AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

WITH

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Mayor and City Council 5209 North Trenholm Road City of Forest Acres, South Carolina 29206

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the of the City of Forest Acres (the "City"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof, and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund, for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

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

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 City's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City'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 City'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 Schedule of Proportionate Share of the South Carolina Retirement Systems Net Pension Liabilities on page 33, the Schedule of South Carolina Retirement Systems Contributions on page 34, and the Schedule of Changes in the City's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios on page 35, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Management has omitted management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The Schedule of Court Fines, Fees, Assessments, and Surcharges is presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Schedule of Court Fines, Fees, Assessments, and Surcharges is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

The Brittingham Group LLP

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 22, 2022, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

West Columbia, South Carolina

December 22, 2022

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,270,844
Investments	8,040,177
Accounts receivable	218,945
Intergovernmental	251,780
Capital Assets:	1 200 140
Land	1,380,149
Buildings and structures	1,744,283
Improvements other than buildings	403,606
Furniture, machinery and equipment	3,853,155
Accumulated depreciation	(3,882,252)
Total assets	21,280,687
Deferred outflows of resources	
Pension expenses and contributions	1,199,147
OPEB expenses and contributions	954,226
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,153,373
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	23,434,060
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	323,415
Accrued expenses	45,171
Accrued salaries and compensated absences	535,467
Unearned revenue	2,036,394
Capital lease payable:	, ,
Net pension liability	6,017,274
Net OPEB liability	4,897,447
Total liabilities	13,855,168
Total naomities	
Deferred inflows of resources	
Related to pensions	1,125,016
Related to OPEB	2,081,644
Total deferred inflows of resources	3,206,660
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	17,061,828
Net position	
Net investment in capital assets	3,498,941
Restricted for:	, ,
Hospitality programs	4,072,998
Police special operations	56,933
Unrestricted - unfunded pension liability	(5,943,143)
Unrestricted- unfunded OPEB liability	(6,024,865)
Unrestricted - other	10,711,368
Total net position	\$ 6,372,232

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

			Progr	ram Revenues			Re	Net (Expenses) evenue and Changes in Net Position
Functions / Programs	Expenses		C	Charges for Grants		Operating Grants and Contributions		Governmental Activities
Governmental activities								
General government	\$	1,919,649	\$	3,585,246	\$	527,005	\$	2,192,602
Public safety		4,056,526		212,954		-		(3,843,572)
Public works		2,153,629		4,950		-		(2,148,679)
Hospitality program		653,508		-		-		(653,508)
Total governmental activities	\$	8,783,312	\$	3,803,150	\$	527,005	-	(4,453,157)
General revenue	s and t	transfers						
General revenu	ies:							
Property taxe	es							1,935,556
Local option	sales t	taxes						1,935,325
Hospitality ta	axes							1,140,258
Intergovernm	nental	taxes						270,382
Miscellaneou	IS							237,605
Total general rev	enues							5,519,126
Change in net po	sition							1,065,969
Net Position, beg	ginnin	g of year						5,306,263
Net Position, end	d of ye	ear					\$	6,372,232

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2022

	General	Hospitality Program	ARPA Fund	Police Special Operations	Total Governmental Funds
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,118,212	\$ 1,058,419	\$ 2,036,394	\$ 57,819	\$ 9,270,844
Investments	5,019,154	3,021,023	-	-	8,040,177
Receivables:					
Intergovernmental	251,780	-	-	-	251,780
Accounts	218,945	-	-	-	218,945
Due from other funds	7,330				7,330
Total assets	\$ 11,615,421	\$ 4,079,442	\$ 2,036,394	\$ 57,819	\$ 17,789,076
Liabilities and fund balances					
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ 323,415	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 323,415
Accrued expenses	45,171	-	-	-	45,171
Accrued salaries	152,343	-	-	-	152,343
Unearned revenue	-	-	2,036,394	-	2,036,394
Due to other funds		6,444		886	7,330
Total liabilities	520,929	6,444	2,036,394	886	2,564,653
Fund balances:					
Assigned	_	-	-	56,933	56,933
Unassigned	11,094,492	4,072,998			15,167,490
Total fund balances	11,094,492	4,072,998		56,933	15,224,423
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 11,615,421	\$ 4,079,442	\$ 2,036,394	\$ 57,819	\$ 17,789,076

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2022

Fund balances - total governmental funds	

\$ 15,224,423

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different due to the following:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.

Capital assets, cost	\$ 7,381,193
Accumulated depreciation	(3,882,252)

3,498,941

Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the governmental funds balance sheet.

Compensated absences payable

(383,124)

Some liabilities, including net pension and net OPEB obligations, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the governmental funds balance sheet. Long-term liabilities consist of the following:

OPEB obligation	(4,897,447)
Net pension liability	(6,017,274)
	(10,914,721)

Deferred outflows and inflows or resources related to pension and OPEB are applicable to future periods and therefore are not reported in the funds.

Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	1,199,147
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	(1,125,016)
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	954,226
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	(2,081,644)

(1,053,287)

Net position of governmental activities

\$ 6,372,232

STATMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	General	Hospitality Program	ARPA Fund	Police Special Operations	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues					
Taxes	\$ 3,870,881	\$ 1,140,258	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,011,139
Licenses and permits	3,585,246	-	-	-	3,585,246
Intergovernmental	270,382	-	-	-	270,382
Charges for services	4,950	-	-	-	4,950
Fines and forfeits	186,147	-	-	26,807	212,954
Other	227,608	9,993		4	237,605
Total revenues	8,145,214	1,150,251		26,811	9,322,276
Expenditures					
City Council	143,398	-	-	-	143,398
Legal	77,604	-	-	-	77,604
Municipal Court	317,164	-	-	-	317,164
Administration	844,635	-	53	-	844,688
Public buildings	108,904	-	-	-	108,904
Code enforcement	340,639	-	-	-	340,639
Police	4,073,997	-	-	923	4,074,920
Victims advocate	92,666	-	-	-	92,666
Streets	301,604	-	-	-	301,604
Sanitation	1,734,145	-	-	-	1,734,145
Recycling	195,968	-	-	-	195,968
Hospitality and tourism	-	653,508	-	-	653,508
Total expenditures	8,230,724	653,508	53	923	8,885,208
Excess (Deficit) of revenues over expenditures	(85,510)	496,743	(53)	25,888	437,068
Other financing sources					
Grant proceeds	-	_	527,005	-	527,005
Transfers	931,308	(404,344)	(526,952)	(12)	
Net change in fund balance	845,798	92,399	_	25,876	964,073
Fund balance, beginning of year	10,248,694	3,980,599	-	31,057	14,260,350
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 11,094,492	\$ 4,072,998	\$ -	\$ 56,933	\$ 15,224,423
•					

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Net change in fund balance - total governmental funds

\$ 964,073

237,808

Capital outlays to purchase or build capital assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities those costs are shown in the Statement of Net Position and allocated over the estimated useful lives as annual depreciation expenses in the statement of activities. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation expense in the period.

Acquisition of capital assets	\$ 637,800
Depreciation	(399,992)
Net change in capital assets	

Governmental funds report the City's pension and OPEB contributions as expenditures. However in the Statement of Activities, the cost of pension and OPEB benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as pension and OPEB expense.

Change in net pension liability	1,345,145
Change in deferred inflows - pension	(1,034,075)
Change in deferred outflows - pension	(216,496)
Changes in net OPEB liability	562,818
Changes in deferred inflows - OPEB	(609,090)
Changes in deferred outflows - OPEB	(237,944)

Expenses reported for governmental activities do not require the use of current financial resources and are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.

Change in accrual for compensated absences 53,730

Change in net position of governmental activities \$ 1,065,969

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET TO ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues	e 2 224 010	¢ 2 224 019	¢ 2.070.001	¢ (45.0(2
Taxes Licenses and Permits	\$ 3,224,918	\$ 3,224,918	\$ 3,870,881	\$ 645,963
Intergovernmental	3,147,500 335,000	3,147,500 335,000	3,585,246 270,382	437,746 (64,618)
Charges for Services	333,000	333,000	4,950	4,950
Fines and Forfeits	163,800	163,800	186,147	22,347
Other	217,935	217,935	227,608	9,673
Total revenues	7,089,153	7,089,153	8,145,214	1,056,061
Total revenues	7,007,133	7,000,133	0,143,214	1,030,001
Expenditures				
City Council	162,265	162,265	143,398	18,867
Legal	101,203	101,203	77,604	23,599
Municipal Court	303,181	303,181	317,164	(13,983)
Administration	859,313	859,313	844,635	14,678
Public Buildings	140,600	140,600	108,904	31,696
Code Enforcement	384,293	384,293	340,639	43,654
Police	3,765,976	3,765,976	4,073,997	(308,021)
Victims Advocate	87,248	87,248	92,666	(5,418)
Streets	286,677	286,677	301,604	(14,927)
Sanitation	1,487,642	1,487,642	1,734,145	(246,503)
Recycling	248,755	248,755	195,968	52,787
Total expenditures	7,827,153	7,827,153	8,230,724	(403,571)
Excess (deficit) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(738,000)	(738,000)	(85,510)	652,490
Other financing sources				
Transfers in	738,000	738,000	931,308	193,308
	738,000	738,000	931,308	193,308
Net change in fund balance	\$ -	\$ -	845,798	\$ 845,798
Fund balance, beginning of year			10,248,694	
Fund balance, end of year			\$ 11,094,492	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

The City of Forest Acres is a municipal corporation of the State of South Carolina, located in Richland County, and as such, possesses all the general powers granted by the Constitution and laws of South Carolina municipal corporations.

The City operates under the council-administrator form of government. The city council is composed of five members, one of whom is the mayor. The council is the legislative body of the City and has the major responsibility of determining the policies and direction of the municipal government.

The City Administrator is appointed by council and serves as the chief administrative officer of the City. As such, he administers the daily operation of the City through appointed department heads.

In evaluating how to define the government for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The basic, but not the only, criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is the governing body's ability to exercise oversight responsibility.

A second criterion used in evaluating potential component units is the scope of public service. Application of this criterion involves considering whether the activity benefits the government and/or its citizens, or whether the activity is conducted within the geographic boundaries of the government and is generally available to its citizens. A third criterion used to evaluate potential component units for inclusion in or exclusion from the reporting entity is the existence of special financing relationships, regardless of whether the government is able to exercise oversight responsibilities.

Based upon the application of the criteria, the financial statements contain only the funds and account groups of the City. There are no separate governmental units or agencies meeting any of the above criteria for inclusion in the reporting entity.

The financial statements of the City of Forest Acres, South Carolina have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) as applied to government units.

(CONTINUED)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements - The Government-wide financial statements consist of a Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities and reports information on all the non-fiduciary activities of the government as a whole. Governmental activities are generally those activities financed by taxes and intergovernmental revenues. These activities are usually reported in governmental funds.

The primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable. At June 30, 2022, there were no component units of the City.

The Statement of Net Position reports all financial and capital resources of the City and reports the difference between assets and liabilities as "net position", not fund balance or equity. The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues and reflects the "net (expenses) revenues" of the City's individual functions before applying 'general' revenues.

Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues are derived directly from the program itself or from parties outside the reporting government's taxpayers or citizenry, as a whole, and thus reduce the net cost of the function to be financed from the government's general revenues. They include (1) charges to customers who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods and services provided by a given function, (2) operating grants and contributions and (3) capital grants and contributions. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. All revenues are 'general' revenues unless they are required to be reported as program revenues.

Fund Financial Statements - Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on 'major' funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Governmental Funds

The City reports the General Fund, Hospitality Program, American Rescue Per Account Fund, and Police Special Operations as the "major" governmental funds.

Because of the basis of accounting and reporting differences, summary reconciliation to the Government-Wide financial statements are presented at the end of each applicable fund financial statement.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

Special Revenue Funds - Special revenue funds are used to account for revenue derived from specific sources (other than expendable trusts or major capital projects) earmarked to finance specific functions of City government.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Government-Wide financial statements use the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the grantor have been met.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the Government-Wide financial statements. Governmental Fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (when they become both measurable and available). "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

An annual appropriated budget is adopted for the general fund only. The City follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- 1. Prior to June 30, the City Administrator submits to the City Council a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- 2. The budget is legally enacted through passage of an ordinance by the Mayor and Council.
- 3. The City Administrator is authorized to administer the budget. Only the mayor and Council can amend the budget once it has been adopted.
- 4. The level at which expenditures may not legally exceed budget is at the function level, within the individual funds. Such appropriation transfers and amendments are incorporated into the minutes of their meetings.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

- 5. A formal budget is adopted and employed as a management control device during the year for the general fund. Effective budgetary control is also achieved through the various grants of individual budgets as required by the grantors and terms of debt covenants.
- 6. Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles, which is the same basis whereby actual revenues and expenditures are recorded.
- 7. The budget at the end of the year represents the budget adopted and amended by the Mayor and Council. All operations and maintenance appropriations lapse at year-end. However, capital outlay financial plans are adopted for all capital type projects.
- 8. During the year ended June 30, 2022, the City Mayor and Council approved the General Fund budget as follows:

	Original		Sup	plemental	Final			
Fund		Budget	App	ropriation		Budget		
General	\$	7,827,153	\$	-	\$	7,827,153		

During the year ended June 30, 2022, expenditures exceeded appropriations as follows:

	Excess of Expenditures
	Over Appropriations
Police	\$ 308,021
Sanitation	246,503
Streets	14,927
Municipal Court	13,983
Victims advocate	5,418

The above expenditures were properly authorized but were recognized at too late a date to revise the budget within the fiscal year. The primary reason for the excess in expenditures for Legal is due to unforeseen consulting expenditures that occurred during the fiscal year.

9. Encumbrances represent commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrance accounting-under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of resources are recorded to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation-is utilized in the governmental fund. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as reservations of fund balances and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be honored during the subsequent year. At June 30, 2022, all commitments lapsed, and no encumbrances were recognized.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Cash and Investments

The City is authorized to invest in obligations of the U.S. Government and agencies thereof, general obligations of the State of South Carolina or any of its political subdivisions, banks and savings and loan associations to the extent they are secured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The City can hold cash in certificates of deposit where the certificates are collaterally secured by the preceding securities held in a third-party arrangement.

Cash includes amounts in demand deposits and cash on hand. Investments are stated at cost or amortized cost, which approximates fair value, and consist mainly of certificates of deposit, debt instruments of federal agencies and securities held under repurchase agreements.

Interfund Receivables/Payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. These receivables and payables are classified as "due from other funds" or "due to other funds" on the balance sheet.

Capital Assets

Governmental funds: Capital outlays are recorded as expenditures on the governmental fund financial statements and as assets on the government-wide financial statements. All capital assets are valued at cost where historical records are available and at an estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. Donated fixed assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date received.

Depreciation has been provided over the estimated useful lives for all these assets using the straight-line method. A summary of the estimated useful lives is as follows:

Buildings, Structures and Improvements

5-50 years

Vehicles and Equipment

3-15 years

Compensated Absences

It is the City's policy to allow employees to accumulate unused vacation and sick leave benefits up to certain hours. Sick pay benefits are paid at 1/3 the employee's pay rate and are limited by a certain number of hours. Accumulated unused vacation and sick pay are payable upon termination if the employee leaves the City in good standing.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The accrued vacation and sick pay benefits at June 30, 2022, have been charged to the following:

Governmental Activities

\$ 383,124

The change in accrued vacation benefits was a net increase of \$53,730 from June 30, 2021.

Net Position and Fund Balances

Fund balance reporting for the fund level financial statements of the City are reported using the following categories:

Nonspendable Fund Balance

Nonspendable fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash, for example, inventories and prepaid amounts. It may also include the long-term amount of loans and notes receivable, as well as property acquired for resale.

Restricted Fund Balance

Restricted fund balance includes amounts that are either restricted externally by creditors, grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments, or restricted by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed Fund Balance

Committed fund balance includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the City's highest level of decision-making authority. These committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the City removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action it employed to previously commit those amounts. Committed fund balances also incorporate contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements. The City recognizes committed fund balances that have been approved for specific purposes by City Council before the fiscal year end.

Assigned Fund Balance

Assigned fund balance includes amounts that are constrained by the City's intent to be used for specific purposes but are not restricted or committed. The authority for making an assignment is not required to be the City's highest level of decision-making authority and as such, the nature of the actions necessary to remove or modify an assignment does not require the City's highest level of authority.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Unassigned Fund Balance

Unassigned fund balance includes amounts that have not been assigned to other funds and have not been restricted, committed, or assigned for specific purposes within the general fund.

Based on the City's policies regarding fund balance classifications as noted above, the City considers amounts that are restricted, committed, or assigned to be spent when the corresponding expenditure that has been designated by City Council or donors has been made. After these fund balances have been depleted, unassigned fund balance will be considered to have been spent.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The government had \$2,153,373 in deferred outflows at June 30, 2022.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The government had \$3,206,660 in deferred inflows at June 30, 2022.

Net Position Flow Assumption

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

Fund Balance Flow Assumptions

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the government's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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2. Deposits and Investments

As of June 30, 2022, the City had the following investments:

Investment Type	Fair Value	<u>Maturity</u>	Credit Rating
State Treasurer's Investment Pool	\$ 8,040,177	On-Demand	Unrated

Interest rate risk. In accordance with its investment policy, the City manages its exposure to declines in fair values by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investment portfolio to short periods of time.

Credit risk. State statute and City policy limit the City's investments to obligations of the United States and agencies thereof; general obligations of the State of South Carolina or any of its political units provided such obligations are rated as an "A" or better by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Standard and Poor's Corporation or their respective successors; interest bearing accounts in savings and loan associations to the extent that the same are insured by an agency of the Federal government; certificates of deposit where the certificates are collaterally secured by securities of the type described above, held by a third party as escrow agent or custodian, of a fair value not less than the amount of the certificates of deposit so secured, including interest, provided, however, such collateral shall not be required to the extent the same are insured by an agency of the United States Government; or deposit accounts with banking institutions insured and secured in the same manner.

Statutes also allow the State Treasurer to assist local governments in investing funds. The State Treasurer also provides oversight for the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP), of which, the fair value of the City's investments are the same as the value of the pooled shares. Permitted investments for the LGIP are (1) obligations of the United States, its agencies and instrumentalities; (2) obligations of corporations, states, and political subdivisions which bear an investment grade rating at a minimum of two rating agencies; (3) certificates of deposit, if the certificates are secured collaterally by securities of the types described in (1) and (2) of this paragraph and held by a third party as escrow agent or custodian and are of a market value not less than the amount of the certificates of deposit so secured, including interest; except that this collateral is not required to the extent the certificates of deposit are insured by an agency of the federal government; (4) obligations issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the African Development Bank, and the Asian Development Bank; (5) repurchase agreements, if collateralized by securities of the types described in items (1) and (2) of this paragraph and held by a third party as escrow agent or custodian and of a market value not less than the amount of the repurchase agreement so collateralized, including interest; and (6) guaranteed investment contracts issued by a domestic or foreign insurance company or other financial institution, whose long-term unsecured debt rating bears the two highest ratings of at least two nationally recognized rating services.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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2. Deposits and Investments (continued)

The statutes provide that all authorized investments shall have maturities consistent with the time or times when the invested monies will be needed in cash. The City is under no contractual agreements which further restrict investment alternatives.

Custodial Credit Risk. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City does not have a formal investment policy to address custodial credit risk. The City has a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2021, cash and cash equivalents was \$9,270,844 and the bank balances were \$9,198,514. Of this amount, \$250,000 was covered by FDIC insurance coverage and the remaining balance was adequately collateralized in accordance with state law.

3. Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied on real and personal properties owned on the preceding December 31 of each City fiscal year ended June 30. Liens attach to the property at the time the taxes are levied. These taxes are due without penalty through January 15. Penalties are added to taxes depending on the date paid as follows:

January 16 through February 1 - 3% of tax February 2 through March 16 - 10% of tax March 17 and thereafter - 15% of tax plus collection cost

Current year real and personal taxes go into execution on March 17. The levy date for motor vehicle taxes is the first day of the month in which the motor vehicle license expires. These taxes are due by the last day of the same month. Property tax revenues are recognized when due or past due and collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter (defined as sixty days) to pay liabilities of the current period. The County in which the City is located, Richland County, bills and collects property taxes for the City. Richland County remits the portion of taxes it collects for the City to the City on a monthly basis.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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4. Changes in Capital Assets

A summary of changes in general fixed assets is as follows:

	Balances			Balances			
	July 1, 2021	Additions	Deletions	June 30, 2022			
Capital assets not being depreciated:							
Land	\$ 1,380,149	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,380,149			
Capital assets being depreciated:							
Buildings	1,744,283	-	-	1,744,283			
Improvements other							
than buildings	403,606	-	-	403,606			
Vehicles and equipment	3,613,437	637,800	(398,082)	3,853,155			
	5,761,326	637,800	(398,082)	6,001,044			
Accumulated depreciation:							
Buildings	746,274	59,236	-	805,510			
Improvements other							
than Buildings	203,900	7,292	-	211,192			
Vehicles and equipment	2,930,168	333,464	(398,082)	2,865,550			
	3,880,342	399,992	(398,082)	3,882,252			
Capital assets being depreciated, net	1,880,984	237,808	-	2,118,792			
	***************************************	***************************************	**************************************	***************************************			
Total capital assets, net	\$ 3,261,133	\$ 237,808	\$ -	\$ 3,498,941			

Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General government	\$ 61,889
Public safety	131,684
Public works	206,419
Total depreciation	\$ 399,992

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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5. Pension Plan

South Carolina Retirement System

The majority of employees of the City are covered by a retirement plan through the South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Retirement Division of the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority (PEBA), a public employee retirement system. Generally, all full-time or part-time equivalent State employees in a permanent position are required to participate in and contribute to the SCRS as a condition of employment unless exempted by law as provided in Section 9-1-480 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, as amended, or are eligible and elect to participate in the State Optional Retirement Program (ORP). The SCRS plan provides a life-time monthly retirement annuity benefits to members as well as disability, survivor options, annual benefit adjustments, death benefits, and incidental benefits to eligible employees and retired members.

The Retirement Division maintains five independent defined benefit plans and issues its own publicly available Annual Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (ACFR) which includes financial statements and required supplementary information. A copy of the separately issued ACFR may be obtained by writing to the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority, P.O. Box 11960, Columbia, South Carolina 29211-1960. Furthermore, the Division and the five pension plans are included in the State of South Carolina's ACFR.

Under the SCRS, Class II members are eligible for a full-service retirement annuity upon reaching age 65 or completion of 28 years of credited service regardless of age. Employees who first became members of the System after June 30, 2012 are considered Class III members and are eligible for a full-service retirement annuity upon reaching age 65 or upon meeting the rule of 90 requirement (i.e., the members age plus the years of service add up to a total of at least 90). The benefit formula for full benefits effective since July 1, 1989 for the SCRS is 1.82 percent of an employee's average final compensation (AFC) multiplied by the number of years of credited service. For Class II members, AFC is the average annual earnable compensation during 12 consecutive quarters and includes an amount for up to 45 days termination pay at retirement for unused annual leave.

For Class III members, AFC is the average annual earnable compensation during 20 consecutive quarters and termination pay for unused annual leave at retirement is not included. Early retirement options with reduced benefits are available as early as age 55 for Class II members and age 60 for Class III members. Class II members are vested for a deferred annuity after five years of earned service. Class III members are vested for a deferred annuity after eight years of earned service. Members qualify for a survivor's benefit upon completion of 15 years of credited service (five years effective January 1, 2002).

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

5. Pension Plan (continued)

Disability annuity benefits are payable to Class II members if they have permanent incapacity to perform regular duties of the member's job and they have at least 5 years of earned service (this requirement does not apply if the disability is a result of a job-related injury). Class III members qualify for disability annuity benefits provided they have a minimum of eight years of credited service. An incidental death benefit equal to an employee's annual rate of compensation is payable upon the death of an active employee with a minimum of one year of credited service or to a working retired contributing member. There is no service requirement for death resulting from actual performance of duties for an active member.

Effective July 1, 2021, employees participating in the SCRS were required to contribute 9.00% of all earnable compensation. The employer contribution rate for SCRS was 16.56%. Included in the total SCRS employer contribution rate is a base retirement contribution of 16.41%, and 0.15% for the incidental death program. The City's actual contributions to the SCRS for the years ended June 30, 2022, 2021, and 2020 were approximately \$319,509, \$274,097, and \$268,684, respectively, and equaled the base required retirement contribution rate 16.56% for 2022, 15.56% for 2021, and 15.56% for 2020.

Police Officers Retirement System

The South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System (PORS) is a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit public employee retirement system. Generally, all full-time employees whose principal duties are the preservation of public order or the protection or prevention and control of property destruction by fire are required to participate in and contribute to PORS as a condition of employment. This plan provides lifetime monthly annuity benefits as well as disability, survivor benefits and incidental benefits to eligible employees and retirees. In addition, participating employers in the PORS contribute to the accidental death fund which provides annuity benefits to beneficiaries of police officers and firemen killed in the actual performance of their duties. These benefits are independent of any other retirement benefits available to the beneficiary.

Under the PORS, Class II members are eligible for a full service retirement annuity upon reaching age 55 or completion of 25 years of credited service regardless of age. Class III members are eligible for a full service retirement annuity upon reaching age 55 or 27 years of credited service. The benefit formula for full benefits effective since July 1, 1989 for the SCRS is 2.14 percent of an employee's average final compensation (AFC) multiplied by the number of years of credited service. For Class II members, AFC is the average annual compensation during 12 consecutive quarters and includes an amount for up to 45 days termination pay for unused annual leave.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

5. Pension Plan (continued)

For Class II members, AFC is the average annual compensation during 12 consecutive quarters and includes an amount for up to 45 days termination pay for unused annual leave. For Class III members, AFC is the average annual earnable compensation during 20 consecutive quarters and termination pay for unused annual leave at retirement is not included. PORS does not have an early retirement option. Class II members are vested for a deferred annuity after five years of earned service. Class III members are vested for a deferred annuity after eight years of earned.

Effective July 1, 2021, employees participating in the PORS were required to contribute 9.75% of all earnable compensation. The employer contribution rate for PORS was 18.24%. Included in the total PORS employer contribution rate is a base retirement contribution of 17.84% and 0.20% for the incidental death program and .20% for the accidental death program. The City's actual contributions to the PORS for the years ended June 30, 2022, 2021, and 2020 were approximately \$310,627, \$281,941, and \$283,132, respectively, and equaled the base retirement required contribution rate.

The amounts paid by the City for pension, incidental death benefit program, and accidental death program contributions are reported as employer contribution expenditures within the applicable functional expenditure categories to which the related salaries are charged.

Article X, Section 16, of the South Carolina Constitution requires that all State-operated retirement systems be funded on a sound actuarial basis. Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws of 1976, as amended, prescribes requirements relating to membership, benefit, and employee/employer contributions for each retirement system. Employee and employer contribution rates to SCRS and PORS are actuarially determined.

At June 30, 2022, the City reported \$3,372,425 and \$2,644,849 as its proportionate share of the net pension liabilities of SCRS and PORS, respectively. The net pension liability defined of the SCRS and PORS defined benefit pension plan were determined based on the July 1, 2021 actuarial valuations, using membership data as of July 1, 2020, projected forward to June 30, 2021, and financial information of the pension trust funds as of June 30, 2021, using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The City's portion of the net pension liability was based on the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. At June 30, 2022, the City's SCRS proportion was 0.015583% and PORS proportion was 0.10280%.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

5. Pension Plan (continued)

At June 30, 2022 the state reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources to pensions from the following sources:

Deferred Outflows of Resources		SCRS		PORS
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	57,445	\$	89,976
Assumption changes		184,595		188,643
Differences between employer contributions and proportionate share		19,104		29,248
Contributions made from measurement date to June 30, 2022		319,509		310,627
Total deferred outflows of resources		580,653		618,494
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Differences between expected and actual experience		4,552		8,237
Net difference between project and actual investment earnings		489,889		592,963
Differences between employer contributions and proportionate share		13,095		16,280
Total deferred inflows of resources		507,536		617,480
Net deferred outflows/(inflows)	\$	73,117	\$	1,014

Deferred outflows of \$319,509 and \$310,627 for SCRS and PORS, respectively, reported as resources related to pensions resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expenses as follows:

Year ended June 30,	SCRS		PORS	116		Net
2023	\$ 17,568		\$ 31,547		\$	49,115
2024	8,753		18,794			27,547
2025	36,760		49,516			86,276
2026	183,311		209,756			393,067
	\$ 246,392	_	\$ 309,613	_	\$	556,005

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

5. Pension Plan (continued)

The total pension liabilities in the July 1, 2021, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement:

	<u>SCRS</u>	PORS
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age	Entry Age
Actuarial Assumptions:		
Investment Rate or Return	7.00%	7.00%
Projected Salary Increases	3.0% to 11.0%	3.5% to 10.5%
Inflation Rate	2.25%	2.25%
Benefit Adjustments	Lesser of 1% or \$500	Lesser of 1% or \$500

The post-retiree mortality assumption is dependent upon the member's job category and gender. The base mortality assumptions, 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. Assumption used in the determination of the June 30, 2021, SCRS and PORS valuations are as follows:

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

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for actuarial purposes is based upon the 30-year capital market assumptions. The long-term expected rate of returns represented 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 used in the calculation of the TPL includes a 4.75 percent real rate of return and a 2.25 percent inflation component.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

5. Pension Plans (Continued)

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

		Expected Arithmetic Real	Long Term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of
Allocation / Exposure	Policy Target	Rate of Return	Return
Public Equity	46.00%	6.87%	3.16%
Bonds	26.00%	0.27%	0.07%
Private Equity	9.00%	9.68%	0.87%
Privated Debt	7.00%	5.47%	0.39%
Real Assets	12.00%		
Real Estate	9.00%	6.01%	0.54%
Infrastructure	3.00%	5.08%	0.15%
Total Expected Return	100.00%		5.18%
Inflation for Actuarial Purposes			2.25%
		_	7.43%

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability (TPL) was 7.00 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.

The following table represents the City's proportionate share of the net SCRS and PORS pension liabilities calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent, as well as what the City's respective net pension liabilities would be if it were calculated using a discount rate of 1.00 percent lower (6.00 percent) or 1.00 percent higher (8.00 percent) than the current rate.

	1%	Current	1%				
	Decrease	Rate	Increase				
Plan	6.00%	7.00%	8.00%				
SCRS	\$ 4,417,457	\$ 3,372,425	\$ 2,503,787				
PORS	3,837,338	2,644,849	1,668,018				
	\$ 8,254,795	\$ 6,017,274	\$ 4,171,805				

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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6. Deferred Compensation Plan

The City offers its employees a state-sponsored deferred compensation plan (created in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code Section 457) available through the South Carolina State Treasurer's Office.

The plan, available to all full-time employees, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. In effect, the employee temporarily loses access to the resources in exchange for the right to defer federal taxes. Employees cannot withdraw the deferred compensation until termination, retirement, death, disability or an approved hardship.

7. Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to and destruction of assets, and errors and omissions. The City purchases coverage from a commercial insurance company to protect against such losses. The City has had no claims in the last three years that exceeded coverage.

8. Interfund Required Disclosures

Individual fund interfund transfer (shown as "Transfer in (out)") as of June 30, 2022:

Interfund transfers:

	General Fund	Hospitality Tax Fund	ARPA Fund	S	Police pecial erations	Total
General fund		\$ (404,344)	\$ (526,952)	\$	(12)	\$ (931,308)
Hospitality tax fund	404,344	-	-		-	404,344
ARPA fund	526,952	-	-		-	526,952
Police Special Operation	12	 			_	 12
Total transfers	\$ 931,308	\$ (404,344)	\$ (526,952)	\$	(12)	\$ -

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

9. Contingencies

The City is occasionally involved in legal proceedings (predominately civil suits) and claims with various parties, which arose, in the normal course of business.

Although any litigation has an element of uncertainty, it is management's opinion that the outcome of litigation pending or threatened, or the combination thereof, will not have a materially adverse effect on the financial position of the City. No provision has been made in these financial statements for losses, if any, which might result from litigation pending, threatened or the combination thereof because there is no evidence to indicate that a loss expenditure and liability should be recorded at year-end.

10. Post-Employment Benefits Other than Pensions

By Federal law (Public Law 99-272, Title X), the City is required to offer a continuation of health care coverage at group rates to employees and their dependents whose coverage would otherwise end. Dependent on the circumstances of the employee's coverage loss, the employee or dependent can extend the health care plan benefits for 18 months to three years. The plan costs are paid by the employee or dependents based on 100% (Cobra) premium rates.

Plan Description

On July 1, 2009, the City initiated a defined benefit postemployment healthcare plan (the Plan) which provides medical and dental insurance to eligible retirees. As of July 1, 1992, all active and retired employees with health insurance contribute an approved amount to offset the cost of medical coverage. Any employee hired on or prior to May 1, 2006 is grandfathered after 15 years of service while any employee hired after May 1, 2006 will not be eligible to participate. Retirees have the option of continuing their dependent coverage while being employed by the City. No new members can be enrolled upon retirement. For dependent coverage, the retiree is responsible for the total cost.

Each year, the Plan is approved by the City Council with the contribution requirements of the City and plan members are established and amended by the City. These contributions are neither guaranteed nor mandatory. The City has retained the right to unilaterally modify its payments toward retiree health care benefits.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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10. Post-Employment Benefits Other than Pensions (continued)

The following table summarizes the membership of the Plan as of July 1, 2021, the valuation date:

	Number
Inactive Employees or Beneficiaries Currently Receiving Benefits	15
Inactive Members Entitled to But Not Yet Receiving Benefits	0
Active Employees	67
Total Membership	82

Funding Policy

The City has elected not to fund the plan at this time and will utilize a pay-as-you-go policy. For current retirees the City makes a percentage of the healthcare contributions based on the parameter explained above in the Plan Description.

Change in OPEB Liability

Changes in OPEB liability from June 30, 2021 to June 30, 2022 is shown in the following table:

	Total OPEB Liability
Balance as of June 30, 2021	\$ 5,460,265
Changes for the year:	
Service Cost at the end of the year*	165,304
Interest on OPEB liability and Cash Flows	216,094
Difference between expected and actual experience	(832,871)
Benefit payments and implicit subsidy credit	(111,345)
Net Changes	(562,818)
Balance as of June 30, 2022	\$ 4,897,447

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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10. Post-Employment Benefits Other than Pensions (continued)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The City's OPEB liability of \$4,897,447 was measured as of June 30, 2022 and the OPEB liability was determined by a biennial actuarial valuation of the Plan, as of June 30, 2021, using the following key actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Economic Assumptions

Valuation date: June 30, 2021

Discount Rate 4.00% Normal Inflation: 2.50% Salary Increases 3.00%

Medical Trend 5% for both Pre-Medicare and Medicare

Demographic Assumptions

Mortality

Pre-retirement None

Post-retirement 1983 GAM - 50% Male 50% Female

Retirement Average retirement age is 57.7.

Termination 6 Percent until retirement

Disability None. Not based on any actuarial study. Gains and losses to date

appear to be reasonable. This group does not have a large enough

population to do a meaningful study on these factors.

Per Capita Costs, Participation,

and Plan Elections

Based upon analysis of recent actual plan costs and retiree plan enrollment done concurrently with the valuation.

Actuarial Methods

Normal Cost and Actuarial

Accrued Liability Entry age normal, level percentage of pay.

Amoritization of Inflows/(Outflows)

of Resources In accordance with the requirements of GAS #75.

Sensitivity Analysis:

The following table presents the OPEB liability of the Plan, calculated using current health care cost trend rates, as well as what the Plan's OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are 1.00 percent lower or 1.00 percent higher than the current rates:

Health Care Cost Trend Rate Sensitivity						
	1%		1%			
Plan	Decrease	Current	Increase			
	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%			
OPEB Liability	\$ 4,190,047	\$ 4,897,447	\$ 5,751,572			

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

10. Post-Employment Benefits Other than Pensions (continued)

The following table presents the OPEB liability of the Plan, calculated using the discount rate of 4.00 percent, as well as what the Plan's OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a Discount rate that is 1.00 percent lower (3.00 percent) or 1.00 percent higher (5.00 percent) than the current rate:

Discount Rate Sensitivity						
	1%	Discount	1%			
	Decrease	Rate	Increase			
Plan	(3.00%)	(4.00%)	(5.00%)			
OPEB Liability	\$ 5,716,666	\$ 4,897,447	\$ 4,242,102			

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the City recognized OPEB expense in the amount of \$395,561 and reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 954,226	\$ (2,081,644)
Total	\$ 954,226	\$ (2,081,644)

Amounts reported as Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources related to OPEB benefits will be recognized in OPEB Expense as follows:

Measurement Period Ended

June 30,	
2023	\$ (153,772)
2024	(153,772)
2025	(153,772)
2026	(159,568)
2027	(381,232)
Thereafter	 (125,302)
Total	\$ (1,127,418)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

11. Tax Abatement

Richland County, South Carolina ("County") has two tax abatement programs which abate the City of Forest Acres, South Carolina's ("City") property tax revenues from certain taxpayers. Those programs are the "Fee-in-Lieu of Ad Valorem Property Tax" ("FILOT") program and the "Special Source Revenue Credit" ("SSRC") program. The purpose of the FILOT program is to reduce the disparately higher property tax rates applied to manufacturing and certain commercial properties in South Carolina, which have previously impeded new and expanding business from locating in South Carolina. The purpose of the SSRC program is to enhance economic development by reducing property taxes for taxpayers that use the credit provided under the SSRC program to pay the cost of designing, acquiring, constructing, improving, or expanding (a) infrastructure serving the local government or the taxpayer's property, or (b) improved or unimproved real estate and personal property, including machinery and equipment used in the operation of a manufacturing or commercial enterprise.

Additionally, the County uses multicounty industrial or business parks ("MCIP") in connection with the FILOT and SSRC programs which further abate the City's property tax revenues from certain taxpayers.

For tax year 2021, the gross dollar amount by which the City's property tax revenues were abated pursuant to tax abatement agreements entered into by the County under each of the programs described above is as follows:

FILOT Program: \$0 SSRC Program: \$0

MCIP: \$838

For tax year 2021, the gross dollar amount of property tax revenues the City received pursuant to the tax abatement agreements entered into by the County under each of the programs described above is as follows:

FILOT Program: \$0 SSRC Program: \$0 MCIP: \$375,517

12. Subsequent Events

Subsequent events were evaluated through December 22, 2022, which is the date the financial statements were available for issue. Events occurring after that date have not been evaluated to determine whether a change in the financial statements would be required.



SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREMENT SYSTEMS NET PENSION LIABILITIES

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS*

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
South Carolina Retirement System								
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0156%	0.0155%	0.0156%	0.0156%	0.0157%	0.0165%	0.0187%	0.0191%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$3,372,425	\$3,954,862	\$3,560,298	\$3,489,018	\$3,525,768	\$3,532,920	\$3,538,200	\$3,293,035
City's covered payroll	\$1,761,547	\$1,743,569	\$1,646,470	\$1,614,713	\$1,581,772	\$1,575,900	\$1,749,202	\$1,742,308
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	191.45%	226.83%	216.24%	216.08%	222.90%	224.18%	202.28%	189.00%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	60.75%	50.71%	54.40%	54.10%	53.34%	52.91%	56.99%	59.92%
South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System								
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.1028%	0.1028%	0.1007%	0.1026%	0.1037%	0.0996%	0.1056%	0.1073%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$2,644,849	\$3,407,557	\$2,885,365	\$2,908,323	\$2,841,473	\$2,527,343	\$2,300,524	\$2,056,333
City's covered payroll	\$1,545,729	\$1,587,063	\$1,456,338	\$1,420,680	\$1,396,746	\$1,262,552	\$1,307,656	\$1,291,057
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	171.11%	214.71%	198.12%	204.71%	203.44%	200.18%	175.93%	159.28%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	70.37%	58.79%	62.69%	61.73%	60.94%	60.44%	64.57%	67.55%

^{* -} The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of July 1 of one year prior, using membership data as of the day, projected forward to June 30 of the previous year. Additionally, the City implemented GASB 68 during fiscal year 2015. As such, only the last seven years of information is available.

SCHEDULE OF SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREMENT SYSTEMS CONTRIBUTIONS

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS *

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
South Carolina Retirement System								
Contractually required contributions	\$ 319,509	\$ 274,097	\$ 268,684	\$ 237,256	\$ 216,533	\$ 180,480	\$ 174,741	\$ 190,663
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(319,509)	(274,097)	(268,684)	(237,256)	(216,533)	(180,480)	(174,741)	(190,663)
Contribution deficiency/(excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
City covered payroll	\$ 1,929,402	\$ 1,761,547	\$ 1,743,569	\$ 1,646,470	\$ 1,614,713	\$ 1,581,712	\$ 1,575,900	\$ 1,749,202
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	16.56%	15.56%	15.41%	14.41%	13.41%	11.41%	11.09%	10.90%
South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System								
Contractually required contributions	\$ 310,627	\$ 281,941	\$ 283,132	\$ 245,247	\$ 225,036	\$ 193,310	\$ 170,878	\$ 175,357
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(310,627)	(281,941)	(283,132)	(245,247)	(225,036)	(193,310)	(170,878)	(175,357)
Contribution deficiency/(excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
City covered payroll	\$ 1,614,483	\$ 1,545,729	\$ 1,587,063	\$ 1,456,338	\$ 1,420,680	\$ 1,396,746	\$ 1,262,552	\$ 1,307,656
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	19.24%	18.24%	17.84%	16.84%	15.84%	13.84%	13.53%	13.41%

^{* -} The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of July 1 of one year prior, using membership data as of the day, projected forward data as of the day, projected forward to June 30 of the previous year. Additionally, the City implemented GASB 68 during fiscal year 2015. As such, only the last seven years of information is available.

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE CITY'S TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS*

	2022		2021		2020			2019
Total OPEB Liability								
Service cost	\$	165,304	\$	166,259	\$	139,674	\$	160,590
Interest		216,094		160,828		218,661		208,294
Difference between expected and actual experience		(832,871)		1,166,200	((1,695,493)		(1,008)
Benefit payments		(111,345)		(123,028)		(89,208)		(116,549)
Net change in Total OPEB Liability		(562,818)		1,370,259	((1,426,366)		251,327
Total OPEB Liability - beginning		5,460,265		4,090,006		5,516,372		5,265,045
Total OPEB Liability - ending	\$	4,897,447	\$	5,460,265	\$	4,090,006	\$	5,516,372
Covered payroll	\$	4,357,082	\$	3,506,879	\$	3,371,877	\$:	3,102,808
Total OPEB Liability as a percentage of covered payroll		112.40%		155.70%		121.30%		177.79%

^{* -} The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30 of the current year, using membership data as of June 30 of the current year. Additionally, the Town implemented GASB 75 during fiscal year 2018. As such, only three years subsequent to fiscal year 2017 have information available.



SCHEDULE OF COURT FINES, FEES, ASSESSMENTS, AND SURCHARGES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Court Fines and Assessments:	
Court fines and assessments collected	\$ 176,750
Court fines and assessments remitted to State Treasurer	 (103,819)
Total Court fines and assessments retained	\$ 72,931
Surcharges and Assessments retained for Victim's Services	
Surcharges collected and retained	\$ 8,359
Assessments retained	1,113
Total surcharges and assessments retained for victims services	\$ 9,472
Victim Services Collected Carryforward from previous year - beginning balance	\$ -
Victim Service Revenue Victim service fines retained by the City	
Victim service assessments retained by the City	8,359
Victim service surcharges retained by the City	1,113
General funds transferred to victim service fund	-
Total funds allocated to victim service fund + beginning balance (A)	9,472
Expenditures for Victim Service Program	
Salaries and benefits	9,472
Total expenditures from victim service fund/program (B)	9,472
Total victim service funds retained by the City (A-B)	
Less: prior year fund deficit repayment	
Carryforward funds - end of year	\$

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

To the Mayor and Council 5209 North Trenholm Road City of Forest Acres, South Carolina 29206

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of City of Forest Acres, South Carolina (the "City"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 22, 2022.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

The Brittingham Group LLP
West Columbia, South Carolina

December 22, 2022