CHINCOTEAGUE RECREATION AND CONVENTION CENTER AUTHORITY

(A COMPONENT UNIT OF TOWN OF CHINCOTEAGUE, VIRGINIA)

FINANCIAL REPORT JUNE 30, 2021

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CHINCOTEAGUE RECREATION AND CONVENTION CENTER AUTHORITY

DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

AUTHORITY MEMBERS

Craig Beitzel, Chairman

Robert (Bob) Zoller, Vice Chairman

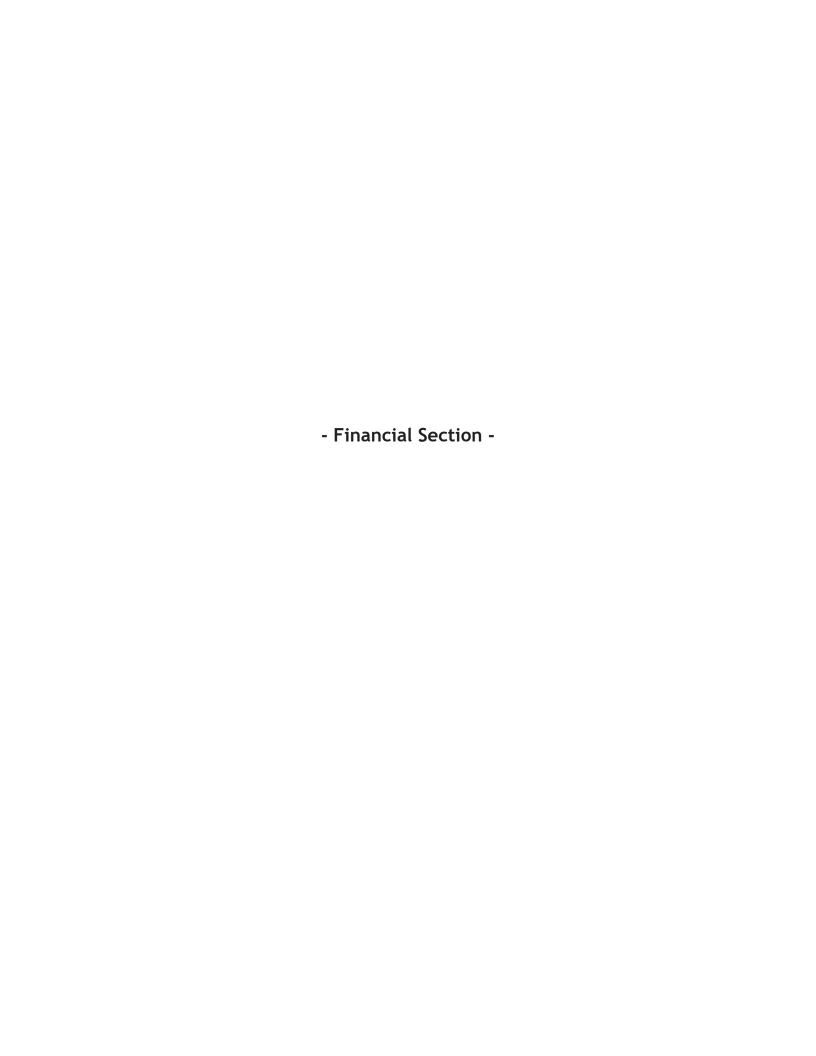
Theresa Stanfield, Treasurer/Secretary

William McComb

Cynthia Wilder

Steven Chesson

Jack Van Dame





ROBINSON, FARMER, COX ASSOCIATES, PLLC

Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Honorable Members of the Board of Commissioners Chincoteague Recreation and Convention Center Authority Chincoteague, Virginia

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities of Chincoteague Recreation and Convention Center Authority, a component unit of Town of Chincoteague, Virginia as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority'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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion 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; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *Specifications for Audits of Authorities*, *Boards*, *and Commissions*, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia. 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 auditors' 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 opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the business-type activities of Chincoteague Recreation and Convention Center Authority, as of June 30, 2021, and the changes in financial position, and cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Others Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Management has omitted management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing 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. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

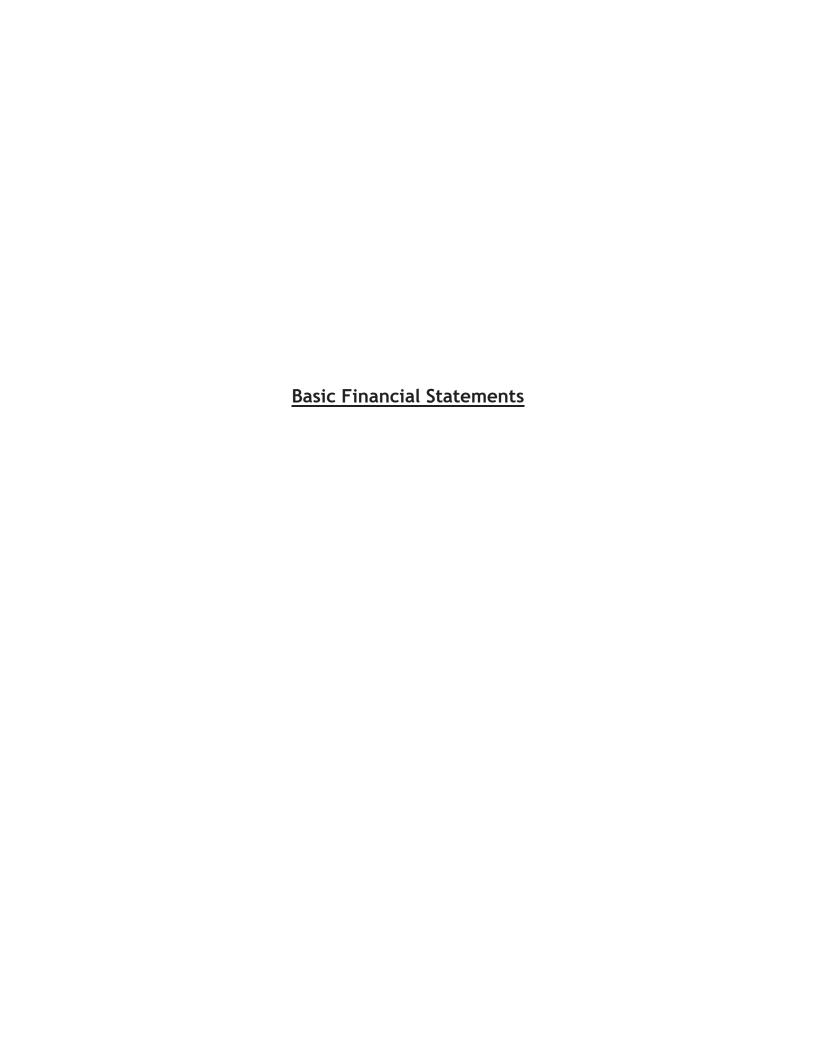
Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 26, 2022, on our consideration of Chincoteague Recreation and Convention Center Authority's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of Chincoteague Recreation and Convention Center Authority's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Chincoteague Recreation and Convention Center Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Charlottesville, Virginia

Robinson, James, Cox associetas

April 26, 2022



Statement of Net Position June 30, 2021

ASSETS		
Current Assets: Cash and cash equivalents Prepaid items Accounts receivable Total Current Assets	\$ \$	185,689 291 50 186,030
Noncurrent Assets: Capital assets: Land improvements Buildings Equipment	\$	46,162 1,209,536 48,817
Total Capital Assets Accumulated depreciation	\$ 	1,304,515 (824,176)
Net capital assets	\$	480,339
Total Assets	\$	666,369
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities: Accounts payable Accrued payroll taxes Security deposits Unearned revenue	\$	1,208 572 200 16,302
Total Current Liabilities	\$	18,282
NET POSITION		
Investment in capital assets Unrestricted	\$	480,339 167,748
Total Net Position	\$	648,087
Total Liabilities and Net Position	\$	666,369

The accompanying notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Change in Net Position Year Ended June 30, 2021

Operating revenues: Rental fees Miscellaneous	\$	1,600 411
Total operating revenues	\$_	2,011
Operating expenses: Wages Payroll taxes Employee benefits and costs Advertising Electricity Insurance Propane Building maintenance supplies Telephone Office supplies Professional services Events Miscellaneous Depreciation	\$	20,440 1,630 200 2,591 12,703 6,755 5,219 3,691 3,094 792 3,750 366 2,448 33,035
Total operating expenses	\$_	96,714
Net income (loss) from operations	\$_	(94,703)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses): Town of Chincoteague: Transient occupancy tax Meals tax Interest income	\$	108,409 58,217 66
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	\$	166,692
Change in net position	\$	71,989
Net position, beginning of year	_	576,098
Net position, end of year	\$ _	648,087

The accompanying notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Cash Flows Year Ended June 30, 2021

Cash flows from operating activities: Receipts from customers and users Payments to employees (including fringe benefits) Payments for operating activities	\$	5,593 (22,244) (49,528)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$_	(66,179)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities: Transient occupancy tax Meals tax	\$	108,409 58,217
Net cash provided by (used for) noncapital financing activities	\$_	166,626
Cash flows from investing activities: Interest income	\$_	66
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	\$_	66
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$	100,513
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		85,176
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	185,689
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities: Operating income (loss)	\$	(94,703)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities: Depreciation		33,035
Changes in operating assets and liabilities: (Increase) decrease in prepaid items (Increase) decrease in accounts receivable Increase (decrease) in accounts payable Increase (decrease) in accrued payroll taxes Increase (decrease) in unearned revenue	_	172 1,560 (8,291) 26 2,022
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$	(66,179)

The accompanying notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2021

NOTE 1 - NATURE OF ACTIVITIES AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

A. Organization and Purpose:

Chincoteague Recreation and Convention Center Authority (the Authority) was created pursuant to the provisions of the "Public Recreation Facilities Authorities Act" (Chapter 29 of Title 15.1 of the <u>Code of Virginia</u> of 1950, as amended) by the Town of Chincoteague to manage and operate the Chincoteague Recreation and Convention Center. The Center was built to provide a recreational facility for the residents of Chincoteague as well as provide meeting rooms for conventions.

B. Financial Reporting Entity:

Chincoteague Recreation and Convention Center Authority is reported as a discretely presented component unit of the Town of Chincoteague. The Authority is governed by a board consisting of five members appointed by the Chincoteague Town Council.

C. Financial Statement Presentation:

<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis</u>—The financial statements are accompanied by a narrative introduction and analytical overview of the government's financial activities in the form of "Management's Discussion and Analysis" (MD&A). Management has elected to omit the Management's Discussion and Analysis in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021.

D. Basic Financial Statements:

Since the Authority is only engaged in business-type activities, it is required to present only the financial statements required for enterprise funds. For the Authority, the basic financial statements consist of:

Enterprise fund financial statements

- -Statement of Net Position
- -Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Change in Net Position
- -Statement of Cash Flows
- -Notes to Financial Statements

E. Basis of Accounting:

The Authority operates as an enterprise fund and its accounts are maintained on the accrual basis of accounting. Under this basis, revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses are recorded as liabilities when incurred, without regard to receipt or payment of cash. The Authority accrues revenue for services rendered but not yet billed at the end of the fiscal year.

The Authority distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with the Authority's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Authority are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

F. Capital Assets:

Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. In cases where historical cost is not known, estimates and other information available to support historical cost are used. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value at the date of donation. The Authority has a capitalization policy of \$1,000. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the asset's life are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed. No interest was incurred during fiscal year 2021.

Depreciation is computed using the straight—line method over the following estimated lives:

Equipment 5 to 10 years Land improvements 20 years Buildings 40 years

Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2021 totaled \$33,035.

G. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, Chincoteague Recreation and Convention Center Authority considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits as well as short-term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the government.

Investments for the government are reported at amortized cost. The Local Government Investment Pool operates in accordance with appropriate state laws and regulations.

H. Prepaid Items:

Certain payments to vendors represent costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and fund financial statements. The cost of prepaid items is recorded as expenditures/expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

I. Use of Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

J. Net Position:

Net position is the difference between a) assets and deferred outflows of resources and b) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets represents capital assets, less accumulated depreciation, less any outstanding debt related to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt are also included in this component of net position.

K. Net Position Flow Assumption:

Sometimes the Authority will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted - net position and unrestricted - net position in the financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the Authority's policy to consider restricted - net position to have been depleted before unrestricted - net position is applied.

L. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources:

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. The Authority does not have any deferred outflows of resources as of June 30, 2021.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Authority does not have any deferred inflows of resources as of June 30, 2021.

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS:

Deposits:

Deposits with banks are covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and collateralized in accordance with the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act (the "Act") Section 2.2-4400 et. seq. of the Code of Virginia. Under the Act, banks and savings institutions holding public deposits in excess of the amount insured by the FDIC must pledge collateral to the Commonwealth of Virginia Treasury Board. Financial Institutions may choose between two collateralization methodologies and depending upon that choice, will pledge collateral that ranges in the amounts from 50% to 130% of excess deposits. Accordingly, all deposits are considered fully collateralized.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS: (CONTINUED)

Investments:

Statutes authorize the Authority to invest in obligations of the United States or agencies thereof, obligations of the Commonwealth of Virginia or political subdivisions thereof, obligations of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, "prime quality" commercial paper that has received at least two of the following ratings: P-1 Moody's Investors Service, Inc.; A-1 by Standard and Poor's; or F1 by Fitch Ratings, Inc. (Section 2.2-4502), banker's acceptances, repurchase agreements and the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP).

Credit Risk of Debt Securities:

The Authority's rated debt investments as of June 30, 2021 were rated by Standard & Poor's and/or an equivalent national rating organization and the ratings are presented below using the Standard & Poor's rating scale.

Authority's Rated Debt Investments' Values					
Rated Debt Investments		Fair Quality Ratings			
		AAAm			
Local Government Investment Pool	\$	54,796			

External Investment Pools:

The value of the positions in the external investment pool (Local Government Investment Pool) is the same as the value of the pool shares. As LGIP is not SEC registered, regulatory oversight of the pool rests with the Virginia State Treasury. LGIP is an amortized cost basis portfolio. There are no withdrawal limitations or restrictions imposed on participants.

Interest Rate Risk:

Interest rate risk is defined as the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment.

The Authority does not have a policy related to interest rate risk.

Investment Maturity (in years)					
Investment Type		Value		Less Than 1 Year	
Local Government Investment Pool	\$_	54,796	\$	54,796	

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 3 - CAPITAL ASSETS:

Details of changes in capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2021 are as follows:

	_	Balance July 1, 2020		Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2021
Land improvements	\$	46,162	\$	-	\$ - \$	•
Buildings		1,209,536		-	-	1,209,536
Equipment	_	48,817		-	 	48,817
Total	\$_	1,304,515	\$_	-	\$ \$	1,304,515
Accumulated depreciation:						
Land improvements	\$	42,037	\$	273	\$ - \$	42,310
Buildings		709,867		30,832	-	740,699
Equipment		39,237		1,930		41,167
Total accumulated depreciation	\$	791,141	\$	33,035	\$ - \$	824,176
Total capital assets, net	\$_	513,374	\$	(33,035)	\$ <u> </u>	480,339

NOTE 4 - UNEARNED REVENUE:

Unearned revenue represents amounts for which asset recognition criteria has been met, but for which revenue recognition criteria has not been met. Under the accrual basis of accounting, such amounts are measurable, but not available. Unearned revenue totaling \$16,302 consists of the following:

NOTE 5 - RELATED PARTY:

The Chincoteague Recreation and Convention Center sits on land that is owned by the Town of Chincoteague. The Authority entered into a 40-year land lease with the Town rent-free. The lease is renewable.

The Town of Chincoteague provides a portion of the meals and occupancy tax it collects to the Center. For the year ended June 30, 2021, the meals tax receipts were \$58,217 and the occupancy tax was \$108,409.

NOTE 6 - LITIGATION:

There were no matters of litigation involving the Authority which would materially affect the Authority's financial position should any court decisions pending matters not be favorable to the Authority.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2021 (Continued)

NOTE 7 - RISK MANAGEMENT:

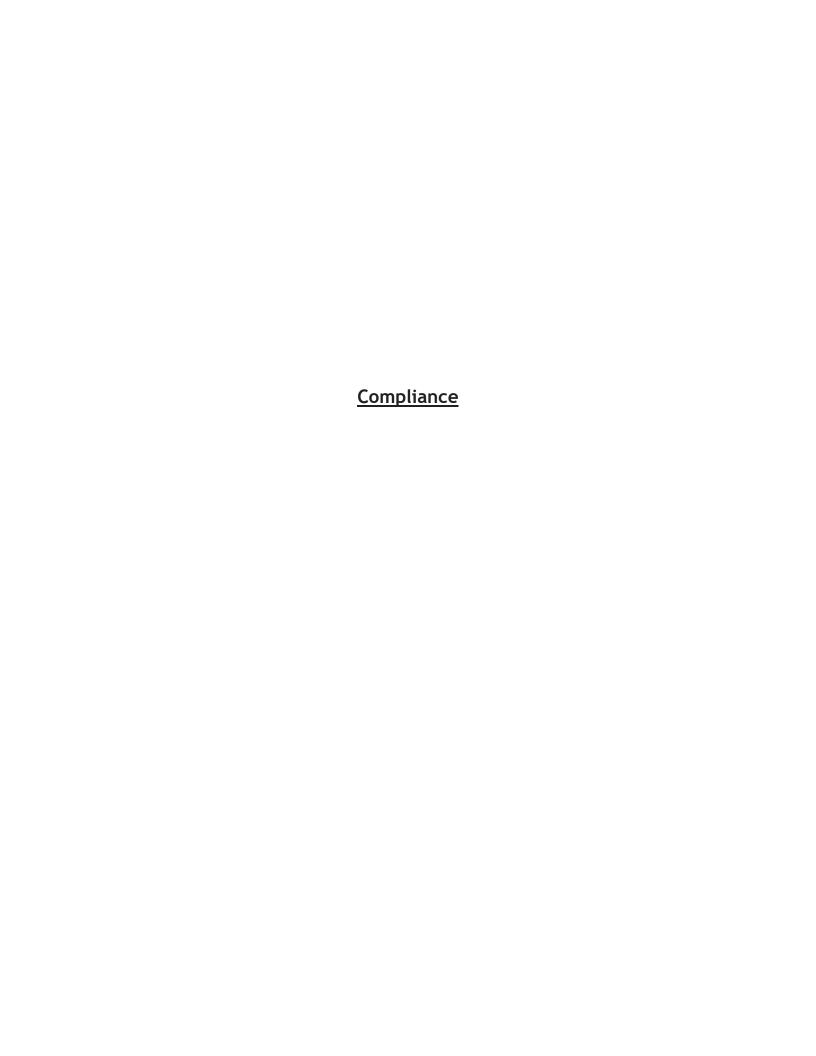
The Authority contracts with commercial insurance carriers for property and liability coverages. There have been no reductions in insurance coverages or settlements in excess of insurance coverages in the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 8 - SUBSEQUENT EVENT: COVID-19 PANDEMIC:

The COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on operations continues to evolve. Specific to the Chincoteague Recreation and Convention Center, COVID-19 impacted various parts of its 2021 operations and financial results including, but not limited to, costs for emergency preparedness and reductions in events held. Management believes the Authority is taking appropriate actions to mitigate the negative impact. The extent to which COVID-19 may impact operations in subsequent years remains uncertain, and management is unable to estimate the effects on future results of operations, financial condition, or liquidity for fiscal year 2022.

NOTE 9 - SUBSEQUENT EVENT: DISSOLUTION:

On March 7, 2022, the Chincoteague Town Council formally recognized that the Authority had fulfilled the purpose for which it had been created and voted to dissolve the Chincoteague Recreation and Convention Authority. The dissolution of the Authority shall take effect on July 1, 2022, at which time, all assets currently held by the Authority shall become the property of the Town of Chincoteague, Virginia. Following the dissolution of the Authority, all operations and administrative functions previously performed by the Authority shall be conducted through the Town of Chincoteague.





ROBINSON, FARMER, COX ASSOCIATES, PLLC

Certified Public Accountants

Independent Auditors' 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 Members of the Board of Commissioners Chincoteague Recreation and Convention Center Authority Chincoteague, Virginia

We have audited, in accordance with the 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 the *Specifications for Audits of Authorities, Boards, and Commissions*, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the financial statements of the business-type activities of Chincoteague Recreation and Convention Center Authority, a component unit of the Town of Chincoteague, Virginia as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated April 26, 2022.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Chincoteague Recreation and Convention Center Authority's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Chincoteague Recreation and Convention Center Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Chincoteague Recreation and Convention Center Authority'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. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Chincoteague Recreation and Convention Center Authority'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 financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

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

Charlottesville, Virginia

Robinson, Jarmer, Cox associetas

April 26, 2022