TOWN OF CAMPOBELLO AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable Mayor and Members of Town Council Town of Campobello Campobello, South Carolina

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Campobello, as of and for the year ended of September 30, 2022, and the notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities of Town of Campobello as of September 30, 2022, and the respective changes in the financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United Sates of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Town of Campobello and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management 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 and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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



Members American Institute of Certified Public Accountants S.C. Association of Certified Public Accountants The Honorable Mayor and Members of Town Council Town of Campobello November 15, 2023

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain and understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that
 raise substantial doubt about the Town's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period
 of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the budgetary comparison information, and the pension schedules 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.

The Honorable Mayor and Members of Town Council Town of Campobello November 15, 2023

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Campobello's basic financial statements. The supplemental schedules, as listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplemental schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplemental schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

McKirley, Cooper & Co., LLC

Greenville, South Carolina November 15, 2023

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the Town of Campobello, South Carolina, we offer readers of the Town of Campobello, South Carolina's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town of Campobello, South Carolina, for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022. We encourage readers to read the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the Town's financial statements, which follow this narrative.

Financial Highlights

- ➤ The assets of the Town Campobello, South Carolina, exceeded its liabilities at the close of the year by \$812,918 (net position).
- ➤ The government's total net position increased by \$134,933.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town of Campobello, South Carolina's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$796,482, an increase of \$176,523 from the prior year. Approximately 91 percent of this total amount, or \$72,271, is available for spending at the government's discretion (assigned and unassigned fund balance).
- At the end of the current fiscal year, assigned and unassigned fund balances for the General Fund totaled \$369,198 or 36 percent of total general fund expenditures for the fiscal year.
- ➤ The Town's total long-term debt decreased by \$36,061 during the current fiscal year. The Town paid principal of \$36,061 and interest of \$21,846 for total debt service cost of \$57,907.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the Town of Campobello's basic financial statements. The Town's basic financial statements consist of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. The basic financial statements present two different views of the Town through the use of government-wide statements and fund financial statements. In addition to the basic financial statements, this report contains other supplemental information that will enhance the reader's understanding of the financial condition of the Town of Campobello, South Carolina.

Basic Financial Statements

The first two statements in the basic financial statements are the Government-wide Financial Statements. They provide both short and long-term information about the Town's financial status.

The next statements are Fund Financial Statements. These statements focus on the activities of the individual parts of the Town's government. These statements provide more detail than the government-wide financial statements. There are two parts to the Fund Financial Statements: 1) the governmental funds statements; and 2) the fiduciary funds statements.

The next section of the basic financial statements is the notes. The notes to the financial statements explain in detail some of the data contained in those statements. After the notes, required supplemental information is provided to show details about the Town's General Fund revenues and expenditures compared to budget, its Fire District Fund revenues and expenditures compared to budget, and its pension plan reporting. Other supplemental information provides information about the nonmajor governmental funds and schedule of fines, assessments, and surcharges.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide the reader with a broad overview of the Town's finances, similar in format to a financial statement of a private-sector business. The government-wide statements provide short and long-term information about the Town's financial status as a whole.

The two government-wide statements report the Town's net position and how it has changed. Net position is the difference between the Town's total assets and deferred outflows and total liabilities and deferred inflows. Measuring net position is one way to gauge the Town's financial condition.

The government-wide financial statements consist of only governmental activities. The governmental activities include all of the basic services such as a public safety, social and recreational, and general administration. Property taxes, business license taxes, intergovernmental revenues and franchise fee taxes finance most pf these activities.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide a more detailed look at the Town's most significant activities. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Town of Campobello, South Carolina uses fund accounting to ensure and reflect compliance (or non-compliance) with financial-related legal requirements, such as the Town's budget ordinance. All of the funds of the Town of Campobello, South Carolina can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and fiduciary funds.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for those functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. All of the Town's basic services are accounted for in the governmental funds. These funds focus on how assets can readily be converted into cash flow in and out, and what monies are left at year-end that will be available for spending in the next year. Governmental funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual accounting* that provides a short-term spending focus. As a result, the governmental fund financial statements give the reader a detailed short-term view that helps him or her determine if there are more or less financial resources available to finance the Town's programs. The relationship between government activities (reported in the statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is described in a reconciliation that is a part of the fund financial statements.

The Town of Campobello, South Carolina adopts an annual budget for its General Fund and its Fire District Fund, as required by State statutes. The budgets are legally adopted documents that incorporate input from the citizens of the Town, the management of the Town, and the decisions of the Council about which services to provide and how to pay for them. They also authorize the Town to obtain funds from identified sources to finance these current period activities. The budgetary statements provided for the General Fund and Fire District Fund demonstrate how well the Town complied with the budget ordinances and whether or not the Town succeeded in providing the services as planned when the budgets were adopted. The budgetary comparison statements use the budgetary basis of accounting and are presented using the same format, language, and classifications as the legal budget documents. The statements show four columns: 1) the original budgets as adopted by the Council; 2) the final budgets as amended by the Council; 3) the actual resources, charges to appropriations, and ending balances in the General Fund and the Fire District Fund; and 4) the difference or variance between the final budgets and the actual resources and charges.

Fiduciary Funds

The Town is a fiduciary for the Campobello Fire Department 1% monies. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources are not available to support the Town's own programs. The Town's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. Control over Expenditures is exercised by the fire department officers and not by Town administration.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report includes certain supplementary information concerning the Town of Campobello, South Carolina's budgetary reporting, combining nonmajor governmental funds statements, and other information.

In addition, this report includes certain information concerning the Town of Campobello's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension benefits to its employees.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

	Governmental Activities					
	202	22		2021		
Current and other assets	\$ 9	16,340	\$	679,861		
Capital assets, net	85	52,876		844,835		
Deferred outflows of resources		92,174		199,037		
Total assets and deferred outflows	1,86	61,390	1,723,733			
Long-term liabilities outstanding	90	04,372		842,759		
Other liabilities	13	12,579		52,623		
Deferred inflows of resources		31,521		150,366		
Total liabilities and deferred inflows	1,048,472 1,04					
Net position						
Net invested in capital assets	75	51,897		844,836		
Restricted	7	74,211		76,477		
Unrestricted	(1	13,190)		(243,328)		
Total net position	\$ 812,918			677,985		

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as one useful indicator of a government's financial condition. The assets of the Town of Campobello, South Carolina exceeded liabilities by \$812,918 as of September 30, 2022. The Town's net position increased by \$134,933 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022. Of total net position, the largest portion (92%) reflects the investment in capital assets (buildings, equipment, and vehicles), less any debt still outstanding. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequentially, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Town's investment in capital assets is reported net of the outstanding debt, the resources needed to repay that debt must be provided by other sources, since the capital assets cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. An additional portion of the Town's net position (97%) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of \$(13,190) is unrestricted.

Several particular aspects of the Town's financial operations significantly influenced the total unrestricted governmental net position:

- General government expenses increased approximately \$48,983 due primarily to increases in payroll taxes and American Rescue plan expenses over the prior year.
- Police expenses increased approximately \$33,000 due to increases in repairs and maintenance expenses.
- Fire department expenses decreased approximately \$96,000 primarily due to decreases in fire salaries and related expenses.

Town of Campobello, South Carolina Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities					
		2022		2021		
Revenues:						
Program revenues						
Charges for services	\$	396,353	\$	437,614		
Operating grants and contributions		680		1,125		
General revenues						
Property taxes		808,654		626,027		
Other taxes		202,314		178,330		
Intergovernmental revenues		30,809		20,535		
Sale of fixed assets		-		1,684		
Investment earnings		139		6		
Miscellaneous		7,471		4,893		
Total revenues		1,446,420		1,270,214		
Expenses:						
General government		283,230		234,247		
Public safety		983,216		991,870		
Recreation, tourism, health and social		23,195		13,580		
Interest on long-term debt		21,846		24,279		
Total expenses		1,311,487		1,263,976		
Increase in net position		134,933		6,238		
Net position, October 1		677,985		671,747		
Net position, September 30	\$	812,918	\$	677,985		

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities increased the Town's net position by \$134,933, thereby accounting for 100% of the total increase in net position of the Town of Campobello, South Carolina. Key elements of this increase are:

- Operating expenses increased \$47,511 during the year due primarily to an increase in personnel costs and taxes. Total operating expenses increased during the current year from \$1,263,976 to \$1,311,487.
- Total revenue increased from \$1,270,214 to \$1,446,420.
- Depreciation on capital assets which is a noncash expense totaled \$126,978 and is detailed by governmental activity in the notes to the financial statements.

Financial Analysis of the Town's Funds

As noted earlier, the Town of Campobello, South Carolina uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

The focus of the Town of Campobello, South Carolina's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of usable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Town of Campobello, South Carolina's financing requirements. Specifically, unassigned fund balance can be a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the Town of Campobello, South Carolina. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$369,198, while total fund balance was \$369,198. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and assigned fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned and assigned fund balance represents 36 percent of total General Fund expenditures.

The Town considers the fire department to be a separate special revenue fund since the fire district has a separate tax levy and annual budget. The Fire District Fund's revenues and other sources exceeded its expenditures by \$75,976 for the year ended September 30, 2022.

At September 30, 2022, the governmental funds of the Towns of Campobello, South Carolina reported a combined fund balance of \$796,482, a 28 percent increase from last year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

During the fiscal year, the Town and Fire District did not revise their budgets. Generally, budget amendments fall into one of three categories: 1) amendments made to adjust the estimates that were used to prepare the original budget ordinances once exact information is available; 2) amendments made to recognize new funding amount from external sources, such as Federal and State grants; and 3) increases in appropriations that become necessary to maintain services.

Revenues and expenditures were consistently held in check to allow the Town of Campobello to comply with its budgetary requirements.

Revenues in the General Fund were less than budgeted amounts primarily because of a decrease in reimbursements and miscellaneous income. Revenues in the Fire District Fund were less than budgeted amounts with less intergovernmental revenue. Expenditures in the General Fund were more than budgeted amounts due to increased taxes. Expenditures were in excess of budgeted amounts for the Fire District Fund primarily due to increased payroll taxes and increased minor equipment costs.

Capital Assets

The Town of Campobello, South Carolina's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of September 30, 2022, totals \$852,876 (net of accumulated depreciation). These assets include land and land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles.

Major capital asset transactions during the year include the following additions:

Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation

	Governmental Activities				
		2022		2021	
Land	\$	86,092	\$	45,068	
Buildings and Improvements		202,035		213,342	
Land Improvements		721		1,738	
Furniture and Equipment		147,826		179,694	
Vehicles		416,202		404,994	
Total	\$	852,876	\$	844,836	

Additional information on the Town's capital assets can be found in the notes of the basic financial statements.

Debt Administration

Long-term obligations consist of the following:

		/ities		
		2022		2021
Capitalized Lease Obligations	\$	100,979	\$	137,040
Compensated Absences		27,804		21,749
Net Pension Liability		775,589		683,970
Total	\$	904,372	\$	842,759

At September 30, 2022, the Town had total long-term debt of \$904,372 including a lease payable on a fire substation in the amount of \$57,846, two leases on vehicles for the Police Department in the amounts of \$7,702 and \$4,257, and one lease on a vehicle for the Fire Department in the amount of \$31,174.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The following key economic indicators reflect the growth and prosperity of the Town.

- Property tax revenues remained steady for the Town and Fire District.
- Franchise fees increased by approximately \$32,116 due to increases in insurance fees collected by the Municipal Association of South Carolina.

Request for Information

This report is designed to provide an overview of the Town's finances for those with an interest in this area. Questions concerning any of the information found in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to the Mayor, Town of Campobello, P.O. Box 9, Campobello, South Carolina 29322, telephone (864) 468-4545.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Primary (overnment			
	Governmental				
	Activities	Total			
Assets					
Cash and temporary investments	\$ 868,036	\$ 868,036			
Receivables					
Intergovernmental	13,172	13,172			
Taxes	35,132	35,132			
Capital assets (net)	852,876	852,876			
Total Assets	1,769,216	1,769,216			
Deferred Outflows of Resources	92,174	92,174			
Liabilites					
Accounts payable	25,146	25,146			
Accrued salaries and benefits	87,433	87,433			
Long-term liabilities					
Due within one year	29,458	29,458			
Due in more than one year	99,325	99,325			
Net pension liability	775,589	775,589			
Total Liabilities	1,016,951	1,016,951			
Deferred Inflows of Resources	31,521	31,521			
Net Position					
Net investment in capital assets	751,897	751,897			
Restricted for					
Victim's assistance	14,501	14,501			
Tourism	50,597	50,597			
Public safety	9,113	9,113			
Unassigned	(13,190)	(13,190)			
Total Net Position	\$ 812,918	\$ 812,918			

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

					Progran	n Revenues				Net (Expense Changes in	
			-			erating	C	apital		Primary G	
			CI	narges for	Gra	nts and	Gra	nts and	Go	vernmental	
Function/Programs		Expenses		Services	Cont	ibutions	Cont	ributions		Activities	Total
Primary government											
Governmental activities											
General government	\$	283,230	\$	-	\$	680	\$	-	\$	(282,550)	\$ (282,550)
Public Safety											
Police		560,651		174,968		-		-		(385,683)	(385,683)
Fire		422,565		221,385		-		-		(201,180)	(201,180)
Recreation, tourism, health, and social		23,195		-		-		-		(23,195)	(23,195)
Interest on long-term debt		21,846		-		-		-		(21,846)	(21,846)
Total governmental activities		1,311,487		396,353		680				(914,454)	(914,454)
Total primary government	\$	1,311,487	\$	396,353	\$	680	\$	_		(914,454)	 (914,454)
	Gener	ral revenues:									
	Tax	tes									
	P	roperty taxes lev	ied fron	n general purp	oses					498,611	498,611
	P	roperty taxes lev	ied for	fire district pu	rposes					310,043	310,043
	В	usiness license t	axes	_	-					6,491	6,491
	F	rancise fee taxes								185,182	185,182
	F	Hospitality taxes								10,641	10,641
	Inte	ergovernmental ı	evenue	s						30,809	30,809
	Mis	scellaneous								7,471	7,471
	Inv	estment earnings	;							139	139
		Total general r	evenues	;						1,049,387	1,049,387
		Change in net	position							134,933	 134,933
	Net	Position, Begins	ing							677,985	677,985
		Position, Endin	_						\$	812,918	\$ 812,918

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

			Fi	re District Fund	Gov	Other ernmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
		General		runu		runus		runus	
Assets									
Cash and temporary investments Receivables	\$	325,689	\$	488,400	\$	53,947	\$	868,036	
Taxes receivable		22,455		12,677		_		35,132	
Accounts receivable		11,254		-		1,918		13,172	
Due from other funds		109,405		-		18,346		127,751	
Total Assets	\$	468,803	\$	501,077	\$	74,211	\$	1,044,091	
Liabilites									
Accounts payable	\$	20,646	\$	4,500	\$	-	\$	25,146	
Accrued salaries and benefits		74,901		12,532		=		87,433	
Due to other funds		-		127,751		-		127,751	
Total Liabilities		95,547		144,783		-		240,330	
Deferred Inflows of Resources									
Taxes and fees receivable		4,058		3,221		-		7,279	
Fund Balances									
Restricted for:									
Victim's assistance		-		-		14,501		14,501	
Tourism		-		-		30,333		30,333	
Public safety		-		-		29,377		29,377	
Unassigned		369,198		353,073		-		722,271	
Total Fund Balances		369,198		353,073		74,211		796,482	
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	468,803	\$	501,077	\$	74,211	\$	1,044,091	

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 796,482
Amounts reported in 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 funds	852,876
Other outflows of resources are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds. These include property taxes of \$5,177	7,279
Long-term liabilites for capital leases and compensated absences are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds	(128,783)
Contributions to the pension plan subsequent to the measurement date are deferred outflow of resources in the statement of net position	27,812
Net pension liability	(775,589)
Pension related deferrals	 32,841
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 812,918

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	General	Fire District				Total Government al Funds	
REVENUES	 						
Taxes	\$ 498,611	\$	310,043	\$	-	\$	808,654
Franchise fees	185,182		-		-		185,182
Intergovernmental revenues	30,809		13,500		-		44,309
Licenses	6,491		-		-		6,491
Grants and contributions	680		-		-		680
Contracts	130,054		-		-		130,054
Hospitality taxes	-		-		10,641		10,641
Fines and forfeitures	37,998		-		6,916		44,914
Rental revenue	2,150		-		-		2,150
Investment earnings	6		133		-		139
Miscellaneous revenue	211,066		2,140		-		213,206
Total revenues	1,103,047		325,816		17,557		1,446,420
EXPENDITURES							
Current							
General government	391,632		-		-		391,632
Public safety	446,358		323,873		2,291		772,522
Tourism related	-		-		23,195		23,195
Capital outlay	135,019		-		-		135,019
Debt service	55,513		62,466		-		117,979
Total expenditures	 1,028,522		386,339		25,486		1,440,347
Other financing sources (uses)							
Loan proceeds	170,450		-		-		170,450
Transfers (to) from other funds	(136,499)		136,499		-		-
Total other financing sources (uses)	33,951		136,499		-		170,450
EXCESS OF REVENUES AND OTHER SOURCES							
OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES AND OTHER USES	108,476		75,976		(7,929)		176,523
Fund Balance, beginning of year	 260,722		277,097		82,140		619,959
Fund Balance, end of year	\$ 369,198	\$	353,073	\$	74,211	\$	796,482

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 176,523
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives	
and reported as depreciation expense. Capital outlay of \$135,019 was more than depreciation expense of \$126,978 in the current period.	8,041
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Change in deferred outflows of resources for tax revenues of \$24,016.	(24,016)
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of the governmental funds. Neither transaction has any effect on net position, This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt. Proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt were	
\$0 and principal payments totaled \$36,061 during the year.	36,061
(Increases) decreases in liabilities for accrued vacation are considered long term and are not included in the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance.	(6,055)
Pension expenses for changes in deferred outflows, deferred inflows, and pension.	 (55,621)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 134,933

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Fire D 1%	Total Custodial Funds		
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	5,273	\$	5,273
Total assets	\$	5,273	\$	5,273
LIABILITIES				
Amounts held for other's benefit	\$	5,273	\$	5,273
Total liabilities	\$	5,273	\$	5,273

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting Entity

The Town of Campobello, South Carolina (the "Town") was incorporated and chartered February 1882. On July 6, 1976, in accordance with Section 47-26 of the 1962 S.C. Code of Laws, the Town adopted the council form of government. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the Town.

Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities report information about all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through property taxes, licenses, intergovernmental revenues and other nonexchange transactions.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the Town's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include (a) fees and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues including all taxes are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements - The fund financial statements provide information about the Town's funds. Separate statements for each fund category are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds. The Town does not have any enterprise funds (business- type activities).

Governmental Funds - Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental funds reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purpose for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance.

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund - The General Fund is the general operating fund of the Town. The General Fund is used to account for all financial resources of the Town except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The primary revenue sources are ad valorem taxes, business licenses, franchise fees, intergovernmental revenues, and police fines. The primary expenditures are for public safety, recreation and tourism, and general administration.

Fire District Fund - The Fire District Fund is a special revenue fund used to account for the activity of the Campobello Fire Department whose geographic boundaries exceed the Town limits. Its primary sources of revenues are ad valorem taxes and grants.

The Town reports the following nonmajor governmental funds:

Local Hospitality Tax Fund - The Hospitality Tax Fund is a special revenue fund used to account for the proceeds of hospitality taxes collected under Article 7 of Title 6 of state law. These funds are required to be utilized for tourism-enhancing expenses.

Victims Assistance Fund - The Victims Assistance Fund is a special revenue fund used to account for required surcharges and assessments on police fines which must be used for the support of victims of crimes.

Police Seized Drug Fund - The Police Seized Drug Fund is a special revenue fund used to account for amounts received from confiscated drug monies. These funds are restricted for various purposes to assist public safety.

Other Fund Types - The Town also reports the following fund types:

Custodial Funds - The Fire Department 1% Monies account for fiduciary assets held by the Town in a custodial capacity on behalf of others. These funds are used to account for funds earmarked for the benefit of the fire department where control over expenditures is exercised by the fire officers. These funds have no equity (assets are equal to liabilities) and do not include revenues and expenditures for the general operation of the Town. These funds are custodial in nature and do not present results of operations.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of the Town are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

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

Governmental Fund Financial Statements - Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis, revenues are recognized in the accounting period when they are both measurable and available to pay the liabilities of the current period. In addition, expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for certain compensated absences and claims and judgments, which are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources.

The Town has recognized assets of nonexchange transactions in the period when the underlying transaction occurs, when an enforceable legal claim has arisen, or when all eligibility requirements are met. Nonexchange transactions occur when one government provides (or receives) value to (from) another party without receiving (or giving) equal or nearly equal value in return. State shared revenues, federal grants funding federal mandates, and donations are examples of nonexchange

transactions. The Town considers all revenues available if they are collected within 60 days after yearend. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for long-term debt principal and interest which are reported as expenditures in the year due.

Major revenue sources susceptible to accrual include property taxes, franchise fee taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

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

The Town's spending policy is to use resources in the following hierarchy: bond proceeds, federal funds, state funds, local non-town funds, and town funds. For purposes of fund balance classification, expenditures are to be spent from restricted fund balance first, followed in order by committed fund balance, assigned fund balance, and lastly unassigned fund balance. The Town Council can deviate from this policy if it is in the best interest of the Town.

The government reports deferred inflows of resources on its governmental funds balance sheet. Deferred inflows of resources arise when potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for recognition in the current period. Refundable advances (unearned revenue) may arise when resources are received by the Town before it has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, or when the Town has a legal claim to the resources, the liability for refundable advances and the deferred inflows of resources are removed from the governmental funds balance sheet and revenue is recognized.

Special reporting treatments are also applied to governmental fund long-term receivables and prepaid expenses to indicate that they do not represent "available spendable resources", even though they are a component of net current assets. Such amounts are generally offset by fund balance no spendable accounts.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Normally, the budget is legally enacted through the passage of an ordinance prior to October I. Annual budgets are adopted for the General Fund and Fire District Fund. Unencumbered appropriations for annually budgeted funds lapse at fiscal yearend. The Town Council may amend the legally adopted budget when unexpected modifications are required. The budgets were not amended during the year. The budgets were prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Net Position or Equity

Deposits and Investments

Statutes authorize the Town to invest in obligations of the United States and its agencies, general obligations (not revenue obligations) of the State of South Carolina and its subdivisions, Savings and Loan Associations to the extent of federal insurance, certificates of deposit collaterally secured, repurchase agreements secured by the foregoing obligations and the State Treasurer's investment pool.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

All receivables that historically experience uncollectible accounts (taxes) are shown net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. This amount is estimated by analyzing the percentage of receivables that were not collected in prior years. Receivables for taxes less applicable allowances for doubtful accounts are reflected in deferred inflows of resources within the fund financial statements because the amount is not considered "available".

Prepaid Expenses

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items.

Capital Assets

The Town's capital assets are recorded at cost or estimated historical costs. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. Capital assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net assets but are not reported in the fund financial statement.

It is the policy of the Town to capitalize all capital assets costing more than \$1,000 with an estimated useful life of two or more years. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. As allowed by generally accepted accounting principles, the Town has elected not to report general infrastructure assets retroactively.

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

	<u>Years</u>
Buildings and improvements	15-40
Land improvements	20
Furniture and equipment	5-20
Vehicles	5-20

Compensated Absences

Annual Leave - Per the policy manual, employees receive 8 hours of annual leave for each month worked. After 5 years of service, employees accrue 10 hours of annual leave per month. After 10 years of service, employees accrue 12 hours per month. An employee may carry over a maximum of 240 hours annual leave per year.

Sick Leave - Sick leave is accumulated at 4 hours per month with a maximum accumulation of 720 hours. Upon termination of employment, all unused sick leave is lost. No liability has been accrued in these financial statements since it does not vest for payment purposes.

Encumbrance Accounting

All outstanding encumbrances lapse at yearend and are rebudgeted in the following year.

Estimates

Management uses estimates and assumptions in preparing these financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported revenues and expenses. Actual results could vary from the estimates that were used.

Net Position/Fund Balances

Net position in the government-wide financial statements is classified as net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted. Net position is reported as restricted when there are legal limitations imposed on their use by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through state statute.

In the governmental fund financial statements, restricted fund balances represent amounts that cannot be appropriated or are legally segregated for a specific purpose. Committed fund balances represent Council approved plans for the use of funds that are subject to change at Council's option.

The governmental fund type classifies fund balance as follows:

Restricted

Restricted for Victims' Assistance Services - Portion of the fund balance available for providing victim services as required by state law Article 15 of Title 16 from assessments collected by the municipal court.

Restricted for Tourism - Portion of the fund balance available for tourism-enhancing expenses as required by state law Article 7 of Title 6 from Hospitality Taxes collected from local merchants on the sale of prepared foods and beverages.

Restricted for Public Safety - Portion of fund balance from confiscated drug money to be expended for public safety.

Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS) and Police Officers Retirement System (PORS) and additions to/deductions from SCRS's and PORS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority (PEBA). For this purpose, plan member contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. The Town's employer contributions are recognized when due and the Town of Campobello has a legal requirement to provide the contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS

At yearend, the carrying amount of the Town's deposits was \$868,036 and the bank balance was \$884,482. Of the bank balances, \$255,273 was covered by federal depository insurance. A third-party depository holds pledged governmental securities with a market value of \$629,209 in the Town's name as collateral for deposited funds in excess of federal depository insurance limits. The Town has no uncollateralized bank balances at September 30, 2022.

The Town has no policy regarding custodial credit risks for deposits and no formal policy regarding investment decisions and credit risk.

NOTE 3 – TAXES RECEIVABLE

Taxes receivable (current and delinquent) represent property and vehicle taxes which have been collected and remitted to Spartanburg County Treasurer's office for its distribution to the Town and taxes due but uncollected net of an allowance for uncollectible. In the governmental fund financial statements taxes receivable are accrued as revenue when they are considered to be both "measurable and available." If not considered available within 60 days of yearend, they are recorded as deferred inflows of resources.

In the government-wide financial statements, property taxes receivable, net of an allowance, is shown in revenue of the current period regardless of when cash is received.

The Town's property taxes (except vehicles) are levied by the Spartanburg County Auditor each fall on the assessed valuation of the property located in the Town and the Fire District as of the preceding January I. The tax books are open for collection September I, with the first penalty of 3% applied to payments made after January 15, the due date. An additional penalty of 5% is charged for payments made after January 31. Uncollected property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on January I. Uncollected property taxes as of March 15 are transferred to the Spartanburg County Delinquent Tax Collector at which time an additional 5% penalty is assessed. Spartanburg County bills and collects the Town's property taxes.

At September 30, 2022, the Town's uncollected assessed taxes that have been transferred to the Spartanburg County Delinquent Tax Collector were \$0 and \$4,042 for the Town and the Fire District, respectively. These amounts net of allowances for doubtful accounts of \$(3,071) and \$0, respectively and plus vehicle and delinquent taxes of \$16,704 and \$9,456, respectively are shown as taxes receivable in the accompanying statements.

Assessed values for real estate are established annually by the County Tax Assessor based on the assessment ratio applied to the appropriate class of property, Real and personal property, excluding merchant's inventory, in the Town's area for the 2020 tax levy was assessed at \$2,106,344 and \$8,947,048 for the Town and the Fire District, respectively. The Town's operating tax rate is currently 14.8 mills and 24.0 mills for the Town and Fire District, respectively.

NOTE 4 – CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance October 1, 2022			dditions	Delet	ione	Balance September 30, 2022		
Governmental Activities	- 000	DUCT 1, 2022		laamons	Delet	.10115	Septer	111001 30, 2022	
Not being depreciated									
Land	\$	45,068	\$	41,024	\$	-	\$	86,092	
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		45,068		41,024		-		86,092	
Being depreciated									
Buildings and improvements		435,129		-		-		435,129	
Land improvements		31,633		-		-		31,633	
Furniture and equipment		463,863		-		-		463,863	
Vehicles		1,645,448		93,995		-		1,739,443	
Total capital assets, being depreciated		2,576,073		93,995		-		2,670,068	
Less accumulated depreciation									
Buildings and improvements		221,787		11,307		-		233,094	
Land improvements		29,895		1,017		-		30,912	
Furniture and equipment		284,169		31,868		-		316,037	
Vehicles		1,240,455		82,786		-		1,323,241	
Total accumulated depreciation		1,776,306		126,978		-		1,903,284	
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		799,767		(32,983)		-		766,784	
Total capital assets, net	\$	844,835	\$	8,041	\$	-	\$	852,876	

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General government	\$ 6,843
Public safety	
Police	15,848
Fire	104,287
Total depreciation expense	\$ 126,978

NOTE 5 – INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

At September 30, 2022, the following interfund receivables and payables are reflected in the governmental fund balance sheet (such amounts are removed in the statement of net assets):

Receivable by	Payable by	 Amount
General Fund Local Hospitality Tax Fund	Fire District Fund Fire District Fund	\$ 109,405 18,346
		\$ 127,751

NOTE 6 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The summary below details the changes in long-term obligations for the Town for the year:

	_	Balance October 1, 2021		Increases		Increases		ecreases	•	Balance mber 30, 2022	 e Within ne Year
Capitalized lease obligations Compensated absences Net pension liability	\$	137,040 21,749 683,970	\$	- 6,055 91,619	\$	36,061 - -	\$	100,979 27,804 775,589	\$ 29,458		
Total	\$	842,759	\$	97,674	\$	36,061	\$	904,372	\$ 29,458		

The following details are changes in capital lease obligations for the year:

	Payable at September 30, 2021		Additions		R	eductions	Payable at September 30, 2022		
Lease purchase of \$33,143 payable in monthly installments of \$993 through February 2023, including interest at 5.29%, collateralized by 2020 Tahoe. (Current principal of \$10,812)	\$	15,893	\$	-	\$	11,636	\$	4,257	
Lease purchase of \$34,422 payable in monthly installments of \$818 through June 2023, including interest at 6.49%, collateralized by 2017 Chevrolet Silverado with a cost of \$34,422. (Current principal of \$8,468)		16,187		-		8,485		7,702	
Lease purchase of \$80,000 payable in annual installments of \$19,789 through October 2028 inculding interest at 3.75%, collateralized by a 4 Bay Fire Station with a cost of \$80,000. (Current principal of \$6,783)		64,629		-		6,783		57,846	
Lease purchase of \$40,691 payable in monthy in monthly installments of \$964, beginning in November 2021, through October 2025, including interest of 6.29%		40,331		<u>-</u>		9,157		31,174	
Total lease obligations payable	\$	137,040	\$	-	\$	36,061	\$	100,979	

The following is a summary of the Town's future annual debt service requirements:

Year Ending					
Sepember 30,	P	Principal		nterest	 Total
2023	\$	29,458	\$	3,883	\$ 33,341
2024		18,303		2,707	21,010
2025		19,274		1,736	21,010
2026		9,417		994	10,411
2027		14,716		1,247	15,963
2028		9,811		832	 10,643
Total	\$	100,979	\$	11,399	\$ 112,378

Interest and expenses on long-term debt totaled \$21,846 for the year ended September 30, 2022. The Town has utilized resources of the General Fund and Fire District Fund to pay debt service costs in the current year.

NOTE 7 – RESTRICTED FUND BALANCES

Restrictions of fund equity show amounts that are not appropriate for expenditure or are legally restricted for specific purposes. Generally, the purpose for each is indicated by the account title on the face of the balance sheet.

NOTE 8 – RETIREMENT

The South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority (PEBA), created July 1, 2012 and governed by an 11-member Board, is the state agency responsible for the administration and management of the various Retirement Systems and retirement programs of the state of South Carolina, including the State Optional Retirement Program and the S.C. Deferred Compensation Program, as well as the state's employee insurance programs. As such, PEBA is responsible for administering the South Carolina retirement Systems' five defined benefit pension plans. The Retirement Funding and Administration Act of 2017, which became effective July 1, 2017, increased the employer and employee contribution rates, established a ceiling on the SCRS and PORS employee contribution rates, lowered the assumed rate of return, required a scheduled reduction of the funding periods, and addressed various governance issues including the assignment of the PEBA Board as custodian of the retirement trust funds and assignment of the RSIC and PEBA as co-trustees of the assets of the retirement trust funds. By law, the State Fiscal Accountability Authority (SFAA), which consists of five elected officials, also reviews certain PEBA Board decisions regarding the actuary of the Systems.

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Systems and additions to/deductions from the Systems fiduciary net position have been determined on the accrual basis of accounting as they are reported by the Systems in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). For this purpose, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred. Benefit and refund expenses are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan. Investments are reported at fair value.

PEBA issues a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) containing financial statements and required supplementary information for the Systems' Pension Trust Funds. The CAFR is publicly available through the Retirement Benefits' link on PEBA's website at www.peba.sc.gov, or a copy may be obtained by submitting a request to PEBA, 202 Arbor Lake Drive, Columbia, SC 29223. PEBA is considered a division of the primary government of the state of South Carolina and therefore, retirement trust fund financial information is also included in the comprehensive annual financial report of the state.

Plan Descriptions

- The South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, was established effective July 1, 1945, pursuant to the provisions of Section 9-1-20 of the South Carolina Code of Laws for the purpose of providing retirement allowances and other benefits for teachers and employees of the state and its political subdivisions. SCRS covers employees of state agencies, public school districts, higher education institutions, other participating local subdivision of government and individuals newly elected to the South Carolina General Assembly at or after the 2012 general election.
- The State Optional Retirement Program (State ORP) is a defined contribution plan that is
 offered as an alternative to SCRS to certain newly hired employees of state agencies,
 institutions of higher education, public school districts and individuals first elected to the
 General Assembly at or after the general election in November 2012. State ORP participants
 direct the investment of their funds into an account administered by one of four third party
 record keepers.
- The South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System (PORS), a cost-sharing multipleemployer benefit pension plan, was established July 1, 1962, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 9-11-20 of the South Carolina Code of Laws for the purpose of providing retirement and other benefits to police officers and firefighters. PORS also covers peace officers, coroners, probate judges and magistrates.

In addition to the plans described above, PEBA also administers three single-employer defined benefit pension plans, which are not covered in this report. They are the Retirement System for Members of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina (GARS), the Retirement System for judges and Solicitors of the State of South Carolina (JSRS), and the South Carolina National Guard Supplemental Retirement Plan (SCNG).

Membership

Membership requirements are prescribed in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. A brief summary of the requirements under each system is presented below.

- SCRS Generally, all employees of covered employers are required to participate in and contribute to the system as a condition of employment. This plan covers general employees and teachers and individuals newly elected to the South Carolina General Assembly beginning with the November 2012 general election. An employee member of the system with an effective date of membership prior to July 1, 2012, is a Class Two member. An employee member of the system with an effective date of membership on or after July 1, 2012, is a Class Three member.
- State ORP As an alternative to membership in SCRS, newly hired state, public school, and higher education employees and individuals newly elected to the S.C. General Assembly beginning with the November 2012 general election have the option to participate in the State ORP. PEBA assumes no liability for State ORP benefits. Rather, the benefits are the liability of the four third party record keepers. For this reason, State ORP assets are not part of the retirement systems' trust funds for financial statement purposes. Contributions to the State ORP are at the same rates as SCRS. A direct remittance is required from the employer to the member's account with the ORP vendor for the employee contribution and a portion of the employer contribution (5 percent). A direct remittance is also required to SCRS for the remaining portion of the employer contribution and an incidental death benefit contribution, if applicable, which is retained by SCRS.
- PORS To be eligible for PORS membership, an employee must be required by the terms of his employment, by election or appointment, to preserve public order, protect life and property, and detect crimes in the state; to prevent and control property destruction by fire; or the Department of Mental Health. Probate judges and coroners may elect membership in PORS. Magistrates are required to participate in PORS for service as a magistrate. PORS members, other than magistrates and probate judges, must also earn at least \$2,000 per year and devote at least 1,600 hours per year to this work, unless exempted by statute. An employee member of the system with an effective membership prior to July 2012, is a Class Two member. An employee member of the system with an effective date of membership on or after July 1, 2012, is a Class Three member.

Benefits

Benefit terms are prescribed in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. PEBA does not have the authority to establish or amend benefit terms without a legislative change in the code of laws. Key elements of the benefit calculation include the benefit multiplier, years of service, and average final compensation/current annual salary. A brief summary for the benefit terms for each system is presented below.

SCRS – A Class Two member who has separated from service with at least five or more years of
earned service is eligible for a monthly pension at age 65 or with 28 years credited service
regardless of age. A member may elect early retirement with reduced pension benefits payable
at age 55 with 25 years of service credit. A Class Three member who has separated from service

with at least eight or more years of earned service is eligible for a monthly pension upon satisfying the Rule of 90 requirement that the total of the member's age and the member's creditable service equals at least 90 years. Both Class Two and Class three members are eligible to receive a reduced deferred annuity at age 60 if they satisfy the five- or eight-year earned service requirements, respectively. An incidental death benefit is also available to beneficiaries of active and retired members of employers who participate in the death benefit program.

The annual retirement allowance of eligible retirees or their surviving annuitants is increased by the lesser of one percent or five hundred dollars every July 1. Only those annuitants in receipt of a benefit on July 1 of the preceding year are eligible to receive the increase. Members who retire under the early retirement provisions at age 55 with 25 years of service are not eligible for the benefit adjustment until the July 1 after reaching age 60 or the second July 1 after the date they would have had 28 years of service credit had they not retired.

• PORS – A Class Two member who has separated from service with at least five or more years of earned service is eligible for a monthly pension at age 55 or with 25 years of service regardless of age. A Class Three member who has separated from service with at least eight or more years of earned service is eligible for a monthly pension at age 55 or with 27 years of service regardless of age. Both Class Two and Class Three members are eligible to receive a deferred annuity at age 55 with five or eight years of earned service, respectively. An incidental death benefit is also available to beneficiaries of active and retired members of employers who participate in the death benefit program. Accidental death benefits are also provided upon the death of an active member working for a covered employer whose death was a natural and proximate result of an injury incurred while in the performance of duty.

The retirement allowance of eligible retirees or their surviving annuitants is increased by the lesser of one percent or five hundred dollars every July 1. Only those annuitants in receipt of a benefit on July of the preceding year are eligible to receive the increase.

Contributions

Contributions are prescribed in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. If the scheduled employee and employer contributions provided in statute, or the rates last adopted by the board, are insufficient to maintain the amortization period set in statute, the board shall increase employer contribution rates as necessary.

After June 30, 2027, if the most recent annual actuarial valuation of the Systems for funding purposes shows a ratio of the actuarial value of system assets to the actuarial accrued liability of the system (the funded ratio) that is equal to or greater than eighty-five percent, then the board, effective on the following July first, may decrease the then current contribution rates upon making a finding that the decrease will not result in a funded ratio of less than eighty-five percent. If contribution rates are decreased pursuant to this provision, and the most recent annual actuarial valuation of the system shows a funded ratio of less than eighty-five percent, then effective on the following July first, and annually thereafter as necessary, the board shall increase the then current contribution rates until a subsequent annual actuarial valuation of the system shows a funded ratio that is equal to or greater than eighty-five percent.

The Retirement System Funding and Administration Act establishes a ceiling on employee contribution rates at 9 percent and 9.75 percent for SCRS and PORS respectively. The employer contribution rates will continue to increase annually by 1 percent through July 1, 2023. The legislation's ultimate scheduled employer rates is 18.56 percent for SCRS and 21.24 percent for PORS. The amortization period is scheduled to be reduced one year for each of the next 10 years to a twenty year amortization period.

Required employer contribution rates are as follows:

	Fiscal Year 2022 ¹	Fiscal Year 2021 ¹
SCRS		
Employee Class Two	9.00%	9.00%
Employee Class Three	9.00%	9.00%
State ORP		
Employee	9.00%	9.00%
PORS		
Employee Class Two	9.75%	9.75%
Employee Class Three	9.75%	9.75%
Required employer contribution rates are as follows:		
SCRS		
Employee Class Two	16.41%	14.41%
Employee Class Three	16.41%	14.41%
Employer Incidental Death Benefit	0.15%	0.15%
State ORP		
Employer Contribution (2)	16.41%	15.41%
Employer Incidental Death Benefit	0.15%	0.15%
PORS		
Employee Class Two	18.84%	17.84%
Employee Class Three	18.84%	17.84%
Employer Incidental Death Benefit	0.20%	0.20%
Employer Accidental Death Program	0.20%	0.20%

- (1) Calculated on earnable compensation as defined in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws.
- (2) Of this employer contribution, 5% of earnable compensation must be remitted by the employer directly to the ORP vendor to be allocated to the member's account with the remainder of the employer contribution remitted to the SCRS.

Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

Actuarial valuations of the ongoing plan involve estimates of the reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and future salary increases. Amounts determined regarding the net pension liability are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. South Carolina state statute requires that an actuarial experience study be completed at least once in each five-year period. An experience report on the Systems was most recently issued as of June 30, 2019.

The June 30, 2021, total pension liability (TPL), net pension liability (NPL), and sensitive information shown in this report were determined by our consulting actuary, Gabriel, Roeder, Smith and Company (GRS) and are based on an actuarial valuation performed as of July 1, 2020. The total pension liability was rolled-forward from the valuation date to the plans' fiscal yearend, June 30, 2021, using generally accepted actuarial principles. The Retirement System Funding and Administration Act of 2017 was signed into law April 25, 2017, and included a provision to reduce the assumed rate of return from 7.50% to 7.25% effective July 1, 2017. As a result of this legislation, GRS made an adjustment to the calculation of the roll-forward total pension liability for this assumption change as of the measurement date of June 30, 2021.

The following table provides a summary of the actuarial assumptions and methods used to calculate the TPL as of June 30, 2021:

	SCRS	PORS
Actuarial Cost Method Investment rate of return ¹	Entry age normal 7.25%	Entry age normal 7.25%
Projected salary increases	3.0% to 11.0% (varies by service) ¹	3.5% to 10.5 % (varies by service) ¹
Benefit adjustments ¹ Includes inflation at 2.25%	Lesser of 1% or \$500 annually	Lesser of 1% or \$500 annually

The post-retiree mortality assumption is dependent upon the member's job category and gender. The base mortality assumption, the 2020 Public Retirees of South Carolina Mortality table (2020 PRSC), was developed using the Systems' mortality experience. These base rates are adjusted for future improvement in mortality using published Scale AA projected from the year 2020.

Assumptions used in the determination of the June 30, 2021, TPL are as follows.

Former Job Class	Males	Females
Educators	2020 PRSC Males multiplied by	2020 PRSC Females multiplied by
Educators	95%	94%
General Employees and Members	2020 PRSC Males multiplied by	2020 PRSC Females multiplied by
of the General Assembly	97%	107%
Public Safety and Firefighters	2020 PRSC Males multiplied by	2020 PRSC Females multiplied by
L donc Safety and Firefighters	127%	107%

At September 30, 2022, the Town reported a liability of \$775,589 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of September 30, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Town's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Town's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined.

For the year ended September 30, 2022, The Town recognized pension expense totaling \$55,621, which consisted of contributions to the system and decreases in expense as a result of the increase in the net pension liability related to GASB 68 requirements. At September 30, 2022, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		SC	RS			PC)RS	
	Dε	eferred	Deferred Inflows of Resources		Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
	Oι	atflows						
	of R	esources						
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	700	\$	351	\$	11,662	\$	13,740
Changes of assumptions		2,583		-		28,943		-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings								
on pension plan investments		124		-		2,099		-
Changes in proportionate share and differences between								17,430
Town contributions and proportionate share of								
total employer plan contributions		11,699		_		34,364		
Total	\$	15,106	\$	351	\$	77,068	\$	31,170

\$0 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended September 30, 2023.

The following schedule reflects the amortization of the net balance of remaining deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources at the measurement date. Average remaining service lives of all employees provided with pensions through the pension plan at the measurement date was 4.080 years for SCRS and PORS.

Measurement Period				
Ending September 30,	SCRS]	PORS	Total
2022	\$ 6,502	\$	77,897	\$ 84,399
2023	6,374		49,008	55,382
2024	 1,374		23,310	 24,684
Net Balance of Deferred Outflow/(Inflow) of Resources	\$ 14,250	\$	150,215	\$ 164,465

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the TPL was 7.25 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from participating employers in SCRS and PORS will be made based on the actuarially determined rates based on provisions in the South Carolina Code of Laws. Based on those assumptions, the Systems' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all the projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the TPL.

Net Pension Liability

The NPL is calculated separately for each system and represents that particular system's TPL determined in accordance with GASB No. 67 less that System's fiduciary net position. NPL totals, as of June 30, 2021, for SCRS and PORS are presented below.

	Total	Plan	Employers'	Plan Fiduciary Net
	Pension	Fiduciary	Net Position	Position as a Percentage of
System	Liability	Net Position	Liability (Asset)	the Total Pension Liability
SCRS	\$ 55,131,579,363	\$ 33,490,305,970	\$ 21,641,273,393	60.7%
PORS	8,684,586,488	6,111,672,064	2,572,914,424	70.4%

The TPL is calculated by the Systems' actuary, and each plan's fiduciary net position is reported in the <u>Systems' financial statements</u>. The NPL is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67 in the Systems' notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information. Liability calculations performed by the Systems' actuary for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of GASB Nos. 67 and 68 are not applicable for other purposes, such as determining the plans' funding requirements.

Long-term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is based upon the 20-year capital markets assumptions. The long-term expected rate of returns represent assumptions developed using an arithmetic building block approach, primarily based on consensus expectations and market based inputs. Expected returns are net of investment fees.

The expected returns, along with the expected inflation rate, form the basis for the target asset allocation adopted at the beginning of the 2021 fiscal year. The long-term expected rate of return is produced by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target allocation percentage and adding expected inflation and is summarized in the table on the following page. For actuarial purposes, the 7.00 percent assumed annual investment rate of return and used in the calculation of the TPL includes a 4.75 percent real rate of return and a 2.25 percent inflation component.

		Expected	Long-term Expected
	Policy	Arithmetic Real	Portfolio Real Rate
Allocation/ Exposure	Target	Rate of Return	of Return
Public Equity ¹	46.0%	6.87%	3.16%
Bonds	26.0%	0.27%	0.07%
Private Equity ^{1,2}	9.0%	9.68%	0.87%
Private Debt²	7.0%	5.47%	0.39%
Real Assets	12.0%		
Real Estate ²	9.0%	6.01%	0.54%
Infrastructure ²	3.0%	5.08%	0.15%
Total Expected Real Return³	100.0%		5.18%
Inflation for Actuarial Purposes			2.25%
			7.43%

¹ The target weight to Private Equity will be equal to its actual weight, reported by the custodial bank, as of prior month end. When flows have occurred, flow adjusted weights are used to more accurately reflect the impact of the asset class weight. Private Equity and Public Equity combine for 55% of the entire portfolio.

² Staff and Consultant will notify the Commission if Private Markets assets exceed 25% of total assets.

³ Portable Alpha Strategies, which are not included in the Policy Target, will be capped at 12% of total assets; hedge funds (including all hedge funds used in portable alpha implementation) are capped at 20% of total assets.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the TPL was 7 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from participating employers in SCRS and PORS will be made based on the actuarially determined rates based on provisions in the South Carolina Code of Laws. Based on those assumptions, the System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all the projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the TPL.

Sensitivity Analysis

The following table presents the collective NPL of the participating employers calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent, as well as what the employers' NPL would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.00 percent lower (6.00 percent) or 1.00 percent higher (8.00 percent) than the current rate.

	1.00% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1.00% Increase
System	(6%)	(7%)	(8%)
SCRS	\$ 28,347,373,779	\$ 21,641,273,393	\$ 16,067,117,006
PORS	\$ 3,732,969,713	\$ 2,572,914,424	\$ 1,622,651,580

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information regarding the fiduciary net position of the plans administered by PEBA is available in the separately issued CAFR containing financial statements and required supplementary information for SCRS and PORS. The CAFR of the Pension Trust Funds is publicly available on PEBA's Retirement Benefits' website at www.retirement.sc.gov, or a copy may be obtained by submitting a request to PEBA, PO Box 11960, Columbia, SC 29211-1960.

NOTE 9 – RISK MANAGEMENT

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors or omissions, injuries to employees, and natural disasters. The Town contracted with South Carolina Municipal Insurance and Risk Financing Fund to cover risks of loss and pay claims for covered losses relating to auto comprehensive, collision and liability, buildings and personal property including bodily injury, general tort liability claims, public official liability, and police professional liability. Fire department buildings, business auto and tort liability are provided through commercial carriers, and volunteer accident, life and health insurance are contracted through National Union Fire Insurance Company.

The Town also pays premiums to South Carolina Municipal Insurance Trust for workers' compensation insurance coverage up to the statutory limits.

There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year and no settlements exceeding coverage for the past three years.

NOTE 10 – TAX ABATEMENTS

Spartanburg County utilizes an economic development program to attract businesses and industry to the County for purposes of expanding and diversifying the local economy and creating jobs. The two mechanisms that the County employs are Fee in Lieu of Tax agreements and Special Source Revenue Credits. For the 2021 tax assessment, abatements from Fee in Lieu of Tax agreements totaled \$0 for the Fire District and \$99 for the Town.

GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

		Budgeted	Amour	nts		Actual	Var	iance With
	(Original		Final	A	mounts	Fin	al Budget
REVENUES								
Taxes	\$	329,703	\$	329,703	\$	475,622	\$	145,919
Homestead Exemption		12,400		12,400		22,989		10,589
Intergovernmental		15,001		15,001		30,809		15,808
Business Licenses		3,500		3,500		6,491		2,991
Franchise Fees		177,816		177,816		185,182		7,366
Police Fines		37,593		37,593		37,998		405
Police Contracts		108,000		108,000		130,054		22,054
Building Permit Fees		1,400		1,400		2,150		750
Grants and Contributions		-		-		680		680
Interest Income		3		3		6		3
Reimbursements		161,769		161,769		3,401		(158,368)
Miscellaneous		296,016		296,016		207,665		(88,351)
TOTAL REVENUES		1,143,201		1,143,201		1,103,047		(40,154)

GENERAL FUND

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (CONTINUED) YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Budgeted	d Amounts	Actual	Variance With
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
EXPENDITURES				
General Government				
Salaries	\$ 45,400	\$ 45,400	\$ 46,796	\$ (1,396)
Payroll Taxes	9,548	9,548	35,289	(25,741)
Retirement	6,000	6,000	5,638	362
Worker's Compensation	3,000	3,000	-	3,000
Health Insurance	12,500	12,500	61,819	(49,319)
Office Supplies	2,000	2,000	1,992	8
General Insurance	6,000	6,000	-	6,000
Contract Labor	3,200	3,200	3,116	84
Power - Parks	1,140	1,140	1,195	(55)
Power - Traffic Lights	12,000	12,000	11,200	800
Power - Town Hall	11,500	11,500	8,783	2,717
Telephone	200	200	3,020	(2,820)
Training	200	200	140	60
Fire Department - Payroll	161,769	161,769	-	161,769
Accounting and Audit Fees	7,500	7,500	2,360	5,140
Legal Fees	8,000	8,000	4,797	3,203
Court Assessment and Fees	23,800	23,800	46,270	(22,470)
Repairs and Maintenance - Land				,
and Buildings	13,000	13,000	32,862	(19,862)
Fire Department Levy	48,600	48,600	-	48,600
Janitorial Supplies	800	800	66	734
Dues	1,264	1,264	1,278	(14)
Miscellaneous	94,794	94,794	125,011	(30,217)
Total General Government	472,215	472,215	391,632	80,583
Public Safety				
Police Department				
Salaries	195,604	195,604	173,903	21,701
Payroll Taxes	12,000	12,000	54,909	(42,909)
Medical Insurance	41,252	41,252	52,012	(10,760)
Retirement	42,178	42,178	44,372	(2,194)
Worker's Compensation	6,700	6,700	4,487	2,213
Gas and Oil	22,000	22,000	26,268	(4,268)
Supplies	7,000	7,000	14,554	(7,554)
Uniforms	4,000	4,000	2,484	1,516
Repairs and Maintenance - Autos	4,000	4,000	2,404	1,510
and Equipment	14,884	14,884	8,463	6,421
Communications	18,500	18,500	37,487	(18,987)
Computer Maintenance				
Conventions and Seminars	4,000	4,000	4,918	(918)
Insurance	1,600 13,700	1,600 13,700	141 15,323	1,459 (1,623)
Police Protection - Schools	700	700	15,325	700
Office and Operating	3,850	3,850	3,576	274
Other Other	1,300	1,300	3,461	(2,161)
Total Police Department	389,268	389,268	446,358	(57,090)
Total Police Department Total Public Safety	389,268	389,268	446,358	(57,090)
Total Lable Salety				(37,070)

(continued)

GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (CONTINUED) YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

		Budgeted	Amou	nts		Actual	Vai	iance With
	(Original		Final	A	amounts	Fir	nal Budget
Capital Outlay								
Police Department	\$	-	\$	-	\$	93,995	\$	(93,995)
Land		-		-		41,024		(41,024)
Total Capital Outlay		-		-		135,019		(135,019)
Debt Service								
Police Department		-		-		55,513		(55,513)
Total Debt Service		-		-		55,513		(55,513)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		861,483		861,483		1,028,522		(167,039)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Loan Proceeds		-		-		170,450		170,450
Transfers (Out)		-		-		(136,499)		(136,499)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		-		-		33,951		33,951
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		281,718		281,718		108,476		(173,242)
Fund Balance, Beginning		260,722		260,722		260,722		
Fund Balance, Ending	\$	542,440	\$	542,440	\$	369,198	\$	(173,242)

FIRE DISTRICT FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

		Budgeted	Amour	ıts	Actual	Vari	iance With
	(Original		Final	 Amounts	Fin	al Budget
REVENUES							
Property taxes	\$	290,967	\$	290,967	\$ 310,043	\$	19,076
Intergovernmental		82,602		82,602	13,500		(69,102)
Interest income		-		-	133		133
Miscellaneous revenue					 2,140		2,140
TOTAL REVENUES		373,569		373,569	 325,816		(47,753)

FIRE DISTRICT FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (CONTINUED) YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

		Budgeted	Amoun	ts		Actual	Vari	ance With	
	<u> </u>	Priginal		Final	A	mounts	Final Budget		
EXPENDITURES							<u> </u>		
Current									
Salaries	\$	134,769	\$	134,769	\$	81,170	\$	53,599	
Payroll Taxes		11,000		11,000		70,616		(59,616)	
Worker's Compensation		7,000		7,000		7,131		(131)	
Retirement		16,000		16,000		8,094		7,906	
Advertising		-		-		2,489		(2,489)	
Gas and Oil		11,000		11,000		14,924		(3,924)	
Supplies and Office Expenditures		4,350		4,350		5,222		(872)	
Repairs and Maintenance - Autos									
and Equipment		16,500		16,500		22,592		(6,092)	
Repairs and Maintenance - Land									
and Buildings		6,000		6,000		8,312		(2,312)	
Minor Equipment		17,500		17,500		41,088		(23,588)	
Grants		-		-		2,291		(2,291)	
Uniforms		2,000		2,000		4,105		(2,105)	
Power		11,500		11,500		9,698		1,802	
Travel and Training		4,500		4,500		1,649		2,851	
Insurance		48,450		48,450		26,892		21,558	
Immunizations and Physicals		6,000		6,000		3,100		2,900	
Professional Dues		1,500		1,500		1,183		317	
Miscellaneous		-		-		3,655		(3,655)	
Office and Operating		1,500		1,500		5,587		(4,087)	
Telephone		1,250		1,250		3,658		(2,408)	
Water		1,250		1,250		417		833	
Audit and Accounting Fees		6,500		6,500		-		6,500	
Debt Service		65,000		65,000		62,466		2,534	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		373,569		373,569		386,339		(12,770)	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)									
Transfers In		-		-		136,499		136,499	
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures		-		-		75,976		75,976	
Fund Balance, Beginning		277,097		277,097		277,097			
Fund Balance, Ending	\$	277,097	\$	277,097	\$	353,073	\$	75,976	

SCHEDULE OF PENSION PLAN CONTRIBUTIONS SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREMENT SYSTEM LAST 9 FISCAL YEARS

South Carolina Retirement System

	 2022	 2021		2020		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015	 2014
Contractually required contribution	\$ 6,551	\$ 5,544	\$	5,417	\$	3,212	\$	2,749	\$	3,035	\$	2,769	\$	2,398	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(6,551)	(5,544)		(5,417)		(3,212)		(120,467)		(3,035)		(2,769)		(2,398)	_
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(117,718)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	=	\$ -
Town's covered-employee payroll	\$ 41,600	\$ 35,360	\$	35,152	\$	21,881	\$	20,108	\$	25,722	\$	25,116	\$	22,218	\$ -
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	16.4%	15.7%		15.4%		14.7%		13.7%		11.8%		11.0%		10.8%	0.0%
		South C	arol	ina Police C	office	r's Retireme	ent Sy	<u>ystem</u>							
	 2022	2021		2020		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015	 2014
Contractually required contribution	\$ 70,570	\$ 70,692	\$	67,924	\$	55,828	\$	37,302	\$	3,035	\$	25,872	\$	26,726	\$ 26,301
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(70,570)	(70,692)		(67,924)		(55,828)		(37,302)		(3,035)		(25,872)		(26,726)	(26,301)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$	_	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ _
Town's covered-employee payroll	\$ 346,474	\$ 389,577	\$	380,736	\$	326,798	\$	231,432	\$	197,921	\$	192,257	\$	204,336	\$ 204,336
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	18.8%	18.2%		17.8%		17.1%		16.1%		14.3%		13.5%		13.1%	12.9%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the government will present information for those years for which information is available.

SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREMENT SYSTEM LAST 9 FISCAL YEARS

South Carolina Retirement System

	 2022		2021		2020		2019		2018		2017	 2016	 2015	 2014
Town's proportion of the net pension liability (%)	0.003%		0.308%		0.003%		0.000%		0.000%		0.000%	0.000%	0.002%	0.000%
Town's proportion of the net pension liability (\$)	\$ 80,535	\$	66,740	\$	71,877	\$	45,505	\$	42,463	\$	58,303	\$ 54,681	\$ 32,810	\$ -
Town's covered-employee payroll	\$ 35,360	\$	35,152	\$	21,881	\$	21,263	\$	19,858	\$	26,490	\$ 25,116	\$ 22,218	\$ -
Town's proportionate share of the net pension														
liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	227.8%		190.0%		328.5%		214.0%		213.8%		220.1%	217.7%	147.7%	0.0%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	60.7%		60.7%		50.7%		54.4%		54.1%		53.3%	52.9%	57.0%	59.9%
		<u>ç</u>	South Caroli	na P	olice Officer	's Re	tirement Sy	/sten	<u>1</u>					
	2022		2021		2020		2019		2018	_	2017	 2016	 2015	 2014
Town's proportion of the net pension liability (%)	0.023%		0.024%		0.234%		0.021%		0.150%		0.014%	0.014%	0.017%	0.002%
Town's proportion of the net pension liability (\$)	\$ 695,054	\$	617,230	\$	776,965	\$	601,354	\$	425,308	\$	389,483	\$ 367,484	\$ 360,293	\$ 300,623
Town's covered-employee payroll	\$ 389,577	\$	380,736	\$	326,798	\$	311,576	\$	213,004	\$	196,992	\$ 192,257	\$ 204,336	\$ 204,336
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	178.4%		162.1%		237.8%		193.0%		199.7%		197.7%	191.1%	176.3%	176.3%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	70.4%		70.4%		58.8%		62.7%		61.7%		60.9%	60.4%	64.6%	64.6%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the government will present information for those years for which information is available.

See accompanying notes.

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

Method and Assumptions Used in Calculations of Actuarially Determined Contributions: The actuarially determined contribution rates in the schedule of contributions are calculated as of September 30, 2020, one year prior to the end of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported. The actuarial methods and assumptions used to determine the contractually required contributions for the year ended September 30, 2021 reported in that schedule can be found in Note 8 of the basic financial statements.

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET SCHEDULE SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

Special Revenue Funds

	ce Seized 1g Fund	As	rictims sistance Fund	Но	Local spitality ax Fund	Gove	Nonmajor ernmental Funds
Assets							
Cash	\$ 9,113	\$	14,501	\$	30,333	\$	53,947
Accounts receivable	-		-		1,918		1,918
Due from other funds	-		-		18,346		18,346
Total assets	\$ 9,113	\$	14,501	\$	50,597	\$	74,211
Liabilities and Fund Balances							
Liabilities							
Due to other funds	\$ 	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Total liabilities							
Fund balances							
Restricted	9,113		14,501		50,597		74,211
Total fund balances	9,113		14,501		50,597		74,211
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 9,113	\$	14,501	\$	50,597	\$	74,211

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

Special Revenue Funds

		Police Seized Drug Fund		Victims Assistance Fund		Local Hospitality Tax Fund		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds		
Revenues										
Other taxes	\$	-	\$	-	\$	10,641	\$	10,641		
Assessments and surcharges		-		3,152		3,764		6,916		
Total revenues		-		3,152		14,405		17,557		
Expenditures										
Tourism related		-		-		23,195		23,195		
Victim Advocate Services		1,041		1,250		-		2,291		
Total expenditures		1,041		1,250		23,195		25,486		
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		(1,041)		1,902		(8,790)		(7,929)		
Fund balances, beginning		10,154		12,599		59,387		82,140		
Fund balances, ending	\$	9,113	\$	14,501	\$	50,597	\$	74,211		

UNIFORM SCHEDULE OF COURT FINES, ASSESSMENTS AND SURCHARGES (per ACT 96) YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

FOR THE STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE

COUNTY/MUNICIPAL FUNDS COLLECTED BY THE CLERK OF COURT	General Sessions		Magistrate Court		Municipal Court		Total	
Court Fines and Assessments								
Court fines and assessments collected Court fines and assessments remitted to State Treasurer	\$	-	\$	-	\$	20,061 18,097	\$	20,061 18,097
Total Court Fines and Assessments Retained	\$		\$		\$	1,964	\$	1,964
Surcharges and Assessments Retained for Victim Services								
Surcharges collected and retained Assessments retained	\$	- -	\$	-	\$	1,188 1,964	\$	1,188 1,964
Total Surcharges and Assessments Retained for Victim Services	\$		\$		\$	3,152	\$	3,152
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF CRIME VICTIM COMPENS	ATION (DC	CVC)						
VICTIM SERVICE FUNDS COLLECTED			Mı	unicipal	(County		Total
VICTIM SERVICE FUNDS COLLECTED Carryforward from Previous Year - Beginning Balance			<u>M</u> 1	unicipal 14,999	\$	County -	\$	Total 14,999
						County -	\$	
Carryforward from Previous Year - Beginning Balance						County -	\$	
Carryforward from Previous Year - Beginning Balance Victim Service Revenue Victim Service fines retained by City/County Treasurer Victim Service assessments retained by City/County Treasurer						County -	\$	
Carryforward from Previous Year - Beginning Balance Victim Service Revenue Victim Service fines retained by City/County Treasurer				14,999			\$	14,999
Carryforward from Previous Year - Beginning Balance Victim Service Revenue Victim Service fines retained by City/County Treasurer Victim Service assessments retained by City/County Treasurely Victim Service surcharges retained by City/County Treasurely Interest earned				14,999 - 1,964			\$	14,999 - 1,964
Carryforward from Previous Year - Beginning Balance Victim Service Revenue Victim Service fines retained by City/County Treasurer Victim Service assessments retained by City/County Treasure Victim Service surcharges retained by City/County Treasure Interest earned Grant funds received				14,999 - 1,964			\$	14,999 - 1,964
Carryforward from Previous Year - Beginning Balance Victim Service Revenue Victim Service fines retained by City/County Treasurer Victim Service assessments retained by City/County Treasur Victim Service surcharges retained by City/County Treasur Interest earned Grant funds received Grant from:				14,999 - 1,964			\$	14,999 - 1,964
Carryforward from Previous Year - Beginning Balance Victim Service Revenue Victim Service fines retained by City/County Treasurer Victim Service assessments retained by City/County Treasur Victim Service surcharges retained by City/County Treasur Interest earned Grant funds received Grant from: General funds transferred to Victim Service Fund				14,999 - 1,964			\$	14,999 - 1,964
Carryforward from Previous Year - Beginning Balance Victim Service Revenue Victim Service fines retained by City/County Treasurer Victim Service assessments retained by City/County Treasur Victim Service surcharges retained by City/County Treasur Interest earned Grant funds received Grant from: General funds transferred to Victim Service Fund Contribution Received from Victim Service Contracts				14,999 - 1,964			\$	14,999 - 1,964
Carryforward from Previous Year - Beginning Balance Victim Service Revenue Victim Service fines retained by City/County Treasurer Victim Service assessments retained by City/County Treasur Victim Service surcharges retained by City/County Treasur Interest earned Grant funds received Grant from: General funds transferred to Victim Service Fund Contribution Received from Victim Service Contracts (1) Town of				14,999 - 1,964			\$	14,999 - 1,964
Carryforward from Previous Year - Beginning Balance Victim Service Revenue Victim Service fines retained by City/County Treasurer Victim Service assessments retained by City/County Treasur Victim Service surcharges retained by City/County Treasur Interest earned Grant funds received Grant from: General funds transferred to Victim Service Fund Contribution Received from Victim Service Contracts (1) Town of (2) Town of				14,999 - 1,964			\$	14,999 - 1,964
Carryforward from Previous Year - Beginning Balance Victim Service Revenue Victim Service fines retained by City/County Treasurer Victim Service assessments retained by City/County Treasur Victim Service surcharges retained by City/County Treasur Interest earned Grant funds received Grant from: General funds transferred to Victim Service Fund Contribution Received from Victim Service Contracts (1) Town of				14,999 - 1,964			\$	14,999 - 1,964

UNIFORM SCHEDULE OF COURT FINES, ASSESSMENTS AND SURCHARGES (per ACT 96) - Continued YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Municipal		County		Total	
Expenditures for Victim Service Program						
Salaries and benefits	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Operating expenditures		3,650		-		3,650
Victim Service Contract(s)		-		-		-
(1) Greenville County		-		-		-
(2) Entity's name		-		-		-
Victim Service Donation(s)		-		-		-
(1) Domestic Violence Shelter		-		-		-
(2) Rape Crisis Center		-		-		-
(3) Other local direct crime victims service agency		-		-		-
Transferred to General Fund						
Total Expenditures from Victim Service Fund/Program (B)		3,650				3,650
Total Victim Service Funds Retained by Municipal/County Treasurer (A-B)		14,501		-		14,501
Less: Prior Year Fund Deficit Repayment						_
Carryforward Funds - End of Year	\$	14,501	\$	_	\$	14,501