

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AND SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULES

Year Ended December 31, 2021

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Town Council Town of Lane, South Carolina

Opinions

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Lane, South Carolina, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Lane, South Carolina's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Lane, South Carolina, as of December 31, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. My responsibility under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. I am required to be independent of the Town of Lane, South Carolina and to meet my other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to my audit. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinions.

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; 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 Town of Lane, South Carolina'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 Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives is 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 my 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, I:

- 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 Town of Lane, South Carolina'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 my judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Town of Lane, South Carolina's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

I am 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 I identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that budgetary comparison – General Fund, schedule of the proportionate share of the net pension liability and schedule of contributions, as listed in the foregoing table of contents 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. I 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 my inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge I obtained during my audit of the basic financial statements. I 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 the 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. My opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Information

My audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Lane, South Carolina's basic financial statements. The schedules of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position - budget and actual - proprietary fund - water and sewer fund and of fines, assessments and surcharges on pages 34 and 35 are presented for the purpose of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. The schedule of fines, assessment and surcharges is required by the State of South Carolina.

The schedules of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position - budget and actual - proprietary fund - water and sewer fund and fines, assessments and surcharges are the responsibility of management and was 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 to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In my opinion, the schedule of fines, 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

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, I have also issued my report dated December 30, 2022, on my consideration of the Town of Lane, South Carolina's internal control over financial reporting and on my 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 my 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 Town of Lane, South Carolina'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 the Town of Lane, South Carolina's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Samantha Salisbury

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

December 31, 2021

			Primary Government			
		vernmental activities		siness-type Activities		Total
	A	Cuvines		ACHVIHES		Total
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	11,126	\$	18,000	\$	29,126
Receivables						
Property taxes		99,578		-		99,578
Customer		-		18,951		18,951
Other		183		2,959		3,142
Less allowance for doubtful accounts		(7,953)		(5,102)		(13,055)
Prepaid expenses		3,073		321		3,394
Restricted assets						
Cash and cash equivalents		78,013		65,321		143,334
Capital assets						
Nondepreciable		267,912		1,294,528		1,562,440
Depreciable, net of accumulated depreciation		233,167		-		233,167
Total Assets	\$	685,099	\$	1,394,978	\$	2,080,077
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred pension charges		57,029		12,672		69,701
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		36,033		857,256		893,289
Deferred revenue		-		1,621		1,621
Customer deposits		-		5,970		5,970
Unearned revenue		34,935		-		34,935
Net pension liability		197,785		41,360		239,145
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Due within one year		15,748		500		16,248
Due in more than one year		273,832		615,412		889,244
Total Liabilities		558,333		1,522,119		2,080,452
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred pension credits		53,596		9,113		62,709
NET POSITION						
Net Investment in Capital Assets		223,039		681,051		904,090
Restricted		14,215		65,321		79,536
Unrestricted		(107,055)		(869,954)		(977,009)
Total Net Position	\$	130,199	\$	(123,582)	\$	6,617

TOWN OF LANE, SOUTH CAROLINA STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Year Ended December 31, 2021

					Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in	enue and Change in		
					Operating	Capital	Primary G	Primary Government		
		Expenses	<u> </u>	Charges for Services	Grants and Contributions	Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities		Total
<u>Functions/Programs</u> Governmental Activities										
General government	8	158,379	S	69,993	· •	\$	\$ (88,386)	· ·	8	(88,386)
Municipal court		6,041		1	1	1	(6,041)	•		(6,041)
Police		101,725		17,888	1		(83,837)	•		(83,837)
Public works		70,609		•	1	1	(70,609)	1		(70,609)
Nondepartmental		56,549		•	1	1	(56,549)	•		(56,549)
Total Governmental Activities		393,303		87,881	1	1	(305,422)	1		(305,422)
Business-Type Activities Water and sewer		122,053		122,244	1	•	'	191		191
Activities		122,053		122,244	1	1	1	191		191
Total Government	at \$	515,356	S	210,125	· ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(305,422)	191		(305,231)
General Revenues Property taxes and local option										
sales tax							197,326	1		197,326
Unrestricted intergovernmental										
revenue							170,571	•		170,571
Other							1,485	•		1,485
Transfers in (out)							20,000	(20,000)		ı
Total general revenues										
and transfers							389,382	(20,000)		369,382
Change in net position							83,960	(19,809)		64,151
Net Position - beginning of year, restated	estate	q					46,239	(103,773)		(57,534)
Net Position - ending							\$ 130,199	\$ (123,582)	S	6,617

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BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS December 31, 2021

		General	Re	merican ecovery rogram		ictims sistance		Total
ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	11,126	\$	-	\$	-	\$	11,126
Receivables								
Property taxes, less allowance for								
doubtful accounts		91,625		-		-		91,625
Other		183		-		-		183
Prepaid expenses		3,074		-		- 5.022		3,074
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted Total Assets	\$	14,215	\$	57,965 57,965	\$	5,833	\$	78,013 184,021
Total Assets	D	120,223	<u> </u>	37,903	<u> </u>	3,833	D	184,021
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS AND FUND BALANCE Liabilities								
Accounts payable		36,034		_		_		36,034
Unearned revenue		34,935		_		_		34,935
Total Liabilities		70,969						70,969
Deferred inflows								
Unavailable property taxes		9,061				-		9,061
Total Deferred Inflows		9,061					-	9,061
Fund balances								
Unreserved, undesignated reported in								
General Fund		22,905		-		-		22,905
Nonspendable		3,073		-		-		3,073
Restricted		14,215		57,965		5,833		20,048
Total Fund Balances		40,193		57,965		5,833		103,991
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and								
Fund Balances	\$	120,223		57,965	\$	5,833	\$	184,021

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

December 31, 2021

Total fund balances of governmental funds	\$ 103,991
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore, are not reported in the funds, reported at original cost (\$629,440) less accumulated depreciation of (\$128,361)	501,079
Net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources related to the Town's participation in the State retirement plans are not recorded in the governmental funds, but are recorded in the Statement of Net Position.	(194,352)
Deferred inflows for delinquent property taxes deferred in the governmental funds because they will not be received within sixty days of year end.	9,061
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds	
Notes payable (278,040) Compensated absences (11,540)	 (289,580)

130,199

Net position of governmental activities.

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Year Ended December 31, 2021

	(General	R	merican ecovery Program		ictims sistance		Total
REVENUES	Φ.	100 106	Φ.		Φ.		Φ.	100 106
Property taxes and lost property tax credit	\$	190,196	\$	-	\$	-	\$	190,196
Licenses, permits and fees		69,993		110.512		-		69,993
Intergovernmental		55,788		112,513		-		168,301
Police fines		17,888		-		- 2.270		17,888
Other		1,485		110.512		2,270		3,755
Total Revenue		335,350		112,513		2,270		450,133
EXPENDITURES								
Current		120.226						120.226
General government		139,236		-		-		139,236
Municipal court		6,041		-		-		6,041
Police		82,547		-		-		82,547
Public works		68,569		- 51510		2 001		68,569
Nondepartmental Debt Service		-		54,548		2,001		56,549
		12 454						12 454
Principal Interest		13,454		-		-		13,454
		7,435		-		-		7,435
Capital Outlay		163,996 481,278		54,548		2,001		163,996
Total Expenditures		401,270		34,348		2,001		537,827
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over								
expenditures		(145,928)		57,965		269		(87,694)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Long-term debt		138,741		-		-		138,741
Transfer in (out)		(10,698)		-		-		(10,698)
Total other financing sources (uses)		128,043		-		-		128,043
Net changes in fund balances		(17,885)		57,965		269		40,349
Fund Balances - beginning, restated		58,078		<u>-</u>		5,564		63,642
Fund Balances - ending	\$	40,193	\$	57,965	\$	5,833	\$	103,991

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Year Ended December 31, 2021

Net changes in fund balances - total governmental funds

\$ 71,047

(1,038)

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

Government 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.

This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period.

Capital outlay	\$ 1	63,996	
Depreciation expense	(16,891)	147,105

Long-term debt issued provides current financial resources to governmental funds, but incurring debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Repayment of long-term debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the payment of reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. This is the amount by which proceeds exceeds repayment.

Long-term debt proceeds	\$ (138,742)	
Long-term principal repayment	13,554	(125,188)

Revenues reported in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources and therefore are not reported as revenues in the funds.

7,130

Changes in the Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources for the current year are not reported in the governmental funds but are reported in the Statement of Activities (15,096)

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.

Changes in net position of governmental activities \$83,960

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND

December 31, 2021

	Water/Sewer
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 18,000
Accounts receivables - net	16,808
Prepaid expenses	321
Total current assets	35,129
Noncurrent Assets	
Restricted Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	65,321
Capital Assets	
Land	8,000
Construction in progress	1,286,528
Buildings and system	22,421
Less accumulated depreciation	(22,421)
Total noncurrent assets	1,359,849
Total Assets	s 1,394,978
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred pension charges	12,672
LIABILITIES Current Liabilities Accounts payable and accrued expenses	857,256
Deferred revenue	1,621
Customer deposits	5,970
Total current liabilities	864,847
Noncurrent Liabilities	
Compensated absences	2,435
Net pension liability	41,360
Long-term debt	613,477
Total noncurrent liabilities	657,272
Total Liabilities	1,522,119
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred pension credits	9,113
NET POSITION	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	681,051
Restricted for capital projects	65,321
Unrestricted	(869,954)
Total Net Position	

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND - NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND

Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Wa	ter/Sewer
OPERATING REVENUES		
Water fees	\$	105,466
Sewer fees		16,778
Total Operating Revenue		122,244
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Personnel		22,271
Employee benefits		11,168
Purchased services		74,939
Supplies and materials		1,633
Other operating expenses		7,298
Depreciation		
Total Operating Expenses		117,309
Operating income (loss)		4,935
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)		
Interest expense		(4,744)
Net nonoperating income (expenses)		(4,744)
Income (loss) before capital contributions and transfers		191
Capital contributions		<u>-</u>
Incomev(loss) before transfers		191
Tranfers		
Transfers in (out)		10,698
Total transfers		10,698
Change in net position		10,889
Total Net Position- Beginning of Year, restated		(134,471)
Total Net Position - Ending	\$	(123,582)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUND

Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Water/Sewer
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Cash receipts from customers and users	\$ 121,587
Payments to employees and benefits for services provided	(36,38)
Payments to suppliers for goods and services	(77,447
Net cash provided by Operating Activities	7,759
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING	
ACTIVITIES	
Proceeds on long-term debt	644,175
Payments on long-term debt	(233,000
Construction of capital assets	(398,685
Net cash provided(used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	12,490
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Transfer in (out) to other fund	10,698
Net cash provided (used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	10,698
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	30,947
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	52,374
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 83,321
RECONCILIATION TO STATEMENT OF NET POSITION:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 18,000
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	65,321
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 83,321
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
	Water/Sewer
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 4,935
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash	
provided by operating activities	
Depreciation	
(Increase) decrease in:	(7.04)
Account receivables	(7,043
Prepaid expenses Deferred outflows	(14
	2,180
Increase (decrease) in:	4.70
Accounts payable	4,701
Accrued expenses and compensated absences payable	246
Customer deposits Deferred revenue	785
	961
Net pension liability	(7,288
Deferred inflows	\$ 7,759
	\$ 7,759

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION CUSTODIAL FUND - MUNICIPAL COURT ESCROW December 31, 2021

		Munic	ipal Court
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents		\$	2,822
	Total assets		2,822
LIABILITIES			
Due to others		\$	19
	Total liabilities		19
Net Position			
Restricted			
Individuals and other governments			2,803
	Total net position	\$	2,803

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION CUSTODIAL FUND - MUNICIPAL COURT ESCROW December 31, 2021

		Muni	cipal Court
ADDITIONS			_
Court fines		\$	44,510
	Total additions		44,510
DEDUCTIONS			
Fees paid to other governments			43,294
Other fees			771
	Total deductions		44,065
	Change in net position		445
TOTAL NET POSITION			
Beginning of the year			2,358
End of year		\$	2,803

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2021

NOTE 1 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ORGANIZATION

A. Reporting Entity

The Town was incorporated October 9, 1912 and operates under the Mayor-Council form of government and provides the following services: general government, municipal court, police, public works, nondepartmental, water and sewer, and community development. The Town complies with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

A primary government or entity is financially accountable if it appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing body, including situations in which the voting majority consists of the primary entity's officials serving as required by law (e.g., employees who serve in an ex officio capacity on the component unit's board are considered appointments by the primary entity) and (1) it is able to impose its will on that organization or (2) there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary entity. The primary entity is financially accountable if an organization is fiscally dependent on and there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government regardless of whether the organization has (1) a separately elected governing board, (2) a governing board appointed by a higher level of government, or (3) a jointly appointed board.

An organization can provide a financial benefit to, or impose a financial burden on, a primary government in a variety of ways. The benefit or burden may result from legal entitlements or obligations, or it may be less formalized and exist because of decisions made by the primary government or agreements between the primary government and a component unit. If a primary government appoints a voting majority of an organization's officials or if the organization is fiscally dependent on the primary government and there is a potential for those organizations either to provide specific financial benefits to, or to impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government, the primary government is financially accountable for those organizations. An organization has a financial benefit or burden relationship with the primary government if, for example, any one of these conditions exists: 1) The primary government is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources. 2) The primary government is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the obligation to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization. 3) The primary government is obligated in some manner for the debt of the organization.

Based on the criteria, The Town has no reportable component units.

The accounting and reporting framework and the more significant accounting principles and practices of the Town of Lane, South Carolina are discussed in subsequent sections of this Note. The remainders of the notes are organized to provide explanations, including required disclosures, of the Town's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021.

B. Basis of Presentation

The Town's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net assets and a statement of activities, and the fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information. The accounts of the Town are organized and operated on the basis of funds. A fund is an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. The minimum number of funds is maintained constant with legal and managerial requirements. There are three categories of funds in this reporting entity: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the Town as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government. The statements distinguish between those activities of the Town that

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2021

NOTE 1 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ORGANIZATION (Continued)

are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities. Governmental activities are generally supported by taxes and other intergovernmental revenues and business-type activities are generally supported in whole or in part with charges for services.

The statement of net assets presents the financial condition of the governmental and business-type activities for the Town at year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the Town's governmental activities and business-type activities. Direct expenses are those that specifically associate with a services, program or department and therefore are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient for the good or services offered by the program, grant and contributions that are restricted to meeting operational or capital requirements of a particular program, and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues and all taxes are presented as general revenues of the Town, with certain limited exceptions.

The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each business segment or governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the Town.

The Town segregates transactions related to certain Town functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the Town at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental and enterprise fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Non-major funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

The various fund categories and fund types presented in the financial statements are described below:

Governmental Funds

General Fund

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Town and is always classified as a major fund. It is used to account for all activities except those legally or administratively required to be accounted for in other funds.

Special Revenue Funds

Special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources other than major capital projects that are legally restricted to expenditures for certain purposes. Management has elected to show both of these funds as major funds.

Victim's Assistance Fund and American Recovery Program

Proprietary Fund

Enterprise Funds

Enterprise funds are used to account for business-like activities provided to the general public. These activities are financed primarily by user charges and the measurement of financial activity focuses on net income measurement similar to the private sector. In accordance with GASG Statement No. 20, the Town has elected to follow GASB statements issued after November 30, 1989, rather than the Financial Accounting Standards Board, in accounting for enterprise funds and businesstype activities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2021

NOTE 1 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ORGANIZATION (Continued)

Water and Sewer Fund

The Water and Sewer Fund is used to account for the activities of providing water and sewer services to the public and is reported as a major fund.

Fiduciary Funds (Not included in the government-wide statements)

Fiduciary funds account for assets held by the Town in trust for others. There are four basic types of fiduciary funds: 1) Pension Trust Funds; 2) Investment Trust Funds; 3) Private-Purpose Trust Funds; and 4) Custodial Funds. The Town has one fiduciary fund, a custodial fund. Custodial funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported as another fiduciary fund type.

Municipal Court Escrow Fund

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Revenues are recognized 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 programs are recognized as revenues as soon as eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are measurable and available. Revenues are considered available when they are collected within the current period for soon enough thereafter to liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within sixty days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures are recorded only when payment is due.

Custodial funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

Property taxes, interest and rents associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when the cash is received by the government.

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Equity

Deposits and Investments

The Town's cash and cash equivalents are considered cash on hand, demand deposits, and certificates of deposits.

Receivables and Payables

Activity between the funds is representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding loans between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2021

NOTE 1 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ORGANIZATION (Continued)

In the government-wide statements, receivables consist of revenues earned at year-end and not yet received. In the fund financial statements, receivables consist of revenue accruals for grants in the governmental funds and revenues earned at year-end and not yet received in the enterprise fund.

Restricted Assets

Restricted assets include cash and investments that are legally restricted as to their use. Within the governmental funds, restricted cash is related to funds restricted for operating and/or capital grants.

Capital Assets

Capital assets which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets, with an initial cost of more than \$5,000 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend the asset's useful life are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Property, plant and equipment of the primary government are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following range of estimated useful lives by asset type:

Water/Sewer Lines 40 years Vehicles 5 years Buildings and improvements 40 years Equipment/Furniture 5 years

Upon disposal of capital assets, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed for the accounts with gains or losses on disposal reported currently.

Deferred Outflows of Resources

The Town reports decreases in net assets that relate to future periods as deferred outflows of resources in a separate section of its Statements of Net Position. The Town reported deferred outflows of resources due to its participation in the State Retirement Plans. These deferred pension charges either (1) recognized in the subsequent period as reduction of the net pension liability (which includes contributions made after the measurement date) or (2) amortized in a systemic and rational method as pension expense in future periods in accordance with GAAP.

Deferred Inflows of Resources

The Town's statement of net position and governmental fund balance sheet both report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element reflects an increase in net assets that applies to a future period(s). The Town will not recognize the related revenues until a future event occurs. The Town currently has two types

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2021

NOTE 1 – ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ORGANIZATION (Continued)

of deferred inflow of resources: (1) The Town reports unavailable revenue from property taxes only in the governmental funds balance sheet; it is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. (2) The Town also reports deferred pension credits in its Statement of Net Position due to its participation in the State Retirement Plans. These deferred pension credits are amortized in a systemic and rational method and recognized as a reduction of pension expense in future periods in accordance with GAAP.

Compensated Absences

It is the Town's policy to permit employees to accumulate a limited amount of earned, but unused vacation leave, which will be paid to employees upon separation from Town's service. Accumulated unpaid vacation leave pay is accrued when incurred in the government –wide and proprietary financial statements.

Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund statement of net assets.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize long-term debt as expenditure and other financing sources.

Equity Classifications

Net position in the government-wide and proprietary financial statements are classified as net investment in capital assets, net of related debt, restricted and unrestricted. Restricted net assets consist of net assets with constraints placed on the use either by external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Unrestricted net assets are all other net assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted".

The Town has adopted GASB Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions. In the fund financial statements, fund balance is reported in a hierarchy in any or all of the following five classifications: nonspendable; restricted; committed; assigned; and unassigned. Nonspendable fund balance cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Restricted fund balance can be spent only for specific purposes stipulated by external parties or by law. Committed fund balance can only be used for specific purposes due to formal action of the Town's Council by ordinance. Assigned fund balance is constrained by the Mayor's intent to be used for specific purposes but is not restricted or committed. Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund.

When restricted and other fund balance resources are available for use, it is the Town's policy to use restricted resources first, followed by committed, assigned, and unassigned amounts, respectively.

E. Revenues, Expenditures, and Expenses

Property Tax

Property taxes are levied in November of each year for property values assessed on December 31 of the preceding year. Taxes not remitted by January 15 of the following year are assessed penalties and interest until paid. Taxes not paid by March 15 are considered delinquent. Williamsburg County bills and collects property taxes for the Town.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2021

E. Revenues, Expenditures, and Expenses (continued)

Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues and expenses for the proprietary fund are those that result from providing services and producing and delivering goods and/or services. It also includes all revenue and expenses not related to capital and related financing, noncapital financing, or investing activities.

Expenditures/Expenses

In the government-wide financial statements, expenses are classified by function for governmental and business-type activities.

In the fund financial statements, expenditures are classified as follows:

Governmental Funds – By Character Proprietary Fund – By Operating and Nonoperating Debt Service Capital Outlay Current (further classified by function)

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report expenditures of financial resources. Proprietary funds report expenses related to the use of economic resources.

Interfund Transfers

Permanent reallocation of resources between funds of the reporting entity is classified as interfund transfers. For the purpose of the statement of activities, all interfund transfers between individual funds have been eliminated.

F. Use of Estimates

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

G. Tax Abatement

As of December 31, 2021, the Town did not have any tax abatement agreements, either entered into by the Town or other governments that exceeded the quantitative threshold for disclosure.

NOTE 2 – RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances and the government-wide statement of activities

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes reconciliation between net changes in fund-balances-total governmental funds and changes in net assets of governmental activities as reported in government-wide statement of activities. One element of that reconciliation states "That

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

NOTE 2 – RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds." The details of this difference are as follows:

Compensated absences - current year	\$ (11,540)
Compensated absences - prior year	 10,502
Net adjustment to increase net changes in fund balances-	
total governmental funds to arrive at changes in net assets	
of governmental activities	\$ (1,038)

NOTE 3 – STEWARTSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Under the Mayor-Council form of government, the Town is required to adopt a fiscal year budget for the General Fund which itemizes estimated revenues and expenditures. The formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the fiscal year. Original budgeted amounts may be amended by the Town Council; no amendments were made during the year.

NOTE 4 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the Town's deposits might not be recovered. State statutes require that all deposits in financial institutions be fully collateralized, obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agencies and instrumentalities, State of South Carolina or South Carolina local governments, valued at market or par, whichever is lower, less the amount of insurance (FDIC). Deposits of the Town on December 31, 2021 are fully insured.

Town of Lane restricted cash:

	Governmental		Business-type	
	Ac	tivities	Activities	
General Fund				
Community support	\$	157	\$	-
Municipal Building		14,058		-
American Recovery Program		57,965		
Victims Assistance		5,833		
Water and Sewer Fund				
Sewer repairs and maintenance		-		20,424
Sewer improvements		-		44,897
Total restricted cash and cash equivalents	\$	78,013	\$	65,321

Investments

The Town has no investments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

NOTE 5 – RECEIVABLES

Receivables as of year-end for the Town's individual major funds and nonmajor funds in the aggregate, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible amounts are as follows:

			Ot	her				
		General	Governmental		Enterprise		Total	
Receivables				_				_
Water/Sewer fees	\$	-	\$	-	\$	19,020	\$	19,020
Property taxes	99,578			-	-			99,578
Other		183				2,890		3,073
Gross receivables		99,761		-		21,910		121,671
Less: Allowance for								
uncollectibles		(7,953)				(5,102)		(13,055)
Net receivables	\$	91,808	\$		\$	16,808	\$	108,616

Credit risk for accounts receivable is concentrated as well because all the balances are receivables from individuals located within the same geographic region.

NOTE 6 – CAPITAL ASSETS

The Town's detailed capital asset records were destroyed by Hurricane Hugo. Capital Asset records include assets acquired after December 31, 2003.

A summary of the changes in the Town's capital assets for governmental activities is as follows:

	Balances							Balances	
	December 31, 2020		Increases		Decreases		December 31, 2021		
Capital assets not being depreciated:									
Land	\$	24,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	24,000	
Construction in progress		79,916		163,996			-	243,912	
Total capital assets not									
being depreciated		103,916		163,996				267,912	
Capital assets being depreciated:									
Buildings		275,617		-		-		275,617	
Land improvements		27,600		-		-		27,600	
Equipment/furniture		5,996		-		-		5,996	
Vehicles		52,316						52,316	
Total capital assets being									
depreciated		361,529					-	361,529	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

NOTE 6 – CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

A summary of the changes in the Town's capital assets for governmental activities is as follows: (continued)

	Ba	lance]	Balance
	12/3	1/2020	A	dditions	Del	letions	12	2/31/2021
Less, accumulated depreciation								
Buildings		(58,452)		(7,584)		-		(66,036)
Equipment	(27,600)		-		-		(27,600)
Infrastructure		(5,996)		-		-		(5,996)
Vehicles		19,422)		(9,307)			. —	(28,729)
Total accumulated depreciation	(1	11,470)		(16,891)			. —	(128,361)
Net assets being depreciated	2	50,058		(16,891)		-	. —	233,167
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 3	53,974	\$	147,105	\$	-	\$	501,079
	Bala	nce					Ва	ılance
_	12/31/	2020	Ad	ditions	Delet	tions	12/3	1/2021
Business-type Activities								
Non-Depreciable Assets								
Land	\$	8,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	8,000
Construction in progress	35	5,498	8	891,071		-	1,2	246,569
Total assets not being depreciated	36	3,498		891,071		-		254,569
B								
Depreciable Assets:		0.401						22 421
Water/Sewer System		2,421		-				22,421
Total assets being depreciated_	2	2,421		- -				22,421
Less, accumulated depreciation	(0							(00.101)
Water/Sewer System	•	2,421)		- -				(22,421)
Total accumulated depreciation_	(2	2,421)		<u> </u>				(22,421)
Net assets being depreciated _				<u> </u>				
Governmental activities capital assets, net_	\$ 36	3,498	\$ 8	891,071	\$	-	\$ 1,2	254,569
Depreciation expense was charged to the function/pr	rogram	s of the T	own	as follows:				
Governmental activities		Rusin	ogg tv	ype activiti	O.S.			
	7,584	Water	css-ty	pe activiti	CS	\$		_
	9,307	Sewer				Ψ		_
Public works	-,501	50 77 61				\$		-
	6,891	•				*		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM DEBT

A summary of the changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2021, is as follows:

]	Balances					Balances
Governmental Activities	12/31/2020			ncreases	D	ecreases	12/31/2021
Notes Payable	\$	152,852	\$	138,742	\$	13,554	\$ 278,040
Compensated Absences		10,502		1,038		-	11,540
	\$	163,354	\$	139,780	\$	13,554	\$ 289,580
Business-type Activities							
Note Payable	\$	233,000	\$	644,175	\$	233,000	\$ 644,175
Compensated Absences		2,189		246			2,435
	\$	235,189	\$	644,421	\$	233,000	\$ 646,610

Governmental Activities – Notes Payable

The Town has an obligation to the Pinnacle bearing interest at 5.00% The loan is payable in monthly installments of \$1,741, including interest and is collateralized by the building

Principal and interest payments for the years following December 31, 2021, are as follows:

	Principal	<u>Interest</u>
2022	14,248	6,641
2023	14,977	5,912
2024	15,743	5,146
2025	16,549	4,341
2026	17,395	3,494
2027 to 2030	60,386	4,973
	139,298	30,507

The Town has an interim loan obligation of \$138,742 to CoBank bearing interest at the weekly LIBOR Index with interest only payments and a maturity date of July 31, 2022. This obligation is a bridge loan for the Sewer Improvement and Municipal Building Project being funded through the United States Department of Agriculture – Rural Development grant and loan programs.

Business-Type Activities – Note Payable

The Town has an interim loan obligation of \$644,175 to CoBank bearing interest at the weekly LIBOR Index with interest only payments and a maturity date of July 31, 2022. This obligation is a bridge loan for the Sewer Improvement and Municipal Building Project being funded through the United States Department of Agriculture – Rural Development grant and loan programs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

NOTE 8 – RETIREMENT PLAN DESCRIPTION

The Town participates in the state of South Carolina's retirement plans, which are administered by the South Carolina Public Benefit Authority (PEBA), which was created July 1, 2012. PEBA has an 11-member Board of Directors ("PEBA Board"), appointed by the Governor and General Assembly leadership, which serves as co-trustee and co-fiduciary of the pension systems and the trust funds. By law, the State Fiscal Accountability Authority (SFAA), which consists of five elected officials, also reviews certain PEBA Board decisions regarding the funding of the pension systems and services as co-trustee of the pension systems in conducting the review.

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 System's Pension Trust Funds. The CAFR is publicly available through the Retirement Benefits' link on the PEBA's website at www.peba.sc.gov, or a copy may be obtained by submitting a request to PEBA, PO Box 11960, Columbia, SC 29211-1960. 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 employees of the state, its public-school districts and political subdivisions.

The South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System (PORS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, was established effective July 1, 1962, pursuant to the provisions of Section 9-11-20 of the South Carolina Code of Laws for the purpose of providing retirement allowances and other benefits for police officers and firemen of the state, and its political subdivisions.

Memberships

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. Any employee member of the system with the effective date of membership on or after July 1, 2012, is a Class Three Member.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2021

NOTE 8 – RETIREMENT PLAN DESCRIPTION (Continued)

property destruction by fire; or to serve as a peace officer employed by the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, 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 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.

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 with 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. A brief summary of the benefit terms for each system is presented.

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 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 requirement, 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 retires 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 at 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 or the benefit adjustment until the second 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 credited 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 reduced deferred annuity at age 55 with five or eight years of earned service requirement, 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 the 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

NOTE 8 – RETIREMENT PLAN DESCRIPTION (Continued)

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 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 sources 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 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 to 9 percent for SCRS and 9.75 percent for PORS. The employer contribution rates will continue to increase annually by 1 percent through July 1, 2022. The legislature's ultimate scheduled employer rate is 18.56 percent for SCRS and 21.24 percent for PORS. The amortization period is scheduled to be reduced on year for each of the next 10 years to twenty-year amortization schedule.

Required employee contribution rates are as follows:

SCRS

9.00% of earnable compensation from January 1st through December 31st

PORS

9.75% of earnable compensation from January 1st through December 31st

Required employer contribution rates are as follows:

SCRS

15.41% of earnable compensation from January 1 – June 30 16.41% of earnable compensation from July 1 – December 31

Employee incidental death benefit of 0.15% of earnable compensation.

PORS

17.84% of earnable compensation from January 1 – June 30 18.84% of earnable compensation from July 1 – December 31

Employee incidental death benefit of 0.20% of earnable compensation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

NOTE 8 – RETIREMENT PLAN DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

Actuarial valuations of the plan involve estimates of the reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples of 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 for the period ending June 30, 2019.

The June 30, 2021, total pension liability (TPL), net pension liability (NPL), and sensitivity information were determined by our consulting actuary, Gabriel, Roeder, Smith and Company (GRS) and are based on the actuarial valuations performed as of July 1, 2020. The total pension liability was rolled-forward from the valuation date to the plan's fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, using generally accepted actuarial principles.

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

	SCRS	PORS		
Actuarial cost method	Entry age	Entry age		
Actuarial assumptions:				
Investment rate of return	7.25%	7.25%		
Projected salary increases	3.0% to 12.5% (varies by service)	3.5% to 9.5% (varies by service)		
Includes inflation at	2.25%	2.25%		
Benefit adjustments	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 assumptions, the 2020 Public Retirees of South Carolina Mortality table (2020 PRSC), was developed using the Systems' mortality experience. The base rates are adjusted for future improvement in mortality using 80% of Scale UMP Scale projected from the year 2020.

Former Job Class	Males	Females
General Employees and	2016 PRSC Males mulitiplied	2016 PRSC Females mulitiplied
Members of the General Assembly	by 100%	by 111%
Public Safety, and Firefighters	2016 PRSC Males mulitiplied by 125%	2016 PRSC Females mulitiplied by 111%

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability ('NPL") is calculated separately for each system and represents that particular system's total pension liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67 less the System's fiduciary net position. As of December 31, 2021 (measurement date of June 30, 2021), NPL amounts for the Town's proportionate share of the collective NPL for the SCRS (.000764%) and PORS (.002865%) are as follows:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

NOTE 8 – RETIREMENT PLAN DESCRIPTION (Continued)

	Total Pension		Fid	Plan uciary Net		mployers' et Pension	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of		
System	I	Liability	Position		Position Liability		the Total Pension Liability		
SCRS	\$	421,205	\$	255,856	\$	165,439	60.7%		
PORS		248,813		175,107		73,706	70.4%		

Long-term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is based upon 30-year capital market assumptions. The actuarial long-term expected rates of return 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 real rates of investment return, along with the expected inflation rate, form the basis for the target asset allocation adopted in the beginning of the 2021 fiscal year of the Systems. For actuarial purposes, the long-term expected rate of return returns, along with the expected inflation rate, is calculated by weighting the expected real rates of return by the target allocation percentage and then adding expected actuarial, which is summarized in the table below:

		Expected	Long Term Expected
	Policy	Arithmetic Real	Portfolio Real
Allocation/Expense	Target	Rate of Return	Rate of Return
Global 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 Debt (2)	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 Return	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 a prior month end. When flows have occurred, flow adjusted weights are used to more accurately reflect the if of the asset class weight. Private Equity and Public Equity combine for 55% of the entire portfolio.
- (2) Staff and Consultant witll notify the Commission if Private Market assets exceed 25% of total assets.
- (3) Portable Alpha Strategies, which are not included in the Policy Target, will be capped at 12% ot total as hedge funds (including hedge funds used in the portable alpha implementation) are capped at 20% of total as

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

NOTE 8 – RETIREMENT PLAN DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00 %. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from participating employers in SCRS and PORS will be made based on the actuarially determined rates based on the provisions in the South Carolina State Code of Laws. Based on those assumptions, each System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all 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 total pension liability.

Sensitivity Analysis

The following table presents the collective net pension liability of the participating employers calculated using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.0 % lower (6.00 %) or 1.0% higher (8.00%) than the current rate.

Sensitivity of the Town's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

	1.00	% Decrease	Curre	ent Discount	1.00	% Increase
System	((6.00%)	Rat	te (7.00%)	((8.00%)
SCRS	\$	216,705	\$	165,439	\$	122,827
PORS		106,937		73,706		46,484

<u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows or Resources Related to the Retirement Plans</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Town recognized it proportionate share of collective pension expense of \$12,081 and recognition of deferred amounts from changes in proportionate share and differences between employer contributions and the proportionate share of total employer contributions of \$12,043 for a total of \$24,124 for the SCRS plan. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Town recognized it proportionate share of collective pension expense of \$8,063 and recognition of deferred amounts from changes in proportionate share and differences between employer contributions and the proportionate share of total employer contributions of \$1,719 for a total of \$9,782 for the PORS plan.

On December 31, 2021, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

NOTE 8 – RETIREMENT PLAN DESCRIPTION (Continued)

	Out	eferred flows of sources	Inf	eferred flows of esources
SCRS				
Liability experience	\$	2,818	\$	223
Assumption Changes		9,056		-
Investment experience		12,196		36,228
Changes in proportion and differences between				
Town contributions and proportionate share of				
contributions		26,617		-
Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date		7,435		-
Total		58,122		36,451
PORS				
Differences between expected and actual experience		2,507		230
Assumption Changes		5,257		_
Investment experience		8,117		24,641
Net difference between projected and actual earnings		•		,
on pension plan investments		_		_
Changes in proportion and differences between				
Town contributions and proportionate share of				
contributions		3,133		1,387
Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date		4,156		-,,-
Total	-	23,170		26,258
		23,170		20,230
Total SCRS and PORS	\$	81,292	\$	62,709

The contributions subsequent to the measurement date to the SCRS and PORS, reported as deferred resources, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2022. The following schedule reflects the amortization of the net balance of remaining deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources at the measurement date:

Fiscal Year	S	SCRS PORS		
2022	\$	2,631	\$	4,706
2022		(766)		2,838
2023		491		1,770
2024		444_		486
	\$	2,800	\$	9,800

TOWN OF LANE, SOUTH CAROLINA NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

NOTE 9 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

In the normal course of operations, the Town receives funds from various state and federal grants. The grant programs are subject to audit by the granting authority, the purpose of which is to ensure compliance with conditions precedent to the granting of funds. Any liability for reimbursement which may arise as the result of these audits is not considered to be material.

In October 2007, the Town entered into an agreement with the Williamsburg County Water and Sewer Authority for sewer and wastewater treatment service to residential and commercial customers within and without the Town limits based on the number of gallons of water sold from the Lane Water System to its customers, who are connected to the sewer system. The term of the agreement is for 20 years, renewable on the same terms for additional periods of 20 years. The Town will pay monthly a wholesale rate to the Authority for the sewer and wastewater treatment service based on a wholesale rate calculated annually of each year and effective on October 1 of each year. The Town shall establish a reserve account for the initial 3 years of the contract in the amount of \$30,000 from which the Authority will make monthly draws for the established costs. On December 31, 2019, the reserve account contained \$20,423.

In May 2019, the Town entered into an amended agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) – Rural Development for Sewer Improvements and Municipal Services Building Project as a combination of the following: grant of \$3,867,800; and loan of \$2,718,000. The Town is required to provide funding of \$29,200. In June 2019, the Town entered into an agreement with the USDA – Rural Development for Extensions of the Town's water mains on Heineman Road as a combination of the following: grant of \$286,400 and loan of \$593,000. The Town is required to provide funding of \$9,300. In July 2019, the Town entered into an agreement with USDA – Rural Development for a replacement police car in the amount of \$50,000; with a required match of \$16,700. As of December31, 2021, the match for the police car had not been satisfied.

NOTE 10 – LITIGATION

The Town Council and Town Attorney are not aware of any pending litigations or claims that would materially affect the financial statements of the Town.

NOTE 11 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through the date of the auditor's report, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. Management is unaware of any subsequent events requiring additional disclosure or changes in the financial statements.

NOTE 12 – BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES (WATER AND SEWER FUND) DEFICIT NET ASSETS

The Water and Sewer Fund of the Town has an overall deficit net position because of repairs and maintenance to the sewer system by Williamsburg County since 2014, Town Council continues to evaluate various options to restore it to a positive net position.

NOTE 13 – CORRECTION OF AN ERROR

The Sewer Project accounts payables at 12/31/20 were understated by \$193,869.

Water/Sewer Fund, as previously reported \$ 59,398

Recognition of prior year accounts payable - sewer project (193,869)

Water/Sewer Net Position, as restated \$ (134,471)

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

Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
REVENUES				
Property taxes and lost property tax credit	\$ 196,160	\$ 196,160	\$ 190,195	\$ (5,965)
Licenses, permits, and fees	64,576	64,576	69,993	5,417
Intergovernmental	26,728	26,728	55,789	29,061
Fines and forfeitures	16,851	16,851	17,888	1,037
Other	26,023	26,023	1,485	(24,538)
Total Revenue	330,338	330,338	335,350	5,012
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
General government	143,019	143,019	139,236	(3,783)
Municipal court	6,200	6,200	6,041	(159)
Police	83,535	83,535	82,547	(988)
Public works	53,149	53,149	68,569	15,420
Nondepartmental	-	-	-	-
Debt Service				
Principal	15,000	15,000	13,454	(1,546)
Interest	17,052	17,052	7,435	(9,617)
Capital Outlay	-	-	163,996	163,996
Total Expenditures	317,955	317,955	481,278	163,323
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over				
expenditures	12,383	12,383	(145,928)	(158,311)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Interim financing	-	-	138,742	138,742
Transfer in			(10,698)	(10,698)
Total other financing sources (uses)			128,044	128,044
Net change in fund balances	12,383	12,383	(17,884)	(30,267)
Fund Balance - beginning	58,077	58,077	58,077	
Fund Balance - ending	\$ 70,460	\$ 70,460	\$ 40,193	\$ -

The budget is presented on the modified accural basis of accounting, which is consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

See Independent Auditor's Report.

SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY -REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREMENT SYSTEM Year Ended December 31, 2021 TOWN OF LANE, SOUTH CAROLINA

	2021	2020	2019	Year Ended 2018	Year Ended December 31, 2018 2017	2016	2015	2(2014
South Carolina Retirement System Town's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.000764%	0.000711%	0.000559%	0.000551%	0.000551%	0.000577%	0.000578%	0.00	0.000578%
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 165,439	\$ 181,620	\$ 127,667	\$ 123,571	\$ 124,039	\$ 123,246	\$ 109,620	8	109,620
Town's covered-employee payroll	\$ 88,904	\$ 84,714	\$ 67,234	\$ 57,057	\$ 56,742	\$ 55,661	\$ 54,876	↔	54,876
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll.	186.09%	214.39%	189.88%	216.57%	218.60%	221.42%	199.76%	-	199.76%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability.	%02.09	50.70%	54.04%	54.10%	53.30%	52.90%	57.00%		57.00%
Police Officers Retirement System	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2(2014
Town's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.002865%	0.00279%	0.00289%	0.00278%	0.00235%	0.00277%	0.00280%	0.00	0.00280%
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 73,706	\$ 92,677	\$ 82,932	\$ 78,814	\$ 64,489	\$ 70,184	\$ 61,026	↔	61,026
Town's covered-employee payroll	\$ 44,119	\$ 42,036	\$ 41,424	\$ 41,741	\$ 36,622	\$ 30,757	\$ 35,419	↔	35,419
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll.	167.06%	220.47%	200.20%	188.82%	176.09%	228.19%	172.30%	-	172.30%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability.	70.40%	58.80%	62.70%	61.70%	%06.09	60.40%	64.60%		64.60%

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Notes to Schedule:

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30th of the current year.

Until a full 10-year trend us compiled, the City will present the information for those years which information is available.

SCHEDULE OF REQUIRED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREMENT SYSTEM Year Ended December 31, 2021 REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TOWN OF LANE, SOUTH CAROLINA

			2021		2020		2019	Y	Year Ended December 31, 2018	Dece	mber 31, 2017		2016		2015		2014
	South Carolina Retirement System Contractually required contribution	↔	14,153	↔	13,054	↔	10,063	↔	8,029	↔	7,145	↔	6,214	↔	5,945	\$	5,731
	Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		14,153		13,054		10,063		8,029		7,145		6,214		5,945		5,731
	Contribution deficiency (excess)	↔	1	↔	1	↔	1	↔	1	↔	1	↔	1	↔	1	S	1
	Covered-employee payroll	∽	84,714	↔	84,714	↔	67,234	\$	57,057	∽	56,742	↔	55,661	\$	54,876	↔	54,040
	Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		16.71%		15.41%		14.97%		14.07%		12.59%		11.16%		10.83%		10.61%
	Required contribution rate at year-end		16.41%		15.41%		15.41%		14.41%		13.41%		11.41%		10.91%		10.75%
34	Police Officers Retirement System Contractually required contribution	↔	8,091	↔	7,499	↔	7,188	↔	966'9	↔	5,585	↔	4,171	€	4,668	⊗	4,347
	Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		7,499		7,499		7,188		966'9		5,585		4,171		4,668		4,347
	Contribution deficiency (excess)	↔	592	↔	1	S	'	↔	1	S	1	↔	1	S	1	↔	1
	Covered-employee payroll	↔	44,119	↔	42,036	↔	41,424	↔	41,741	↔	36,622	↔	30,757	↔	35,419	↔	34,153
	Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		18.34%		17.84%		17.35%		16.76%		15.25%		13.56%		13.18%		12.73%
	Required contribution rate at year-end		18.84%		17.84%		17.84%		16.84%		15.84%		13.84%		13.34%		13.01%
	Notes to Schedule:																

Notes to Schedule: The City implemented GASB #68/71 during the year ended December 31, 2015.

Until a full 10-year trend us compiled, the City will present the information for those years which information is available.

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND - NET POSITION - BUDGET AND ACTUAL - PROPRIETARY FUND - WATER AND SEWER Year Ended December 31, 2021

REVENUES	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance
Water sales	\$ 82,000	\$ 82,000	\$ 103,966	\$ 21,966
Sewer sales	15,000	15,000	16,778	1,778
Other fees	4,300	4,300	1,500	(2,800)
Total Revenue	101,300	101,300	122,244	20,944
EXPENSES				
Water				
Personnel services	32,494	32,494	33,439	945
Operating expenses	39,761	39,761	34,072	(5,689)
-181	72,255	72,255	67,511	(4,744)
Sewer				
Other expenses	29,045	29,045	49,798	20,753
•	29,045	29,045	49,798	20,753
Total Expenses	101,300	101,300	117,309	16,009
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses			4,935	4,935
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Interest income (expense)	_	_	(4,744)	(4,744)
Transfer from/(to) general fund	-	-	10,698	10,698
Total other financing sources (uses)		_	5,954	5,954
Change in net position	-	-	10,889	10,889
Net Position - beginning	(134,471)	(134,471)	(134,471)	
Net Position - ending	\$ (134,471)	\$ (134,471)	\$ (123,582)	\$ 10,889

The budget is presented on the accural basis of accounting, which is consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

SCHEDULE OF FINES, ASSESSMENTS AND SURCHARGES SPECIAL REVENUE FUND - VICTIMS ASSISTANCE

Year Ended December 31, 2021

Court Fines		
Court fines collected	\$	16,911
Court fines retained by the Town	((16,911)
Court fines remitted to the State Treasurer	\$	<u>-</u>
Court Assessments, Surcharges and Pullouts		
Court assessments collected	\$	16,420
Court surcharges collected		7,412
Court pullouts collected		305
Court assessments remitted to the State Treasurer	\$	23,137 •
Victim Services		
Court assessments allocated to Victim Services	\$	2,270
Court surcharges allocated to Victim Services		-
Victim Service expenditures		(2,001)
Funds available for carry forward from prior year		5,564
Funds available for carry forward at the end of the year	\$	5,833

• The Town retained \$1,000 to pay for the 2021 Audit of Fines, Assessments and Surcharges.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM; REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE; AND REPORT ON SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS REQUIRED BY UNIFORM GUIDANCE

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of Town Council Town of Lane, South Carolina

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Town of Lane, South Carolina's (the "Town") compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Town's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2021. The Town's major federal programs are identified in the Summary of Auditor's Results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

In my opinion, the Town complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on the Town's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

I conducted my audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the audit requirements of Title 2 *U.S. Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). My responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of my report.

I am required to be independent of the Town and to meet my other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to my audit. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion on compliance for each major federal program. My audit does not provide a legal determination of the Town's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the Town's federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the Town's compliance based on my audit. 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, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the Town's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole. In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, I:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, 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 Town's
 compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as I considered
 necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the Town's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

I am required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that I identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

My consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during my audit, I did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that I consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

My audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed. The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by the Uniform Guidance

I have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements. I issued my report thereon dated December 30, 2022, which contained unmodified opinions on those financial statements. My audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by the Uniform Guidance and is 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 my opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Samantha Salisbury

Moncks Corner, South Carolina December 30, 2022

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

Year Ended December 31, 2021

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program Title	Federal Assistance Listing Number	Pass-through Grantor's Number	Passed through to Subreceipients	Expenditures
United States Department of Agriculture Direct Program Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities Subtotal CFDA 10.760	10.760		<u>-</u>	\$ 1,006,475 1,006,475
Total Department of Agriculture				1,006,475
United States Department of the Treasury -				
Passed through South Carolina Department of Administration Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Subtotal CFDA 21.027	21.027			54,547 54,547
Total Department of Treasury			<u> </u>	54,547
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$ -	\$ 1,061,022

See accompanying Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURS OF FEDERAL AWARDS Year Ended December 31, 2021

1. General

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of federal awards presents the activity of all federal awards programs of the Town of Lane, South Carolina.. All federal awards received directly from federal agencies, as well, as federal awards passed through other governmental agencies, are included on the schedule.

2. Basis of Accounting

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowed or are limited as to reimbursement.

3. The Town elected not to use the 10% de minimus cost rate.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

SECTION I SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued on whether the financial audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP:	statements Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weaknesses identified?	YesX_No
Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weaknesses?	YesX_ No
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	YesX_ No
<u>Federal Awards</u> Internal control over major programs:	
Material weaknesses identified?	YesX_No
Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weaknesses?	Yes <u>X</u> No
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs	Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Uniform Guidance?	Yes <u>X</u> No
Identification of major programs:	
CFDA Number 10.760	Name of Federal Program or Cluster U.S. Department of Agriculture Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities
21.027	U.S. Department of the Treasury Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between	
Type A and Type B programs:	\$750,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	YesXNo

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

SECTION II FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

None reported.

SECTION III FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

None reported.

SECTION IV
SCHEDULE OF PRIOR YEAR FINDINGS

None reported.

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

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of Town Council Town of Lane, South Carolina

I have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Lane, South Carolina, (the "Town") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements and have issued my report thereon dated December 30, 2022.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town's financial statements are free from material misstatement, I 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 my audit, and accordingly, I do not express such an opinion. The results of my tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of my 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.

Samantha Salisbury

Moncks Corner, South Carolina December 30, 2022