

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Mayor and Town Council
Town of West Pelzer, South Carolina

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of West Pelzer, South Carolina (the "Town") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Town's 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our 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 and each major fund of the Town of West Pelzer, South Carolina as of June 30, 2019, 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.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements. The supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplementary 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. 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 our opinion, the supplementary information 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*, we have also issued our report dated November 15, 2019 on our consideration of the Town'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 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 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's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Payne, White & Schmutz, CPA, PA

Payne, White & Schmutz, CPA, PA

November 15, 2019

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

The management of the Town of West Pelzer ("Town") offers readers of the Town's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 ("FY 2019" or "2019") compared to the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 ("FY 2018" or "2018"). The intent of this management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") is to look at the Town's financial performance as a whole. Readers are encouraged to not only consider the information presented here, but also the information provided in the financial statements, the notes to the financial statements, the required supplementary information, and the supplementary information to enhance their understanding of the Town's overall financial performance.

Financial Highlights

- In the Statement of Net Position, the Town's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$6,741,327. Unrestricted net position has a deficit of \$296,986 at June 30, 2019.
- The Town's total net position decreased by \$244,133 compared to the prior year net position, as expenses of \$1,295,756 exceeded revenues of approximately \$1,051,623.
- As of the close of the current year, the Town's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of approximately \$148,766, an increase of approximately \$20,263.
- At the end of the current year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$111,856, 22% of total General Fund expenditures for 2019.
- The Town's capital assets decreased by \$185,777 (2%). The decrease in capital assets was primarily due to depreciation of \$213,933.
- The Town's total debt decreased by \$4,594 during 2019 due to normally scheduled principal payments.
- The Town's net pension liability increased by \$38,516 (8%) to \$538,865 at June 30, 2019.

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of two parts – *Financial Section* (which includes the MD&A, the financial statements, the required supplementary information, and the supplementary information) and the *Compliance Section* (if applicable).

Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town's financial statements. The Town's financial statements comprise three components; 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. The financial statements present two different views of the Town through the use of government-wide and fund financial statements. In addition to the financial statements, this report contains required supplementary information and supplementary information that will enhance the reader's understanding of the financial condition of the Town.

Government-Wide Financial Statements. The financial statements include two statements that present different views of the Town. These are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Town's finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

The *Statement of Net Position* presents information on all of the Town's assets and deferred outflows of resources ("deferred outflows") and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources ("deferred inflows"), with the differences between these reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Town is improving or deteriorating. The *Statement of Activities* presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

The government-wide financial statements are divided into two categories: 1) governmental activities; and 2) business-type activities. The governmental activities include administrative and general, police, judicial services, and recreation and tourism. The business-type activities are the Town's water and sewer operations. The government-wide financial statements can be found as listed in the table of contents.

Fund Financial Statements. The fund financial statements provide a more detailed look at the Town's most significant activities. A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Town, like all other governmental entities in South Carolina, uses fund accounting to ensure and reflect compliance with finance-related legal requirements, such as the General Statutes or the Town's budget ordinance. All of the funds of the Town can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary funds.

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

The Town maintains two individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental funds balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of revenue, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the General Fund. The Hospitality Tax Fund is a major fund. The governmental funds financial statements can be found as listed in the table of contents.

Proprietary Funds – The Town maintains one type of proprietary fund. *Enterprise Funds* are used to account for operations that (a) are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises — where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability or other purposes. The Town uses an enterprise fund to account for its water and sewer operations. The proprietary fund financial statements can be found as listed in the table of contents.

Notes to the Financial Statements – The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found as listed in the table of contents.

Required Supplementary Information – A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for the General Fund to demonstrate compliance with their budgets. Required pension plan schedules have been included which provide relevant information regarding the Town's participation in the State retirement plans. Required supplementary information can be found as listed in the table of contents.

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Supplementary Information – In addition to the financial statements, notes, and required supplementary information, this report includes certain supplementary information which is presented immediately following the required supplementary information. These schedules can be found as listed in the table of contents.

Figure A-1 Major Features of the Town's Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements			
	Government-Wide Financial Statements	Fund Financial Statements	
	Government-Wide Financial Statements	Governmental Funds	Proprietary Funds
Scope	Entire Town government.	The activities of the Town that are not proprietary.	Activities the Town operates similar to private businesses, in the Town's case, all activities related to the water and sewer operations.
Required Financial Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Statement of Net Position. ▪ Statement of Activities. 	Balance Sheet. Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Statement of Net Position. ▪ Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Change in Net Position. ▪ Statement of Cash Flows.
Accounting Basis and Measurement Focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus.	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus.	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus.
Type of Balance Sheet Information	All assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term.	Only assets and deferred outflows (if any) expected to be used and liabilities and deferred inflows that come due during the year or soon, thereafter; no capital assets or long-term obligations included.	All assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows, both financial and capital and short-term and long-term.
Type of Inflow/Outflow Information	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid.	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter.	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The following table provides a summary of the Town's net position for June 30, 2019 and 2018:

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Current and Other Assets	\$ 180,414	\$ 163,030	\$ 111,907	\$ 137,955	\$ 292,321	\$ 300,985
Capital Assets	518,618	490,463	8,194,014	8,407,947	8,712,632	8,898,410
Total Assets	<u>699,032</u>	<u>653,493</u>	<u>8,305,921</u>	<u>8,545,902</u>	<u>9,004,953</u>	<u>9,199,395</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	124,904	140,577	15,693	36,634	140,597	177,211
Current Liabilities	51,268	41,218	64,528	57,029	115,796	98,247
Long-Term Liabilities	185,112	172,478	1,468,314	1,490,037	1,653,426	1,662,515
Net Pension Liability	471,906	412,419	66,959	87,930	538,865	500,349
Total Liabilities	<u>708,286</u>	<u>626,115</u>	<u>1,599,801</u>	<u>1,634,996</u>	<u>2,308,087</u>	<u>2,261,111</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	90,315	121,207	5,821	8,828	96,136	130,035
Net Investment in Capital Assets	294,173	288,124	6,712,725	6,899,651	7,006,898	7,187,775
Restricted	24,571	22,596	6,844	37,051	31,415	59,647
Unrestricted	(293,409)	(263,972)	(3,577)	2,010	(296,986)	(261,962)
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 25,335</u>	<u>\$ 46,748</u>	<u>\$ 6,715,992</u>	<u>\$ 6,938,712</u>	<u>\$ 6,741,327</u>	<u>\$ 6,985,460</u>

The Town's total assets decreased \$194,442 from the prior year. Current and other assets decreased \$8,664 primarily due to a decrease in grant receivable. Capital assets decreased \$185,777 from the prior year due to depreciation. Total liabilities increased \$46,976 from the prior year primarily due to an increase in capital leases. The changes in deferred outflows and inflows of resources was primarily due to differences between expected and actual liability/investment experience and changes in the percentage of the Town's share of the net pension liability in the State retirement plans.

The Town's net position decreased by \$244,133 during the current fiscal year primarily due to general revenues exceeding expenses in 2019. Please see the discussion following the next table regarding this increase.

The Town's assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$6,741,327 as of June 30, 2019. Approximately \$7,006,898 of total net position reflects the Town's net investment in capital assets (i.e., land, buildings, water and sewer utility system, equipment, vehicles, infrastructure, etc.) less any related outstanding debt used to acquire those assets. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Town's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt generally must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Approximately \$31,415 of net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. This net position is restricted primarily for tourism related expenditures (hospitality taxes) and debt service.

The remaining portion of the Town's net position is an unrestricted deficit of \$296,986.

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

The following table shows the changes in the Town's net position for June 30, 2019 and 2018:

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenues:						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$ 79,221	\$ 77,980	\$ 547,805	\$ 549,603	\$ 627,026	\$ 627,583
Operating Grants and Contributions	-	19,849	19,304	100,360	19,304	120,209
Capital Grants and Contributions	7,000	10,000	-	216,311	7,000	226,311
General Revenues:						
Taxes	156,517	149,115	-	-	156,517	149,115
Other	241,776	245,882	-	-	241,776	245,882
Total Revenues	<u>484,514</u>	<u>502,826</u>	<u>567,109</u>	<u>866,274</u>	<u>1,051,623</u>	<u>1,369,100</u>
Expenses:						
Administrative and General	211,329	213,494	-	-	211,329	213,494
Judicial Services	62,872	67,309	-	-	62,872	67,309
Public Safety	220,798	183,259	-	-	220,798	183,259
Recreation and Tourism	20,071	14,693	-	-	20,071	14,693
Interest on Long-Term Debt	10,339	8,329	-	-	10,339	8,329
Utility	-	-	770,347	780,856	770,347	780,856
Total Expenses	<u>525,409</u>	<u>487,084</u>	<u>770,347</u>	<u>780,856</u>	<u>1,295,756</u>	<u>1,267,940</u>
Change in Net Position Before Transfers	(40,895)	15,742	(203,238)	85,418	(244,133)	101,160
Transfers	19,482	(13,158)	(19,482)	13,158	-	-
Change in Net Position	(21,413)	2,584	(222,720)	98,576	(244,133)	101,160
Net Position - Beginning of Year	46,748	44,164	6,938,712	6,840,136	6,985,460	6,884,300
Net Position - End of Year	<u>\$ 25,335</u>	<u>\$ 46,748</u>	<u>\$ 6,715,992</u>	<u>\$ 6,938,712</u>	<u>\$ 6,741,327</u>	<u>\$ 6,985,460</u>

Governmental Activities: Governmental activities had a decrease in net position of \$21,413. Governmental activities revenues decreased by \$18,312 (3%) from the prior year.

Expenses related to total governmental activities increased by \$38,325, or 8%, from the prior year.

Business-Type Activities: Net position related to business-type activities (i.e., water and sewer operations) decreased by \$222,720. This decrease was primarily due to expenses of \$770,347 exceeding revenue of \$567,109 and transfers out of \$19,482. Revenues decreased by \$299,165 primarily due to the lack of grant funds when compared to the prior year. Expenses decreased by \$10,509 (1%).

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE TOWN'S FUNDS

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

Governmental funds. The focus of the Town's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Town's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the Town's governmental funds reported ending fund balance of approximately \$148,766, an increase of \$20,263, or 16% higher than the prior year fund balance.

Approximately \$111,856 of the total fund balance of the governmental funds constitutes unassigned fund balance, which, if positive, is available for spending at the Town's discretion. The remainder of the fund balance is restricted to indicate that it is not available for new spending: (1) for capital expenditures (\$1,440), (2) for public safety (\$13,388), and (3) Tourism and Other (\$18,212). Total unassigned fund balance of the governmental funds represents approximately 25% of total governmental funds expenditures.

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE TOWN'S FUNDS (CONTINUED)

Highlights for the General Fund were as follows:

- Total General Fund revenues increased by \$32,832 from the prior year, primarily due to higher property tax collections.
- Total General Fund expenditures increased by approximately \$24,525 from the prior year.

Proprietary Fund. The Town's proprietary fund provides the same type of information found in the government-wide statements, but in more detail. Net position of the Utility Fund at the end of 2019 was approximately \$6,715,992. Please see "Business-Type Activities" discussion in the previous section for details.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights: If budget amendments are made, they generally fall into one of three categories: amendments made to adjust the estimates used to prepare the original budget ordinance once exact information is available; amendments made to recognize new funding amounts from external sources, such as Federal and State grants; and increases in appropriations that become necessary to maintain services.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The Town's capital assets as of June 30, 2019 amounted to approximately \$8,712,632. The Town's capital assets includes land, construction in progress, buildings, improvements, machinery and equipment, vehicles, infrastructure, and the water and sewer utility system. The Town's capital assets (net of depreciation) as of June 30, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Land	\$ 32,089	\$ 32,089	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,089	\$ 32,089
Construction in Progress	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and Improvements	428,308	447,736	-	-	428,308	447,736
Vehicles and Equipment	58,221	10,637	735,050	735,050	793,271	745,687
Infrastructure	-	-	7,458,964	7,672,897	7,458,964	7,672,897
Total	<u>\$ 518,618</u>	<u>\$ 490,462</u>	<u>\$ 8,194,014</u>	<u>\$ 8,407,947</u>	<u>\$ 8,712,632</u>	<u>\$ 8,898,409</u>

The total decrease in the Town's capital assets for 2019 was approximately \$185,777. Major capital asset events during 2019 included the following:

- Capital asset additions of approximately \$63,469 consisted primarily of:
 - Police Vehicles
- Depreciation expense of approximately \$35,000 for governmental activities and \$214,000 for business-type activities.

Additional information on the Town's capital assets can be found in Note 3 in the notes to the financial statements.

**TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE TOWN'S FUNDS (CONTINUED)

Debt

As of June 30, 2019, the Town had total outstanding debt of \$1,704,740. The Town's total debt as of June 30, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 107,076	\$ 119,504	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 107,076	\$ 119,504
Special Obligation Bonds	62,285	81,534	-	-	62,285	81,534
Revenue Bonds	-	-	1,481,289	1,508,296	1,481,289	1,508,296
Capital Leases	54,090	-	-	-	54,090	-
Total	\$ 223,451	\$ 201,038	\$ 1,481,289	\$ 1,508,296	\$ 1,704,740	\$ 1,709,334

The total decrease in the Town's debt for 2019 was \$4,594. Major events during 2019 included the following:

Governmental Activities:

- Scheduled principal payments of \$41,056.
- Capital lease acquisitions of \$63,469.

Business-Type Activities:

- Scheduled principal payments on revenue bonds of \$27,007.

Additional information regarding the Town's long-term obligations can be found in Note 4 in the notes to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The Town's elected officials and staff considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2019 budget. The state of the economy, anticipated construction activity, future capital needs, and the best interests of the Town's residents were all taken into account.

CONTACTING THE TOWN'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide West Pelzer's citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the Town's finances, and to demonstrate the Town's accountability for the public assets under its management. Please contact the Town of West Pelzer Administration Department, 30 Main Street, West Pelzer, SC 29669 with any questions or to request additional information.

GOVERNMENT - WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2019

	PRIMARY GOVERNMENT		
	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	TOTAL
ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 125,939	\$ 15,007	\$ 140,946
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	18,289	23,776	42,065
Accounts Receivable	29,371	71,635	101,006
Taxes Receivable	2,945	-	2,945
Prepaid Items	3,870	1,489	5,359
CAPITAL ASSETS:			
Non-Depreciable	32,089	-	32,089
Depreciable	807,671	10,113,692	10,921,363
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(321,142)	(1,919,678)	(2,240,820)
TOTAL ASSETS	699,032	8,305,921	9,004,953
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Pension Charges	124,904	15,693	140,597
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	124,904	15,693	140,597
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	7,042	35,841	42,883
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR:			
Interest Payable	994	-	994
Compensated Absences	489	1,695	2,184
Capital Lease Payable	9,859	-	9,859
Bond Payable	32,884	26,992	59,876
DUE IN MORE THAN ONE YEAR:			
Compensated Absences	4,404	1,694	6,098
Customer Deposits	-	12,323	12,323
Capital Lease Payable	44,231	-	44,231
Bond Payable	136,477	1,454,297	1,590,774
Net Pension Liability	471,906	66,959	538,865
TOTAL LIABILITIES	708,286	1,599,801	2,308,087
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Revenue - Business Licenses	24,606	-	24,606
Deferred Pension Credits	65,709	5,821	71,530
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	90,315	5,821	96,136
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	294,173	6,712,725	7,006,898
Restricted For:			
Capital Activity	1,440	774	2,214
Debt Service	-	6,070	6,070
Prepaid Items	3,870	-	3,870
Public Safety	1,049	-	1,049
Recreation and Tourism	18,212	-	18,212
Unrestricted	(293,409)	(3,577)	(296,986)
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 25,335	\$ 6,715,992	\$ 6,741,327

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
See independent auditor's report.

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	PROGRAM REVENUES				NET (EXPENSES) REVENUE AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION		
	EXPENSES	CHARGES FOR SERVICES	OPERATING GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	CAPITAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	PRIMARY GOVERNMENT		TOTAL
					GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	
FUNCTION/PROGRAM ACTIVITIES							
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:							
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES							
General Administration	\$ 211,329	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (211,329)	\$ -	\$ (211,329)
Judicial Services	62,872	-	-	-	(62,872)	-	(62,872)
Public Safety	220,798	79,221	-	7,000	(134,577)	-	(134,577)
Recreation	20,071	-	-	-	(20,071)	-	(20,071)
Interest on Long-Term Debt	10,339	-	-	-	(10,339)	-	(10,339)
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	<u>525,409</u>	<u>79,221</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,000</u>	<u>(439,188)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(439,188)</u>
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES							
Utility Activity	770,347	547,805	19,304	-	-	(203,238)	(203,238)
TOTAL BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	<u>770,347</u>	<u>547,805</u>	<u>19,304</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(203,238)</u>	<u>(203,238)</u>
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	<u>\$ 1,295,756</u>	<u>\$ 627,026</u>	<u>\$ 19,304</u>	<u>\$ 7,000</u>	<u>(439,188)</u>	<u>(203,238)</u>	<u>(642,426)</u>
GENERAL REVENUES:							
Property Taxes, Levied for General Purposes					156,517	-	156,517
Hospitality Tax					34,659	-	34,659
Franchise Fees					59,549	-	59,549
Business Licenses and Permits					88,334	-	88,334
Intergovernmental Revenues					35,748	-	35,748
Miscellaneous					23,486	-	23,486
Transfers					19,482	(19,482)	-
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES, SPECIAL ITEMS AND TRANSFERS					<u>417,775</u>	<u>(19,482)</u>	<u>398,293</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION					<u>(21,413)</u>	<u>(222,720)</u>	<u>(244,133)</u>
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR, AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED					34,409	6,938,712	6,973,121
Prior Period Adjustment - Note 9					12,339	-	12,339
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR, RESTATED					<u>46,748</u>	<u>6,938,712</u>	<u>6,985,460</u>
NET POSITION - ENDING					<u>\$ 25,335</u>	<u>\$ 6,715,992</u>	<u>\$ 6,741,327</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
See independent auditor's report.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2019

	GENERAL FUND	HOSPITALITY TAX FUND	TOTAL
ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 125,939	\$ -	\$ 125,939
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,489	15,800	18,289
Accounts Receivable	26,959	2,412	29,371
Property Taxes Receivable	2,945	-	2,945
Prepaid Items	3,870	-	3,870
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 162,202	\$ 18,212	\$ 180,414
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE			
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable	7,042	-	7,042
TOTAL LIABILITIES	7,042	-	7,042
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Revenue - Business Licenses	24,606	-	24,606
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	24,606	-	24,606
FUND BALANCES:			
Nonspendable:			
Prepaid Items	3,870	-	3,870
Restricted for:			
Capital Expenditures	1,440	-	1,440
Public Safety	1,049	-	1,049
Recreation and Tourism	-	18,212	18,212
Assigned for:			
Public Safety	12,339	-	12,339
Unassigned:	111,856	-	111,856
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	130,554	18,212	148,766
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 162,202	\$ 18,212	\$ 180,414

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
See independent auditor's report.

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

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

JUNE 30, 2019

Fund balances - total governmental funds \$ 148,766

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

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in the governmental funds. The cost of the assets was \$839,760 and the accumulated depreciation was \$321,142. 518,618

The Town's proportionate shares of the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources related to its participation in the State retirement plans are not recorded in the governmental funds but are recorded in the Statement of Net Position. (412,711)

Accrued interest on long-term obligations in governmental accounting is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported as a liability in the governmental funds. (994)

Long-term liabilities, debt and lease purchase obligations, are not due or payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the governmental funds.

Long-term liabilities consisted of the following:

Bonds payable	(169,361)	
Capital leases payable	(54,090)	
Compensated absences	<u>(4,893)</u>	<u>(228,344)</u>

Net position of governmental activities \$ 25,335

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	<u>GENERAL FUND</u>	<u>HOSPITALITY TAX FUND</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
REVENUES			
Property Taxes	\$ 155,058	\$ -	\$ 155,058
Licenses, Permits and Fees	88,334	34,659	122,993
Franchise Fees	59,549	-	59,549
Intergovernmental Revenues	37,207	-	37,207
Fines and Forfeitures	79,221	-	79,221
Miscellaneous and Other	30,486	-	30,486
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>449,855</u>	<u>34,659</u>	<u>484,514</u>
EXPENDITURES			
CURRENT OPERATING:			
General Administration	144,931	-	144,931
Judicial Services	62,872	-	62,872
Public Safety	204,391	-	204,391
Recreation and Tourism	-	20,071	20,071
Capital Expenditures	63,469	-	63,469
DEBT SERVICE:			
Principal	21,807	19,249	41,056
Interest	7,289	3,123	10,412
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>504,759</u>	<u>42,443</u>	<u>547,202</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	<u>(54,904)</u>	<u>(7,784)</u>	<u>(62,688)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND (USES)			
Capital Lease Proceeds	63,469	-	63,469
Transfers	4,567	14,915	19,482
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND (USES)	<u>68,036</u>	<u>14,915</u>	<u>82,951</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	<u>13,132</u>	<u>7,131</u>	<u>20,263</u>
FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING, AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	105,083	11,081	116,164
Prior Period Adjustment - Note 9	12,339	-	12,339
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR, RESTATED	<u>117,422</u>	<u>11,081</u>	<u>128,503</u>
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	<u>\$ 130,554</u>	<u>\$ 18,212</u>	<u>\$ 148,766</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

See independent auditor's report.

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 20,263
Amounts reported for the governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because of the following:	
Repayment of bond principal (including refunding principal payments) is recognized in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term obligations in the Statement of Net Position. This amount is the total reduction in outstanding principal in the current year.	41,056
Interest on long-term obligations in the Statement of Activities differs from the amount reported in the governmental fund because interest is recognized as an expenditure in the funds when it is due, and thus requires the use of current financial resources. In the Statement of Activities, however, interest expense is recognized as the interest accrues, regardless of when it is due.	73
Capital lease proceeds provide current financial resources to the governmental fund, but issuing debt or entering into notes payable increases long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.	(63,469)
The governmental funds report capital asset additions as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, capital outlay expenditures that qualify as capital assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation expense of \$35,313 was exceeded by capital asset additions of \$63,469, in the current period.	28,156
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 the governmental funds.	(1,430)
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	<u>(46,062)</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ (21,413)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
See independent auditor's report.

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND
JUNE 30, 2019

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS:

Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 15,007
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	23,776
Accounts Receivable	71,635
Prepaid Items	1,489
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	<u>111,907</u>

NON-CURRENT ASSETS:

CAPITAL ASSETS:

Infrastructure	8,973,001
Equipment and Vehicles	1,140,691
Less Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(1,919,678)</u>
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	<u>8,194,014</u>

TOTAL ASSETS **8,305,921**

DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Deferred Pension Charges	<u>15,693</u>
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>15,693</u>

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES:

Accounts Payable	35,841
Compensated Absences	1,695
Bonds Payable	<u>26,992</u>
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	<u>64,528</u>

NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:

Compensated Absences	1,694
Customer Deposits	12,323
Bonds Payable	1,454,297
Net Pension Liability	<u>66,959</u>
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	<u>1,535,273</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>1,599,801</u>

DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Deferred Pension Credits	<u>5,821</u>
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>5,821</u>

NET POSITION

Net Investment in Capital Assets	6,712,725
Restricted for:	
Capital Activity	774
Debt Service	6,070
Unrestricted	<u>(3,577)</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ 6,715,992</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
See independent auditor's report.

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

OPERATING REVENUES

Utility Billings	\$ 544,469
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	<u>547,805</u>

OPERATING EXPENSES

Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	92,693
Contractual Services, Materials, Supplies and Other Expenses	427,104
Depreciation Expense and Amortization	<u>213,933</u>
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	<u>733,730</u>

OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) (185,925)

NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)

Grant Income	0
Interest Expense	<u>(36,617)</u>
TOTAL NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	<u>(36,617)</u>

INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS (222,542)

Capital Contribution	19,304
Transfers	<u>(19,482)</u>

CHANGE IN NET POSITION (222,720)

NET POSITION - BEGINNING 6,938,712

NET POSITION - ENDING \$ 6,715,992

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
See independent auditor's report.

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUND
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATIONS:

Receipts from Customers	\$ 551,911
Payments to Employees and Related Benefits	(94,717)
Payments to Suppliers	(414,472)

NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES 42,722

CASH FLOWS FROM NON-CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Advances and Transfers (to) from Other Funds	(19,482)
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NET CASH FLOWS FROM NON-CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES (19,482)

CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Proceeds of Capital Contributions	19,304
Interest Paid on Long-Term Debt	(36,617)
Principal Paid on Long-Term Debt	(27,007)

NET CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES (44,320)

NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (21,080)

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR 59,863

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR \$ 38,783

CLASSIFIED AS:

Current Assets	\$ 15,007
Restricted Assets	23,776

TOTALS \$ 38,783

RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES:

OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) \$ (185,925)

ADJUSTMENTS NOT AFFECTING CASH:

Depreciation and Amortization	213,933
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CHANGE IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES:

Accounts Receivable	4,106
Prepaid Items	862
Accounts Payable	5,406
Compensated Absences	1,013
Customer Deposits	6,364
Net Pension Liability	(20,971)

CHANGE IN DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:

Deferred Pension Charges	20,941
Deferred Pension Credits	(3,007)

TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS 228,647

NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES \$ 42,722

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
See independent auditor's report.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

The Town of West Pelzer, South Carolina (“the Town”) was incorporated in 1913. It is governed by a mayor and four council members who serve staggered four-year terms. By South Carolina law, the Town operates under the Mayor/Council form of government.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

A. The Reporting Entity

The financial statements of the Town have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”), as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the Town’s accounting policies are described below.

As required by GAAP, the financial statements must present the Town’s financial information with any of its component units. The primary criterion for determining inclusion or exclusion of a legally separate entity (“component unit”) is financial accountability, which is presumed to exist if the Town both appoints a voting majority of the entity’s governing body, and either 1) the Town is able to impose its will on the entity or, 2) there is a potential for the entity to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the Town. If either or both of the foregoing conditions are not met, the entity could still be considered a component unit if it is fiscally dependent on the Town and there is a potential that the entity could either provide specific financial benefits to, or to impose specific financial burdens on, the Town.

In order to be considered fiscally independent, an entity must have the authority to do all of the following: (a) determine its budget without the Town having the authority to approve or modify that budget; (b) levy taxes or set rates or charges without approval by the Town; and (c) issue bonded debt without approval by the Town. An entity has a financial benefit or burden relationship with the Town if, for example, any one of the following conditions exists: (a) the Town is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the entity’s resources, (b) the Town is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the obligation to finance the deficits or provide financial support to the entity, or (c) the Town is obligated in some manner for the debt of the entity. Finally, an entity could be a component unit even if it met all the conditions described above if excluding it would cause the Town’s financial statements to be misleading. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are in substance, part of the government’s operations and data from these units are combined with data of the primary government in the fund financial statements. Discretely presented component units, on the other hand, are reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize they are legally separate from the Town.

Major Operations

The Town’s major governmental operations include: administrative and general, police, judicial services, and recreation (hospitality). In addition, the Town provides water and sewer operations through its utility fund.

B. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Basis of Presentation

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the activities of the Town (the “Primary Government”). For the most part, the effect of interfund activity (except for interfund services provided and used between functions) has been removed from these financial statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely, to a significant extent, on fees and charges for support.

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED):

B. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Basis of Presentation (Continued):

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*. 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 **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 recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Non-exchange transactions, in which the Town gives or receives value without directly receiving or giving equal value in exchange, includes property taxes, grants, and donations. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. The government-wide financial statements are prepared using a different measurement focus from the manner in which the governmental fund financial statements are prepared (see further detail below). Therefore, governmental fund financial statements include reconciliations with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide financial statements and the governmental fund financial statements.

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 both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Property taxes, hospitality taxes, accommodation taxes, fire protection fees and charges for services, fines and forfeitures, business licenses, franchise fees, intergovernmental revenues, external service reimbursements and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be measurable and susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. For this purpose, the government generally considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period with the exception of certain reimbursement expenditure grants for which a twelve month availability period is generally used.

Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, lease purchase expenditures, capital lease expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payments are due and payable. Capital asset acquisitions are reported as capital outlay expenditures in the governmental funds. Proceeds of long-term debt, lease purchase obligations, and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources. Fund financial statements report detailed information about the Town. The focus of governmental and enterprise fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. If applicable, non-major funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Town's practice to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

The accounts of the government 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 consistent with legal and managerial requirements. The following major funds and fund types are used by the Town.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Basis of Presentation (Continued):

Governmental Fund Types are those through which most governmental functions of the Town are financed. The Town's expendable financial resources and related assets and liabilities (except for those accounted for in the Proprietary Fund) are accounted for through governmental funds. The governmental funds are accounted for using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. The Town's only governmental funds and its major funds are as follows:

The **General Fund, a major fund and a budgeted fund**, is the general operating fund of the Town and accounts for all governmental revenues and expenditures of the Town. All general tax revenues and other receipts that (a) are not allocated by law or contractual agreement to other funds or (b) that have not been restricted, committed, or assigned to other funds are accounted for in the General Fund. General operating expenditures and the capital improvement costs that are not paid through other funds are paid from the General Fund.

The **Hospitality Tax Fund, a major fund**, accounts for all hospitality tax revenues and expenditures of the Town.

Proprietary Fund Types are accounted for based on the economic resources measurement focus and use of the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred. Proprietary funds are made up of two classes: enterprise funds and internal service funds. The Town does not have any internal service funds and has one enterprise fund.

A proprietary fund distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of enterprise funds are primarily charges for services and fees. Operating expenses for the enterprise fund includes the expense for providing goods and services, administrative expenses, maintenance, and depreciation of capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting these general definitions are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses. The Town's only proprietary fund is as follows:

Enterprise Fund is used to account for operations (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises — where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes. The Town has the following enterprise fund:

The **Utility Fund, a major fund and a budgeted fund**, is used to account for the Town's water and sewer operations.

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED):

C. Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

The Town considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with original maturities of three months or less when purchased and money market mutual funds to be cash equivalents. Securities with an initial maturity of more than three months (from when initially purchased) and other non-money market mutual funds are reported as investments.

The Town's operating cash and investment policy is designed to operate within existing statutes (which are identical for all non-fiduciary funds, fund types, and component units within the State of South Carolina). The statutes of the State of South Carolina authorize the Town to invest in the following:

- (a) Obligations of the United States and its agencies, the principal and interest of which is fully guaranteed by the United States.
- (b) Obligations issued by the Federal Financing Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, the Bank of Cooperatives, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, the Federal Land Banks, the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Government National Mortgage Association, the Federal Housing Administration, and the Farmers Home Administration, if, at the time of investment, the obligor has a long-term, unenhanced, unsecured debt rating in one of the top two ratings categories, without regard to a refinement or gradation of rating category by numerical modifier or otherwise, issued by at least two nationally recognized credit rating organizations.
- (c) General obligations of the State of South Carolina or any of its political units; or (ii) revenue obligations of the State of South Carolina or its political units, if at the time of investment, the obligor has a long-term, unenhanced, unsecured debt rating in one of the top two ratings categories, without regard to a refinement or gradation of rating category by numerical modifier or otherwise, issued by at least two nationally recognized credit rating organizations.
- (d) Savings and Loan Associations to the extent that the same are insured by an agency of the federal government.
- (e) Certificates of deposit where the certificates are collaterally secured by securities of the type described in (a) and (b) above held by a third party as escrow agent or custodian, of a market 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 federal government.
- (f) Repurchase agreements when collateralized by securities as set forth in this section.
- (g) No load open-end or closed-end management type investment companies or investment trusts registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, where the investment is made by a bank or trust company or savings and loan association or other financial institution when acting as trustee or agent for a bond or other debt issue of that local government unit, political subdivision, or county treasurer if the particular portfolio of the investment company or investment trust in which the investment is made (i) is limited to obligations described in items (a), (b), (c), and (f) of this subsection, and (ii) has among its objectives the attempt to maintain a constant net asset value of one dollar a share and to that end, value its assets by the amortized cost method.

The Town's cash and investment objectives are preservation of capital, liquidity, and yield. The Town reports its cash and investments at fair value which is normally determined by quoted market prices.

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED):

D. Receivables and Payables

During the course of its operations, the Town has numerous transactions occurring between funds. These transactions include expenditures and transfers of resources to provide services, construct assets, and service debt. The accompanying financial statements generally reflect such transactions as transfers in (out). To the extent that certain transactions between funds had not been paid or received as of year-end, balances of interfund amounts or payables have been recorded.

All trade and property taxes receivable are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible amounts (if material). Trade receivables are comprised of amounts due from entities and individuals for a variety of types of fees, charges and services, including franchise fees, hospitality fees, sanitation, water, sewer, and other fees and charges.

E. Inventories and Prepaid Items

Inventories of materials and supplies are stated at average cost, which approximates market. The costs of inventories and prepaid items are accounted for using the consumption method (expensed when consumed).

F. Capital Assets

Property, plant and equipment purchased or acquired is carried at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Contributed assets are recorded at fair market value as of the date received. The Town’s capitalization levels are \$5,000 on tangible personal property and \$25,000 on infrastructure assets. Other costs incurred for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Depreciation on all assets is provided on the straight-line basis over the following useful lives:

	<u>Years</u>
Buildings and Improvements	30-40
Equipment and Vehicles	5-10
Water Lines and Facilities	7-30

G. Compensated Absences

The Town accrues accumulated unpaid vacation when earned by the employee. The current portion is the amount estimated to be used in the following year. The non-current portion (the amount estimated to be used in subsequent fiscal years) for governmental funds is maintained separately and represents a reconciling item between the fund and government-wide presentations.

H. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. The portion applicable to the proprietary fund is also recorded in the proprietary fund financial statements. Bond premiums, discounts and issuance costs are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method (as it approximates the effective interest method) if material. Debt is reported net of applicable bond premiums and discounts.

In the governmental fund financial statements, bond premiums, discounts and bond issuance costs are recognized immediately. The face amount of debt, lease purchases, or capital leases issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs are reported as debt service expenditures.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED):

H. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations (continued):

In general, payables and accrued liabilities that will be paid from the governmental funds are reported on the governmental fund financial statements regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current financial resources. However, claims and judgments, debt, lease purchases, capital leases, compensated absences, and other related long-term liabilities that will eventually be paid from the governmental funds are not reported as a liability in the fund financial statements until due and payable.

I. Interfund Transactions

Interfund transactions are reflected as either loans, services provided, reimbursements or transfers. Loans are reported as receivables and payables as appropriate and are subject to elimination upon consolidation. Services provided, deemed to be at market or near market rates, are treated as revenues and expenses. Reimbursements occur when one fund incurs a cost, charges the appropriate benefiting fund and reduces its related cost as a reimbursement. All other interfund transactions are treated as transfers. Transfers between governmental or proprietary funds are netted as part of the reconciliation to the government-wide columnar presentation.

J. Fund Balance

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 54 "*Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*" ("GASB #54"), the Town classifies its governmental fund balances as follows:

Nonspendable – includes amounts that inherently cannot be spent either because it is not in spendable form (i.e. prepaids, inventories, etc.) or because of legal or contractual requirements (i.e. principal on an endowment, etc.).

Restricted – includes amounts that are constrained by specific purposes which are externally imposed by (a) other governments through laws and regulations, (b) grantors or contributions through agreements, (c) creditors through debt covenants or other contracts, or (d) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed – includes amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government through formal action made by the highest level of decision making authority (Town Council) before the end of the reporting period. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action it employed to previously commit those amounts.

Assigned – includes amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted or committed and for which such assignments are made before the report issuance date. Town Council formally granted the Town Administrator the right to make assignments of fund balance for the Town.

Unassigned – includes amounts that do not qualify to be accounted for and reported in any of the other fund balance categories. This classification represents the amount of fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund. The General Fund should be the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount.

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED):

J. Fund Balance (continued):

The Town generally uses restricted amounts to be spent first when both restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) fund balance is available unless there are legal documents, contracts, or agreements that prohibit doing such. Additionally, the Town generally would first use committed, then assigned, and lastly unassigned amounts of unrestricted fund balance when expenditures are made.

K. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows (if any) and liabilities and deferred inflows (if any) in the statement of net position. Net position is classified as net investment in capital assets; restricted; and unrestricted. Net investment in capital assets consist of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Outstanding debt which has not been spent is included in the same net position component as the unspent proceeds. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

L. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Town has one type of deferred outflow of resources, Deferred Pension Charges. This item is deferred and recognized as an outflow of resources (expense). These *deferred pension charges* are either (a) recognized in the subsequent period as a reduction of the net pension liability (which includes pension contributions made after the measurement date) or (b) amortized in a systematic and rational method as pension expense in future periods in accordance with GAAP.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Town has two types of deferred inflow of resources, Deferred Revenue from Business Licenses and Deferred Pension Credits. These items are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) in the period for which it was intended to finance. These *deferred pension credits* are amortized in a systematic and rational method and recognized as a reduction of pension expense in future periods in accordance with GAAP.

M. Property Tax

Property taxes receivable represent current real and personal property as well as delinquent real and personal property taxes, less an allowance for amounts estimated to be uncollectible (if material). All property taxes receivable at year end, except those collected within 60 days, are recorded as deferred tax revenue and thus not recognized as revenue until collected in the governmental funds.

Property taxes are assessed and collected by Anderson County ("County"). The County generally levies its real property taxes in October based upon assessed valuations on January 1st of each year. Assessed values are established by the County Assessor, the County Auditor, and the South Carolina Department of Revenue and Taxation at various rates of 4 to 10.5 percent of the estimated market value. Real property and all personal property taxes other than vehicle property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 16th. Taxes are levied and billed in October on all property other than vehicles and are payable without penalty until January 15th of the following year. Penalties are assessed on unpaid taxes on the following dates:

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED):

M. Property Tax (continued):

January	3%	
February 2nd		an additional 7%
March 17th		an additional 5%

After proper notification, the law requires "exclusive possession" of property necessary to satisfy the delinquent taxes. Properties with unpaid taxes are sold at a public auction during the month of October.

Vehicle property taxes attach a lien and are levied throughout the year depending on when the vehicles' license tags expire. The lien and collection date for motor vehicle taxes is the last day of the month in which the motor vehicle license expires.

N. Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for expenditures are recorded to reflect the use of the applicable spending appropriations, is used by the governmental funds during the year to control expenditures. Encumbrances do not constitute expenditures or liabilities. For budget purposes encumbrances and unused expenditure appropriations lapse at year end.

O. Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

P. Pensions

In government-wide financial statements, pensions are required to be recognized and disclosed using the accrual basis of accounting, regardless of the amount recognized as pension expenditures on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The Town recognizes a net pension liability for its participation in the Plans, which represents the Town's proportionate share of the total pension liability over the fiduciary net position of the Plans, measured as of the Town's preceding fiscal year-end. Changes in the net pension liability during the period are recorded as pension expense, or as deferred outflows or inflows of resources depending on the nature of the change, in the period incurred. Those changes in net pension liability that are recorded as deferred outflows or inflows of resources that arise from changes in actuarial assumptions or other inputs and differences between expected or actual experience are amortized over the weighted average remaining service life of all participants in the respective qualified pension plan and recorded as a component of pension expense beginning with the period in which they are incurred.

Projected earnings on qualified pension plan investments are recognized as a component of pension expense. Differences between projected and actual investment earnings are reported as deferred outflows or inflows of resources and amortized as a component of pension expense on a closed basis over a five-year period beginning with the period in which the difference occurred.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED):

Q. Fair Value

The fair value measurement and disclosure framework provides for a three-tier fair value hierarchy that gives highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1 – Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the Town can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 – Inputs to the valuation methodology, other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability either directly or indirectly and include:

- Quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets.
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets.
- Inputs other than quoted market prices that are observable for the asset or liability.
- Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

Level 3 – Inputs to the valuation methodology that are unobservable for an asset or liability and include:

- Fair value is often based on developed models in which there are few, if any, observable inputs.

The asset's or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

The valuation methodologies described above may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of future net realizable values or reflective of future fair values. The Town believes that the valuation methods used are appropriate and consistent with GAAP. The use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date. There have been no significant changes from the prior year in the methodologies used to measure fair value.

R. Comparative Data

Comparative data (i.e. presentation of prior year totals by fund type) has not been presented in each of the statements since their inclusion would make the statements unduly complex and difficult to read.

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS:

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk for Deposits: Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the Town's deposits might not be recovered. The Town does not have a formal deposit policy for custodial credit risk but follows the investment policy statutes of the State of South Carolina.

Interest Rate Risk: The Town does not have a formal policy limiting investment maturities that would help manage its exposure to fair value losses from increasing interest rates.

Custodial Credit Risk for Investments: Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the government will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Town does not have an investment policy for custodial credit risk but follows the investment policy statutes of the State of South Carolina.

Credit Risk for Investments: Credit risk for investments is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Town does not have an investment policy for credit risk but follows the investment policy statutes of the State of South Carolina.

Concentration of Credit Risk for Investments: The Town places no limit on the amount the Town may invest in any one issuer. Investments issued by or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government and investments in mutual funds, external investment pools and other pooled investments are exempt from concentration of credit risk disclosures.

Certain deposits and investments of the Town are legally restricted for specified purposes. The major types of restrictions at June 30, 2019 were (a) those imposed by the revenue source (i.e. hospitality fees, grants, etc.).

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 3 – CAPITAL ASSETS:

Capital asset activity for the Town’s governmental activities for the year ended June 30, 2019, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Retirements	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets not being Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 32,089	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,089
Construction in Progress	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Assets not being Depreciated	32,089	-	-	32,089
Capital Assets being Depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	554,484	-	-	554,484
Furniture and Equipment	58,360	-	-	58,360
Vehicles	131,358	63,469	-	194,827
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated	744,202	63,469	-	807,671
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings and Improvements	(106,748)	(19,428)	-	(126,176)
Furniture and Equipment	(47,723)	(3,191)	-	(50,914)
Vehicles	(131,358)	(12,694)	-	(144,052)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(285,829)	(35,313)	-	(321,142)
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated, Net	458,373	28,156	-	486,529
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 490,462	\$ 28,156	\$ -	\$ 518,618

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Function/Program	Depreciation Expense
General Administration	\$ 19,428
Public Safety	15,885
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 35,313

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 3 – CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED):

Capital asset activity for the Town’s business-type activities for the year ended June 30, 2019, was as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Retirements</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Business-Type Activities:				
Capital Assets not being Depreciated:				
Land	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Construction in Progress	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Assets not being Depreciated	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Capital Assets being Depreciated:				
Infrastructure	8,973,001	-	-	8,973,001
Equipment and Vehicles	1,140,691	-	-	1,140,691
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated	<u>10,113,692</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,113,692</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Infrastructure	(1,300,104)	(213,933)	-	(1,514,037)
Equipment and Vehicles	(405,641)	-	-	(405,641)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(1,705,745)</u>	<u>(213,933)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,919,678)</u>
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated, Net	<u>8,407,947</u>	<u>(213,933)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,194,014</u>
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 8,407,947</u>	<u>\$ (213,933)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8,194,014</u>

Capital asset depreciation expense for business-type activities were charged to functions/programs as follows:

<u>Function/Program</u>	<u>Depreciation Expense</u>
Water	\$ 17,032
Sewer	196,901
Total Depreciation Expense	<u>\$ 213,933</u>

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 4 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS:

The Town may issue bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. Revenue bonds and other long-term liabilities directly related to and intended to be paid from proprietary funds of the primary government are included in the accounts of such funds. All other long-term indebtedness of the primary government is accounted for in the governmental column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

Summarized below are the Town’s outstanding debt issues as of June 30, 2019:

General Obligation Bonds

\$139,000 General Obligation Bonds issued in October 2016, due in annual principal installments of \$11,000 to \$16,000 beginning on November 2016 through October 2026, plus interest of 3.75% due monthly. The proceeds from this issue were used to acquire land and construct the Municipal Center.

\$ 107,076

Total General Obligation Bonds

\$ 107,076

Special Obligation Bonds

\$183,000 Series 2012 Hospitality Tax Revenue Bonds dated January 2012 with annual principal payments of approximately \$15,000 to \$22,000, plus interest at 3.83% due annually through January 2022.

\$ 62,285

Total Special Obligation Bonds

\$ 62,285

Capital Leases

\$31,544 lease purchase agreement entered into July 2018 with annual payments of \$6,168 beginning July 2018 through July 2024, with interest at 5 percent. The proceeds of this lease purchase obligation were used to purchase a police vehicle.

\$ 26,845

\$31,925 lease purchase agreement entered into July 2018 with annual payments of \$6,168 beginning July 2018 through July 2024, with interest at 5 percent. The proceeds of this lease purchase obligation were used to purchase a police vehicle.

27,245

Total Capital Leases Payable

\$ 54,090

Revenue Bonds

\$441,100 Series 2009 Waterworks and Sewer System Improvement Revenue Bonds dated December 2009 with annual principal payments of approximately \$6,000 to \$22,000, plus interest at 4.375% due monthly through April 2049.

\$ 394,154

\$663,000 Series 2016A Waterworks and Sewer System Improvement Revenue Bonds dated May 2016 with annual principal payments of approximately \$11,000 to \$23,000, plus interest at 1.75% due monthly through May 2056.

637,854

\$467,000 Series 2016B Waterworks and Sewer System Improvement Revenue Bonds dated May 2016 with annual principal payments of approximately \$8,000 to \$16,000, plus interest at 1.75% due monthly through May 2056.

449,281

Total Revenue Bonds Payable

\$ 1,481,289

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 4 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED):

Presented below is a summary of changes in long-term obligations for the Town’s governmental activities for the year ended June 30, 2019:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balances	Amounts Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
SO Bond - HTAX 1/12	\$ 81,534	\$ -	\$ (19,249)	\$ 62,285	\$ 19,986
GO Bond - 10/16	119,504	-	(12,428)	107,076	12,898
Capital Lease - 7/18	-	31,544	(4,699)	26,845	4,919
Capital Lease - 7/18	-	31,925	(4,680)	27,245	4,940
Other Liabilities:					
Compensated Absences	3,463	1,430	-	4,893	2,447
Governmental Activities Long-term Liabilities	\$ 204,501	\$ 64,899	\$ (41,056)	\$ 228,344	\$ 45,190

Presented below is a summary of changes in long-term obligations for the Town’s business-type activities for the year ended June 30, 2019:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balances	Amounts Due Within One Year
Business-Type Activities:					
RB - Series 2009 - 12/09	\$ 400,376	\$ -	\$ (6,222)	\$ 394,154	\$ 6,577
RB - Series 2016A - 5/16	650,047	-	(12,193)	637,854	11,978
RB - Series 2016B - 5/16	457,873	-	(8,592)	449,281	8,437
Other Liabilities:					
Compensated Absences	2,376	1,013	-	3,389	1,695
Customer Deposits	5,959	6,364	-	12,323	-
Business-Type Activities Long-term Liabilities	\$ 1,516,631	\$ 7,377	\$ (27,007)	\$ 1,497,001	\$ 28,687

Presented below is a summary of debt service requirements to maturity by year for the Town’s governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2019:

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities			Total Primary Government
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	
2020	\$ 42,743	\$ 8,746	\$ 51,489	\$ 26,992	\$ 35,904	\$ 62,896	\$ 114,385
2021	44,523	6,966	51,489	27,645	35,251	62,896	114,385
2022	46,365	5,124	51,489	28,318	34,578	62,896	114,385
2023	25,916	3,201	29,117	29,012	33,884	62,896	92,013
2024	26,540	2,577	29,117	29,725	33,171	62,896	92,013
2025-2029	37,364	1,736	39,100	160,127	154,353	314,480	353,580
2030-2034	-	-	-	181,584	132,896	314,480	314,480
2035-2039	-	-	-	206,673	107,807	314,480	314,480
2040-2044	-	-	-	236,121	78,359	314,480	314,480
2045-2049	-	-	-	266,211	43,670	309,881	309,881
2050-2054	-	-	-	178,674	17,831	196,505	196,505
2055-2059	-	-	-	110,207	2,954	113,161	113,161
Total	\$ 223,451	\$ 28,350	\$ 251,801	\$ 1,481,289	\$ 710,658	\$ 2,191,947	\$ 2,443,748

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 5 – RISK MANAGEMENT:

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. Commercial insurance is carried for all these risks. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the insurance coverage limits in any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 6 – PENSION PLAN:

The Town participates in the State of South Carolina’s retirement plans, which are administered by the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority (“PEBA”), which was created July 1, 2012 and administers the various retirement systems and retirement programs managed by its Retirement Division.

Effective July 1, 2017, the Retirement System Funding and Administration Act of 2017 assigned the PEBA Board of Directors as Custodian of the Retirement Trust Funds and assigned SC PEBA and the Retirement Systems Investment Commission (“RSIC”) as co-trustees of the Retirement Trust Funds.

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 value.

The PEBA issues a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (“CAFR”) containing financial statements and required supplementary information for the Systems’ Pension Trust Funds. The CAFR is publicly available through the Retirement Benefits’ link on 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. The 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 Description

The South Carolina Retirement System (“SCRS”), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, was established 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 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.

Membership

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

- SCRS - Generally, all employees of covered employers are required to participate in and contribute to the system as a condition of employment. This plan covers general employees and teachers and individuals newly elected to the South Carolina General Assembly beginning with the November 2012 general election. An employee member of the system with an effective date of membership prior to July 1, 2012, is a Class Two Member. An employee member of the system with an effective date of membership on or after July 1, 2012, is a class Three member.

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 6 – PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED):

PORS – To be eligible for PORS membership, an employee must be required by the terms of his employment, by election or appointment, to preserve public order, protect life and property, and detect crimes in the state; to prevent and control property destruction by fire; or 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.

Plan Benefits

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

- SCRS – A Class Two member who has separated from service with at least five or more years of earned service is eligible for a monthly pension at age 65 or with 28 years credited service regardless of age. A member may elect early retirement with reduced pension benefits payable at age 55 with 25 years of service credit. A Class Three member who has separated from service with at least eight or more years of earned service is eligible for a monthly pension upon satisfying the Rule of 90 requirement that the total of the member's age and the member's credible service equals at least 90 years. Both Class Two and 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 retirees or their surviving annuitants is increased by the lesser of one percent or five hundred dollars every July 1. Only those annuitants in receipt of a benefit on July 1 of the preceding year are eligible to receive the increase. Members who retire under the early retirement provisions at age 55 with 25 years of service are not eligible for the benefit adjustment until the 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 of service regardless of age. A Class Three member who has separated from service with at least eight or more years of earned service is eligible for a monthly pension at age 55 or with 27 years of service regardless of age. Both Class Two and Three members are eligible to receive a deferred annuity at age 55 with five or eight years of earned service, respectively. An incidental death benefit is also available to beneficiaries of active and retired members of employers who participate in the death benefit program. Accidental death benefits are also provided upon the death of an active member working for a covered employer whose death was a natural and proximate result of an injury incurred while in the performance of duty.

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

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 6 – PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED):

Plan Contributions

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

After June 30, 2027, if the most recent annual actuarial valuation of the Systems for funding purposes shows a ratio of the actuarial value of the 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 1st, may decrease the then current contribution rates upon making a finding that the decrease will not result in a funded ratio of less than eighty-five percent. If contribution rates are decreased pursuant to this provision, and the most recent annual actuarial valuation of the system shows a funded ratio of less than eighty-five percent, then effective on the following July 1st, 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 increases employer contribution rates to 14.56 percent for SCRS and 16.24 percent for POR, effective July 1, 2017. It also removes the 2.9 percent and 5 percent differential and increases and establishes a ceiling on employee contribution rates at 9 percent and 9.75 percent for SCRS and PORS respectively. The employer contribution rates will continue to increase annually by 1 percent through July 1, 2022. The legislation’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 one year for each of the next 10 years to a twenty year amortization schedule.

- Required employee contribution rates (1) for the following fiscal years are as follows:

	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2018
SCRS		
Employee Class Two	9.00%	9.00%
Employee Class Three	9.00%	9.00%
PORS		
Employee Class Two	9.75%	9.75%
Employee Class Three	9.75%	9.75%

- Required employer contributions rates (1) for the following fiscal years are as follows:

	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2018
SCRS		
Employer Class Two	14.41%	13.41%
Employer Class Three	14.41%	13.41%
Employer Incidental Death Benefit	0.15%	0.15%
PORS		
Employer Class Two	16.84%	15.84%
Employer Class Three	16.84%	15.84%
Employer Incidental Death Benefit	0.20%	0.20%
Employer Accidental Death Program	0.20%	0.20%

(1) Calculated on earnable compensation as defined in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws.

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 6 – PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED):

Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and future salary increases. Amounts determined during the valuation process are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. South Carolina state statute requires that an actuarial experience study be completed at least once in each five-year period. An experience report on the Systems was most recently issued as of June 30, 2015.

The June 30, 2018, total pension liability (“TPL”), net pension liability (“NPL”), and sensitivity information shown in this report were determined by Gabriel, Roeder, Smith and Company (“GRS”) and are based on an actuarial valuation performed as of July 1, 2017. The total pension liability was rolled-forward from the valuation date to the plans’ fiscal year end, June 30, 2018, using generally accepted actuarial principles.

The following table provides a summary of the actuarial assumptions and methods used to calculate TPL as of June 30, 2018.

	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
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%	3.5% to 9.5%
Includes inflation at	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 2016 Public Retirees of South Carolina Mortality table (“2016 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 2016. Assumptions used in the determination of the June 30, 2018, TPL are as follows:

Former Job Class	Males	Females
Educators	2016 PRSC Males multiplied by 92%	2016 PRSC Females multiplied by 98%
General Employees and Members of the General Assembly	2016 PRSC Males multiplied by 100%	2016 PRSC Females multiplied by 111%
Public Safety and Firefighters	2016 PRSC Males multiplied by 125%	2016 PRSC Females multiplied by 111%

Net Pension Liability of the Plan

The NPL is calculated separately for each system and represents that particular system’s TPL determined in accordance with GASB No. 67 less that System’s fiduciary net position. NPL totals, as of the June 30, 2018 measurement date, for SCRS and PORS are as follows:

<u>Plan</u>	<u>Total Pension Liability</u>	<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</u>	<u>Employers' Net Pension Liability (Asset)</u>	<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability</u>
SCRS	\$48,821,730,067	\$26,414,916,370	\$22,406,813,697	54.1%
PORS	\$7,403,972,673	\$4,570,430,247	\$2,833,542,426	61.7%

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 6 – PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED):

Detailed information regarding the fiduciary net position of the plans administered by PEBA is available in the Systems’ audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 (including the unmodified audit opinion on the financial statements). Additional actuarial information is available in the accounting and financial reporting actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018.

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

Long-term expected rate of return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is based upon 30-year capital market assumptions. The 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 returns, along with the expected inflation rate, form the basis for the revised target asset allocation adopted at the beginning of the 2018 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 below. For actuarial purposes, the 7.25 percent assumed annual investment rate of return used in the calculation of the TPL includes a 5.00 percent real rate of return and a 2.25 percent inflation component.

Asset Class	Target Asset Allocation	Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return	Long Term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return
Global Equity	47.0%		
Global Public Equity	33.0%	6.99%	2.31%
Private Equity	9.0%	8.73%	0.79%
Equity Options Strategies	5.0%	5.52%	0.28%
Real Assets	10.0%		
Real Estate (Private)	6.0%	3.54%	0.21%
Real Estate (REITs)	2.0%	5.46%	0.11%
Infrastructure	2.0%	5.09%	0.10%
Opportunistic	13.0%		
GTAA/Risk Parity	8.0%	3.75%	0.30%
Hedge Funds (non-PA)	2.0%	3.45%	0.07%
Other Opportunistic Strategies	3.0%	3.75%	0.11%
Diversified Credit	18.0%		
Mixed Credit	6.0%	3.05%	0.18%
Emerging Markets Debt	5.0%	3.94%	0.20%
Private Debt	7.0%	3.89%	0.27%
Conservative Fixed Income	12.0%		
Core Fixed Income	10.0%	0.94%	0.09%
Cash and Short Duration (Net)	2.0%	0.34%	0.01%
Total Expected Real Return	100.0%		5.03%
Inflations for Actuarial Purposes			2.25%
Total Expected Nominal Return			7.28%

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 6 – PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED):

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the TPL was 7.25%. 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, 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 TPL.

Sensitivity Analysis

The following table presents the proportionate share of the NPL of the plans calculated using the discount rate of 7.25 percent, as well as what the Town’s NPL would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.00 percent lower (6.25 percent) or 1.00 percent higher (8.25 percent) than the current rate.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate			
System	1.00% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1.00% Increase (8.25%)
SCRS	\$359,181	\$281,090	\$225,263
PORS	347,513	257,775	184,272

Pension Liability, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2019, the Town reported a liability of \$471,906 for the governmental activities and \$66,959 for the business-type activities on the government wide financial statements for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The NPL was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the TPL used to calculate the NPL was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Town’s proportion of the NPL was based on a projection of the Town’s long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2018, the Town’s proportion for SCRS was 0.001254%. The Town’s proportion for PORS was 0.009097% at June 30, 2018.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Town recognized pension expense of approximately \$75,000.

At June 30, 2019, the Town’s governmental activities reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

<u>SCRS</u>	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 507	\$ 1,654
Changes of assumptions	11,152	-
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings	4,465	-
Change in allocated proportion	15,541	22,782
Contributions after the measurement date	11,112	-
Total	<u>\$ 42,777</u>	<u>\$ 24,436</u>

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 6 – PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED):

<u>PORS</u>	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 7,942	\$ -
Changes of assumptions	16,996	-
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings	5,155	-
Change in allocated proportion	44,626	47,094
Contributions after the measurement date	23,101	-
Total	<u>\$ 97,820</u>	<u>\$ 47,094</u>

The amount of \$11,112 and \$23,101 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date to the SCRS and PORS, respectively, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>SCRS Amount</u>	<u>PORS Amount</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2020	\$ 4,357	\$ 14,161	\$ 18,518
2021	8,643	966	9,609
2022	(5,115)	9,277	4,162
2023	(656)	3,221	2,565
2024	-	-	-
Thereafter	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 7,229</u>	<u>\$ 27,625</u>	<u>\$ 34,854</u>

NOTE 7 – INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES:

Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2019, consisted of the following:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Transfers In</u>	<u>Transfers Out</u>
Major Governmental Fund:		
General Fund	\$ 4,567	\$ -
Hospitality Tax Fund	14,915	-
Major Enterprise Fund:		
Utility Fund	-	19,482
Totals	<u>\$ 19,482</u>	<u>\$ 19,482</u>

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS:

Litigation

The Town is periodically the subject of litigation by a variety of plaintiffs. The Town's management believes that such amounts claimed by these plaintiffs, net of the applicable insurance coverage, are immaterial.

Grants

The Town receives financial assistance from various federal, state, and local governmental agencies in the form of grants. Disbursements of funds received under these programs generally require compliance with the terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements. The disbursements are also subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on any of the financial statements included herein or on the overall financial position of the Town at June 30, 2019.

NOTE 9 – PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS:

During fiscal 2019, the Town discovered that cash balances as of June 30, 2018 were understated by approximately \$12,339 in the General Fund. The total change to the governmental funds was an increase to net position of \$12,339. This item was corrected when discovered during the year ended June 30, 2019.

NOTE 10 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

Subsequent events have been evaluated through November 15, 2019, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA
 BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - GENERAL FUND
 YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
REVENUES				
Property Taxes	\$ 144,227	\$ 144,227	\$ 155,058	\$ 10,831
Licenses, Permits and Fees	75,000	75,000	88,334	13,334
Franchise Fees	59,026	59,026	59,549	523
Intergovernmental Revenues	36,677	36,677	37,207	530
Miscellaneous and Other	18,257	18,257	30,486	12,229
Fines and Forfeitures	61,789	61,789	79,221	17,432
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>394,976</u>	<u>394,976</u>	<u>449,855</u>	<u>54,879</u>
EXPENDITURES				
CURRENT OPERATING:				
General Administration	153,426	153,426	144,931	8,495
Judicial Services	36,035	36,035	62,872	(26,837)
Public Safety	179,830	179,830	204,391	(24,561)
Capital Expenditures	8,000	8,000	63,469	(55,469)
DEBT SERVICE:				
Principal	20,806	20,806	21,807	(1,001)
Interest	4,329	4,329	7,289	(2,960)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>402,426</u>	<u>402,426</u>	<u>504,759</u>	<u>(102,333)</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	<u>(7,450)</u>	<u>(7,450)</u>	<u>(54,904)</u>	<u>(47,454)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND (USES)				
Capital Lease Proceeds	-	-	63,469	63,469
Transfers	29,700	24,250	4,567	(19,683)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND (USES)	<u>29,700</u>	<u>24,250</u>	<u>68,036</u>	<u>43,786</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	<u>22,250</u>	<u>16,800</u>	<u>13,132</u>	<u>(3,668)</u>
FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING, AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	105,083	105,083	105,083	-
Prior Period Adjustment - Note 9	12,339	12,339	12,339	-
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR, RESTATED	<u>117,422</u>	<u>117,422</u>	<u>117,422</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	<u>\$ 139,672</u>	<u>\$ 134,222</u>	<u>\$ 130,554</u>	<u>\$ (3,668)</u>

Note: The budget is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting, which is consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - HOSPITALITY TAX FUND
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	<u>ORIGINAL BUDGET</u>	<u>FINAL BUDGET</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)</u>
REVENUES				
Licenses, Permits and Fees	36,000	36,000	34,659	(1,341)
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>36,000</u>	<u>36,000</u>	<u>34,659</u>	<u>(1,341)</u>
EXPENDITURES				
CURRENT OPERATING:				
Recreation and Tourism	11,750	11,750	20,071	(8,321)
Capital Expenditures	-	-	-	-
DEBT SERVICE:				
Principal	19,249	19,249	19,249	-
Interest	3,123	3,123	3,123	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>34,122</u>	<u>34,122</u>	<u>42,443</u>	<u>(8,321)</u>
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	<u>1,878</u>	<u>1,878</u>	<u>(7,784)</u>	<u>(9,662)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND (USES)				
Interfund Transfers	-	-	14,915	14,915
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES AND (USES)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,915</u>	<u>14,915</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	1,878	1,878	7,131	5,253
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING	<u>11,081</u>	<u>11,081</u>	<u>11,081</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	<u>\$ 12,959</u>	<u>\$ 12,959</u>	<u>\$ 18,212</u>	<u>\$ 5,253</u>

Note: The budget is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting, which is consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America

TOWN OF WEST PELZER

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY AND SCHEDULE OF TOWN CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COST SHARING PENSION PLAN

JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1 – SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE SCRS AND PORS NET PENSION LIABILITY:

The Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability for SCRS is as follows:

	SCRS				
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Town's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.001254%	0.001302%	0.001185%	0.001492%	0.000930%
Town's proportion share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 281,090	\$ 293,101	\$ 253,114	\$ 282,965	\$ 160,115
Town's covered payroll	\$ 131,454	\$ 131,401	\$ 114,747	\$ 112,560	\$ 138,207
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	213.83%	223.06%	220.58%	251.39%	115.85%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	54.10%	53.30%	52.91%	57.00%	59.90%

The Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability for PORS is as follows:

	PORS				
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Town's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.00757%	0.00757%	0.00811%	0.01346%	0.00860%
Town's proportion share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 257,775	\$ 207,248	\$ 205,607	\$ 293,382	\$ 164,602
Town's covered payroll	\$ 129,122	\$ 101,875	\$ 103,348	\$ 134,087	\$ 114,133
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	199.64%	203.43%	198.95%	218.80%	144.22%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	61.70%	60.90%	60.44%	64.60%	67.50%

Notes to Schedule:

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

The City adopted GASB #68/71 during the year ended June 30, 2015. Information before 2015 is not available.

TOWN OF WEST PELZER

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY AND SCHEDULE OF TOWN

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COST SHARING PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1 – SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE SCRS AND PORS NET PENSION LIABILITY (CONTINUED):

The Town's contributions to the SCRS cost sharing pension plan was as follows:

	SCRS				
	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>	<u>June 30, 2017</u>	<u>June 30, 2016</u>	<u>June 30, 2015</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 11,112	\$ 17,628	\$ 15,190	\$ 12,691	\$ 12,269
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(11,112)</u>	<u>(17,628)</u>	<u>(15,190)</u>	<u>(12,691)</u>	<u>(12,269)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>				
Town's covered payroll	\$ 77,113	\$ 131,454	\$ 131,401	\$ 114,747	\$ 112,560
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.41%	13.41%	11.56%	11.06%	10.90%

Notes to SCRS Schedule:

The City adopted GASB #68/71 during the year ended June 30, 2015. Information before 2015 is not available. The contractually required contribution rate was increased from 13.41% to 14.41% of eligible payroll effective July 1, 2018. The City does not contribute to the incidental death benefit and accidental death benefit.

The Town's contributions to the PORS cost sharing pension plan was as follows:

	PORS				
	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>	<u>June 30, 2017</u>	<u>June 30, 2015</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 23,101	\$ 20,453	\$ 14,507	\$ 14,200	\$ 17,981
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(23,101)</u>	<u>(20,453)</u>	<u>(14,507)</u>	<u>(14,200)</u>	<u>(17,981)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>				
Town's covered payroll	\$ 137,179	\$ 129,122	\$ 101,875	\$ 103,348	\$ 134,087
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	16.84%	15.84%	14.24%	13.74%	13.41%

Notes to PORS Schedule:

The City adopted GASB #68/71 during the year ended June 30, 2015. Information before 2015 is not available. The contractually required contribution rate was increased from 15.84% to 16.84% of eligible payroll effective July 1, 2018. The City does not contribute to the incidental death benefit and accidental death benefit.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA

UNIFORM SCHEDULE OF FINES, ASSESSMENTS, AND SURCHARGES (PER ACT 96)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

FOR THE STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE:

COUNTY / MUNICIPAL FUNDS COLLECTED BY CLERK OF COURT	General Sessions	Magistrate Court	Municipal Court	Total
Court Fines and Assessments:				
Court fines and assessments collected			\$ 79,222	\$ 79,222
Court fines and assessments remitted to State Treasurer			(45,098)	(45,098)
Total Court Fines and Assessments retained			34,124	34,124
Surcharges and Assessments retained for victim services:				
Surcharges collected and retained			358	358
Assessments retained			3,111	3,111
Total Surcharges and Assessments retained for victim services			\$ 3,469	\$ 3,469

FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION (DCVC)

VICTIM SERVICE FUNDS COLLECTED	Municipal	County	Total
Carryforward from Previous Year – Beginning Balance	\$ -		\$ -
Victim Service Revenue:			
Victim Service Fines Retained by City/County Treasurer			
Victim Service Assessments Retained by City/County Treasurer	3,111		3,111
Victim Service Surcharges Retained by City/County Treasurer	358		358
Interest Earned			
Grant Funds Received			
Grant from:			
General Funds Transferred to Victim Service Fund			
Contribution Received from Victim Service Contracts:			
(1) Town of			
(2) Town of			
(3) City of			
Total Funds Allocated to Victim Service Fund + Beginning Balance (A)	3,469		3,469
Expenditures for Victim Service Program:	Municipal	County	Total
Salaries and Benefits	-		-
Operating Expenditures	-		-
Victim Service Contract(s):			
(1) Anderson County	3,469		3,469
(2) Entity's Name			
Victim Service Donation(s):			
(1) Domestic Violence Shelter:			
(2) Rape Crisis Center:			
(3) Other local direct crime victims service agency:			
Transferred to General Fund			
Total Expenditures from Victim Service Fund/Program (B)	3,469		3,469
Total Victim Service Funds Retained by Municipal/County Treasurer (A-B)			
Less: Prior Year Fund Deficit Repayment			
Carryforward Funds – End of Year	\$ -		\$ -

COMPLIANCE SECTION



PAYNE, WHITE & SCHMUTZ
— CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, PA —

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**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**

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Mayor and Town Council
Town of West Pelzer, South Carolina

We have audited, 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, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of Town of West Pelzer, South Carolina (the "Town") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 15, 2019.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we 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 our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control that we consider to be a material weakness.

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. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs to be material weakness (2019 A.1).

Compliance and Other Matters

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

The Town's Response to Findings

The Town's response to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The Town's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

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.

Payne, White & Schmutz, CPA, PA

Payne, White & Schmutz, CPA, PA

November 15, 2019

TOWN OF WEST PELZER, SOUTH CAROLINA
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

A. FINDINGS - FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT

2019 A.1 - Preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Material Weakness

Condition and criteria: Internal controls over financial reporting should be in place to provide reasonable assurance that financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Effect: Management does not prepare financial statements in accordance with prescribed requirements. A material misstatement to the Town's financial statements could occur and not be prevented or detected and corrected by the Town's internal controls over financial reporting.

Cause: Currently, management responsible for the accounting and reporting function does not prepare the Town's financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Auditor's recommendation: Consideration should be given to requiring management to prepare financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Auditee's response: The Town's management considers the risk tolerable when compared to the cost of implementing a mitigating control.