR YEAR FINDINGS

There were no reportable findings in the prior year applicable to the management letter.

CURRENT YEAR FINDINGS

There were no reportable findings in the current year applicable to the management letter.

AUDITOR GENERAL COMPLIANCE MATTERS

Financial Condition Assessment - As required by the *Rules of the Auditor General* (Sections 10.554(1)(i)5.b and 10.556(8)), we applied financial condition assessment procedures. It is management's responsibility to monitor the entity's financial condition, and our financial condition assessment was based in part on representations made by management and the review of financial information they provided.

Financial Emergency Status - We determined that the City had not met any of the conditions described in Section 218.503(1), *Florida Statutes*, that might result in a financial emergency.

Our audit did not disclose any further items that would be required to be reported under the *Rules of the Auditor General*, Chapter 10.554(1)(f).

Dependent Special District - As required by Section 218.39(3)(c), *Florida Statutes* and Section 10.554(1)(i)6 *Rules of the Auditor General*, the Trenton Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA) reported:

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Comment</u>
The total number of CRA employees compensated in the last pay period of the CRA's fiscal year being reported.	Section 218.32(1)(e)(2)(a)	The CRA has no employees
The total number of independent contractors to whom nonemployee compensation was paid in the last month of the CRA's fiscal year being reported.	Section 218.32(1)(e)(2)(b)	The CRA had no independent contracts
All compensation earned by or awarded to the CRA employees, whether paid or accrued, regardless of contingency.	Section 218.32(1)(e)(2)(c)	N/A
Budget variance report based on the budget adopted under Section 189.016(4), <i>Florida Statutes</i> , before the beginning of the fiscal year being reported if the CRA amended a final adopted budget under Section 189.016(6), <i>Florida Statutes</i> .	Section 218.32(1)(e)(3)	See page 55 of this annual financial report.
Each construction project with a total cost of at least \$65,000 approved by the CRA that is scheduled to begin on or after October 1 of the fiscal year being reported, together with the total expenditures for such project.	Section 218.32(1)(e)(2)(e)	None

CONCLUSION

We have reviewed each of our specific findings with appropriate officials or employees and have provided them with documentation as requested. We very much enjoyed the challenges and experiences associated with this year's audit of the City. We appreciate the helpful assistance and courtesy afforded us by all City employees and look forward to working with you in the future.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Powell & Jones".

POWELL and JONES CPAs
Lake City, Florida
July 19, 2023

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT

To the Mayor and Members
Of the City Commission
City of Trenton, Florida

We have examined the City of Trenton, Florida's compliance with Section 218.415, *Florida Statutes*, regarding the investment of public funds during the year ended September 30, 2022. We also examined the City's compliance with Sections 163.387(6) and (7), *Florida Statutes* regarding the City of Trenton Community Redevelopment Agency during the year ended September 30, 2022. Management is responsible for the City's compliance with those requirements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the City's compliance based on our examination.

Our examination was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and, accordingly, included examining, on a test basis, evidence about the City's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our examination provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Our examination does not provide a legal determination on the City's compliance with specified requirements.

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

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the City of Trenton, Florida and the Auditor General, State of Florida, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.



POWELL and JONES CPAs
Lake City, Florida
July 19, 2023