AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

WITH

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the of the City of Forest Acres (the "City"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City, as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof, and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund, for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Schedule of Proportionate Share of the South Carolina Retirement Systems Net Pension Liabilities on page 33, the Schedule of South Carolina Retirement Systems Contributions on page 34, and the Schedule of Changes in the City's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios on page 35, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

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

Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

The Brittingham Group LLP

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 23, 2024, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

West Columbia, South Carolina

February 23, 2024

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities
Assets	0.000
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,256,426
Investments	6,345,881
Accounts receivable	285,557
Intergovernmental	522,015
Capital Assets:	
Land	4,380,149
Construction in progress	3,271,092
Buildings and structures	1,752,126
Improvements other than buildings	403,606
Furniture, machinery and equipment	4,410,003
Accumulated depreciation	(4,112,133)
Total assets	25,514,722
Deferred outflows of resources	
Pension expenses and contributions	1,238,508
OPEB expenses and contributions	900,462
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,138,970
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	27,653,692
Liabilities Accounts payable	372,197
Accrued expenses	17,680
Accrued salaries and compensated absences	541,876
Unearned revenue	
	2,232,818
Net pension liability	6,987,380
Net OPEB liability	5,313,051
Total liabilities	15,465,002
Deferred inflows of resources	
Related to pensions	103,390
Related to OPEB	1,689,928
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,793,318
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	17,258,320
Net position	
Net investment in capital assets Restricted for:	10,104,843
Hospitality programs	1,479,876
Police special operations	39,237
GCM Park	(4,499)
Unrestricted - unfunded pension liability	(5,852,262)
Unrestricted- unfunded OPEB liability	(6,102,517)
Unrestricted - other	10,730,694
Total net position	\$ 10,395,372

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

			Progr	ram Revenues			Re	Net (Expenses) evenue and Changes in Net Position
Functions / Programs		Expenses	C	harges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions			Governmental Activities
Governmental activities								
General government	\$	1,970,863	\$	3,750,125	\$	3,366,975	\$	5,146,237
Public safety		4,238,697		124,470		-		(4,114,227)
Public works		2,407,422		8,929		-		(2,398,493)
Hospitality program		427,827				-		(427,827)
Total governmental activities	\$	9,044,809	\$	3,883,524	\$	3,366,975	-	(1,794,310)
General revenue	s and t	ransfers						
General revenu	ies:							
Property taxe	es							1,857,936
Local option	sales t	axes						2,043,236
Hospitality ta	ixes							1,221,120
Intergovernm	ental 1	taxes						276,348
Interest incor	ne							305,760
Miscellaneou	IS							113,050
Total general rev	enues							5,817,450
Change in net po	sition							4,023,140
Net Position, beg	ginnin	g of year						6,372,232
Net Position, end	d of ye	ear					\$	10,395,372

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2023

	General	Hospitality Program	ARPA Fund	GCM Park Fund	Police Special Operations	Total Governmental Funds
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,047,914	\$ 354,169	\$ 2,315,119	\$ 499,987	\$ 39,237	\$ 8,256,426
Investments	5,223,389	1,122,492	-	-	-	6,345,881
Receivables:	-,==-,==,	-,,				0,0 10,000
Intergovernmental	247,381	_	-	274,634	-	522,015
Accounts	285,557	_	-	· -	-	285,557
Due from other funds	858,206	3,215				861,421
Total assets	\$ 11,662,447	\$ 1,479,876	\$ 2,315,119	\$ 774,621	\$ 39,237	\$ 16,271,300
Liabilities and fund balances						
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$ 372,197	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 372,197
Accrued expenses	17,680	-	-	-	-	17,680
Accrued salaries	59,859	-	-	-	-	59,859
Unearned revenue	-	-	2,232,818	-	-	2,232,818
Due to other funds			82,301	779,120		861,421
Total liabilities	449,736		2,315,119	779,120		3,543,975
Fund balances:						
Assigned	-	-	-	(4,499)	39,237	34,738
Unassigned	11,212,711	1,479,876	<u> </u>			12,692,587
Total fund balances	11,212,711	1,479,876	<u> </u>	(4,499)	39,237	12,727,325
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 11,662,447	\$ 1,479,876	\$ 2,315,119	\$ 774,621	\$ 39,237	\$ 16,271,300

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

JUNE 30, 2023

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Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different due to the following:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Capital assets, cost	\$ 14,216,976	
Accumulated depreciation	(4,112,133)	10,104,843
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the governmental funds balance sheet.		
Compensated absences payable		(482,017)
Some liabilities, including net pension and net OPEB obligations, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the governmental funds balance sheet. Long-term liabilities consist of the following:		
OPEB obligation	(5,313,051)	
Net pension liability	(6,987,380)	(12 200 421)
		(12,300,431)
Deferred outflows and inflows or resources related to pension and OPEB are applicable to future periods and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
applicable to fatale periods and inercitore are not reported in the fands.		

Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions

Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions

Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB

Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB

Net position of governmental activities

Fund balances - total governmental funds

345,652

\$ 10,395,372

1,238,508

(103,390)

900,462

(1,689,928)

\$ 12,727,325

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	General	Hospitality Program	ARPA Fund	GCM Park Fund	Police Special Operations	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues						
Taxes	\$ 3,901,172	\$ 1,221,120	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,122,292
Licenses and permits	3,750,125	-	-	-	-	3,750,125
Intergovernmental	276,348	-	-	-	-	276,348
Charges for services	8,929	-	-	-	-	8,929
Fines and forfeits	122,565	-	-	-	1,905	124,470
Interst income	204,235	101,469	-	-	56	305,760
Other	113,050					113,050
Total revenues	8,376,424	1,322,589			1,961	9,700,974
Expenditures						
City Council	177,398	-	-	-	-	177,398
Legal	134,768	-	-	-	-	134,768
Municipal Court	295,373	-	-	-	-	295,373
Administration	3,866,951	-	13	-	-	3,866,964
Public buildings	80,191	-	-	-	-	80,191
Code enforcement	334,795	-	-	-	-	334,795
Police	4,273,641	-	-	-	11,657	4,285,298
Victims advocate	91,477	-	-	-	-	91,477
Streets	344,567	-	-	-	-	344,567
Sanitation	2,008,605	-	-	-	-	2,008,605
Recycling	246,692	-	-	-	-	246,692
Hospitality and tourism	-	423,328	-	4,499	-	427,827
Total expenditures	11,854,458	423,328	13	4,499	11,657	12,293,955
Excess (Deficit) of revenues over expenditures	(3,478,034)	899,261	(13)	(4,499)	(9,696)	(2,592,981)
Other financing sources						
Grant proceeds	-	-	2,366,975	1,000,000	-	3,366,975
Grant expense	-	-	-	(3,271,092)		(3,271,092)
Transfers	3,596,253	(3,492,383)	(2,366,962)	2,271,092	(8,000)	
Net change in fund balance	118,219	(2,593,122)	-	(4,499)	(17,696)	(2,497,098)
Fund balance, beginning of year	11,094,492	4,072,998	-	-	56,933	15,224,423
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 11,212,711	\$ 1,479,876	\$ -	\$ (4,499)	\$ 39,237	\$ 12,727,325
•						

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Net change in fund balance - total governmental funds

\$ (2,497,098)

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

Acquisition of capital assets	\$ 7,051,605	
Depreciation	 (445,703)	
Net change in capital assets		6,605,902

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

Change in net pension liability	(970,106)
Change in deferred inflows - pension	1,021,626
Change in deferred outflows - pension	39,361
Changes in net OPEB liability	(415,604)
Changes in deferred inflows - OPEB	391,716
Changes in deferred outflows - OPEB	(53,764)

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

Change in accrual for compensated absences (98,893)

Change in net position of governmental activities \$ 4,023,140

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 3,811,995	\$ 3,811,995	\$ 3,901,172	\$ 89,177
Licenses and Permits	3,410,500	3,410,500	3,750,125	339,625
Intergovernmental	270,000	270,000	276,348	6,348
Charges for Services	-	-	8,929	8,929
Fines and Forfeits	166,800	166,800	122,565	(44,235)
Interest income	10,000	10,000	204,235	194,235
Other	147,705	147,705	113,050	(34,655)
Total revenues	7,817,000	7,817,000	8,376,424	559,424
Expenditures				
City Council	169,443	169,443	177,398	(7,955)
Legal	118,198	118,198	134,768	(16,570)
Municipal Court	321,077	321,077	295,373	25,704
Administration	3,842,395	3,842,395	3,866,951	(24,556)
Public Buildings	155,100	155,100	80,191	74,909
Code Enforcement	398,967	398,967	334,795	64,172
Police	4,870,073	4,870,073	4,273,641	596,432
Victims Advocate	93,159	93,159	91,477	1,682
Streets	327,305	327,305	344,567	(17,262)
Sanitation	2,048,963	2,048,963	2,008,605	40,358
Recycling	245,320	245,320	246,692	(1,372)
Total expenditures	12,590,000	12,590,000	11,854,458	735,542
Excess (deficit) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(4,773,000)	(4,773,000)	(3,478,034)	1,294,966
Other financing sources				
Transfers in	4,773,000	4,773,000	3,596,253	(1,176,747)
	4,773,000	4,773,000	3,596,253	(1,176,747)
Net change in fund balance	\$ -	\$ -	118,219	\$ 118,219
Fund balance, beginning of year			11,094,492	
Fund balance, end of year			\$ 11,212,711	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(CONTINUED)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Basis of Presentation

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

The primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable. At June 30, 2023, there were no component units of the City.

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

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

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

Governmental Funds

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

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

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

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

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

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

- 5. A formal budget is adopted and employed as a management control device during the year for the general fund. Effective budgetary control is also achieved through the various grants of individual budgets as required by the grantors and terms of debt covenants.
- 6. Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles, which is the same basis whereby actual revenues and expenditures are recorded.
- 7. The budget at the end of the year represents the budget adopted and amended by the Mayor and Council. All operations and maintenance appropriations lapse at year-end. However, capital outlay financial plans are adopted for all capital type projects.
- 8. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the City Mayor and Council approved the General Fund budget as follows:

	Original	Supplemental	Final
Fund	Budget	Appropriation	Budget
General	\$ 12,590,000	\$ -	\$ 12,590,000

During the year ended June 30, 2023, expenditures exceeded appropriations as follows:

	Excess of Expenditures
	Over Appropriations
City Council	\$ 7,955
Legal	16,570
Administration	24,556
Streets	17,262
Recycling	1,372

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

9. Encumbrances represent commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrance accounting-under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of resources are recorded to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation-is utilized in the governmental fund. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as reservations of fund balances and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be honored during the subsequent year. At June 30, 2023, all commitments lapsed, and no encumbrances were recognized.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Cash and Investments

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

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

Interfund Receivables/Payables

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

Capital Assets

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

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

Buildings, Structures and Improvements

5-50 years

Vehicles and Equipment

3-15 years

Compensated Absences

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The accrued vacation and sick pay benefits at June 30, 2023, have been charged to the following:

Governmental Activities

\$ 482,017

The change in accrued vacation benefits was a net increase of \$98,893 from June 30, 2022.

Net Position and Fund Balances

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

Nonspendable Fund Balance

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

Restricted Fund Balance

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

Committed Fund Balance

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

Assigned Fund Balance

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Unassigned Fund Balance

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

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The government had \$2,138,970 in deferred outflows at June 30, 2023.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The government had \$1,793,318 in deferred inflows at June 30, 2023.

Net Position Flow Assumption

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

Fund Balance Flow Assumptions

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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2. Deposits and Investments

As of June 30, 2023, the City had the following investments:

Investment Type	Fair Value	<u>Maturity</u>	Credit Rating
State Treasurer's Investment Pool	\$ 6,345,881	On-Demand	Unrated

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

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

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

2. Deposits and Investments (continued)

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

Custodial Credit Risk. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City does not have a formal investment policy to address custodial credit risk. The City has a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2023, cash and cash equivalents was \$8,256,426 and the bank balances were \$8,353,101. Of this amount, \$250,000 was covered by FDIC insurance coverage and the remaining balance was adequately collateralized in accordance with state law.

3. Property Taxes

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

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

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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4. Changes in Capital Assets

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

	Balances			Balances
	July 1, 2022	Additions	Deletions	June 30, 2023
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 1,380,148	\$ 3,000,000	\$ -	\$ 4,380,148
CIP	-	3,271,092		3,271,092
Total capital assets not being depreciated:	1,380,148	6,271,092	_	7,651,240
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	1,744,283	7,843	-	1,752,126
Improvements other				
than buildings	403,606	-	-	403,606
Vehicles and equipment	3,853,155	772,670	(215,821)	4,410,004
Total capital assets being depreciated:	6,001,044	780,513	(215,821)	6,565,736
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	805,510	57,880	-	863,390
Improvements other				
than Buildings	211,192	7,029	-	218,221
Vehicles and equipment	2,865,549	380,794	(215,821)	3,030,522
Total accumulated depreciation:	3,882,251	445,703	(215,821)	4,112,133
Capital assets being depreciated, net	2,118,793	334,810	-	2,453,603
Total capital assets, net	\$ 3,498,941	\$ 6,605,902	\$ -	\$10,104,843

Depreciation was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General government	\$ 95,980
Public safety	147,534
Public works	202,189
Total depreciation	\$ 445,703

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

5. Pension Plan

South Carolina Retirement System

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

5. Pension Plan (continued)

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

Effective July 1, 2022, employees participating in the SCRS were required to contribute 9.00% of all earnable compensation. The employer contribution rate for SCRS was 17.56%. Included in the total SCRS employer contribution rate is a base retirement contribution of 17.41%, and 0.15% for the incidental death program. The City's actual contributions to the SCRS for the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021 were approximately \$392,650, \$319,509, and \$274,097, respectively, and equaled the base required retirement contribution rate 17.56% for 2023, 16.56% for 2022, and 15.56% for 2021.

Police Officers Retirement System

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

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

5. Pension Plan (continued)

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

Effective July 1, 2022, employees participating in the PORS were required to contribute 9.75% of all earnable compensation. The employer contribution rate for PORS was 20.04%. Included in the total PORS employer contribution rate is a base retirement contribution of 19.84% and 0.20% for the incidental death program and .20% for the accidental death program. The City's actual contributions to the PORS for the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021 were approximately \$358,234, \$310,627, and \$281,941, respectively, and equaled the base retirement required contribution rate.

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

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

At June 30, 2023, the City reported \$3,927,975 and \$3,059,405 as its proportionate share of the net pension liabilities of SCRS and PORS, respectively. The net pension liability of the SCRS defined benefit pension plan was determined based on the July 1, 2022, actuarial valuations, using most recent membership data, projected forward to June 30, 2022, and financial information of the pension trust funds as of June 30, 2022, using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The City's portion of the net pension liability was based on the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. At June 30, 2023, the City's SCRS proportion was 0.016203% and PORS proportion was 0.10201%.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

5. Pension Plan (continued)

At June 30, 2023 the state reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources to pensions from the following sources:

Deferred Outflows of Resources		SCRS		PORS	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	34,127	\$	51,331	
Assumption changes		125,979		127,398	
Net difference between project and actual investment earnings		6,058		9,239	
Differences between employer contributions and proportionate share		117,643		15,849	
Contributions made from measurement date to June 30, 2023		392,650		358,234	
Total deferred outflows of resources		676,457		562,051	
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Differences between expected and actual experience		17,118		60,479	
Differences between employer contributions and proportionate share		6,313		19,480	
Total deferred inflows of resources		23,431		79,959	
Net deferred outflows/(inflows)	\$	653,026	\$	482,092	

Deferred outflows of \$392,650 and \$358,234 for SCRS and PORS, respectively, reported as resources related to pensions resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expenses as follows:

Year ended June 30,	SCRS	PORS	Net
2024	\$ (125,421)	\$ (73,659)	\$ (199,080)
2025	(96,073)	(43,107)	(139,180)
2026	63,557	111,827	175,384
2027	(102,439)	(118,919)	(221,358)
	\$ (260,376)	\$ (123,858)	\$ (384,234)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

5. Pension Plan (continued)

The total pension liabilities in the July 1, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement:

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

The post-retiree mortality assumption is dependent upon the member's job category and gender. The base mortality assumptions, the 2020 Public Retirees of South Carolina Mortality table (2020 PRSC), was developed using the Systems' mortality experience. These base rates are adjusted for future improvement in mortality using published Scale AA projected from the year 2020. Assumption used in the determination of the June 30, 2022, SCRS and PORS valuations are as follows:

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

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for actuarial purposes is based upon the 30-year capital market assumptions. The long-term expected rate of returns represented assumptions developed using an arithmetic building block approach primarily based on consensus expectations and market-based inputs. Expected returns are net of investment fees.

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

5. Pension Plans (Continued)

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

Allocation / Exposure	Policy Target	Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return	Long Term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return
Public Equity	46.00%	6.79%	3.12%
Bonds	26.00%	35.00%	-0.09%
Private Equity	9.00%	8.75%	0.79%
Privated Debt	7.00%	6.00%	0.42%
Real Assets	12.00%		
Real Estate	9.00%	4.12%	0.37%
Infrastructure	3.00%	5.88%	0.18%
Total Expected Return	100.00%		4.79%
Inflation for Actuarial Purposes			2.25%
		_	7.04%

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability (TPL) was 7.00 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from participating employers in SCRS and PORS will be made based on the actuarially determined rates based on provisions in the South Carolina Code of Laws. Based on those assumptions, the Systems' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all the projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the TPL.

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

	1%	1% Current 1%			
	Decrease	Rate	Increase		
Plan	6.00%	7.00%	8.00%		
SCRS	\$ 5,036,149	\$ 3,927,975	\$ 3,006,673		
PORS	4,266,155	3,059,405	2,071,565		
	\$ 9,302,304	\$ 6,987,380	\$ 5,078,238		

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

6. Deferred Compensation Plan

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

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

7. Risk Management

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

8. Interfund Required Disclosures

Individual fund interfund transfer (shown as "Transfer in (out)") as of June 30, 2023:

Interfund transfers:

	General Fund	Hospitality Tax Fund	ARPA Fund	G	GCM Park Fund	S	Police pecial erations	Total
General fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	466,669	\$	(8,000)	\$ 458,669
Hospitality tax fund	3,492,383	(3,492,383)	-		-		-	-
ARPA fund	562,539	-	-		1,804,423		-	2,366,962
GCM Park fund	(466,669)	-	(2,366,962)		-		-	(2,833,631)
Police Special Operation	8,000	-	-		-		-	8,000
Total transfers	\$ 3,596,253	\$ (3,492,383)	\$ (2,366,962)	\$	2,271,092	\$	(8,000)	\$ -

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

9. Contingencies

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

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

10. Post-Employment Benefits Other than Pensions

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

Plan Description

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

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

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

The following table summarizes the membership of the Plan as of July 1, 2022, the valuation date:

	Number
Inactive Employees or Beneficiaries Currently Receiving Benefits	16
Inactive Members Entitled to But Not Yet Receiving Benefits	0
Active Employees	69
Total Membership	85

Funding Policy

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

Change in OPEB Liability

Changes in OPEB liability from June 30, 2022, to June 30, 2023, is shown in the following table:

	Total OPEB Liability
Balance as of June 30, 2022	\$ 4,897,447
Changes for the year:	
Service Cost at the end of the year*	153,719
Interest on OPEB liability and Cash Flows	193,339
Difference between expected and actual experience	212,662
Benefit payments and implicit subsidy credit	(144,116)
Net Changes	415,604
Balance as of June 30, 2023	\$ 5,313,051

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The City's OPEB liability of \$5,313,051 was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the OPEB liability was determined by a biennial actuarial valuation of the Plan, as of June 30, 2022, using the following key actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Economic Assumptions

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

Medical Trend 5% for both Pre-Medicare and Medicare

Demographic Assumptions

Mortality

Pre-retirement None

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

Retirement Average retirement age is 57.7. 6 Percent until retirement Termination

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

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

population to do a meaningful study on these factors.

Per Capita Costs, Participation, Based upon analysis of recent actual plan costs and retiree and Plan Elections

plan enrollment done concurrently with the valuation.

Actuarial Methods

Normal Cost and Actuarial

Accrued Liability Entry age normal, level percentage of pay.

Amoritization of Inflows/(Outflows)

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

Sensitivity Analysis:

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

Health Care Cost Trend Rate Sensitivity					
1%					
Plan	Decrease	Current	Increase		
	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%		
OPEB Liability	\$ 4,588,084	\$ 5,313,051	\$ 6,198,166		

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

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

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

Discount Rate Sensitivity				
	1%	Discount	1%	
	Decrease	Rate	Increase	
Plan	(3.00%)	(4.00%)	(5.00%)	
OPEB Liability	\$ 6,156,793	\$ 5,313,051	\$ 4,632,835	

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the City recognized OPEB expense in the amount of \$221,768 and reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 900,462	\$ (1,689,928)
Total	\$ 900,462	\$ (1,689,928)

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

Measurement Period Ended

June 30 ,	
2024	\$ 125,290
2025	125,290
2026	131,086
2027	352,749
2028	98,192
Thereafter	 (43,141)
Total	\$ 789,466

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

11. Tax Abatement

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

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

For tax year 2022, the gross dollar amount by which the City's property tax revenues were abated pursuant to tax abatement agreements entered into by the County under each of the programs described above is as follows:

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

MCIP: \$278

For tax year 2022, the gross dollar amount of property tax revenues the City received pursuant to the tax abatement agreements entered into by the County under each of the programs described above is as follows:

FILOT Program: \$0 SSRC Program: \$0 MCIP: \$71,707

12. Subsequent Events

Subsequent events were evaluated through February 23, 2024, which is the date the financial statements were available for issue. Events occurring after that date have not been evaluated to determine whether a change in the financial statements would be required.



SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREMENT SYSTEMS NET PENSION LIABILITIES LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS*

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
South Carolina Retirement System									
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0162%	0.0156%	0.0155%	0.0156%	0.0156%	0.0157%	0.0165%	0.0187%	0.0191%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$3,927,975	\$3,372,425	\$3,954,862	\$3,560,298	\$3,489,018	\$3,525,768	\$3,532,920	\$3,538,200	\$3,293,035
City's covered payroll	\$1,929,402	\$1,761,547	\$1,743,569	\$1,646,470	\$1,614,713	\$1,581,772	\$1,575,900	\$1,749,202	\$1,742,308
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	203.59%	191.45%	226.83%	216.24%	216.08%	222.90%	224.18%	202.28%	189.00%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	57.10%	60.75%	50.71%	54.40%	54.10%	53.34%	52.91%	56.99%	59.92%
South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System									
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.1020%	0.1028%	0.1028%	0.1007%	0.1026%	0.1037%	0.0996%	0.1056%	0.1073%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$3,059,405	\$2,644,849	\$3,407,557	\$2,885,365	\$2,908,323	\$2,841,473	\$2,527,343	\$2,300,524	\$2,056,333
City's covered payroll	\$1,641,483	\$1,545,729	\$1,587,063	\$1,456,338	\$1,420,680	\$1,396,746	\$1,262,552	\$1,307,656	\$1,291,057
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	186.38%	171.11%	214.71%	198.12%	204.71%	203.44%	200.18%	175.93%	159.28%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	66.40%	70.37%	58.79%	62.69%	61.73%	60.94%	60.44%	64.57%	67.55%

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

SCHEDULE OF SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREMENT SYSTEMS CONTRIBUTIONS

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS *

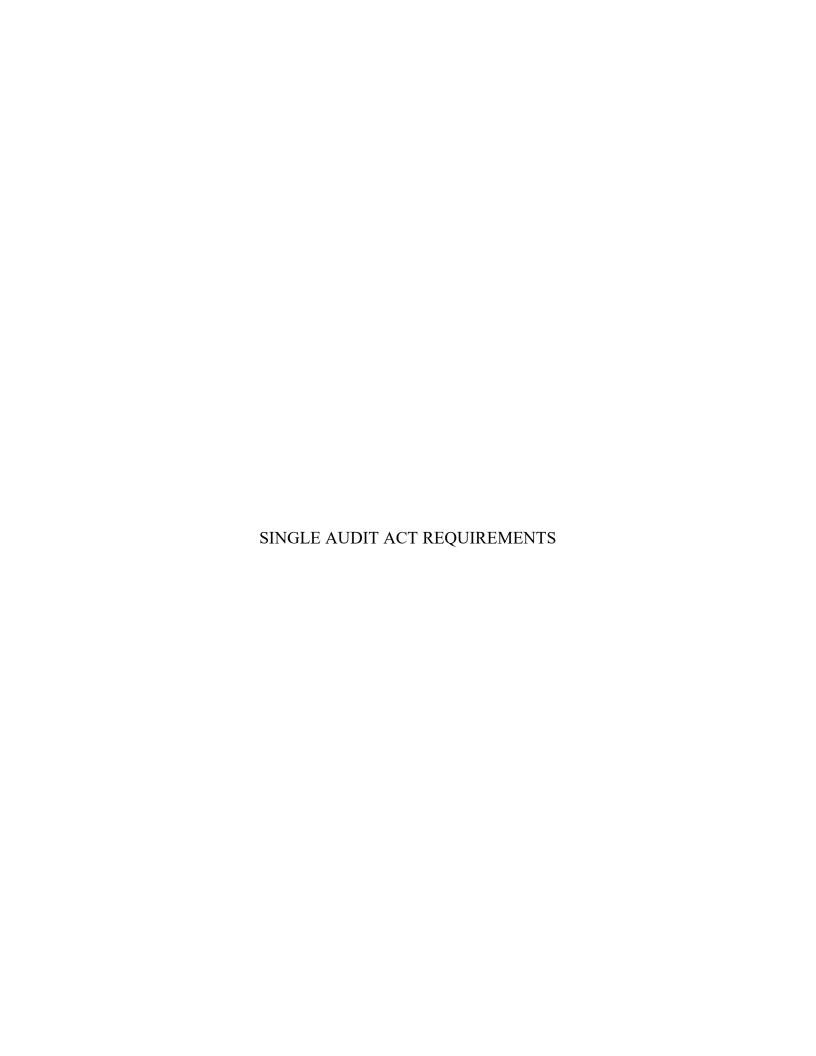
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
South Carolina Retirement System									
Contractually required contributions	\$ 392,650	\$ 319,509	\$ 274,097	\$ 268,684	\$ 237,256	\$ 216,533	\$ 180,480	\$ 174,741	\$ 190,663
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(392,650)	(319,509)	(274,097)	(268,684)	(237,256)	(216,533)	(180,480)	(174,741)	(190,663)
Contribution deficiency/(excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
City covered payroll	\$ 2,236,048	\$ 1,929,402	\$ 1,761,547	\$ 1,743,569	\$ 1,646,470	\$ 1,614,713	\$ 1,581,712	\$ 1,575,900	\$ 1,749,202
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	17.56%	16.56%	15.56%	15.41%	14.41%	13.41%	11.41%	11.09%	10.90%
South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System									
Contractually required contributions	\$ 358,234	\$ 310,627	\$ 281,941	\$ 283,132	\$ 245,247	\$ 225,036	\$ 193,310	\$ 170,878	\$ 175,357
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(358,234)	(310,627)	(281,941)	(283,132)	(245,247)	(225,036)	(193,310)	(170,878)	(175,357)
Contribution deficiency/(excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
City covered payroll	\$ 1,787,595	\$ 1,614,483	\$ 1,545,729	\$ 1,587,063	\$ 1,456,338	\$ 1,420,680	\$ 1,396,746	\$ 1,262,552	\$ 1,307,656
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	20.04%	19.24%	18.24%	17.84%	16.84%	15.84%	13.84%	13.53%	13.41%

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

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

	2023		2022		2021		2020		2019	
Total OPEB Liability										
Service cost	\$ 153	,719	\$	165,304	\$	166,259	\$	139,674	\$	160,590
Interest	193	,339		216,094		160,828		218,661		208,294
Difference between expected and actual experience	212	2,662		(832,871)		1,166,200	(1,695,493)		(1,008)
Benefit payments	(144	,116)		(111,345)		(123,028)		(89,208)		(116,549)
Net change in Total OPEB Liability	415	,604		(562,818)		1,370,259	(1,426,366)		251,327
Total OPEB Liability - beginning	4,897	,447		5,460,265		4,090,006		5,516,372		5,265,045
Total OPEB Liability - ending	\$ 5,313	,051	\$ 4	4,897,447	\$	5,460,265	\$ 4	4,090,006	\$	5,516,372
Covered payroll	\$ 4,095	,312	\$ 3	3,937,800	\$	3,506,879	\$ 3	3,371,877	\$	3,102,808
Total OPEB Liability as a percentage of covered payroll	129	0.73%		124.37%		155.70%		121.30%		177.79%

^{* -} The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30 of the current year, using membership data as of June 30 of the current year. Additionally, the City implemented GASB 75 during fiscal year 2018. As such, only four years subsequent to fiscal year 2019 have information available.



CITY OF FOREST ACRES

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Federal Grantor/ Pass-Through Grantor/	Federal CFDA	Ex	Federal apenditures
Program Title	Number	Ju	ne 30, 2023
Other Programs			
Department of the Treasury			
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds			
Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027	\$	2,366,962
Total Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds			2,366,962
Total Department of the Treasury			2,366,962
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards		\$	2,366,962

CITY OF FOREST ACRES

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

JUNE 30, 2023

1. Description

City of Forest Acres (the "City") has adopted *Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards were adopted to fulfill the financial and compliance audit requirements of federal grantor agencies. For purposes of implementing Uniform Guidance, federal grant and loan awards were made susceptible to audit and are included in the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial activity shown on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards reflects amounts recorded by the City during its fiscal year July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023 and accordingly, does not include a full year's financial activity for grants awarded or terminated on dates not coinciding with the City's fiscal year. The City reports these on the accrual basis of accounting.

3. Indirect Costs

The City has elected not to use the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

4. Basis for Determining Federal Awards Expended

The City expended a total of \$2,366,962 in federal awards from July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023. Of this balance, \$2,366,962 was expenditures related to the United States Department of Agriculture Grant for the GCM Park.

THE BRITTINGHAM GROUP, L.L.P.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS 501 STATE STREET POST OFFICE BOX 5949 WEST COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29171

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

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

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Forest Acres, South Carolina (the "City"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 23, 2024.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

West Columbia, South Carolina

The Brittingham Group LLP

February 23, 2024

THE BRITTINGHAM GROUP, L.L.P.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

501 STATE STREET POST OFFICE BOX 5949 WEST COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29171

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

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

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion of Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the City of Forest Acre's (the "City") compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Circular Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the City's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2023. The City's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the City complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2023.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our 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). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City'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 City's federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our 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 City's compliance based on our 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 City'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, we:

- 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 City's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of City'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 City's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are 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 we identified during the audit.

Other Matters

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed no instances of noncompliance which are required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance. Our opinion on each major federal program is not modified with respect to these matters.

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the City's response to the noncompliance findings identified in our audit described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The City's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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 a 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.

Our 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 and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as discussed below, we did identify certain deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses.

Our 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.

The Brittingham Group LLP
West Columbia, South Carolina

February 23, 2024

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTION COSTS

JUNE 30, 2023

Summary of Auditors' Results:

Financial Statements

	Type of Auditors' report issued. Internal Control over Financial Reporting:	<u>Unmodified</u>					
۷.	A. Material weaknesses Identified	None					
	B. Significant deficiency identified not considered being material weaknC. Noncompliance that is material to the financial statements identified	ess <u>None</u> None					
г	•	<u> </u>					
<u>re</u>	ederal Awards						
1. Internal control over major programs:							
	A. Material weaknesses identified	None N					
	B. Significant deficiency identified not considered being material weakn	ess <u>None</u>					
2.	2. Type of Auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs						
3. Any Audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance							
	with 2 CFR section 200.516(a)	<u>None</u>					
4.	Identification of Major Program:						
	CFDA Number Name of Federal Program						
	21.027 Coronavirus State and Local	Recovery Funds					

5. Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A & B programs. \$750,000

6. Auditee qualified as a low-risk auditee. <u>No</u>

Financial Statement Findings:

There were no financial statement findings noted.



SCHEDULE OF COURT FINES, FEES, ASSESSMENTS, AND SURCHARGES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Court Fines and Assessments:		
Court fines and assessments collected	\$	116,671
		(65.545)
Court fines and assessments remitted to State Treasurer		(65,747)
Total Court fines and assessments retained	\$	50,924
Surcharges and Assessments retained for Victim's Services	Ф	5 51 4
Surcharges collected and retained	\$	5,714
Assessments retained		1,420
Total surcharges and assessments retained for victims services	\$	7,134
Victim Services Collected Carryforward from previous year - beginning balance	\$	-
Victim Service Revenue		
Victim service fines retained by the City		
Victim service mes retained by the City Victim service assessments retained by the City		1,420
Victim service assessments retained by the City Victim service surcharges retained by the City		5,714
General funds transferred to victim service fund		84,344
Total funds allocated to victim service fund + beginning balance (A)		91,478
		_
Expenditures for Victim Service Program		0.5.5.
Salaries and benefits		86,645
Operating expenditures		4,833
Total expenditures from victim service fund/program (B)		91,478
Total victim service funds retained by the City (A-B)		-
Less: prior year fund deficit repayment		-
Carryforward funds - end of year	\$	-