

**PERQUIMANS COUNTY
BOARD OF EDUCATION
Hertford, North Carolina**

*Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 2023*

**PERQUIMANS COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
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ANDERSON SMITH & WIKE PLLC

Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Perquimans County Board of Education
Hertford, North Carolina

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Perquimans County Board of Education, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Perquimans County Board of Education'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 Perquimans County Board of Education, as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General, State Public School, Federal Grants and Other Special Revenue 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 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 Perquimans County Board of Education and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Perquimans County Board of Education'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 Perquimans County Board of Education'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 10 and the Schedules of the Board's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability, OPEB Liability and OPEB liability and the Schedules of Board Contributions on pages 50 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Perquimans County Board of Education's basic financial statements. The accompanying individual fund budgetary schedules, other schedules, and schedule of expenditures of federal and State awards, as required by 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 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, other schedules, and schedule of expenditures of federal and State awards are 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 16, 2023, on our consideration of the Perquimans County Board of Education'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 Perquimans County Board of Education'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 Perquimans County Board of Education's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Anderson Smith & Wike PLLC

October 16, 2023
West End, North Carolina
(910) 603-0508

PERQUIMANS COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section of the Perquimans County Board of Education's (the "Board") financial report represents our discussion and analysis of the financial performance of the Board for the year ended June 30, 2023. This information should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements included in this report.

Financial Highlights

- For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the Board's total government-wide net position increased by \$2.9 million. Governmental activities net position increased by \$2.9 million, and business-type activities net position decreased by \$74,000.
- The Board's average daily membership (ADM) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 was 1,634 students, an increase of 19 students from the 2022 ADM of 1,615.
- The Board's School Food Service fund recognized a decrease in revenues of \$227,000 or 15.1%.
- At year end, the Board's General fund reported fund balance of \$1.2 million an increase of \$156,000 compared to the prior year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The audited financial statements of the Perquimans County Board of Education consist of five components. They are as follows:

- *Independent Auditors' Report*
- *Management's Discussion and Analysis (required supplementary information)*
- *Basic Financial Statements*
- *Required supplemental section that presents the Schedules of the Board's Proportionate Share of Net Pension and OPEB Liabilities (assets) and the Schedules of Board Contributions.*
- *Supplemental section that presents budgetary schedules for governmental and enterprise 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 and the statement of activities. The statement of net position 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, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources and obligations to creditors. 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 is the *Fund Financial Statements*, which are presented for the Board's governmental funds, proprietary fund and fiduciary fund. 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.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION 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 and liabilities. 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 and how it has changed. Net position is the difference between the Board's assets and liabilities. This is one way to measure the unit's financial health or position.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the Board's net position 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 unit'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 service is 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 unit 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.

Perquimans County Board of Education has two 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 that 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 a reconciliation, 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 Revenue Fund and the Federal Grants Fund.

**PERQUIMANS COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
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 Perquimans County Board of Education 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.

Financial Analysis of the Board as a Whole

Net position is an indicator of the fiscal health of the Board. Liabilities and deferred inflows exceeded assets and deferred outflows by \$158,000 as of June 30, 2023 as compared to liabilities and deferred inflows exceeding assets and deferred outflows by \$3.0 million as of June 30, 2022, an increase of \$2.9 million. The largest component of net position is net investment in capital assets of \$21.0 million.

Following is a summary of the Statement of Net Position as of June 30, 2023 and 2022:

**Table 1
Condensed Statement of Net Position
As of June 30, 2023 and 2022**

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	6/30/23	6/30/22	6/30/23	6/30/22	6/30/23	6/30/22
Current and other assets	\$ 2,801,884	\$ 2,326,712	\$ 273,992	\$ 371,833	\$ 3,075,876	\$ 2,698,545
Capital assets	20,891,890	21,212,162	117,696	73,323	21,009,586	21,285,485
Total assets	<u>23,693,774</u>	<u>23,538,874</u>	<u>391,688</u>	<u>445,156</u>	<u>24,085,462</u>	<u>23,984,030</u>
Deferred outflows of resources	<u>10,343,202</u>	<u>5,618,626</u>	<u>387,429</u>	<u>183,576</u>	<u>10,730,631</u>	<u>5,802,202</u>
Current liabilities	583,527	628,074	21,461	19,076	604,988	647,150
Long-term liabilities	24,543,715	20,273,819	906,802	651,584	25,450,517	20,925,403
Total liabilities	<u>25,127,242</u>	<u>20,901,893</u>	<u>928,263</u>	<u>670,660</u>	<u>26,055,505</u>	<u>21,572,553</u>
Deferred inflows of resources	<u>8,596,303</u>	<u>10,884,031</u>	<u>321,994</u>	<u>355,611</u>	<u>8,918,297</u>	<u>11,239,642</u>
Net investment in capital assets	20,891,890	21,188,689	117,696	73,323	21,009,586	21,262,012
Restricted net position	925,319	1,048,936	-	1,520	925,319	1,050,456
Unrestricted net position (deficit)	<u>(21,503,778)</u>	<u>(24,866,049)</u>	<u>(588,836)</u>	<u>(472,382)</u>	<u>(22,092,614)</u>	<u>(25,338,431)</u>
Total net position (deficit)	<u>\$ 313,431</u>	<u>\$ (2,628,424)</u>	<u>\$ (471,140)</u>	<u>\$ (397,539)</u>	<u>\$ (157,709)</u>	<u>\$ (3,025,963)</u>

The net position of the Board's governmental activities increased \$2.9 million during the year, from \$(2.6) million at June 30, 2022 to \$313,000 at June 30, 2023, indicating an improvement in the financial condition of the Board. Unrestricted net position increased \$3.4 million compared to the prior year. Net investment in capital assets decreased \$297,000 due to an excess of depreciation over capital additions for the year. Deferred outflows and inflows of resources relate entirely to the pension and OPEB plans which the Board participates in. The Board is required to record its proportionate share of these items

**PERQUIMANS COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

along with its proportionate share of the plan liabilities. See Note 2 of the financial statements for more details regarding these plans.

The net position of the Board's business-type activities decreased \$74,000, from \$(398,000) at June 30, 2022 to \$(471,000) at June 30, 2023. The decrease is the net loss generated by our school food service operations during the 2023 fiscal year due to decreases in revenue as participation decreased as a result of all students no longer eating for free due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The following table shows the revenues and expenses for the Board for the current and prior fiscal years:

**Table 2
Condensed Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2023 and 2022**

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	6/30/23	6/30/22	6/30/23	6/30/22	6/30/23	6/30/22
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 541,633	\$ 490,830	\$ 212,021	\$ 55,821	\$ 753,654	\$ 546,651
Operating grants and contributions	18,462,569	17,633,319	1,018,010	1,402,584	19,480,579	19,035,903
Capital grants and contributions	23,473	126,999	42,951	36,770	66,424	163,769
General revenues:						
County appropriations	3,729,454	3,617,440	-	-	3,729,454	3,617,440
State appropriations	1,934,074	1,730,233	-	-	1,934,074	1,730,233
Other revenues	155,354	170,879	-	4,949	155,354	175,828
Total revenues	<u>24,846,557</u>	<u>23,769,700</u>	<u>1,272,982</u>	<u>1,500,124</u>	<u>26,119,539</u>	<u>25,269,824</u>
Expenses:						
Governmental activities:						
Instructional services	16,086,319	15,784,262	-	-	16,086,319	15,784,262
System-wide support services	5,490,864	5,145,152	-	-	5,490,864	5,145,152
Ancillary services	60,724	103,464	-	-	60,724	103,464
Payments to other governments	127,857	132,507	-	-	127,857	132,507
Unallocated depreciation	88,400	92,858	-	-	88,400	92,858
Business-type activities:						
School food service	-	-	1,397,121	867,473	1,397,121	867,473
Total expenses	<u>21,854,164</u>	<u>21,258,243</u>	<u>1,397,121</u>	<u>867,473</u>	<u>23,251,285</u>	<u>22,125,716</u>
Transfers in (out)	<u>(50,538)</u>	<u>(47,480)</u>	<u>50,538</u>	<u>47,480</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Increase (decrease) in net position	2,941,855	2,463,977	(73,601)	680,131	2,868,254	3,144,108
Beginning net position (deficit)	<u>(2,628,424)</u>	<u>(5,092,401)</u>	<u>(397,539)</u>	<u>(1,077,670)</u>	<u>(3,025,963)</u>	<u>(6,170,071)</u>
Ending net position (deficit)	<u>\$ 313,431</u>	<u>\$ (2,628,424)</u>	<u>\$ (471,140)</u>	<u>\$ (397,539)</u>	<u>\$ (157,709)</u>	<u>\$ (3,025,963)</u>

PERQUIMANS COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Total governmental activities generated revenues of \$24.8 million while expenses in this category totaled \$21.9 million for the year ended June 30, 2023, resulting in an increase in net position of \$2.9 million (including transfers out to business-type activities of \$51,000). Comparatively, revenues were \$23.8 million, expenses totaled \$21.3 million and transfers out were \$47,000 for the year ended June 30, 2022, resulting in an increase in net position of \$2.5 million. In comparing the two years, revenues increased \$1.1 million, or 4.5%, and expenses increased by \$596,000, or 2.8%. The overall increase in revenues is attributable to the increase in State Public School funds due to increases in salaries and benefits. The increase in expenses is also attributable to the State Public School funds offset by a \$306,000 decrease in federal COVID-19 revenues and expenses.

The Board's primary sources of revenue were funding from the State of North Carolina, Perquimans County, and the United States Government, which respectively comprised 66.4%, 14.8% and 13.3% of our total revenues. As would be expected, the major component of our expenses was instructional services which accounted for 73.6% of our total expenses during the most recent fiscal year. Of the remaining 26.4% of our total expenses, 25.1% was attributable to system-wide support services.

Our business-type activities generated revenues of \$1.3 million, while expenses in this category totaled \$1.4 million for the year ended June 30, 2023. For the year, net position decreased by \$74,000 (including transfers in of \$51,000) as a result of operations. Comparatively, revenues were \$1.5 million, expenses totaled \$867,000 and transfers in were \$47,000 for the year ended June 30, 2022, resulting in an increase in net position of \$680,000.

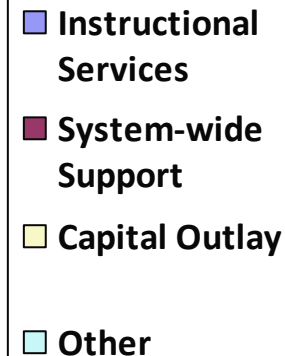
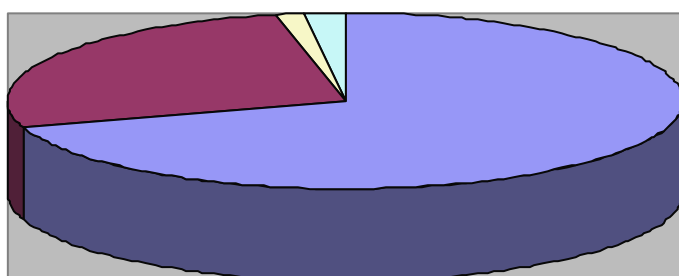
Financial Analysis of the Board's Funds

Governmental Funds: The focus of Perquimans County Board of Education'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 \$2.7 million at June 30, 2023, an increase of \$521,000 from the \$2.2 million reported at June 30, 2022. The Board's General, Other Special Revenue, Capital Outlay and Individual Schools funds reported an increase in fund balance of \$156,000, \$190,000, \$157,000 and \$17,000, respectively, for the year ended June 30, 2023. In total, governmental fund revenues increased by \$1.0 million from the prior year while expenditures increased by \$964,000 due to increases in the State Public School fund allotments.

The State Public School Fund and Federal Grants Fund do not carry fund balance. All revenues in these funds are expended in the year received. In comparing the year ended June 30, 2023 to 2022, the State Public School Fund reported an increase in revenues (and expenditures) of \$1.1 million, or 7.7%, the Federal Grants Fund also reported a decrease of \$306,000, or 9.0%.

Categorization of Expenditures for Governmental Funds



Expenditures presented on modified accrual basis of accounting.

**PERQUIMANS COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

Proprietary Fund: The Board's business-type fund, the School Food Service Fund, reported a decrease in net position of \$74,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 compared to an increase of \$680,000 for the same 2022 period. The year-over-year decrease in the School Food Service Fund profitability was largely due to the end of the COVID-19 federal summer feeding program in which all students eat for free with higher reimbursement rates. The Board also recognized decreased participation which has decreased both revenues and expenses. The Board also experienced an increase in salaries and benefits related to an increase in pension and OPEB expenses and average hourly rates for school food service employees. While the fund recognized a decrease in revenues of \$227,000, it also recognized an increase in expenses of \$530,000 or 61.1%, made up of an increase in food costs of \$33,000 and an increase in salaries and benefits of \$489,000.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Over the course of the year, the Board revised the budget several times to account for changes in revenue expectations and program allocations. Since several revenue sources are either unknown or uncertain at the beginning of the fiscal year when the original budget is adopted, budget revisions are often necessary throughout the year to recognize these adjustments. The Board's General Fund reported an increase in fund balance for the year ended June 30, 2023 of \$156,000, compared to an increase of \$144,000 in 2022. Through effective cost-containment and budget management practices, the Board was able to keep expenditures below budget and not use any of the \$520,000 of fund balance that had been appropriated. Expenditures in the General fund increased by \$46,000 due to higher operational support services.

Capital Assets

Total primary government capital assets were \$21.0 million at June 30, 2023 compared to \$21.3 million at June 30, 2022, a decline of 1.3%. The decrease is attributable to an excess of depreciation expense over capital additions for the year. More detailed information about the Board's capital assets is contained in Note 2 to the basic financial statements.

The following is a summary of the Board's capital assets, net of depreciation, at June 30, 2023 and 2022:

**Table 3
Summary of Capital Assets
As of June 30, 2023 and 2022**

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-type Activities</u>		<u>Total Primary Government</u>	
	<u>6/30/23</u>	<u>6/30/22</u>	<u>6/30/23</u>	<u>6/30/22</u>	<u>6/30/23</u>	<u>6/30/22</u>
Land	\$ 290,948	\$ 290,948	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 290,948	\$ 290,948
Construction in progress	23,550	60,881	-	-	23,550	60,881
Buildings and improvements	19,295,599	19,822,169	-	-	19,295,599	19,822,169
Equipment and furniture	935,608	679,535	117,696	73,323	1,053,304	752,858
Vehicles	346,185	358,629	-	-	346,185	358,629
Total	<u>\$ 20,891,890</u>	<u>\$ 21,212,162</u>	<u>\$ 117,696</u>	<u>\$ 73,323</u>	<u>\$ 21,009,586</u>	<u>\$ 21,285,485</u>

**PERQUIMANS COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

Debt Outstanding

During the year, the Board's long-term debt decreased by \$23,000 from \$23,000 at June 30, 2022 to \$0 at June 30, 2023. 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. More detailed information about the Board's outstanding debt is contained in Note 2 to the basic financial statements.

Economic Factors

County funding is a major source of income for the Board's operational expenses; therefore the County's economic outlook directly affects that of the school district. Property tax rates will increase by 3 cents to 64 cents per \$100 for the 2023-2024 fiscal year. Sales tax revenues have improved due to increased local shopping.

The County's unemployment rate was 4.2% at June 30, 2023, a decrease from the 4.9% rate reported at June 30, 2022. Perquimans County's unemployment rate is higher than the State and the national rates at June 30, 2023 of 3.6% and 3.8%, respectively.

Requests for Information

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

Rube F. Blanchard, Finance Officer
Perquimans County Board of Education
411 S. Edenton Road Street
Hertford, NC 27946

**PERQUIMANS COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023**

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of Perquimans County Board of Education 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 Perquimans County Board of Education (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 Perquimans 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 has no component units.

B. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Statements: The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the Board. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the effect of internal activities upon revenues and expenses. 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 and proprietary* – 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.

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 nonexchange transactions or ancillary activities. All expenses are considered to be operating expenses.

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.

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

Other Special Revenue Fund. The Other Special Revenue Fund is used to account for revenues from reimbursements, including indirect costs, fees for actual costs, tuition, sales tax refunds, gifts and grants restricted as to use, federal and State grants restricted as to use, federal and State appropriations made directly to local school administrative units, funds received for prekindergarten programs and special programs.

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). It is mandated by State law [G.S.115C-426]. Capital projects are funded by Perquimans County appropriations, restricted sales tax moneys, proceeds of county debt issued for public school construction, lottery proceeds as well as certain State assistance.

The Board reports the following nonmajor governmental fund:

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.

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.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Government-wide and Proprietary Fund Financial Statements. The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. 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 which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Acquisitions under leases qualifying as other than short-term 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 is 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.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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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 the 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 purpose level for all annually budgeted funds. The Board has authorized the Superintendent to move monies within a program without limitations. All amendments must be approved by the governing board. 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), an SEC-registered (2a-7) money market mutual fund; and the North Carolina State Treasurer's Short Term Investment Fund (STIF). The 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. The STIF 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 amortized cost or at fair value determined by either quoted market prices or a matrix pricing model. The NCCMT Government Portfolio's securities are measured at fair value. The STIF securities (as valued under level 2 of the fair value hierarchy) are reported at cost and maintain a constant \$1 per share value. Investments valued under level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using prices that are either directly or indirectly observable for an asset or liability. Under the authority of G.S. 147-69.3, no unrealized gains or losses of the STIF are distributed to external participants of the fund.

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 General Fund consist of expendable materials and supplies which are recorded as expenditures when purchased. The General Fund inventories do not reflect current appropriable resources and, thus, an equivalent portion of fund balance

**PERQUIMANS COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
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is classified as nonspendable. 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 capital assets received after July 1, 2015 are recorded at 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, 1995 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 both governmental 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 two 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.

Perquimans 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 - 40
Equipment and furniture	3 - 10
Vehicles	10

Depreciation for assets 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 financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflow 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 - pension and other post-employment benefit related deferrals and contributions made to the pension plan subsequent to the measurement date. The statement of financial position 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 two items that meet this criterion – pension and other post-employment benefit related deferrals.

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.

**PERQUIMANS COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023**

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, 2023 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/Fund Balances

Net Position

Net position 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.

Fund Balances

In the governmental fund financial statements, fund balance is composed of four 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:

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 for amounts owed to the district at year end [G.S. 115C-425(a)]. The restriction will be released as of the beginning of the subsequent fiscal year following collection of the amounts owed to the district.

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 instructional services – grant and other revenues restricted for expenditure for various instructional services, as allowable by the funding source.

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.

**PERQUIMANS COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Assigned fund balance – portion of fund balance that the Board of Education intends to use for specific purposes. The assignment of fund balance is governed by NC General Statutes. The Board of Education is authorized to approve appropriations of fund balance in accordance with restrictions established by NC General Statutes.

Subsequent year's expenditures – portion of fund balance that is appropriated in the next year's budget that is not already classified in restricted. The Board of Education approves the appropriation.

Special revenues – portion of fund balance that represents the residual amount of revenues from certain grants, reimbursements, indirect costs and other financial resources in excess of related expenditures that the Board of Education has assigned to be expended for educational services. This amount can be expended on instructional services, system-wide support services, ancillary services or non-programmed charges.

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 amount, a negative unassigned fund balance may be reported in other governmental funds, if expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceeded the amounts restricted, committed, or assigned to those purposes.

The Board of Education has a management policy for revenue spending that provides guidance for programs with multiple revenue sources. The Finance Officer will use resources in the following hierarchy: bond proceeds, federal funds, State funds, local non-board of education funds, board of education funds. 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 of Education.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

9. Reconciliation of Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

a. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net position

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between *fund balance - total governmental funds* and *net position - governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. The net adjustment of \$(2,411,702) 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 at historical cost on government-wide statement in governmental activities column)	\$ 48,885,307
Less Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(27,993,417)</u>
Net capital assets	20,891,890
Pension related deferred outflows of resources	6,769,599
OPEB related deferred outflows of resources	3,573,603
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:	
Compensated absences	(1,255,794)
Net pension liability	(9,948,642)
Net OPEB liability	(13,846,055)
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	(403,490)
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	<u>(8,192,813)</u>
Total adjustment	<u>\$ (2,411,702)</u>

PERQUIMANS COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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b. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances and the government-wide statement of activities

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 \$2,421,289 as follows:

Description	Amount
Capital outlay expenditures recorded in the fund statements but capitalized as assets in the statement of activities	\$ 976,572
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	(1,296,844)
Principal payments on debt owed are recorded as a use of funds on the fund statements but affect only the statement of net position on the government-wide statements	23,473
Contributions to the pension plan in the current fiscal year are not included on the Statement of Activities	2,121,673
Contributions to the OPEB plans in the current fiscal year are not included on the Statement of Activities	853,309
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	
OPEB nonemployer contributions	105,115
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) benefit	(2,045,676)
OPEB (expense) benefit	1,723,746
Compensated absences are accrued in the government-wide statements but not in the fund statements because they do not use current resources	(40,079)
Total adjustment	<u>\$ 2,421,289</u>

10. Defined Benefit Pension Plan and OPEB Plans

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the 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.

**PERQUIMANS COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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NOTE 2 - 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, 2023, the Board had deposits with banks and savings and loans with a carrying amount of \$2,765,697 and with the State Treasurer of \$-0-. The bank balances with the financial institutions and the State Treasurer were \$2,792,278 and \$143,130, respectively. Of these balances, \$468,695 was covered by federal depository insurance and \$2,466,713 was covered by collateral held by authorized escrow agents in the name of the State Treasurer.

2. Investments

At June 30 2023, the Board had \$-0- invested with the North Carolina Capital Management Trust's Government Portfolio which carried a credit rating of AAAM by Standard and Poor's. The Board had \$169,327 invested with the State Treasurer in the Short Term Investment Fund (STIF). The STIF is unrated and had a weighted average maturity of 1.3 years at June 30, 2023. The Board has no policy for managing interest rate risk, concentration risk or credit risk. The STIF is classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and valued using prices that are either directly or indirectly observable for an asset or liability.

**PERQUIMANS COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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3. Accounts Receivable

Receivables at the government-wide level at June 30, 2023 are as follows:

	Due from other Governments	Other	Total
Governmental activities:			
General Fund	\$ 5,395	\$ -	\$ 5,395
Other governmental activities	<u>65,567</u>	<u>890</u>	<u>66,457</u>
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 70,962</u>	<u>\$ 890</u>	<u>\$ 71,852</u>
Business-type activities:			
School Food Service Fund	<u>\$ 29,327</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 29,327</u>

Due from other governments consists of the following:

Governmental activities:		
General Fund	\$ 5,395	Amounts due from County
Capital Outlay Fund	<u>65,567</u>	Amounts due from County
Total	<u>\$ 70,962</u>	
Business-type activities:		
School Food Service Fund	<u>\$ 29,327</u>	Federal grant funds

**PERQUIMANS COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023**

4. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2023 was as follows:

	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balances
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 290,948	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 290,948
Construction in progress	60,881	521,624	558,955	23,550
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>351,829</u>	<u>521,624</u>	<u>558,955</u>	<u>314,498</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	42,129,312	590,064	-	42,719,376
Equipment and furniture	2,893,315	344,473	8,054	3,229,734
Vehicles	2,967,650	79,366	425,317	2,621,699
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>47,990,277</u>	<u>1,013,903</u>	<u>433,371</u>	<u>48,570,809</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	22,307,143	1,116,634	-	23,423,777
Equipment and furniture	2,213,780	88,400	8,054	2,294,126
Vehicles	2,609,021	91,810	425,317	2,275,514
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>27,129,944</u>	<u>1,296,844</u>	<u>433,371</u>	<u>27,993,417</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>20,860,333</u>			<u>20,577,392</u>
Governmental activity capital assets, net	<u>\$ 21,212,162</u>			<u>\$ 20,891,890</u>
	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balances
Business-type activities:				
School Food Service Fund:				
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Equipment, furniture and vehicles	\$ 282,743	\$ 56,800	\$ -	\$ 339,543
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Equipment, furniture and vehicles	209,420	12,427	-	221,847
School Food Service capital assets, net	<u>\$ 73,323</u>			<u>\$ 117,696</u>

Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instructional services	\$ 590,064
System-wide support services	79,366
Unallocated depreciation	<u>344,473</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,013,903</u>

**PERQUIMANS COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
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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 (or 10 years of creditable service for members joining TSERS on or after August 1, 2011), 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 (or 10 years of creditable service for members joining TSERS on or after August 1, 2011). 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 (10 years for members joining on or after August 1, 2011). 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.

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 for the year ended June 30, 2023 was 17.38% of covered payroll, actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year. Contributions to the pension plan from the Board were \$2,201,145 for the year ended June 30, 2023.

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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.

At June 30, 2023, the Board reported a liability of \$10,321,292 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021. The total pension liability was then rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2022 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. At June 30, 2022 and at June 30, 2021, the Board's proportion was 0.06954% and 0.06224%, respectively.

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the Board recognized pension expense of \$2,139,805. At June 30, 2023, the Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 44,940	\$ 140,681
Changes of assumptions	814,311	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	3,389,926	-
Changes in proportion and differences between Board contributions and proportionate share of contributions	572,849	277,922
Board contributions subsequent to the measurement date	2,201,145	-
Total	<u>\$ 7,023,171</u>	<u>\$ 418,603</u>

\$2,201,145 reported 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, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:

2024	\$ 1,159,146
2025	1,071,103
2026	548,138
2027	1,625,036
2028	-
Thereafter	-
Total	<u>\$ 4,403,423</u>

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

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Inflation	2.50 percent
Salary increases	3.25 to 8.05 percent, including inflation and productivity factor
Investment rate of return	6.50 percent, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2021 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial 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.

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, 2022 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	33.0%	0.9%
Global Equity	38.0%	6.5%
Real Estate	8.0%	5.9%
Alternatives	8.0%	8.2%
Credit	7.0%	5.0%
Inflation Protection	6.0%	2.7%
Total	<u>100%</u>	

The information above is based on 30 year expectations developed with the consulting actuary for the 2017 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 rates used to measure the total pension liability reported at June 30, 2023 and 2022 was 6.50% for both years. 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

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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 asset 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 6.50 percent, as well as what the Board's proportionate share of the net pension asset or net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.50 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.50 percent) than the current rate:

	<u>1% Decrease (5.50%)</u>	<u>Discount Rate (6.50%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (7.50%)</u>
Board's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 18,248,571	\$ 10,321,292	\$ 3,777,958

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 Benefits

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 in Chapter 135, Article 1 of the General Statutes. 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

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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, 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 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. For the year ended June 30, 2023, the Board contributed 6.89% of covered payroll, which amounted to \$872,606. During the current fiscal year, the plan also recognized a one-time transfer of excess funding from the Public Employees Health Benefits Fund totaling \$180.5 million, which was isolated from the OPEB expense and allocated to participating employers as a separate contribution. The Board's proportionate share of this contribution totaled \$109,052.

At June 30, 2023, Board reported a liability of \$14,346,599 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021. The total OPEB liability was then rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2022 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 at June 30, 2021, the Board's proportion was .06041% and .05587%, respectively.

\$872,606 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, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

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Year ended June 30:

2024	\$ (2,154,975)
2025	(1,335,171)
2026	(1,404,725)
2027	(822,887)
2028	-
Thereafter	-
Total	<u>\$ (5,717,758)</u>

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

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	3.25-8.05%, include 3.25% inflation and productivity factor
Investment rate of return	6.50%

Healthcare cost trend rates:

Medical	5.00-6.00%
Prescription drug	5.00-9.50%
Administrative costs	3.00%
Post-retirement mortality rates	Pub-2010 Healthy 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

Discount rate. The discount rates used to measure the total OPEB liability for the RHBF at June 30, 2023 and 2022 were 3.54% and 2.16%, respectively. 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 3.54% was used as the discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability. The 3.54% rate is based on the Bond Buyer 20-year General Obligation Index as of June 30, 2022.

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 District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (2.54 percent) or 1-percentage point higher (4.54 percent) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	<u>(2.54%)</u>	<u>(3.54%)</u>	<u>(4.54%)</u>
Net OPEB liability	\$ 16,898,640	\$ 14,346,599	\$ 12,262,274

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 District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

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	1% Decrease (Medical- 4.00-5.00%, Pharmacy- 4.00-8.50%, Medicare Advantage - 4.00%, Administrative - 2.00%)	Healthcare Trend Rates (Medical - 5.00-6.00%, Pharmacy - 5.00-9.50%, Medicare Advantage - 5.00%, Administrative - 3.00%)	1% Increase (Medical- 6.00-7.00%, Pharmacy- 6.00-10.50%, Medicare Advantage - 6.00%, Administrative - 4.00%)
Net OPEB liability	\$ 11,809,546	\$ 14,346,599	\$ 17,626,102

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.

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>.

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.

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

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General Assembly and coincide with the State fiscal year. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, employers made a statutory contribution of 0.10% of covered payroll which was equal to the actuarially required contribution. Board contributions to the plan were \$12,665 for the year ended June 30, 2023.

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.

At June 30, 2023, Board reported an OPEB liability of \$18,093 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021. The total OPEB liability was then rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2022 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 at June 30, 2021, the Board's proportion was .06082% and .05488%, respectively.

\$12,665 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 liability in the year ending June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:

2024	\$	10,065
2025		11,381
2026		7,905
2027		6,154
2028		1,448
Thereafter		<u>3,300</u>
Total	\$	<u><u>40,253</u></u>

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

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	3.25%-8.05%, include 3.25% 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 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 District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (2.00 percent) or 1-percentage point higher (4.00 percent) than the current discount rate:

	<u>1% Decrease</u> <u>(2.00%)</u>	<u>Discount Rate</u> <u>(3.00%)</u>	<u>1% Increase</u> <u>(4.00%)</u>
Net OPEB liability	\$ 22,279	\$ 18,093	\$ 13,896

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Common actuarial assumptions for both OPEB plans. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of December 31, 2021 using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods in the measurement, unless otherwise specified. The total OPEB liability was calculated through the use of update procedures to roll forward from the actuarial valuation date to the measurement date of June 30, 2022. The update procedures incorporated the actuarial assumptions used in the valuation. The entry age normal cost method was utilized.

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.

DIPNC is primarily invested in the Bond Index Investment Pool as of June 30, 2022. The long-term expected rate of return was determined based on the combination of expected future real rates of return and expected inflation. The long-term expected real rate of return for the Bond Index Investment Pool as of June 30, 2022 is 1.3%.

Following is information related to OPEB expense, proportionate share, assets, liabilities, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources reported by the Board as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023:

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	RHBF	DIPNC	Total
OPEB Expense (Benefit)	\$ (1,712,975)	\$ 25,842	\$ (1,687,133)
OPEB Liability (Asset)	14,346,599	18,093	14,364,692
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	0.06041%	0.06082%	
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	139,287	20,280	159,567
Changes of assumptions	1,148,632	1,163	1,149,795
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	124,235	19,136	143,371
Changes in proportion and differences between Board contributions and proportionate share of contributions	1,364,044	5,412	1,369,456
Board contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>872,606</u>	<u>12,665</u>	<u>885,271</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>3,648,804</u>	<u>58,656</u>	<u>3,707,460</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between Expected and actual experience	39,699	-	39,699
Changes of assumptions	6,529,475	3,352	6,532,827
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	-	-	-
Changes in proportion and differences between Board contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>1,924,782</u>	<u>2,386</u>	<u>1,927,168</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>8,493,956</u>	<u>5,738</u>	<u>8,499,694</u>

2. Accounts Payable

Accounts payable as of June 30, 2023 are as follows:

	<u>Vendors</u>
Governmental activities:	
General Fund	\$ 75,224
Other governmental activities	<u>1,527</u>
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 76,751</u>
Business-type activities:	
School Food Service Fund	<u>\$ -</u>

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3. Unearned Revenues

The balance in unearned revenues at year-end is composed of the following elements:

Business-type activities:

Prepayments of meals (School Food Service Fund)	\$ 8,414
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4. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

The balances 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	\$ 204,507	\$ 180,380
Changes of assumptions	1,964,106	6,532,827
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension and OPEB plan investments	3,533,297	-
Changes in proportion and differences between Board contributions and proportionate share of contributions	1,942,305	2,205,090
Board contributions subsequent to the measurement date	3,086,416	-
Total	<u>\$ 10,730,631</u>	<u>\$ 8,918,297</u>

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. The Trust has an annual aggregate limit for both general liability and errors and omissions of \$2,550,000 each. The Trust is reinsured through commercial companies for losses in excess of \$150,000 per claim for errors and omissions and general liability coverage. Statutory workers' compensation coverage is purchased through a private insurer for employees to the extent they are paid from Federal and local funds. Workers' compensation coverage is provided by the State of North Carolina through a self-insured fund, to the extent employees are paid from State funds. The Board also participates in the State Public Education Property Insurance Fund (the Fund), a voluntary, self-insured risk control and risk financing fund administered by the North Carolina Department of Insurance. The Fund insures the tangible property assets of the Board. Coverage is provided on an "all risk" perils contract. Buildings and contents 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 health care benefits.

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The Board pays most of the 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 are performance bonded through a commercial surety bond. The finance officer is bonded for \$50,000. The remaining employees that have access to funds are bonded under a blanket bond for \$100,000.

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. Long-Term Obligations

a. Direct Placement 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 with various companies. The Board entered into such financing contracts for the purchase of a school bus during the 20-21 fiscal year. There were no school bus direct placement installment purchase contracts outstanding at June 30, 2023. The contract required four equal principal-only payments with the first payment due within 10 days of receipt of the buses and the following 3 payments due on the next 3 immediately following November 15th dates.

The future minimum payments of the direct placement installment purchases as of June 30, 2023 are as follows:

Year Ending June 30:	<u>Governmental Activities</u> <u>Principal</u>
2024	\$
2025	-
2026	-
Total	<u>\$</u>

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, 2023:

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	July 1, 2022	Increases	Decreases	June 30, 2023	Current Portion
Governmental activities:					
Installment purchases	\$ 23,473	\$ -	\$ 23,473	\$ -	\$ -
Net pension liability	2,822,241	7,126,401	-	9,948,642	-
Net OPEB liability	16,726,999	-	2,880,944	13,846,055	-
Compensated absences	1,215,715	889,732	849,653	1,255,794	506,776
Total	\$ 20,788,428	\$ 8,016,133	\$ 3,754,070	\$ 25,050,491	\$ 506,776
Business-type activities:					
Net pension liability	\$ 92,210	\$ 280,440	\$ -	\$ 372,650	\$ -
Net OPEB liability	546,517	-	27,880	518,637	-
Compensated absences	23,852	28,727	24,017	28,562	13,047
Total	\$ 662,579	\$ 309,167	\$ 51,897	\$ 919,849	\$ 13,047

Compensated absences, net pension and net OPEB liabilities related to governmental activities are typically liquidated by the General and other governmental funds. Installment purchases are typically liquidated by the Capital Outlay Fund.

C. Interfund Balances and Activity

1. Transfers to/from other Funds

Transfers to/from other funds at June 30, 2023 consist of the following:

From the State Public School Fund to the School Food Service Fund for personnel costs	<u>\$ 50,538</u>
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D. Net Position/Fund Balance

1. Net Investment in Capital Assets – Governmental Activities

Net investment in capital assets presented in Exhibit 1 is calculated as follows:

Total governmental activities capital assets	\$ 20,891,890
Less:	
Installment purchase obligations for school buses	<u>-</u>
Net investment in capital assets, governmental activities	<u>\$ 20,891,890</u>

**PERQUIMANS COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
 NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023**

2. Fund Balance

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	\$ 1,208,119
Less:	
Stabilization by State statute	(5,395)
Appropriated fund balance in 2023-2024 budget	<u>(89,274)</u>
Remaining fund balance	<u>\$ 1,113,450</u>

NOTE 3 – RESTRICTED REVENUE FUND – OTHER REVENUES

Other revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 in the Restricted Revenue Fund consists of the following:

Medicaid reimbursement program	\$ 313,660
Indirect costs allocated	287,000
Private grants and programs	67,640
Tuition and fees	45,943
Other reimbursements and refunds	16,854
Rental of school property	1,810
Insurance proceeds	25,000
Contributions and donations	150
Other	<u>11,662</u>
Total other revenues	<u>\$ 769,719</u>

NOTE 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 moneys.



ANDERSON SMITH & WIKE PLLC

Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters
Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance
with *Government Auditing Standards*

To the Perquimans County Board of Education
Hertford, North Carolina

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 accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Perquimans County Board of Education, North Carolina, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the basic financial statements, which collectively comprises the Perquimans County Board of Education, North Carolina's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 16, 2023.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Perquimans County Board of Education's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

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

Anderson Smith & Wike PLLC

*October 16, 2023
West End, North Carolina*



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

To the Perquimans County Board of Education
Hertford, North Carolina

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Perquimans County Board of Education, North Carolina's 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 the Board's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2023. The Perquimans County Board of Education'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 Perquimans County Board of Education 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, 2023.

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, the Uniform Guidance and the State Single Audit Implementation Act are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report. We are required to be independent of Perquimans County Board of Education 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 reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Perquimans County Board of Education'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 Perquimans County Board of Education'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 Perquimans County Board of Education'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*, the Uniform Guidance and the State Single Audit Implementation Act 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 Perquimans County Board of Education's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, the Uniform Guidance and the State Single Audit Implementation Act, 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 Perquimans County Board of Education'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 Perquimans County Board of Education'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 and the State Single Audit Implementation Act, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Perquimans County Board of Education'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 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.

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 and the State Single Audit Implementation Act. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Anderson Smith & Wike PLLC

October 16, 2023
West End, North Carolina



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

To the Perquimans County Board of Education
Hertford, North Carolina

Report on Compliance for Each Major State Program

Opinion on Each Major State Program

We have audited Perquimans County Board of Education, North Carolina's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* and *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 the Board's major State programs for the year ended June 30, 2022. The Perquimans County Board of Education'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 Perquimans County Board of Education 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, 2023.

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 applicable sections of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance) as described in the *Audit Manual for Governmental Auditors in North Carolina*, and the State Single Audit Implementation Act. Our responsibilities under those standards, the Uniform Guidance and the State Single Audit Implementation Act are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report. We are required to be independent of Perquimans County Board of Education 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 reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major State program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Perquimans County Board of Education'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 Perquimans County Board of Education'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 Perquimans County Board of Education'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*, the Uniform Guidance and the

State Single Audit Implementation Act 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 Perquimans County Board of Education's compliance with the requirements of each major State program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, the Uniform Guidance and the State Single Audit Implementation Act, 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 Perquimans County Board of Education'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 Perquimans County Board of Education'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 and the State Single Audit Implementation Act, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Perquimans County Board of Education'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 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 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.

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.

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 and the State Single Audit Implementation Act. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Anderson Smith & Wike PLLC

October 16, 2023
West End, North Carolina

**PERQUIMANS COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023**

Section I - Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued: *Unmodified*

Internal control over financial reporting:

- Material weakness(es) identified? *No*
- Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses *None Identified for Reported*

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted *No*

Federal Awards

Internal control over major federal programs:

- Material weakness(es) identified? *No*
- Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses *None Identified for Reported*

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)? *No*

Identification of major federal programs:

AL Numbers	Names of Federal Program or Cluster
	Child Nutrition Cluster:
10.555	National School Lunch Program (Commodities)
10.555	Supply Chain Assistance Funds
10.553	School Breakfast Program
10.555	National School Lunch Program
84.425	COVID-19 – Education Stabilization Fund

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

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? *Yes*

**PERQUIMANS COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023**

State Awards

Internal control over major State programs:

- Material weakness(es) identified? *No*
- Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses *None Identified for Reported*

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

No

Identification of major State programs:

Program Name

State Public School Fund
Career and Technical Education – State Months of Employment

Section II - Financial Statement Findings

No findings were noted that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Section III - Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

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

Section IV - State Award Findings and Questioned Costs

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

**PERQUIMANS COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023**

There were no findings reported in the prior year.