Fee Schedule

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2022



Events & Rentals

SPECIAL EVENT FEES

Special Event Application Fee \$ 25.00

Tent Permit/Inspection 50.00

Fireworks Display Permit 50.00

Amplified Sound Permit 25.00

RESERVING SEASONAL PARKING SPACES

East & West Front Street Lots 18.00 /space/day

All Other Town Parking Spaces 9.00 /space/day

TOWN-PROVIDED SERVICES & SUPPLIES

Electrician Fees subject to amount billed by contractor

Electricity per Event 50.00

Off Duty Public Safety 50.00 /hr 2 hr minimum

Public Works Service Fee (includes 2 employees) 68.00 /hr

Solid Waste or Recycling Cart 10.00 /cart

Additional Town-Provided Supplies As Required actual cost

Fire Boat or Police Boat Launch 62.55 plus off-duty public safety fee for operational period

KAYAK RACK RENTAL

Kayak Rack Fee \$ 100

REMOVAL / STORAGE FEE

1st Offense 50

2nd Offense 75

3rd Offense 100

TRAIN DEPOT RENTAL FEES

Refundable Security Deposit \$ 50

Recurring Monthly Meetings 15

HALF-DAY RENTAL (plus security deposit)

Resident 25

Non-Resident 75

FULL-DAY RENTAL (plus security deposit)

Resident 50

Non-Resident 150

Fire Safety Fees

▶ Fire Inspection Fines & Fees

FIRE INSPECTION FINES & FEES

1st Inspection (initial) No charge

2nd Inspection No charge; Afterward, a request for extension and waiver of

(after 30 days) fees can be submitted

3rd Inspection \$25 base fee, plus \$25 fine per violation per day until

4th Inspection and beyond Base fee increases incrementally by \$25 for each inspection,

plus \$25 fine per violation per day until corrected

► Life Safety Violations Fines and Fees

Life safety violations may result in fines and fees. Types of violations include:

Over Occupant Limit/Overcrowding

A condition that exists when either there are more people in a building, structure or portion thereof than have been authorized or posted by the fire code official, or when the fire code official determines that a threat exists to the safety of the occupants due to persons sitting and/or standing in locations that may obstruct or impede the use of aisles, passages, corridors, stairways, exits or other components of the means of egress. Each person over occupancy is considered a violation.

Locked/Blocked/Impeded Means of Egress

Any obstruction in the required width of a means of egress. ("Means of Egress" is the continuous and unobstructed path of vertical and horizontal egress travel from any point in a building or structure to a public way, consisting of three separate and distinct parts: the exit access, the exit, and the exit discharge.)

Impairment of Fire-Related Equipment

Failure to have required testing and maintenance conducted of fire alarm system(s), fire sprinkler systems and/or alternative automatic

fire extinguishing systems (includes commercial hood and duct systems, wet-chemical, dry-chemical, foam, carbon dioxide systems, halon systems and clean agent systems) and to have required documentation of test(s).

Assemblies with Impaired Fire Detection/Extinguishment Equipment must provide a Fire Watch person while the building is occupied or it will be closed.

LIFE SAFETY VIOLATION FINES & FEES

1st Offense Must be corrected immediately;

Verbal warning with a written letter sent within 72 hours

2nd Offense in 6 months Must be corrected immediately;

\$150 + \$20 per violation; warning letter sent within 72 hours

3rd Offense in 6 months Business is closed for 24 hours; \$250 + \$40 per violation

► General Fire Safety Violation Fees

GENERAL FIRE SAFETY VIOLATION FINES & FEES

Parking in a fire lane or in front of a fire hydrant	\$ 100 / viola	ation
Assault on a Fire Code Official	100 / viola	ation
NUISANCE FIRE ALARMS		
4th nuisance alarm in a calendar year	100	
Subsequent nuisance alarm in a calendar year	200	
Fire Detection & Suppression System work and/or modification without plan submittal and approval	150	

If a business owner/occupant provides documentation the system has been serviced by an Alarm System Technician since the 3rd nuisance alarm, then the fee will be waived. The alarm count will start new for the calendar year after the system has been serviced.

Planning & Inspections Fees

Building permits are required for all work that meets any of the following criteria.

- Work performed to structures costing \$15,000 or more
- Work involving changes to load-bearing features
- Additions, repairs, replacements, changes, or redesign of plumbing, heating, air conditioning and electrical systems
- Any new structure larger than 12' in length, height, or width
- Work performed to commercial structures. This includes any residential structure with more than 2 dwelling units. It also includes any residential structure housing a commercial operation.

Other Structures include porches, decks, sheds, piers, bulkheads, retaining walls, etc.

Commercial Outbuildings include airport storage structures (except hangars), and warehouse buildings, but does not include shell buildings or multiple storage structures.

A permit expires in 6 months if no activity has taken place or an inspection hasn't been scheduled.

Residential Construction Fees

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION FEES

NEW BUILDINGS & ADDITIONS

Building & Insulation Permit \$ 50 heated & unheated space

+ \$0.20 / sq ft, 0 - 1000 ft

+ \$0.10 / sq ft, >1000 ft

Electrical Permit 50 + 0.10 / sq ft, heated & unheated space

Mechanical Permit 50 + 0.10 / sq ft, heated space

Plumbing Permit 50 + 0.10 / sq ft, heated space

Homeowner's Recover Fee 10 / structure

NEW OTHER STRUCTURES

Building & Insulation Permit \$ 50 + \$0.10 / sq ft

Electrical Permit 50 + 0.10 / sq ft

Mechanical Permit 50 + 0.10 / sq ft

Plumbing Permit 50 + 0.10 / sq ft

Homeowner's Recover Fee 10 / structure

CHANGING EXISTING STRUCTURES

Renovation & Repair Permit \$ 50 + \$10 / \$1,000 value, over \$5,000

Electrical Permit 50 / system

Mechanical Permit 50 / unit

Plumbing Permit 50

For projects valued over \$5,000,

the renovation & repair fee includes electrical, mechanical, and plumbing

The Homeowner's Recovery Fee is only assessed for contractors with a current NC General Contracting License.

Proceeds are sent quarterly to the General Contracting Board.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION FEES

MISCELLANEOUS PERMITTING

Demolition	\$ 50	
Blasting	50	
Structure Moving	300	
Single-Wide Manufactured Home	100	
Double-Wide Manufactured Home	200	
Modular Home	400	
Construction Trailer	100	
Gas pumps/Storage tanks	50	+ \$20.00 / unit
Signs	50	+ \$1.75 /sq ft
Fire Sprinkler / Alarm Systems Restore Power	50 50	+ \$0.10 / sq ft
Solar Panels	75	+ \$3.00 per panel
Above Ground Swimming Pools	50	+ Fees for pool house
Above Ground Hot Tubs	50	

Inground Swimming Pools & Hot Tubs 50 + \$10 per \$1,000 over \$5,000 const. cost+pool house fees

Change in Contractor 50

Re-Inspection - 3rd Attempt 50
Re-Inspection - 4th Attempt and Beyond 100
After Hours / Emergency Inspection 250

Re-Activate Expired Permit Full cost of the permit Working Without a Permit Double permit fee

▶ Commercial Construction Fees

COMMERCIAL CONSTRUCTION FEES

NEW BUILDINGS & ADDITIONS

Building & Insulation Permit \$ 50 heated & unheated space

+ \$0.25 / sq ft, 0 - 1000 ft

+ \$0.15 / sq ft, >1000 ft

Electrical Permit 50 + 0.12 / sq ft, heated and unheated space

Mechanical Permit 50 + 0.12 / sq ft, heated space Plumbing Permit 50 + 0.12 / sq ft, heated space

NEW OTHER STRUCTURES

Building & Insulation Permit \$ 50 + \$0.15 / sq ft

Electrical Permit 50 + 0.10 / sq ft Mechanical Permit 50 + 0.10 / sq ft

Plumbing Permit 50 + 0.10 / sq ft

CHANGING EXISTING STRUCTURES

Renovation & Repair Permit \$ 50 + \$10 / \$1,000 value, over \$5,000

Electrical Permit 50 / system

Mechanical Permit 50 / unit

Plumbing Permit 50

For projects valued over \$5,000, the renovation & repair fee includes electrical, mechanical, and plumbing

COMMERCIAL OUTBUILDINGS

Building & Insulation Permit \$ 50 + \$0.15 / sq ft

Electrical Permit 50 + 0.10 / sq ft

Mechanical Permit 50 + 0.10 / sq ft

Plumbing Permit 50 + 0.10 / sq ft

COMMERCIAL CONSTRUCTION FEES

MISCELLANEOUS PERMITTING

Demolition \$ 50 Blasting 50

Structure Moving Same as new construction

Construction Trailer 100

Gas pumps/Storage tanks 50 + \$50.00 / unit

Signs 50 + \$1.75 / sq ft

New Business Inspection 50

Hood Suppression 150

Fire Sprinkler / Alarm Systems 50 + \$0.10 / sq ft

Restore Power 50

Solar Panels 75 + \$5.00 per panel

Above Ground Swimming Pools 50 + Fees for pool house

Above Ground Hot Tubs 50

Inground Swimming Pools & Hot Tubs 50 + \$10 per \$1,000 over \$5,000 const. cost+pool house fees

Change in Contractor 50

Re-Inspection - 3rd Attempt 50

Re-Inspection - 4th Attempt and Beyond 100

After Hours / Emergency Inspection 250

Re-Activate Expired Permit Full cost of the permit

Working Without a Permit Double permit fee

► Planning-Related Application Fees

PLANNING APPLICATION FEES

\$250 / applicatio	Certificate of Appropriateness Historic District \$25
300 / application	ezoning Request with no Land Use Plan change
400 / application	Rezoning Request with Land Use Plan change
300 / application	Variance Request
250 / application	Preliminary Plat Approval
250 / application	Final Plat/Subdivision Approval
400 / application	Special Use Permission
	Site Plan Review (includes 2 Technical Review
300 / application	Meetings)
100 / meeting	Each additional Technical Review Meeting
25 / certificate	Elevation Certificate Review
50 / application	Minor Works

Solid Waste Collection Fees

Residential Solid Waste Collection

SOLID WASTE MONTHLY FEES RESIDENTIAL

Solid Waste User Fee	\$ 20.88	
Additional Solid Waste Cart	11.51	
Additional Recycle Cart	4.63	
Violations - 3rd and	150.00	/ violation
subsequent		

▶ Commercial Solid Waste Collection

The twice-weekly WBD recycling program runs May-September. Rates assume 30 carts participate. If fewer, collection fees will be distributed among the number of carts participating.

SOLID WASTE MONTHLY FEES COMMERCIAL (Waterfront Business District)

SERVICE TYPE	<u>USAGE</u>	MONTHLY FEE				
Compactor Solid Waste User	High Volume	\$ 173.09		\$ 173.0		
	Medium		75.10			
	Low Volume		23.11			
Solid Waste Roll-Out – 96 Gallon	Once / Week		26.58			
Recycling Roll-Out – 96 Gallon	Once / Week		18.49			
Recycling Roll-Out – 96 Gallon	Twice / Week		75.00			
Cardboard Recycling User Fee			11.41			
Violations - 3rd and subsequent			150.00	/ violation		

Water & Sewer Rates & Fees

All water and sewer taps made outside Town limits are double intown rates shown below. Water or sewer system development fees outside Town limits are negotiable but will not exceed 2X rates shown below.

Upgrades in service, i.e., changing from a 3/4" meter to a 1" meter, are subject to a difference in the water tap, water system development, and sewer system development fees.

All taps larger than 2" shall be installed at developer's cost in accordance with Town of Beaufort standards and developers shall pay a tap-on fee as shown below.

► Tap & System Development Fees

	TAP FE	EES	SYSTEM I	PMENT FEES		
SIZE	WATER	SEWER	SIZE	WATER	<u>SEWER</u>	
3/4"	\$ 700	\$ 750	3/4"	\$ 476	\$ 5,524	
1"	800	750	1"	793	6,207	
1 ½"	1,075	750	1 ½"	1,585	7,015	
2"	1,375	750	2"	2,536	8,064	
3"	575	750	3"	4,755	10,445	
4"	625	750	4"	7,925	15,875	
6"	850	750	6"	15,850	22,550	
8"	1,175	750	8"	25,360	26,240	

► Water & Sewer Usage Rates

WATER USAGE RATES

TYPE	SIZE	IN TOWN		OUTSIDE
BASE	3/4"	\$	10.37	\$ 20.74
	1"		17.32	37.33
	1 ½"		34.53	82.96
	2"		55.27	147.25
	3"		110.65	333.91
	4"		172.87	NA
	6"		345.63	1,327.36
VARIABLE	1000 gal		5.07	7.61

SEWER USAGE RATES

TYPE	SIZE	11	N TOWN	OUTSIDE
BASE	3/4"	\$	21.17	\$ 42.34
	1"		35.85	70.01
	1 ½"		70.50	140.99
	2"		112.20	225.67
	3"		225.88	451.77
	4"		352.90	705.81
	6"		705.60	1,411.19
VARIABLE	1000 gal		16.80	33.60

▶ Water & Sewer Service Charges

WATER & SEWER SERVICE CHARGES

New Account Service Fee \$20 Waived with bank draft

Application Fee 5

SECURITY DEPOSITS

3/4" meter \$75-225, based on credit score

1" meter 100 1 1/2" meter 140

2" meter 275

Transfer Account 25

Returned Check Fee 25

Late Fees 10% added to late portion

Reconnect Fee - Business Hours 25

Reconnect Fee - After Hours 75

After Hours Service Calls 75

Temporary Connection 25 available for a 2-week period,

(for cleaning, renovation inspection, plus water and sewer usage charges

Fire Hydrant Meters 75 mobilization, on site-employee, and 5,000 gal of water; additional \$.01/gal

Irrigation/Dock Meter 700 tap fee

Meter-Only Install 400 no new tap fee

Meter-Only without Install 250

Meter Testing 30

Meter Tampering 100

Wastewater Allocation Request Review 50

Fire Protection Sprinkler System Monthly Fee

2" riser 6.25

4" riser 10.42

6" riser 12.5

8 " riser 16.67

Stormwater Fees

Stormwater fees for residential and commercial are \$4.00 / Month per Residential Unit or Equivalent Residential Unit.

1Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU) = 1708 sq ft Effective Impervious Area (EIA),

where

EIA = 100% of Impervious Area (sq ft) + 15% of Pervious Area (sq ft)

Parking & Vehicle Fees

PARKING & VEHICLE FEES

Annual Golf Cart Registration	\$ 75	
PARKING TICKETS		
Regular Space	50	
Handicap Space	100	
Late Fee	30	on day 30
PARKING PASSES		
Weekly	25	
Monthly	100	
Seasonal	200	
WBD Resident Premium Seasonal	800	

Other Fees

MISCELLANEOUS FEES

PUBLIC RECORDS REQUESTS

- paper copies \$0.15 /page

- meeting recording 10 / 5GB USB

NUISANCE SECURITY ALARMS

4th nuisance alarm in a calendar year 100.00

Subsequent nuisance alarm in a calendar year 200.00

Cemetery Internment Permit Fee 25.00

Cemetery Plot Fee- Resident 500.00

Cemetery Plot Fee- Non Resident 700.00

Business Registration Fee 25.00 – any new business started in Town limits

Taxi Permitting Fee 68.00

Off Duty Public Safety Request 50.00 /hour

Voluntary Annexation Request 350.00

Tour Permit \$50

Annual Budget Ordinance

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2022

In this section you will find a concise summary of the FY 2023 Annual Budget. Once adopted by the Town Board, this ordinance becomes the legal budget for the year, and must be followed by law.

TOWN OF BEAUFORT

FY 2023 BUDGET ORDINANCE

BE IT ORDAINED

by the Town Board of Commissioners of the Town of Beaufort, North Carolina:



SECTION 1: GENERAL FUND

A. Revenues

It is estimated that the following revenues will be available in the General Fund for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2022, and ending June 30, 2023:

GENERAL FUND REVENUES	
Property Taxes	\$ 5,352,069
Intergovernm ental	4,230,085
Permits and Fees	1,266,956
Sales and Service	306,163
Other Revenues	4,700
Loan Proceeds	-
Transfers In	400,000
Fund Balance Appropriation	60,000
TOTAL	\$ 11 619 973

B. Expenditures Authorized by Department

The following amounts are hereby appropriated to each department in the General Fund for the operation of the Town government and its activities for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2022, and ending June 30, 2023:

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES						
Governing Body	\$	101,756				
Administration		645,594				
Finance		590,232				
Fire		2,617,370				
Planning & Inspections		601,872				
Police		2,347,129				
PSA & Engineering		326,431				
Public Works		2,766,212				
Non-Departmental		1,623,376				
TOTAL	\$	11,619,973				

SECTION 2: UTILITY FUND

A. Revenues

It is estimated that the following revenues will be available in the Utility Fund for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2022, and ending June 30, 2023:

UTILITY FUND REVENUES		
Intergovernmental	\$	-
Permits and Fees		171,000
Sales and Service	4,	441,625
Other Revenues		-
Loan Proceeds		-
Transfers In		-
Fund Balance Appropriation		-
TOTAL	\$ 4.	612.625

B. Expenditures Authorized by Department

The following amounts are hereby appropriated to each department or division in the Utility Fund for the operation of the Town government and its activities for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2022, and ending June 30, 2023:

UTILITY FUND EXPENDITURES	
Sewer	\$ 2,838,680
Water	915,479
Non-Departmental	858,466
TOTAL	\$ 4,612,625

SECTION 3: AD VALOREM TAX

There is hereby levied a tax as calculated below in the General Fund in Section I of this ordinance.

	Real & Personal		Mot	or Vehicles	Total Revenue
Valuation of property as listed January 1, 2022	\$	1,102,542,284	\$5	9,394,177	
Rate \$0.4600 per \$100 value		5,071,695		273,213	
Rate of collection		98.12%		100.00%	_
	\$	4,976,347	\$	273,213	
					\$ 5,249,560

In accordance with NC General Statute 159-13, the estimated rate of collection for property and motor vehicle taxes for the 2023 fiscal year beginning July 1, 2022 is as shown in the calculation above.

The proceeds from two cents (\$0.02) of the aforementioned tax rate shall be used only for resurfacing streets.

SECTION 4: AMENDMENTS AND CONTRACTS

Pursuant to NC General Statute 159-15, this budget may be amended by submission of proposed changes to the Town Board of Commissioners.

Notwithstanding the above subsection (a) above, the Town Manager is authorized to transfer funds from one appropriation to another within the same fund without limitation.

Funds may not be transferred between funds without prior approval from the Town Board of Commissioners.

The Town Manager may enter into and execute change orders or amendments to construction contracts in amounts less than \$50,000 when the appropriate annual budget or capital project ordinance contains sufficient appropriated but unencumbered funds.

The Town Manager may execute contracts which are not required to be bid or which G.S. 143-131 allows to be let on informal bids so long as the annual budget or appropriate capital project ordinance contains sufficient appropriated but unencumbered funds for such purposes.

Upon notification of funding increases or decreases to existing grants or revenues, or the award of grants or revenues, the Town Manager may adjust budgets to match, including grants that require a match for which funds are available.

SECTION 5: DISTRIBUTION

Copies of this ordinance shall be furnished to the Town Manager and the Finance Officer to be kept on file by them for their direction in the disbursement of funds.

Adopted this 13th day of June, 2022

ATTEST:

Elizabeth Lewis Sharon Harker

Town Clerk Mayor

Town of Beaufort Financial Policy

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2022

In this section you will find the financial policy as adopted for FY 2023.

OBJECTIVES

This financial policy is a statement of the guidelines and goals that will influence and guide the financial management practice of the Town of Beaufort, North Carolina. A financial policy that is adopted, adhered to, and regularly reviewed is recognized as the cornerstone of sound financial management.

Effective fiscal policy:

- Contributes significantly to the Town's ability to insulate itself from fiscal crisis
- Enhances short term and long term financial credit ability by helping to achieve the highest credit and bond ratings possible
- Promotes long-term financial stability by establishing clear and consistent guidelines
- Directs attention to the total financial picture of the Town rather than single issue areas
- Promotes the view of linking long-term financial planning with day to day operations
- Provides the Town Board of Commissioners, citizens and the Town's professional management a framework for measuring the fiscal impact of government services against established fiscal parameters and guidelines

To these ends, the following financial policies are presented.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLANNING

The Town will develop a five-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) and review and update the plan annually during its budget process.

Capital projects included in the CIP will specifically advance one or more of the Town Board of Commissioners' adopted Strategic Priorities.

The CIP will generally address those capital assets with a value of more than \$100,000 and a useful life of over ten years.

The Town will identify the estimated costs and potential funding sources for each capital project.

This CIP will incorporate existing needs as well as projections for future capital expenditures necessitated by changes in population, changes in real estate development, or changes in economic base.

The Town will use the CIP as the foundation for capital expenditures identified in the annual operating budget.

In addition to debt obligations, future operating and maintenance costs associated with new capital improvements will be projected and included in operating budget forecasts.

The Town will maintain all its assets at a level adequate to protect the Town's capital investment, to preserve the asset's ability to perform its intended purpose, and to minimize future maintenance and replacement costs.

The Town will project its equipment replacement and maintenance needs for the next several years and will update this projection each year. From this projection, a maintenance and replacement schedule will be developed and followed.

The Town will determine the least costly and most flexible financing method for all new projects.

REVENUE

Revenue Projections

Revenue management includes within its focus an ongoing process for reviewing and analyzing each revenue source to ensure that proceeds from each source are at an optimum level. Every attempt will be made to project revenues within 5% of final actual results, and the projections will be based on historical trends, growth patterns, and the economy.

Ad Valorem Tax

As provided by the North Carolina Local Budget and Fiscal Control Act, estimated revenue from the Ad Valorem Tax levy will be budgeted as follows:

Assessed valuation will be estimated based on historical trends, growth patterns, and anticipated construction.

The estimated percentage of collection will not exceed the percentage of the levy actually realized in cash as of June 30 during the preceding fiscal year, in accordance with state law.

The tax rate will be set each year based on the cost of providing general governmental services and paying debt service. Consideration will be given to future net revenue requirements for capital improvement project operational expenditure impacts and programmed debt service.

User Fees

The Town sets fees that will utilize user charges in lieu of Ad Valorem Taxes for services that can be individually identified and where the costs are directly related to the level of service. This objective is in keeping with the Commissioner's goal that growth should pay for itself, and not place a burden on current residents who may not benefit directly from the service. Emphasis of user charges over Ad Valorem Taxes results in the following benefits:

User charges are paid by all users, including those exempt from property taxes.

User charges avoid subsidization in instances where the service is not being provided to the general public.

User charges for certain services will be justified on the basis of equity and efficiency, by producing information on the demand level for services, and by helping to make the connection between the amount paid and the service received.

Grant Funding

Grant funding may be used for a variety of purposes to include funding current Town operations, departmental long-range plans, capital projects identified in the Capital Improvement Plan, or other projects or activities that address the mission and goals of the Town. Staff will pursue opportunities for grant funding. Application will be made after a grant is evaluated for consistency with Board of Commissioner goals and compatibility with Town programs and objectives.

Donations

Donations will be spent only toward the intent for which they were given.

One-Time Revenues

One-time or other special revenues will not be used to finance continuing Town operations but instead will be used for funding special projects.

Utility Fees

Water and sewer rates will be established at the appropriate level to enable the Utility Fund to be self-supporting.

BUDGETING & EXPENDITURES

The annual budget process begins in January when department heads begin working on their budget requests. Starting in February, budget work sessions are scheduled between the Town Manager and department heads. The proposed annual budget is prepared by the Town Manager and Finance Director and is presented to the Town Board at the regular meeting in May. It is reviewed in subsequent budget work sessions by the Town Board and a public hearing is held during the regular Board meeting in June. The budget, including any modifications from the review sessions, is adopted by the Town Board before June 30, the last day of the fiscal year.

The Town's annual operating budget will be prepared in accordance with Article 3 of the Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act.

Current expenditures will not exceed current revenues.

The annual budget document will serve as a policy document, an operations guide, a financial plan, and a communications tool.

Department budgets are reviewed by staff, the Town Manager, and Board of Commissioners prior to adoption and are continually monitored throughout the budget year.

Budgeted funds will only be spent for categorical purposes for which they were intended.

The annual operating budget ordinance defines staff authorization for operating budget adjustments.

No appropriations of the proceeds of a debt instrument will be made except for the purpose for which such debt instrument was issued.

For continuing contracts, funds will be appropriated in the annual budget ordinance to meet current year obligations arising under the contract, in accordance with NC General Statute 160A-17.

Town staff will make regular monthly reports to the Town Board of Commissioners on the status of actual revenues and expenditures as compared to the adopted budget.

DEBT

The Town of Beaufort recognizes the foundation of any well-managed debt program is a comprehensive debt policy. Advantages of a debt policy are as follows:

- Enhances the quality of decisions by imposing order and discipline
- Promotes consistency and continuity in decision making
- Rationalizes the decision making process
- Identifies objectives for staff to implement
- Demonstrates a commitment to long-term planning objectives
- Is regarded positively by the rating agencies in reviewing credit quality

Uses of Debt

Debt will be used to finance capital projects or for purchases of equipment that provide value to current and future citizens.

Debt will not be used for operational needs.

Terms and Structure

Capital projects will be financed for a period not to exceed the expected useful life of the project.

Non-utility debt will normally have a term of 20 years or less.

Utility debt will normally have a term of 30 years or less.

The Town will seek the best financing type, debt structure and timeframe for each financing need based on the flexibility to meet the project needs, timing, tax or rate payer equity and lowest interest cost.

Cash financing (pay-as-you-go) is a component of the capital program that contributes to the financial integrity of the Town.

Debt Capacity

The Town will strive to maintain its annual tax-supported debt service costs at a level no greater than fifteen percent (15%) of total expenditures.

Net debt for the General Fund shall not exceed 2.5% of assessed property valuation. General obligation debt as defined in NC General Statute 159-55 is limited to 8% of the assessed valuation.

The Town will set rates and charges for the Utility Fund with the intent to achieve a debt service coverage ratio of 1.20 times or greater for all indebtedness. All indebtedness includes both parity and subordinate debt obligations of each fund. In the absence of a specific debt ratio calculation required by a debt covenant, the debt coverage ratio will be calculated in accordance with the following example:

Operating Revenues–Expenses (less depreciation) = Net Revenue Available for Debt Service

Net Revenue/Debt Service (P+I) = Debt Service Coverage Ratio

These ratios will be monitored and reported annually in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

RESERVES

General Fund Unassigned Fund Balance at the close of each fiscal year shall not be less than 20% of actual General Fund net expenditures without prior Board of Commissioners' authorization.

The Town Board of Commissioners may, from time-to-time, utilize fund balances that will reduce the unassigned fund balance below the 20% policy for the purposes of a declared fiscal emergency, financial opportunity to enhance the wellbeing of the Town of Beaufort, or other such purpose as to protect the long-term fiscal security of the Town of Beaufort.

In such circumstances, after unassigned fund balance has been calculated as part of closing-out a fiscal year, the Town Board of Commissioners will adopt a plan as part of the following year's budget process to restore the assigned fund balance to the policy level within 36 months from the date of the budget adoption. If restoration cannot be accomplished within such time without severe hardship to the Town, then the Town Board will establish a different but appropriate period.

Monies in excess of a 20% unassigned fund balance will be available for appropriation, as deemed necessary and approved by the Town Board of Commissioners.

The Utility Fund will seek to maintain an amount of Unrestricted Cash equal to 50% or more of annual net expenditures.

System Development Fees: The Town will collect System Development Fees from new water and sewer customers. The System Development Fee recoups from new customers an equitable share for the contemporaneous use of the Town's previous capital investments in the water and sewer system, and helps enable the Town to provide for the proper maintenance and operation of its water and sewer systems. Revenue from this fee may not be used for utility system expansions, but rather must be used only to maintain, repair, replace, or pay debt on the existing system.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS AND REPORTING

Accounting/Financial Reporting

The Town will establish and maintain its accounting systems according to the North Carolina Local Budget and Fiscal Control Act. Financial systems will be maintained to monitor expenditures and revenues.

All records and reporting will be in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements.

The Town will place emphasis on maintenance of an accounting system which provides strong internal budgetary and accounting controls designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding both the safeguarding of assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and the reliability of financial records for preparing financial statements and reports, such as the budget and the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR), as well as maintenance of accountability of assets.

A comprehensive annual financial review (CAFR) will be performed by an independent certified public accounting firm which will issue an opinion on the annual financial statements, with a management letter detailing areas that need improvement if required. Auditing services will be evaluated and selected through a competitive proposal process every five years at a minimum.

Full disclosure will be provided in all regulatory reports, financial statements, and bond representations.

The Town will maintain the least number of funds and accounts necessary for proper and accurate records. The Town may

maintain sub-funds, in addition to legally mandated funds, for accounting and management purposes.

Operational Cash Management

Receipts

Cash receipts will be collected and deposited as expediently as reasonably possible to provide secure handling of incoming cash and to move these moneys into interest earning accounts and investments.

All incoming funds will be deposited daily as required by law and are allowed to be received in the most efficient means possible.

Cash Disbursements

Disbursements will be made shortly in advance of or on the agreed-upon contractual date of payment unless earlier payment provides a greater economic benefit to the Town.

Payroll disbursements will be in accordance with the requirements of all state and federal regulatory laws, rules, and regulations. Overtime and benefit payments will be made in accordance with the Town's Personnel Policy.

All checks require two signatures. Checks will be signed by the Finance Officer or his/her designee, as well as the Mayor, a Town Commissioner, or the Town Manager.

Disbursements will be made using the method(s) deemed most efficient at the discretion of the Finance Officer or designee.

Proper documentation will be maintained to meet all audit, general governmental accounting standards, and Town policies.

Accounting and purchasing has the right to request additional documentation from departments as needed.

The Town will follow escheat rules and regulations as directed by NC General Statutes.

Banking Relations

Banking service providers will be evaluated on a regular basis to ensure the Town is receiving the best services at a competitive rate.

The Town will maintain a minimum number of bank accounts to facilitate the movement and investment of funds.

Collateralization for deposits will be in accordance with the North Carolina Administrative Code.

The State Treasurer enforces standards of minimum capitalization for all pooling method financial institutions. The Town relies on the State Treasurer to monitor those financial institutions. The Town analyzes the financial soundness of any other financial institution used by the Town. The Town complies with the provisions of North Carolina General Statutes when designating official depositories and verifying that deposits are properly secured.

Collections

The Town will pursue collection on delinquent customer accounts using any prudent manner available, including the North Carolina Debt Setoff Program and the use of a third-party collection agency. After exhausting collection efforts and after considering legal time limits for all collection methods, delinquent balances may be written off at the discretion of the Finance Officer.

Delinquent fees are established annually through the budget process.

Town staff has the authority to suspend related services in connection with the unpaid customer account. Service may be resumed once the outstanding balance is paid in full. With the approval of the Finance Officer, additional unrelated Town services may be suspended for the past due customer.

Internal Control and Compliance

The Town will maintain a system of internal controls that ensures complete, accurate, and timely financial records by working with Departments to create business systems that properly capture and report financial related information.

Finance staff, in coordination with the Town's technology services provider, will establish Town-wide standard procedures and policies for the security, handling, and maintenance of sensitive information, which departments will be responsible for reviewing and incorporating into their daily activities.

Finance staff will provide training periodically in order to provide system information to users, as well as provide clarification on Town financial-related policies and procedures and other regulatory and statutory requirements.

Background checks, which may include criminal and credit checks, will be conducted on positions deemed as critical for financial

purposes according to procedures established by the Finance Department in conjunction with Human Resources.

Investments

It is the policy of the Town to preserve capital and invest public funds in a manner which provides the highest investment return with the maximum security, while meeting the daily cash flow demands of the Town and conforming to all state statutes governing the investment of public funds. This investment policy applies to all financial assets in the Town's investment portfolio, including debt proceeds.

The standard of prudence to be used by staff will be the "prudent person" rule. The "prudent person" concept discourages speculative transactions. It attaches primary significance to the preservation of capital and secondary importance to the generation of income and capital gains. Authorized staff, if acting in accordance with written procedures and state statutes and exercising due diligence, shall be relieved of personal responsibility for an individual security's credit risk or market price changes, provided that these deviations are reported immediately and action is taken to control adverse developments.

Safety of principal is the foremost objective of the investment program. Investments of the Town will be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure the preservation of capital in the overall portfolio.

The Town will make every effort to maintain a diversified investment portfolio according to security type and institution.

The Town's investments will remain sufficiently liquid to enable the Town to meet all operating requirements which might be reasonably anticipated using structured maturities and marketable securities.

The Finance Officer will maintain a list of financial institutions authorized to provide investment services. Authorized financial institutions include banks maintaining an office in the State of North Carolina and securities brokers/dealers classified by the New York Federal Reserve as primary dealers.

The Finance Officer is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of internal controls designed to ensure that the assets of the Town are protected from loss, theft, or misuse.

Officers and employees involved in the investment process will refrain from personal business activity that could conflict with proper execution of the investment program, or which could impair their ability to make impartial investment decisions. Employees and investment officials will disclose to the Finance Officer any material financial interests in financial institutions that conduct business within this jurisdiction, and they will further disclose any large personal financial/investment positions that could be related to the performance of the Town's portfolio.

Glossary

Glossary

ABC

Alcoholic Beverage Commission, responsible for regulating sales of alcohol in North Carolina.

accrual

revenues earned or expenses incurred which impact the organization's net income.

ADA

Americans with Disabilities Act

amendment

see budget amendment.

annual operating budget

proposed financial plan for raising and spending money during the fiscal year, created by the Town Manager with input from department heads. also annual budget

appropriated fund balance

any fund balance (restricted, assigned, or available unassigned) approved by the Town Board for spending in a given fiscal year. also fund balance

appropriation

money allowed to be spent, as authorized in the budget ordinance or an amendment thereof.

assigned fund balance

reserves which can only be used as approved by the Town Board. e.g., setting aside money for future utility line improvements, etc. also fund balance

audit

an official inspection of an organization's accounts, typically by an independent body.

available unassigned fund balance see unassigned fund balance.

balanced budget

Occurs when planned expenditures anticipate revenues. In North Carolina, it is required that the budget submitted to the Town Board of Commissioners be balanced.

balloon payment

a large payment due at the end of a loan.

basis of budgeting

rule governing the time at which various financial transactions are recorded (i.e. when a bill is received or when it is paid).

benefits

in addition to salaries and wages, personnel expenditures include benefits such as contributions to Social Security, health insurance, worker's compensation, etc.

Board of Commissioners

see Town Board.

budget

see annual operating budget.

budget amendment

changes to an adopted budget ordinance, passed by the Town Board.

budget message

executive summary of the recommended budget prepared by the Town Manager, found at the beginning of the budget document.

budget ordinance

law approving all financial transactions for the Town in the upcoming financial period, including: revenue estimates, appropriations for spending, and the property tax levy.

budgetary accounting

presentation of finances comparing anticipated (budgeted) revenue and expenditure with actual revenues and expenditures.

CAMA

see NC CAMA.

capital expenditure

see capital outlay.

capital improvement

physical asset built or bought, with a useful life of ten or more years, costing \$100,000 or more, e.g., police station, Cedar St park, repaving streets, small area plans, easements, fire truck, etc.

capital improvement plan

shows how Town can pay for large-scale projects such as parks, roads, buildings, and other facilities. It includes a schedule of when the projects might begin and a detailed profile for each project.

capital outlay

spending related to capital assets or improvements, i.e., departmental requests valued between \$25,000 and \$100,000 expected to last at least 5 years (e.g. furniture, equipment, vehicles, etc.) or capital improvements valued above \$100,000 expected to last at least 10 years (e.g. land, buildings, etc.).

capital project

see capital improvement.

capital project fund

special fund, not annually-budgeted, set up to house money received and spent for a large project spanning more than one fiscal year and closed at the end of the project.

capital project profile

outlines assumptions for each upcoming and future capital improvement, including: description, rationale, potential start, possible cost, and funding options.

capital reserve fund

created in FY 2019 as a place to hold money earmarked for infrastructure projects such as the boardwalk, streets, and utility lines. Money appropriated for capital projects in the General and Utility Funds goes into the Capital Reserve Fund until it is needed.

capital reserves

see capital reserve fund.

cash flow

money moving in and out within the course of a month.

cash reserves

see fund balance.

centerline miles

total length of a given road from its starting point to its end point.

CIP

see capital improvement plan.

collection rate

see estimated collection rate.

contributions from other funds

money moved between Town funds, recorded as revenue in the receiving fund. also transfers

cost of living adjustments (COLA)

salary and wage changes for employees to reflect changes in the cost of living.

CPI

consumer price index, which measures changes in the average price of goods and services.

debt

money owed by the Town to outside sources, usually in the form of a loan, used to pay for capital projects or equipment purchases.

debt limits

financial policies restricting the amount of debt the Town can incur, so that it fosters financial stability.

debt service

payments to repay loan principal and interest.

department

group of employees based on a shared function—e.g., finance, planning, police, etc. also division

department head

manager, director, or chief of a department or division responsible for making budget requests and revenue estimates for their department.

department service plans

overview of services and activities each department will undertake in the upcoming budget year.

division

group of employees based on a shared function, e.g., water, sewer also department.

estimated collection rate

percentage of property taxes levied which are actually collected in a given year, used to calculate how much money to expect in the form of property tax revenue in the budget fiscal year.

expenditure

money spent by the Town, e.g., personnel, debt service, capital outlay, etc.

fee schedule

list of authorized amounts charged by the Town for various services, e.g., building permits, water rates, trash collection, parking, etc.

FEMA

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Finance Director

head of the Finance Department, responsible for overseeing Town finances and assisting Town Manager with budget development.

financial policy

locally-adopted laws governing and guiding how the Town budgets and spends money.

fiscal year

twelve months used for calculating and assessing financial activity; Town of Beaufort runs from July 1-June 30.

Fire Fund

annually-budgeted fund containing money collected and spent for Fire Department, which was rolled into the General Fund and eliminated as of FY 2019.

five year financial plan

long-range plan showing how annual budget and capital improvement plan might affect Town finances over a five year horizon.

fund

a "bucket" into which money is organized for legal and management purposes.

fund balance

difference between actual revenue and actual expenditure that accumulates over time. If actual revenues are more than actual expenditures, the fund balance goes up. If actual revenues are less than actual expenditures, the fund balance goes down. Fund balance can be appropriated or set aside for specific purpose by the Town Board, provided minimum balances remain. also restricted fund balance, assigned fund balance, unassigned fund balance, appropriated fund balance

fund balance appropriation

money budgeted from Town reserves to pay for one-time or capital expenditures.

GCC

Governor's Crime Commission

General Fund

main annually-budgeted fund which includes all Town departments except the Utility Department. All money received or spent by the Town goes into the General Fund unless there is a legal or management need for it to go elsewhere.

government fund

a fund grouping used in accounting for tax supported activities completed by the federal government.

governing body

see Town Board.

grant

money awarded to the Town through a competitive process, usually with specific conditions for its use.

incremental budgeting

preparing new budget based on previous budget or actual performance, with incremental amounts added for the new period.

inflation

a sustained increase in the price of goods and services over a period of time.

intergovernmental revenues

money coming to the Town from other government sources with or without specific conditions for its use. also unrestricted intergovernmental revenues and restricted governmental revenues

lane miles

the total length and lane count of a given street, calculated by multiplying the centerline mileage of a street by the number of lanes it has.

levy

see property tax levy.

LGBFCA

Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act, North Carolina state law governing how towns budget and spend money.

LGERS

North Carolina Local Government Employees Retirement System

line item budgeting

presentation of budget expenses by department, basing future budget on previous needs.

loan proceeds

money lent to the Town, typically for capital purchases or improvements, which it must repay with interest. also debt service

long-term financial plans

tools used for projecting and planning for future financial situations, e.g., capital improvement plan and the five year financial plan.

merit-based pay

increase in salary or wages based on an individual employee's performance.

modified accrual

basis of accounting and budgeting where money and assets are recorded once they are available to be spent.

motor vehicles

cars, trucks, motorcycles, boat trailers, travel trailers, RVs, etc., which are taxable by the Town.

NC CAMA

Coastal Area Management Act, part of NC DEQ.

NC DEQ

North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality, responsible for preserving air and water quality.

NC DHHS

North Carolina Department of Health & Human Services.

NC DOT

North Carolina Department of Transportation.

NOAA

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, agency within US Department of Commerce focused on conditions of oceans, major waterways, and the atmosphere.

non-departmental

account which houses money used across departments, not any single department.

operations

spending on all supplies, materials, and small equipment needed to conduct day-to-day activities, e.g., fuel, uniforms, contracted services, etc.

operating impact

how the completion of a capital project may affect ongoing expenses afterward, e.g., creation of a new park results in future maintenance costs, or adding staff quarters at a fire substation results in hiring additional firefighters.

other revenues

money received by the Town from investment earnings, donations, reimbursements, etc.

pay-as-you-go funding

using appropriated fund balance or other annual revenue to pay for lower cost infrastructure, rather than taking out a loan.

permits and fees

money collected by the Town for building permits, stormwater fees, parking fees, etc. .

personnel

spending which covers all aspects of paying employees, e.g., salaries and wages, health insurance, workers compensation, etc.

PILOT

payment-in-lieu-of-taxes, money collected on properties leased from the Town, which would otherwise be considered tax-exempt.

Powell Bill funds

money from state of North Carolina for use by the Town for maintaining roads and related structures.

property taxes

revenue from taxes on real and personal property, as well as motor vehicles.

property tax levy

amount of money imposed as a tax on property (real, personal, and motor vehicles), which is collected by the County on behalf of the Town.

revaluation

the updating of property values for purposes of taxation to reflect actual market values.

revenue neutral property tax rate

the tax rate, accounting for normal growth, that produces the same amount of revenue in a revaluation year that the tax rate from the previous year produced.

real and personal property

land, houses, boats, airplanes, etc., which are taxable by the Town.

recommended budget

initial budget prepared by the Town Manager and Finance Director, presented to the Town Board for review and the general public for comment.

reserves

see fund balance.

restricted fund balance

reserves which can only be used under certain conditions associated with the original underlying revenue. e.g., unspent Powell Bill funds are fund balance restricted to road maintenance. also fund balance

restricted intergovernmental revenues

revenue coming to the Town from other government sources, with specific conditions regarding how the money is spent. e.g., fire tax, Powell Bill, etc.

revenue

money received by the Town, e.g., property taxes, sales and service fees, grants, etc.

sales and service revenues

money collected by the Town for things it sells (e.g. surplus property, cemetery plots, etc.) or services it provides (e.g. water, sewer, etc.).

service plan

see department service plans.

tax levy

see property tax levy.

tax rate

amount charged by the Town for real and personal property and motor vehicles described in cents per \$100 of value, set via the budget ordinance in June for the upcoming fiscal year.

Town Board

governing body for the Town, comprised of elected officials (five commissioners plus the mayor), responsible for making local laws and oversight of the Town Manager. The mayor does not have an official vote, except in case of tie. also Board of Commissioners, Town Board of Commissioners

Town Manager

public administrator, essentially the chief executive officer for the Town, hired by the Town Board, responsible for developing the annual budget and directing and overseeing the business of the Town.

transfers

Money moved from one Town fund to another, where it will then be spent on goods or services, recorded as expenditure in the originating fund. also contributions from other funds

unassigned fund balance

reserves which are available for any purpose, provided General Fund retains a minimum 20% of its anticipated expenses for the year and the Utility Fund retains 50% of its anticipated expenses. The amount above these thresholds is considered available. also fund balance.

UNC SOG

University of North Carolina School of Government

unrestricted intergovernmental revenues

money coming to the Town from other government sources without specific conditions on how it is spent. e.g., sales tax, beer and wine profits, etc.

Utility Fund

annually-budgeted fund housing all money collected and spent by the water and sewer divisions.

variable rate

a loan where the interest rate fluctuates over time

WWTP

wastewater treatment plant