

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools

Financial Statements

Year Ended June 30, 2022

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Education
Beaufort County Schools
Washington, NC

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools, North Carolina ("Board"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Board'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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Board, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof, and the respective budgetary comparison for the General, State Public School, Other Special Revenues, and Federal Grants Funds 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 standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Board, 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.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 5 to the financial statements, the Board adopted Governmental Auditing Standards Board Statement No. 87, *Leases*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

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 Board's ability to continue as a going concern for 12 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 GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Board'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 Board'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 Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 4 through 11 and the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System's Schedules of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and Board Contributions, on pages 50 through 51, respectively, and the Retiree Health Benefit Fund's Schedules of Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability and Board Contributions, on pages 52 through 53, respectively, and the Disability Income Plan of North Carolina's Schedules of the Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset and Board Contributions, on pages 54 through 55, respectively, 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.

FORVIS

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Board's basic financial statements. The individual fund budgetary schedules and the accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal and state awards as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations ("CFR") Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* and the State Single Audit Implementation Act are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the individual fund budgetary schedules and the accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal and state awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 31, 2022, on our consideration of the Board's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Board's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Board's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

FORVIS,LLP

Winston-Salem, NC

October 31, 2022

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools Management's Discussion and Analysis

This section of the Board of Education of Beaufort County School's (the "Board") financial report represents our discussion and analysis of the financial performance of the Board for the year ended June 30, 2022. We encourage readers to read the information presented there in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the Board's financial statements, which follow this narrative.

Financial Highlights

- The Board experienced an increase in State funding of \$649 thousand in the fiscal year 2021-2022 compared to the \$946 thousand increase in the fiscal year 2020-2021. Further, the Board experienced a \$10.9 million increase in their Federal funds in the fiscal year 2021-2022 compared to an increase of \$2.7 million in fiscal year 2020-2021. The increase in Federal Funding for FY2022 is the result of Federal monies allocated to schools because of the Coronavirus.
- The County's Current Expense Appropriation (General Fund) increased by \$345 thousand in the fiscal year 2021-2022 compared to the \$180 thousand decrease in the fiscal year 2020-2021.
- The Board experienced a decrease in the General Fund Balance of \$602 thousand compared to an increase of \$604 thousand in the fiscal year 2020-2021. Though the fund balance appears to have decreased significantly, The Board received Activity Buses in FY22 that were expected to be delivered in FY21. This was the result of on-going supply change issues due to the pandemic. The Board also had an increase in salaries and benefits as mandated by the state in FY22.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The audited financial statements of the Board consist of four components. They are as follows:

- Independent Auditor's Report
- Management's Discussion and Analysis (required supplementary information)
- Basic Financial Statements
- Required supplemental information and supplemental information section presents schedules for Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System, Retiree Health Benefit Fund, Disability Income Plan of North Carolina and budgetary statements for the governmental and proprietary funds.

The *Basic Financial Statements* include two types of statements that present different views of the Board's finances. The first is the *Government-wide Statements*. The government-wide statements are presented on the full accrual basis of accounting and include the Statement of Net Position (Deficit) and the Statement of Activities. The Statement of Net Position (Deficit) includes all of the Board's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources. Assets and liabilities are classified in the order of relative liquidity for assets and due date for liabilities. This statement provides a summary of the Board's investment in assets and deferred outflows of resources and obligations to creditors and deferred inflows of resources. Liquidity and financial flexibility can be evaluated using the information contained in this statement. The Statement of Activities summarizes the Board's revenues and expenses for the current year. A net (expense) revenue format is used to indicate to what extent each function is self-sufficient.

The second set of statements included in the basic financial statements are the *Fund Financial Statements*, which are presented for the Board's governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. These statements present the governmental funds on the modified accrual basis of accounting, measuring the near-term inflows and outflows of financial resources and what is available at year-end to spend in the next fiscal year. The proprietary and fiduciary funds are presented on the full accrual basis of accounting. The fund financial statements focus on the Board's most significant funds. Because a different basis of accounting is used in the government-wide statements, reconciliation from the governmental fund financial statements to the government-wide statements is required. The government-wide statements provide information about the Board as an economic unit while the fund financial statements provide information on each of the financial resources of each of the Board's major funds.

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools Management's Discussion and Analysis

Government-wide Statements

The government-wide statements report information about the unit as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes all of the Board's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the Board's net position (deficit) and how they have changed. Net position (deficit) is the difference between the Board's total of assets and deferred outflows and the total of liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. This is one way to measure the unit's financial health or position.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the Board's net position (deficit) is an indicator of whether its financial position is improving or deteriorating.
- To assess the Board's overall health, you need to consider additional non-financial factors such as changes in the County's property tax base and the condition of its school buildings and other physical assets.

The Board's activities are divided into two categories in the government-wide statements:

- **Governmental activities:** Most of the Board's basic services are included here, such as regular and special education, transportation, and administration. County funding and state and federal aid finance most of these activities.
- **Business-type activities:** The Board charges fees to help it cover the costs of certain services it provides. School food services and childcare services are included here.

The government-wide statements are shown as Exhibits 1 and 2 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the Board's funds, focusing on its most significant or "major" funds - not the Board as a whole. Funds are accounting devices the Board uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending on particular programs.

- Some funds are required by State law, such as the State Public School Fund.
- The Board has established other funds to control and manage money for a particular purpose or to show that it is properly using certain revenues, such as in the Federal Grants Fund and Restricted Revenues Fund.

Beaufort County Board of Education has three types of funds:

Governmental funds: Most of the Board's basic services are included in the governmental funds, which generally focus on two things – 1) how cash and other assets can readily be converted to cash flow in and out, and 2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. As a result of this focus, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps the reader determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the coming year to finance the Board's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, additional information at the bottom of the governmental fund statements, in the form of reconciliations, explains the relationship (or differences) between the government-wide and the fund financial statements. The Board has several governmental funds: the General Fund, the State Public School Fund, the Individual Schools Fund, the Capital Outlay Fund, the Other Special Revenues Fund, and the Federal Grants Fund.

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools Management's Discussion and Analysis

The governmental fund statements are shown as Exhibits 3, 4, 5 and 6 of this report.

Proprietary funds: Services for which the Board charges a fee are generally reported in the proprietary funds. The proprietary fund statements are reported on the same full accrual basis of accounting as the government-wide statements. The Board has one proprietary fund – an enterprise fund - the School Food Service Fund.

The proprietary fund statements are shown as Exhibits 7, 8 and 9 of this report.

Fiduciary funds: Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. The Board has one fiduciary fund – the Scholarship Fund, which is under the control of the administrative unit. This is accounted for as a private purpose trust fund.

The fiduciary fund statements are shown as Exhibit 10 and 11 of this report.

Financial Analysis of the Board as a Whole

The net deficit is an indicator of the fiscal health of the Board. Liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets and deferred outflows of resources by \$20.9 million as of June 30, 2022. The largest positive component of net deficit is the Board's net investment in capital assets of \$66 million. The Board uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Restricted and unrestricted net position (deficit) amounted to \$2.1 million and (\$89.1) million, respectively. The primary reason for the total net deficit and unrestricted net deficit in the current year is the presentation of the board's proportionate share of the net pension liability and net OPEB liability in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, and Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. The net pension liability, net OPEB liability, and related components has a \$90.4 million negative effect to the Board's overall net deficit.

**Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Management's Discussion and Analysis**

Following is a summary of the Statement of Net Position (Deficit):

**Table 1
Condensed Statement of Net Position (Deficit)
as of June 30, 2022 and 2021**

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Current assets	\$ 6,220,718	\$ 8,003,162	\$ 2,126,534	\$ 1,610,794	\$ 8,347,252	\$ 9,613,956
Capital assets	65,718,181	67,014,693	653,668	680,893	66,371,849	67,695,586
Total assets	<u>71,938,899</u>	<u>75,017,855</u>	<u>2,780,202</u>	<u>2,291,687</u>	<u>74,719,101</u>	<u>77,309,542</u>
Deferred outflows of resources	19,838,824	17,370,124	594,213	521,583	20,433,037	17,891,707
Current liabilities	2,910,349	5,075,234	230,333	193,214	3,140,682	5,268,448
Long-term liabilities	72,274,064	87,045,972	2,186,405	2,617,514	74,460,469	89,663,486
Total liabilities	75,184,413	92,121,206	2,416,738	2,810,728	77,601,151	94,931,934
Deferred inflows of resources	37,339,243	31,341,409	1,109,104	932,967	38,448,347	32,274,376
Net investment in capital assets	65,337,860	66,259,987	653,668	680,893	65,991,528	66,940,880
Restricted net position	2,180,702	1,656,721	1,087	3,134	2,181,789	1,659,855
Unrestricted net deficit	<u>(88,264,495)</u>	<u>(98,991,344)</u>	<u>(806,182)</u>	<u>(1,614,452)</u>	<u>(89,070,677)</u>	<u>(100,605,796)</u>
Total net deficit	<u><u>\$ (20,745,933)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (31,074,636)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (151,427)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (930,425)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (20,897,360)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (32,005,061)</u></u>

The net deficit of governmental activities decreased from \$31.1 million at June 30, 2021 to \$20.7 million at June 30, 2022, a decrease of approximately \$10.4 million. The Board's net investment in capital assets decreased by \$922 thousand during the year due primarily to depreciation expense in excess of capital outlay. Restricted net position increased by \$524 thousand due to a increases in stabilization amounts. The unrestricted net deficit decreased by \$10.7 million a result of the changes in the proportionate share of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System plan net pension liability as well as changes to the proportionate share of the Retiree Health Benefit Fund net OPEB liability and deferred outflows and inflows of resources. Restrictions to net position are related to stabilization by state statute, reserves for the Disability Income Plan of North Carolina and reserves for individual schools. The Board does not believe there are any other restrictions, commitments, or other limitations that will significantly affect fund resources for future use.

The net deficit of business-type activities decreased \$779 thousand from \$(930) thousand at June 30, 2021 to \$(151) thousand at June 30, 2022. This decrease compared to the prior year is primarily related to the increase of federal reimbursements of \$710 thousand.

**Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Management's Discussion and Analysis**

The following table shows the revenues and expenses for the Board for the current fiscal year.

**Table 2
Condensed Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2022 & 2021**

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 746,690	\$ 486,263	\$ 70,513	\$ 24,820	\$ 817,203	\$ 511,083
Operating grants and contributions	63,021,288	53,338,638	4,246,851	3,510,554	67,268,139	56,849,192
Capital grants and contributions	374,385	504,454	-	-	374,385	504,454
General revenues:						
Unrestricted state and federal appropriations	3,078,340	1,076,509	-	-	3,078,340	1,076,509
Unrestricted county appropriations	16,048,184	15,858,018	-	-	16,048,184	15,858,018
Other revenues	1,287,755	2,016,281	13,082	34,661	1,300,837	2,050,942
Total revenues	84,556,642	73,280,163	4,330,446	3,570,035	88,887,088	76,850,198
Expenses:						
Governmental activities:						
Instructional services	55,458,218	51,010,387	-	-	55,458,218	51,010,387
System-wide support services	15,121,889	14,239,082	-	-	15,121,889	14,239,082
Ancillary services	149,859	158,587	-	-	149,859	158,587
Non-programmed charges	996,299	950,194	-	-	996,299	950,194
Unallocated depreciation expense	2,501,674	2,501,132	-	-	2,501,674	2,501,132
Business-type activities:						
School food service	-	-	3,551,448	3,752,397	3,551,448	3,752,397
Child care	-	-	-	7,290	-	7,290
Total expenses	74,227,939	68,859,382	3,551,448	3,759,687	77,779,387	72,619,069
Transfers in (out)	-	(228,986)	-	228,986	-	-
Increase (decrease) in net position	10,328,703	4,191,795	778,998	39,334	11,107,701	4,231,129
Net deficit, beginning	(31,074,636)	(35,266,431)	(930,425)	(969,759)	(32,005,061)	(36,236,190)
Net deficit, ending	<u>\$ (20,745,933)</u>	<u>\$ (31,074,636)</u>	<u>\$ (151,427)</u>	<u>\$ (930,425)</u>	<u>\$ (20,897,360)</u>	<u>\$ (32,005,061)</u>

During the year ended June 30, 2022, governmental activities generated revenues of \$84.6 million and incurred expenses of \$74.2 million, resulting in the aforementioned decrease in the net deficit for these activities of \$10.3 million. Overall, revenues were up by \$11.2 million when compared to the prior year, while expenses increased \$5.4 million. The increase in revenues is primarily the result of an increase in operating grants and contributions of \$9.7 million. Primary sources of revenue were funding from the State of North Carolina, Beaufort County, and the United States government, which respectively comprised 54.3%, 18.7%, and 23.2% of our revenues. As would be expected, the major component of the Board's expenses were instructional services, which accounted for 75.5% of our total during the most recent fiscal year. Of the remaining expenses, 19.8% was attributable to system-wide support services. To assist the Board in mitigating the increased cost of education during the

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools Management's Discussion and Analysis

COVID-19 pandemic, the Board received and expended \$ \$10.7 million in funding from the federal government through the Education Stabilization Fund.

Business-type activities generated revenues of \$4.3 million and incurred expenses of \$3.6 million resulting in a decrease in net deficit of \$779 thousand for the year ended June 30, 2022. This decrease in net deficit compared to the prior year is primarily related to the increase in capital grant contributions of \$736 thousand.

Financial Analysis of the Board's Funds

Governmental funds: The focus of the Board's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of usable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Board's financing requirements.

The Board's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$5.7 million at June 30, 2022, a \$200 thousand increase when compared to the prior year. Overall, total revenues increased by \$13.2 million, or 18.2%, compared to the prior year while total expenditures increased by \$14.3 million, or 20%.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the Board's General Fund and the Other Special Revenues Fund experienced a decrease in fund balance of \$602 thousand and an increase of \$552 thousand, respectively. Specifically related to the General Fund, County revenues during this same period increased by \$345 thousand to \$14.9 million. Expenditures in the General fund increased \$1.8 million related to an increase in operational support costs of \$919 thousand and an increase in financial and human resources of \$483 thousand. The Other Special Revenues Fund recognized an increase in total revenues of \$3 million when compared to the prior year. During the same period, the Board experienced an increase in expenditures of \$3.2 million.

The Board's State Public School Fund and Federal Grants Fund recognized changes in revenues of \$1 million or 2.2% and \$8.7 million or 111.3%, respectively. The increase in the State Public School Fund are attributable to increasing costs of education. The increased in Federal Grants Fund are attributable to increases in the Education Stabilization and relief funds related to the COVID-19 Pandemic.

The Board's Individual Schools Fund and Capital Outlay Fund had a net change in fund balance of \$44 thousand and \$113 thousand, respectively. In comparison to the prior year, the Individual Schools fund and Capital Outlay Fund had a net change of \$56 thousand and \$272 thousand, respectively. Revenues in the Capital Outlay Fund decreased by \$280 thousand, or 15.6%. This decrease was related to County funds and State funds of \$150 thousand and \$130 thousand, respectively, received in the prior year that were not received in the current year. Capital Outlay Fund expenditures also decreased by \$663 thousand in the current year.

Proprietary funds: The Board's business-type fund, the School Food Service Fund, generated a change in net position (deficit) in the current year of \$779 thousand. This decrease in net deficit compared to the prior year is primarily related to the increase in federal operating grants.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Over the course of the year, the Board revised the General Fund budget several times to account for changes in revenue expectations and program allocations. Total budgeted revenues and total budgeted expenditures remained relatively consistent with minor shifts between Instructional Services expenditures and System-Wide Support Services expenditures. The primary reason for these changes were to redistribute the use of County appropriations for current year activities of the Board.

**Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Management’s Discussion and Analysis**

Capital Assets

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, decreased by \$1.3 million for governmental activities and decreased by \$27 thousand for business-type activities, compared to the prior year. During the year, the Board acquired \$602 thousand in equipment and vehicles for governmental activities and \$52 thousand for business-type activities. Total depreciation charges for the year ended June 30, 2022 was \$3 million for governmental activities. Total depreciation charges for the year ended June 30, 2022 was \$80 thousand for business-type activities. For more detailed information, please see Capital Assets in Note 3 in the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

**Table 3
Summary of Capital Assets
as of June 30, 2022 and 2021**

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Land	\$ 1,178,555	\$ 1,178,555	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,178,555	\$ 1,178,555
Buildings and improvements	59,863,998	60,858,992	71,937	76,842	59,935,935	60,935,834
Equipment and furniture	1,848,986	2,008,955	581,731	604,051	2,430,717	2,613,006
Vehicles	2,826,642	2,968,191	-	-	2,826,642	2,968,191
Total	\$ 65,718,181	\$ 67,014,693	\$ 653,668	\$ 680,893	\$ 66,371,849	\$ 67,695,586

Debt Outstanding

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Board’s debt related to installment purchases had a net decrease of \$375 thousand due to continued payments on school bus installment purchases in the current period in excess of new school buses received. The Board is limited by North Carolina General Statutes with regards to the types of debt it can issue and for what purpose that debt can be used. The County holds virtually all debt issued for school capital construction. For more detailed information, please see Long-Term Obligations in Note 3 in the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Economic Factors

- The student population has increased slightly. As of August 2022, the K-12 student average daily membership was 5,821 compared to 5,773 in the previous year.
- Beaufort County’s unemployment rate showed a slight decrease from 4.7% in June 2021 to 4.3% in June 2022. Whereas the State’s unemployment rate for June 2022 was at 4.1%.
- The Coronavirus continues to impact Beaufort County Schools. We continue to encounter problems receiving needed materials and supplies in timely manner because of supply and demand problems across the nation. Since the start of the pandemic, we have experienced issues with employing qualified applicants to meet the learning loss needs of our students. We have additionally continued to encounter problems finding substitute teachers and bus drivers. To help with finding substitutes Beaufort County Schools will be contracting substitutes for FY23. We have been able to increase the amount we are paying our substitutes and bus drivers by using ESSER funding, however ESSER funding will be subsiding soon.

**Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Management's Discussion and Analysis**

Requests for Information

This report is intended to provide a summary of the financial condition of the Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools. Questions or requests for additional information should be addressed to:

Tammy Lewis, Chief Financial Officer
Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
321 Smaw Road
Washington, NC 27889

Basic Financial Statements

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Statement of Net Position (Deficit)
June 30, 2022

Exhibit 1

	Primary Government		Total
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,623,233	\$ 2,001,940	\$ 7,625,173
Due from other governments	446,257	77,083	523,340
Receivables	46,467	3,443	49,910
Net OPEB asset	31,970	1,087	33,057
Internal balances	72,791	(72,791)	-
Inventories	-	115,772	115,772
Capital assets:			
Land and improvements	1,178,555	-	1,178,555
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	64,539,626	653,668	65,193,294
Total capital assets	<u>65,718,181</u>	<u>653,668</u>	<u>66,371,849</u>
 Total assets	 <u>71,938,899</u>	 <u>2,780,202</u>	 <u>74,719,101</u>
 DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	 <u>19,838,824</u>	 <u>594,213</u>	 <u>20,433,037</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	300,482	41,121	341,603
Accrued salaries and wages payable	191,404	-	191,404
Unearned revenue	-	81,109	81,109
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	2,418,463	108,103	2,526,566
Due in more than one year	<u>72,274,064</u>	<u>2,186,405</u>	<u>74,460,469</u>
 Total liabilities	 <u>75,184,413</u>	 <u>2,416,738</u>	 <u>77,601,151</u>
 DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	 <u>37,339,243</u>	 <u>1,109,104</u>	 <u>38,448,347</u>
NET POSITION (DEFICIT)			
Net investment in capital assets	65,337,860	653,668	65,991,528
Restricted for:			
Stabilization by State Statute	565,515	-	565,515
School Capital Outlay	773,909	-	773,909
Individual Schools	809,308	-	809,308
DIPNC OPEB plan	31,970	1,087	33,057
Unrestricted	<u>(88,264,495)</u>	<u>(806,182)</u>	<u>(89,070,677)</u>
 Total net deficit	 <u>\$ (20,745,933)</u>	 <u>\$ (151,427)</u>	 <u>\$ (20,897,360)</u>

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Exhibit 2

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		Total
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	
Primary government:							
Governmental activities:							
Instructional services:							
Regular instructional	\$ 32,569,583	\$ -	\$ 32,243,474	\$ -	\$ (326,109)	\$ -	\$ (326,109)
Special populations	6,789,581	-	7,651,018	-	861,437	-	861,437
Alternative programs	5,935,879	-	5,959,593	-	23,714	-	23,714
School leadership	3,425,548	-	2,588,971	-	(836,577)	-	(836,577)
Co-curricular	1,036,506	740,045	53,635	-	(242,826)	-	(242,826)
School-based support	5,701,121	-	4,879,185	-	(821,936)	-	(821,936)
System-wide support services:							
Support and development	751,981	-	421,089	-	(330,892)	-	(330,892)
Special population support and development	356,272	-	421,375	-	65,103	-	65,103
Alternative programs and services support and development	480,237	-	383,557	-	(96,680)	-	(96,680)
Technology support	871,496	-	398,837	-	(472,659)	-	(472,659)
Operational support	10,805,587	6,645	5,641,407	374,385	(4,783,150)	-	(4,783,150)
Financial and human resource	1,127,271	-	385,108	-	(742,163)	-	(742,163)
Accountability	9,989	-	-	-	(9,989)	-	(9,989)
Policy, leadership, and public relations	719,056	-	297,197	-	(421,859)	-	(421,859)
Ancillary services	149,859	-	161,063	-	11,204	-	11,204
Non-programmed charges	996,299	-	1,535,779	-	539,480	-	539,480
Unallocated depreciation expense, excluding direct depreciation expense charged to programs	2,501,674	-	-	-	(2,501,674)	-	(2,501,674)
Total governmental activities	74,227,939	746,690	63,021,288	374,385	(10,085,576)	-	(10,085,576)
Business-type activities:							
School food service	3,551,448	70,513	4,246,851	-	-	765,916	765,916
Total business-type activities	3,551,448	70,513	4,246,851	-	-	765,916	765,916
Total primary government	\$ 77,779,387	\$ 817,203	\$ 67,268,139	\$ 374,385	(10,085,576)	765,916	(9,319,660)
General revenues:							
Unrestricted county appropriations - operating					14,932,489	-	14,932,489
Unrestricted county appropriations - capital					1,115,695	-	1,115,695
Unrestricted State and Federal appropriations - operating					3,078,340	-	3,078,340
Investment earnings, unrestricted					7,169	1,344	8,513
State OPEB contribution - non-capital					362,483	10,674	373,157
Miscellaneous, unrestricted					918,103	1,064	919,167
Total general revenues and transfers					20,414,279	13,082	20,427,361
Transfers in (out)					-	-	-
Total general revenues and transfers					20,414,279	13,082	20,427,361
Change in net deficit					10,328,703	778,998	11,107,701
Net deficit, beginning					(31,074,636)	(930,425)	(32,005,061)
Net deficit, ending					\$ (20,745,933)	\$ (151,427)	\$ (20,897,360)

	Major Funds						Total Governmental Funds
	General	State Public School	Federal Grants Fund	Capital Outlay	Individual Schools	Other Special Revenues	
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,502,583	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 773,909	\$ 809,308	\$ 2,537,433	\$ 5,623,233
Accounts receivable	46,467	-	-	-	-	-	46,467
Due from other governments	-	-	-	-	-	446,257	446,257
Due from other funds	72,791	-	-	-	-	-	72,791
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,621,841</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 773,909</u>	<u>\$ 809,308</u>	<u>\$ 2,983,690</u>	<u>\$ 6,188,748</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES							
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 195,800	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 104,682	\$ 300,482
Accrued salaries and wages payable	191,404	-	-	-	-	-	191,404
Total liabilities	<u>387,204</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>104,682</u>	<u>491,886</u>
Fund balances:							
Restricted:							
Stabilization by State Statute	119,258	-	-	-	-	446,257	565,515
School Capital Outlay	-	-	-	773,909	-	-	773,909
Individual Schools	-	-	-	-	809,308	-	809,308
Assigned:							
Subsequent years expenditures	900,500	-	-	-	-	-	900,500
Other special programs	-	-	-	-	-	2,432,751	2,432,751
Unassigned	214,879	-	-	-	-	-	214,879
Total fund balances	<u>1,234,637</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>773,909</u>	<u>809,308</u>	<u>2,879,008</u>	<u>5,696,862</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 1,621,841</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 773,909</u>	<u>\$ 809,308</u>	<u>\$ 2,983,690</u>	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position (Deficit) (Exhibit 1) are different because:

Net OPEB asset	31,970
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds	65,718,181
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	11,354,319
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	8,484,505
Some liabilities, including compensated absences and installment purchase obligations, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds	(4,435,649)
Net pension liability	(10,409,886)
Net OPEB liability	(59,846,992)
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	(14,182,822)
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	(23,156,421)
Net deficit of governmental activities	<u>\$ (20,745,933)</u>

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
 Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
 Governmental Funds
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Exhibit 4

	Major Funds						Total Governmental Funds
	General	State Public School	Federal Grants Fund	Capital Outlay	Individual Schools	Other Special Revenues	
Revenues:							
Intergovernmental:							
State of North Carolina	\$ -	\$ 45,148,877	\$ -	\$ 374,385	\$ -	\$ 1,047,561	\$ 46,570,823
Beaufort County							
Local current expense	14,932,489	-	-	-	-	-	14,932,489
Other	-	-	-	1,115,695	-	-	1,115,695
U.S. Government	-	1,412,525	16,459,886	-	-	2,030,779	19,903,190
Other	422,071	-	-	20,096	740,045	2,029,716	3,211,928
Total revenues	15,354,560	46,561,402	16,459,886	1,510,176	740,045	5,108,056	85,734,125
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Instructional services:							
Regular instructional	2,681,790	27,184,404	5,059,070	-	-	3,083,138	38,008,402
Special populations	201,687	5,190,376	2,460,642	-	-	174,406	8,027,111
Alternative programs	176,861	1,401,102	4,558,491	-	-	605,505	6,741,959
School leadership	1,595,390	2,435,607	153,364	-	-	13,486	4,197,847
Co-curricular	424,418	404	53,231	-	603,489	689	1,082,231
School-based support	1,018,530	3,664,199	1,214,986	-	-	582,367	6,480,082
System-wide support services:							
Support and development	393,963	322,700	98,389	-	-	71,500	886,552
Special population support and development	16,983	322,073	99,302	-	-	-	438,358
Alternative programs and services support and development	198,513	152,583	230,974	-	-	1,449	583,519
Technology support	588,540	308,823	90,014	-	-	-	987,377
Operational support	6,235,618	4,899,645	741,762	-	-	21,633	11,898,658
Financial and human resources	922,216	340,545	44,563	-	-	-	1,307,324
Accountability	9,955	-	-	-	-	-	9,955
System-wide pupil support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy, leadership, and public relations	491,679	211,061	86,136	-	-	-	788,876
Ancillary Services	323	127,880	33,183	-	-	1,425	162,811
Non-programmed charges	1,000,486	-	1,535,779	-	-	-	2,536,265
Debt service:							
Principal	-	-	-	374,385	-	-	374,385
Capital outlay:							
Real property and buildings	-	-	-	646,745	-	-	646,745
Furnishings and equipment	-	-	-	375,901	-	-	375,901
Total expenditures	15,956,952	46,561,402	16,459,886	1,397,031	603,489	4,555,598	85,534,358
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(602,392)	-	-	113,145	136,556	552,458	199,767
Other financing sources (uses):							
Transfers from (to) other funds	-	-	-	-	(92,292)	92,292	-
Net changes in fund balance	(602,392)	-	-	113,145	44,264	644,750	199,767
Fund balances:							
Beginning of year	1,837,029	-	-	660,764	765,044	2,234,258	5,497,095
End of year	<u>\$ 1,234,637</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 773,909</u>	<u>\$ 809,308</u>	<u>\$ 2,879,008</u>	<u>\$ 5,696,862</u>

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes
in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Exhibit 5

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 199,767
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period.	(1,296,512)
Contributions to the pension plan in the current fiscal year are not included on the Statement of Activities	6,861,108
Contributions to the OPEB plans in the current fiscal year are not included in the Statement of Activities	2,667,335
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	
State OPEB contribution	362,483
Net OPEB benefit	3,734,752
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.	374,385
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	
Compensated absences	(281,641)
Pension expense	<u>(2,292,974)</u>
Total changes in net position (deficit) of governmental activities	<u>\$ 10,328,703</u>

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -
Budget and Actual
General Fund and Annually Budgeted Major Special Revenue Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	General Fund			Variance with final budget positive (negative)
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental:				
State of North Carolina	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Beaufort County	15,235,140	14,932,489	14,932,489	-
U.S. Government	-	-	-	-
Other	380,860	422,071	422,071	-
	<u>15,616,000</u>	<u>15,354,560</u>	<u>15,354,560</u>	<u>-</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instructional services	6,911,750	6,098,676	6,098,676	-
System-wide support services	7,671,000	8,857,467	8,857,467	-
Ancillary services	11,250	323	323	-
Non-programmed charges	1,005,000	1,000,486	1,000,486	-
	<u>15,599,000</u>	<u>15,956,952</u>	<u>15,956,952</u>	<u>-</u>
Revenues over (under) expenditures	17,000	(602,392)	(602,392)	-
Other financing uses:				
Transfers to other funds	(17,000)	-	-	-
Fund balance appropriated	<u>-</u>	<u>602,392</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(602,392)</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	(602,392)	<u>\$ (602,392)</u>
Fund balances:				
Beginning of year			<u>1,837,029</u>	
End of year			<u>\$ 1,234,637</u>	

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -
Budget and Actual
General Fund and Annually Budgeted Major Special Revenue Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Other Special Revenues Fund			Variance with final budget positive (negative)
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental:				
State of North Carolina	\$ -	\$ 1,047,561	\$ 1,047,561	\$ -
Beaufort County	-	-	-	-
U.S. Government	-	1,534,357	2,030,779	496,422
Other	-	1,144,546	2,029,716	885,170
	<u>-</u>	<u>3,726,464</u>	<u>5,108,056</u>	<u>1,381,592</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instructional services	-	5,077,836	4,459,591	618,245
System-wide support services	-	251,068	94,582	156,486
Ancillary services	-	7,469	1,425	6,044
Non-programmed charges	-	78,647	-	78,647
	<u>-</u>	<u>5,415,020</u>	<u>4,555,598</u>	<u>859,422</u>
Revenues over (under) expenditures	-	(1,688,556)	552,458	2,241,014
Other financing uses:				
Transfers to other funds	-	92,292	92,292	-
Fund balance appropriated	<u>-</u>	<u>1,596,264</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,596,264)</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	644,750	<u>\$ 644,750</u>
Fund balances:				
Beginning of year			<u>2,234,258</u>	
End of year			<u>\$ 2,879,008</u>	

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -
Budget and Actual
General Fund and Annually Budgeted Major Special Revenue Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	State Public School Fund			Variance with final budget positive (negative)
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental:				
State of North Carolina	\$ 45,225,750	\$ 45,694,082	\$ 45,148,877	\$ (545,205)
Beaufort County	-	-	-	-
U.S. Government	-	-	1,412,525	1,412,525
Other	-	-	-	-
	<u>45,225,750</u>	<u>45,694,082</u>	<u>46,561,402</u>	<u>867,320</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instructional services	38,977,750	39,307,680	39,876,092	(568,412)
System-wide support services	6,202,500	6,340,479	6,557,430	(216,951)
Ancillary services	45,500	45,923	127,880	(81,957)
Non-programmed charges	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	<u>45,225,750</u>	<u>45,694,082</u>	<u>46,561,402</u>	<u>(867,320)</u>
Revenues over (under) expenditures	-	-	-	-
Other financing uses:				
Transfers to other funds	-	-	-	-
Fund balance appropriated	-	-	-	-
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	-	<u>\$ -</u>
Fund balances:				
Beginning of year			-	
End of year			<u>\$ -</u>	

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -
Budget and Actual
General Fund and Annually Budgeted Major Special Revenue Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Federal Grants Fund			Variance with final budget positive (negative)
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental:				
State of North Carolina	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Beaufort County	-	-	-	-
U.S. Government	7,385,000	33,379,479	16,459,886	(16,919,593)
Other	-	-	-	-
	<u>7,385,000</u>	<u>33,379,479</u>	<u>16,459,886</u>	<u>(16,919,593)</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instructional services	6,608,250	26,390,079	13,499,784	12,890,295
System-wide support services	363,250	3,158,545	1,391,140	1,767,405
Ancillary services	-	53,787	33,183	20,604
Non-programmed charges	413,500	3,777,068	1,535,779	2,241,289
	<u>7,385,000</u>	<u>33,379,479</u>	<u>16,459,886</u>	<u>16,919,593</u>
Revenues over (under) expenditures	-	-	-	-
Other financing uses:				
Transfers to other funds	-	-	-	-
Fund balance appropriated	-	-	-	-
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	-	<u>\$ -</u>
Fund balances:				
Beginning of year			-	
End of year			<u>\$ -</u>	

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Statement of Net Position (Deficit)
Proprietary Fund
June 30, 2022

Exhibit 7

	<u>Enterprise</u>
	<u>Major Fund</u>
	<u>School Food</u>
	<u>Service</u>
ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,001,940
Accounts receivable	3,443
Due from other governments	77,083
OPEB asset	1,087
Inventories	115,772
Total current assets	<u>2,199,325</u>
Noncurrent assets:	
Capital assets:	
Furniture, equipment and vehicles, net	<u>653,668</u>
Total assets	<u>2,852,993</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>594,213</u>
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	41,121
Due to other funds	72,791
Unearned revenue	81,109
Compensated absences	108,103
Total current liabilities	<u>303,124</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Net pension liability	317,486
Net OPEB liability	1,845,447
Compensated absences	23,472
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>2,186,405</u>
Total liabilities	<u>2,489,529</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>1,109,104</u>
NET POSITION (DEFICIT)	
Investment in capital assets	653,668
Restricted - DIPNC OPEB plan	1,087
Unrestricted	<u>(806,182)</u>
Total net deficit	<u>\$ (151,427)</u>

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position (Deficit)
Proprietary Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Exhibit 8

	<u>Enterprise</u> <u>Major Fund</u> <u>School Food</u> <u>Service</u>
Operating revenues:	
Food sales	\$ 70,513
Operating expenses:	
Food cost:	
Purchase of food	1,067,924
Donated commodities	296,923
Salaries and benefits	1,788,547
Indirect costs	100,000
Materials and supplies	156,458
Repairs and maintenance	19,188
Contracted services	12,297
Depreciation	79,566
Non-capitalized equipment	14,208
Other	16,337
Total operating expenses	<u>3,551,448</u>
Operating loss	<u>(3,480,935)</u>
Nonoperating revenues:	
Federal reimbursements	3,949,928
Federal commodities	296,923
State OPEB contribution	10,674
Miscellaneous revenues	1,064
Interest earned	1,344
Total nonoperating revenues	<u>4,259,933</u>
Income (loss) before transfers	778,998
Transfers from (to) other funds	<u>-</u>
Change in net deficit	778,998
Total net deficit, beginning	<u>(930,425)</u>
Total net deficit, ending	<u>\$ (151,427)</u>

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Exhibit 9

	<u>Enterprise</u> <u>Major Fund</u> <u>School Food</u> <u>Service</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Cash received from customers	\$ 142,702
Cash paid for goods and services	(1,325,462)
Cash paid to employees for services	<u>(2,126,054)</u>
Net cash used by operating activities	<u>(3,308,814)</u>
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:	
Miscellaneous revenues	1,064
Federal and state reimbursements	<u>4,021,588</u>
Net cash provided by noncapital activities	<u>4,022,652</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:	
Purchase of capital assets	<u>(52,341)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Interest earned on investments	<u>1,344</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	662,841
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	<u>1,339,099</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>\$ 2,001,940</u>
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used by operating activities:	
Operating loss	<u>\$ (3,480,935)</u>
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used by operating activities:	
Depreciation	79,566
Donated commodities	296,923
State OPEB contribution	10,674
Changes in assets, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and liabilities:	
Increase in accounts receivable	(2)
Decrease in inventories	73,396
Decrease in net OPEB asset	2,047
Increase in deferred outflows of resources	(72,630)
Decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(12,446)
Decrease in accrued salaries and wages payable	(17,758)
Increase in unearned revenue	72,191
Increase in compensated absences payable	3,681
Decrease in net pension liability	(531,754)
Increase in net OPEB liability	92,096
Increase in deferred inflows of resources	176,137
Total adjustments	<u>172,121</u>
Net cash used by operating activities	<u>\$ (3,308,814)</u>

NONCASH OPERATING AND NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

The School Food Service Fund received donated commodities with a value of \$296,923 during the fiscal year. The receipt of these commodities is reflected as a nonoperating revenue on Exhibit 8.

During the fiscal year, the State Health Plan transferred assets to the Retiree Health Benefit Fund as a result of cost savings to the State Health Plan. In accordance with GASB 75, the School Food Service Fund recorded \$10,674 as a nonoperating revenue on Exhibit 8 as a result of this transfer.

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Fund
June 30, 2022

Exhibit 10

	<u>Private Purpose Trust</u>
ASSETS	
Cash	\$ 78,851
NET POSITION	
Assets held in trust for scholarships	<u>\$ 78,851</u>

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Exhibit 11

	<u>Private Purpose Trust</u>
Additions:	
Interest	<u>\$ 55</u>
Change in net position	55
Net position, beginning	<u>78,796</u>
Net position, ending	<u><u>\$ 78,851</u></u>

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools (the “Board”) conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governments. The following is a summary of the more significant accounting policies:

A. Reporting Entity

The Board is a Local Education Agency empowered by state law [Chapter 115C of the North Carolina General Statutes] with the responsibility to oversee and control all activities related to public school education in Beaufort County, North Carolina. The Board receives state, local, and federal government funding and must adhere to the legal requirements of each funding entity. The Board does not have any component units for which it is financially accountable, and as such, there are no component units included in the accompanying financial statements.

B. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Statements: The Statement of Net Position (Deficit) and the Statement of Activities display information about the Board. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government, except for fiduciary funds. Eliminations have been made to minimize the effect of internal activities upon revenues and expenses. Interfund services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation. These statements distinguish between the *governmental* and *business-type activities* of the Board. Governmental activities generally are financed through intergovernmental revenues and other non-exchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for the different business-type activities of the Board and for each function of the Board’s governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Indirect expense allocations that have been made in the funds have been reversed for the statement of activities. Program revenues include (a) fees and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the Board’s funds, including its fiduciary fund. Separate statements for each fund category – *governmental, proprietary and fiduciary* – are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds. The fiduciary fund is presented separately.

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 and investment earnings, result from non-exchange transactions or ancillary activities.

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Notes to Financial Statements

The Board reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund. The General Fund is the general operating fund of the Board. The General Fund accounts for all financial resources except those that are required to be accounted for in another fund. This fund is the "Local Current Expense Fund," which is mandated by State law [G.S. 115C-426].

State Public School Fund. The State Public School Fund includes appropriations from the Department of Public Instruction for the current operating expenditures of the public school system.

Federal Grants Fund. The Federal Grants Fund includes appropriations from the U.S. Government for the current operating expenditures of the public school system.

Capital Outlay Fund. The Capital Outlay Fund accounts for financial resources to be used for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds and trust funds) and is reported as a capital projects fund. It is mandated by state law [G.S.115C-426]. Capital projects are funded by Beaufort County appropriations, restricted sales tax moneys, proceeds of county debt issued for public school construction, and lottery proceeds as well as certain State assistance.

Individual Schools Fund. The Individual Schools Fund includes revenues and expenditures of the activity funds of the individual schools. The primary revenue sources include funds held on the behalf of various clubs and organizations, receipts from athletic events, and proceeds from various fund raising activities. The primary expenditures are for athletic teams, club programs, activity buses, and instructional needs.

Other Special Revenues Fund. The Other Special Revenues Fund is used to account for activities designated for specific purposes and generally not intended for the general K-12 student population of the Board. Funding is primarily from local sources and the U.S. Government.

The Board reports the following major enterprise fund:

School Food Service Fund. The School Food Service Fund is used to account for the food service program within the school system.

The Board reports the following fiduciary fund:

Scholarship Fund. The Scholarship Fund is used to account for scholarship money under the control of the Board for the benefit of students in the district.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

Governmental Fund Financial Statements. Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The Board considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within sixty days after year-end. These could include federal, state, and county grants, and some charges for services. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for claims and judgments and compensated absences that are recognized as expenditures to

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Notes to Financial Statements

the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Under the terms of grant agreements, the Board funds certain programs by a combination of specific cost-reimbursement grants and general revenues. Thus, when program expenses are incurred, there are both restricted and unrestricted net position available to finance the program. It is the Board's policy to first apply cost-reimbursement grant resources to such programs and then general revenues.

D. Budgetary Data

The Board's budgets are adopted as required by the North Carolina General Statutes. Annual budgets are adopted for all funds, except for the individual schools special revenue funds, as required by North Carolina General Statutes. No budget is required by state law for individual school funds. All appropriations lapse at the fiscal year-end. All budgets are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the PRC level for all annually budgeted funds. The superintendent is authorized by the governing board to transfer appropriations within a fund without limitation and without a report being made. The superintendent is not authorized to transfer contingency appropriations within a fund, nor may they transfer amounts between funds. During the year, several amendments to the original budget were necessary. The budget ordinance must be adopted by July 1 of the fiscal year or the governing board must adopt an interim budget that covers that time until the annual ordinance can be adopted.

E. Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Fund Equity

(1) Deposits and Investments

All deposits of the Board are made in board-designated official depositories and are secured as required by state law [G.S. 115C-444]. The Board may designate, as an official depository, any bank or savings association whose principal office is located in North Carolina. Also, the Board may establish time deposit accounts such as NOW and SuperNOW accounts, money market accounts, and certificates of deposit. The Board also has money credited in its name with the State Treasurer and may issue State warrants against these funds.

State law [G.S. 115C-443] authorizes the Board to invest in obligations of the United States or obligations fully guaranteed both as to principal and interest by the United States; obligations of the State of North Carolina; bonds and notes of any North Carolina local government or public authority; obligations of certain non-guaranteed federal agencies; certain high quality issues of commercial paper and bankers' acceptances; The North Carolina Capital Management Trust (NCCMT) is a SEC registered money market mutual fund allowable by G.S. 159-30(c)(8). The NCCMT Government Portfolio is a 2a-7 fund maintaining an AAAM rating from S&P. The NCCMT Term Portfolio is a bond fund, has no rating and has a duration of .15 years. Both the NCCMT Government and Term Portfolios are reported at fair value.

The Short-Term Investment Fund (STIF) is managed by the staff of the Department of State Treasurer and operated in accordance with state laws and regulations. It is not registered with the SEC. It consists of an internal portion and an external portion in which the board participates. Investments are restricted to those enumerated in G.S. 147-69.1.

The Board's investments are reported at fair value determined by either quoted market prices or a matrix pricing model. Bank deposits are measured at amortized cost. Ownership of the STIF is determined on a fair market valuation basis as of fiscal year end in accordance with the STIF operating procedures. STIF investments are valued by the custodian using Level 2 inputs which in this case involves inputs—other than quoted prices—included within Level 1 that are either directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability. The STIF is valued at \$1 per share. The STIF portfolio is unrated and had a weighted average maturity at June 30, 2022 of 1.3 years. Under the authority of G.S. 147-69.3, no unrealized gains or losses of the STIF are distributed to participants of the fund.

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Notes to Financial Statements

(2) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Board pools money from several funds to facilitate disbursement and investment and to maximize investment income. Therefore, all cash and investments are essentially demand deposits and are considered cash and cash equivalents.

(3) Inventories

The inventories of the Board are valued at cost and the Board uses the first-in, first-out (FIFO) flow assumption in determining cost. The inventories of the Board's Proprietary Fund inventories consist of food and supplies and are recorded as expenses when consumed.

(4) Capital Assets

Donated assets received prior to July 1, 2015 are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation or forfeiture. Donated assets received after July 1, 2015 are recorded at the acquisition value. All other capital assets are recorded at original cost. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Certain items acquired before July 1, 1990 are recorded at an estimated original historical cost. The total of these estimates is not considered large enough that any errors would be material when capital assets are considered as a whole.

For capital assets utilized in governmental activities and business type activities, it is the policy of the Board to capitalize those assets costing more than \$5,000 with an estimated useful life of three or more years. The cost of normal repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives is not capitalized.

Beaufort County holds title to certain properties, which are reflected as capital assets in the financial statements of the Board. The properties have been deeded to the County to permit installment purchase financing of acquisition and construction costs and to permit the County to receive refunds of sales tax paid for construction costs. Agreements between the County and the Board gives the schools full use of the facilities, full responsibility for maintenance of the facilities, and provides that the County will convey title of the property back to the Board, once all restrictions of the financing agreements and all sales tax reimbursement requirements have been met.

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

	<u>Years</u>
Buildings and improvements	10-50
Equipment and furniture	3-10
Vehicles	6-10

Depreciation for building and equipment that serve multiple purposes cannot be allocated ratably and is therefore reported as "unallocated depreciation" on the Statement of Activities.

(5) Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position (Deficit) will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an expense or expenditure until then. The Board has several items that meet this criterion - a pension and OPEB related deferral and contributions made to the plans subsequent to the measurement date. The Statement of Net Position (Deficit) also reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as revenue until then. The Board has pension and OPEB related deferrals that meet this criterion.

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Notes to Financial Statements

(6) Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities.

(7) Compensated Absences

The Board follows the state's policy for vacation and sick leave. Employees may accumulate up to thirty (30) days earned vacation leave with such leave being fully vested when earned. For the Board, the current portion of the accumulated vacation pay is not considered to be material. The Board's liability for accumulated earned vacation and the salary-related payments as of June 30, 2022 is recorded in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements on a FIFO basis. An estimate has been made, based on prior years' records, of the current portion of compensated absences.

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

(8) Net Position (Deficit)

Net position (deficit) in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements is classified as net investment in capital assets; restricted; and unrestricted. Restricted net position represents constraints on resources that are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or the laws or regulations of other governments, or imposed by law through State Statute.

(9) Fund Balance

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

The governmental fund types classify fund balances as follows:

Nonspendable Fund Balance - This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Inventories - portion of fund balance that is not an available resource because it represents the year-end balance of ending inventories, which are not spendable resources.

Prepays - portion of fund balance that is not an available resource because it represents the year-end balance of ending prepaids, which are not spendable resources.

Restricted Fund Balance – This classification includes amounts that are restricted to specific purposes externally imposed by creditors or imposed by law.

Restricted for Stabilization by State Statute – portion of fund balance that is restricted by State Statute [G.S. 115C-425(a)].

Restricted for School Capital Outlay – portion of fund balance that can only be used for School Capital Outlay. [G.S. 159-18 through 22]

Restricted for Individual Schools – revenue sources restricted for expenditures for the various clubs and organizations, athletic events, and various fund raising activities for which they were collected.

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Notes to Financial Statements

Assigned fund balance – portion of fund balance that the Board intends to use for specific purposes.

Subsequent year’s expenditures – portion of fund balance that is appropriated in the next year’s budget that is not already classified in restricted or committed. The governing body approves the appropriation; however the budget ordinance authorizes the manager to modify the appropriations by function within funds up to \$1,000,000.

Other special programs – portion of fund balance that will be used by the Other Restricted Revenues Fund activities, as determined by the governing body.

Unassigned fund balance – the portion of fund balance that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes or other funds. The General Fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance. While governmental funds other than the General Fund do not report positive unassigned fund balance, they do report deficits, if any, in that category.

The Board has a revenue spending policy that provides guidance for programs with multiple revenue sources. The Finance Officer will use resources in the following hierarchy: revenues restricted as to use, then general unrestricted revenues. For purposes of fund balance classification expenditures are to be spent from restricted fund balance first, followed in-order by committed fund balance, assigned fund balance and lastly unassigned fund balance. The Finance Officer has the authority to deviate from this policy if it is in the best interest of the Board.

F. Reconciliation of Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance sheet and the government-wide Statement of Net Position (Deficit)

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between *fund balance - total governmental funds* and *net position (deficit) - governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide Statement of Net Position (Deficit). The net adjustment of \$(26,442,795) consists of several elements as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and are therefore not reported in the funds (total capital assets on government-wide statement in governmental activities column)	\$ 133,029,531
Less: accumulated depreciation	<u>(67,311,350)</u>
Net capital assets	65,718,181
Net OPEB asset	31,970
Pension related deferred outflows of resources	11,354,319
OPEB related deferred outflows of resources	8,484,505
Liabilities that, because they are not due and payable in the current period, do not require current resources to pay and are therefore not recorded in the fund statements:	
Installment financing	(380,321)
Compensated absences	(4,055,328)

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Notes to Financial Statements

Net pension liability	(10,409,886)
Net OPEB liability	(59,846,992)
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	(14,182,822)
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	<u>(23,156,421)</u>
Total adjustment	<u>\$ (26,442,795)</u>

Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance and the government-wide statement of activities.

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between *net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds* and *changes in net position of governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide Statement of Activities. There are several elements of that total adjustment of \$10,128,936 as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Capital outlay expenditures recorded in the fund statements but capitalized as assets in the Statement of Activities	\$ 1,700,888
Depreciation expense, the allocation of those assets over their useful lives, that is recorded on the Statement of Activities but not in the fund statements	(2,997,400)
Principal payments on debt owed are recorded as a use of funds on the fund statements but affect only the Statement of Net Position (Deficit) in the government-wide statements	374,385
Contributions to the pension plan in the current fiscal year are not included on the Statement of Activities	6,861,108
Contributions to the OPEB plans in the current fiscal year are not included on the Statement of Activities	2,667,335
Net OPEB benefit	3,734,752
State OPEB contribution	362,483
Expenses reported in the statement of activities that do not require the use of current resources to pay are not recorded as expenditures in the fund statements:	
Pension expense	(2,292,974)
Compensated absences are accrued in the government-wide statements but not in the fund statements because they do not use current resources	<u>(281,641)</u>
Total adjustment	<u>\$ 10,128,936</u>

G. Defined Benefit Pension Plans and OPEB Plans

For purposes of measuring the net pension and OPEB liabilities, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB, and pension and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System (TSERS), the Retiree Health Benefit Fund (RHBF), and the Disability Income Plan of NC (DIPNC) and additions to/deductions from TSERS, RHBF, and DIPNC's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by TSERS, RHBF, and DIPNC. For this purpose, plan member contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. The Board's employer contributions are recognized when due and the Board has a legal requirement to provide the contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of TSERS, RHBF, and DIPNC. Investments are reported at fair value.

2. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

(1) Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the Board reported expenditures within the State Public School Fund that violated state law [G.S. 115C-441] because they exceeded the amounts appropriated in the budget ordinance. At the legal level of budgetary control, the State Public School Fund exceeded the amounts appropriated in the budget ordinance by an aggregate amount of \$867,320. This violation occurred because the Board was not appropriately monitoring expenditures against the budget. See additional detail on Schedule 9 and 10.

3. Detail Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

(1) Deposits

All of the Board's deposits are either insured or collateralized by using one of two methods. Under the Dedicated Method, all deposits exceeding the federal depository insurance coverage level are collateralized with securities held by the Board's agents in the unit's name. Under the Pooling Method, which is a collateral pool, all uninsured deposits are collateralized with securities held by the State Treasurer's agent in the name of the State Treasurer. Since the State Treasurer is acting in a fiduciary capacity for the Board, these deposits are considered to be held by the agent in the entity's name. The amount of the pledged collateral is based on an approved averaging method for non-interest-bearing deposits and the actual current balance for interest-bearing deposits. Depositories using the Pooling Method report to the State Treasurer the adequacy of their pooled collateral covering uninsured deposits. The State Treasurer does not confirm this information with the Board or with the escrow agent. Because of the inability to measure the exact amount of collateral pledged for the Board under the Pooling Method, the potential exists for under-collateralization, and this risk may increase in periods of high cash flows. However, the State Treasurer of North Carolina enforces strict standards of financial stability for each depository that collateralizes public deposits under the Pooling Method. The Board has no policy regarding custodial credit risk for deposits.

At June 30, 2022, the Board had deposits with financial institutions with a carrying amount of \$6,990,657 and with the State Treasurer of \$0. The bank balances with the financial institutions and the State Treasurer were \$7,150,821 and \$102,551 respectively. Of these balances, \$1,172,236 was covered by federal depository insurance and \$6,081,136 was covered by collateral held by authorized escrow agents in the name of the State Treasurer. At June 30, 2022, the Board's petty cash totaled \$40.

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Notes to Financial Statements

(2) Investments

At June 30, 2022, the Board of Education had \$24,466 invested with the North Carolina Capital Management Trust's Cash Portfolio which carried a credit rating of AAA by Standard and Poor's. There was \$688,861 invested with the State Treasurer in the Short Term Investment Fund (STIF). The STIF is classified as a Level 2 fair value investment.

Interest Rate Risk. The Board of Education does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. The STIF had a weighted average maturity of 0.9 years as of June 30, 2022.

Credit Risk. The STIF is unrated and is authorized under NC General Statute 147-69.1. The State Treasurer's STIF is invested in highly liquid fixed income securities consisting primarily of short to intermediate treasuries and agencies, and money market instruments. The Board has no policy on credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk. The Board places no limit on the amount the Board may invest in any one issuer.

(3) Receivables

Receivables at the government-wide level at June 30, 2022 were as follows:

	<u>Due from (to) other funds</u>	<u>Due from other governments</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Governmental activities:				
General Fund	\$ 72,791	\$ -	\$ 46,467	\$ 119,258
Other governmental activities	<u>-</u>	<u>446,257</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>446,257</u>
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 72,791</u>	<u>\$ 446,257</u>	<u>\$ 46,467</u>	<u>\$ 565,515</u>
Business-type activities:				
School Food Service Fund	<u>\$ (72,791)</u>	<u>\$ 77,083</u>	<u>\$ 3,443</u>	<u>\$ 7,735</u>

Internal balances consist of administrative costs due to the General Fund from the School Food Service Fund.

Due from other governments consists of the following:

Governmental activities:		
Other Special Revenues	<u>446,257</u>	Federal grant funds
Business-type activities:		
School Food Service Fund	<u>\$ 77,083</u>	USDA reimbursements

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Notes to Financial Statements

(4) Capital Assets

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

	<u>Beginning Balances</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balances</u>
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 1,178,555	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,178,555
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	113,007,212	1,099,364	-	114,106,576
Equipment and furniture	5,258,805	198,288	-	5,457,093
Vehicles	11,884,071	403,236	-	12,287,307
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>130,150,088</u>	<u>1,700,888</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>131,850,976</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	52,148,220	2,094,358	-	54,242,578
Equipment and furniture	3,249,850	358,257	-	3,608,107
Vehicles	8,915,880	544,785	-	9,460,665
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>64,313,950</u>	<u>2,997,400</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>67,311,350</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>65,836,138</u>			<u>64,539,626</u>
Governmental activity capital assets, net	<u>\$ 67,014,693</u>			<u>\$ 65,718,181</u>

Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Unallocated depreciation	\$ 2,501,674
Operational support	<u>495,726</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,997,400</u>

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Notes to Financial Statements

	<u>Beginning Balances</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balances</u>
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Building	\$ 196,192	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 196,192
Equipment, furniture and vehicles	2,044,388	52,341	-	2,096,729
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>2,240,580</u>	<u>52,341</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,292,921</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Building	119,350	4,905	-	124,255
Equipment, furniture and vehicles	1,440,337	74,661	-	1,514,998
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>1,559,687</u>	<u>79,566</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,639,253</u>
Business-type activity capital assets, net	<u>\$ 680,893</u>			<u>\$ 653,668</u>

B. Liabilities

(1) Pension Plan and Other Postemployment Obligations

(a) **Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System**

Plan Description. The Board is a participating employer in the statewide Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System (TSERS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the state of North Carolina. TSERS membership is comprised of employees of the state (state agencies and institutions), universities, community colleges, and certain proprietary component units along with the employees of Local Education Agencies and charter schools. Article 1 of G.S. Chapter 135 assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the North Carolina General Assembly. Management of the plan is vested in the TSERS Board of Trustees, which consists of 13 members – nine appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the state Senate, one appointed by the state House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer and State Superintendent, who serve as ex-officio members. The Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System is included in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for the State of North Carolina. The State's ACFR includes financial statements and required supplementary information for TSERS. That report may be obtained by writing to the Office of the State Controller, 1410 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1410, by calling (919) 981-5454, or at www.osc.nc.gov.

Benefits Provided. TSERS provides retirement and survivor benefits. Retirement benefits are determined as 1.82% of the member's average final compensation times the member's years of creditable service. A member's average final compensation is calculated as the average of a member's four highest consecutive years of compensation. General employee plan members are eligible to retire with full retirement benefits at age 65 with five years of creditable service, at age 60 with 25 years of creditable service, or at any age with 30 years of creditable service. General employee plan members are eligible to retire with partial retirement benefits at age 50 with 20 years of creditable service or at age 60 with five years of creditable service. Survivor benefits are available to eligible beneficiaries of members who die while in active service or within 180 days of their last day of service and who have either completed 20 years of creditable service regardless of age or have completed five years of service and have reached age 60. Eligible beneficiaries may elect to receive a monthly Survivor's Alternate Benefit for life or a return of the member's contributions. The plan does not provide for automatic post-retirement benefit increases. Increases are contingent upon actuarial gains of the plan.

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TSERS plan members who are LEOs are eligible to retire with full retirement benefits at age 55 with five years of creditable service as an officer (or 10 years of creditable service for members joining TSERS on or after August 1, 2011), or at any age with 30 years of creditable service. LEO plan members are eligible to retire with partial retirement benefits at age 50 with 15 years of creditable service as an officer. Survivor benefits are available to eligible beneficiaries of LEO members who die while in active service or within 180 days of their last day of service and who also have either completed 20 years of creditable service regardless of age, or have completed 15 years of service as a LEO and have reached age 50, or have completed five years of creditable service as a LEO and have reached age 55, or have completed 15 years of creditable service as a LEO if killed in the line of duty. Eligible beneficiaries may elect to receive a monthly Survivor's Alternate Benefit for life or a return of the member's contributions.

Contributions. Contribution provisions are established by General Statute 135-8 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. Board employees are required to contribute 6% of their compensation. Employer contributions are actuarially determined and set annually by the TSERS Board of Trustees. The Board's contractually required contribution rate was 14.78 percent of covered payroll from July 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021 and 17.97 percent of covered payroll from January 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022. These actuarially determined contribution rates were determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions, are expected to finance the costs of benefits earned during the year. Contributions to the pension plan from the Board were \$7,063,135 for the year ended June 30, 2022.

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

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

At June 30, 2022, the Board reported a liability of \$10,727,372 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2021. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020. The total pension liability was then rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021 utilizing update procedures incorporating the actuarial assumptions. The Board's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Board's long-term share of future payroll covered by the pension plan, relative to the projected future payroll covered by the pension plan of all participating TSERS employers, actuarially determined. The Board's proportion was .2290% and .2427% at June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively.

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For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Board recognized pension expense of \$2,360,077. At June 30, 2022, the Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 602,999	\$ 243,630
Changes of assumptions	4,023,952	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	13,291,346
Changes in proportions and differences between Board contributions and proportionate share of contributions	-	1,065,068
Board contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>7,063,135</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 11,690,086</u>	<u>\$ 14,600,044</u>

The Board reported \$7,063,135 as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Board contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a decrease of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<u>Year ended June 30:</u>	
2023	\$ (1,770,123)
2024	(1,962,958)
2025	(2,163,612)
2026	<u>(4,076,400)</u>
	<u>\$ (9,973,093)</u>

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

Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases	3.25 % to 8.05%, including inflation and productivity factor
Investment rate of return	6.5%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

The plan currently uses mortality tables (RP-2014 Total Data Set Mortality Table) that vary by age, gender, employee group (i.e. general, law enforcement officer) and health status (i.e. disabled and healthy). The current mortality rates are based on published tables and based on studies that cover significant portions of the U.S. population. The healthy mortality rates also contain a provision to reflect future mortality improvements.

The assumptions used for the December 31, 2020 actuarial valuation are based on the experience study prepared as of December 31, 2019 and adopted by the Board of Trustees on January 28, 2021, Future ad hoc COLA amounts are not considered to be substantively automatic and are therefore not included in the measurement. Future ad hoc COLA amounts are not considered to be substantively automatic and are therefore not included in the measurement.

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The projected long-term investment returns and inflation assumptions are developed through review of current and historical capital markets data, sell-side investment research, consultant whitepapers, and historical performance of investment strategies. Fixed income return projections reflect current yields across the U.S. Treasury yield curve and market expectations of forward yields projected and interpolated for multiple tenors and over multiple year horizons. Global public equity return projections are established through analysis of the equity risk premium and the fixed income return projections. Other asset categories and strategies' return projections reflect the foregoing and historical data analysis. These projections are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class as of June 30, 2019 are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Fixed Income	29.0%	1.4%
Global Equity	42.0%	5.3%
Real Estate	8.0%	4.3%
Alternatives	8.0%	8.9%
Credit	7.0%	6.0%
Inflation Protection	6.0%	4.0%
Totals	<u>100.0%</u>	

The information above is based on 30-year expectations developed with the consulting actuary for the 2019 asset, liability, and investment policy study for the North Carolina Retirement Systems, including TSERS. The long-term nominal rates of return underlying the real rates of return are arithmetic annualized figures. The real rates of return are calculated from nominal rates by multiplicatively subtracting a long-term inflation assumption of 3.00%. All rates of return and inflation are annualized.

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

Sensitivity of the Board's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the Board's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.5%, as well as what the Board's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.5%) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.5%) than the current rate:

	<u>1% Decrease (5.5%)</u>	<u>Discount Rate (6.5%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (7.50%)</u>
Net pension liability	\$35,983,643	\$ 10,727,372	\$(10,266,923)

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

(b) Other Postemployment Healthcare Benefits

1. Healthcare Benefits

Plan description. The Retiree Health Benefit Fund (RHBF) has been established as a fund to provide health benefits to retired and disabled employees and their applicable beneficiaries. RHBF is established by General Statute 135-7, Article 1. It is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit healthcare plan, exclusively for the benefit of former employees of the state, the University of North Carolina System, and community colleges. In addition, LEAs, charter schools, and some select local governments also participate.

Management of the plan is vested in the State Health Plan Board of Trustees, which consists of 13 members – eight appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the State Senate, one appointed by the State House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer the State Superintendent and the Director of the Office of State Human Resources who serve as ex-officio members. RHBF is supported by a percent of payroll contribution from participating employing units. Each year the percentage is set in legislation, as are the maximum per retiree contributions from RHBF to the State Health Plan. The State Treasurer, with the approval of the State Health Plan Board of Trustees, then sets the employer contributions (subject to the legislative cap) and the premiums to be paid by retirees, as well as the health benefits to be provided through the State Health Plan.

The financial statements and other required disclosures for the plan are presented in the state of North Carolina's ACFR, which can be found at <https://www.osc.nc.gov/public-information/reports>.

Benefits provided. Plan benefits received by retired employees and disabled employees from RHBF are OPEB. The healthcare benefits for retired and disabled employees who are not eligible for Medicare are the same as for active employees. The plan options change when former employees become eligible for Medicare. Medicare retirees have the option of selecting one of two fully-insured Medicare Advantage/Prescription Drug Plan (MA-PDP) options of the self-funded Traditional 70/30 preferred Provider Organization plan option that is also offered to non-Medicare members. If the Traditional 70/30 Plan is selected by a Medicare retiree, the self-funded State Health Plan coverage is secondary to Medicare.

Those former employees who are eligible to receive medical benefits from RHBF are long-term disability beneficiaries of the Disability Income Plan of North Carolina (DIPNC) and retirees of the TSERS, the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System (CJRS), the Legislative Retirement System (LRS), the University Employees' Optional Retirement Program (ORP), and a small number of local governments, with five or more years of contributory membership service in their retirement system prior to disability or retirement, with the following exceptions: for employees first hired on or after October 1, 2006, and members of the General Assembly first taking office on or after February 1, 2007, future coverage as retired employees and retired members of the General Assembly is subject to the requirement that the future retiree have 20 or more years of retirement service credit in order to receive coverage on a noncontributory basis. Employees first hired on or after October 1, 2006 and members of the General Assembly first taking office on or after February 1, 2007 with 10 but less than 20 years of retirement service credit are eligible for coverage on a partially contributory basis. For such future retirees, the state will pay 50% of the State Health Plan's noncontributory premium.

Section 35.21 (c) and (d) of Session Law 2017-57 repeals retiree medical benefits for employees first hired January 1, 2021. The new legislation amends Article 3B of Chapter 135 of the General Statutes to require that retirees must earn contributory retirement service in TSERS (or in an allowed local system unit), CJRS, or LRS prior to January 1, 2021, and not withdraw that service, in order to be eligible for retiree medical benefits under the amended law. Consequently, members first hired on and after January 1, 2021 will not be eligible to receive retiree medical benefits. RHBF's benefit and contribution provisions are established by Chapter 135-7, Article 1 and Chapter 135, Article 3B of the General Statutes and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. RHBF does not provide for automatic post-retirement benefit increases.

Contributions. By General Statute, accumulated contributions from employers to RHBF and any earnings on those contributions shall be used to provide health benefits to retired and disabled employees and their applicable

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beneficiaries. By statute, contributions to RHBF are irrevocable. Also by law, fund assets are dedicated to providing benefits to retired and disabled employees and their applicable beneficiaries and are not subject to the claims of creditors of the employers making contributions to RHBF. However, RHBF assets may be used for reasonable expenses to administer the RHBF, including costs to conduct required actuarial valuations of state—supported retired employees’ health benefits. Contribution rates to RHBF, which are intended to finance benefits and administrative expenses on a pay-as-you-go basis are determined by the General Assembly in the Appropriations Bill. The Board’s contractually required contribution rate was 6.68 percent of covered payroll from July 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021 and 5.90 percent of covered payroll from January 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022. Board contributions to the plan were \$2,707,112 for the year ended June 30, 2022. During 2022, the North Carolina State Health Plan (SHP) contributed \$187 million to the Retiree Health Benefit Fund. In accordance with GASB 75, the Board recognized revenue of \$373,157 as a result of this non-employer contribution.

OPEB Liability, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources of Related to OPEB

At June 30, 2022, Board reported a liability of \$61,692,439 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020. The total OPEB liability was then rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021 utilizing update procedures incorporating the actuarial assumptions. The Board’s proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on a projection of the Board’s present value of future salary, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the Board’s proportion was 0.1996% and .2108%, respectively.

\$2,707,112 is reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from Board contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a decrease of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

<u>Year ended June 30:</u>	
2022	\$ 8,925,735
2023	4,866,813
2024	2,110,845
2025	2,053,817
2026	<u>(7,873)</u>
	<u>\$ 17,949,337</u>

Actuarial assumptions. Common actuarial assumptions for both OPEB plans follow individual note disclosures for each OPEB plan.

Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases based on service	3.25% to 8.05%, including inflation and productivity factor
Investment rate of return	6.5%,
Healthcare cost trend rates:	
Medical	5.0% to 6.0%
Prescription drug	5.0% to 9.5%
Administrative costs	3.0%
Post-Retirement Mortality Rates	Pub-2010 Health Annuitant Mortality Table for males and females, adjusted for classification for some Participants, further adjusted with scaling factors varying by participant group, and projected for mortality improvement using Scale MP-2019

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Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability for the RHBF was 2.16% at June 30, 2022 compared to 2.21% at June 30, 2021. The projection of cash flow used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from employers would be made at the current statutorily determined contribution rate. Based on the above assumptions, the plan’s fiduciary net position was not projected to be available to make projected future benefit payments of current plan members. As a result, a municipal bond rate of 2.21% was used as the discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability. The 2.16% rate is based on the Bond Buyer 20-year General Obligation Index as of June 30, 2021.

Sensitivity of the Board’s proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the Board’s proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, as well as what the Board’s proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (1.16 percent) or 1-percentage point higher (3.16 percent) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (1.16%)	Discount Rate (2.16%)	1% Increase (3.16%)
Board’s proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 73,382,258	\$ 61,692,439	\$ 52,224,998

Sensitivity of the Board’s proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare trend rates. The following presents the Board’s proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, as well as what the Board’s proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point.

	1% Decrease Medical - 5.5%, Pharmacy – 6.25%, Administrative - 2.0%	Healthcare Trend Rates Medical - 6.5%, Pharmacy – 7.25%, Administrative - 3.0%	1% Increase Medical - 7.5%, Pharmacy – 8.25% Administrative – 4.0%
Board’s proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$49,960,470	\$61,692,439	\$77,255,972

OPEB plan fiduciary net position. Detailed information about the OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued ACFR for the state of North Carolina.

2. Disability Benefits

Plan description. Short-term and long-term disability benefits are provided through the Disability Income Plan of North Carolina (DIPNC), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit plan, to the eligible members of TSERS which includes employees of the state, the University of North Carolina System, community colleges, certain Local Education Agencies, and ORP.

Management of the plan is vested in the State Health Plan Board of Trustees, which consists of 13 members – eight appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the State Senate, one appointed by the State House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer the State Superintendent and the Director of the Office of State Human Resources who serve as ex-officio members. Management of the plan is vested in the State Health Plan Board of Trustees, which consists of 13 members – eight appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the State Senate, one appointed by the State House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer the State Superintendent and the Director of the Office of State Human Resources who serve as ex-officio members.

The financial statements and other required disclosures for the plan are presented in the state of North Carolina’s ACFR, which can be found at <https://www.osc.nc.gov/public-information/reports>.

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Benefits Provided. Long-term disability benefits are payable as an OPEB from DIPNC after the conclusion of the short-term disability period or after salary continuation payments cease, whichever is later, for as long as an employee is disabled. An employee is eligible to receive long-term disability benefits provide the following requirements are met: (1) the employee has five or more years of contributing membership service in TSERS or ORP, earned within 96 months prior to the end of the short-term disability period or cessation of salary continuation payments, whichever is later; (2) the employee must make application to receive long-term benefits within 180 days after the conclusion of the short-term disability period or after salary continuation payments cease or after monthly payments for Workers' Compensation cease (excluding monthly payments for permanent partial benefits), whichever is later; (3) the employee must be certified by the Medical Board to be mentally or physically disabled for the further performance of his/her usual occupation; (4) the disability must have been continuous, likely to be permanent, and incurred at the time of active employment; (5) the employee must not be eligible to receive an unreduced retirement benefit from TSERS after (1) reaching the age of 65 and completing 5 years of membership service, or (2) reaching the age of 60 and completing 25 years of creditable service, or (3) completing 30 years of service at any age.

For employees who had five or more years of membership service as of July 31, 2007, during the first 36 months of the long-term disability period, the monthly long-term disability benefit is equal to 65% of one-twelfth of an employee's annual base rate of compensation last payable to the participant or beneficiary prior to the beginning of the short-term disability period, plus the like percentage of one-twelfth of the annual longevity payment and local supplements to which the participant or beneficiary would be eligible. The monthly benefits are subject to a maximum of \$3,900 per month reduced by any primary Social Security disability benefits and by monthly payments for Workers' Compensation to which the participant or beneficiary may be entitled, but the benefits payable shall be no less than \$10 a month. After the first 36 months of the long-term disability, the long-term benefit is calculated in the same manner as described above except the monthly benefit is reduced by an amount equal to a monthly primary Social Security disability benefit to which the participant or beneficiary might be entitled had Social Security disability benefits been awarded. When an employee qualifies for an unreduced service retirement allowance from the TSERS, the benefits payable from DIPNC will cease, and the employee will commence retirement under the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System or the University Employees' Optional Retirement Program.

For employees who had less than five years of membership service as of July 31, 2007, and meet the requirements for long-term disability on or after August 1, 2007, during the first 36 months of the long-term disability period, the monthly long-term benefit shall be reduced by an amount equal to the monthly primary Social Security retirement benefit to which the employee might be entitled should the employee become age 62 during the first 36 months. This reduction becomes effective as of the first day of the month following the month of initial entitlement to Social Security benefits. After the first 36 months of the long-term disability, no further benefits are payable under the terms of this section unless the employee has been approved and is in receipt of primary Social Security disability benefits.

Contributions. Benefit and contribution provisions are established by Chapter 135, Article 6, of the General Statutes and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. The plan does not provide for automatic post-retirement benefit increases. Disability income benefits are funded by actuarially determined employer contributions that are established in the Appropriations Bill by the General Assembly and coincide with the State fiscal year. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, employers made a statutory contribution of 0.09% of covered payroll which was equal to the actuarially required contribution. Board contributions to the plan were \$38,763 for the year ended June 30, 2022.

The contributions cannot be separated between the amounts that relate to other postemployment benefits and employment benefits for active employees. Those individuals who are receiving extended short-term disability benefit payments cannot be separated from the number of members currently eligible to receive disability benefits as an other postemployment benefit.

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OPEB Asset, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources of Related to OPEB

At June 30, 2022, Board reported an asset of \$33,057 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB asset. The net OPEB asset was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total OPEB asset used to calculate the net OPEB asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020. The total OPEB asset was then rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021 utilizing update procedures incorporating the actuarial assumptions. The Board's proportion of the net OPEB asset was based on a projection of the Board's present value of future salary, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the Board's proportion was 0.2024% and 0.2127%, respectively.

\$38,763 is reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from Board contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as an increase of the net OPEB asset in the year ending June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

<u>Year ended June 30:</u>	
2023	\$ 24,711
2024	17,826
2025	22,208
2026	11,837
2027	6,013
Thereafter	<u>15,515</u>
	<u>\$ 98,110</u>

Actuarial assumptions. Common actuarial assumptions for both OPEB plans follow individual note disclosures for each OPEB plan.

Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases	3.25% to 8.05%, including inflation and productivity factor
Investment rate of return	3.00%, net of OPEB plan expense, including inflation

Sensitivity of the Board's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the Board's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset, as well as what the Board's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.0 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (4.0 percent) than the current discount rate:

	<u>1% Decrease (2.00%)</u>	<u>Discount Rate (3.00%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (4.00%)</u>
Board's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$ 20,871	\$ 33,057	\$ 44,329

Common actuarial assumptions for both OPEB plans. The net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2020 using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods in the measurement, unless otherwise specified. The net OPEB asset was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of December 31, 2020 using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods in the measurement, unless otherwise specified. The total OPEB liability/asset was calculated through the use of update procedures to roll forward from the actuarial valuation date to the measurement date of June 30, 2021. The update procedures incorporated the actuarial assumptions used in the valuation. The entry age normal cost method was utilized.

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

The actuarial assumptions were based on the results of an actuarial experience review for the period January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2019.

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Fixed Income	29.0%	1.4%
Global Equity	42.0%	5.3%
Real Estate	8.0%	4.3%
Alternatives	8.0%	8.9%
Credit	7.0%	6.0%
Inflation Protection	6.0%	4.0%
Totals	<u>100.0%</u>	

Total OPEB Expense, OPEB Liabilities, and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources of Related to OPEB

Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	<u>RHBF</u>	<u>DIPNC</u>	<u>Total</u>
OPEB (benefit) expense	\$ (3,920,347)	\$ 75,631	\$ (3,844,716)
OPEB liability (asset)	\$ 61,692,439	\$ (33,057)	\$ 61,659,382
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	0.2139%	0.2174%	
Deferred outflows of resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 364,223	\$ 84,285	\$ 448,508
Changes of assumptions	5,045,910	5,804	5,051,714
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	3,226	3,226
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	476,832	16,796	493,628
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>2,707,112</u>	<u>38,763</u>	<u>2,745,875</u>
Total	<u>\$ 8,594,077</u>	<u>\$ 148,874</u>	<u>\$ 8,742,951</u>
Deferred inflows of resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 1,148,383	\$ -	\$ 1,148,383
Changes of assumptions	14,992,603	12,001	15,004,604
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	31,558	-	31,558
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>7,663,758</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,663,758</u>
Total	<u>\$ 23,836,302</u>	<u>\$ 12,001</u>	<u>\$ 23,848,303</u>

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(2) Payables

Payables as of June 30, 2022 are as follows:

	<u>Vendors</u>	<u>Salaries and benefits</u>	<u>Total</u>
Governmental activities:			
General	\$ 195,800	\$ 191,404	\$ 387,204
Other governmental	<u>104,682</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>104,682</u>
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 300,482</u>	<u>\$ 191,404</u>	<u>\$ 491,886</u>
Business-type activities			
School Food Service	<u>\$ 41,121</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 41,121</u>

(3) Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

The balance in deferred outflows and inflows of resources at year-end is composed of the following:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience (Pension & OPEB)	\$ 1,051,507	\$ 1,392,013
Changes of assumptions (Pension & OPEB)	9,075,666	15,004,604
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments (Pension & OPEB)	3,226	13,322,904
Change in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions (Pension & OPEB)	493,628	8,728,826
Board contributions subsequent to the measurement date (Pension & OPEB)	<u>9,809,010</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 20,433,037</u>	<u>\$ 38,448,347</u>

(4) Unearned Revenues

The balance in unearned revenues as of June 30, 2022 is composed of the following elements:

Prepayments of meals (School Food Service fund)	<u>\$ 81,109</u>
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(5) Risk Management

The Board is exposed to various risks of losses related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Board participates in the North Carolina School Boards Trust (the Trust), a member funded risk management program administered by the North Carolina School Boards Association. Through the Trust, the Board maintains general liability and errors and omissions coverage of \$1 million per claim, and workers' compensation coverage up to the statutory limits for employees to the extent they are paid from Federal and local funds. The state of North Carolina provides workers' compensation for employees to the extent they are paid from state funds. The Trust has an annual aggregate limit for general liability of \$2,550,000 and \$2,550,000 for errors and omissions. The Trust is reinsured through commercial companies for losses in excess of \$150,000 per claim for errors and omissions and general liability coverage, and for losses in excess of \$275,000 per claim for workers' compensation coverage. The Board also participates in the Public School Insurance Fund (the Fund), a voluntary, self-insured risk control and risk

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Notes to Financial Statements

financing fund administered by the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, insuring the tangible property assets of the Board. Coverage is provided on an “all risk” perils contract. Buildings and content are insured on a replacement cost basis. The Fund purchases excess reinsurance to protect the assets of the Fund in the event of a catastrophic event. The Fund maintains a self-insured retention of \$10 million. Excess reinsurance is purchased through commercial insurers. A limit of \$5 million per occurrence is provided on Flood, Earthquake, Business Interruption and Extra Expense. \$10 million per occurrence is provided on Increased Cost of Construction.

The Board also participates in the Teachers’ and State Employees’ Comprehensive Major Medical Plan, a self-funded risk financing pool of the State administered by Blue Cross and Blue Shield of North Carolina. Through the Plan, permanent full-time employees of the Board are eligible to receive unlimited lifetime health care benefits up to a \$5 million lifetime limit. The Board pays the full cost of coverage for employees enrolled in the Comprehensive Major Medical Plan.

In accordance with G.S. 115C-442, the Board’s employees who have custody of the Board’s monies at any given time of the Board’s funds are performance bonded through a commercial surety bond. The finance officer is bonded for \$250,000. The remaining employees that have access to funds are bonded under a blanket bond for \$175,000.

The Board carries commercial coverage for all other risks of loss. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage in the prior year, and claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

(6) Contingent Liabilities

At June 30, 2022, the Board was a defendant to various lawsuits. In the opinion of the Board’s management and the Board’s attorney, the ultimate effect of these legal matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Board’s financial position.

(7) Long-Term Obligations

(a) *Installment Purchases*

The Board is authorized to finance the purchase of school buses under G.S. 115C-528(a). Session law 2003-284, section 7.25 authorized the State Board of Education to allot monies for the payments on financing contracts entered into pursuant to G.S. 115C-528. The state has accepted the bid to purchase Thomas Built Buses through a special third-party financing arrangement by Mercedes Benz Financial Services USA LLC at total payments less than the purchase price. During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019, June 30, 2020, and June 30, 2021, the Board entered into direct placement installment purchase contracts to finance the purchase of the school buses. The buses are pledged as collateral for the debt while the debt is outstanding. The financing contract requires only principal payments at the beginning of each contract year.

The future minimum payments of the installment purchase as of June 30, 2022 is are follows:

<u>Year Ending June 30</u>	
2023	\$ 285,068
2024	<u>95,253</u>
	<u>\$ 380,321</u>

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Notes to Financial Statements

(b) Long-Term Obligation Activity

The following is a summary of changes in the Board's long-term obligations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022:

	<u>Beginning Balances</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balances</u>	<u>Current Portion</u>
Governmental activities:					
Compensated absences	\$ 3,773,687	\$ 3,075,961	\$ 2,794,320	\$ 4,055,328	\$ 2,133,395
Net pension liability	28,468,934	-	18,059,048	10,409,886	-
Net OPEB liability	56,719,309	-	3,127,683	59,846,992	-
Direct placement installment purchases	<u>754,706</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>374,385</u>	<u>380,321</u>	<u>285,068</u>
Total	<u>\$ 89,716,636</u>	<u>\$ 3,075,961</u>	<u>\$ 24,355,436</u>	<u>\$ 74,692,527</u>	<u>\$ 2,418,463</u>
Business-type activities:					
Compensated absences	\$ 127,894	\$ 108,760	\$ 105,079	\$ 131,575	\$ 108,103
Net pension liability	849,240	-	531,754	317,486	-
Net OPEB liability	<u>1,753,351</u>	<u>92,096</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,845,447</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,730,485</u>	<u>\$ 200,856</u>	<u>\$ 636,833</u>	<u>\$ 2,294,508</u>	<u>\$ 108,103</u>

Compensated absences, net pension liability, and net OPEB liability for governmental activities are typically liquidated by the State Public School Fund.

(8) Interfund Balances and Activity

Balances due to/from other funds at June 30, 2022 consists of the following:

From the School Food Service Fund to the General Fund for
expenditure reimbursements \$ 72,791

Transfers to/from other funds at June 30, 2022 consists of the following:

From the Individual School Fund to Other Special Revenue Fund to
share costs \$ 92,292

C. Fund Balance

The Board of Education has a revenue spending policy that provides policy for programs with multiple revenue sources. The Finance Officer will use resources in the following hierarchy: revenues restricted as to use and secondly general unrestricted revenues.

The following schedule provides management and citizens with information on the portion of General fund balance that is available for appropriation.

Total fund balance – General Fund	\$ 1,234,637
Less:	
Stabilization by State Statute	119,258
Subsequent year's expenditures	<u>900,500</u>
Unassigned Fund Balance	<u>\$ 214,879</u>

**Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Notes to Financial Statements**

Encumbrances are amounts needed to pay any commitments related to purchase orders and contracts that remain unperformed at year-end.

<i>Encumbrances</i>	<i>General Fund</i>	<i>Capital Outlay Fund</i>	<i>Non-Major Funds</i>
	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

4. Summary Disclosure of Significant Contingencies

Federal and State Assisted Programs

The Board has received proceeds from several federal and state grants. Periodic audits of these grants are required and certain costs may be questioned as not being appropriate expenditures under the grant agreements. Such audits could result in the refund of grant moneys to the grantor agencies. Management believes that any required refunds will be immaterial. No provision has been made in the accompanying financial statements for the refund of grant monies.

5. Change in Accounting Principle

Effective July 1, 2021, the Board implemented accounting and financial reporting requirements of GASB 87. This statement establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the principle that leases are financings of the right to use the underlying asset. Under this statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. As of July 1, 2021, and for the year ended June 30, 2022, the Board has determined that it has not entered into any contracts that meet the reporting requirements of GASB 87.

Required Supplementary Information

This section contains additional information required by generally accepted accounting principles.

- Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System
- Schedule of Board Contributions - Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System
- Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability – Retiree Health Benefit Fund
- Schedule of Board Contributions – Retiree Health Benefit Fund
- Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset – Disability Income Plan of North Carolina
- Schedule of Board Contributions – Disability Income Plan of North Carolina

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Schedules of Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Board's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System
Last Nine Fiscal Years*

Schedule 1

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Board's proportion of the net pension liability	0.2290%	0.2427%	0.2468%	0.2518%	0.2563%	0.2615%	0.2626%	0.2603%	0.2600%
Board's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 10,727,372	\$ 29,318,174	\$ 25,589,797	\$ 25,067,441	\$ 20,334,385	\$ 24,033,634	\$ 9,678,803	\$ 3,052,281	\$ 15,784,649
Board's covered payroll	\$ 38,754,361	\$ 37,773,256	\$ 38,668,010	\$ 37,562,032	\$ 37,518,780	\$ 37,226,657	\$ 38,162,160	\$ 36,206,751	\$ 36,615,666
Board's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	27.68%	77.62%	66.18%	66.74%	54.20%	64.56%	25.36%	8.43%	43.11%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	94.86%	92.01%	91.89%	89.51%	87.32%	94.64%	98.24%	90.60%	90.60%

* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the prior fiscal year ending June 30.
Ten years of data not available.

**Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Schedules of Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Board Contributions
Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System
Last Nine Fiscal Years***

Schedule 2

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 7,063,135	\$ 5,659,934	\$ 4,877,611	\$ 4,699,502	\$ 4,025,597	\$ 3,945,614	\$ 3,387,825	\$ 3,449,536	\$ 3,092,864
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>7,063,135</u>	<u>5,659,934</u>	<u>4,877,611</u>	<u>4,699,502</u>	<u>4,025,597</u>	<u>3,945,614</u>	<u>3,387,825</u>	<u>3,449,536</u>	<u>3,092,864</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>								
Board's covered payroll	\$ 43,549,954	\$ 38,754,361	\$ 37,773,256	\$ 38,668,010	\$ 37,562,032	\$ 37,518,780	\$ 37,226,657	\$ 38,162,160	\$ 36,206,751
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	16.22%	14.60%	12.91%	12.15%	10.72%	10.52%	9.10%	9.04%	8.54%

* Ten years of data not yet available

**Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Schedules of Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Board's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability
Retiree Health Benefit Fund
Last Six Fiscal Years***

Schedule 3

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Board's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.1996%	0.2108%	0.2139%	0.2228%	0.2322%	0.2255%
Board's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 61,692,439	\$ 58,472,660	\$ 67,669,099	\$ 63,482,083	\$ 76,141,522	\$ 98,112,662
Board's covered payroll	\$ 38,754,361	\$ 37,773,256	\$ 38,668,010	\$ 37,562,032	\$ 37,518,780	\$ 37,226,657
Board's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	159.19%	154.80%	175.00%	169.01%	202.94%	263.55%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	7.72%	4.40%	3.52%	3.52%	2.41%	2.41%

* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the prior fiscal year ending June 30.
Ten years of data not available.

**Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Schedules of Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Board Contributions
Retiree Health Benefit Fund
Last Six Fiscal Years***

Schedule 4

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 2,707,112	\$ 2,558,075	\$ 2,433,164	\$ 2,397,548	\$ 2,259,264	\$ 2,150,295
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>2,707,112</u>	<u>2,558,075</u>	<u>2,433,164</u>	<u>2,397,548</u>	<u>2,259,264</u>	<u>2,150,295</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>					
Board's covered payroll	\$ 43,549,954	\$ 38,754,361	\$ 37,773,256	\$ 38,668,010	\$ 37,562,032	\$ 37,518,780
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	6.22%	6.60%	6.44%	6.20%	6.01%	5.73%

* Ten years of data not yet available

**Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Schedules of Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Board's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset
Disability Income Plan of North Carolina
Last Six Fiscal Years***

Schedule 5

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Board's proportion of the net OPEB asset	0.2024%	0.2127%	0.2174%	0.2222%	0.2252%	0.2317%
Board's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$ 33,057	\$ 104,631	\$ 93,787	\$ 67,517	\$ 137,654	\$ 143,892
Board's covered payroll	\$ 38,754,361	\$ 37,773,256	\$ 38,668,010	\$ 37,562,032	\$ 37,518,780	\$ 37,226,657
Board's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	0.09%	0.28%	0.24%	0.18%	0.37%	0.39%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the net OPEB asset	105.18%	116.47%	116.37%	116.23%	116.06%	116.06%

* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the prior fiscal year ending June 30.
Ten years of data not available.

**Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Schedules of Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Board Contributions
Disability Income Plan of North Carolina
Last Six Fiscal Years***

Schedule 6

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 38,763	\$ 34,465	\$ 37,607	\$ 53,534	\$ 52,280	\$ 140,571
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>38,763</u>	<u>34,465</u>	<u>37,607</u>	<u>53,534</u>	<u>52,280</u>	<u>140,571</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>					
Board's covered payroll	\$ 43,549,954	\$ 38,754,361	\$ 37,773,256	\$ 38,668,010	\$ 37,562,032	\$ 37,518,780
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.09%	0.09%	0.10%	0.14%	0.14%	0.37%

* Ten years of data not yet available

Individual Fund Statements and Schedules

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance -
Budget and Actual
Capital Outlay Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Schedule 7

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance Positive (Negative)</u>
Revenues:			
State of North Carolina:			
State appropriations - buses	\$ 630,823	\$ 374,385	\$ (256,438)
Beaufort County:			
General county revenues	1,115,695	1,115,695	-
Other:			
Miscellaneous revenues	-	19,916	19,916
Interest earned on investments	18	180	162
Total other	18	20,096	20,078
Total revenues	1,746,536	1,510,176	(236,360)
Expenditures:			
Capital outlay:			
Real property and buildings		646,745	
Furniture and equipment		375,901	
Total capital outlay	2,405,618	1,022,646	1,382,972
Debt service:			
Principal	532,090	374,385	157,705
Total expenditures	2,937,708	1,397,031	1,540,677
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,191,172)	113,145	1,304,317
Other financing sources:			
Installment purchase obligations issued	532,090	-	(532,090)
Transfer from other funds	-	-	-
Fund balance appropriated	659,082	-	(659,082)
Net change in fund balance	\$ -	113,145	\$ 113,145
Fund balance:			
Beginning of year		660,764	
End of year		\$ 773,909	

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)
School Food Service Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Schedule 8

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance Positive (Negative)</u>
Operating revenues:			
Food sales	\$ 69,972	\$ 70,513	\$ 541
Operating expenditures:			
Business support services:			
Purchase of food		994,528	
Donated commodities		296,923	
Salaries and benefits		2,118,970	
Indirect costs		100,000	
Materials and supplies		156,458	
Repairs and maintenance		19,188	
Contracted services		12,297	
Non-capitalized equipment		14,208	
Other		16,337	
Capital outlay		52,341	
Total operating expenditures	<u>4,414,537</u>	<u>3,781,250</u>	<u>633,287</u>
Operating loss	<u>(4,344,565)</u>	<u>(3,710,737)</u>	<u>633,828</u>
Nonoperating revenues:			
Federal reimbursements	4,093,239	3,949,928	(143,311)
Federal commodities	249,233	296,923	47,690
Miscellaneous revenues	1,068	1,064	(4)
Interest earned	1,025	1,344	319
Total nonoperating revenues	<u>4,344,565</u>	<u>4,249,259</u>	<u>(95,306)</u>
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures before other financing sources	-	538,522	538,522
Other financing sources:			
Transfers from other funds	-	-	-
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures before fund balance appropriated	-	538,522	538,522
Fund balance appropriated	-	-	-
Excess revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>538,522</u>	<u>\$ 538,522</u>
Reconciliation of modified accrual to full accrual basis:			
Reconciling items:			
Depreciation		(79,566)	
Equipment purchases		52,341	
State OPEB contribution		10,674	
Decrease in inventories		(73,396)	
Decrease in net OPEB asset		(2,047)	
Increase in deferred outflows of resources		72,630	
Decrease in net pension liability		531,754	
Increase in net OPEB liability		(92,096)	
Increase in compensated absences payable		(3,681)	
Increase in deferred inflows of resources		<u>(176,137)</u>	
Change in net position (full accrual)		<u>\$ 778,998</u>	

Compliance Section

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*

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Education
Beaufort County Schools
Washington, NC

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to the financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools, North Carolina ("Board"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Board's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 31, 2022, which contained an emphasis of mater paragraph regarding a change in accounting principle.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control over compliance, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2022-001, that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

FORVIS

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Board'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 financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matter that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2022-001.

The Board's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the Board's responses to the finding identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs and the corrective action plan. The Board's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

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

FORVIS, LLP

**Winston-Salem, NC
October 31, 2022**

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control over Compliance Required by the OMB Uniform Guidance and the State Single Audit Implementation Act

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Education
Beaufort County Schools
Washington, NC

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools, North Carolina ("Board") compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the *OMB Compliance Supplement and the Audit Manual for Governmental Auditors in North Carolina*, issued by the Local Government Commission, that could have a direct and material effect on each of Board's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022. The Board's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the Board complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*); and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance) and the State Single Audit Implementation Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance" section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the Board and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with 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 opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Board's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the Board's federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the Board's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the Board's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, 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 Board's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the Board's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Board's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance" section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

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Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

FORVIS, LLP

Winston-Salem, NC

October 31, 2022

Report on Compliance for Each Major State Program and Report on Internal Control over Compliance Required by the OMB Uniform Guidance and the State Single Audit Implementation Act

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Education
Beaufort County Schools
Washington, NC

Report on Compliance for Each Major State Program

Opinion on Each Major State Program

We have audited the Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools, North Carolina ("Board") compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the *OMB Compliance Supplement and the Audit Manual for Governmental Auditors in North Carolina*, issued by the Local Government Commission, that could have a direct and material effect on each of Board's major state programs for the year ended June 30, 2022. The Board's major state programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the Board complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major state programs for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major State Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*); and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance) and the State Single Audit Implementation Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance" section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the Board and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with 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 opinion on compliance for each major state program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Board's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the Board's state programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the Board's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the Board's compliance with the requirements of each major state program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, 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 Board's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the Board's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Board's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Other Matters

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed an instance of noncompliance, which is required to be reported in accordance with applicable sections in the Uniform Guidance as described in the *Audit Manual for Governmental Auditors in North Carolina* and which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2022-001. Our opinion on each major state program is not modified with respect to these matters.

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the Board's response to the noncompliance finding identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questions costs and corrective action plan. The Board's response was not subjected to other auditing procedures applied in our audit of compliance, and accordingly we express no opinion on the response.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Management of the Board is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the Board's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major state program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance for each major state program and to test and report on internal control over compliance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of

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internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Board's internal control over compliance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section and above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control over compliance, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2022-001, that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

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

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the Board's response to the noncompliance finding identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questions costs and corrective action plan. The Board's response was not subjected to other auditing procedures applied in our audit of compliance, and accordingly we express no opinion on the response.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance and the State Single Audit Implementation Act. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

FORVIS, LLP

**Winston-Salem, NC
October 31, 2022**

1. Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP: Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

- Material weaknesses identified? yes no
- Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses yes none reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted yes no

Federal Awards

Internal control over major federal programs:

- Material weaknesses identified? yes no
- Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses yes none reported

Noncompliance material to federal awards yes no

Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major federal programs: Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a) yes no

Identification of major federal programs:

<u>CFDA Numbers</u>	<u>Names of Federal Program or Cluster</u>
84.027 & 84.173	Special Education
84.425	COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund
21.027	COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Act
32.009	COVID-19 Emergency Connectivity Fund Program

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B Programs: \$ 750,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? yes no

State Awards

Internal control over major state programs:

- Material weaknesses identified? yes no
- Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses yes none reported

Noncompliance material to state awards yes no

Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major state programs: Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with the State Single Audit Implementation Act yes no

Identification of major state programs:

Program Name
State Public School Fund

2. Financial Statement Findings

Finding 2022-001

Expenditures in excess of budget for State Public School Fund

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Criteria: General statutes state that all monies received and expended by a local government or public authority should be included in the budget ordinance.

Condition: For the State Public School Fund, the Board expended \$568,412 more for instructional services, \$216,951 more for system-wide support services, and \$81,957 more for ancillary support services than appropriated in the annual budget ordinance.

Effect: Monies were spent that had not been appropriated.

Cause: The Board received and expended grants that had not been budgeted for in the budget ordinance and a budget amendment was not adopted.

Recommendation: Budget amendments should be adopted when it is known that funds are going to be expended in a different budgetary control level than what was originally adopted prior to expending the funds.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: Management agrees with this finding. Please refer to Schedule 10 for the Corrective Action Plan.

3. Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

No findings and questioned cost related to the audit of federal awards aggregating \$25,000 or more were noted.

4. State Award Findings and Questioned Costs

North Carolina Department of Public Instruction: State Public School Fund

Finding 2022-001

Expenditures in excess of budget for State Public School Fund

Refer to finding 2022-001 under Section II – Financial Statement Findings



Finding 2022-001

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Name of contact person: Tammy Lewis, Chief Financial Officer

Corrective action: The Board agrees with this finding. The Board of Education via the Finance Department will ensure they amend their budget timely and sufficiently to ensure the final budget amendment aligns after final allotments are completed.

Proposed completion date: June 30, 2023

There were no findings or questioned costs related to our audit of federal and state awards for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021.

Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Schedule 12
(Page 1 of 3)

<u>Grantor/Pass-through Grantor/Program Title</u>	<u>Federal CFDA Number</u>	<u>State/ Pass-through Grantor's Number</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
Federal Grants:			
<u>U. S. Department of Agriculture</u>			
School Nutrition Program (Note 3)			
<u>Child Nutrition Cluster:</u>			
Non-Cash Assistance (Commodities)			
Passed-through the N.C. Department of Public Instruction			
National School Lunch Program			
	10.555	PRC 035	\$ 296,923
Cash Assistance			
Passed-through the N.C. Department of Public Instruction			
School Breakfast Program			
	10.553	PRC 035	749,850
National School Lunch Program			
	10.555	PRC 035	2,794,769
Summer Food Service Program for Children			
	10.559	PRC 035	235,512
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			
			<u>4,077,054</u>
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program			
	10.582	PRC 035	169,797
Total School Nutrition Program (Note 3)			
			<u>4,246,851</u>
Total U. S. Department of Agriculture			
			<u>4,246,851</u>
<u>U.S. Department of Education</u>			
Cash Assistance			
Passed-through the N.C. Department of Public Instruction			
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies (Title I, Part A of ESEA)			
	84.010	PRC 050	2,354,426
Total Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies (Title I)			
			<u>2,354,426</u>
Special Education Cluster:			
Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B) -			
Education of the Handicapped			
	84.027	PRC 060	1,853,630
Coordinated Early Intervening Services			
	84.027	PRC 070	248,442
Special Needs Target Assistance			
	84.027	PRC 118	9,645
ESSER III - ARP IDEA 611 Grants to States			
	84.027X	PRC 185	24,039
Special Education - Preschool Grants (IDEA Preschool) -			
Risk Pool Program			
	84.173	PRC 114	7,249
Targeted Assistance			
	84.173	PRC 119	4,789
Preschool Handicapped			
	84.173	PRC 049	84,124
Total Special Education Cluster			
			<u>2,231,918</u>
Career and Technical Education - Capacity Building Grant			
	84.048	PRC 017	142,553
Education for Homeless Children and Youth			
	84.196	PRC 026	384
Special Education - State Personnel Development			
	84.323	PRC 082	40,010
Rural Education			
	84.358	PRC 109	80,458
English Language Acquisition Grants			
	84.365	PRC 104, 111	28,488
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants			
	84.367	PRC 103	293,634
School Mental Health Support			
	84.184H	PRC 102	431,474
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program			
	84.424	PRC 108	136,313
COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund			
K12 Emergency Relief Fund - ESSER I			
	84.425D	PRC 163	1,480,777
Digital Curricula - ESSER I			
	84.425D	PRC 165	2,736
Learning Management System - ESSER I			
	84.425D	PRC 166	13,090
Exceptional Children Grants - ESSER I			
	84.425D	PRC 167	41,713
Specialized Instructional Support for COVID-19 Response - GEER I			
	84.425C	PRC 169	129,980
Supplemental Instructional Services - GEER I			
	84.425C	PRC 170	100,675
K12 Emergency Relief Fund - ESSER II			
	84.425D	PRC 171	5,507,436
School Nutritional COVID Support - ESSER II			
	84.425D	PRC 174	20,379
Learning Loss Funding - ESSER II			
	84.425D	PRC 176	19,436

**Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools
 Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

**Schedule 12
 (Page 2 of 3)**

<u>Grantor/Pass-through Grantor/Program Title</u>	<u>Federal CFDA Number</u>	<u>State/ Pass-through Grantor's Number</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund (continued)			
Competency-Based Assessment - ESSER II	84.425D	PRC 178	33,981
ARP - K-12 Emergency Relief Fund - ESSER III	84.425U	PRC 181	2,871,378
ARP - Homeless I - ESSER III	84.425W	PRC 183	17,515
ARP - Homeless II - ESSER III	84.425W	PRC 184	11,130
ARP - Cyberbullying & Suicide Prevention Grants - ESSER III	84.425U	PRC 192	25,124
ARP - Gaggle Grants - ESSER III	84.425U	PRC 193	20,026
Teacher Bonuses - ESSER III	84.425U	PRC 203	424,852
Total COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund	84.425		<u>10,720,228</u>
<u>Total U. S. Department of Education</u>			<u>16,459,886</u>
<u>U.S. Department of Defense</u>			
Direct Program:			
ROTC	NONE	PRC 031	<u>123,250</u>
<u>U. S. Department of Treasury</u>			
Cash Assistance			
Passed-through the N.C. Department of Public Instruction:			
COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund	21.027	PRC 141	<u>1,412,525</u>
<u>U. S. Department of Homeland Security</u>			
Passed-through N.C. Dept. of Public Safety: Division of Emergency Management			
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036		<u>53,484</u>
<u>Federal Communications Commission</u>			
Direct Program:			
COVID-19 Emergency Connectivity Fund Program	32.009	PRC 430	<u>1,879,653</u>
Total Federal Assistance			<u>24,175,649</u>
State Grants:			
Cash Assistance			
<u>N.C. Department of Public Instruction</u>			
State Public School Fund (SPSF)		xxxx	\$ 42,185,053
Driver Training - SPSF		PRC 012	114,155
School Technology Fund - SPSF		PRC 015	72,364
Career and Technical Education			
- State Months of Employment		PRC 013	2,381,532
- Program Support Funds		PRC 014	177,628
Textbooks and Digital Resources		PRC 131	<u>218,145</u>
Total N.C. Department of Public Instruction			<u>45,148,877</u>
<u>N.C. Department of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention</u>			
Juvenile Crime Prevention Program		xxxx	<u>112,229</u>
<u>N.C. Department of Health and Human Services</u>			
Division of Child Development:			
State School Nurse Initiative		xxxx	<u>250,374</u>
Non-Cash Assistance			
<u>N.C. Department of Public Instruction</u>			
School Buses Appropriation		PRC 120	<u>374,385</u>
Total State Assistance			<u>45,885,865</u>
Total Federal and State Assistance			<u>\$ 70,061,514</u>

Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards:

Note 1: Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal and state awards ("SEFSA") includes the federal and state grant activity of the Board of Education of Beaufort County Schools ("Board") under the programs of the federal government and the State of North Carolina for the year ended June 30, 2022. The information in this SEFSA is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* and the State Single Audit Implementation Act. Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Board, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position of the Board.

Note 2: Summary of Significant Account Policies

Expenditures reported in the SEFSA are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. The Board has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

Note 3: Cluster of Programs

The following are clustered by the NC Department of Public Instruction and are treated separately for state audit requirement purposes: School Nutrition Program

Note 4: Non-cash Assistance

Included in the amounts reported on the SEFSA, the Board received non-cash assistance in the form of food commodities and school buses. Non-cash items with a fair value of \$671,308 were received during the year ended June 30, 2022. These non-cash items received were included in the determination of federal and state awards expended for the year ended June 30, 2022.