City of Pahokee, Florida

Annual Audit Report

Fiscal Year ended September 30, 2020

Annual Audit Report

OF THE

CITY OF PAHOKEE, FLORIDA

Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2020

Prepared by the Finance and Administrative Services Department

SECTION II:

FINANCIAL SECTION

City of Pahokee, Florida

Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year ended September 30, 2020

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pahokee, Florida

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund information of the City of Pahokee, Florida (the "City"), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and Chapter 10.550, *Rules of the Auditor General*. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Summary of Opinions

Opinion Unit	Type of Opinion
Governmental Activities	Unmodified
Business-Type Activities	Qualified
General Fund	Unmodified
Henderson Endowment Fund	Unmodified
Debt Service Fund	Unmodified
Capital Projects Fund	Unmodified
Special Revenues Fund	Unmodified
Marina and Campground Fund	Qualified
Cemetery Fund	Qualified

Basis for Qualified Opinion on the Cemetery Fund, Marina and Campground Fund, and Business-Type Activities

The City has not performed a physical count of inventories and has not maintained perpetual inventory records for the Cemetery Fund. The City also has not established adequate controls over the completeness of revenues and receivables of the Cemetery Fund. The amount by which these items would affect the assets, net position, revenue, and expenses of the Cemetery Fund and the business-type activities could not be determined. The City has not established adequate controls over the completeness of revenues and unearned revenues for the Marina and Campground Fund. The amount by which these items would affect the assets, liabilities, net position, and revenues of the Marina and Campground Fund and the business-type activities could not be determined.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matters discussed in the "Basis for Qualified Opinion on the Cemetery Fund, Marina and Campground Fund, and Business-Type Activities" paragraph, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Cemetery Fund, Marina and Campground Fund, and Business-type Activities of the City of Pahokee, Florida, as of September 30, 2020, and the changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Unmodified Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, and each major governmental fund of the City of Pahokee, Florida, as of September 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, on pages 4-11, budgetary comparison information, on pages 66-71, the schedule of funding progress – other postemployment benefits, on page 72, and the pension schedules, on pages 73-76, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the *Governmental Accounting Standards Board*, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 4, 2022, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of those reports is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. Those reports are an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

HCT Certified Public Accountants & Consultants, LLC
Hollywood, Florida
March 4, 2022

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

As the City Manager of the City of Pahokee, I offer readers of our financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of our financial activities for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020. I encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the City's financial statements beginning on page 13.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The City of Pahokee's sum of assets and deferred outflows of resources minus the sum of its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is $14,976,901 (net position) as of September 30, 2020. Unrestricted net position, which may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens, was $1,420,529 as of September 30, 2020.
  - The governmental net position increased by $1,067,035 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020.
- The business-type net position decreased by $1,074,208 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020. The decrease was a result of construction in progress with the marina being transferred into service and the assets being depreciated.
  - The business-type activities revenues decreased by $954,949 during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020. The decrease was the result of fewer grant revenues in FY 2020.
- The total net cost of all City programs was $2,622,295 during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020. This is a decrease of $460,522 from the total net cost of all City programs during the prior fiscal year.
- The City's long-term liabilities totaled $707,868, a decrease of $176,073 during the current fiscal year. All long-term liabilities, compensated absences, and OPEB increased from prior fiscal year.

USING THIS REPORT

Management's Discussion and Analysis introduces the City's financial statements. The financial statement's focus is on both the City as a whole (government-wide) and on the major individual funds. Both perspectives (government-wide and major fund) allow the user to address relevant questions, broaden a basis for comparison (year to year or government to government) and enhance the City's accountability. The financial statements are described in the following graphic.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City of Pahokee's finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business. The Statement of Net Position includes all of the government'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.

Government-Wide Financial Statements (Continued)

The two government-wide statements report the City's net position and how they have changed. Net position, the difference between the City's assets and liabilities, is one way to measure the City's financial health or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the City's net position, is one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. You will need to consider other non-financial factors, however, such as changes in the City's property tax base and the condition of the City's roads, to assess the City's overall health.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, we divide the City into two kinds of activities:

- Government activities – Most of the City's basic services are reported here, including the police, fire, public services, parks and recreation, and general administration. Property taxes, franchise fees, state shared revenues, and solid waste collection services finance most of these activities.
- Business-type activities – The City charges a fee to customers to help it cover all or most of the cost of certain services it provides. These activities include cemetery services, and marina and campground services.

Fund Financial Statements

Our fund basis financial statements begin on page 14. The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds but do not provide information on the City as a whole. Funds are acting devices that the City uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes.

- Governmental funds – Most of the City's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets can be readily converted to cash flow and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the City's programs.
- Proprietary funds – Services for which the City charges customers a fee are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds, like the government-wide statements, provide both long-term and short-term financial information. In fact, the City's enterprise funds (one type of proprietary fund) are the same as its business-type activities. However, more detailed information is provided on the City's enterprise funds such as additional information provided in the statement of cash flows.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE

The City has reported its financial statements in a government-wide format using the required GASB 34 reporting model. A comparative analysis of government-wide data is presented in the following sections.

Net position

The City's combined net position as of September 30, 2020, was $14,976,901. The City's governmental activities net position were reported as $7,623,273, of which $1,983,497 was unrestricted and available to fund future operations. The City's business-type activities net position as of September 30, 2020 is reported as $7,353,628. The total net position included an unrestricted net position deficit of $562,968.

Summary of Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Current and other assets	$ 3,868,847	$ 3,026,346	$ (295,544)	$ (289,492)	$ 3,573,303	$ 2,736,854
Capital assets	5,344,167	5,016,733	7,760,012	8,859,718	13,104,179	13,876,451
Total assets	9,213,014	8,043,079	7,464,468	8,570,226	16,677,482	16,613,305
Deferred outflows of resources						
Pension related items	33,048	27,957	-	-	33,048	27,957
Total deferred outflows of resources	33,048	27,957	-	-	33,048	27,957
Current and other liabilities	909,669	496,442	104,743	133,058	1,014,412	629,500
Long-term liabilities outstanding	513,984	695,922	3,527	3,027	517,511	698,949
Total liabilities	1,423,653	1,192,364	108,270	136,085	1,531,923	1,328,449
Deferred inflows of resources						
Unearned revenue	154,815	445,701	2,570	6,306	157,385	452,007
Pension related items	44,321	56,733	-	-	44,321	56,733
Total deferred inflows of resources	199,136	502,434	2,570	6,306	201,706	508,740
Net position:						
Invested in capital assets (net of related debt)	5,007,711	4,473,561	7,760,012	8,859,718	12,767,723	13,333,279
Restricted items	632,065	493,130	156,584	156,584	788,649	649,714
Unrestricted	1,983,497	1,589,547	(562,968)	(588,467)	1,420,529	1,001,080
Total net position	$ 7,623,273	$ 6,556,238	$ 7,353,628	$ 8,427,835	$ 14,976,901	$ 14,984,073

Changes in Net Position

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some that will only result in cash flows in the future fiscal periods (i.e., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

- The governmental activities reported a total increase in net position of $1,067,035 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020.

- The business-type activities reported a total decrease in net position of $(1,074,208) for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020.

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FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY AS A WHOLE (Continued)

Summary of Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charge for services	$ 1,130,902	$ 1,056,018	$ 360,491	$ 316,968	$ 1,491,393	$ 1,372,986
Operating grant and contribution	893,216	107,205	20	990,027	893,236	1,097,232
Capital grant	498,297	187,902	-	-	498,297	187,902
General revenues:						
Ad valorem taxes	584,953	560,610	-	-	584,953	560,610
Local option sales tax	157,961	192,787	-	-	157,961	192,787
Infrastructure surtax	383,036	408,517	-	-	383,036	408,517
Utility taxes	400,602	412,224	-	-	400,602	412,224
Franchise fees	227,238	239,447	-	-	227,238	239,447
Intergovernmental shared revenues	1,021,397	1,755,783	-	-	1,021,397	1,755,783
Unrestricted investment earnings	17,710	32,569	-	-	17,710	32,569
Miscellaneous revenues	69,811	101,481	200	8,665	70,011	110,146
Rental income	95,415	98,924	4,536	4,536	99,951	103,460
Total revenues	5,480,538	5,153,467	365,247	1,320,196	5,845,785	6,473,663
Program expenses:						
General government	1,124,095	1,246,221	-	-	1,124,095	1,246,221
Public safety	848,263	756,163	-	-	848,263	756,163
Transportation	984,177	943,558	-	-	984,177	943,558
Culture and recreation	758,782	835,370	-	-	758,782	835,370
Physical environment	573,695	424,939	-	-	573,695	424,939
Interest on long term debt	20,372	20,841	-	-	20,372	20,841
Marina	-	-	1,361,633	1,331,343	1,361,633	1,331,343
Cemetery	-	-	181,941	182,502	181,941	182,502
Total expenses	4,309,384	4,227,092	1,543,574	1,513,845	5,852,958	5,740,937
Increase (decrease) in net assets before transfer in (out)	1,171,154	926,375	(1,178,327)	(193,649)	(7,173)	732,726
Transfer in/(out)	(104,119)	(93,693)	104,119	93,693	-	-
Increase (decrease) in net position	1,067,035	832,682	(1,074,208)	(99,956)	(7,173)	732,726
Net position at beginning of year	6,556,238	5,723,556	8,427,836	8,527,791	14,984,074	14,251,347
Net position at end of year	$ 7,623,273	$ 6,556,238	$ 7,353,628	$ 8,427,835	$ 14,976,901	$ 14,984,073

Summary of Changes in Net Position (Continued)

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, total taxes were $1,526,552 and comprised 28% of the total revenues of $5,480,538 for governmental activities during the year. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, operating and capital grants revenues were $1,391,513 for governmental activities, which represented 25% of total revenues. The majority of the operating and capital grant awards were for road improvements, parks, and recreational grants. Governmental activities intergovernmental shared revenues were $1,021,397 and represented 19% of total revenues.

Financial Analysis of the Major Governmental Funds

As of September 30, 2020, the City of Pahokee's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of $2,993,135. The City reported an increase in the governmental fund balance of $545,300 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City of Pahokee. As of September 30, 2020, the General Fund unassigned fund balance was $1,760,086; and the total non-spendable fund balance was $600,984.

As of September 30, 2020, the Henderson Endowment Fund reported a non-spendable fund balance in the amount of $875,000; no change from prior year.

As of September 30, 2020, the Capital Projects Fund reported a committed fund deficit in the amount of $(470,862). The Capital Projects Fund was established in FY 2019 to account for the capital projects of the City that are grant funded. Major projects were conducted using discretionary surtax revenues that were previously accounted for in the General Fund. The deficit fund balance represents projects that were supported by the General Fund.

Financial Analysis of the Major Proprietary Funds

Marina and Campground Fund

As of September 30, 2020, the Marina and Campground Fund reported unrestricted net position deficit of $273,790, and investment in capital assets of $7,618,045. The Marina and Campground Fund total net position decreased by $1,112,241 during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020. The decrease was due to construction in progress capital assets being transferred into service and the assets being depreciated.

Cemetery Fund

As of September 30, 2020, the Cemetery Fund reported an unrestricted net position deficit of $289,178, investment in capital assets of $141,967 and $156,584 in restricted net position. The Cemetery Fund total net position increased by $33,038 during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020. The increase was due to an increase in the sale of burial plots.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

General Fund actual revenues were more than budgeted revenues by $406,364 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020. This was primarily due to various grants received that were not budgeted. General Fund budgeted expenditures were below actual expenditures by $217,605 during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020. This was primarily due to various grant expenditures that were budgeted.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Land	$ 404,742	$ 404,742	$ 98,000	$ 98,000	$ 502,742	$ 502,742
Construction in Progress	514,599	46,238	-	-	514,599	46,238
Improvements other than buildings	3,321,308	3,289,005	2,325,188	3,151,753	5,646,496	6,440,758
Buildings	827,660	894,357	5,333,545	5,605,494	6,161,205	6,499,851
Equipment	275,858	382,391	3,279	4,471	279,137	386,862
Total	$ 5,344,167	$ 5,016,733	$ 7,760,012	$ 8,859,718	$ 13,104,179	$ 13,876,451

As of September 30, 2020, the City had invested $12,767,723 (net of accumulated depreciation) in a broad range of capital assets including parks and recreation facilities, roads, marina and campground sites, and cemetery land. Additional information can be found in Note 5 of the notes to the financial statements.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION (Continued)

Long-term Liabilities

As of September 30, 2020, the City had $707,868 in total long-term liabilities as shown in the following table. Additional information can be found in Note 7 of the notes to the financials.

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Notes payable	$ 316,456	$ 523,172	$ -	$ -	$ 316,456	$ 523,172
Compensated absences	176,611	168,705	5,112	4,386	181,723	173,091
Net pension liability	113,516	91,505	-	-	113,516	91,505
OPEB obligation	96,173	96,173	-	-	96,173	96,173
Total	$ 702,756	$ 879,555	$ 5,112	$ 4,386	$ 707,868	$ 883,941

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

For the 2020 fiscal year, General Fund revenue projections were conservative and consistent with previous years.

The budget was balanced based on annual revenue intake and external projected revenue for services. Occasionally, the city if required would utilize reserves, however this practice has not occurred in two years thus protecting those funds for unforeseen commitments or emergencies.

The millage rate remained the same 6.5419 mills.

CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report was designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to demonstrate the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, please contact the City Manager at the following address:

City of Pahokee, Florida
City Manager
207 Bacom Point Road
Pahokee, FL 33476

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF PAHOKEE, FLORIDA
Statement of Net Position
September 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,299,612	$ 101,908	$ 2,401,520
Receivable (net)			
Accounts	109,273	6,736	116,009
Grants	-	-	-
Taxes	137,000	-	137,000
Due from other government	81,695	-	81,695
Internal balances	587,175	(587,175)	-
Inventory	-	26,403	26,403
Prepaid items	13,787	-	13,787
Restricted assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	640,305	156,584	796,889
Capital assets			
Non-depreciable	919,341	98,000	1,017,341
Depreciable, net of depreciation	4,424,826	7,662,012	12,086,838
Total assets	9,213,014	7,464,468	16,677,482
Deferred outflows of resources:			
Pension and OPEB related items	33,048	-	33,048
Total deferred outflows	33,048	-	33,048
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	635,444	96,234	731,678
Contracts payable	20,000	-	20,000
Accrued liabilities	65,453	6,924	72,377
Non-current liabilities			
Due within in one year	188,772	1,585	190,357
Due in more than one year	304,295	3,527	307,822
Net pension liability	113,516	-	113,516
Net OPEB liability	96,173	-	96,173
Total liabilities	1,423,653	108,270	1,531,923
Deferred inflows of resources			
Unearned revenues	154,815	2,570	157,385
Pension and OPEB related items	44,321	-	44,321
	199,136	2,570	201,706
Net Position:			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	5,007,711	7,760,012	12,767,723
Restricted for:			
Infrastructure	(242,935)	-	(242,935)
Perpetual care	-	126,278	126,278
Pre-need	-	30,306	30,306
Endowment-nonexpendable	875,000	-	875,000
Unrestricted	1,983,497	(562,968)	1,420,529
Total net position	$ 7,623,273	$ 7,353,628	$ 14,976,901

See notes to the financial statements

CITY OF PAHOKEE, FLORIDA
Statement of Activities
For the year ended September 30, 2020

	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Government Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Governmental activities:							
General government	$ 1,124,095	$ 166,147	$ -	$ 44,046	$ (913,902)	$ -	$ (913,902)
Public safety	848,263	83,977	-	-	(764,286)	-	(764,286)
Transportation	984,177	-	893,216	-	(90,961)	-	(90,961)
Culture and recreation	758,782	24,099	-	1,231	(733,452)	-	(733,452)
Physical environment	573,695	856,679	-	453,020	736,004	-	736,004
Interest	20,372	-	-	-	(20,372)	-	(20,372)
Total governmental activities	4,309,384	1,130,902	893,216	498,297	(1,786,969)	-	(1,786,969)
Business-type activities:							
Marina and campground	1,361,633	148,999	20	-	-	(1,212,614)	(1,212,614)
Cemetery	181,941	211,492	-	-	-	29,551	29,551
Total business-type activities	1,543,574	360,491	20	-	-	(1,183,063)	(1,183,063)
Total primary governmental	$ 5,852,958	$ 1,491,393	$ 893,236	$ 498,297	(1,786,969)	(1,183,063)	(2,970,032)
General revenue:							
Ad Valorem taxes					584,953	-	584,953
Local option gas taxes					157,961	-	157,961
Infrastructure surtax					383,036	-	383,036
Utility taxes					400,602	-	400,602
Franchise fees					227,238	-	227,238
Intergovernmental shared revenues					1,021,397	-	1,021,397
Unrestricted investment earnings					17,710	-	17,710
Miscellaneous revenues					69,811	200	70,011
Rental income					95,415	4,536	99,951
Transfers					(104,119)	104,119	-
Total general revenues and transfers					2,854,004	108,855	2,962,859
Change in net position					1,067,035	(1,074,208)	(7,173)
Net position - beginning					6,556,238	8,427,836	14,984,074
Net position - ending					$ 7,623,273	$ 7,353,628	$ 14,976,901

See notes to the financial statements

CITY OF PAHOKEE, FLORIDA
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
September 30, 2020

	General Fund	Henderson Endowment Fund	Special Revenues Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,109,908	$ 875,022	$ 175,334	$ -	$ 139,348	$ 2,299,612
Accounts receivable, net	109,273	-	-	-	-	109,273
Grants receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes receivable	101,341	-	35,659	-	-	137,000
Due from government	81,226	-	-	-	469	81,695
Prepaid items	13,787	-	-	-	-	13,787
Advances to other funds	587,197	-	-	-	-	587,197
Restricted assets:						-
Cash and cash equivalents	620,041	-	20,264	-	-	640,305
Total assets	$ 2,622,773	$ 875,022	$ 231,257	$ -	$ 139,817	$ 3,868,869
Liabilities and fund balances:						
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	$ 152,469	$ -	$ 3,330	$ -	$ 479,645	$ 635,444
Contracts payable	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
Accrued liabilities	65,453	-	-	-	-	65,453
Due to other funds	-	22	-	-	-	22
Total liabilities	237,922	22	3,330	-	479,645	720,919
Deferred inflows of resources						
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	-	84,234	84,234
Unavailable revenue	23,781	-	-	-	46,800	70,581
Total deferred inflows of resources	23,781				131,034	154,815
Fund balances:						
Non-spendable:						
Prepaid items	13,787	-	-	-	-	13,787
Advances to other funds	587,197	-	-	-	-	587,197
Endowment - nonexpendable	-	875,000	-	-	-	875,000
Committed for						
Capital projects	-	-	227,927	-	(470,862)	(242,935)
Unassigned	1,760,086	-	-	-	-	1,760,086
Total fund balances	2,361,070	875,000	227,927	-	(470,862)	2,993,135
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	$ 2,622,773	$ 875,022	$ 231,257	$ -	$ 139,817	$ 3,868,869

See notes to the financial statements

CITY OF PAHOKEE, FLORIDA
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds
to the Statement of Net Position
September 30, 2020

Fund Balance – Total Governmental Funds		$ 2,993,135
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds. However, they are reported in the government-wide statements.		
Governmental capital assets	$ 13,276,396	
Less accumulated depreciation	(7,932,229)	5,344,167
Long-term liabilities, including accrued interest payable are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Notes payable	(316,456)	
Compensated absences	(176,611)	
Pension liabilities	(113,516)	
OPEB liabilities	(96,173)	(702,756)
Deferred outflows or resources and deferred inflows of resources related to defined benefit pension plans are applicable to future periods and are not reported in the government funds		
Pension related deferred outflows	33,048	
Pension and OPEB related deferred inflows	(44,321)	(11,273)
Total Net Position – Governmental Activities		$ 7,623,273

See notes to the financial statements

CITY OF PAHOKEE, FLORIDA
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the year ended September 30, 2020

	General Fund	Henderson Endowment Fund	Special Revenues Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:						
Taxes	$ 1,143,516	$ -	$ 383,036	$ -	$ -	$ 1,526,552
Licenses and permits	383,642	-	-	-	-	383,642
Intergovernmental	1,342,562	-	-	-	1,069,117	2,411,679
Charges for services	890,252	-	-	-	-	890,252
Fines and forfeitures	83,977	-	-	-	-	83,977
Investment income	13,964	3,746	-	-	-	17,710
Miscellaneous revenues	166,726	-	-	-	-	166,726
Total revenues	4,024,639	3,746	383,036	-	1,069,117	5,480,538
Expenditures:						
Current:						
General government	1,023,777	-	-	-	-	1,023,777
Public safety	787,939	-	-	-	-	787,939
Transportation	729,642	-	-	-	-	729,642
Culture and recreation	539,785	-	-	-	-	539,785
Physical environment	517,723	-	-	-	-	517,723
Capital outlay	-	-	19,875	-	1,077,144	1,097,019
Debt services:						
Principal	-	-	-	114,862	-	114,862
Interest	-	-	-	20,372	-	20,372
Total expenditures	3,598,866	-	19,875	135,234	1,077,144	4,831,119
Excess of revenues over (under) before other financing sources (uses):	425,773	3,746	363,161	(135,234)	(8,027)	649,419
Other financing sources (uses)						
Transfers in/(out)	(19,409)	(3,746)	(135,234)	135,234	(80,964)	(104,119)
Debt proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses):	(19,409)	(3,746)	(135,234)	135,234	(80,964)	(104,119)
Net change in fund balance	406,364	-	227,927	-	(88,991)	545,300
Fund balances, beginning of year	1,954,706	875,000	-	-	(381,871)	2,447,835
Fund balances, end of year	$ 2,361,070	$ 875,000	$ 227,927	$ -	$ (470,862)	$ 2,993,135

See notes to the financial statements

CITY OF PAHOKEE, FLORIDA
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities
Governmental Funds
For the year ended September 30, 2020

Net change in fund balance – total governmental funds		$ 545,300
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are		
Governmental fund report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the statement of the activities the cost of those assets is depreciated over their estimated useful lives:		
Expenditures for capital assets	$ 1,097,019	
Less current year depreciation	(405,784)	691,235
Principal payments on long-term debt are reported as expenditures in governmental funds, but as reduction of long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		114,862
Compensated absences payout during the year		(263,595)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Change in compensated absences		(7,906)
Change in net pension liability		4,642
Change in deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB		(5,091)
Change in deferred inflows related to pension		(12,412)
Change in net position of governmental activities		$1,067,035

See notes to the financial statements

CITY OF PAHOKEE, FLORIDA
Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds
September 30, 2020

	Major Funds		Total Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds
	Marina and Campground	Cemetery	
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 100	$ 101,808	$ 101,908
Accounts receivable, net	-	6,736	6,736
Due from other funds	-	22	22
Inventory	-	26,403	26,403
Restricted assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	156,584	156,584
Total current assets	100	291,553	291,653
Capital assets:			
Property, plant and equipment	17,266,095	590,085	17,856,180
Less accumulated depreciation	(9,648,050)	(448,118)	(10,096,168)
Total non-current assets	7,618,045	141,967	7,760,012
Total assets	$ 7,618,145	$ 433,520	$ 8,051,665

See notes to the financial statements

CITY OF PAHOKEE, FLORIDA
Statement of Net Position (Continued)
Proprietary Funds
September 30, 2020

Liabilities and net assets

Liabilities:			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	$ 93,053	$ 3,181	$ 96,234
Accrued liabilities	3,441	3,483	6,924
Compensated absences-current	-	1,585	1,585
Total current liabilities	96,494	8,249	104,743
Non-current liabilities:			
Compensated absences	-	3,527	3,527
Advances from other funds	174,827	412,370	587,197
Total non-current liabilities	174,827	415,897	590,724
Total liabilities	271,321	424,146	695,467
Deferred inflows of resources			
Unearned revenues	2,570	-	2,570
Total deferred inflows of resources	2,570	-	2,570
Net position:			
Invested in capital assets	7,618,045	141,967	7,760,012
Restricted for:			
Perpetual care	-	126,278	126,278
Pre-need	-	30,306	30,306
Unrestricted	(273,790)	(289,178)	(562,968)
Total net position	$ 7,344,255	$ 9,373	$ 7,353,628

See notes to the financial statements

CITY OF PAHOKEE, FLORIDA
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds
For the year ended September 30, 2020

	Marina and Campground	Cemetery	Total Enterprise Funds
Operating revenues:			
Sales	$ 143,042	$ 211,492	$ 354,534
Rental income	5,957	-	5,957
Total operating revenues	148,999	211,492	360,491
Operating expenses:			
Cost of sales	-	25,557	25,557
Personal services	20,480	109,638	130,118
Contractual services	500	4,500	5,000
Utilities	190,735	11,047	201,782
Supplies	11,566	8,418	19,984
Equipment	1,334	-	1,334
Insurance	4,739	6,234	10,973
Depreciation	1,091,208	8,498	1,099,706
Repairs and maintenance	23,917	8,022	31,939
Other	17,154	27	17,181
Total operating expenses	1,361,633	181,941	1,543,574
Operating (loss)	(1,212,634)	29,551	(1,183,083)
Non-operating revenues (expenses):			
Rental income	-	4,536	4,536
Grant revenue	20	-	20
Miscellaneous revenues	-	200	200
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	20	4,736	4,756
Income (loss) before transfer	(1,212,614)	34,287	(1,178,327)
Transfer in	100,373	3,746	104,119
Change in net position	(1,112,241)	38,033	(1,074,208)
Net position, beginning of year	8,456,496	(28,660)	8,427,836
Net position, end of year	$ 7,344,255	$ 9,373	$ 7,353,628

See notes to the financial statements

CITY OF PAHOKEE, FLORIDA
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the year ended September 30, 2020

	Marina and Campground	Cemetery	Total
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Receipts from customers and users	$ 48,626	$ 211,492	$ 260,118
Payments to suppliers	(178,931)	(63,735)	(242,666)
Payments to employees	(20,480)	(109,638)	(130,118)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(150,785)	38,119	(112,666)
Cash flows from non-capital financing activities:			
Grant proceeds	20	-	20
Payments (to) other funds	(95,850)	(8,845)	(104,695)
Operating transfers in	100,373	3,746	104,119
Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities	4,543	(5,099)	(556)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:			
Interest paid	-	-	-
Capital grant proceeds	(3,736)	-	(3,736)
Acquisition and construct of capital assets	-	-	-
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related activities	(3,736)	-	(3,736)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Interest and dividends on investments	-	-	-
Other revenue	-	4,736	4,736
Proceeds from land lease	-	-	-
Net cash provided by investing activities	-	4,736	4,736
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(149,978)	37,756	(112,222)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	150,078	220,636	370,714
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 100	$ 258,392	$ 258,492

See notes to the financial statements

CITY OF PAHOKEE, FLORIDA
Statement of Cash Flows (Continued)
Proprietary Funds
For the year ended September 30, 2020

Cash flows from operating activities:			
Operating (loss)	$ (1,212,634)	$ 29,551	$ (1,183,083)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	1,091,208	8,498	1,099,706
Change in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in receivables	-	(1,474)	(1,474)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(29,400)	608	(28,792)
Increase (decrease) in accrued liabilities	41	210	251
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences	-	726	726
Total adjustments	1,061,849	8,568	1,069,691
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	$ (150,785)	$ 38,119	$ (113,392)
Cash and cash equivalents:			
Unrestricted	$ 100	$ 101,808	$ 101,908
Restricted	-	156,584	156,584
Total cash and cash equivalents	$ 100	$ 258,392	$ 258,492

See notes to the financial statements

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the City of Pahokee, Florida (City) have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the government's accounting policies are described below.

Financial Reporting Entity

The City of Pahokee is a municipal corporation organized pursuant to Chapter 9872, Laws of Florida, in 1923. The City provides the full range of municipal services contemplated by statute or charter. The services provided include: law enforcement, fire control, roads and streets, culture and recreation, public improvements, planning and zoning, marina and campground, garbage and solid waste, cemetery, and general administrative services.

As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements include the City (the primary government) and its component units. Component units are legally separate entities for which the City is financially accountable. The City is financially accountable if:

a) the City appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the City is able to impose its will on the organization or (2) there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to or impose specific financial burdens on the City,

or

b) the organization is fiscally dependent on the City and (1) there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to the City or (2) impose specific financial burdens on the City.

Organizations for which the City is not financially accountable are also included when doing so is necessary in order to prevent the City's financial statements from being misleading.

Based upon application of the above criteria, management of the City has determined that the City is financially accountable for the Pahokee Community Revitalization Corporation, Inc. (PCRC) and that it should be included in the City's reporting entity.

As of September 30, 2020, no financial activity has taken place in the PCRC. The PCRC will be included in the City's reporting entity as a blended component unit whenever financial activities begin.

Management has determined that no other component units exist which would require inclusion in this report. Further, the City is not aware of any entity that would consider the City to be a component unit.

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

The underlying accounting system for the City is organized and operated on the basis of separate funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts.

Governmental resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. The funds used by the City are classified into two categories: governmental funds and enterprise funds. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and enterprise funds. Major individual governmental and enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Governmental Funds

The City reports the following as major governmental funds.

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

The *Henderson Endowment Fund* is used to account for the permanently restricted principal received from the Estate of Henderson and the related investment income restricted for cemetery operation.

The *Special Revenues Fund* is used to account for the City's proceeds from specific sources not accounted for in the General Fund.

The *Debt Service Fund* is used to account for the City's debt and the principle and interest payments of those debts, as well as proceeds received from new debt issuances.

The *Capital Projects Fund* is used to account for the completion of the City's capital projects.

Enterprise Funds

Enterprise Funds are used to account for operations (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises - where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

The *Marina and Campground Fund* accounts for leasing activities of the marina and campsite area.

The *Cemetery Fund* accounts for the operation of the Port Mayaca Cemetery.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. The City does not accrue property tax revenues since the collection of these taxes coincides with the fiscal year in which levied, and since the City consistently has no material uncollected property taxes at year end. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. A 60-day availability period is used for revenue recognition for governmental fund revenues. Expenditures are generally recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures relating to compensated absences claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Fines and permit revenues are not susceptible to accrual because generally they are not measurable until received in cash. Property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, interest revenue, intergovernmental revenues, and charges for services associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. Operating expenses report on the costs to maintain the proprietary systems, the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

As a general rule the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments-in-lieu of taxes and other charges between the City's water and sewer function and various other functions of the City. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with maturities of three months or less when purchased.

Investments

Investments are stated at fair value, except as discussed below. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. For some assets and liabilities, observable market transactions or market information might be available; for others, it might not be available. However, the objective of fair value measurement in both cases is the same, that is, to determine the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset or to transfer the liability would take place between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. Fair value is an exit price at the measurement date from the perspective of a market participant that controls the asset or is obligated for the liability. The City categorizes investments reported at fair value in accordance with the fair value hierarchy established by GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*.

Investments include amounts held in the Florida PRIME investment pool administered by the State Board of Administration. The City reports its investment in Florida PRIME at amortized cost. Investments in Florida PRIME are exempt from the GASB 72 fair value hierarchy disclosures.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable of the governmental funds and enterprise funds consist of billed and unbilled receivables.

Inventory

Inventory is valued at cost, which approximates market, using the first in/first out (FIFO) method. The costs of governmental fund type inventory are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.

Interfund Transactions

Interfund transactions are reflected as either loans, services provided, reimbursements, or transfers. Loans are reported as receivables and payables as appropriate, are subject to elimination upon consolidation and are referred to as either “due to/from other funds” (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or “advances to/from other funds” (i.e., the noncurrent portion of interfund loans).

Interfund Transactions (Continued)

Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and the business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances". Advances between funds, as reported in the fund financial statements, are offset by a fund balance reserve account in applicable governmental funds to indicate that they are not available for appropriation and are not available financial resources.

Services provided, deemed to be at market or near market rates, are treated as revenues and expenditures/expenses. Reimbursements are when one fund incurs a cost, charges the appropriate benefiting fund and reduces its related costs as a reimbursement. All other interfund transactions are treated as transfers. Transfers between governmental or proprietary funds are netted as part of the reconciliation to the government-wide presentation.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g. roads, bridges, and sidewalks) are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the governmental-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial cost of more than $5,000. Capital assets are recorded at cost or the fair market value of the assets at the time of contribution. Depreciation has been provided over the useful lives using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	20-40 years
Improvements	20-30 years
Equipment	3-10 years

Compensated Absences

Compensated absences are absences for which employees will be paid, such as vacation and sick leave. A liability for compensated absences that is attributable to services already rendered and that is not contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the government and its employees is accrued as employees earn the rights to the benefits. Compensated absences that relate to future services or that are contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the government and its employees are accounted for in the period in which such services are rendered or such events take place. All vacation, sick leave, and sabbatical leave are accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured.

Interest costs in governmental funds in the fund basis statements are charged to expenditures as incurred. Construction period interest incurred in proprietary funds is capitalized and included in the cost of the assets in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Unavailable Revenue

The government reports unavailable revenue on its governmental funds balance sheet. Unavailable revenues in governmental funds arise when potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for recognition in the current period. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, or when the government has a legal claim to the resources, the liability for deferred revenue is removed and revenue is recognized.

Unearned Revenue

The government reports unearned revenue on its government wide statement of net position and proprietary statement of net position. Unearned revenues arise when the government receives resources before it has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to incurring qualifying expenditures.

Deferred Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position might sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that is applicable to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenditure/expense) in the current period. At the current time, the City has only pension related items that qualify for reporting in this category.

Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position might sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) in the current period. At the current time, the City has three items that qualify for reporting in this category: (1) Pension related items; (2) Local business tax receipts that are received by the City prior to the period for which the taxes are levied are reported as deferred inflows of resources on both the entity-wide statement of net position and on the governmental funds balance sheet; and (3) Governmental fund revenues that are not received within 60 days of the fiscal year end don’t meet the availability criterion for revenue recognition of the modified accrual basis of accounting, and are therefore reported as deferred inflows of resources on the governmental funds balance sheet.

Net position is the residual of all other elements presented in a statement of financial position. It is the difference between (a) assets plus deferred outflows of resources and (b) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. A deferred outflow of resources is a consumption of net position that is applicable to a future reporting period. A deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of net position that is applicable to a future reporting period. Net position is displayed in the following three components:

1. *Net investment in capital assets* – Consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

2. *Restricted net position* – Consists of net position with constraints placed on the use either by: 1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or 2) law through constitutional provisions of enabling legislation.

3. *Unrestricted net position* – All other net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets".

Fund Balances

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in those funds can be spent. Fund balance is reported under the following categories:

1. *Nonspendable Fund Balance* – Includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash, for example, inventories and prepaid amounts. It also includes the long- term amount of loans and notes receivable, as well as property acquired for resale. However, if the use of the proceeds from the collection of those receivables or from the sale of those properties is restricted, committed, or assigned, then they should be included in the appropriate fund balance classification (restricted, committed, or assigned), rather than the nonspendable fund balance. The corpus (or principal) of a permanent fund is an example of an amount that is legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Fund Balances (Continued)

2. *Restricted Fund Balance* – Includes amounts that are restricted to specific purposes when constraints placed on the use of resources are either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
3. *Committed Fund Balance* – Includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by an ordinance, the City's highest level of decision making authority. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the City removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (an ordinance) it employed to previously commit those amounts.

4. *Assigned Fund Bal*ance – Includes amounts intended to be used by the City for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. Intent should be expressed by the City Commission or the City Manager to which the City Commission has delegated authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes. The authority for making an assignment is not required to be the City's highest level of decision making authority. Constraints imposed on the use of assigned amounts are more easily removed or modified than those imposed on amounts classified as committed.

5. *Unassigned Fund Balance* – Includes the residual classification for the general fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund. The general fund should be the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount. In other governmental funds, it may be necessary to report a negative unassigned fund balance if expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceeded the amounts restricted, committed, or assigned to those purposes.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, or unassigned) amounts are available, it is the City's policy to reduce restricted amounts first. When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used, it is the City's policy to reduce committed amounts first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts.

Implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements

The City implemented the following Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020.

In November 2016 the GASB issued Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*. This Statement establishes criteria for determining the timing and pattern of recognition of a liability and a corresponding deferred outflow of resources for an asset retirement obligation. The implementation of this statement did not impact the City's financial statements.

In April 2018, the GASB issued Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements*. This Statement's primary objective is to improve the information that is disclosed in notes to government financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. The implementation of this statement did not impact the City's financial statements.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

A brief description of new accounting pronouncements that might have a significant impact on the City's financial statements is presented below. Management is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of these pronouncements on the City's financial statements.

In January 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. This Statement will improve guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported. This Statement is effective for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021.

In May 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 87, *Leases*. This Statement will increase the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting that is based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. This Statement is effective for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022.

In June 2018, the GASB issued Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*. This Statement will enhance the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and simplify accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. This Statement is effective for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022.

In August 2018, the GASB issued Statement No. 90, *Major Equity Interests*. This Statement will improve consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and to improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. This Statement is effective for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021.

In May 2019, the GASB issued Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*. This Statement will provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This Statement is effective for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2023.

In January 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*. The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. The requirements related to the effective date of Statement 87 and Implementation Guide 2019-3, reinsurance recoveries, and terminology used to refer to derivative instruments are effective upon issuance. The requirements related to (1) intra-entity transfers of assets and those related to the applicability of Statements 73 and 74; (2) application of Statement 84 to postemployment benefit arrangements and those related to nonrecurring fair value measurements of assets or liabilities; and (3) the measurement of liabilities (and assets, if any) associated with AROs in a government acquisition are effective for government acquisitions occurring in reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021.

In March 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*. This Statement is designed to address those and other accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an IBOR. This Statement is effective for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021. Additionally, in March 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 94, *Public- Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*. This Statement is designed to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public- public partnership arrangements (PPPs). This Statement is effective for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022.

In May 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*. This Statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). This Statement is effective for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022.

In May 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32*. This Statement provides guidance on to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans (Section 457 plans) that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. This Statement is effective for the fiscal year ending September 30,
2021.

NOTE 2 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgetary Data

Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and the Enterprise Funds. All budgets are legally enacted. The annual appropriated budget for the General Fund is adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Except for not budgeting for depreciation, the annual appropriated budgets for the Enterprise Funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. For budgeting purposes, current year encumbrances are not treated as expenditures.

The following procedures are utilized to establish the annual budget:

1. Prior to August 1st, the City Manager submits to the City Commission a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following October 1st. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.

2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments.

3. Prior to October 1st, the budget is legally enacted through passage of a resolution.

4. The City Manager is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts within functional areas (general government, public safety, transportation, and culture and recreation); however, any revisions that alter the total expenditures of functional area must be approved by the City Commission through a legally enacted resolution.

Budgetary Data (Continued)

5. Appropriations along with encumbrances lapse on September 30th.

For the year ended September 30, 2020, General Fund expenditures exceeded appropriations by $450,377. The excesses occurred because various revenue / grants that were not budgeted.

Property Taxes

Under Florida law, the assessment of all properties and the collection of all county, municipal and school board property taxes are consolidated in the offices of the County Property Appraiser and County Tax Collector. The laws of the State regulating tax assessment are also designed to assure a consistent property valuation method statewide.

The tax levy of the City is established by the City Commission prior to October 1st of each year and the Palm Beach County Property Appraiser incorporates the City's millage into the total tax levy, which includes Palm Beach County, the Palm Beach County School Board, and special district tax requirements. All property is reassessed according to its fair market value on January 1st of each year, which is also the lien date. Each assessment roll is submitted to the Executive Director of the State Department of Revenue for review to determine if the rolls meet all the appropriate requirements of State statutes. State Statutes permit municipalities to levy property taxes at a rate of up to 10 mills. The tax rate for the Palm Beach County Fire/Rescue Municipal Service Taxing Unit (MSTU) is included in the 10 mills. See Note 15. The millage rate assessed by the City for the year ended September 30, 2019, was 6.5419 ($6.5419 for each $1,000 of assessed valuation). The MSTU portion of the City's millage rate was 3.4581 mills.

All taxes are due and payable on November 1st of each year or as soon thereafter as the assessment roll is certified and delivered to the Tax Collector. All unpaid taxes become delinquent on April 1st following the year in which they are assessed. Discounts are allowed for early payment at the rate of 4% in the month of November, 3% in the month of December, 2% in the month of January and 1% in the month of February. The taxes paid in March are without discount. Delinquent taxes on real property bear interest of 18% per year. On or prior to June 1st following the tax year, certificates are sold for all delinquent taxes on real property. After the sale, tax certificates bear interest of 18% per year or any lower rate bid by the buyer. Application for a tax deed on any unredeemed tax certificates may be made by the certificate holder after a period of two years. Delinquent taxes on personal property bear interest of 18% per year until the tax is satisfied either by seizure and sale of the property or by the five-year statute of limitations. At September 30, 2020, unpaid delinquent taxes were not material.

Compliance

The audit report and the Annual Financial Report filed with the Florida Department of Financial Services for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020 were not filed timely.

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits with Financial Institutions

In addition to insurance provided by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation, deposits are held in banking institutions approved by the State Treasurer of the State of Florida to hold public funds. Under Florida Statutes Chapter 280, *Florida Security for Public Deposits Act*, the State Treasurer requires all Florida qualified public depositories to deposit with the Treasurer or other banking institution eligible collateral. In the event of failure of a qualified public depository, the remaining public depositories would be responsible for covering any resulting losses. The City's deposits at year end are considered insured for custodial credit risk purposes. At year end, the carrying amounts of the City's deposits were $2,868,183 and the bank balances were $2,868,0183. The City also had $550 in petty cash.

Investments

Florida Statutes and the City's investment policy authorize the City to invest in the following types of securities:

- The Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund.
- Direct obligations of the United States Treasury.
- Interest bearing time deposits (Certificates of Deposit) or savings accounts in Qualified Public Depositories as defined in Florida Statutes.
- Obligations of federal agencies and instrumentalities.
- Securities and Exchange Commission registered money market funds with the highest credit quality rating from a nationally recognized rating agency.

The investment policy applies to all funds held by the City in excess of those required to meet current expenses, with the exception of pension fund assets and funds whose uses are restricted by debt covenants or legal, regulatory or other constraints. The State Board of Administration (SBA) administers the Florida PRIME investment pool, which is governed by Chapter 19-7 of the Florida Administrative Code and Chapters 218 and 215 of the Florida Statutes. These rules provide guidance and establish the policies and general operating procedures for the administration of the Florida PRIME. The investment in Florida PRIME is reported at amortized cost in accordance with GASB Statement No. 79, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools* (GASB 79). The investment in the Florida PRIME is not insured by FDIC or any other governmental agency.

GASB 79 requires that if a participant has an investment in a qualifying external investment pool that measures for financial reporting purposes all of its investments at amortized cost it should disclose the presence of any limitations or restrictions on withdrawals (such as redemption notice periods, maximum transaction amounts, and the qualifying external investment pool's authority to impose liquidity fees or redemption gates) in notes to the financial statements.

With regard to redemption gates, Chapter 218.409(8)(a), Florida Statutes, states that "The principal, and any part thereof, of each account constituting the trust fund is subject to payment at any time from the moneys in the trust fund. However, the Executive Director may, in good faith, on the occurrence of an event that has a material impact on liquidity or operations of the trust fund, for 48 hours limit contributions to or withdrawals from the trust fund to ensure that the Board can invest moneys entrusted to it in exercising its fiduciary responsibility. Such action must be immediately disclosed to all participants, the Trustees, the Joint Legislative Auditing Committee, the Investment Advisory Council, and the Participant Local Government Advisory Council. The Trustees shall convene an emergency meeting as soon as practicable from the time the Executive Director has instituted such measures and review the necessity of those measures. If the Trustees are unable to convene an emergency meeting before the expiration of the 48-hour moratorium on contributions and withdrawals, the moratorium may be extended by the Executive Director until the Trustees are able to meet to review the necessity for the moratorium. If the Trustees agree with such measures, the Trustees shall vote to continue the measures for up to an additional 15 days. The Trustees must convene and vote to continue any such measures before the expiration of the time limit set, but in no case may the time limit set by the Trustees exceed 15 days."

With regard to liquidity fees, Florida Statute 218.409(4) provides authority for the SBA to impose penalties for early withdrawal, subject to disclosure in the enrollment materials of the amount and purpose of such fees. At present, no such disclosure has been made.

As of September 30, 2020, there were no redemption fees or maximum transaction amounts, or any other requirements that serve to limit a participant's daily access to 100 percent of their account value in the Florida PRIME.

With regard to liquidity fees, Florida Statute 218.409(4) provides authority for the SBA to impose penalties for early withdrawal, subject to disclosure in the enrollment materials of the amount and purpose of such fees. At present, no such disclosure has been made.

As of September 30, 2020, there were no redemption fees or maximum transaction amounts, or any other requirements that serve to limit a participant's daily access to 100 percent of their account value in the Florida PRIME.

The weighted average days to maturity (WAM) of Florida PRIME at September 30, 2020, was 51 days. A portfolio's WAM reflects the average maturity in days based on final maturity or reset date, in the case of floating rate instruments. WAM measures the sensitivity of Florida PRIME to interest rate changes.

GASB 72 requires governments to disclose the fair value hierarchy for each type of asset or liability measured at fair value in the notes to the financial statements. The standard also requires governments to disclose a description of the valuation techniques used in the fair value measurement and any significant changes in valuation techniques. GASB 72 establishes a three- tier fair value hierarchy. The hierarchy is based on valuation inputs used to measure the fair value as follows:

Level 1: Inputs are directly observable, quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These inputs are derived from or corroborated by observable market data through correlation or by other means.

Level 3: Inputs are unobservable inputs used only when relevant Level 1 and Level 2 inputs are unavailable.

The level in which an asset is assigned is not indicative of its quality but an indication of the source of valuation inputs.

As of September 30, 2020, the City did not hold any investments that are required to be reported in accordance with GASB 72.

As of September 30, 2020, the City had the following investments:

Investment Measured at Amortized Cost	Maturity	Amount
Florida PRIME	50 days	$ 329,676

A reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents and investments as shown on the statement of net position to deposits and investments as of September 30, 2020 is as follows:

By category:		
Deposits	$	2,868,183
Petty cash		550
Investments		329,676
Total deposits and investments	$	3,198,409
Presented in the statement of net position:		
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	$	2,401,520
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		796,889
Total cash and cash equivalents	$	3,198,409

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counter party to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The City's investment policies limit its investments to high quality investments to control credit risk. As of September 30, 2020, the SBA Florida PRIME Pool was rated AAAm by Standard and Poor's.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the time to maturity, the greater the interest rate risk. The City's investment policy attempts to match investment maturities with known cash needs and anticipated cash flow requirements to limit interest rate risk. Investments of current operating funds are limited to maturities of no longer than five years. Investments of bond reserves, construction funds, and other non-operating funds shall have a term appropriate to the need for funds, but no longer than ten years.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is defined as the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of an investment in a single issuer. To limit concentration of credit risk, the City's investment policy has established the following maximum limits by instrument:

Investment Instrument	Maximum
Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund	75%
Direct Obligations of the U.S. Treasury	75%
Money Market, CD's and Savings Accounts	75%
Other U.S. Government Obligations/Agencies	50%

NOTE 4 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable at September 30, 2020, are comprised of the following:

	General Fund	Special Revenues Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Cemetery Fund
Billed	$ 118,461	$ -	$ -	$ 6,736
Unbilled	$ 58,727	-	-	-
Taxes receivable		35,659	-	-
	101,341			
Grant receivables	-	-	-	-
Due from other governments	81,226	-	469	-
Subtotal	359,755	35,659	469	6,736
Less allowance for uncollectable	(67,915)	-	-	-
Total	$ 291,840	$ 35,659	$ 469	$ 6,736

The Palm Beach County Water Utility Department (PBCWUD) provides billing and collection services for the City's solid waste collection activities. Amounts collected by the PBCWUD but not yet paid to the City are reported as due from other governments. The amounts are reported net of a one percent administrative fee.

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NOTE 5 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2020, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Transfers	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:					
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	$ 404,742	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 404,742
Construction in progress	46,238	470,111	-	(1,750)	514,599
Total not being depreciated	450,980	470,111	-	(1,750)	919,341
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Improvements other than buildings	5,013,723	264,857	-	-	5,278,580
Buildings	5,144,902	-	-	-	5,144,902
Equipment	1,933,573	-	-	-	1,933,573
Total being depreciated	12,092,198	264,857	-	-	12,357,055
Total at historical cost	12,543,178	734,968	-	(1,750)	13,276,396
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Improvements other than buildings	(1,724,718)	(232,554)	-	-	(1,957,272)
Buildings	(4,250,545)	(66,697)	-	-	(4,317,242)
Equipment	(1,551,182)	(106,533)	-	-	(1,657,715)
Total accumulated depreciation	(7,526,445)	(405,784)	-	-	(7,932,229)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 5,016,733	$ 329,184	$ -	$ (1,750)	$ 5,344,167

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Transfers	Ending Balance
Business-type activities:					
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	$ 98,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 98,000
Total not being depreciated	98,000	-	-	-	98,000
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Improvements other than buildings	9,424,642	-	-	-	9,424,642
Buildings	8,170,492	-	-	-	8,170,492
Equipment	163,046	-	-	-	163,046
Total being depreciated	17,758,180	-	-	-	17,758,180
Total at historical cost	17,856,180	-	-	-	17,856,180
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Improvements other than buildings	(6,272,889)	(826,565)	-	-	(7,099,454)
Buildings	(2,564,998)	(271,949)	-	-	(2,836,947)
Equipment	(158,575)	(1,192)	-	-	(159,767)
Total accumulated depreciation	(8,996,462)	(1,099,706)	-	-	(10,096,168)
Business-types activities capital assets, net	$ 8,859,718	$ (1,099,706)	$ -	$ -	$ 7,760,012

NOTE 5 – CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

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

Governmental Activities:		
General government	$	39,839
Public safety		4,353
Transportation		198,565
Culture and recreation		163,027
Total depreciation expense governmental activities	$	405,784
Business-type activities:		
Marina & Campground	$	1,091,208
Cemetery		8,498
Total depreciation expense business-type activities	$	1,099,706

NOTE 6 – INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

The composition of interfund balances at September 30, 2020, is as follows:

Due to/from other funds:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
Cemetery Fund	Henderson Endowment Fund	$ 22

The outstanding balances between funds result primarily from the time lag between the dates that interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur; transactions are recorded in the accounting system; and payments between funds are made.

Advances to/from other funds:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General Fund	Marina and Campground Fund	$ 174,827
General Fund	Cemetery Fund	412,370
		$ 587,197

The outstanding balances between funds represent interfund loans to cover operating deficits.

NOTE 6 – INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

Transfers

Interfund transfers for the year ended September 30, 2020, are as follows:

Transfers Out	Transfer In	Amount
General Fund	Marina and Campground Fund	$ 100,373
General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	80,964
Henderson Endowment Fund	Cemetery Fund	3,746
Special Revenues Fund	Debt Service Fund	135,234
		$ 320,317

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Governmental Activities

Long-term liabilities of the governmental activities at September 30, 2020, consisted of the following:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance	Due within
Governmental activities:					
Notes payable	$ 523,172	$ -	$	$ 316,456	$ 119,602
Compensated absences	168,705	77,076	(69,170)	176,611	69,170
OPEB	88,987	-	-	88,987	-
Net pension liability	91,084	-	-	91,084	-
Total governmental	$ 871,948	$ 77,076	$	$ 673,138	$ 188,772

Business-Type Activities

Long-term liabilities of the business-type activities at September 30, 2020, consisted of the following:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance	Due within one year
Business-type activities:					
Compensated absences	$ 4,386	$ 2,085	$ (1,359)	$ 5,112	$ 1,585

The liability for compensated absences, other postemployment benefits, and the net pension liability have been paid out of the fund where the related employees work.

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (Continued)

Bank of Belle Glades Promissory Note, Series 2018

On November 13, 2018, the City issued the City Pahokee Promissory Note, Series 2018 in the principle amount of $605,780. The note was issued to finance the purchase and installation of an artificial turf surface on the City's Everglades Preparatory Academy football field and to pay costs related thereto (the "Project") and to pay costs of issuance of the Note. Principle and interest (4.40%) payments are due monthly beginning January 1, 2019. The Note is to be repaid using the City's discretionary sales tax revenues. Annual debt service requirements are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending September 30	Amount
2021	$ 119,602
2022	124,972
2023	130,583
2024	33,552
	$ 408,709

NOTE 8 – FLORIDA RETIREMENT SYSTEM

General Information

All full-time employees hired before January 1, 1996 are eligible to participate in the Florida Retirement System (FRS). The FRS was created in Chapter 121, Florida Statutes, to provide a defined benefit pension plan for participating public employees. The FRS was amended in 1998 to add the Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) under the defined benefit plan and amended in 2000 to provide a defined contribution plan alternative to the defined benefit plan for FRS members effective July 1, 2002. This integrated defined contribution pension plan is the Florida Retirement System Investment Plan. Chapter 112, Florida Statutes, established the Retiree Health Insurance Subsidy (HIS) Program, a cost sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, to assist retired members of any state administered retirement system in paying the costs of health insurance.

Provisions relating to the FRS are established by Chapters 121 and 122, Florida Statutes; Chapter 112, Part IV, Florida Statutes; Chapter 238, Florida Statutes; and FRS Rules, Chapter 60S, Florida Administrative Code; wherein eligibility, contributions, and benefits are defined and described in detail. Such provisions may be amended at any time by further action from the Florida Legislature. The FRS is a single retirement system administered by the Florida Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement, and consists of the two cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit plans and other nonintegrated programs.

NOTE 8 – FLORIDA RETIREMENT SYSTEM (Continued)

General Information (Continued)

The State of Florida annually issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the FRS. The latest available report may be obtained by writing to the State of Florida Division of Retirement, Department of Management Services, P.O. Box 9000, Tallahassee, Florida 32315-9000 or calling toll free at 877-377-1737. The report is also available at the Florida Department of Management Services web site www.dms.myflorida.com.

Significant Accounting Policies

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 Florida Retirement System Pension Plan (FRSP) and the Florida Retirement System Health Insurance Subsidy Program and additions to/deduction from the FRSP and HIS fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by FRSP and HIS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

PENSION PLAN

Plan Description

The FRS Pension Plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, with a Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) for eligible employees. The general classes of membership are as follows:

Regular Class Special
Risk Class Elected
Officials Class
Senior Management Service Class

Employees enrolled in the Plan prior to July 1, 2011, vest at six years of creditable service and employees enrolled in the Plan on or after July 1, 2011, vest at eight years of creditable service. All vested members, enrolled prior to July 1, 2011, are eligible for normal retirement benefits at age 62 or at any age after 30 years of service.

Section 121.091, Florida Statutes, permits employees eligible for normal retirement under the Plan to defer receipt of monthly benefit payments while continuing employment with an FRS employer. An employee may participate in DROP for a period not to exceed 60 months after electing to participate, except that certain instructional personnel may participate for up to 96 months. During the period of DROP participation, deferred monthly benefits are held in the FRS Trust Fund and accrue interest. The net pension liability does not include amounts for DROP participants, as these members are considered retired and are not accruing additional pension benefits.

Benefits Provided

Benefits under the Plan are computed on the basis of age and/or years of service, average final compensation, and service credit. Credit for each year of service is expressed as a percentage of the average final compensation. For members initially enrolled before July 1, 2011, the average final compensation is the average of the five highest fiscal years' earnings; for members initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2011, the average final compensation is the average of the eight highest fiscal years' earnings. The total percentage value of the benefit received is determined by calculating the total value of all service, which is based on the retirement class to which the member belonged when the service credit was earned. Members are eligible for in-line-of-duty or regular disability and survivors' benefits.

The following table shows the percentage value for each year of service credit earned: Regular

Class members initially enrolled before July 1, 2011	
Retirement up to age 62 or up to 30 years of service	1.60%
Retirement at age 63 or with 31 years of service	1.63%
Retirement at age 64 or with 32 years of service	1.65%
Retirement at age 65 or with 33 or more years of service	1.68%
Regular Class members initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2011	
Retirement up to age 65 or up to 33 years of service	1.60%
Retirement at age 66 or with 34 years of service	1.63%
Retirement at age 67 or with 35 years of service	1.65%
Retirement at age 68 or with 36 or more years of service	1.68%
Special Risk Class	
Service from December 1, 1970 through September 30, 1974	2.00%
Service on or after October 1, 1974	3.00%
Elected Officials Class	3.00%
Senior Management Service Class	2.00%

As provided in Section 121.101, Florida Statutes, if the member is initially enrolled in the FRS before July 1, 2011, and all service credit was accrued before July 1, 2011, the annual cost-of- living adjustment is 3 percent per year. If the member is initially enrolled before July 1, 2011, and has service credit on or after July 1, 2011, there is an individually calculated cost-of-living adjustment. The annual cost-of-living adjustment is a proportion of 3 percent determined by dividing the sum of the pre-July 2011 service credit by the total service credit at retirement multiplied by 3 percent. Plan members initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2011 will not have a cost-of-living adjustment after retirement.

Contributions

Effective July 1, 2011, all enrolled members of the FRS, other than DROP participants, are required to contribute three percent of their salary to the FRS. In addition to member contributions, governmental employers are required to make contributions to the FRS based on state-wide contribution rates established by the Florida Legislature. These rates are updated as of July 1st of each year. The employer contribution rates by job class for the fiscal year ended September 30,
2020 were as follows:

Class	10/01/18 through 06/30/19	07/01/19 through 09/30/19
Regular Class	8.26%	8.47%
Senior Management Service Class	24.06%	24.41%
Special Risk Class	24.50%	25.48%
DROP	14.03%	14.60%

The employer contribution rates include a 1.66% HIS Plan subsidy. Except for DROP, the rates also include 0.06% for administrative costs of the Public Employee Optional Retirement Program.

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, the City made contributions of $5,841 to the Pension Plan and the City's employees made contributions of $5,527, for total contributions of $9,159.

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

At September 30, 2020, the City reported a liability of $76,197 for its proportionate share of the Pension Plan's net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2020. The City's proportionate share of the net pension liability was based on the City's 2019-2020 fiscal year contributions relative to the 2018-2019 fiscal year contributions of all participating members. At June 30, 2020, the City's proportionate share was
0.000175806 percent, which was an increase of 0.0000062747 percent from its proportionate share measured as of June 30, 2019. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, the City recognized pension expense of $3,807 related to the Plan. In addition, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions on the following page from the following sources:

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

Description	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 2,916	$ -
Change of assumptions	13,794	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings of Pension Plan investments	4,537	-
Change in proportion and differences between City Pension Plan contributions and proportionate share of contributions	1,539	9,715
	$ 22,786	$ 9,715

The deferred outflows of resources related to the Pension Plan, totaling $22,786 resulting from City contributions to the Plan subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Pension Plan will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending September 30	Amount
2021	$ (3,845)
2022	(2,266)
2023	(967)
2024	(884)
2025	(214)
Thereafter	-
	$ (8,176)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation date	July 1, 2020
Measurement date	June 30, 2020
Inflation	2.60 %
Salary increases	3.25%, average, including inflation
Investment rate of return	6.90%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation
Mortality	Generational RP-2000 with projection scale BB
Actuarial cost method	Individual Entry Age

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2020, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2013.

The long-term expected rate of return on Pension Plan investments was not based on historical returns, but instead is based on a forward-looking capital market economic model. The allocation policy's description of each asset class was used to map the target allocation to the asset classes shown below. Each asset class assumption is based on a consistent set of underlying assumptions and includes an adjustment for the inflation assumption. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic and geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	10/01/18 through	07/01/19 through		
Cash	1.0%	3.0%	3.0%	1.8%
Fixed Income	18.0%	4.5%	4.4%	4.2%
Global Equity	53.0%	7.8%	6.6%	17.0%
Real Estate (Property)	10.0%	6.6%	5.9%	12.8%
Private Equity	6.0%	11.5%	7.8%	30.0%
Strategic Investments	12.0%	6.1%	5.6%	9.7%
Total	100.0%			
Assumed Inflation - Mean		2.6%		1.9%

(1) As outlined in the Pension Plan's investment policy

***PENSION PLAN* (Continued)**

Discount Rate

The long-term expected rate of return assumption of 6.90% used in the discount rate calculations consists of two building block components: 1) a real (in excess of inflation) return of 4.5%, consistent with the currently articulated real return target in the current Florida State Board of Administration's investment policy, developed using capital market assumptions calculated by Aon Hewitt Investment Consulting; 2) a long-term average annual inflation assumption of 2.6% as most recently adopted in October 2018 by the FRS Actuarial Assumption Conference. The discount rate of 6.90% used for the net pension liability calculations differs from the 7.50% investment rate of return chosen by the FRS Actuarial Assumptions Conference used for funding policy.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Position Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following represents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.90%, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.90%) or one percentage point higher (7.90%) than the current rate:

Asset Class	1% Decrease (5.90%)	Current Discount Rate (6.90%)	1% Increase (7.90%)
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 65,154	$ 76,197	$ 87,240

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

Payables to the Pension Plan

At September 30, 2020, the City reported no payable for outstanding contributions to the Pension Plan.

RETIREE HEALTH INSURANCE SUBSIDY PROGRAM

Plan Description

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

Benefits Provided

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, eligible retirees and beneficiaries received a monthly HIS payment of $5 for each year of creditable service completed at the time of retirement, with a minimum HIS payment of $30 and a maximum HIS payment of $150 per month. To be eligible to receive these benefits, a retiree under a State-administered retirement system must provide proof of health insurance coverage, which may include Medicare.

Contributions

The HIS Plan is funded by required contributions from FRS participating employers as set by the Florida Legislature. Employer contributions are a percentage of gross compensation for all active FRS members. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, the HIS contribution was 1.66%. The City contributed 100% of its statutorily required contributions for the current and preceding three years. HIS Plan contributions are deposited in a separate trust fund from which payments are authorized. HIS Plan benefits are not guaranteed and are subject to annual legislative appropriation. In the event legislative appropriation or available funds fail to provide full subsidy benefits to all participants, benefits may be reduced or cancelled.

The City's contributions to the HIS Plan totaled $1,761 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020.

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

At September 30, 2020, the City reported a liability of $37,319 for its proportionate share of the HIS Plan's net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2020. The City's proportionate share of the net pension liability was based on the City's 2019-2020 fiscal year contributions relative to the 2018-2019 fiscal year contributions of all participating members.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

At June 30, 2020, the City's proportionate share was .000305650 percent, which was an increase of 0.00000009636 percent from its proportionate share measured as of June 30, 2019.

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, the City recognized a pension income of $82. In addition, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred in flows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Description	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 1,527	$ 29
Change in assumptions	4,013	2,170
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	30	-
Change in proportion and differences between City pension plan contributions and proportionate share of contributions	1,875	5,510
	$ 7,445	$ 7,709

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Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

The deferred outflows of resources related to the HIS Plan, totaling $7,445 resulting from City contributions to the HIS Plan subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the HIS Plan will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending September 30	Amount
2021	$ (1,913)
2022	(1,947)
2023	(376)
2024	179
2025	229
Thereafter	190
	$ (3,638)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the July 1, 2020, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation date	July 1, 2020
Measurement date	June 30, 2019
Inflation	2.60 %
Salary increases	3.25%, average, including inflation
Municipal bond rate	3.58%
Investment rate of return	N/A
Mortality	GenerationalRP-2000 with projection scale BB
Actuarial cost method	Individual Entry Age

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2020, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2013.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 3.58%. In general, the discount rate for calculating the total pension liability is equal to the single rate equivalent to discounting at the long-term expected rate of return for benefit payments prior to the projected depletion date. Because the HIS benefit is essentially funded on a pay-as-you-go basis, the depletion date is considered to be immediate, and the single equivalent discount rate is equal to the municipal bond rate selected by the HIS Plan sponsor. The Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index was adopted as the applicable municipal bond index.

Sensitivity of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Position Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following represents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 3.58%, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (2.58%) or one percentage point higher (4.58%) than the current rate:

Asset Class	1% Decrease (2.58%)	Discount Rate (3.58%)	1% Increase (4.58%)
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 26,895	$ 37,319	$ 47,743

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

Payables to the Pension Plan

At September 30, 2020, the City reported no payable for outstanding contributions to the HIS Plan.

Summary Data

The following table provides a summary of significant information related to the Florida Retirement System defined benefit plans for the year ended September 30, 2020:

Description	Pension Plan	HIS Program	Total
Total pension liability	$ 360,244	$ 38,475	$ 398,719
Plan fiduciary net position	284,047	1,156	285,203
Net pension liability	76,197	37,319	113,516
Deferred outflows of resources	22,786	7,445	30,231
Deferred inflows of resources	9,715	7,709	17,424
Pension expense	12,196	(82)	12,114

NOTE 9 – GENERAL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT PLAN

The General Employees Retirement Plan (the "Plan") is a single employer defined contribution pension plan established by the City to provide retirement and death benefits to general employees hired on or after January 1, 1996. A defined contribution pension plan has terms that specify how contributions to an individual's account are to be determined rather than the amount of pension benefits the individual is to receive. In a defined contribution plan, the pension benefits a participant will receive depend only on the amount contributed to the participant's account, earnings on investments of these contributions, and forfeitures of other participant's benefits that may be allocated to the participant's account. Under the terms of the Plan agreement, all forfeitures shall be used to reduce the employer's contributions.

Vesting commences at a rate of 20% each year until the employee is fully vested after five years. Credited service begins with the first day of the month coinciding with or the next day following six months of service. Plan provisions and contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the City Commission.

The City is required to contribute 3% of covered compensation. Plan members are not allowed to contribute to the Plan. However, if Plan members contribute 3% of compensation to the Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plan (see Note 10), the City will make a matching contribution of 4.35% to the General Employees' Retirement Plan. For the year ended September 30, 2019, the City recognized pension expense of $63,700 for the General Employees' Retirement Plan, which included forfeitures of $63,700. At September 30, 2020, the City reported no payable for outstanding contributions to the Plan.

NOTE 9 – GENERAL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

The Plan is administered by the Florida League of Cities, which provides various investment alternatives. Participants direct the allocation of contributions to investment alternatives offered under the Plan. Because the City does not hold or administer funds for the Plan, the Plan does not meet the criteria for inclusion in the City's financial statements as a fiduciary fund.

NOTE 10 – DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN

Employees of the City of Pahokee may participate in a deferred compensation plan adopted under the provisions of Internal Revenue Code Section 457 (Deferred Compensation Plans with Respect to Service for State and Local Governments).

The deferred compensation plan is available to all employees of the City. Under the plan, employees may elect to defer a portion of their salaries and avoid paying taxes on the deferred portion until the withdrawal date. The deferred compensation amount is not available for withdrawal by employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. Valic, Inc. administers the deferred compensation plan.

On December 15, 1998, the Deferred Compensation Plan was amended to conform with the changes in the Internal Revenue Code brought about by the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996 (the "Act"). The Act requires that eligible deferred compensation plans established and maintained by governmental employers be amended to provide that all assets of the plan be held in trust, or under one or more appropriate annuity contracts or custodial accounts, for the exclusive benefit of plan participants and their beneficiaries. As a result of this change, plan assets will no longer be subject to the claims of the City's general creditors.

Because the City has little administrative involvement and does not perform the investing function for funds in the Pinnacle Associates Plan, the City's activities do not meet the criteria for inclusion in the fiduciary funds of a government.

NOTE 11 – DEFICIT NET POSITION OF INDIVIDUAL

As of September 30, 2020, the Marina and Campground Enterprise Fund reported positive net position but reported a deficit of $273,790 in unrestricted net position, and the Cemetery Enterprise Fund reported a positive $9,373 in total net position and a deficit of $289,178 in unrestricted net position.

NOTE 12 – INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BONDS

In May 2009, the City issued $2,480,000 of Series 2009 bonds pursuant to an Indenture of Trust dated as of May 1, 2009 between the City and U.S. Bank National Association of Fort Lauderdale, Florida. The City issued $2,480,000 of its Healthcare Facility Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2009 in two series. The City issued $2,130,000 of its 6.5%-9.0% Series 2009A bonds and $350,000 of its 9.0%-11.5% Taxable Series 2009B bonds. The Series 2009A bonds were issued to repay the remaining principal on the Series 1990 bonds and enable the Council to improve the Glades Health Care Center. The proceeds from the sale of the Series 2009B bonds were used to pay certain costs of issuance relating to the issuance of the Series 2009A bonds and the Series 2009B bonds. The bonds are secured by a first mortgage lien on, and security interest in, the real property, personal property and fixtures, and a pledge and assignment of, and security interest in, the gross revenues of the Council. The Gainesville Council on Aging, Inc. is a guarantor on the bonds.

The Series 2009 bonds do not constitute a debt, liability or obligation of the City, and neither the faith and credit nor the taxing power of the City is pledged to the payment of the principal of or the interest on the Series 2009 bonds. The City is not obligated to pay the Series 2009 bonds or the interest thereon except from the revenues and proceeds pledged from the borrower.

As of September 30, 2020, there was $1,025,000 of the Series 2009A conduit debt outstanding.

NOTE 13 – RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which the City carries commercial insurance. The City has not significantly reduced insurance coverage from the prior year, and there were no settled claims which exceeded insurance coverage during the past three fiscal years.

Florida Statues limit the City's maximum loss for most liability claims to $200,000 per person and $300,000 per occurrence under the Doctrine of Sovereign Immunity. However, under certain circumstances, a plaintiff can seek to recover damages in excess of statutory limits by introducing a claims bill to the Florida Legislature. The limits addressed in Florida Statutes do not apply to claims filed in Federal courts.

NOTE 14 – LITIGATION CONTINGENCIES

The City is involved in various litigations and claims arising in the course of operations. It is the opinion of legal counsel that the likelihood of unfavorable outcome and the amounts of potential losses cannot be reasonably determined at this time. Accordingly, no provision for any liability that may result has been made in the accompanying financial statements.

NOTE 15 – COMMITMENTS

Palm Beach County Fire Rescue Services Interlocal Agreement

On September 12, 2006, the City entered into a 10-year inter-local agreement with Palm Beach County to provide fire suppression, emergency medical services, special operations, hazardous materials response and mitigation, emergency communications, confined space rescue, dive rescue, fire code inspections, arson investigation, new construction inspection, community education programs, and all other emergency and non-emergency services to the City of Pahokee commencing October 1, 2006. Under the terms of the Agreement, the City transferred all the City's fire rescue apparatus and related equipment, to Palm Beach County Fire Rescue on October 1, 2006.

The costs of the services under the Agreement are to be funded through the Fire/Rescue MSTU pursuant to ordinances adopted by the County and the City providing for the inclusion of the City into the Fire/Rescue MSTU. It is anticipated that the County Fire/Rescue dispatch and related communication services to the City will be funded from countywide ad valorem tax revenues through the Countywide Common Dispatch program offered by the County to any fire-rescue providers that desire these services. If the County's ability to fund the dispatch and related communication services from non-MSTU revenues is eliminated for any reason, then the County may fund these dispatch and related services to the City through the Fire/Rescue MSTU. The tax rate for the MSTU is included in the 10 mills the City is legally allowed to assess. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, the MSTU portion of the City's millage rate was 3.4581 mills.

Should the City for any reason no longer be included in the Fire/Rescue MSTU during the term of the Agreement, the City shall pay the County an annual, or prorated, contract amount equal to the value of taxable property within the incorporated boundaries of the City multiplied by the Fire/Rescue MSTU millage rate.

As part of the Agreement, the City agreed to lease the building and surrounding property known as the Pahokee Fire Station to the County for its use as a fire station for the sum of one dollar per year for a period of ten years commencing on October 1, 2006.

The City entered into an inter-local agreement with the Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office to provide law enforcement services commencing February 12, 2006, and ending September 30, 2008. The agreement was later amended to extend the contract through September 30, 2009.

On July 12, 2016, the City approved the eleventh addendum to the agreement extending the agreement through September 30, 2017. The cost for the year ending September 30, 2017 was $583,905. On August 22, 2017, the City approved the twelfth addendum to the agreement extending the agreement through September 30, 2018. The contractual cost for the year ending September 30, 2018 was $548,924. The contracted was extended for another year through September 30, 2019. The contractual cost for the year ended September 30, 2020 was $565,501.

NOTE 16 – SPECIAL ENDOWMENT

On October 12, 1999, the Port Mayaca Cemetery received $875,000 from an estate. The bequest was intended as a permanent endowment for the cemetery. All earnings on the principal amount can be used by the cemetery for the upkeep, maintenance, and beautification of the cemetery. In addition, the cemetery is allowed to borrow up to $100,000 to purchase equipment or to make improvements to the cemetery. Any amount borrowed must be paid back into the endowment over a period not to exceed seven years.

The City has established a permanent fund to account for the endowment principal, investment earnings, and transfers to the Cemetery Fund for upkeep, maintenance, and beautification of the cemetery. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, the permanent fund transferred $3,746 to the Cemetery Fund.

NOTE 17 – OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

In June 2015, GASB released GASB Statement No. 75 which replaces the accounting standards for other post employment benefits (OPEB) for employer accounting. This standard will be applied to post employment medical benefits that are by provided to the City's retirees. Prior to the GASB No. 75, benefits were accounted for under GASB No. 45.

Under GASB No. 45, the net OPEB obligation was a liability of the City. Under GASB No. 75, the entire unfunded actuarial accrued liability is now reported on the financial statements. There is no longer a net OPEB obligation. The annual expense is equal to the increase (decrease) in the funded actuarial accrued liability. To minimize expense volatility, some of the increase (decrease) is deferred.

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Plan Description

The City provides a single employer defined benefit health care plan to all of its employees. The plan allows its employees and their beneficiaries to continue to obtain health benefits upon retirement. The normal retirement age for City employees is age 62 for employees enrolled in the retirement plan before July 1, 2011 and age 65 for employees enrolled in the retirement plan after July 1, 2011. The benefits of the plan are in accordance with Florida Statutes, which are the legal authority for the plan. The plan has no assets and does not issue a separate financial report.

Funding Policy

The City does not directly make a contribution to the plan on behalf of retirees. Retirees and their beneficiaries pay the same group rates as are charged to the City for active employees by its healthcare provider. However, the City's actuaries in their actuarial valuation, calculate an offset to the cost of these benefits as an Employer Contribution, based upon an implicit rate subsidy. This offset equals the total age-adjusted costs paid by the City or its active employees for coverage of the retirees and their dependents for the year net of the retiree's own payments for the year.

Plan membership

Based on the actuarial valuation results as of September 30, 2020, the number of participants included in the plan is as follows:

Retired participants	-
Active employees	53
Total	53

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Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and plan members) and include the types of benefits in force at the valuation date and the pattern of sharing benefit costs between the City and the plan members to that point. Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective and employ methods and assumptions that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets. Significant methods and assumptions were as follows:

Actuarial valuation date	October 1, 2019
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal (Alternative Measurement Method)
Amortization method	Level Dollar - Open
Amortization period	30-year closed period
Asset valuation method	Not Applicable Actuarial
assumptions:	
Discount rate	3.58%
Healthcare cost trend	10.00% for 2019, 9.44% for 2020, 8.89% for 2021 decreasing to 5.0% in 2028
Mortality	RP-20 14 Combined Annuitant Mortality Table for males and females. The Mortality Table reflects recent rates developed by the Society of Actuaries.

Change in Net OPEB Liability

	Total OPEB Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net OPEB Liability (a) - (b)
Balances as of 9/30/2018	$ 88,987	$ -	$ 88,987
Service Cost	8,136	-	8,136
Interest on Total OPEB Liability	3,154	-	3,154
Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience	-	-	-
Changes of Assumptions and Other Inputs	447	-	447
Benefit Payments	(4,660)	-	(4,660)
Other Changes	109	-	109
Net Changes	7,186	-	7,186
Balances as of 9/30/2019	$ 96,173	$ -	$ 96,173

Sensitivity of Net OPEB Liability

The following table presents the net OPEB liability, using a discount rate and health care cost trend rate that is 1-percentage point lower and 1-percentage point higher:

	1% Decrease 7.46%	Current Discount Rate 3.58%	1% Increase 8.05%
Discount rate	$ 88,995	$ 96,173	$ 103,916

	1% Decrease 10.60%	Current Trend Rate 11.21%	1% Increase 12.46%
Health care cost trend rate	$ 85,981	$ 96,173	$ 108,160

Discount Rate

The City does not have a dedicated Trust to pay retiree healthcare benefits. Per GASB 75, the discount rate should be a yield or index rate for 20-year, tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/ Aa or higher (or equivalent quality on another rating scale). A rate of 3.58% is used, which is the S&P Municipal Bond 20 Year High-Grade Rate Index as of September 30, 2020.

OPEB Expense

Service Cost	$ 7,850
Interest on Service Cost	286
Total	8,136
Interest Cost	3,154
Difference Between Expected & Actual Experience	(728)
Changes of Assumptions and Other Inputs	(1,522)
Total	$ 9,040

Schedule of Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources

Description	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ 7,792
Changes of assumptions	2,820	19,087
Net difference between projected and actual earnings	-	-
Employer contribution subsequent to measurement date	$ 2,820	$ 26,879

The deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended September 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the OPEB plan are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending September 30	Outflows	Inflows
2020	$ 260	$ 2,510
2021	260	2,510
2022	260	2,510
2023	260	2,510
2024	260	2,510
Thereafter	1,521	14,333
	$ 2,821	$ 26,883

NOTE 18 – OPERATING LEASES

Everglades Preparatory Academy

In March 2007, the City entered into an agreement with Everglades Preparatory Academy, Inc. (Everglades) to lease certain facilities at the Old Pahokee High School to Everglades. The term of the lease was for a 10-year period commencing on May 1, 2007, with an option to renew for an additional 10-year term. In 2017, Everglades exercised its option to renew the lease. Total lease payments received under the lease during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020 were $33,600. As of September 30, 2020, the cost of the land and building under the operating lease was $2,607,755 and accumulated depreciation was $2,425,376 resulting in a net book value of $182,379. The building is fully depreciated.

Everglades Preparatory Academy (Continued)

The future minimum rentals for the noncancelable lease are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending September 30th	Future Minimum Rentals
2021	$ 33,600
2022	33,600
2023	33,600
2024	33,600
2025	33,600
2026-2027	67,200
	$ 235,200

Lutheran Services Florida

In May 2014, the City entered into an agreement with Lutheran Services Florida, Inc. (Lutheran) to lease to Lutheran a building and various other improvements located at 380 East Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard to Lutheran. The term of the lease was for a 5-year period commencing May 2014. Lutheran has the right to terminate the lease for any reason upon 120 days prior written notice to the City. Total lease payments received under the lease during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020 were $25,910. As of September 30, 2020, the cost of the land and building under the operating lease was $100,800 and accumulated depreciation was $83,664, resulting in a net book value of $17,136. The building is fully depreciated.

Okeechobee Land Company

In July 2008, the City entered into an agreement with Okeechobee Land Company (Okeechobee) to lease the property located at 246 East Main Street to Okeechobee for the purpose of operating a retail tire store. The term of the lease was for a 10-year period commencing August 1, 2008. Total lease payments received under the lease during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020 were
$10,000. As of September 30, 2020, the cost of the land and building under the operating lease was $75,531 and accumulated depreciation was $24,468, resulting in a net book value of $51,063. The building is fully depreciated.

Metro PCS

In April 2005 the City into an agreement with MetroPCS California/Florida, Inc. (Metro PCS) to lease land consisting of approximately 180 square feet located at 335 Muck City Road to Metro PCS for use as a personal communications service system. The term of the lease was for a 5-year period commencing on April 29, 2005. The agreement will be automatically renewed for four additional terms of 5 years each unless Metro PCS provides the City notice of intention not to renew not less than 90 days prior to the expiration of any renewal term. Total lease payments received under the lease during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020 were $21,657. As of September 30, 2020, the cost of the land under the operating lease was approximately $81.

NOTE 20 – SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Management has evaluated subsequent events to determine if events or transactions occurring through March 4, 2022, the date the financial statements available to be issued, require potential adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.

The City evaluated its September 30, 2020 financial statements for subsequent events through the date the financial statements were available to be issued. As a result of the spread of the COVID-19 coronavirus, economic uncertainties have arisen and will likely have a negative impact to financial operations; although such potential impact is unknown at this time.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Taxes	$ 1,355,004	$ 1,355,004	$ 1,143,516	$ (211,488)
Licenses and permits	84,500	84,500	383,642	299,142
Intergovernmental	1,473,856	1,473,856	1,342,562	(131,294)
Charges for services	787,050	787,050	890,252	103,202
Fines and forfeitures	55,500	55,500	83,977	28,477
Investment income	3,000	3,000	13,964	10,964
Miscellaneous	170,097	170,097	166,726	(3,371)
Total revenues	3,929,007	3,929,007	4,024,639	95,632
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	1,406,986	1,406,986	1,023,777	383,209
Public safety	565,502	565,502	787,939	(222,437)
Transportation	799,777	799,777	729,642	70,135
Culture and recreation	630,426	630,426	539,785	90,641
Physical environment	413,780	413,780	517,723	(103,943)
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	3,816,471	3,816,471	3,598,866	217,605
Excess of revenues over expenditures	112,536	112,536	425,773	313,237
Other financing sources (uses):				
Operating transfer out	(112,536)	(112,536)	(19,409)	93,127
Total other financing sources (uses):	(112,536)	(112,536)	(19,409)	93,127
Net change in fund balance	$ -	$ -	406,364	$ 406,364
Fund balance, beginning of year			1,954,706	
Fund balance, end of year			$ 2,361,070	

See notes to the budgetary required supplementary information

Interest income	5,000	5,000	3,746	(1,254)
Total revenues	5,000	5,000	3,746	(1,254)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Total expenditures	-	-	-	-
Excess of revenues over expenditures	5,000	5,000	3,746	(1,254)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Operating transfer out	(5,000)	(5,000)	(3,746)	1,254
Total other financing sources (uses):	(5,000)	(5,000)	(3,746)	1,254
Net change in fund balance	$ -	$ -	-	$ -
Fund balance, beginning of year			875,000	
Fund balance, end of year			$ 875,000	

See notes to the budgetary required supplementary information

CITY OF PAHOKEE, FLORIDA
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual
Special Revenues Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2020

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues:				
Taxes	$ -	$ -	$ 383,036	$ 383,036
Total revenues	-	-	383,036	383,036
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Capital Outlay	-	-	19,875	(19,875)
Total expenditures	-	-	19,875	(19,875)
Excess of revenues over expenditures	-	-	363,161	363,161
Other financing sources (uses):				
Operating transfer in	-	-	(135,234)	135,234
Total other financing sources (uses):	-	-	(135,234)	135,234
Net change in fund balance	$ -	$ -	227,927	$ 498,395
Fund balance, beginning of year			-	
Fund balance, end of year			$ 227,927	

See notes to the budgetary required supplementary information

Total revenues	-	-	-	-
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Debt service:				-
Principal	114,862	114,862	114,862	-
Interest	20,372	20,372	20,372	-
Total expenditures	135,234	135,234	135,234	-
Excess of revenues over expenditures	(135,234)	(135,234)	(135,234)	-
Other financing sources (uses):				
Operating transfer in	135,234	135,234	135,234	-
Total other financing sources (uses):	135,234	135,234	135,234	-
Net change in fund balance	$ -	$ -	-	$ -
Fund balance, beginning of year			-	
Fund balance, end of year			$ -	

See notes to the budgetary required supplementary information

CITY OF PAHOKEE, FLORIDA
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual
Capital Projects Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2020

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues:				
Taxes	$ 424,807	$ 424,807	$ -	$ (424,807)
Intergovernmental	4,000,000	4,000,000	1,069,117	(2,930,883)
Total revenues	4,424,807	4,424,807	1,069,117	(3,355,690)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Capital Outlay	3,989,573	3,989,573	1,077,144	2,912,429
Total expenditures	3,989,573	3,989,573	1,077,144	2,912,429
Excess of revenues over expenditures	435,234	435,234	(8,027)	(443,261)
Other financing sources (uses):				
Operating transfer out	(435,234)	(435,234)	(80,964)	354,270
Total other financing sources (uses):	(435,234)	(435,234)	(80,964)	354,270
Net change in fund balance	$ -	$ -	(88,991)	$ (88,991)
Fund balance, beginning of year			(381,871)	
Fund balance, end of year			$ (470,862)	

See notes to the budgetary required supplementary information

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2020

Note 1 - Basis of Accounting

A budgetary comparison schedule is presented for the General Fund as required by generally accepted accounting principles. The procedures for establishing budgetary data reflected in the budgetary comparison schedule are described in Note 2 to the financial statements. Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

Note 2 - Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

Formal budgetary integration is employed within the accounting system as a management control device. Appropriations are legally controlled at the functional area level and expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at that level. For the year ended September 30, 2020, the following areas had expenditures in excess of appropriations.

General Fund -	
Public safety	$ 222,437
Physical environment	103,943
Total expenditures	$ 326,380
Special Revenues Fund -	
General government	$ 19,875
Total expenditures	$ 19,875

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OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Funding Progress Other Postemployment Benefits
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2020

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)- Entry Age(1) (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
10/1/2012	$ -	$ 89,191	$ 89,191	$ -	N/A	N/A
10/1/2015	-	84,708	84,708	-	1,182,214	7.17%
10/1/2017	-	88,987	88,987	-	1,428,366	6.23%
10/1/2018	-	96,173	96,173	-	1,428,366	6.73%

The schedule of funding progress presented above will present multi-year trend information that shows whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits. The City implemented GASB 45 during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2013, and elected to apply the statement prospectively. Consequently, there are no disclosures for prior years. The City is required to have an actuarial valuation every three years. The next valuation was scheduled for October 1, 2020. In future years, required trend data will be presented.

Schedule of Employer Contributions
Florida Retirement System Pension Plan

Last 10 Fiscal Years*

	2014**	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Contractually required contribution	$ 7,565	$ 7,965	$ 4,955	$ 5,382	$ 5,868	$ 5,257
Contribution in relation to the contractually required contribution	7,565	7,965	4,955	5,382	5,868	5,257
City's covered-employee payroll	129,357	132,646	87,507	92,780	110,573	104,500
Contribution as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	5.85%	6.00%	5.66%	5.80%	5.31%	5.03%

* Amount represented for each fiscal year were determined as 0f 9/30.
** Information prior to 2014 is not available.

Schedule of Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability
Florida Retirement System
Pension Plan

Last Ten Fiscal Years*

	2014**	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
City's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.000321157%	0.000349549%	0.000213941%	0.000206741%	0.000205914%	0.000169532%
City's proportion share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 19,595	$ 45,149	$ 54,020	$ 61,174	$ 62,022	$ 58,384
City's covered-employee payroll	129,357	132,646	87,507	92,780	110,573	104,500
City's proportion share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	15.15%	34.04%	61.73%	65.93%	56.09%	55.87%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	96.09%	92.00%	84.88%	83.89%	83.70%	83.70%

* Amount represented for each fiscal year were determined as 0f 6/30.
** Information prior to 2014 is not available.

Schedule of Employer Contribution
Florida Retirement System
Retiree Health Insurance Subsidy Program

Last Ten Fiscal Years*

	2014**	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Contractually required contribution	$ 1,573	$ 1,781	$ 1,453	$ 1,541	$ 1,571	$ 1,644
Contribution in relation to the contractually required contribution	1,573	1,781	1,453	1,541	1,571	1,644
City's covered-employee payroll	129,357	132,646	87,507	92,780	110,573	104,500
Contribution as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	1.2%	1.3%	1.7%	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%

* Amount represented for each fiscal year were determined as 0f 9/30.
** Information prior to 2014 is not available.

Schedule of Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability
Florida Retirement System
Retiree Health Insurance Subsidy Program

Last Ten Fiscal Years*

	2014**	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
City's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.000428372%	0.000462795%	0.000303930%	0.000291086%	0.000289752%	0.000296015%
City's proportion share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 40,054	$ 47,198	$ 35,422	$ 31,124	$ 30,668	$ 33,121
City's covered-employee payroll	129,357	132,646	87,507	92,780	110,573	104,500
City's proportion share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	30.96%	35.58%	40.48%	33.55%	27.74%	31.69%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	0.99%	0.50%	0.97%	1.64%	1.66%	1.66%

* Amount represented for each fiscal year were determined as 0f 6/30.
** Information prior to 2014 is not available.

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

To The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pahokee, Florida

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund information of the City of Pahokee, Florida (the "City"), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 4, 2022.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City'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 City's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control.

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items 2010-01, 2014-01, 2015-01, 2016-01, 2017-03, 2018-01, and 2019-001 that we considered to be material weaknesses.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned cost as items 2014-02, 2014-03, 2014-04, 2016-02, 2017-01, 2017-02, 2017-04, and 2019-002.

City of Pahokee, Florida's Response to Findings

The City of Pahokee, Florida's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The City of Pahokee, Florida's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

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

HCT Certified Public Accountants & Consultants, LLC

Hollywood, Florida
March 4, 2022

UNIFORM GUIDANCE/GRANTS COMPLIANCE

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2020

I. Summary of Independent Auditor's Results

Financial Statements

Type of report the auditor issued:

Opinion Unit	Type of Opinion
Governmental Activities	Unmodified
Business-Type Activities	Qualified General
Fund	Unmodified
Henderson Endowment Fund	Unmodified
Debt Service Fund	Unmodified
Special Revenues Fund	Unmodified
Capital Projects Fund	Unmodified
Marina and Campground Fund	Qualified
Cemetery Fund	Qualified

Internal control over financial reporting:

- Material weakness(es) identified? __X__ yes ____no
- Significant deficiency(s) __X__ yes ____none reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? __X__ yes ____no

I. Financial Statement Findings

Finding 2010 – 01 – Material weakness

Condition: The City did not perform a physical count of inventories and has not maintained perpetual inventory records for the Cemetery Fund. Also, the City has not established adequate controls over the completeness of revenues and receivables for the Cemetery Fund.

Criteria: Adequate accounting records and internal controls are required for the preparation of financial statements.

Effect: Because of inadequacies in internal controls and accounting records relating to the Cemetery Fund, we were unable to form opinions regarding the amounts of inventories, accounts receivable, service revenue, and cost of goods sold for the fund.

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Recommendation: We recommend that the City implement the following for the Cemetery Fund:

1) Perform an annual physical count of inventories at year end.
2) Develop and maintain perpetual inventory records.
3) Develop and implement procedures to monitor the completeness of revenues and receivables.

Current year status: Not implemented. An accurate inventory has not been performed.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: The administration has made several policy changes including relocating all accounting and cash receipt functions at the cemetery to the Finance Department at the City Hall to have better accountability of cemetery operations. A revolving door of managers was resolved in January of 2019 with the hiring of a full-time on-site manager. Prior to the hire, the City experienced over a decade of inaccurate record keeping, lost lot sales data, and filing of lots. In addition, most of the record keeping occurring was by hardcopy verses electronic. A reliable inventory system over decades was not sufficiently implemented. Records were destroyed in transfer of operations among two municipalities dating twenty-five (25) years. In 2019, management has successfully implemented a review of inventory and preparation to an electronic software will improve the documentation and internal controls. The full implementation of the software and the administrative changes will become apparent in FY21.

Finding 2014 – 01 – Material Weakness

Condition: We noted there was a lack of oversight of the financial reporting process.

Criteria: Timely and accurate accounting records are required for internal and external financial reporting.

Effect: Transactions were not properly recorded in the general ledger. Consequently, numerous audit adjustments were required to correct the financial records.

.

Recommendation: We recommend that the City increase oversight of the financial reporting process to facilitate the preparation of timely and accurate financial reports.

Current year status: Partially implemented. The City has hired an outside consultant to assist in the financial reporting process and improvements have been made. However, multiple entries were made during the audit, including a material entry to accrue an expenditure at year end in the amount of $143,016. Additionally, see finding 2019-001.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: In 2017, the City acquired and implemented a new governmental accounting system that has enhanced the overall reliability, integrity, and timeliness of the City's financial report. Providing timely and accurate financial reports to the governing body of the City is paramount to assist them in making sound and prudent financial decisions regarding the City.

Understanding that there were a few auditor's adjusting entries still to be made in FY20, the goal of the City is to consistently improve in this area. Management understands and is constantly striving to ensure elimination of this finding. Previous administrations were not afforded the ability to financially purchase modern software, computers, and other supporting technical products thus leading to a weakness in timely recording in ledger etc. The new accounting system has been in place for over 21 months and has drastically improved the oversight reporting, while also adding an additional layer of protection and lowered the risk of external intrusions.

Finding 2014 – 02 – Noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards

Condition: We noted that the audit report and the Annual Financial Report filed with the Florida Department of Financial Services for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017 were not filed timely.

Criteria: Florida Statutes require audit reports for local governmental entities and the Annual Financial Report to be filed within nine months of the fiscal year end. The City's reports were due June 30, 2018.

Effect: Failure to file audit reports timely subjects the City to the risk of losing state shared revenues.

Recommendation: We recommend that the City review the financial reporting process and make any changes required to facilitate the timely preparation of financial reports.

Current year status: Not implemented. The fiscal year 2019 was not filed timely as well.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: Management concurs with this finding and has addressed filing of the Annual Financial Report within the required timeline of the issuance and delivery of the audit report. COVID-19 severely hampered the ability complete the workloads involving the audit. Subsequently, before HCT contractual agreement, the City was instructed to re-advertise for a new auditing firm thus delaying audit review by four (4) months. The City has taken a great stride in ensuring that the preparation of the audit report is done in a timely manner to eliminate this finding going forward.

Finding 2014 – 03 – Noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards

Condition: As indicated in Note 2 to the Budgetary Required Supplementary Information, certain functions in the General Fund had expenditures in excess of appropriations, and total expenditures of the General Fund exceeded total appropriations.

Criteria: Florida Statutes prohibit expenditures in excess of appropriations.

Effect: Noncompliance with budgetary requirements.

Recommendation: We recommend that the City adopt budget amendments as necessary to eliminate expenditures in excess of appropriations.

Current year status: Not implemented.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: The City has continuously worked toward remedying this finding. As recommended, the City has improved its' budget amendment process which can be seen in FY20. Further improvement and adherence to be in compliance with the Budgetary Required Supplementary information will be demonstrated in FY21 as the final Budget amendment will show. Ensuring that this finding will not be repeated going forward.

Finding 2014 – 04 – Noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards

Condition: During our testing of credit card activity we noted the following issues:

- Some payments were not made timely resulting in the payment of late fees and finance charges.
- Sales tax was paid on certain purchases.
- Accounting records did not identify the public purpose for certain transactions.

Criteria: Adequate internal controls and accounting records are required for the preparation of financial reports.

Effect: Inadequate controls for credit card activity expose the City to the risk of fraud, misuse, and financial reporting errors.

Recommendation: We recommend that the City review its policies and procedures for credit card purchases and implement steps to provide adequate control over credit card use.

Current year status: Partially implemented. Upon our review, we noted that the Credit Card activities for the City has improved from prior year. Sales taxes was charged correctly and the City has updated their Credit Card policy and procedure to provide direction to users.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: The City has made changes to their processes and will continue to review the policies and procedures for credit card use and will implement appropriate procedures to provide adequate control and accounting records for these activities.

Finding 2015 – 01 – Material Weakness

Condition: The City has not established adequate controls over the completeness of revenues and unearned revenues for the Marina and Campground Fund.

Criteria: Adequate accounting records and internal controls are required for the preparation of financial statements.

Effect: Because of inadequacies in internal controls and accounting records relating to the Marina and Campground Fund, we were unable to form opinions regarding the amounts of service revenue and unearned revenue for the fund.

Recommendation: We recommend that the City implement the following for the Marina and Campground Fund:

1) Acquire and implement special purpose software to maintain detailed records of revenue and utilization of the facilities for the marina and campground.
2) Establish access controls for the campground such as gates, card entry systems, and security cameras.
3) Develop and implement procedures to monitor and control marina and campground revenues.

Current year status: Partially implemented. Controls over the Marina and Campground revenues have improved with updated policies and procedures.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: As the City works toward bringing its annual audited financial statements current, a comprehensive review all policies and procedures related to the Marina and Campground Fund will be establish to ensure adequate controls over all operations of the Marina and Campground.

Finding 2016 – 01 – Material Weakness

Condition: The City has not adequately trained staff to implement purchasing procedures and management has not adequately monitored the purchasing process.

Criteria: The City's purchasing procedures require all purchases to have a purchase order number, excluding minor purchases made from petty cash and those purchases declared exempt. The procedures further require that all purchases exceeding ten thousand dollars shall be approved by the City Commission and shall be awarded after receiving competitive bids. Emergency purchases not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars may be made by the City Manager to meet a pressing need for the protection of the public health, safety, or welfare of the community. The City Commission shall ratify every emergency purchase as soon as it is reasonable possible.

Effect: Noncompliance with purchasing procedures. See Finding 2016-2.

Recommendation: We recommend that City staff involved in the purchasing process receive training regarding the approved purchasing procedures and that management increase monitoring of the purchasing process to maintain adequate controls.

Current year status: Partially implemented. Controls over these procedures have improved, however an issue was noted for FY 2020. Additionally, see Finding 2019-002.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: The City has made improvement in this area. The purchasing manual has been updated and is now enforced. The City Manager and the Finance Director have worked together to ensure that the policy is adhere to and best practices are a standard norm. Training programs are now incorporated for users throughout the city that are authorized to spend the City's funds.

Finding 2016 – 02 – Noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards

Condition: The City has not complied with purchasing procedures.

Criteria: The City's purchasing procedures require all purchases to have a purchase order number, excluding minor purchases made from petty cash and those purchases declared exempt. The procedures further require that all purchases exceeding ten thousand dollars shall be approved by the City Commission and shall be awarded after receiving competitive bids. Emergency purchases not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars may be made by the City Manager to meet a pressing need for the protection of the public health, safety, or welfare of the community. The City Commission shall ratify every emergency purchase as soon as it is reasonable possible.

Effect: We noted the following instance of noncompliance with purchasing procedures:

1) Purchases in excess of ten thousand dollars were not approved by the City commission.
2) Competitive bids were not obtained for purchases in excess of ten thousand dollars.
3) Emergency purchases were not ratified by the City commission.
4) Purchase orders were not issued for all purchases that require them.
5) Purchases were made without the approval of management.
6) Source documents were not properly maintained.
7) The public purpose for purchases was not always documented.

Recommendation: We recommend that the City review the purchasing process and make changes required to maintain compliance with approved purchasing procedures.

Current year status: Partially implemented. Controls over these procedures have improved, however an issue was noted for FY 2020. Additionally. see Finding 2019-002.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: The city has made tremendous strides and improvements in areas identified in previous reviews. A system of checks and balances correlated around best practices of current policies has mitigated and lower mishaps in approvals and purchasing. The City has made the following updates to the purchasing policy:

1. Purchases in excess of ten thousand dollars were not approved by the City Commission. **This has been established a Resolution in fiscal year 19 to ensure compliance with this threshold**.
2. Emergency purchases were not ratified by the City Commission. **The City established a Resolution in fiscal year 19 to ensure compliance with their emergency purchases.**
3. Purchase orders were not issued for all purchases that require them. **The City updated their Purchasing Manual and has established training programs to assist users in this area.**
4. Purchases were made without the approval of management. **The City updated their Purchasing Manual and has established training programs to assist users in this area.**
5. Source documents were not properly maintained. **Source documents are now attached to the purchase orders.**
6. The public purpose for purchases was not always documented. **The City has updated its purchasing manual and has established training programs to assist users in this area.**

Finding 2017 – 01 – Noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*

Condition: The Marina and Campground Enterprise Fund has experienced operating losses for many years and the Cemetery Enterprise Fund has frequently experienced operating losses. As of September 30, 2017, both funds reported a deficit in unrestricted net position. As of September 30, 2017, advances from the General Fund totaled $193,486 for the Marina and Campground Enterprise Fund and $338,865 for the Cemetery Enterprise Fund.

Criteria: Section 10.554 (1)(f), Rules of the Auditor General defines deteriorating financial condition as a circumstance determined as of the fiscal year end that significantly impairs a county, municipality, or special district's ability to generate enough revenues to meet its expenditures without causing a condition described in Section 2018.503(1), Florida Statutes to occur.

Effect: The City's enterprise funds might not be able to generate enough revenues to meet their obligations.

Recommendation: We recommend that the City review the operations of the enterprise funds to develop options for increasing revenues for these funds.

Current year status: Not implemented. Both funds are still operating at a loss.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions:

Marina and Campground Fund

Due to the large investment in capital assets, this fund reports a large depreciation expense. For the fiscal years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018, depreciation expense was approximately $1.1 million and $874,000 respectively. Depreciation expense will continue to cause operating losses, and it is unlikely that this fund will operate at a profit in the foreseeable future. The City would consider this fund to be operating successfully if revenues are sufficient to cover all expenses except depreciation. The change in net position, excluding depreciation expense, was $995,215 and ($55,971), for the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The City will continue to review other revenue sources to help defray some of the fund's expenses in the future.

Cemetery Fund

Prior to fiscal year 2009, losses were mitigated by earnings on the Henderson Endowment. All earnings on the principal balance of $875,000 are restricted for upkeep, maintenance, and beautification of the Port Mayaca Cemetery. The City has established a permanent fund to account for the endowment principal, investment earning, and transfers to the Cemetery Fund. In recent years, the low interest rate environment has greatly reduced the investment earnings. When interest rates return to more normal levels, the investment earnings will again mitigate the operating losses of the Cemetery Fund.

Presently, to help control operating costs of the cemetery, the City has implemented a purchasing process that monitors and manages daily expenses. The City has transferred all accounting functions from the cemetery to City Hall to incorporate into the control structure of the finance department to rectify the finding. The finance department will handle all contract writing, billing, and receipt functions of the cemetery operations to be able to better monitor the activities of the cemetery in the future. Also, the City is aggressively seeking ways to increase the revenues of the cemetery, but the efforts are hampered by the fact that there is currently only one funeral home within the City of Pahokee.

The City is expecting a positive change in net position of approximately $9,000 for the Cemetery Fund for the year ended September 30, 2019. The City reported a negative change in net position of approximately $5,000 for the Cemetery Fund for the year ended September 30, 2018.

Finding 2017 – 03 – Material Weakness

Condition: We noted there is inadequate communication between personnel performing the accounting function and personnel managing grants.

Criteria: Policies and procedures should provide reasonable assurance that the City identifies, captures, and exchanges information enabling employees to carry out their responsibilities accurately and timely.

Effect: Grant transactions were not always properly recorded in the accounting system requiring audit adjustments to correct the financial records.

Recommendation: We recommend that the City review its grant management policies and procedures and implement steps to provide appropriate exchanges of information between departments.

Current year status: Partially implemented. Controls over these procedures have improved, however an issue was noted for FY 2020. Additionally. see Finding 2019-002.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: The City concurs with the recommendation provided and will conduct monthly meetings and more oversight to ensure adequate communication between the two departments.

Finding 2017 – 04 – Noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*

Condition: We noted that the City recorded infrastructure surtax revenues and expenditures in the General Fund.

Criteria: In November 2016, Palm Beach County voters approved raising the sales tax from 6 percent to 7 percent. This one-cent sales tax increase went into effect on January 1,
2017 and will end on December 31, 2016 unless $2.7 billion is collected before then. Of the total funds collected from the surtax, 50% will be provided to the Palm Beach County School District and 30% will be provided to Palm Beach County. The 39 municipalities in Palm Beach County will split the remaining 20%. The surtax funds may only be used for infrastructure projects such as roads, bridges, schools, and government buildings. The entities receiving surtax funds are required to establish Citizen Oversight Committees to oversee the infrastructure projects. Because of the restrictions on the use of the surtax, it is desirable to account for the revenues and expenditures in a separate.

Effect: Infrastructure surtax expenditures can’t be determined from the City’s financial statements.

Recommendation: We recommend that the City create a separate fund to account for the infrastructure surtax revenues and expenditures.

Current year status: Partially implemented. The City created a Capital Projects fund to record infrastructure surtax activity; however there are still some transactions recorded in the General Fund.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: The new fund was created and transactions were accidentally recorded in the general fund. That has since been rectified in FY20 and this finding will be eliminated for FY20.

Finding 2018 – 01 – Material Weakness

Condition: We noted that the City had not incorporated auditor adjustments identified in the fiscal year 2017 audit to the City's general ledger.

Criteria: The City provided a trial balance for fiscal 2017 and 2018 and as we were reconciling balances to the audited financial statements, several differences were noted.

Effect: Entries had to be made to fund balance to reconcile the general ledger to the audited financial statements.

Recommendation: We recommend that the City establish policies and procedures that would have staff, before the conclusion of the audit period, review the general ledger and ensure all necessary adjustments are entered into the general ledger.

Current year status: Partially implemented. With assistance of an outside consultant, there were fewer adjustments to fund balance for FY 2020.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: The City will continue to make improvements with the review of the general ledger and with the assistance on the outside consultant, this will not be an issue going forward.

Finding 2019 – 001 – Material Weakness

Criteria: Adequate and complete accounting records and internal controls are required for the proper preparation of financial statements and to reduce the risk of material misstatements.

Condition: The City issued the City Pahokee Promissory Note, Series 2018 in the principle amount of $605,780. The note was issued to finance the purchase and installation of an artificial turf surface on the City's Everglades Preparatory Academy football field and to pay costs related thereto (the "Project") and to pay costs of issuance of the Note.

Effect: This required a material adjustment to be recorded to the financial statements during the audit. Not recording all transactions could lead to the financial statements to be materially misstated.

Questioned Costs: None.

Recommendation: Management should increase oversight of financial records to ensure all transactions have been recorded and reduce the risk for material misstatements.

Current year status: Not implemented.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: X.

II. State Award Findings and Questioned Costs

2019-002 Period of Performance – Material Noncompliance
Florida Department of Economic Opportunity (DEO)
Housing and Community Development – Marina Reconstruction

Criteria: Per amendment number one of grant agreement SL041, pursuant to s. 216.301, Florida Statutes (F.S.) obligations the City incurs during the agreement period (July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019) for which services, tasks, or deliverables are expected to be completed after the agreement period may be eligible for reimbursement as long as the services, tasks, or deliverables are satisfactory completed and comply with both s.2016.301, F.S. and Section 1.7, grantee payments, of the grant agreement, on or before August 31, 2019, as DEO shall determine, in DEO's sole and absolute discretion.

Condition: A change order from the contractor was presented to the City on August 15, 2019 for additional items and tasks needed to complete the project on time. The change order was not approved by the City Commission until September 24, 2019, which was after the August 31, 2019 obligation date in the amendment to the grant agreement. Work continued and DEO funds were used.

Effect: Per the grant agreement, if the City fails to have all obligations completed by August 31, 2019, the DEO has the right to make any funds used after the deadline no longer available and returned to the DEO.

Questioned Costs: $125,093

Recommendation: Management should adopt a contingency plan to address situations where when an on-going project needs an emergency change order approval, the City Commission either holds a special meeting to approve changes or appoints someone with approval powers to ensure compliance with deadlines and not delay the project.

Current year status: Fully implemented.

REPORTING SECTION

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 218.415, FLORIDA STATUTES, REQUIRED BY RULE 10.556(10) O THE AUDITOR GENERAL OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
The City of Pahokee, Florida

We have examined the City of Pahokee, Florida's compliance with the requirements of Section 218.415, Florida Statutes, in accordance with Rule 10.556(10) of the Auditor General of the State of Florida during the year ended September 30, 2020. Management is responsible for City's compliance with those requirements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the City's compliance based on our examination.

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

In our opinion, the City complied, in all material respects, with the aforementioned requirements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Legislative Auditing Committee, members of the Florida Senate and the Florida House of Representatives, the Florida Auditor General, management and the City Council and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

HCT Certified Public Accountants & Consultants, LLC

Hollywood, Florida
March 4, 2022

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

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pahokee, Florida.

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of the City of Pahokee, Florida (the "City"), as of and for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, and have issued our report thereon dated March 4, 2022. The auditor's reports on the financial statements of the Marina and Campground Enterprise Fund, the Cemetery Enterprise Fund, and business-type activities were qualified because of inadequacies in the internal controls and accounting records relating to inventories, cost of goods sold, revenues, and receivables.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

Other Reporting Requirements

We have issued our Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of the Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards;* Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs; and Independent Accountant's Report on an examination conducted in accordance with *AICPA Professional Standards*, AT-C Section 315, regarding compliance requirements in accordance with Chapter 10.550, Rules of the Auditor General. Disclosures in those reports and schedule, which are dated March 4, 2022, should be considered in conjunction with this management letter.

Prior Audit Findings

Section 10.554(1)(i)1., Rules of the Auditor General, requires that we determine whether or not corrective actions have been taken to address findings and recommendations made in the preceding annual financial audit report.

The following findings were included in the audit reports for the prior two years and still apply:

Finding 2010-1 Cemetery Fund
Finding 2014-1 Financial Reporting
Finding 2014-2 Timely Reporting
Finding 2014-3 Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations
Finding 2014-4 Credit Cards
Finding 2015-1 Marina and Campground Fund
Finding 2016-1 Purchasing
Finding 2016-2 Purchasing

Finding 2017-1 The Marina and Campground Enterprise Fund
Finding-2017-3 Management inadequate communication
Finding-2017-4 Incorrect classifications
Finding 2018-1

The following findings were included in the audit report for the prior year and still apply:
Finding 2019-001
Finding 2019-002

The current year findings are as follow:
None

Official Title and Legal Authority

Section 10.554(1)(i)4., Rules of the Auditor General, requires that the name or official title and legal authority for the primary government and each component unit of the reporting entity be disclosed in this management letter, unless disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. There are no component units that need to be disclosed.

Financial Condition and Management

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

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

Section 10.554(1)(i)2., Rules of the Auditor General, requires that we communicate any recommendations to improve financial management. In connection with our audit, findings 2014-03, 2014-04, 2017-1, 2017-02, 2017-03, 2017-04 and 2018-01 addresses recommendations to the City to improve financial management.

Special District Component Units

Sections 10.554(1)(i)5.c., Rules of the Auditor General, requires, if appropriate, that we communicate the failure of a special district that is a component unit of a county, municipality, or special district in accordance with Section 218.39(3)(b), Florida Statutes. In connection with our audit, we did not note any special district component units that failed to provide the necessary information for proper reporting in accordance with Section 218.39(3)(b), Florida Statutes.

Additional Matters

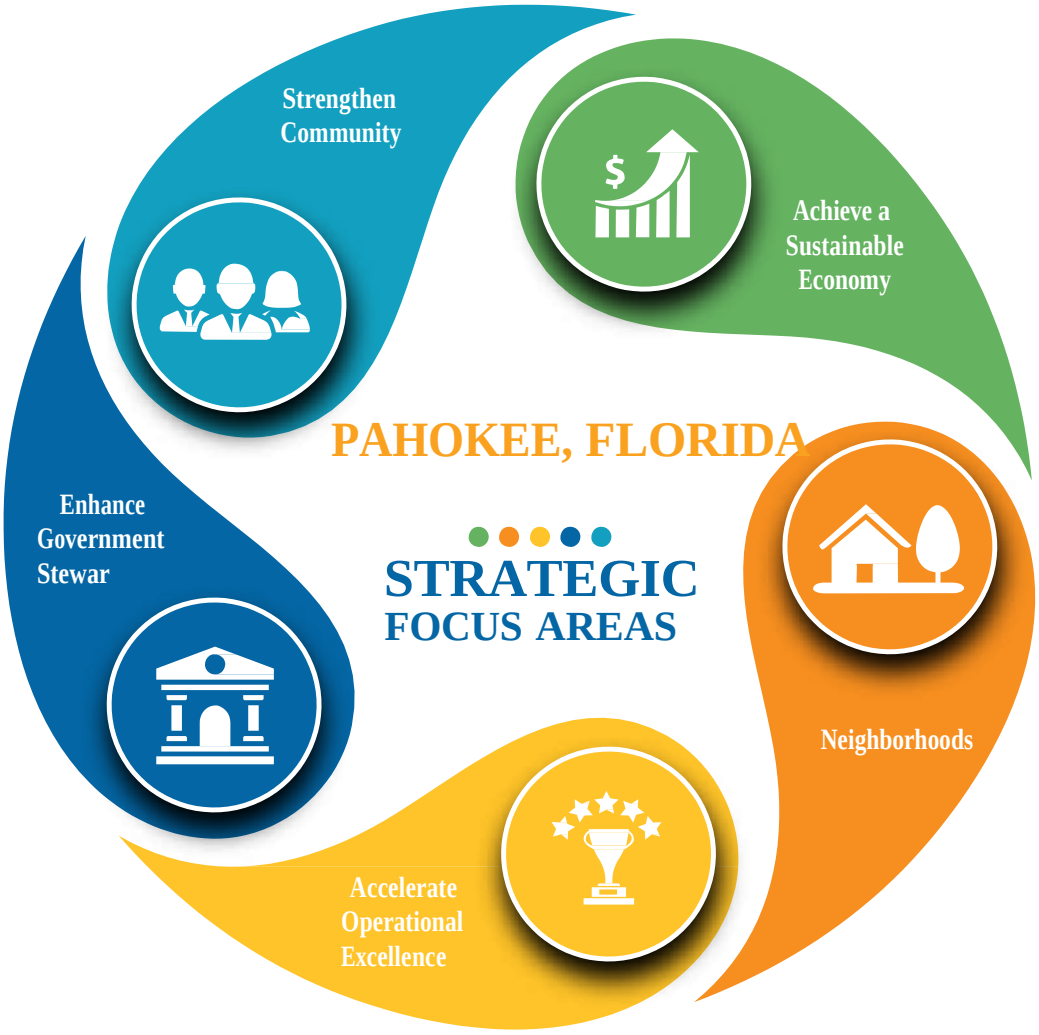
Section 10.554(1)(i)3., Rules of the Auditor General, requires us to communicate noncompliance with provisions of contracts or grant agreements, or abuse, that have occurred, or are likely to have occurred, that have an effect on the financial statements that is less than material but which warrants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

Purpose of this Letter

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

HCT Certified Public Accountants & Consultants, LLC

Hollywood, Florida
March 4, 2022


Strengthen Community
Achieve a Sustainable Economy
PAHOKEE, FLORIDA
Enhance Government Stewar
STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS
Neighborhoods
Accelerate Operational Excellence