

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended June 30, 2020



**RISER GIBBONS
& CARPENTER LLP**

A REGISTERED LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
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YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

MAYOR

Christie Rainwater

COUNCIL MEMBERS

Jeff C. Chandler, Mayor Pro-Tem
J. Mike Dyson
Kevin Hedgpeth
Joel E. Hodges
Michael Sally

CITY ADMINISTRATOR

Mike Cochran



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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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GLENN D GIBBONS
WILLIAM D RISER
CATHY JEAN SINEATH
CHARLES W CARPENTER
TYLER K GIBBONS

HAROLD D RISER
(1921-1993)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council
City of Hanahan, South Carolina

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Hanahan, South Carolina, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Hanahan, South Carolina, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows thereof, and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and GASB Statement No. 68 net pension liability and related information on pages 46-47 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. Management has omitted management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, as stated above. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information. We have applied certain limited procedures to the GASB Statement No. 68 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.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Hanahan, South Carolina's basic financial statements. The Supplemental Schedule of Fines, Assessments and Surcharges – General Fund and

the Supplemental Schedule of E9-1-1 Revenues and Expenditures are presented for purposes of additional analysis, as required by the State of South Carolina, but they are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management, and the data was derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Supplemental Schedule of Fines, Assessments and Surcharges – General Fund and the Supplemental Schedule of E9-1-1 Revenues and Expenditures are 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 January 26, 2021, on our consideration of the City of Hanahan, South Carolina's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Hanahan, South Carolina's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City of Hanahan, South Carolina's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

North Charleston, South Carolina
January 26, 2021

Riser, Gibbons & Carpenter, L.L.P.

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2020

Exhibit A-1

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Non-pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 610,169
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	9,793,100
Cash with fiscal agents	85,640
Taxes receivable, net	2,989,532
Due from other entities	755,455
Prepaid/other assets	163,044
Restricted assets:	
Non-pooled cash and cash equivalents	100,735
Capital assets (Note IV.E):	
Nondepreciable capital assets	5,416,650
Other capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	12,671,486
Total capital assets	18,088,136
Total assets	32,585,811
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension	2,212,067
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,212,067
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	298,908
Accrued compensation and related liabilities	424,474
Deferred revenues	31,065
Net pension liability	10,323,291
Compensated absences:	
Expected to be paid within one year	163,583
Expected to be paid after one year	178,489
General obligation bonds payable:	
Portion due within one year	70,000
Portion due after one year	470,000
Capital lease obligations:	
Portion due within one year	110,946
Portion due after one year	189,571
Total liabilities	12,260,327
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension	130,008
Unavailable property tax revenues – current	2,900,000
Total deferred inflows of resources	3,030,008
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	17,269,162
Restricted for capital projects	49,238
Restricted for other specific purposes	51,496
Unrestricted	2,137,647
Total net position	\$ 19,507,543

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Exhibit A-2

FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue – Governmental Activities
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants	Capital Grants	
Governmental activities:					
General government	\$ 3,488,940	\$ 28,500	\$310,463	\$ 106,301	\$ (3,043,676)
Public safety:					
Police	2,906,932	365,126	-	19,291	(2,522,515)
Fire	2,465,791	294,751	1,107	-	(2,169,933)
Public works	1,225,650	21,121	-	-	(1,204,529)
Building and codes	462,570	2,015,351	-	-	1,552,781
Recreation and parks	1,213,384	286,520	-	-	(926,864)
Depreciation	1,163,811	-	-	-	(1,163,811)
Interest on long-term debt	31,518	-	-	-	(31,518)
Total governmental activities	12,958,596	3,011,369	311,570	125,592	(9,510,065)
GENERAL REVENUES					
Property taxes					3,258,245
Intergovernmental revenues - local option sales tax					2,393,476
Intergovernmental revenues - other					766,129
Franchise fees					1,354,144
Miscellaneous revenues					212,337
Interest earnings					159,396
Total general revenues					8,143,727
Change in net position					(1,366,338)
Net position - beginning					20,873,881
Net position - ending					\$19,507,543

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Exhibit B-1

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position (Exhibit A-1) are different because (see Note II for more detailed information):	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	16,384,748
Some of the City's property taxes receivable will be collected after year-end, but are not available soon enough to pay for current period expenditures, and therefore are reported as deferred inflows of resources in the funds.	11,449
Long-term liabilities, including general obligation bonds, capital lease obligations, and compensated absences are not due and payable in the current period, and therefore are not reported in the funds.	(9,423,821)
Internal service funds were used by management to charge the cost of Fleet Service activities to individual fund departments through June 30, 2020, when the Fleet Service was closed and absorbed by the General Fund except for the capital assets, which are not financial resources and therefore not reported in the funds. Net book value of the capital assets at June 30, 2020, formerly in the internal service fund, of \$1,703,388 is included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.	1,703,388
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 19,507,543

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CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Exhibit B-2

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES			
Property taxes	\$ 3,259,300	\$ -	\$ 3,259,300
Intergovernmental revenues – local option sales tax	2,261,455	132,021	2,393,476
Intergovernmental revenues – other	766,129	-	766,129
Intergovernmental revenues – grants	330,861	106,301	437,162
Franchise fees	1,354,144	-	1,354,144
Licenses and permits	2,015,351	-	2,015,351
Court fines	204,851	-	204,851
Impact fees	-	41,831	41,831
Recreational program fees	201,548	-	201,548
911 revenues	130,656	-	130,656
EMS fees received	281,200	-	281,200
Miscellaneous revenues	330,920	25,000	355,920
Interest earnings	98,202	52,055	150,257
Total revenues	\$ 11,234,617	\$ 357,208	\$ 11,591,825
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General government	\$ 2,665,600	\$ -	\$ 2,665,600
Public works	1,213,372	-	1,213,372
Police	2,938,345	-	2,938,345
Fire	2,418,081	-	2,418,081
Building and codes	459,570	-	459,570
Recreation and parks	1,197,972	-	1,197,972
Grant expenditures	8,245	269,025	277,270
Debt Service:			
Principal payments	20,900	155,996	176,896
Interest payments	1,305	30,213	31,518
Capital outlay	416,488	2,017,446	2,433,934
Total expenditures	11,339,878	2,472,680	13,812,558
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(105,261)	(2,115,472)	(2,220,733)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Transfer from Fleet Service Fund (assumption of deficit fund equity)	(1,287,621)	-	(1,287,621)
	(1,287,621)	-	(1,287,621)
Net change in fund balances	(1,392,882)	(2,115,472)	(3,508,354)
Fund balances, beginning	13,630,320	709,813	14,340,133
Fund balances (deficit), ending	\$ 12,237,438	\$ (1,405,659)	\$ 10,831,779

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Exhibit B-3

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Net change in fund balances – total governmental funds (from Exhibit B-2) \$ (3,508,354)

Amounts reported for *governmental activities* in the statement of activities (Exhibit A-2) are different because (see Note II for more detailed information on the more significant reconciling items.)

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.

However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.

1,869,365

Delinquent property taxes receivable will be collected this year, but are reported as deferred inflows of resources in the governmental funds because they are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures

(1,055)

Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of fleet service activities to individual fund departments. Net loss of internal service funds of \$321,078 is reported with governmental activities.

(321,078)

The internal service fund deficit fund equity balance at June 30, 2020 was combined with and absorbed by the General Fund. This deficit fund equity is reported as part of the General Fund, reported as a reduction of governmental activities

1,287,621

The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.

(567,446)

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

(125,391)

Change in net position of governmental activities
(see Exhibit (A-2))

\$ (1,366,338)

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Exhibit C-1

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Property taxes	\$ 2,990,000	\$ 2,990,000	\$ 3,259,300	\$ 269,300
Intergovernmental revenues – local option sales tax	2,010,329	2,010,329	2,261,455	251,126
Intergovernmental revenues – other	735,322	735,322	766,129	30,807
Intergovernmental revenues – grants	95,600	95,600	330,861	235,261
Franchise fees	1,537,000	1,537,000	1,354,144	(182,856)
Licenses and permits	1,850,000	1,850,000	2,015,351	165,351
Court fines	503,500	503,500	204,851	(298,649)
Recreational program fees	278,500	278,500	201,548	(76,952)
911 revenues	300,000	300,000	130,656	(169,344)
EMS fees received	350,000	350,000	281,200	(68,800)
Miscellaneous revenues	278,586	278,586	330,920	52,334
Interest earnings	115,000	115,000	98,202	(16,798)
Total revenues	11,043,837	11,043,837	11,234,617	190,780
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government	2,347,632	2,347,632	2,665,600	(317,968)
Public works	1,276,856	1,276,856	1,213,372	63,484
Police	3,386,556	3,386,556	2,938,345	448,211
Fire	2,655,130	2,655,130	2,418,081	237,049
Building and codes	460,669	460,669	459,570	1,099
Recreation and parks	1,301,383	1,301,383	1,197,972	103,411
Grant expenditures	8,500	8,500	8,245	255
Debt Service:				
Principle payment	-	-	20,900	(20,900)
Interest payment	2,000	2,000	1,305	695
Capital outlay	499,986	499,986	416,488	83,498
Total expenditures	11,938,712	11,938,712	11,339,878	598,834
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$ (894,875)	\$ (894,875)	\$ (105,261)	\$ 789,614

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN
FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Exhibit D-1

	Internal Service Fund
	<u> </u>
OPERATING REVENUES	
Internal service charges	\$ -
Total operating revenues	<u> -</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Fleet operations	-
Depreciation	330,217
Total operating expenses	<u>330,217</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>(330,217)</u>
NON-OPERATING REVENUES	
Investment income	9,139
Total non-operating revenues	<u>9,139</u>
Income (loss) before operating transfers	(321,078)
Net transfer to General Fund to close Fleet Service Fund	<u>(415,767)</u>
Change in net position	(736,845)
Total net position, beginning of year	<u>736,845</u>
Total net position, end of year	<u>\$ -</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS – PROPRIETARY FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Exhibit D-2

	Internal Service Fund
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Cash paid by other funds for fleet expenditures	\$ 291,639
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Operating Activities	<u>291,639</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Acquisition of capital assets	(51,968)
Net Cash Used In Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>(51,968)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Interest earned on investments	9,139
Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities	<u>9,139</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, before transfer of remaining cash to General Fund	248,810
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of year	<u>541,382</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of year, before transfer to General Fund	790,192
LESS TRANSFER OF REMAINING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS to General Fund on June 30, 2020	<u>(790,192)</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS June 30, 2020, Proprietary Fund	<u>\$ -0-</u>
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (330,217)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation	330,217
Increase in amounts due to other funds	<u>291,639</u>
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>\$ 291,639</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Introduction

The financial statements of the City of Hanahan (hereinafter referred to as the City) are prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), as applied to local government entities. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard-setting body for governmental accounting and financial reporting. The City applies all relevant GASB pronouncements.

The accounting and reporting framework and the more significant accounting principles and practices of the City of Hanahan (hereinafter referred to as the City) are discussed in subsequent sections of this Note. The remainder of the Notes is organized to provide explanations, including required disclosures, of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

B. Financial Reporting Entity

The City of Hanahan was incorporated September 21, 1973, under the laws of the State of South Carolina. Section 47-26 of the 1962 Code of Laws, as amended (Home Rule Act), requires that municipalities adopt a specific form of government. Accordingly, the City has adopted the Council form of government. The City Council is composed of the mayor and six council members. The City provides a full range of services to its citizens including Police and Fire Protection, EMS, Recreation and Parks, Code Enforcement, and General Administrative Services.

In evaluating how to define the City, for financial reporting purposes, management has considered any potential component units over which the City exercises significant influence. Significant influence or accountability is based primarily on operational or financial relationships with the City (as distinct from legal relationships). Based on the application of the criteria set forth in GAAP, management has considered any potential component units over which the City exercises significant influence and has determined that the City has no component units for financial reporting purposes.

C. Basis of Accounting / Measurement Focus

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business. These statements report financial information for the City as a whole. Individual funds are not displayed but the statements reflect governmental activities generally supported by taxes and City general revenues. Fiduciary activities of the City are not included in these statements.

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The statement of net position presents information on all the City's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two presented as net position.

Net position is reported as one of three categories: Net investment in capital assets; restricted; or unrestricted. Restricted net position is further classified as either net position restricted by enabling legislation or net position that is otherwise restricted.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event gives rise to the change that 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 (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

These statements are presented on an "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, all the City's assets and liabilities, including capital assets as well as infrastructure assets and long-term liabilities, are included in the accompanying statement of net position. The statement of activities presents changes in net position. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned while expenses are recognized in the period in which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Certain eliminations have been made as prescribed by GASB Statement No. 34 in regard to interfund activities, payables, and receivables. All internal balances in the statement of net position have been eliminated. In the statement of activities, internal service fund transactions have also been eliminated.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Governmental Fund Financial Statements include a balance sheet and a statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for all major governmental funds, which consists of the general fund and the capital projects fund. An accompanying schedule is presented to reconcile and explain the differences in fund balances and changes in fund balances as presented in these statements to the net position and changes in net position presented in the government-wide financial statements. The City has presented all major funds that meet those qualifications.

All governmental funds are accounted for on a spending or "current financial resources" measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, only current assets and current liabilities are included on the balance

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund net position presents increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net position. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period. Accordingly, revenues are recorded when received in cash, except that revenues subject to accrual (generally sixty days after year-end) are recognized when due. The primary revenue sources, which have been treated as susceptible to accrual by the City, are property taxes, franchise fees, intergovernmental revenues, and interest. In general, other revenues are recognized when cash is received. Expenditures are recorded in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, are recorded only when payment is due.

Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

Proprietary Fund Financial Statements include a statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position, and a statement of cash flows for each major proprietary fund, which consists of a single internal service fund. However, internal service balances and activities have been combined with the governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary funds are accounted for using the "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, all assets and liabilities (whether current or non-current) are included on the statement of net position. The statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position presents increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in total net position. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned while expenses are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred.

Operating income reported in proprietary fund financial statements includes revenues and expenses related to the primary, continuing operations of the fleet service fund. Principal operating revenues for this proprietary fund, when applicable, are charges to various departments of the City on a cost reimbursement basis for providing these services. Principal operating expenses are the costs of providing goods or services and include administrative expenses and depreciation of capital assets.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Fund Types and Major Funds

Governmental Funds:

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

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

Capital Projects Fund – The capital projects fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the construction of major capital projects not being financed by proprietary fund types. The City's routine purchases of capitalizable items are budgeted and reported in the general fund or in the proprietary fund types as appropriate.

Proprietary Funds:

The City reports the following fund type:

Internal Service Fund – The fleet service fund accounts for the financing of goods and services provided by one department to other departments within the City on a cost reimbursement basis. The fleet service fund was established in order to improve efficiency and productivity through the scheduled maintenance and replacement of vehicles. Up until June 30, 2014, all vehicle operating costs were accounted for in this fund. However, beginning July 1, 2014 all vehicle operating costs except depreciation are budgeted, paid from, and accounted for in the general fund. The proprietary fund activity is reported with governmental activities in the government-wide statements.

In an effort to simplify the accounting/budgeting processes of the City, management decided to transfer the remaining fleet service fund's net position at June 30, 2020 back into the general fund and eliminate the Internal Service Fund. The June 30, 2020, net book value of the capital assets in the amount of \$1,703,388 is included in governmental activities in the statement of net position, while the general fund absorbed the deficit fund equity of the Internal Service Fund of \$1,287,621.

E. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Net Position

Cash and Investments

The City maintains non-pooled cash and investment accounts, which are separately held, and reflected in their respective funds as "non-pooled cash and cash equivalents" and "cash and investments with fiscal agents," some of which are restricted assets. In addition, the City maintains or participates in cash and investment pools. Each fund's portion of a pool is presented on its respective balance sheet as "pooled cash and cash equivalents."

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments. For purposes of the proprietary fund's statement of cash flows, all short-term highly liquid investments, including restricted assets, with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition are considered to be cash equivalents.

The City has a number of financial instruments, none of which are held for trading purposes. Except for non-participating interest earning investment contracts, investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. Non-participating investment contracts such as non-negotiable certificates of deposits and repurchase agreements are reported at cost. Cash deposits are reported at carrying amount, which reasonable estimates fair value. Additional cash and investment information and fair values are presented in Note IV.A.

Concentration of Credit Risk and Taxes Receivable

The Berkeley County Treasurer collects property taxes for all the governmental units located in Berkeley County, including the City of Hanahan, under a unified collection system. Current tax collections are made through the office of the County Treasurer and delinquent tax collections are made through the Delinquent Tax Collector of Berkeley County.

The City recognizes property taxes in the period in which they are levied and available for financing current expenditures. Property taxes receivable represent delinquent real and personal taxes for the past ten years, less an allowance for amounts estimated to be uncollectible, plus taxes levied on the assessed value of real and personal property, excluding vehicles, as of January 1, 2020. All net property taxes receivable at year end, except those collected within sixty days, are recorded as deferred inflows of resources, and thus not recognized as revenue until collected.

Taxes on real property and certain personal property attach as an enforceable lien on the property as of January 1. Taxes are levied and billed the following September on all property other than vehicles and are payable without penalty until January 15 of the following year. Penalties are assessed on unpaid taxes beginning January 16 – three percent (3%), February 2 – an additional seven percent (7%), March 16 – an additional five percent (5%). On March 16, the property tax bills are turned over to the delinquent tax office and if not paid by October 1, the properties are subject to sale. Taxes on licensed motor vehicles are levied during the month when the taxpayer's license registration is due for renewal. The taxpayer must provide proof of payment to the Highway Department before that agency will renew the vehicle license.

All property taxes receivable are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible amounts. The allowance for property taxes receivable is based upon a composite

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

average of each delinquent tax year's collections to the outstanding balance at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Inventories

Inventories are recorded at the lower of cost or market on the first-in, first-out basis. The cost of inventories is recorded as an expense when consumed rather than when purchased.

Capital Assets and Depreciation

The City's property, plant, and equipment of all funds are stated at historical cost and comprehensively reported in the government-wide financial statements. Proprietary capital assets are also reported in its respective fund financial statements. Donated assets are stated at fair value on the date donated. All public domain or "infrastructure" fixed assets such as water, sewer, and drainage improvements, street signs and lighting are capitalized and are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method. When capital assets are disposed, the cost and applicable accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts, and the resulting gain or loss is recorded in operations.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the assets' lives are not included as capital assets. Repairs and maintenance are recorded as expenditures or expenses; renewals and betterments are capitalized.

Estimated useful lives, in years, for depreciable capital assets are as follows:

Building and structural components	10 to 50 years
Equipment	5 to 10 years
Road and drainage improvements	20 years
Recreation and parks facilities	20 to 25 years
Fire trucks	20 years
Police cars	5 years
Garbage trucks	10 years
Other vehicles	3 to 5 years

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to future period(s) and so it will not be recognized as an outflow of

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

resources (expense) until then. There are five items relating to the City's retirement plans that qualify for reporting in this category and are combined in the Statement of Net Position under the heading "Pension". The first item, experience differences, results from periodic studies by the actuary of the retirement plan, which adjust the net pension liability for actual experience for certain trend information that was previously assumed, for example the assumed dates of retirement of plan members. These experience differences are recorded as deferred outflows of resources and are amortized into pension expense over the expected remaining service lives of the plan members. The second item, differences between projected investment return on pension investments and actual return on those investments, is deferred and amortized against pension expense over a five-year period, resulting in recognition as a deferred outflow of resources. The third item results from changes in the proportionate share and differences between employer contributions and the proportionate share of total plan employer contributions. The fourth item results from actuarial assumption changes. The third and fourth items are amortized against pension expense over the remaining lives of the plan members. Additionally, any contributions made by the City to the pension plan before year-end but subsequent to the measurement date of the City's net pension liability are reported as deferred outflows of resources.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of fund balance that applies to future period(s) and so it will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. Two items relating to the City's retirement plan qualify for reporting in the category and are combined in the Statement of Net Position under the heading "Pension". The first item, experience differences, results from periodic studies by the actuary of the retirement plan, which adjust the net pension liability for actual experience for certain trend information that was previously assumed. The second item results from changes in the proportionate share and differences between employer contributions and the proportionate share of total plan employer contributions. Both of these items are recorded as deferred inflows of resources and are amortized into pension expense over the expected remaining lives of the plan members. In addition, unavailable property tax revenues are also shown as deferred inflows of resources. These deferred amounts will be recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

Restricted Assets

Certain cash accounts in the City's governmental fund types are earmarked for specific purposes such as capital projects and Police Department programs. Certain cash and investments held by fiscal agents are classified as restricted assets on the balance sheet because their use is limited to specific purposes based on the source of the funds received.

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. Bond discounts or premiums, if applicable, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

The governmental fund financial statements recognize the proceeds of debt and premiums as other financing sources of the current period. Issuance costs and principal payments on long-term obligations are reported as expenditures.

Compensated Absences

It is the City's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. There is no liability for unpaid accumulated sick leave since it is the City's policy to record the cost of sick leave only when it is paid, and no benefits vest upon termination. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements.

Expenditures for compensated absences are recorded in the governmental fund types when employees use leave. In accordance therewith, these amounts are charged against the current budget when paid.

Restricted Assets and Restricted Net Position

Some assets restricted for capital projects (including capital lease expenditures), special police grants and other funding, and other specific projects are restricted due to requirements placed upon them from the funding sources. Amounts that should be accumulated in restricted assets, including excess cash and investments accumulated, are reported as restricted assets.

Fund Balances

The City has adopted GASB Statement No. 54, which redefined how fund balances of governmental funds are presented in the financial statements. Fund balances are classified as follows:

Nonspendable – Amounts that cannot be spent either because they are not in a spendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. A portion of the June 30, 2020 fund balance related to prepaid insurance and gas/fuel inventory is considered nonspendable.

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Restricted – Amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of the City charter, state or federal laws, or externally imposed conditions by grantors or other funding sources. A portion of the June 30, 2020 fund balance has been restricted for the City's capital projects and various police/drug enforcement programs.

Committed – Amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a formal action by City ordinance or resolution. There is no committed fund balance at June 30, 2020.

Assigned – Amounts that are designated by the City for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. There is no assigned fund balance at June 30, 2020.

Unassigned – All amounts not included in other spendable classifications.

The details of the fund balances are included in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet (page 6). The City would typically use Restricted fund balances first, followed by Committed resources, and then Assigned resources, as appropriate opportunities arise, but reserves the right to selectively spend Unassigned resources first to defer the use of these other classified funds.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires the City's management to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses/expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

II. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet and the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position

The governmental funds balance sheet (Exhibit B-1) includes a reconciliation between *fund balances – total governmental funds* and *net position of governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. One element of that reconciliation explains that "capital assets used in governmental

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

**II. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)**

activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.” The details of this \$16,384,748 difference are as follows:

Cost of nondepreciable capital assets	\$ 5,416,650
Cost of other capital assets	20,291,363
Subtotal	<u>25,708,013</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>9,323,265</u>
Net adjustment to increase fund balances – total governmental funds to arrive at net position of governmental activities	<u>\$16,384,748</u>

Another element of that reconciliation explains that “some of the City’s property taxes receivable will be collected after year end, but are not available soon enough to pay for current period expenditures, and therefore are reported as deferred inflows of resources in the funds.” The details of this \$11,449 difference are as follows:

Property taxes receivable	<u>\$ 11,449</u>
Net adjustment to increase fund balances – total governmental funds to arrive at net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 11,449</u>

Another element of that reconciliation explains that “long-term liabilities, including general obligation bonds, capital lease obligations, and compensated absences are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.” The details of this \$9,423,821 difference are as follows:

Net pension liability	\$ 10,323,291
Deferred outflows of resources – pension contributions	(940,019)
Deferred outflows of resources – pension	(1,272,048)
Deferred inflows of resources – pension	130,008
Net pension differences	<u>8,241,232</u>
General obligation bonds payable	540,000
Capital lease obligations	300,517
Accrued compensated absences	<u>342,072</u>
Net adjustment to decrease fund balances – total governmental funds to arrive at net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 9,423,821</u>

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

**II. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)**

B. Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances and the Government-Wide Statement of Activities

The governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances, includes a reconciliation (Exhibit B-3) between *net change in fund balances – total governmental funds* and *change in net position of governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. One element of that reconciliation explains that “governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.” The details of this \$1,869,365 difference are as follows:

Capital outlay	\$ 2,433,934
Capital outlay included in grant expenditures	269,025
Depreciation expense	<u>(833,594)</u>
Net adjustment to increase net change in fund balances – total governmental funds to arrive at change in net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 1,869,365</u>

Another element of that reconciliation states that “delinquent property taxes receivable will be collected this year, but are reported as deferred inflows of resources in the governmental funds because they are not available soon enough to pay for the current period’s expenditures.” The details of this \$1,055 difference are as follows:

Unavailable property tax revenues, June 30, 2020	\$ 11,449
Unavailable property tax revenues, June 30, 2019	<u>(12,504)</u>
Net adjustment to decrease net change in fund balances – total governmental funds to arrive at change in net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ (1,055)</u>

Another element of that reconciliation states that “the issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has an effect on net position.” The details of this \$567,446 difference are as follows:

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

**II. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)**

Principal repayments of long-term debt	\$ 176,896
Net pension expense differences – current	<u>(744,342)</u>
Net adjustment to decrease net change in fund balances – total governmental funds to arrive at changes in net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ (567,446)</u>

Another element of that reconciliation states that “some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.” The details of this \$125,391 difference are as follows:

Compensated absences	\$ (58,620)
Expenditures not treated as capital outlay in fund financial statements which were capitalized and included as capital assets in statement of net assets	97,944
Expenditures treated as capital outlay in fund financial statements which do not meet the criteria for capitalization for the statement of activities and thus, are reflected as expenditures	<u>(164,715)</u>
Net adjustment to decrease net change in fund balances – total governmental funds to arrive at change in net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ (125,391)</u>

III. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgetary Information

In May of each year the City Administrator submits to the City Council a proposed annual budget for the City for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The proposed operating budget is derived from estimates of revenues and proposed expenditures for all City funds as determined by City department heads. During June, the proposed budget is formally introduced and has a first and second reading prior to legal enactment through passage of a budget ordinance by City Council.

The annual budget is adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for the general fund, the capital projects fund, and the internal service fund, except that principal bond proceeds received are reflected as other financing sources.

Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

III. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY (Continued)

financing them for the upcoming year. The budget is submitted to City Council for approval in summary form with a more detailed line-item budget included for administrative control. Revenues are budgeted by source. Expenditures are budgeted by department and category.

The legal level of budgetary control is determined by City Council at the individual fund level. Expenditures by department and major category, i.e. personnel, non-personnel and capital outlay, are further defined in the budget document and are subject to City Administrator approval. The City Administrator is authorized to make transfers between major expenditure categories within departments and between departments within the same fund. The budget ordinance must be amended by Council to effect changes in fund totals.

Budgets, as reported in the financial statements, are as originally passed by ordinance and subsequently amended. During the year, supplementary appropriations may be approved by Council. In addition, reappropriations may be approved resulting in transfers between major expenditure categories within departments and between departments within the same fund. This would result in increases and decreases within individual departments within the funds.

Appropriations which have not been expended or encumbered lapse at the end of each fiscal year. Capital outlay appropriations do not lapse until the purpose for which the appropriation was made is accomplished or abandoned.

Encumbrance accounting is used for the general fund. Encumbrances are recorded when purchase orders are issued, but they are not considered expenditures until liabilities for payments are incurred. Encumbrances are reported as a commitment of fund balance on the governmental fund balance sheet. Encumbrances do not lapse at the close of the fiscal year, but are carried forward as committed fund balance until liquidated. There were no encumbrances at June 30, 2020.

B. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

As of June 30, 2020, the City had a deficit balance in net position in its Capital Projects Fund, primarily resulting from capital outlay paid by the General Fund on behalf of the Capital Projects Fund.

IV. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Deposits and Investments

Deposits

Deposits consist of demand deposits maintained in one financial institution. As of June 30, 2020, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$710,724 and the

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

IV. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

bank balances totaled \$915,217. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. As of June 30, 2020, \$657,542 of the City's bank balance of \$915,217 was exposed to custodial credit risk as a result of it being uninsured and uncollateralized by the financial institution.

Investments

At June 30, 2020, the City had total investments of \$9,793,100 with the South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool. As required by South Carolina law, investments on hand with the Investment Pool are fully collateralized. The City has no regulatory oversight for the pool, which is governed and administered by the South Carolina Office of the State Treasurer. The pool is audited annually by the State Auditor's Office.

Interest Rate Risk

As a means of limiting its exposure to interest rate risk, the South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool diversifies its investments by security type and institution, and limits holdings in any one type of investment with any one issuer. It is the policy of the State Treasurer's Office that the weighted average maturity of the South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool portfolio not exceed 60 days.

Credit Risk

State law and City policy limit investments to those authorized by South Carolina Code of Laws Section 6-5-10. These state statutes authorize investments in the following:

- a. Obligations of the United States and agencies thereof;
- b. General obligations of the State of South Carolina or any of its political units;
- c. Cash and time deposits to the extent insured by the FDIC;
- d. Certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements collateralized 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 certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements so secured including interest; and
- e. No load open and closed end management type investment companies registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, where the investment is made by a financial institution when acting as trustee or agent for a bond or other debt issue of that local government unit.

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

IV. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

In addition, South Carolina State Statutes authorize the City to invest in the South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool (the Pool), which is duly chartered and administered by the State Treasurer's Office. The Pool is a 2a7-like pool, which is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) as an investment company, but has a policy that it will operate in a manner consistent with the SEC's Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. The Pool was created by state legislation, which restricts the types of securities the Pool can purchase. Funds deposited into the South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool by legally qualified entities are used to purchase investment securities as follows:

- a. U.S. Government Securities (direct obligations)
- b. Federal Agency Securities
- c. Repurchase Agreements secured by U.S. Government Securities and/or Federal Agency Securities
- d. A1/P1 Commercial Paper (Moody's/S&P highest rating)

Funds belonging to any entity that are on deposit with the South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool represent participation units in a portfolio comprised of the above referenced securities.

It is the policy of the State Treasurer's Office that no derivatives of U.S. Government Securities, Federal Agency Securities, or A1/P1 Commercial Paper be purchased by or for the South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool.

The Pool is an external investment pool. In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*, investments are carried at fair value determined annually based upon quoted market prices. The total fair value of the Pool is apportioned to the entities with funds invested on an equal basis for each share owned, which are acquired at a cost of \$1.00. The fair value of the City's position in the Pool is the same as the value of its Pool shares.

At June 30, 2020, the City's investments consisted solely of funds invested in the South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool. These investments, which totaled \$9,793,100, are specifically excluded from the categorization described above since the City has not issued securities, but rather it owns an undivided beneficial interest in the assets of the South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool. These amounts are presented on the combined balance sheet as "pooled cash and cash equivalents."

The City's balance sheet also includes cash and investments with fiscal agents in the amount of \$85,640, which is specifically excluded from collateralization.

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

IV. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

Concentration of Credit Risk

State laws limit the type of investments as stated above. The City has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

A reconciliation of cash and investments as shown on the statement of net position for the City of Hanahan at June 30, 2020 follows:

Cash on hand	\$ 179
Carrying amount of non-pooled cash and cash equivalents	609,990
Carrying amount of pooled cash and cash equivalents	9,793,100
Carrying amount of cash with fiscal agents	85,640
Carrying amount of restricted non-pooled cash and cash equivalents	<u>100,735</u>
Total carrying amount of cash and investments	<u>\$ 10,589,644</u>

B. Receivables and Deferred Inflows of Resources

Property Taxes Receivable and Deferred Inflows of Resources

With the previous implementation of GASB 33, the 2020 levy for real and personal property is included in taxes receivable at June 30, 2020 since it has an enforceable lien date of January 1, 2020. Because it does not meet the criteria for being "available", the entire amount has been deferred at June 30, 2020.

In the government-wide financial statements, property taxes receivable and related revenue include all amounts due the City regardless of when cash is received. Over time, substantially all property taxes are collected.

Taxes receivable as of June 30, 2020, including the applicable allowance for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	<u>General Fund</u>
Taxes receivable	\$ 3,104,606
Less: Allowance for uncollectibles	<u>115,074</u>
Net taxes receivable	<u>\$ 2,989,532</u>

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

IV. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

Deferred Inflows of Resources

The City reports deferred inflows of resources on its governmental fund balance sheet. Deferred inflows of resources arise when a potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for recognition in the current period. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, the liability for deferred inflows of resources is removed from the balance sheet and revenue is recognized. Deferred inflows of resources as of June 30, 2020 consist of the following:

	<u>General Fund</u>
Unavailable 2020 property tax revenues - current	\$ 2,900,000 (a)
Unavailable 2019 property tax revenues - delinquent	<u>11,449 (b)</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 2,911,449</u>

(a) Consists of 2020 tax assessments having an enforceable lien date of January 1, 2020.

(b) Consists of all back taxes receivable (net of allowance for uncollectible amounts) not collected within sixty days of June 30, 2020.

C. Due from Other Entities

The balance at June 30, 2020 consists of amounts due from:

Federal / state / local government agencies	\$ 596,471
Utilities and insurance companies	33,813
Various other entities	<u>125,171</u>
Total due from other entities	<u>\$ 755,455</u>

D. Interfund Receivables and Payables

The composition of interfund balances reflected in the fund financial statements at June 30, 2020, is as follows:

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

IV. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

	Receivable Fund	Payable Fund
General fund	\$ 3,433,458	\$ -
Capital projects fund	-	3,433,458
Total	\$ 3,433,458	\$ 3,433,458

On the statement of net position all interfund balances have been eliminated.

E. Capital Assets

Changes in Capital Assets

The following is a summary of the changes in capital assets for the fiscal year:

	Balance June 30, 2019	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2020
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 1,455,719	\$ 401,276	\$ -	\$ 1,856,995
Construction in progress	2,374,577	1,185,078	-	3,559,655
Total capital assets not being depreciated	3,830,296	1,586,354	-	5,416,650
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	14,058,928	211,158	-	14,270,086
Machinery and equipment	1,298,454	393,036	(34,678)	1,656,812
Vehicles and related equipment	5,964,806	51,968	(222,092)	5,794,682
Office furnishings and equipment	724,782	28,982	(10,859)	742,905
Other assets	3,271,706	426,309	(76,455)	3,621,560
Total capital assets being depreciated	25,318,676	1,111,453	(344,084)	26,086,045
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(5,682,842)	(440,676)	-	(6,123,518)
Machinery and equipment	(904,439)	(117,734)	34,055	(988,118)
Vehicles and related equipment	(3,983,169)	(330,217)	222,092	(4,091,294)
Office furnishings and equipment	(370,365)	(95,962)	4,344	(461,983)
Other assets	(1,644,366)	(179,222)	73,942	(1,749,646)
Total accumulated depreciation	(12,585,181)	(1,163,811)	334,433	(13,414,559)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	12,733,495	(52,358)	(9,651)	12,671,486
Total capital assets, net	\$ 16,563,791	\$ 1,533,996	\$ (9,651)	\$ 18,088,136

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

IV. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

F. Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2020 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 610,000	\$ -	\$ 70,000	\$ 540,000	\$ 70,000
Capital Lease Obligations	407,413	-	106,896	300,517	110,946
Compensated Absences	283,452	178,083	119,463	342,072	163,583
	<u>\$ 1,300,865</u>	<u>\$ 178,083</u>	<u>\$ 296,359</u>	<u>\$ 1,182,589</u>	<u>\$ 344,529</u>

All long-term debt payments are paid from the general fund. Compensated absences liabilities will also be paid by the general fund.

General Obligation Bonds of 2011, due September 2026

On October 6, 2011, the City issued General Obligation Bonds of 2011 dated October 6, 2011 in the total amount of \$1,800,000 to defray the cost of (i) designing, acquiring, constructing and expending various capital improvements within the City, including without limitation recreational facilities and a public works building, and (ii) redeeming and retiring the City's outstanding 2003 Tax Increment Bond. Principal payments are due annually for the General Obligation Bonds of 2011 beginning September 1, 2013. Interest is due March 1, and September 1, of each year at an average annual rate of 2.74%.

The annual requirements to amortize the General Obligation Bonds of 2011 as of June 30, 2020 are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Bond Principal	Interest on Bonds	Total Principal and Interest
2021	\$ 70,000	\$ 13,837	\$ 83,837
2022	75,000	11,850	86,850
2023	75,000	9,796	84,796
2024	75,000	7,740	82,740
2025	80,000	5,617	85,617
2026-2027	165,000	4,589	169,589
	<u>\$ 540,000</u>	<u>\$ 53,429</u>	<u>\$ 593,429</u>

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

IV. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

Capital Leases

During 2016, the City entered into a lease agreement as lessee for financing the acquisition of 40 sets of bunker gear for the fire department. This lease agreement qualifies as a capital lease for accounting purposes and, therefore, has been recorded at the present value of its future minimum lease payments as of the inception date. At the inception of the lease, \$103,519 was deposited into an escrow account maintained by the leasing company to purchase the bunker gear. At June 30, 2019, there was a remaining balance in the escrow account of \$6,617, which was applied to the lease principal balance as part of the August 2019 payment, so there is no remaining balance in the escrow account at June 30, 2020.

In September 2018, the City entered an equipment lease agreement in the total amount of \$464,657 for the purpose of acquiring a new 2018 fire truck. The City had paid a \$86,000 down payment on the truck in June 2018 so assembly of the truck could begin. The lease is payable in five annual installments of principal and interest of \$100,454, including interest at 3.96% per annum, due on October 10th each year. The fire truck serves as collateral on the lease obligation. The City will own the fire truck at the end of the lease term. There is a provision in the lease agreement whereby the City shall make its best efforts to appropriate funds to pay the lease agreement for subsequent years. However, if the City fails to appropriate funds to pay rent for the next fiscal year to continue the lease, (1) the lease agreement will terminate, (2) the City will have no further payment obligation, and (3) possession of the equipment will be returned to the lessor. In such event of nonappropriation, the City is required to notify the lessor at least 60 days prior to the end of the current fiscal year.

The fire truck lease was renegotiated and refinanced in October 2020 at a lower interest rate in order to lower the annual payment.

The capital lease obligations outstanding at June 30, 2020, includes the following:

Lease dated September 2018 payable to Community First National Bank in five annual payments of \$100,454, including interest at 3.96%; secured by a fire truck.	\$ 278,974
Lease dated April 1, 2016 payable to Community First National Bank in five annual payments of \$22,205 including interest at 3.074% beginning August 1, 2016; secured by bunker gear.	<u>21,543</u>
Total capital lease obligation outstanding	<u>\$ 300,517</u>

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

IV. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

The annual debt service requirements to maturity on the capital lease obligations outstanding as of June 30, 2020 are reported in the governmental activities and are as follows:

Year Ended	Capital Lease Payable		
	Principal	Interest	Total
June 30, 2021	\$ 110,946	\$ 11,713	\$ 122,659
June 30, 2022	92,945	7,509	100,454
June 30, 2023	96,626	3,828	100,454
	<u>\$ 300,517</u>	<u>\$ 23,050</u>	<u>\$ 323,567</u>

Capital lease obligations incurred during the current year are reported in the Capital Projects Fund. Future capital lease payments will be paid by either the General Fund or the Capital Projects Fund.

Other Contractual Obligations – Compensated Absences

Specific years for payment of compensated absences are not determinable. However, the portion of the accrued liability for compensated absences expected to be paid within one year is estimated to be approximately \$163,583. Historically, the amount of compensated absences used by employees during the year has approximated the amount earned in a year.

V. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft, damage, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. For all these risks, the City is a member of the State of South Carolina Insurance Reserve Fund, a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for local governments. The City pays an annual premium to the State Insurance Reserve Fund for its general insurance coverage. The State Insurance Reserve Fund is self-sustaining through member premiums and reinsures through commercial companies for certain claims.

The City is also subject to risks of loss from providing health, life, accident, and other medical benefits to employees, retirees, and their dependents. The City has enrolled substantially all its employees in health and life insurance plans administered by a commercial insurance company. In addition, the City ensures the risk of job-related injury or illness to its employees through a workers' compensation insurance public entity risk pool operating for the City's benefit, paying an annual premium for its workers compensation insurance coverage.

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

V. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

Given the lack of coverage available, the City has no coverage for potential losses from environmental damages, although it does have insurance coverage through the State Insurance Reserve Fund with regard to potential liabilities related to underground storage tanks. The coverage limits and the deductibles for all the above risk management programs have stayed relatively constant for the last several years. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded insurance coverage for the last several years. For each of the insurance programs and the public entity risk pools in which they participate, the City has effectively transferred all risk with no liability for unfunded claims.

B. Contingent Liabilities

Litigation – The City is party to various legal proceedings, which normally occur, in governmental operations. Although the outcomes are not presently determinable, it is the opinion of legal counsel that resolution of these matters, individually or in the aggregate in excess of insurance coverage will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the City.

Grants – Amounts received or receivable from grant agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal and state government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the City expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial. Management has not been informed of any significant matters of noncompliance with grant provisions or planned grantor audits.

Commitments – At June 30, 2020, the City had various construction commitments outstanding:

- Renaissance Grant Phase III (Charleston Farms) – this project has an estimated cost of \$725,141, with maximum CDGB funding of \$500,000 to partially offset the cost. Most of these costs will be expended during 2020-21, but \$159,521 has been spent through June 30, 2020.
- Downtown Revitalization Streetscape Project – a construction contract for \$1,879,300 was awarded in June 2018 for the major construction for this project, with change orders adjusting the construction contract to \$2,269,708. As of June 30, 2020, this entire amount has been spent. In addition, other costs of about \$659,000 have been spent through June 30, 2020, primarily utilizing capital funds accumulated by the City. The remaining costs will be spent in during the 2020-21 fiscal year.
- Comprehensive Trails Phase III – this project has an estimated total cost of \$645,800, with about \$516,000 in federal grant funding and the remainder provided from City/County funding. Although planning began in FY2019, only \$129,156 has been spent as of June 30, 2020. Management was recently notified that funding on this project has been frozen, so the remaining funds will not be spent until funding becomes available.

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

V. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

- Tanner Recreation 53-Acre Complex – this project is in the design/costing phase, of which approximately \$285,000 has been spent through June 30, 2020. The anticipated total cost is expected to approximate \$11.5 million, and Berkeley County School District has agreed to fund a portion of the fields/tennis courts, which they will utilize. They have agreed to contribute \$957,000 towards these amenities, payable over three years. The first two payments are anticipated to be received in February 2021. This project, along with other recreation improvements, will be funded with General Obligation bonds, which will be issued in February 2021.
- There are several other smaller construction projects still in progress at June 30, 2020, which total approximately \$481,172, for which about \$77,000 has been spent through June 30, 2020.

COVID-19

In January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) announced a global health emergency because of a coronavirus strain originating in China (the COVID-19 outbreak) and the risks to the international community as the virus spread globally. In March 2020, the WHO classified the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic based on the rapid increase in exposure globally.

The full impact of the COVID-19 outbreak continues to evolve as of the date of this report. As such, it is uncertain as to the full magnitude that the pandemic will have on the City's financial condition, liquidity, and future results of operations. Management is actively monitoring the global situation and its impact in the U.S. as well as its local impact on its financial condition, liquidity, operations, and workforce. Given the daily evolution of the COVID-19 outbreak and the global responses to curb its spread, the City is unable to estimate its full financial effects.

C. Deferred Compensation Plan

The City offers its employees a deferred compensation plan under a program administered by the South Carolina Deferred Compensation Commission. The multiple-employer deferred compensation plan offers employees the choice of four plans: The Internal Revenue Code Section 457 plan; the Internal Revenue Service Code Section 401(k) plan; the Roth 401(k) plan; and the Roth 457 plan. The Plan, available to all regular City employees, permits them to defer until future years up to 100% of annual gross earnings not to exceed \$19,500 for both the 457 plan and for the 401(k) plan with an additional \$6,500 catch-up provision for employees over age 50 with pre-tax contributions. The Roth 401(k) and Roth 457 plans offer employees the opportunity to contribute on an after-tax basis. Employee after-tax contributions for Roth 401(k) and Roth 457 participants must be combined with pre-tax contributions and cannot exceed these annual limits. The deferred compensation is not available to an employee until termination, retirement, disability, death, or approved hardship. The City has no obligation to make contributions to these plans and has made no contributions during the year.

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

V. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

D. Other Post-Employment Benefits

In addition to pension benefits, the City provides post-employment benefit options for health care to eligible retirees, terminated employees, and their dependents in accordance with City ordinances and the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA). Eligible employees are required to pay the full cost of post-employment benefits. The City does not currently provide any additional post-employment benefits for its employees.

E. Employee Retirement Systems and Plans

Description of the Entity

The South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority (PEBA), created July 1, 2012, is the state agency responsible for the administration and management of the various Retirement Systems and retirement programs of the state of South Carolina, including the State Optional Retirement Program and the S.C. Deferred Compensation Program, as well as the state's employee insurance programs. As such, PEBA is responsible for administering the South Carolina Retirement Systems' five defined benefit pension plans. PEBA has an 11-member Board of Directors, appointed by the Governor and General Assembly leadership, which serves as custodian, co-trustee, and co-fiduciary of the Systems and the assets of the retirement trust funds. The Retirement System Investment Commission (Commission as the governing body, RSIC as the agency), created by the General Assembly in 2005, has exclusive authority to invest and manage the retirement trust funds' assets. The Commission, an eight-member board, serves as co-trustee and co-fiduciary for the assets of the retirement trust funds. By law, the State Fiscal Accountability Authority (SFAA), which consists of five elected officials, also reviews certain PEBA Board decisions regarding the actuary of the Systems.

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

PEBA issues a Comprehensive Annual Finance Report (CAFR) containing financial statements and required supplementary information for the Systems' Pension Trust Funds. The CAFR is publicly available through the Retirement Benefits' link on PEBA's website at www.peba.sc.gov, or a copy may be obtained by submitting a request to PEBA, 202 Arbor Lake Drive, Columbia, SC 29223. PEBA is considered

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

V. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

a division of the primary government of the state of South Carolina and therefore, retirement trust fund financial information is also included in the comprehensive annual financial report of the state.

Plan Descriptions

The South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, was established July 1, 1945, pursuant to the provisions of Section 9-1-20 of the South Carolina Code of Laws for the purpose of providing retirement and other benefits for teachers and employees of the state and its political subdivisions. SCRS covers employees of state agencies, public school districts, higher education institutions, other participating local subdivisions of government and individuals newly elected to the South Carolina General Assembly at or after the 2012 general election.

The State Optional Retirement Program (State ORP) is a defined contribution plan that is offered as an alternative to SCRS to certain newly hired employees of state agencies, institutions of higher education, public school districts and individuals first elected to the S.C. General Assembly at or after the general election in November 2012. State ORP participants direct the investment of their funds into an account administered by one of four third party service providers. PEBA assumes no liability for State ORP benefits. Rather, the benefits are the liability of the four third party service providers. For this reason, State ORP assets are not part of the retirement systems' trust funds for financial statement purposes.

The South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System (PORS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, was established July 1, 1962, pursuant to the provisions of Section 9-11-20 of the South Carolina Code of Laws for the purpose of providing retirement and other benefits to police officers and firefighters. PORS also covers peace officers, coroners, probate judges and magistrates.

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

Membership

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

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

V. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

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

State ORP – As an alternative to membership in SCRS, certain newly hired state, public school, and higher education employees and individuals first elected to the S.C. General Assembly at or after the November 2012 general election have the option to participate in the State ORP. Contributions to the State ORP are at the same rates as SCRS. A direct remittance is required from the employer to the member's account with the ORP service provider for the employee contribution and a portion of the employer contribution (5 percent). A direct remittance is also required to SCRS for the remaining portion of the employer contribution and an incidental death benefit contribution, if applicable, which is retained by SCRS.

PORS – To be eligible for PORS membership, an employee must be required by the terms of his employment, by election or appointment, to preserve public order, protect life and property, and detect crimes in the state; to prevent and control property destruction by fire, be a coroner in a full-time permanent position; or be a peace officer employed by the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, or the Department of Mental Health. Probate judges and coroners may elect membership in PORS. Magistrates are required to participate in PORS for service as a magistrate. PORS members, other than magistrates and probate judges, must also earn at least \$2,000 per year and devote at least 1,600 hours per year to this work, unless exempted by statute. An employee member of the system with an effective date of membership prior to July 1, 2012, is a Class Two member. An employee member of the system with an effective date of membership on or after July 1, 2012, is a Class Three member.

Benefits Provided

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

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

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

V. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

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 member's creditable service equals at least 90 years. Both Class Two and Class Three members are eligible to receive a reduced deferred annuity at age 60 if they satisfy the five- or eight-year earned service requirement, respectively. An incidental death benefit is also available to beneficiaries of active and retired members or 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 Class Three members are eligible to receive a deferred annuity at age 55 with five or eight years of earned service, respectively. An incidental death benefit is also available to beneficiaries of active and retired members of employers who participate in the death benefit program. Accidental death benefits are also provided upon the death of an active member working for a covered employer whose death was a natural and proximate result of an injury incurred while in the performance of duty.

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

Contributions

Actuarial valuations are performed annually by an external consulting actuary to ensure applicable contribution rates satisfy the funding parameters specified in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. Under these provisions, SCRS and PORS contribution requirements must be sufficient to maintain an amortization period for the financing of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) over a period that does not exceed the number of years scheduled in state statute. Legislation in 2017 increased, but also established a ceiling for SCRS and PORS employee

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

V. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

contribution rates. Effective July 1, 2017, employee rates were increased to a capped rate of 9.0 percent for SCRS and 9.75 percent for PORS. The legislation also increased employer contribution rates beginning July 1, 2017 for both SCRS and PORS by two percentage points and further scheduled employer contribution rates to increase by a minimum of one percentage point each year through July 1, 2022. If the scheduled contributions are not sufficient to meet the funding periods set in state statute, the board shall increase the employer contribution rates as necessary to meet the funding periods set for the applicable year. The maximum funding period of SCRS and PORS is scheduled to be reduced over a ten-year schedule from 30 years beginning fiscal year 2018 to 20 years by fiscal year 2028.

Additionally, the Board is prohibited from decreasing the SCRS and PORS contribution rates until the funded ratio is at least 85 percent. If the most recent annual actuarial valuation of the Systems for funding purposes shows a ratio of the actuarial valuation of the Systems for funding purposes shows a ratio of the actuarial value of system assets to the actuarial accrued liability of the system (the funded ratio) that is equal to or greater than 85 percent, then the board, effective on the following July first, may decrease the then current contribution rates upon making a finding that the decrease will not result in a funded ratio of less than 85 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 85 percent, then effective on the following July first, and annually thereafter as necessary, the board shall increase the then current contribution rates until a subsequent annual actuarial valuation of the system shows a funded ratio that is equal to or greater than 85 percent.

Plan members are required to contribute 9% (SCRS) and 9.75% (PORS) of their annual covered salary and the City is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate to maintain a thirty-year amortization period for the plans' unfunded liabilities. The SCRS FY2020 employer contribution rate is 15.41% of annual covered payroll while the PORS FY2020 rate is 17.84% of covered payroll. The City's combined contributions to SCRS and PORS for the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019, and 2018 were \$940,019, \$812,155, and \$680,214, respectively, which equal 100% of the required contributions for each year.

Actuarial Assumptions

Actuarial valuations of the plan involve estimates of the reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and future salary increases. Amounts determined regarding the net pension liability are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. South Carolina state statute requires

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

V. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

that an actuarial experience study be completed at least once in each five-year period. The last experience study was performed on data through June 30, 2015, and the next experience study is scheduled to be conducted after the June 30, 2020 annual valuation is complete.

The June 30, 2019 total pension liability, net pension liability, and sensitivity information were determined by the consulting actuary, Gabriel, Roeder, Smith, and Company (GRS) and are based on the actuarial valuation, performed as of July 1, 2018, as adopted by the PEBA Board and Budget and Control Board. The total pension liability was rolled forward from the valuation date to the plan's fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, using generally accepted actuarial principles. Information included in the following schedules is based on the certification provided by GRS.

The Retirement System Funding and Administration Act of 2017 was signed into law April 25, 2017 and included a provision to reduce the assumed rate of return from 7.50% to 7.25% effective July 1, 2017. As a result of this legislation, GRS made an adjustment to the calculation of the roll-forward total pension liability for this assumption change as of the measurement date of June 30, 2017.

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.

The total pension liability in the July 1, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.25 percent
Salary increases	3.0 to 12.5 percent, including inflation (SCRS)
	3.5 to 9.5 percent, including inflation (PORS)
Investment rate of return	7.25 percent, net of Plan investment expense, including inflation

Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability is calculated separately for each system and represents that particular system's total pension liability determined in accordance with GASB No. 67 less that system's fiduciary net position.

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

V. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

For the City's portion of the net pension liability totals, as of June 30, 2019, the South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS) and the Police Officers' Retirement System (PORS) figures are as follows:

	SCRS	PORS	Total
Total Pension Liability	\$ 9,751,228	\$ 15,751,428	\$ 25,502,656
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	5,304,481	9,874,884	15,179,365
Employers' Net Pension Liability	\$ 4,446,747	\$ 5,876,544	\$ 10,323,291
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	54.4 %	62.7 %	59.52 %

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

Long-term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is based upon the 20-year capital 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 target asset allocation adopted at the beginning of the 2019 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 then adding the actuarial expected inflation which 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 total pension liability includes a 5.0 percent real rate of return and a 2.25 percent inflation component.

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

V. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

The target asset allocation and best estimates of long-term expected portfolio real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Allocation/Exposure	Policy Target Asset Allocation	Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return	Long-Term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return
Rate Sensitive			
Cash and Short Duration (Net)	1.0 %	.31 %	0.00 %
Core Fixed Income	13.0 %	1.62 %	0.21 %
Global Equity			
Global Public Equity	35.0 %	7.29 %	2.55 %
Private Equity	9.0 %	7.67 %	0.69 %
Equity Options Strategies	7.0 %	5.23 %	0.37 %
Opportunistic			
GTAA/Risk Parity	7.0 %	3.09 %	0.22 %
Other Opportunistic Strategies	1.0 %	3.82 %	0.04 %
Credit			
High Yield Bonds/Bank Loans	4.0 %	3.14 %	0.13 %
Emerging Markets Debt	4.0 %	3.31 %	0.13 %
Private Debt	7.0 %	5.89 %	0.38 %
Real Assets			
Real Estate (Private)	8.0 %	5.59 %	0.45 %
Real Estate (REITs)	1.0 %	8.16 %	0.08 %
Infrastructure (Private)	2.0 %	5.03 %	0.10 %
Infrastructure (Public)	1.0 %	6.12 %	0.06 %
Total Expected Real Return	100.0 %		5.41 %
Inflation for Actuarial Purposes			2.25 %
Total Expected Nominal Return			7.66 %

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.25 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from participating employers in SCRS and PORS will be made based on the actuarial determined rates based on provisions in the South Carolina State Code of Laws. Based on those assumptions, each system's fiduciary net position

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

V. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

was projected to be available to make all the projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity Analysis

The following table presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability of the participating employers calculated using the discount rate of 7.25 percent, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.0 percent lower (6.25 percent) or 1.0 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	\$	5,601,970	\$	4,446,747	\$ 3,482,646
PORS		7,964,111		5,876,544	4,166,300

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

At June 30, 2020, the City reported a liability of \$10,323,291 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of July 1, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the City's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2019, the City's proportion was .019474% (SCRS) and .205048% (PORS) of the total plans' employer contributions for the year ended June 30, 2019.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the City recognized pension expense of \$507,473 (SCRS) and \$873,000 (PORS). At June 30, 2020 the City reported

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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V. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources.

	Deferred Outflows of Resources			Deferred Inflows of Resources		
	SCRS	PORS	Total	SCRS	PORS	Total
Differences between expected and actual results	\$ 3,057	\$ 120,834	\$ 123,891	\$ 31,945	\$ 43,432	\$ 75,377
Net differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	39,368	74,511	113,879	-	-	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	348,216	363,419	711,635	-	54,631	54,631
Actuarial assumption changes	89,608	233,035	322,643	-	-	-
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date	358,825	581,194	940,019	-	-	-
Total	\$ 839,074	\$ 1,372,993	\$ 2,212,067	\$ 31,945	\$ 98,063	\$ 130,008

The \$940,019 of deferred outflows of resources resulting from the City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ending June 30,	SCRS	PORS	Total
2021	273,255	360,069	633,324
2022	95,688	158,227	253,915
2023	62,865	128,200	191,065
2024	16,496	47,240	63,736

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Continued

V. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

Additional Financial and Actuarial Information

Information contained in these Notes to the Schedules of Employer and Nonemployer Allocations and Schedules of Pension Amounts by Employer (Schedules) was compiled from the Systems' audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, and the accounting valuation report as of June 30, 2019. Additional financial information supporting the preparation of the Schedules (including the unmodified audit opinion on the financial statements and required supplementary information) is available in the Systems' CAFR.

F. Subsequent Events

In late 2020, the City approved the issuance of General Obligation Bonds primarily to finance the 53-acre park in Tanner Plantation, as well as other recreational capital projects, which was also approved by the citizens by a referendum in November 2020. These bonds are anticipated to be issued in February 2021 for approximately \$13.9 million, with a maturity date of 2041.

**REQUIRED
SUPPLEMENTARY
INFORMATION**

CITY OF HANAHAN
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
South Carolina Retirement System Plan
Last Six Fiscal Years

Year Ended June 30	City's proportion of the net pension liability	City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	City's covered employee payroll	City's share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered employee payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2019	.019474%	\$ 4,446,747	\$ 2,056,412	216.24%	54.40%
2018	.018461%	\$ 4,136,558	\$ 1,913,090	216.22%	54.10%
2017	.016878%	\$ 3,799,509	\$ 1,713,703	221.71%	53.34%
2016	.016539%	\$ 3,532,706	\$ 1,577,542	223.94%	52.91%
2015	.015735%	\$ 2,984,219	\$ 1,475,305	202.28%	56.99%
2014	.016411%	\$ 2,825,430	\$ 1,516,945	186.26%	59.92%

Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Police Officers' Retirement System Plan
Last Six Fiscal Years

Year Ended June 30	City's proportion of the net pension liability	City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	City's covered employee payroll	City's share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered employee payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2019	.20505%	\$ 5,876,544	\$ 2,974,133	197.59%	62.69%
2018	.18720%	\$ 5,304,393	\$ 2,591,130	204.71%	61.73%
2017	.18655%	\$ 5,110,733	\$ 2,512,264	203.43%	60.94%
2016	.19378%	\$ 4,915,079	\$ 2,470,350	198.96%	60.44%
2015	.18882%	\$ 4,115,238	\$ 2,339,165	175.93%	64.57%
2014	.18092%	\$ 3,463,678	\$ 2,153,890	160.81%	67.55%

CITY OF HANAHAN
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
Schedule of the City's Contributions
South Carolina Retirement System Plan
Last Six Fiscal Years

Year Ended June 30	Contractually required contribution	Contributions relative to contractually required contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	City's covered employee payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered- employee payroll
2020	\$ 358,825	\$ 358,825	\$ -0-	\$ 2,306,074	15.56%
2019	299,414	299,414	-0-	2,056,412	14.56%
2018	259,415	259,415	-0-	1,913,090	13.56%
2017	198,104	198,104	-0-	1,713,703	11.56%
2016	174,476	174,476	-0-	1,577,542	11.06%
2015	160,808	160,808	-0-	1,475,305	10.90%

Schedule of the City's Contributions
Police Officers' Retirement System Plan
Last Six Fiscal Years

Year Ended June 30	Contractually required contribution	Contributions relative to contractually required contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	City's covered employee payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered- employee payroll
2020	\$ 581,194	\$ 581,194	\$ -0-	\$ 3,186,371	18.24%
2019	512,741	512,741	-0-	2,974,133	17.24%
2018	420,799	420,799	-0-	2,591,130	16.24%
2017	357,746	357,746	-0-	2,512,264	14.24%
2016	339,426	339,426	-0-	2,470,350	13.74%
2015	313,682	313,682	-0-	2,339,165	13.41%

SUPPLEMENTARY
INFORMATION

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF FINES, ASSESSMENTS AND SURCHARGES
GENERAL FUND
Year Ended June 30, 2020

Court Fines	
Court fines collected	\$ 91,926
Court fines retained by the City	<u>(91,926)</u>
Court fines remitted to the State Treasurer	<u>\$ -</u>
Court Assessments	
Court assessments collected	\$ 98,203
Court assessments retained by the City	<u>(10,866)</u>
Court assessments remitted to the State Treasurer	<u>\$ 87,337</u>
Court Surcharges	
Court surcharges collected	\$ 26,911
Court surcharges retained by the City	<u>(1,621)</u>
Court surcharges remitted to the State Treasurer	<u>\$ 25,290</u>
Victims Services	
Court assessments allocated to Victim Services	\$ 10,866
Court surcharges allocated to Victim Services	<u>1,621</u>
Funds allocated to Victim Services	12,487
Victims Services funds expended during the year	<u>(14,545)</u>
Net Victims Services funds expended during the year	<u>\$ (2,058)</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report.

CITY OF HANAHAN, SOUTH CAROLINA
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF
E9-1-1 REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Revenues	
E9-1-1 revenues received from State of SC	\$ 28,715
E9-1-1 reimbursements received from State of SC	50,164
E9-1-1 revenue received from landline companies collected on behalf of the City	<u>51,777</u>
Total E9-1-1 Revenues	<u>130,656</u>
Expenditures	
E9-1-1 salaries and related fringe benefits	304,025
E9-1-1 operating costs and supplies	101,329
E9-1-1 capital expenditures and equipment	<u>6,014</u>
Total E9-1-1 Expenditures	<u>411,368</u>
Excess E9-1-1 Expenditures over Revenues	<u>\$ (280,712)</u>

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

I. Financial Statement Findings

None.

See Independent Auditors' Report.



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CHARLES W CARPENTER
TYLER K GIBBONS

HAROLD D RISER
(1921-1993)

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

Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council
City of Hanahan, South Carolina

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Hanahan, South Carolina as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Hanahan, South Carolina's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated January 26, 2021.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

North Charleston, South Carolina
January 26, 2021

Riser, Gibbons & Carpenter, L.L.P.