

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA  
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT  
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

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ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

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**SHEHEEN, HANCOCK & GODWIN, LLP**

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

1011 FAIR STREET

P.O. DRAWER 428

CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA 29021

FOUNDED 1959

AUSTIN M. SHEHEEN, JR., CPA (1963-2020)  
TERRY M. HANCOCK, CPA, EMERITUS  
LARRY F. GODWIN, CPA  
THOMAS B. MYERS, CPA  
DARYL W. TAYLOR, CPA  
ANTHONY E. BOYKIN, CPA  
JANE M. PEACOCK, CPA  
MATTHEW C. IRICK, CPA  
J. RICHARD PARKER, CPA  
R. MARC WOOD  
SHANE E. KIRKLEY, CPA  
B. KEACH JORDAN, CPA  
JOHN C. BOYKIN, III, CPA  
MEREDITH A. BLAKE, CPA  
JOHN F. MARTIN, CPA  
TRACY L. FAILE, CPA

M. EMILY SKUFCA, CPA, CIA, CFE  
AMANDA B. BUCKELEW  
STEPHANIE G. CARO  
JASON B. HARRIS  
ANNETTE L. PALMER, EA

MEMBERS OF  
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CPA'S

SOUTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF CPA'S

TELEPHONE  
(803) 432-1424  
FAX  
(803) 432-1831

WEBSITE: WWW.SHGCPA.COM

December 8, 2022

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

Honorable Members of the County Council  
Kershaw County  
Camden, South Carolina

**Report on the Financial Statements**

***Opinions***

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 Kershaw County, South Carolina, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

***Basis for Opinions***

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

***Change in Accounting Principle***

As described in Note 23 to the financial statements, in 2022, the County adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement No. 87, Leases. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

### ***Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements***

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

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

### ***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements***

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

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

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

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

### ***Required Supplementary Information***

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information for the General Fund on pages 4 through 12 and 73, and the schedules of funding progress and employer contributions, schedule of County's proportionate share of net pension liability and the schedule of the County's contributions on pages 74-76 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

### ***Supplementary Information***

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Kershaw County, South Carolina's basic financial statements. The accompanying combining and individual non-major fund financial statements, the uniform schedule of court fines and schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual non-major fund financial statements and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards 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 December 8, 2022, on our consideration of Kershaw County, South Carolina's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Kershaw County, South Carolina's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

*Sheheen, Hancock & Godwin, LLP*

Sheheen, Hancock and Godwin, LLP  
Camden, South Carolina

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA  
MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

This section of Kershaw County’s annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the County’s financial performance during the fiscal year that ended June 30, 2022. Please read it in conjunction with the County’s financial statements, which follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets of Kershaw County exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$73,677,541. Of this amount, \$48,645,423 may be used to meet the County’s ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- As of the close of the fiscal year, Kershaw County’s governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$38,846,887
- At the end of the fiscal year, the unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$8,500,000.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-  
This annual report consists of five parts – management’s discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, required supplementary information, a section that presents combining and individual fund statements and schedules for major and non-major governmental funds and fiduciary funds and a compliance section. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the County:

- The first two statements are government-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about the County’s overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the County government, reporting the County’s operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.
  - The governmental funds statements tell how general government services like public safety were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending.
  - Proprietary fund statements offer short and long-term financial information about the activities the government operates like businesses, such as the sewer system.
  - Fiduciary fund statements provide information about the financial relationships – like the collection of taxes for the Kershaw County School District – in which the County acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of others, to whom the resources in question belong.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements.

Figure A-1 summarizes the major features of the County’s financial statements, including the portion of the County government they cover and the types of information they contain. The remainder of this overview section of management’s discussion and analysis explains the structure and contents of each of the statements.

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022  
(Continued)**

Figure A-1. Major Features of Kershaw County's Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

	<u>Fund Statements</u>		
	<u>Government Funds</u>	<u>Proprietary Funds</u>	<u>Fiduciary Funds</u>
Scope	Government-wide Entire County government (except fiduciary funds)	The activities of the County that are not proprietary or fiduciary	Activities the County operates similar to private businesses: the sewer system and EMS else's resources
Required financial statements	Statement of net position Statement of activities	Balance sheet Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances	Statement of net position Statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position Statement of cash flows
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus economic resources focus
Type of asset/ liability information	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short and long-term	Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter.	All assets and liabilities, both short and long-term
Type of inflow/ outflow information	All revenue and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA  
MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022  
(Continued)**

**Government-Wide Statements**

The government-wide statements report information about the County as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes all of the government’s assets and liabilities. All of the current year’s revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the County’s net position and how they have changed. Net position – the difference between the County’s assets and liabilities – is one way to measure the County’s financial health, or position.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the County’s net position are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the overall health of the County you need to consider additional non-financial factors such as changes in the County’s property tax base and the condition of the County’s roads.

The government-wide financial statements of the County are divided into two categories:

- Governmental activities – Most of the County’s basic services are included here, such as public safety, parks and recreation, and general administration. Property taxes and state and federal grants finance most of these activities.
- Business-type activities – The County charges fees to customers to help it cover the costs of the County’s sewer system. This activity is included here.

**Fund Financial Statements**

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the County’s most significant funds – not the County as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the County uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes.

- Some funds are required by State law and bond covenants.
- The County establishes other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that it is properly using certain taxes and grants (like aid from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development).

The County has three kinds of funds:

- Governmental funds—Most of the County’s basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash, flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the County’s programs.

Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provide additional information at the bottom of the governmental funds statement, or on the subsequent page, that explains the relationship (or differences) between them.

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022  
(Continued)**

- Proprietary funds—Services for which the County charges customers a fee are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds, like the government-wide statements, provide both long and short-term financial information. In fact, the County's enterprise funds (one type of proprietary fund) are the same as its business-type activities, but provide more detail and additional information, such as cash flows.
- Fiduciary funds—The County is the trustee, or fiduciary, for the Kershaw County School District's funds. It is also responsible for other assets that—because of a trust arrangement—can be used only for the trust beneficiaries. The County is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. All of the County's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position. We exclude these activities from the County's government-wide financial statements because the County cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

**FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE**

**Net position.** The County's combined net position at the end of the current fiscal year is \$73,677,541. Looking at the net position and net expenses of governmental and business-type activities separately reflects that net position from governmental activities make up 66.1 % of total net position. The following table is a summary of the County's net position for 2022 compared to 2021.

<b>Table 1</b>			
Kershaw County's Net Position			
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>Change</u>
Current and Other Assets	\$ 69,886,859	\$ 57,064,006	\$ 12,822,853
Capital Assets	87,942,423	87,346,591	595,832
Deferred Outflows	<u>7,250,464</u>	<u>7,982,177</u>	<u>(731,713)</u>
<b>Total Assets and Deferred Outflows</b>	<u>165,079,746</u>	<u>152,392,774</u>	<u>12,686,972</u>
Long Term Debt Outstanding	62,303,152	72,092,237	(9,789,085)
Other Liabilities	8,944,220	7,172,824	1,771,396
Deferred Inflows	<u>20,154,833</u>	<u>9,707,876</u>	<u>10,446,957</u>
<b>Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows</b>	<u>91,402,205</u>	<u>88,972,937</u>	<u>2,429,268</u>
Net Investment in Capital Assets	73,636,290	72,395,315	1,240,975
Restricted	10,734,444	6,746,163	3,988,281
Unrestricted	<u>(10,693,193)</u>	<u>(15,721,641)</u>	<u>5,028,448</u>
<b>Total Net Assets</b>	<u>\$ 73,677,541</u>	<u>\$ 63,419,837</u>	<u>\$ 10,257,704</u>

**Change in Net Position.** The following table is a summary of the County's change in net position for 2022.

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022  
(Continued)**

**Table 2  
Kershaw County's Changes in Net Position**

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	Business - Type <u>Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Revenues:</b>			
Program Fees:			
Fees, Fines and Charges for Services	\$ 11,457,169	\$ 7,163,715	\$ 18,620,884
Operating Grants	1,934,593	-	1,934,593
Capital Grants	1,136,054	(68,935)	1,067,119
General Revenues:			
Property Taxes	25,262,183	2,504,311	27,766,494
Miscellaneous	1,087,031	86,883	1,173,914
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	112,805	-	112,805
Intergovernmental Revenues	7,501,763	-	7,501,763
Gain on Disposition of Capital Assets	(133,240)	-	(133,240)
Transfer - Sewer Fund	<u>(1,490,421)</u>	<u>1,490,421</u>	<u>-</u>
 Total Revenues	 <u>46,867,937</u>	 <u>11,176,395</u>	 <u>58,044,332</u>
<b>Expenses:</b>			
General Government	12,885,442	-	12,885,442
Public Safety	14,739,776	-	14,739,776
Highways and Streets	1,884,756	-	1,884,756
Culture and Recreation	1,831,527	-	1,831,527
Sanitation	2,852,240	-	2,852,240
Other Objects	3,094,455	-	3,094,455
Capital Outlay	2,622,375	-	2,622,375
Interest and Other Charges	621,667	-	621,667
EMS	-	5,008,278	5,008,278
Sewer	<u>-</u>	<u>2,445,052</u>	<u>2,445,052</u>
 Total Expenses	 <u>40,532,238</u>	 <u>7,453,330</u>	 <u>47,985,568</u>
 Change in Net Position	 6,335,699	 3,723,065	 10,058,764
 <b>Net Position, Beginning of Year</b>	 <u>42,309,724</u>	 <u>21,309,053</u>	 <u>63,618,777</u>
 <b>Net Position, End of Year</b>	 <u>\$ 48,645,423</u>	 <u>\$ 25,032,118</u>	 <u>\$ 73,677,541</u>

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022  
(Continued)**

**Governmental Activities**

Governmental activities increased the County's net position by \$6,335,699. The increase in net position is largely attributable to an overall increase in revenues of about \$4,200,000 over last year.

**Business-type Activities**

Business-type activities had a net position increase of \$3,723,065. The increase in net position is attributable to an increase in revenue of and an increase in expenses, for both the Sewer and EMS funds. Charges to customers for monthly usage of the sewer system did cover operating expenses for the current fiscal year, including depreciation.

**FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COUNTY'S FUNDS**

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

*Governmental Funds.* As of the end of the fiscal year, governmental funds had a combined fund balance of \$38,846,887 which is an increase of \$4,344,235 over last year. Of this balance, the General fund makes up \$18,184,214—roughly 47%. The General fund is the main operating fund for the County.

*The Special Revenue* fund makes up \$11,727,493 of the governmental fund balance. The special revenue funds are funds that are setup to account for specific revenues that are legally restricted to expenditure for a particular purpose. Funds such as inmate canteen, fire service, E-911 Tariff and grants make up these funds.

*The Debt Service* fund makes up \$507,184 of the governmental fund balance. The debt service fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources and payment of general obligation bond principal and interest from governmental resources and special assessment bond principal and interest from special assessment levies when the County is obligated in some manner for the payment.

*The Capital Projects* funds makes up \$8,537,875 of the governmental fund balance. The Capital Projects fund is used to record transactions for acquiring new buildings, equipment for new buildings and major equipment additions, including remodeling of, or additions to, existing facilities.

*Proprietary Funds.* The County's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Unrestricted net position for the County sewer system at the end of the year was \$3,342,892. Unrestricted net position for the County Emergency Medical System at the end of the year was \$734,470. Other factors regarding these funds were addressed in the discussion of the County's business-type activities.

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022  
(Continued)**

**General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

Differences between the original budget and the final amended budget are due to transfers and budget amendments made by County Administration. These transfers and budget amendments were made for various reasons including line item costs overruns, salary increases, supplemental appropriations, capital expenditures, etc. After considering these budget adjustments, actual revenues were \$2,705,230 over the budgeted amount. Actual expenses for the general fund were \$1,718,149 under budget, and other financing sources and uses were \$1,151,074 over budget.

**CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION**

**Capital Assets**

At the end of 2022, Kershaw County had invested \$86,336,080 (net of accumulated depreciation) in a broad range of capital assets, including Public Works and Solid Waste equipment, EMS ambulances, Voter Registration Office Renovations, Recreation Department Maintenance's Building, Sewer System Improvements, Public Safety Equipment and Software. More detailed information about the County's capital assets is presented in Note 6 to the financial statements.

This year's major capital asset additions included:

- Voter Registration Office Renovations
- Paving of Fire Station 24 Road – funded by the County Transportation Committee ( CTC)
- Governor's Hill Road
- Purchased of Recreation Maintenance Building
- Solid Waste Landfill Compactor and Roll Off Truck
- Public Works Dump Truck and High-Pressure Cleaner
- Total Response Software
- Four (4) Sheriff Vehicles and a Water Patrol Boat
- Two (2) Ambulances and a LifePak 14
- Whole Body Security Scanning System
- Elgin #1 Force Main Extension
- Southern Loop Division I

The County's capital assets are financed through a variety of sources including general obligation debt, lease purchases, revenue bonds, grants and property taxes.

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022  
(Continued)**

	Governmental Activities <u>2022</u>	Business -Type Activities <u>2022</u>	Total <u>2022</u>
Land	\$ 14,817,022	\$ 555,762	\$ 15,372,784
Construction in Progress	3,309,070	929,321	4,238,391
Building and Improvements	43,760,311	2,984,452	46,744,763
Office Equipment	4,300,069	71,254	4,371,323
Equipment	12,058,947	583,499	12,642,446
Vehicles	13,152,342	2,137,972	15,290,314
Infrastructure	37,348,993	27,969,884	65,318,877
Accumulated Depreciation	(67,161,941)	(10,480,877)	(77,642,818)
Right to Use Assets	2,138,417	-	2,138,417
Accumulated Amortization	<u>(532,075)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(532,075)</u>
<b>Total Net Assets</b>	<b><u>\$ 63,191,155</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 24,751,267</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 87,942,422</u></b>

**Long-term Debt**

At year-end, the County had \$60,462,891 in bonds, notes, capital leases, compensated absences, OPEB, and pension liability outstanding - as shown in Table 4. More detailed information about the County's long-term liabilities is presented in Note 9 to the financial statements.

Of the \$19.1 million in debt, \$6,955,329 backed by the full faith and credit of the County. The remainder of the debt represents bonds backed solely by specified revenue sources.

**Bond Ratings**

The County currently has an Aa2 bond rating from Moody's Investor Services and an AA- bond rating from Standard and Poor's.

**Limitations on Debt**

The State of South Carolina Code of Laws, as amended, limits the amount of general obligation debt the County can issue to no more than 8 percent of the assessed value of all taxable property within the County without the approval of a referendum presented to the citizens of Kershaw County. The current 8% debt limitation based on assessed value of \$283,853,828 for the County is \$22,708,306 of which the County has \$15,752,977 available.

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA  
MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022  
(Continued)**

**Table 4  
Kershaw County’s Outstanding Debt**

	Governmental Activities		Business -Type Activities		Total	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
General Obligation Bonds	\$ -	\$ 5,350,000	\$ 5,199,594	\$ 4,432,524	\$ 5,199,594	\$ 9,782,524
IPR Bonds	19,369,000	10,130,000	-	-	19,369,000	10,130,000
Capital Lease	349,103	1,142,983	-	-	349,103	1,142,983
Lease Liability	-	1,694,553	-	-	-	1,694,553
Compensated Absences	665,839	841,950	98,891	104,376	764,730	946,326
Net OPEB Obligation	7,746,123	6,913,722	-	-	7,746,123	6,913,722
Net Pension Liability	29,935,792	27,702,583	3,915,856	2,949,584	33,851,648	30,652,167
Post-Closure Costs	1,027,973	895,169	-	-	1,027,973	895,169
<b>Total Net Assets</b>	<u>\$ 59,093,830</u>	<u>\$ 54,670,960</u>	<u>\$ 9,214,341</u>	<u>\$ 7,486,484</u>	<u>\$ 68,308,171</u>	<u>\$ 62,157,444</u>

**NEXT YEAR’S BUDGETS AND RATES**

The 2022-2023 original budget for the Kershaw County General Fund is \$37,680,515.

The budget for the Kershaw County Sewer System for the 2022-2023 fiscal year is \$3,771,073.

The budget for the Kershaw County EMS for the 2022-2023 fiscal year is \$5,254,398.

**CONTACTING THE COUNTY’S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the County’s finances and to demonstrate the County’s accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Kershaw County Finance Office, 515 Walnut Street, Camden, South Carolina 29020.

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**STATEMENT NET POSITION**  
**June 30, 2022**

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	Business-type <u>Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 39,650,259	\$ 590	\$ 39,650,849
Restricted Cash	24,224,270	-	24,224,270
Accounts Receivable, Net	-	2,014,165	2,014,165
Taxes Receivable, Net	1,089,994	-	1,089,994
Other Receivables	2,746,818	153,955	2,900,773
Interfund Balances	(6,208,151)	6,208,151	-
Prepaid Expenses	6,808	-	6,808
Capital Assets:			
Land	14,817,022	555,762	15,372,784
Construction in Progress	3,309,070	929,321	4,238,391
Buildings and Improvements	43,760,311	2,984,452	46,744,763
Office Equipment	4,300,069	-	4,300,069
Equipment	12,058,947	654,753	12,713,700
Vehicles	13,152,342	2,137,972	15,290,314
Infrastructure	37,348,993	27,969,885	65,318,878
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(67,161,941)	(10,480,877)	(77,642,818)
Right to Use Asset	2,138,417	-	2,138,417
Less: Accumulated Amortization	(532,075)	-	(532,075)
Total Net Assets	<u>63,191,155</u>	<u>24,751,268</u>	<u>87,942,423</u>
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>			
Prepaid OBEB Costs	864,499	-	864,499
Prepaid Pension Cost	5,985,454	400,511	6,385,965
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>6,849,953</u>	<u>400,511</u>	<u>7,250,464</u>

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

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**STATEMENT NET POSITION**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	Business-type <u>Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$ 3,411,395	\$ -	\$ 3,411,395
Accrued Interest Payable	78,288	15,357	93,645
Customer Deposits Payable	-	5,870	5,870
Due to Agency Funds	4,901,310	-	4,901,310
Short-Term Bond Payable	532,000	-	532,000
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year:			
General Obligation Bonds	225,000	636,012	861,012
IPR Bonds	290,000	-	290,000
Capital Lease	477,279	-	477,279
Lease Liability	628,298	-	628,298
Compensated Absences	145,708	104,376	250,084
Due in More Than One Year:			
General Obligation Bonds	5,125,000	3,796,512	8,921,512
IPR Bonds	9,840,000	-	9,840,000
Capital Lease	665,704	-	665,704
Lease Liability	1,066,255	-	1,066,255
Compensated Absences	841,950	-	841,950
Net Pension Liability	27,702,583	2,949,584	30,652,167
Net OPEB Obligation	6,913,722	-	6,913,722
Closure and Post Closure Costs	895,169	-	895,169
	<u>63,739,661</u>	<u>7,507,711</u>	<u>71,247,372</u>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>			
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>			
Unavailable Revenues - Grants	13,038,341	-	13,038,341
Unavailable Revenues - Property Taxes	-	21,512	21,512
Unavailable Revenues - OPEB	542,889	-	542,889
Unavailable Revenues - Pension	5,584,792	967,299	6,552,091
	<u>19,166,022</u>	<u>988,811</u>	<u>20,154,833</u>
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>			
	<u>82,905,683</u>	<u>8,496,522</u>	<u>91,402,205</u>
<b>Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>			
<b>Net Position</b>			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	53,317,546	20,318,744	73,636,290
Restricted for:			
Debt Service	1,080,374	636,012	1,716,386
Capital Projects	8,959,408	-	8,959,408
Victims Assistance	58,650	-	58,650
Unrestricted	(14,770,555)	4,077,362	(10,693,193)
	<u>\$ 48,645,423</u>	<u>\$ 25,032,118</u>	<u>\$ 73,677,541</u>
<b>Total Net Position</b>			

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

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

Function/Programs	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets		
	Fees, Fines & Charges for Services	Operating Grants & Contributions	Capital Grants & Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities						
General Government	\$ 12,885,442	\$ 3,922,694	\$ 1,809,596	\$ (6,415,835)	\$ -	\$ (6,415,835)
Public Safety	14,739,776	2,331,247	124,997	(12,149,604)	-	(12,149,604)
Sanitation	2,852,240	2,551,017	-	(301,223)	-	(301,223)
Highways and Streets	1,884,756	2,394,768	-	510,012	-	510,012
Other Objects	3,094,455	-	-	(3,094,455)	-	(3,094,455)
Culture and Recreation	1,831,527	257,443	264,809	(1,309,275)	-	(1,309,275)
Capital Outlay	2,622,375	-	-	(2,622,375)	-	(2,622,375)
Interest and Other Charges	621,667	-	-	(621,667)	-	(621,667)
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>	<b>40,532,238</b>	<b>11,457,169</b>	<b>1,934,593</b>	<b>(26,004,422)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(26,004,422)</b>
Business-Type Activities:						
Emergency Medical Services	5,008,278	3,174,998	-	-	(1,833,280)	(1,833,280)
Sewer	2,445,052	3,988,717	(68,935)	-	1,474,730	1,474,730
<b>Total Business-Type Activities</b>	<b>7,453,330</b>	<b>7,163,715</b>	<b>(68,935)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(358,550)</b>	<b>(358,550)</b>
<b>Total Primary Government</b>	<b>\$ 47,985,568</b>	<b>\$ 18,620,884</b>	<b>\$ 1,934,593</b>	<b>(26,004,422)</b>	<b>(358,550)</b>	<b>(26,362,972)</b>
General Revenues:						
Taxes:						
Property Taxes, Levied for General Purposes				15,688,720	1,792,746	17,481,466
Property Taxes, Levied for Debt Service				1,134,241	-	1,134,241
Public Service Taxes				536,578	46,891	583,469
Sales and Use Tax				6,328,435	553,662	6,882,097
Payments in Lieu of Taxes				1,574,209	111,012	1,685,221
Miscellaneous				1,087,031	86,883	1,173,914
Unrestricted Investment Earnings				112,805	-	112,805
Intergovernmental Revenues				7,501,763	-	7,501,763
Loss on Disposition of Capital Assets				(133,240)	-	(133,240)
Transfers - Sewer Fund				(1,490,421)	1,490,421	-
Total General Revenues				32,340,121	4,081,615	36,421,736
<b>Change in Net Position</b>				6,335,699	3,723,065	10,058,764
<b>Net Position, Beginning of Year</b>				42,309,724	21,309,053	63,618,777
<b>Net Position, End of Year</b>	<b>\$ 48,645,423</b>			<b>\$ 25,032,118</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 73,677,541</b>

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

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**BALANCE SHEET**  
**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
**June 30, 2022**

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Debt Service Fund	Kershaw Facilities Capital Projects Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 39,650,259	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 39,650,259
Restricted Cash	-	17,366,616	108,280	6,749,374	-	24,224,270
Receivables:						
Property Taxes, Net	900,426	98,275	91,293	-	-	1,089,994
Intergovernmental	1,129,509	930,633	33,558	-	284,060	2,377,760
Other	136,783	232,275	-	-	-	369,058
Due From Other Funds	-	6,198,927	866,307	-	-	7,065,234
Prepaid Expenses	5,693	1,115	-	-	-	6,808
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 41,822,670</b>	<b>\$ 24,827,841</b>	<b>\$ 1,099,438</b>	<b>\$ 6,749,374</b>	<b>\$ 284,060</b>	<b>\$ 74,783,383</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$ 3,411,395	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,411,395
Compensated Absences	129,651	16,057	-	-	-	145,708
Short-term Bond Payable	-	-	532,000	-	-	532,000
Due to Other Funds	19,569,256	-	-	(1,788,501)	393,939	18,174,694
Total Liabilities	<u>23,110,302</u>	<u>16,057</u>	<u>532,000</u>	<u>(1,788,501)</u>	<u>393,939</u>	<u>22,263,797</u>
<b>Deferred Inflows</b>						
Unavailable Revenues - Property Taxes	528,154	44,319	60,254	-	-	632,727
Unavailable Revenues - ARPA Funds	-	11,860,200	-	-	-	11,860,200
Unavailable Revenues - Grants	-	1,179,772	-	-	-	1,179,772
Total Deferred Inflows	<u>528,154</u>	<u>13,084,291</u>	<u>60,254</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,672,699</u>
<b>Fund Balances</b>						
Nonspendable for Prepaids	5,694	1,115	-	-	-	6,809
Restricted for:						
Debt Service	222,727	350,463	507,184	-	-	1,080,374
Capital Projects	-	7,280,786	-	8,537,875	(109,879)	15,708,782
Victims Assistance	58,650	-	-	-	-	58,650
Committed for:						
Library	95,503	-	-	-	-	95,503
Capital Fund	6,801,640	-	-	-	-	6,801,640
Budget Reserves	2,500,000	-	-	-	-	2,500,000
Assigned	-	4,095,129	-	-	-	4,095,129
Unassigned	8,500,000	-	-	-	-	8,500,000
<b>Total Fund Balances</b>	<u>18,184,214</u>	<u>11,727,493</u>	<u>507,184</u>	<u>8,537,875</u>	<u>(109,879)</u>	<u>38,846,887</u>
<b>Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances</b>	<b>\$ 41,822,670</b>	<b>\$ 24,827,841</b>	<b>\$ 1,099,438</b>	<b>\$ 6,749,374</b>	<b>\$ 284,060</b>	<b>\$ 74,783,383</b>

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

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA  
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET  
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

**Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds (Exhibit C)** \$ 38,846,887

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

Receivables will be collected this year, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.  
Property Taxes 632,727

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as assets in the governmental funds. The cost of the assets are \$128,746,754 and the accumulated depreciation is \$67,161,941. The costs of right to use assets are \$2,138,417 and the accumulated amortization is \$532,075 63,191,155

The County's Net Other Post-Employment Benefit ("OPEB") Obligation resulting from underfunded annual required contributions to its OPEB Plan is not reported as a liability in the governmental funds. (6,913,722)

Accrued interest on bonds in governmental accounting was not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, has not been reported as a liability in the funds. (78,288)

Some liabilities, including net pension obligations, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the funds.  
Pension liability (27,702,583)

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

Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	5,985,454
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	864,499
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions (from pension schedule)	(5,584,792)
Deferred inflows of resources related to grants	1,630
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	(542,889)

Long-term liabilities, including debt premiums and deferred refunding charges, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the governmental funds. Long-term liabilities at year-end consist of:

General Obligation Bonds - Current	(225,000)
General Obligation Bonds	(5,125,000)
IPR Bonds	(9,840,000)
IPR Bonds - Current	(290,000)
Capital Lease	(665,704)
Capital Lease - Current	(477,279)
Lease Liability	(628,298)
Lease Liability - Current	(1,066,255)
Compensated Absences	(841,950)
Closure and Post Closure Costs	<u>(895,169)</u>

**Total Net Position - Governmental Activities (Exhibit A)** **\$ 48,645,423**

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

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES**  
**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Special Revenue Fund</u>	<u>Debt Service Fund</u>	<u>Kershaw Facilities Capital Projects Fund</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
<b>Revenues</b>						
Taxes	\$ 19,649,985	\$ 4,027,122	\$ 1,775,195	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,452,302
Licenses, Permits and Fees	5,426,363	4,064,913	-	-	-	9,491,276
Intergovernmental Revenues	3,105,699	4,396,064	-	-	-	7,501,763
Charges for Services	691,600	-	-	-	-	691,600
Fines and Forfeits	494,079	242,948	26,606	-	-	763,633
Miscellaneous	<u>593,321</u>	<u>3,374,280</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>321,579</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,289,180</u>
Total Revenues	<u>29,961,047</u>	<u>16,105,327</u>	<u>1,801,801</u>	<u>321,579</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>48,189,754</u>
<b>Expenditures</b>						
Current:						
General Government	10,193,411	2,653,611	-	-	-	12,847,022
Public Safety	9,725,743	2,663,879	-	-	-	12,389,622
Highways and Streets	1,622,033	35,572	-	-	-	1,657,605
Culture and Recreation	1,610,247	-	-	-	-	1,610,247
Sanitation	-	2,623,714	-	-	-	2,623,714
Other Objects	2,485,718	608,735	-	-	-	3,094,453
Capital Outlay	37,824	5,968,097	-	542,198	-	6,548,119
Debt Service:						
Principal	-	476,734	21,249,000	-	-	21,725,734
Interest and Other Charges	<u>-</u>	<u>87,799</u>	<u>637,789</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>725,588</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>25,674,976</u>	<u>15,118,141</u>	<u>21,886,789</u>	<u>542,198</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>63,222,104</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<u>4,286,071</u>	<u>987,186</u>	<u>(20,084,988)</u>	<u>(220,619)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(15,032,350)</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>						
Sale of Capital Assets	16,737	2,129,914	-	-	-	2,146,651
Cost of Bond Issuance	-	-	(18,016)	(501,496)	-	(519,512)
Capital Lease Proceeds	-	937,331	-	-	-	937,331
Bond Proceeds	-	-	-	17,360,000	-	17,360,000
Bond Proceeds-Premium/Discount	-	-	-	920,659	-	920,659
Interest Income	-	-	-	21,881	-	21,881
Transfer to (from) Proprietary Fund	222,622	(1,487,116)	(222,727)	(3,200)	-	(1,490,421)
Transfer from General Fund	-	1,253,125	-	-	-	1,253,125
Transfer to Debt Service Fund	-	-	-	(20,351,351)	-	(20,351,351)
Transfer from Capital Fund	-	189,296	20,351,351	-	-	20,540,647
Transfer to (from) Special Revenue Fund	<u>(1,253,125)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(189,296)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,442,421)</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(1,013,766)</u>	<u>3,022,550</u>	<u>20,110,608</u>	<u>(2,742,803)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,376,589</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balances</b>	3,272,305	4,009,736	25,620	(2,963,422)	-	4,344,239
<b>Fund Balances, Beginning of Year</b>	<u>14,911,909</u>	<u>7,717,757</u>	<u>481,564</u>	<u>11,501,297</u>	<u>(109,879)</u>	<u>34,502,648</u>
<b>Fund Balances, End of Year</b>	<u>\$ 18,184,214</u>	<u>\$ 11,727,493</u>	<u>\$ 507,184</u>	<u>\$ 8,537,875</u>	<u>\$ (109,879)</u>	<u>\$ 38,846,887</u>

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

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND**  
**CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
**TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

<b>Total Net Change In Fund Balances - Governmental Funds ( Exhibit E )</b>	\$	4,344,239
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because of the following:		
Capital outlays are reported in the governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets are allocated over the estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay of \$3,925,744 exceeds depreciation expense of \$4,297,598 and accumulated amortization of \$532,075 in the period.		(903,929)
The loss on disposal of assets has been included in the Statement of Activities, whereas in the governmental funds, proceeds from disposal of assets increases financial resources. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the carrying amount of the assets disposed.		(2,279,801)
Bond and Lease proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position		(18,297,331)
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.		21,692,864
Repayment of capital leases is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.		143,361
Contributed assets are not recognized by the governmental funds; but is recognized as a capital contribution in the Statement of Activities.		68,935
Because some revenues will not be collected for several months after the County's fiscal year ends, they are not considered "available" revenues and are deferred in the governmental funds. Deferred tax revenue increased in the current year.		(190,119)
In the Statement of Activities, certain operating expenses -compensated absences- are measured by the amount of financial resources used (essentially, the amounts actually paid). This year, the amount earned exceeded the vacation used by this amount.		26,997
In the Statement of Activities, an amount is expensed for closure and post-closure costs. Such costs are not accrued in the governmental funds.		132,800
The County's Net Other Post-Employment Benefit ("OPEB") Obligation resulting from underfunded annual required contributions to its OPEB Plan, is not reported as a liability in the governmental funds. This amount represents the net change in this liability during the current year.		762,990
Interest on long-term debt in the Statement of Activities differs from the amount reported in the governmental funds because interest is recognized as an expenditure in the funds when it is due, and thus requires the use of current financial resources. In the Statement of Activities, interest expense is recognized as the interest accrues, regardless of when it is due. Accrued interest increased in the current year.		(6,660)
Governmental funds report County's pension contributions as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of pension benefits earned net of employee contributions is reported as pension expense.		
County's pension contributions	\$ (1,209,790)	
Cost of benefits earned net of employee contributions (pension benefit from SCRS benefit schedule)	2,051,143	841,353
<b>Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities ( Exhibit B )</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b><u>6,335,699</u></b>

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

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**  
**PROPRIETARY FUND**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	<b>Enterprise Fund Sewer Fund</b>	<b>Enterprise Fund Emergency Medical Services</b>	<b>Total Proprietary Funds</b>
<b>Assets</b>			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 590	\$ -	\$ 590
Accounts Receivable, Net	78,524	1,935,641	2,014,165
Other Receivables	46,762	107,193	153,955
Due from General Fund	<u>4,376,595</u>	<u>1,831,556</u>	<u>6,208,151</u>
Total Current Assets	<u>4,502,471</u>	<u>3,874,390</u>	<u>8,376,861</u>
Non-Current Assets:			
Capital Assets:			
Land	526,487	29,275	555,762
Construction in Progress	863,160	66,161	929,321
Building and Building Improvements	1,443,482	1,540,970	2,984,452
Sewer System Infrastructure	27,969,885	-	27,969,885
Equipment	307,725	347,028	654,753
Vehicles	-	2,137,972	2,137,972
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(8,751,617)</u>	<u>(1,729,260)</u>	<u>(10,480,877)</u>
Total Non-Current Assets	<u>22,359,122</u>	<u>2,392,146</u>	<u>24,751,268</u>
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>			
Prepaid Pension Cost	<u>40,144</u>	<u>360,367</u>	<u>400,511</u>
<b>Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	<b><u>26,901,737</u></b>	<b><u>6,626,903</u></b>	<b><u>33,528,640</u></b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Current Liabilities:			
Accrued Interest Payable	15,357	-	15,357
Customer Deposits Payable	5,870	-	5,870
Compensated Absences	8,654	95,722	104,376
Current Portion of General Obligation Bonds Payable	<u>636,012</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>636,012</u>
Total Current Liabilities	<u>665,893</u>	<u>95,722</u>	<u>761,615</u>
Long-term Liabilities:			
Net Pension Liability	380,047	2,569,537	2,949,584
General Obligation Bonds Payable	<u>3,796,512</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,796,512</u>
Total Long-term Liabilities	<u>4,176,559</u>	<u>2,569,537</u>	<u>6,746,096</u>
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>			
Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	-	21,512	21,512
Unavailable Revenue - Pension	<u>153,783</u>	<u>813,516</u>	<u>967,299</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>153,783</u>	<u>835,028</u>	<u>988,811</u>
<b>Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<b><u>4,996,235</u></b>	<b><u>3,500,287</u></b>	<b><u>8,496,522</u></b>
<b>Net Position</b>			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	17,926,598	2,392,146	20,318,744
Restricted for Debt Service	636,012	-	636,012
Unrestricted	<u>3,342,892</u>	<u>734,470</u>	<u>4,077,362</u>
<b>Total Net Position</b>	<b><u>\$ 21,905,502</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 3,126,616</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 25,032,118</u></b>

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

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION**  
**PROPRIETARY FUND**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	<u>Enterprise Fund</u> <u>Sewer</u> <u>Fund</u>	<u>Enterprise Fund</u> <u>Emergency</u> <u>Medical Services</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Proprietary</u> <u>Funds</u>
<b>Operating Revenues</b>			
Charges for Services	\$ 1,422,845	\$ 3,174,998	\$ 4,597,843
Impact Fees and Other Charges	2,565,872	-	2,565,872
Miscellaneous	9,002	77,881	86,883
Motor Carrier Fees	-	23,787	23,787
Taxes			
Local Option Sales Tax	33,206		33,206
Property Taxes - Net	-	1,355,950	1,355,950
Vehicle Taxes - Net	-	204,944	204,944
Watercraft Taxes - Net	-	19,811	19,811
Delinquent Taxes - Net	-	47,331	47,331
Fee In Lieu of Taxes	-	111,012	111,012
Local Option Sales Tax	-	553,662	553,662
Homestead Exemption	-	107,717	107,717
Manufacturer Reimbursement	-	42,168	42,168
Inventory Replacement	-	4,723	4,723
Total Revenues	<u>4,030,925</u>	<u>5,723,984</u>	<u>9,754,909</u>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>			
Salaries and Benefits	500,685	3,422,016	3,922,701
Contractual Services	317,489	364,816	682,305
Office Supplies	154,479	138,936	293,415
Repairs and Maintenance	310,631	13,300	323,931
Fuel	22,321	118,026	140,347
Utilities and Telephone	315,222	48,413	363,635
Uniforms	-	29,236	29,236
Engineering	122,325	-	122,325
Postage	9,626	-	9,626
Fleet Maintenance	5,165	82,852	88,017
Equipment and Supplies	-	31,785	31,785
Bad Debt	-	635,130	635,130
Insurance	-	9,692	9,692
Training	-	20,373	20,373
Miscellaneous	53,373	9,040	62,413
Retirement System Pension Expense	(44,889)	(240,501)	(285,390)
Depreciation	570,669	325,164	895,833
Total Operating Expenses	<u>2,337,096</u>	<u>5,008,278</u>	<u>7,345,374</u>
<b>Operating Income</b>	<u>1,693,829</u>	<u>715,706</u>	<u>2,409,535</u>
<b>Non-Operating Income (Expense)</b>			
Interest Expense	(107,956)	-	(107,956)
Total Non-Operating Income (Expense)	<u>(107,956)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(107,956)</u>
<b>Income Before Contributions and Transfers</b>	<u>1,585,873</u>	<u>715,706</u>	<u>2,301,579</u>
Transfer to General Fund	(250,000)	-	(250,000)
Transfer from General Fund	27,378	-	27,378
Transfer from Special Revenue Fund	1,197,313	289,803	1,487,116
Transfer from Capital Projects Fund	-	3,200	3,200
Transfer from Debt Service Fund	222,727	-	222,727
Total Transfers	<u>1,197,418</u>	<u>293,003</u>	<u>1,490,421</u>
<b>Capital Contributions</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>(68,935)</u>	<u>(68,935)</u>
<b>Change in Net Position</b>	<u>2,783,291</u>	<u>939,774</u>	<u>3,723,065</u>
<b>Net Position, Beginning of Year</b>	<u>19,122,211</u>	<u>2,186,842</u>	<u>21,309,053</u>
<b>Net Position, End of Year</b>	<u>\$ 21,905,502</u>	<u>\$ 3,126,616</u>	<u>\$ 25,032,118</u>

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

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**PROPRIETARY FUND**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	<u>Enterprise Funds</u>
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>	
Cash Received from Customers	\$ 9,179,701
Cash Paid to Suppliers	(2,824,922)
Cash Paid for Salaries and Employee Benefits	(3,917,216)
Customer Deposits Refunded	<u>290</u>
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	<u>2,437,853</u>
<b>Cash Flows From Non-Capital Financing Activities</b>	
Operating Transfers to (from) Other Funds	1,490,421
Increase in Due from Other Funds	<u>(712,654)</u>
Net Cash Provided by Non-Capital Financing Activities	<u>777,767</u>
<b>Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities</b>	
Purchase of Capital Assets	(2,338,131)
Principal Paid on Revenue Bond Maturities	(767,610)
Interest Paid	<u>(109,878)</u>
Net Cash (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>(3,215,620)</u>
<b>Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	-
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year</b>	<u>590</u>
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year</b>	<u>\$ 590</u>

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

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**PROPRIETARY FUND**  
**(Continued)**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

**RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH  
PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES**

	<b>Enterprise Funds</b>
Operating Income	\$ 2,409,535
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities:	
Depreciation	895,833
(Increase) in Accounts Receivable	(533,137)
(Decrease) in Other Receivables	(42,071)
(Decrease) in Deferred Outflows	55,528
Decrease in Deferred Inflows	612,662
(Decrease) in Net Pension Liability	(966,272)
(Decrease) in Customer Deposits	290
Increase in Compensated Absences	<u>5,485</u>
<b>Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities</b>	<b><u>\$ 2,437,853</u></b>

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

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION**  
**June 30, 2022**

	<u>Agency Funds</u>	<u>Trust Funds</u>
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 4,502,194	\$ 2,827,604
Taxes Receivable, Net	3,358,255	-
Other Receivables	43,061	-
Due from General Fund	<u>4,901,310</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b><u>12,804,820</u></b>	<b><u>2,827,604</u></b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Due to Other Taxing Units	7,899,382	-
Due to Solicitor	3,339,744	-
Due to KC Clean Commission	<u>12,413</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b><u>11,251,539</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>		
Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	<u>1,553,281</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net Position</b>		
Held in Trust	<u>-</u>	<u>2,827,604</u>
<b>Total Net Position</b>	<b><u>\$ -</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 2,827,604</u></b>

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

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION**  
**TRUST FUNDS**  
**June 30, 2022**

	<u>Detention</u> <u>Center</u>	<u>Land</u> <u>Sale</u>	<u>Magistrate</u>	<u>Clerk/</u> <u>Family</u> <u>Court</u>	<u>Master in</u> <u>Equity</u>	<u>Sheriff</u> <u>Drug Trust</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Additions</b>							
Inmate Deposits	\$ 257,157	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 257,157
Land Sales	-	2,052,848	-	-	-	-	2,052,848
Bonds, Fines and Fees	-	-	1,045,117	750,801	-	-	1,795,918
Escrow Funds	-	-	-	-	3,675,616	-	3,675,616
Seizures	-	-	-	-	-	40,507	40,507
Interest	-	-	62	617	-	-	679
<b>Total Additions</b>	<u>257,157</u>	<u>2,052,848</u>	<u>1,045,179</u>	<u>751,418</u>	<u>3,675,616</u>	<u>40,507</u>	<u>7,822,725</u>
<b>Deductions</b>							
Inmate Withdrawals	256,312	-	-	-	-	-	256,312
Disbursement of Sales Proceeds	-	2,687,257	-	-	-	-	2,687,257
Fines and Fees	-	-	1,047,242	679,887	-	-	1,727,129
Disbursement of Escrow Funds	-	-	-	-	3,318,997	3,599	3,322,596
<b>Total Deductions</b>	<u>256,312</u>	<u>2,687,257</u>	<u>1,047,242</u>	<u>679,887</u>	<u>3,318,997</u>	<u>3,599</u>	<u>7,993,294</u>
<b>Change to Fiduciary Net Position</b>	845	(634,409)	(2,063)	71,531	356,619	36,908	(170,569)
<b>Net Position, Beginning of Year</b>	<u>49,557</u>	<u>2,195,620</u>	<u>151,512</u>	<u>446,663</u>	<u>34,623</u>	<u>120,199</u>	<u>2,998,174</u>
<b>Net Position, End of Year</b>	<u>\$ 50,402</u>	<u>\$ 1,561,211</u>	<u>\$ 149,449</u>	<u>\$ 518,193</u>	<u>\$ 391,242</u>	<u>\$ 157,107</u>	<u>\$ 2,827,604</u>

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

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**June 30, 2022**

**Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

Kershaw County, South Carolina, operates under the Council Administrator form of government as provided by the Home Rule Act of 1975. The County provides the following services: general administrative services, public safety, health and social services, planning and zoning, culture and recreation, unpaved road maintenance, sanitation, sewer (provided to West Wateree and East Camden areas only) and public improvements.

The financial statements of Kershaw County have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. In the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements for the proprietary funds, Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements and Accounting Principles Board (APB) opinions issued on or before November 30, 1989, have been applied unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements, in which case, GASB prevails. Following are the more significant of the County's accounting policies.

**A. Reporting Entity**

In evaluating how to define Kershaw County, South Carolina, for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The criteria for including organizations as component units within the County's reporting entity, as set forth in Section 2100 of GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, include whether:

- the organization is legally separate (can sue and be sued in their own name)
- the County holds the corporate powers of the organization
- the County appoints voting majority of the organization's board
- the County is able to impose its will on the organization
- the organization has the potential to impose a financial benefit/burden on the County
- there is a fiscal dependency by the organization on the County

Based on the aforementioned criteria Kershaw County has a component unit.

*Blended Component Unit:* Kershaw County Facilities, Inc. (KCF) (the "Corporation") was created by Kershaw County as a Nonprofit Corporation under the laws of the State of South Carolina for the specific purpose of providing support for the capital projects of the County. The board members are appointed by County Council. Because the Corporation exclusively benefits the County, the Corporation's financial information is blended with that of the County in the basic financial statements. Separate financial statements for Kershaw County Facilities, Inc. are not issued.

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

**B. Basis of Presentation**

The County's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net position and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements, which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

*Government-Wide Financial Statements*

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the County as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the County, except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the County that are governmental in nature and those that are considered business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the program and grant and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to the external parties for goods or services.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct and program revenues for the different business-type activities of the County and for each function of the County's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. The County does not allocate indirect cost.

*Fund Financial Statements*

Fund financial statements of the County are organized into funds, each of which is considered to be separate accounting entities. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that constitute its asset, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures/expenses. Funds are organized into three major categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental and proprietary categories. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the County or meets the following criteria:

- a. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category of type; and
- b. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental fund or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

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

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

The funds of the County are described below

**Governmental Funds**

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions of the County are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses, and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance. The General Fund, Special Revenue Fund, Debt Service Fund and Kershaw Facilities Capital Project Fund are the County's major governmental funds.

***General Fund***

The *General Fund*, a major fund, is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. All general tax revenues and other receipts that are not allocated by law or contractual agreement to other funds are accounted for in the General Fund. Operational expenditures for general government, public safety, sanitation, highways and streets and other departments of the County are paid through the General Fund.

***Special Revenue Fund***

The *Special Revenue Fund*, a major fund, is used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than special assessments, expendable trusts, or major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes.

***Debt Service Fund***

The *Debt Service Fund*, a major fund, is used to account for the accumulation of resources for and the payment of general long-term debt principal, interest and related cost of the County other than debt service payments made by enterprise funds.

***Capital Projects Fund***

The *Capital Projects Fund* is used to account for resources for the acquisition or construction of specific capital projects or items.

The *Kershaw County Facilities Project Fund*, a major fund, is used to build designated capital projects for the County approved by Council.

**Proprietary Fund**

Proprietary Fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position, and cash flows. The following is the County's Proprietary Fund:

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

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

***Enterprise Fund***

The *Enterprise Fund* is used to account for business-like activities provided to the general public. These activities are financed primarily by user charges and the measurement of financial activity focuses on the net income measurement similar to the private sector.

The Sewer Fund is one of the County's enterprise fund and is used to account for the financial transactions related to the sewer service operations for the residents of the West Wateree and East Camden areas of the County. The Sewer Fund is a major fund.

The Emergency Medical Services Fund is second of the County's enterprise fund and is used to account for the financial transactions related to the emergency medical services provided to the residents of the County. The Emergency Medical Services Fund is a major fund.

**Fiduciary Funds**

Fiduciary Fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The Fiduciary Funds consist of Agency Funds and Trust Funds.

***Agency Funds***

Agency Funds are used to account for assets held by the County in a trustee capacity by the County and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The County has four Agency Funds as follows:

*School Fund.* The School Fund accounts for the School District funds, which are collected and maintained by the Kershaw County Treasurer.

*Solicitor's Fund.* The Solicitor's Fund accounts for the operational activities of the regional Solicitor for Richland and Kershaw Counties.

*Municipal Fund.* The Municipal Fund accounts for the property taxes that the County collects for the County of Camden.

*Fire District Fund.* The Fire District Fund accounts for the property taxes that the County collects for the Mt. Pisgah and Lugoff fire districts.

***Trust Funds***

Trust Funds are used to account for assets held by the County under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are not available to support the County's own programs. The County utilizes the following Trust Funds.

*Detention Center.* The Detention Center Trust Fund is used to account for the financial resources held by the County for inmates of the Kershaw County Detention Center.

*Land Sale.* The Land Sale Trust Fund is used to account for the financial resources held by the County that may be claimed by certain members of the public as a result of the Treasurer's tax sale activities.

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

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

*Magistrate.* The Magistrate Trust Fund is used to account for the financial resources held by the County that may be claimed by certain members of the public based on Magistrate Court activities.

*Clerk of Court/Family Court.* The Clerk of Court/Family Court Trust Fund is used to account for the financial resources held by the County that may be claimed by certain members of the public based on activities of the court.

*Master-in-Equity.* The Master-in-Equity Trust Fund is used to account for the financial resources held by the County that may be claimed by certain members of the public based on activities of the Master-in-Equity.

*Sheriff Drug Trust.* The Sheriff Drug Trust Fund is used to account for drug seizure money held by the County until the cases are heard and a determination is made if the money belongs to an individual or the County.

**C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting**

***Measurement Focus***

*Government-Wide Financial Statements*

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and liabilities associated with the operation of the County are included on the statement of net position.

*Fund Financial Statements*

All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances reflect the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements, therefore, include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the fund financial statements for governmental funds.

Like the government-wide financial statements, the Proprietary Fund is accounted for using a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of this fund are included on the statement of net position. The statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position presents increases and decreases in total net position. The statement of cash flows reflects how the County finances and meets the cash flow of its Proprietary Fund.

Agency funds are not involved in the measurement of results of operations; therefore, measurement focus is not applicable to them.

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

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

***Basis of Accounting***

In the government-wide statement of net position and statement of activities, both governmental and business-like activities are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred or economic asset is used, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds and agency funds are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when “measurable and available.” Measurable means knowing or being able to reasonably estimate the amount. Available means collectible within the current period or within sixty days after year-end. Items such as property taxes are considered to be susceptible to accrual. Expenditures (including capital outlay) are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for the general obligation bond principal and interest which are reported when due.

All Proprietary Funds utilize the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred or economic asset used.

**D. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments**

*Cash and Cash Equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and amounts in demand deposits.

*Investments*

Investments are stated at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for Investment Pools*. Investment policies of the County must operate within existing state statutes of the State of South Carolina, which authorizes what the County may and may not invest in.

**E. Receivables**

In the government-wide statements, receivables consist of all revenues earned at year-end and not yet received. Allowances for uncollectible accounts receivable are based upon historical trends and the periodic aging of accounts receivable. Major receivable balances for the governmental activities include property taxes, franchise fees, state shared revenue and grants. Property taxes receivables are carried at cost less an allowance for uncollectible. Business-type activities report sewer and medical services as their major receivables.

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

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

In the fund financial statements, material receivables in governmental funds include revenue accruals such as franchise fees, state shared revenue and grants if they are both measurable and available. Non-exchange transactions collectible but not available, such as property taxes, are deferred in the fund financial statements in accordance with modified accrual basis, but not deferred in the government wide financial statements in accordance with the accrual basis. Proprietary Fund material receivables consist of all revenues earned at year-end and not yet received. Sewer and medical services accounts receivable compose the majority of Proprietary fund receivables. All trade and property tax receivables are recorded net of any allowances for uncollectible.

**F. Restricted Assets**

Assets are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature of normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Such constraints are either imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, laws of other governments, or imposed by enabling legislation.

**G. Prepaid Items**

Prepaid items consist of payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2022.

**H. Capital Assets**

The accounting treatment over property, plant and equipment (fixed assets) depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

*Government-Wide Statements*

In the government-wide financial statements, fixed assets are accounted for as capital assets. All fixed assets are valued at historical cost, or estimated historical cost if actual is unavailable, except for donated fixed assets, which are reported at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. Estimated historical cost was used to value many of the assets acquired prior to July 1, 2002. The County maintains a capitalization policy of \$10,000 for its capital assets. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset's life are not capitalized. Interest incurred during construction is not capitalized for general capital assets.

Depreciation of all exhaustible fixed assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the statement of activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the statement of net position. Depreciation is provided over the assets' estimated useful lives using the straight-line method of depreciation. The range of estimated useful lives by type of asset is as follows:

Buildings	25-50 years
Improvements	10-50 years
Furniture and Equipment	3-20 years
Vehicles	3-5 years
Sewer System	10-50 years

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

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

*Fund Financial Statements*

In the fund financial statements, fixed assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition. Fixed assets used in Proprietary Fund operations are accounted for the same as in the government-wide statements.

**I. Short-term Inter-fund Receivables/Payable**

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. These receivables and payables are classified as “due from other funds” or “due to other funds” on the fund financial balance sheet. Interfund balances within governmental activities and within business-type activities are eliminated on the government-wide statement of net position.

**J. Compensated Absences**

The County reports Compensated Absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*. The County’s policies regarding vacation and sick leave are based on years of service, with a total of 12 to 18 days of vacation and 12 days of sick leave per year accumulated by each employee. However, employees are not paid for the accumulated sick leave upon retirement or other termination and, therefore, no liability has been accrued in the financial statements for accumulated sick leave. Each employee may accumulate a maximum of 45 days for vacation. The entire compensated absence liability for unused vacation is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report only the compensated absence liability payable from expendable available financial resources. For the Proprietary Fund, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

**K. Deferred Outflows of Resources**

In addition to assets, The County reports deferred outflows of resources in a separate section of its government wide and proprietary fund statements. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period. The County only has two deferred outflows: the first is a deferred amount arising from the refunding of enterprise fund bonds in a previous year. This deferred refunding amount is being amortized over the remaining life of the refunding bonds as part of interest expense. The second item is prepaid cost related to the GASB 68 pension liability.

**L. Deferred Inflows of Resources**

In addition to liabilities, The County reports deferred inflows of resources in a separate section of its government wide and proprietary fund statements. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period. The County has two types of items which occur because governmental fund revenues are not recognized until available (collected no later than 60 days after the end of the County’s fiscal year) under the modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting

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

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

in this category. Accordingly, deferred property taxes and grant revenue are reported in the governmental fund balance sheet. The second item is future pension revenues related to the GASB 68 pension liability.

**M. Long-term Obligations**

The accounting treatment of long-term debt depends on whether the assets are used in Governmental Fund operations or Proprietary Fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

All long-term debt to be repaid from governmental and business-type resources is reported as a liability in the government-wide statements. Bond issuance costs are expensed in the fund, in the year incurred. The long-term debt consists primarily of bonds payable, capital leases, accrued compensated absences, post-closure costs, OPEB and pension liability.

Long-term debt for governmental funds is not reported as a liability in the fund financial statements. The debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources and payment of principal and interest reported as expenditures. The accounting for Proprietary Funds is the same in the fund statements as it is in the government-wide statements.

**N. Equity Classifications**

*Government-Wide Statements*

Equity is classified as net position and displayed in three components:

- a. Net Investment in capital assets. This consist of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, notes, capital leases or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvements of those assets.
- b. Restricted net position. This consists of net position with constraints placed on the use by either external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- c. Unrestricted net position. All other net position that do not meet the definition of “restricted” or “net investment in capital assets” are classified as unrestricted.

The County classifies governmental fund balances as follows:

- Non-spendable—Includes amounts that inherently cannot be spent either because they are not in a spendable form (i.e., prepaids, inventories, long-term loan receivables, etc.) or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact (i.e., principal on an endowment, etc.).

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

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

- **Restricted**—Includes amounts that are constrained by specific purposes which are externally imposed by (a) other governments through laws and regulations, (b) grantors or contributions through agreements, (c) creditors through debt covenants or other contracts, or (d) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- **Committed**—Includes amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government through formal action made by County Council, which is the highest level of decision making authority, before the end of the reporting period. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action it employed to previously commit those amounts.
- **Assigned**—Includes amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted nor committed, designated by Council before the end of the reporting period.
- **Unassigned**—Includes amounts that do not qualify to be accounted for and reported in any of the other fund balance categories. This classification represents the amount of fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund. The General Fund should be the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount. In other governmental funds, if expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceeded the amounts that are restricted, committed, or assigned to those purposes, it may be necessary to report a negative unassigned fund balance.

Proprietary fund equity is classified the same as in the government-wide statements.

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

*Minimum Unassigned Fund Balance*

It is the goal of the County to achieve and maintain an unassigned fund balance in the General Fund at fiscal year end of not less than 25% of operating revenues or expenditures. If the unassigned fund balance at fiscal year end falls below the goal, the County shall replenish and maintain the minimum fund balance within three fiscal years.

**O. Operating and Non-Operating Revenues and Expenses**

Proprietary Fund operating revenues, such as charges for services, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Non-operating revenues, such as subsidies and investment earnings, result from non-exchange transactions or ancillary activities. Operating expenses for the Proprietary Fund include costs of sales, administrative

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

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**June 30, 2022**  
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expenses and depreciation of capital assets. All other expenses are reported as non-operating expenses.

**P. Capital Contributions**

Contributions of capital on government-wide and enterprise fund financial statements arise from outside contributions of capital assets, contributions from other funds or from grants or outside contributions of resources restricted to capital acquisition and construction.

**Q. Inter-fund Transactions**

Transactions between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide statements are reported in the same manner as general revenues.

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures/expenses in the purchaser funds. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as inter-fund transfers. Inter-fund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in the governmental funds and non-operating revenues/expenses in the enterprise fund. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements.

**R. Use of Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires the County's management to make estimates and assumptions. The estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**S. Statement of Cash Flows**

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the County's Proprietary Fund considers cash and cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are defined as short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are so near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates. Cash equivalents include certificates of deposits, treasury bills and money market funds.

**T. Pensions**

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS) and additions to/deductions from SCRS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by SCRS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

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

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

**Note 2. Deposits and Investments**

***Deposits – Custodial Credit Risk***

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the County’s deposits may not be recovered. The County does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2022, \$70,679,052 of the County’s bank balance of \$71,756,786 which has a carrying value of \$71,198,575 was exposed to custodial credit risk as follows:

Uninsured by FDIC, but collateral held by pledging bank not in the County’s name	<u>\$ 71,756,786</u>
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***Investments***

As of June 30, 2022, the County had the following investment and maturity, which is included in cash and cash equivalents:

	<u>Credit Rating</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Investment Maturity Less Than 1 Yr.</u>
Repurchase Agreement	Unrated	\$11,562,469	\$11,562,469
SC Pooled Investment Fund	Unrated	\$51,383,198	\$51,383,198

*South Carolina Pooled Investment Fund* – The South Carolina Pooled Investment Fund (the “Pool”) are invested with the South Carolina State Treasurer’s Office, which established the Pool pursuant to Section 6-6-10 of the South Carolina Code. The Pool is an investment trust fund, in which public monies in excess of current needs, which are under the custody of any city/county treasurer or any governing body of a political subdivision of the State, may be deposited. The Pool is a 2a-7 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 2a-7 of the Investment company Act of 1940. In accordance with 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.

*Interest Rate Risk* – The County does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

*Custodial Credit Risk for Investments*- Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the government will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The County does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk, but follows the investment policy statutes of the State of South Carolina. As of June 30, 2022, none of the County’s investments were exposed to custodial credit risk.

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

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
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*Concentration of Credit Risk for Investments* – The County places no limit on the amount invested in any one issuer. Investments issued by or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government and investments in mutual funds, external investment pools and other pooled investments are exempt from concentration of credit risk disclosures.

**Note 3. Property Taxes**

The County assesses and levies property taxes in accordance with applicable laws of the State of South Carolina. Real property and personal property of every description owned and used in the County, except that which is exempt from taxation under the Constitution and Laws of the State, is subject to taxation. An annual ordinance establishing the millage rate associated with the levy is adopted each year as a part of the budget adoption process.

Real property and all personal property other than vehicles are assessed for property tax purposes on January 1 of each year. All taxable property is assessed in proportion to its value on that date. The basis for value of taxable property within the County is taken from the records of the Kershaw County Auditor. Taxes are levied in October and are due and payable at that time. Property taxes are due by January 15, and penalties are imposed as follows: 3% prior to February 1, an additional 7% prior to March 15, and an additional 5% after March 15.

A summary of outstanding property taxes at June 30, 2022, is presented below.

	<u>Governmental Fund Type</u>			<u>Proprietary Fund Type</u>	<u>Fiduciary Fund Type</u>	
	General	Special	Debt		Agency	
	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Service</u>	<u>EMS</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Taxes Receivable	\$ 1,554,730	\$ 169,688	\$ 157,632	\$ 131,119	\$ 5,798,567	\$ 7,811,736
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(654,304)	(71,413)	(66,339)	(81,928)	(2,440,312)	(3,314,296)
Net Taxes Receivable	<u>\$ 900,426</u>	<u>\$ 98,275</u>	<u>\$ 91,293</u>	<u>\$ 49,191</u>	<u>\$ 3,358,255</u>	<u>\$ 4,497,440</u>

**Note 4. Other Receivables**

Other governmental receivables at June 30, 2022, consist of intergovernmental revenues, franchise fees, magistrate fees, DSS fees and landfill fees.

Governmental funds report deferred inflows of resources in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned.

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

**Note 5. Inter-fund Receivables and Payables**

Inter-fund balances at June 30, 2022, (all of which are expected to be received or paid within one year), consisted of the following individual fund receivables and payables:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Receivables</u>	<u>Payables</u>
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 19,569,257
Special Revenue Fund	6,198,927	-
Capital Projects Fund	1,394,563	-
Debt Service Fund	866,307	-
Proprietary Fund - Sewer	4,376,595	-
Proprietary Fund - EMS	1,831,556	-
Agency Fund	<u>4,901,309</u>	<u>-</u>
 <b>Totals</b>	 <b><u>\$ 19,569,257</u></b>	 <b><u>\$ 19,569,257</u></b>

The General Fund payable is a result of various transactions for the Special Revenue Fund, Debt Service Fund, Capital Projects Fund, Proprietary Fund and Agency Fund. The Capital Projects Fund payable is the result of the General Fund paying for capital projects.

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

**Note 6. Capital Assets**

Capital Asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2022, was as follows:

<i>Governmental Activities</i>					
Non-depreciable Assets:	<u>Beginning</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Disposals</u>	<u>Transfers</u>	<u>Ending</u>
Land	\$ 14,747,022	\$ 70,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,817,022
Construction in Progress	2,484,943	1,694,133	-	(870,006)	3,309,070
<i>Depreciable Assets:</i>					
Buildings and Improvements	45,163,819	401,358	(2,522,462)	717,596	43,760,311
Office Equipment	4,072,843	227,226	-	-	4,300,069
Equipment	11,194,354	864,593	-	-	12,058,947
Vehicles	12,729,620	555,012	(209,564)	77,274	13,152,342
Right of Use Assets	-	2,138,417	-	-	2,138,417
Infrastructure	<u>37,083,161</u>	<u>113,422</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>152,410</u>	<u>37,348,993</u>
Totals	<u>127,475,762</u>	<u>6,064,161</u>	<u>(2,732,026)</u>	<u>77,274</u>	<u>130,885,171</u>
 Less: Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization					
Buildings and Improvements	(17,230,346)	(1,288,803)	242,571	-	(18,276,578)
Office Equipment	(2,816,951)	(493,004)	-	-	(3,309,955)
Equipment	(8,636,643)	(581,539)	-	-	(9,218,182)
Vehicles	(11,383,833)	(692,948)	209,564	(8,339)	(11,875,556)
Right of Use Assets	-	(532,075)	-	-	(532,075)
Infrastructure	<u>(23,240,366)</u>	<u>(1,241,304)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(24,481,670)</u>
Totals	<u>(63,308,139)</u>	<u>(4,829,673)</u>	<u>452,135</u>	<u>(8,339.00)</u>	<u>(67,694,016)</u>
 Governmental Activities					
Capital Assets,					
Net	<u>\$ 64,167,623</u>	<u>\$ 1,234,488</u>	<u>\$ (2,279,891)</u>	<u>\$ 68,935</u>	<u>\$ 63,191,155</u>

Depreciation and amortization expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

General Government	\$ 1,754,094
Highways and Streets	973,061
Public Safety	1,523,384
Sanitation	376,246
Culture and Recreation	202,888
Governmental Activities	<u>202,888</u>
Total Depreciation and Amortization Expense	<u>\$ 4,829,673</u>

Depreciation and amortization expense charged to separately identifiable business-type activities is evident on the face of the fund financial statement and, therefore, is not included here.

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

*Business-type Activities*

*Sewer Fund*

	<u>Beginning</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Disposals</u>	<u>Transfers</u>	<u>Ending</u>
Non-depreciable Assets:					
Land	\$ 526,487	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 526,487
Construction in Progress	2,977,712	773,732	-	(2,888,284)	863,160
Depreciable Assets:					
Sewer System	25,650,409	874,674	-	2,888,284	29,413,367
Equipment	<u>307,724</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>307,724</u>
Totals	<u>29,462,332</u>	<u>1,648,406</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>31,110,738</u>

Less: Accumulated Depreciation

Sewer System	(7,954,152)	(551,154)	-	-	(8,505,306)
Equipment	<u>(226,796)</u>	<u>(19,515)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(246,311)</u>
Totals	<u>(8,180,948)</u>	<u>(570,669)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(8,751,617)</u>

Business-type Activities

Capital Assets,

Net	<u>\$ 21,281,384</u>	<u>\$ 1,077,737</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 22,359,121</u>
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*Emergency Medical Services Fund*

	<u>Beginning</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Disposals</u>	<u>Transfers</u>	<u>Ending</u>
Non-depreciable Assets:					
Land	\$ 29,275	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29,275
Construction in Progress	-	66,161	-	-	66,161
Depreciable Assets:					
Building and Improvements	1,540,970	-	-	-	1,540,970
Equipment	<u>2,170,383</u>	<u>623,564</u>	<u>(231,672)</u>	<u>(77,274)</u>	<u>2,485,001</u>
Totals	<u>3,740,628</u>	<u>689,725</u>	<u>(231,672)</u>	<u>(77,274)</u>	<u>4,121,407</u>

Less: Accumulated Depreciation

Building and Improvements	(131,836)	(36,445)	-	-	(168,281)
Equipment	<u>(1,512,267)</u>	<u>(288,719)</u>	<u>231,672</u>	<u>8,339</u>	<u>(1,560,975)</u>
Totals	<u>(1,644,103)</u>	<u>(325,164)</u>	<u>231,672</u>	<u>8,339</u>	<u>(1,729,256)</u>

Business-type Activities

Capital Assets,

Net	<u>\$ 2,096,525</u>	<u>\$ 364,561</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (68,935)</u>	<u>\$ 2,392,151</u>
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Construction in progress and construction commitments – governmental activities and business-type activities consisted of the following at June 30, 2022:

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

	Expenditures <u>To Date</u>	Total <u>Contract</u>	Contract Payments <u>Remaining</u>
Peck Woods Road Paving	89,000	1,529,967	\$ 1,440,967
Timber Ridge Road Paving	221,698	492,503	270,805
2022 Resurfacing Project	496,723	780,375	283,652
Wildwood Lane Sidewalk Improvements	160,000	160,000	-
Mega Site - 100 acres & surrounding acreage	1,438,028	1,438,028	-
Airport Runway 6-24 Rehab Project	563,334	2,077,435	1,514,101
Public Work Building Project	112,849	1,970,196	1,857,347
2022 Ford E450 Bookmobile	48,958	163,195	114,237
Cassatt Fire Station	112,735	164,150	51,415
Wellness Park Entrance	38,491	64,091	25,600
Business Park Road Extension	1,900	1,900	-
Room 207 Audio/Visual Update	8,833	12,109	3,276
Detention Center Training Room	16,526	16,526	-
	<u>16,526</u>	<u>16,526</u>	<u>-</u>
 Total	 <u>\$ 3,309,075</u>	 <u>\$ 8,870,475</u>	 <u>\$ 5,561,400</u>

	Expenditures <u>To Date</u>	Total <u>Contract</u>	Contract Payments <u>Remaining</u>
<i>Business-type Activities</i>			
<i>Sewer</i>			
Easements for Southern Loop	108,304	108,304	-
Governor's Hill Water/Waste Expansion	702,893	8,865,454	8,162,561
Saddlebrook Drainage	42,463	42,463	-
MegaSite - Sewer	9,500	9,500	-
	<u>\$ 863,160</u>	<u>\$ 9,025,721</u>	<u>\$ 8,162,561</u>

<i>Emergency Medical Services</i>			
521 EMS Station	3,200	3,200	-
22 Ram 5500 Ambulance ( Remount)	62,961	186,057	123,096
	<u>\$ 66,161</u>	<u>\$ 189,257</u>	<u>\$ 123,096</u>

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

**Note 7. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses**

The significant components of accounts payable and accrued expenses for governmental activities at June 30, 2022, are as follows:

Accounts Payable	\$ 1,966,581
Accrued Payroll, Withholdings, Fringe and Benefits	<u>1,444,814</u>
Total Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses - Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 3,411,395</u>

**Note 8. Short-term Debt**

The following is a summary of changes in short-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2022:

	<u>Balance</u> <u>7/1/2021</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>6/30/2022</u>
<i>Governmental Activities:</i>				
G.O. Bond Taxable Series 2022	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>532,000</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>532,000</u>

Short-term debt was used to pay principal and interest payments related to the 2022 Bond. This bond is applicable to the County's 8% debt limit.

**Note 9. Long-term Debt**

***Governmental Activities:***

As of June 30, 2022, the governmental long-term debt consisted of general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, capital leases, post-closure costs and compensated absences.

***Installment Revenue Bonds***

The County has entered into a facilities agreement with Kershaw Facilities Corporation, Inc. The agreement permits the County to construct, renovate and operate the facilities in exchange for the payment of the principal and interest by the County, as such amounts come due, on the Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds (IPR Bonds) issued by the Kershaw Facilities Corporation, Inc. Below is a summary of the IPR Bonds issued by the Corporation.

On July 2, 2014, the Kershaw Facilities Corporation, Inc. issued Series 2014 Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds totaling \$8,500,000 with principal payments due each June 1 and semi-annual interest payments due March 1 and September 1 of each year. The bonds range in maturity dates from 2016 to 2024. The interest rate ranges from 3.00% to 4.25%. The outstanding principal as of June 30, 2022, was \$0.00.

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
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On December 17, 2015, the Kershaw Facilities Corporation, Inc. issued Series 2015A Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds totaling \$13,470,000 with principal payments due each June 1 starting in 2018 and semi-annual interest payments due June 1 and December 1 of each year. The bonds range in maturity dates from 2018 to 2042. The interest rate ranges from 1.90% to 4.90%. The outstanding principal as of June 30, 2022 was \$0.00.

On December 17, 2015, the Kershaw Facilities Corporation, Inc. issued Series 2015A Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds totaling \$3,730,000 with principal payments due each June 1 starting in 2042 and semi-annual interest payments due June 1 and December 1 of each year. The bonds range in maturity dates from 2042 to 2045. The interest rate ranges from 1.90% to 4.90%. The outstanding principal as of June 30, 2022, was \$0.00.

On September 8, 2021, the Kershaw Facilities Corporation, Inc. issued Series 2021 Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds totaling \$10,360,000 with principal payments due each June 1 starting in 2022 and semi-annual interest payments due June 1 and December 1 of each year. The bonds range in maturity dates from 2037 to 2045. The interest rate ranges from 1.90% to 4.90%. The outstanding principal as of June 30, 2022, was \$10,130,00.

On September 15, 2021, the County issued Series 2021 General Obligation Bond totaling \$7,000,000 with principal payments due each March 1 starting in 2022 and semi-annual interest payments due March 1 and September 1 of each year. The bonds range in maturity dates from 2032 to 2037. The interest rate ranges from 1.90% to 4.90%. The outstanding principal as of June 30, 2022, was \$5,350,000.

The Kershaw Facilities Corporation, Inc. Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds are not an obligation of the County; however, as Kershaw Facilities Corporation, Inc. is blended with the operations of the County, the Corporation's debt is included with the County's other obligations as required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation bonds are as follows: .

*Governmental Activities:*

Year Ending	Principal	Interest	Total
June 30,			
2023	515,000	439,834	954,834
2024	545,000	427,105	972,105
2025	570,000	412,009	982,009
2026	605,000	394,630	999,630
2027	715,000	375,240	1,090,240
2028-2032	4,875,000	1,462,733	6,337,733
2033-2037	4,715,000	789,498	5,504,498
2038-2042	2,940,000	244,458	3,184,458
	<u>\$ 15,480,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,545,507</u>	<u>\$ 20,025,507</u>

*Capital Lease Payable*

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On August 9, 2016, the County entered into a capital lease arrangement with BB&T to purchase a tractor in the amount of \$443,701. The lease is payable in yearly installments beginning January 1, 2017. As of June 30, 2022, the County had an outstanding balance of \$117,586.

On June 29, 2020, the County entered into a capital lease arrangement with BB&T to purchase various equipment and vehicles in the amount of \$261,021. The lease is payable in yearly installments beginning May 21, 2021. As of June 30, 2022, the County had an outstanding balance of \$88,067.

On June 15, 2022, the County entered into a capital lease arrangement with Truist Bank to purchase various equipment and vehicles in the amount of \$937,331. The lease is payable in yearly installments beginning May 19, 2023. As of June 30, 2022, the County had an outstanding balance of \$937,331.

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments under capital lease, and the Present value of the net minimum lease payments at June 30, 2022.

Year Ending June 30,	
2023	477,279
2024	388,006
2025	326,822
Total minimum lease payments	1,192,107
Less: Amounts representing interest	<u>(49,124)</u>
	<u><u>\$ 1,142,983</u></u>

***Business-type Activities:***

On January 8, 2008, the County issued Series 2008A General Obligation Bonds totaling \$5,574,760 with quarterly principal and interest payments due each February 1, May 1, August 1, and November 1. The bonds range in maturity from 2011 to 2030. The interest rate is 2.25%. The outstanding principal as of June 30, 2022, was \$1,878,230.

On January 8, 2008, the County issued Series 2008B General Obligation Bonds totaling \$3,538,737 with quarterly principal and interest payments due each March 1, June 1, September 1, and December 1. The bonds range in maturity from 2010 to 2029. The interest rate is 2.25%. The outstanding principal as of June 30, 2022, was \$1,073,870. This bond is applicable to the County's 8% debt limit.

On January 6, 2012, the County issued SRF loan General Obligation Bonds totaling \$2,399,276 with quarterly principal and interest payments due each February 1, May 1, August 1, and November 1. The bonds range in maturity from 2012 to 2031. The interest rate is 2.25%. The outstanding principal as of June 30, 2022, was \$1,273,841.

On March 17, 2017, the County issued SRF loan General Obligation Bonds totaling \$600,000 with quarterly principal and interest payments due each October 1, January 1, April 1, and July

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1. The bonds range in maturity from 2018 to 2023. The interest rate is 1.40%. The outstanding principal as of June 30, 2022, was \$1,006.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation bonds are as follows:

*Business-type Activities:*

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	629,066	94,543	723,609
2024	642,310	80,184	722,494
2025	656,885	65,609	722,494
2026	671,790	50,704	722,494
2027	687,033	35,461	722,494
2028-2032	<u>1,145,438</u>	<u>43,810</u>	<u>1,189,248</u>
	<u>\$ 4,432,522</u>	<u>\$ 370,311</u>	<u>\$ 4,802,833</u>

**Note 10. Changes in Long-term Debt**

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2022.

	Balance 7/1/2021	Additions	Reductions	Balance 6/30/2022	Due Within One Year
<i>Governmental Activities:</i>					
Facilities IPR Bonds	3,579,000	-	(3,579,000)	-	-
Facilities IPR Bonds	12,060,000	-	(12,060,000)	-	-
Facilities IPR Bonds	3,730,000	-	(3,730,000)	-	-
2021 Facilities IPR Bonds	-	10,360,000	(230,000)	10,130,000	290,000
2021 GO Bond	-	7,000,000	(1,650,000)	5,350,000	225,000
Capital Lease	349,013	937,331	(143,361)	1,142,983	477,279
Lease Liability	-	2,129,032	(434,479)	1,694,553	628,298
Compensated Absences	868,947	841,950	(868,947)	841,950	145,708
Net OPEB Obligation	7,746,123	-	(832,401)	6,913,722	-
Post-closure Costs	1,027,973	-	(132,804)	895,169	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>\$ 29,361,056</u>	<u>\$ 21,268,313</u>	<u>\$ (23,660,992)</u>	<u>\$ 26,968,377</u>	<u>\$ 1,766,285</u>
<i>Business-type Activities:</i>					
2008A G.O. Bonds	\$ 2,383,689	\$ -	\$ (299,343)	\$ 2,084,346	\$ 313,082
2008B G.O. Bonds	1,269,144	-	(195,815)	1,073,329	200,259
SRF G.O. Bonds	1,546,761	-	(271,912)	1,274,849	122,671
Compensated Absences	98,891	104,376	(98,891)	104,376	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>\$ 5,298,485</u>	<u>\$ 104,376</u>	<u>\$ (865,961)</u>	<u>\$ 4,536,900</u>	<u>\$ 636,012</u>

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**Note 11. Restricted Cash**

Certain resources, which have been set aside for Capital, E-911 Tariff, drug seizure and unclaimed funds expenditures are classified as restricted cash on the Special Revenue Fund and Capital Projects Fund's balance sheet because their use is limited. The amount of restricted cash held by the Special Revenue Fund and Capital Projects Fund amounted to \$24,115,989 as of June 30, 2022.

**Note 12. Debt Limitations**

The amount of legal debt margin as of June 30, 2022, is computed as follows:

Total Assessed Value	\$ <u>283,853,828</u>
Debt Limit 8% of Assessed Value	22,708,306
Amount of Debt Applicable to Limit	<u>(6,955,329)</u>
Legal Debt Margin	\$ <u>15,752,977</u>

**Note 13. Employee Retirement Plans**

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.

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PEBA issues a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) containing financial statements and required supplementary information for the Systems' Pension Trust Funds. The CAFR is publicly available through PEBA's website at [www.peba.sc.gov](http://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 a division of the primary government of the state of South Carolina and therefore, retirement trust fund financial information is also included in the comprehensive annual financial report of the state.

*Plan Description-* The South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, was established 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 presented below.

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

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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*- 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 Three member who has separated from service with at least eight or more years of earned service is eligible for a monthly pension upon satisfying the Rule of 90 requirement that the total of the member's age and the member's creditable service equals at least 90 years. Both Class Two and Class Three members are eligible to receive a reduced deferred annuity at age 60 if they satisfy the five- or eight-year earned service requirement, respectively. An incidental death benefit is also available to beneficiaries of active and retired members of employers who participate in the death benefit program.

The annual retirement allowance of eligible 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.

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*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 contribution rates. Effective July 1, 2017, employee rates were increased to a capped rate of 9.00 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 in accordance with state statute. However, the General Assembly postponed the one percent increase in the SCRS and PORS employer contribution rates that was scheduled to go into effect beginning July 1, 2020. 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 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 1, 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 1, 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.

Required employee contribution rates<sup>1</sup> for fiscal years 2021 and 2022 are as follows:

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**SCRS**

Employee Class Two	9.00%
Employee Class Three	9.00%

**PORS**

Employee Class Two	9.75%
Employee Class Three	9.75%

<sup>1</sup> Calculated on earnable compensation as defined in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws.

Required employer contributions for fiscal year 2021-2022 are as follows:

**SCRS**

Employer Class Two	16.41%
Employer Class Three	16.41%
Employer Incidental Death Benefit	0.15%

**PORS**

Employer Class Two	18.84%
Employer Class Three	18.84%
Employer Incidental Death Benefit	0.20%
Employer Accidental Death Program	0.20%

<sup>1</sup> Calculated on earnable compensation as defined in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. <sup>2</sup>Of this employer contribution, 5% of earnable compensation must be remitted by the employer directly to the ORP service provider to be allocated to the member's account with the remainder of the employer contribution remitted to the SCRS.

*Actuarial Assumptions and Methods-* Actuarial valuations of the plan involve estimates of the reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples 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 that an actuarial experience study be completed at least once in each five-year period. An experience report on the Systems was most recently issued for the period ending June 30, 2019 for first use in the July 1, 2021 actuarial valuation.

The June 30, 2021, total pension liability (TPL), net pension liability (NPL), and sensitivity information shown in this report were determined by our consulting actuary, Gabriel, Roeder, Smith and Company (GRS) and are based on an actuarial valuation performed as of July 1, 2020. The total pension liability was rolled-forward from the valuation date to the plans' fiscal year end, June 30, 2021, using generally accepted actuarial principles. The following table provides a summary of the actuarial assumptions and methods used to calculate the TPL as of June 30, 2021.

	<b>SCRS</b>	<b>PORS</b>
	<b>Entry Age</b>	<b>Entry Age</b>
<b>Actuarial Cost Method</b>	Entry age normal	Entry Age Normal
<b>Projected Salary Increase</b>	3.5% to 11.0% (varies by service)	3.5% to 10.5% (varies by service)
<b>Benefit Adjustment</b>	lessor of 1% or \$500 annually	lessor of 1% or \$500 annually

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The post-retiree mortality assumption is dependent upon the member's job category and gender. The base mortality assumptions, the 2020 Public Retirees of South Carolina Mortality table (2020 PRSC), was developed using the Systems' mortality experience. These base rates are adjusted for future improvement in mortality using 80% Scale UMP projected from the year 2020. Assumptions used in the determination of the June 30, 2021, TPL are as follows.

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

*Net Pension Liability of the Plan-* The NPL is calculated separately for each system and represents that particular system's TPL determined in accordance with GASB No. 67 less that System's fiduciary net position. NPL totals, as of June 30, 2021, for SCRS and PORS are presented below.

System	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Employer's Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
SCRS	\$ 55,131,579,363	\$ 33,490,305,970	\$ 21,641,273,393	60.7%
PORS	8,684,586,488	6,111,672,064	2,572,914,424	70.4%

*The TPL* is calculated by the Systems' actuary, and each plan's fiduciary net position is reported in the Systems' financial statements. The NPL is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67 in the Systems' notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information. Liability calculations performed by the Systems' actuary for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of GASB 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 20-year capital market assumptions. The long-term expected rates of return represent assumptions developed using an arithmetic building block approach

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primarily based on consensus expectations and market-based inputs. Expected returns are net of investment fees. The expected returns, along with the expected inflation rate, form the basis for the target asset allocation adopted at the beginning of the 2021 fiscal year. The long-term expected rate of return is produced by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target allocation percentage and adding expected inflation and is summarized in the table below. For actuarial purposes, the 7 percent assumed annual investment rate of return used in the calculation of the TPL includes a 4.75 percent real rate of return and a 2.25 percent inflation component.

<u>Allocation/Exposure</u>	<u>Policy Target</u>	<u>Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return</u>	<u>Long Term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return</u>
Public Equity (1)	46.0%	6.87%	3.16%
Bonds	26.0%	0.27%	0.07%
Private Equity (1,2)	9%	9.68%	0.87%
Real Assets	<b>12.0%</b>		
Real Estate (2)	9.0%	6.01%	0.54%
Infrastructure (2)	3.0%	5.08%	0.15%
Total Expected Return (3)	100%		5.18%
Inflation for Actuarial Purposes			2.25%
			<u>7.43%</u>

(1) The target weight to Private Equity will be equal to its actual weight, reported by the custodial bank, as of prior month end. When flows have occurred, flow adjusted weights are used to more accurately reflect the impact of the asset class weight. Private Equity and Public Equity combine for 55% of the entire portfolio. (2) Staff and Consultant will notify the Commission if Private Markets assets exceed 25% of total assets. (3) Portable Alpha Strategies, which are not included in the Policy Target, will be capped at 12% of total assets; hedge funds (including all hedge funds used in portable alpha implementation) are capped at 20% of total assets.

*Discount rate-* The discount rate used to measure the TPL was 7 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from participating employers in SCRS and PORS will be made based on the actuarially determined rates based on provisions in the South Carolina Code of Laws. Based on those assumptions, the System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all the projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the TPL.

*Sensitivity Analysis-* The following table presents the collective NPL of the participating employers calculated using the discount rate of 7 percent, as well as what the employers' NPL would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.00 percent lower (6 percent) or 1.00 percent higher (8 percent) than the current rate.

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	1% Decrease <u>(6%)</u>	Discount Rate <u>(7%)</u>	1% Increase <u>(8%)</u>
<b>System</b>			
<b>SCRS</b>	\$ 26,974,069	\$ 20,592,849	\$ 15,288,736
<b>PORS</b>	\$ 14,594,783	\$ 10,059,318	\$ 6,344,077

*Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions-* At June 30, 2022, The County reported a liability of \$30,652,167 for its proportionate share of the NPL. The NPL was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the TPL used to calculate the NPL was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's proportion of the NPL was based on a projection of the County's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the County recognized pension benefit of \$(841,353) for its participation in the SCRS and PORS Plans. The expenses amount includes actual employer contributions, changes in deferred outflows and/or inflows of resource related to changes in employers' proportionate share of the collective NPL, and differences between actual employer contributions and proportionate share of total plan employer contributions as reported by PEBA for the year ended June 30, 2022.

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

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 692,984	\$ 59,121
Changes of assumptions	1,844,663	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	5,246,637
Changes in proportion and differences between County contributions and proportionate share of contributions	671,713	1,246,333
County contributions subsequent to measurement date	3,176,605	-
Total	<u>\$ 6,385,965</u>	<u>\$ 6,552,091</u>

The amount of \$3,176,605 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows related to pensions will be recognized in the pension expense as follows:

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

Year Ended June 30:	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>	<u>Combined</u>
2022	\$ (751,770)	\$ 91,601	\$ (660,169)
2023	(493,442)	136,652	(356,790)
2024	(364,270)	(58,999)	(423,269)
2025	<u>(1,119,338)</u>	<u>(783,163)</u>	<u>(1,902,501)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (2,728,820)</u>	<u>\$ (613,909)</u>	<u>\$ (3,342,729)</u>

*Payables to the Pension Plan-* The County reported a payable to the SCRS as of June 30, 2022, in the amount of \$571,876.

**Note 14. Post-Employment Health Care Benefits**

*Plan Description:* The County sponsors a single-employer medical insurance subsidy benefit plan (the “OPEB Plan”) that provides payments on behalf of eligible retirees to be used toward the purchase of subsidization or medical insurance provided under the County’s group plan. Employees become eligible when the employee qualifies for the SCRS or PORS and has ten (10) or more years of service regardless of age, if hired prior to July 1, 2005. For employees hired after July 1, 2005, the last five years of earned service must have been earned with Kershaw County for the County to provide post-retirement healthcare insurance premium assistance in accordance with the guidelines established in the annual budget ordinance. Information regarding SCRS and PORS eligibility may be found in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report as identified in Note 13. The OPEB Plan may be changed by County Council at its discretion; the benefit and contribution requirements of the County and plan members are established and amended by County Council. These contributions are neither guaranteed nor mandatory. County Council has retained the right to unilaterally modify its payments toward retiree health care benefits at any time.

As of July 1, 2022, the measurement date, there were 416 covered participants; sixty (66) members are retirees receiving benefits and 350 are active participants and dependents.

*Funding Policy:* Any employee who retires and meets the requirements for retirement in the SCRS is eligible to participate in the Kershaw County Retiree Benefit Program. The SCRS program allows retirement at the earlier of 28 years of service, age 55 with 25 years of service, or age 60 with 8 years of service. Retirees participate in the same health care plan as the active employees (with the additional option of a Medicare Supplement Plan for post-65 retirees). The employees currently have four pre-65 health care plans with various benefits and contribution levels. Any participant who retires with less than 10 years of service pays the total premium until age 65. If a participant retires with 10-25 years of service, Kershaw County will pay half of the premium cost while the employee pays the remaining balance. If a participant retires at age 55 or older and has 25+ years of service, the County contributes the same amount that active members receive (until age 65). Retirees over the age of 65 with 25+ years of service will receive a contribution from the County that is equal to half of the premium cost. Retirees over the age of 65 and were hired after January 10, 2011, will receive a contribution from the County that is up to \$300 per month toward health insurance premiums.

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

The County's annual other postemployment benefits ("OPEB") cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution ("ARC") of the employer, an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 75.

*Actuarial Methods and Assumptions:* Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the OPEB Plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive OPEB Plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

The following table summarizes the key actuarial assumptions and cost method:

Actuarial Valuation Date:	June 30, 2021
Actuarial Cost Method:	Entry Age Normal
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Inflation:	2.25%
Investment Rate of Return:	4.0% Annual Return Net of Both Administrative and Investment Related Expenses
Single discount Rate:	3.54% as of June 30, 2021
Demographic Assumptions:	Based on the Experience Study Performed for Kershaw County
Mortality:	The Rates used for July, 1, 2020, SCRS Valuation
Health Cost Trend:	Initial Trend Starting at 6.20% and Gradually Decreasing to an Ultimate Trend rate of 4.00% over a period of 12 years
Aging Factors:	Based on Plan Specific Experience
Retiree Participation:	70% of Retirees who are Eligible for Funded Premiums, 40% of Spouses

*Single Discount Rate:* The single discount rate of 2.16 was used to measure the total OPEB liability. The accounting policy is to set the Single Discount Rate equal to the prevailing rate for 20-year tax exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa higher.

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

*OPEB Liability, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB:*  
The net OPEB liability (“NOL”) is calculated separately and represents the system’s Total OPEB liability determined in accordance with GASB No. 74 less its fiduciary net position.

NOL totals as of the June 30, 2022, measurement date are presented in the following table:

<u>Total OPEB Liability</u>	<u>Total Covered Payroll</u>	<b>Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll</b>
\$ 6,913,722	\$ 14,438,564	47.88%

As of June 30, 2021, the County reported a liability of approximately \$6,913,772 for the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total OPEB liability was determined based on the most recent actuarial valuation report as of July 1, 2022. For the year ended June 30, 2022, the County recognized OPEB expense of \$590,268. At June 30, 2022, the County reported deferred outflows of resources (deferred OPEB charges) and deferred inflows of resources (deferred OPEB credits) related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ (542,889)
Changes of assumptions	864,499	(1,072,058)
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 864,499</u>	<u>\$ (1,614,947)</u>

Collective amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense in future years as follows:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Year Ended June 30:		
2023	\$ 182,311	(265,806)
2024	\$ 182,311	(265,806)
2025	182,311	(265,806)
2026	178,751	(259,683)
2027	131,737	(201,340)
Thereafter	7,078	(356,506)

The following table presents the sensitivity of the County’s net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate, calculated using the discount rate of 3.54%, as well as what the OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate 1% lower or 1% higher:

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

	<b>1% Decrease</b> ▮ <u>(2.54%)</u>	<b>Current</b> <b>Discount Rate</b> ▮ <u>(3.54%)</u>	<b>1% Increase</b> ▮ <u>(4.54%)</u>
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 7,772,811	\$ 6,913,722	\$ 6,184,155

*Sensitivity of the OPEB Liability to Changes in HealthCare cost Trend Rate:* The following table presents the total OPEB liability as well as what the total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1% lower or 1% higher than current healthcare cost trend rates:

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Rates</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 6,570,361	\$ 6,913,722	\$ 7,300,411

**Note 15. Commitments and Contingencies**

The County receives state and federal grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by state and federal agencies. Such audits could result in a request for reimbursement by the state and federal agencies for expenditures disallowed under the terms and conditions of the appropriate agency. In the opinion of County management, such disallowances, if any, will not be significant.

In the normal course of business, the County enters into agreements with contractors for construction projects. As of June 30, 2022, open contracts and project budgets for construction totaled \$8,870,472 of which \$3,309,069 has been recorded as construction in progress.

Various claims and lawsuits are pending against the County. As of the issuance of the financial statements, it is not known whether any unfavorable outcomes are likely, however, it appears that should there be any unfavorable outcomes, some cause of action may not be covered by insurance.

**Note 16. Insurance and Risk Management**

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft, damage, destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. The County maintains insurance covering each of those risks of loss. Management believes such coverage is sufficient to preclude any significant uninsured loss to the County.

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three years. There are no significant reductions in insurance coverage in the prior year.

The County paid insurance premiums to the South Carolina Counties Property and Liability Trust totaling \$771,647 to cover risks that may occur in normal operations. These risks include loss of real property and contents, motor vehicles, errors and omissions, general liability and theft and dishonesty. The County paid insurance premiums to the South Carolina Counties Workers' Compensation Trust totaling \$668,933 for workers' compensation coverage.

**Note 17. Closure and Post-closure Care Costs**

State and federal environmental laws and regulations require that Kershaw County place a final cover on its landfills when closed and perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the Park Road and Lugoff-Elgin landfills for thirty (30) years after closure. In addition to operating expenses related to current activities of the landfill, an expense provision and related liability are recognized based on the estimated closure and post-closure care costs. The recognition of these landfill closure and post-closure care costs is based on the amount of the landfill used during the year.

The Park Road landfill was officially closed in 2001 and the remaining closure period is now twenty (22) years. The Lugoff-Elgin landfill was closed in 1997 and the remaining closure period is now seventeen (17) years. The estimated liability for closure and post-closure care costs is \$976,436 as of June 30, 2022, which is based on total post closure-costs for the Park Road and Lugoff-Elgin landfills of \$581,369 and \$395,067, respectively. The estimated total current cost of the landfill closure and post-closure care is based on the amount that would be paid if all equipment, facilities, and services required to close, monitor, and maintain the landfill were acquired as of June 30, 2022. However, the actual cost of closure and post-closure care may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in laws and regulations. These estimates also assume that there is no groundwater contamination, methane gas problems, major settling, or other similar problems discovered at these sites. Should any of these problems be found, costs could escalate very rapidly. There are no financial assurance requirements or restricted assets related to the estimated liability.

The current year reduction to closure and post-closure costs was \$132,804

**Note 18. Deferred Compensation Plans**

Several optional deferred compensation plans are available to County employees through the State of South Carolina. Certain employees of the County have elected to participate. The multiple employer plans, created under Internal Revenue Code Sections 457, 401(k), and 403(b) are administered by third parties and are included in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the State of South Carolina. Compensation deferred under the Section 401(k) and 403(b) plans is placed in trust for the contributing employee.

Employees may also withdraw the current value of their contributions prior to termination if they meet requirements specified by the applicable plan. The County has no liability for losses under the plans.

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

**Note 19. Intergovernmental Revenues**

The County receives funds from both the State of South Carolina and the federal government for various grants and projects. The majority of these funds are accounted for in the Special Revenue Funds with the major exception being grants from the federal government accounted for in the Proprietary Fund.

**Note 20. Inter-fund Transfers**

Transfer from (to) other funds for the year ended June 30, 2022, consist of the following:

*General Fund*

Transfer to Special Revenue Fund	\$ (1,253,125)
Transfer to Proprietary Fund-Sewer	(27,378)
Transfer from Proprietary Fund	250,000
Net Total Transfer To	(1,030,503)

*Special Revenue Fund*

Transfer to Proprietary Fund	(1,487,116)
Transfer from General Fund	1,253,125
Transfer from Capital Project Fund	189,296
Net Total Transfer From	(44,695)

*Capital Project Fund*

Transfer to Special Revenue Fund	(189,296)
Transfer to Debt Service Fund-IRPB'S 2014 & 2015AB	(19,700,801)
Transfer to Debt Service Fund-2021 GO Bond	(650,550)
Transfer to Proprietary Fund	(3,200)
Net Total Transfer To	(20,543,847)

*Debt Service Fund*

Transfer to Proprietary Fund	(222,727)
Transfer from Capital Project Fund	20,351,351
Net Total Transfer From	20,128,624

*Proprietary Fund*

Transfer to General Fund	(222,622)
Transfer from Special Revenue Fund	1,487,116
Transfer from Debt Service Fund	222,727
Transfer from Capital Project Fund	3,200
Net Total Transfer From	1,490,421

Net Total Transfers between Funds	\$ -
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**General Fund:**

*Transfers to:* Funds were transferred from the General Fund into the Special Revenue Fund to fund special capital project costs and into the Proprietary Fund- Infrastructure-Sewer.

*Transfer from:* Funds were transferred into the General Fund from the Proprietary Fund to fund Infrastructure – Roads.

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

**Special Revenue Fund**

*Transfers to:* Funds were transferred from the Special Revenue Fund into the Proprietary Fund and Debt Services Fund for debt payments made on the 2008 GO Bonds and the 2016 South Carolina Revolving Fund Loan.

*Transfers from:* Funds were transferred into the Special Revenue Fund from the General Fund to fund capital project costs.

**Capital Project Fund**

*Transfers to:* Funds were transferred from the Capital Project Fund into the Special Revenue Fund for capital projects funding.

*Transfers to :* Funds were transferred from the Capital Project Fund into the Debt Service Fund to fund IRPB 2014, 2015 A&B and 2021 GO Bond Payments due to bond defeasance and refunding.

*Transfers to:* Funds were transferred from the Capital Projects Fund into the Proprietary Fund for capital projects - EMS Station.

**Debt Service Fund**

*Transfers to:* Funds were transferred from the Debt Service Fund into the Proprietary Fund for debt payments made on the 2008 GO Bonds.

*Transfers from:* Funds were transferred into the Debt Service Fund from the Capital Projects Fund for the IRPB 2014, 2015A&B Bonds and 2021 GO Bond payments due to bonds defeasance and refunding.

**Proprietary Fund**

*Transfer to:* Funds were transferred from the Proprietary Fund into the General Fund to cover direct costs associated with Proprietary Funds and Infrastructure.

*Transfers from:* Funds were transferred into the Proprietary Fund from Special Revenue and Capital Funds to fund the debt payments on the 2008 GO Bonds and 2016 South Carolina Revolving Fund Loan and capital project costs for EMS Station.

**Note 21. Operating Lease Commitment**

The County has an operating lease on the building used for operations for the Department of Social Services. The lease term is for ten years starting July 1, 2015. Either party may terminate the rental agreement at any time. Rent is payable the first day of each month in the amount of \$12,000. Rental expense amounted to \$144,000 for the fiscal ended June 30, 2022.

The County has three operating leases with Dell Financial Services for computers and various related equipment. The lease term is for 5 years starting March 2019, and January 1, 2020, and May 1, 2022. Either party may terminate the rental agreement at any time. Rent is payable on a yearly basis in the amount of \$12,532.95, \$54,043.21 and \$59,179.79 respectively.

The County has five operating leases with Enterprise FM Trust and Enterprise Fleet Management for vehicles and vehicle services. The lease terms are six years starting June 27, 2017, June 27, 2018, June 27, 2019, June 2020 and July 2021. Either party may terminate the rental agreement at any time. Rent is payable on a yearly basis in the amount of \$118,087, \$85,070, \$127,963, \$77,075, and \$228,532 with a final payment of \$5,658, \$14,279, \$10,621, \$183.011 and \$7,029 due at end of lease, respectively.

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

**Note 22. Fee in Lieu Agreements**

The County has two abatement programs which result in reduced property tax collections from certain taxpayers.

Kershaw County provides property tax reductions through South Carolina's Fee in Lieu of Tax (FILOT) program pursuant to the authority granted by Title 12, Chapter 44 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, as amended in order to reduce the property tax burden on businesses thereby inducing such businesses to invest in the county. South Carolina has a property tax structure that compares unfavorably to many other states with whom we compete to attract industry. This program is designed to make Kershaw County a more attractive location for companies making significant capital investment and job creation in Kershaw County. As the site selection process for industries has become increasingly more competitive, many companies come to view FILOT agreements as absolutely critical to their decision to locate in South Carolina. This innovative solution is the primary recruitment tool used by county governments in South Carolina to recruit new industry and to encourage our existing industries to remain in operation in Kershaw County and to grow.

In order to be eligible for a FILOT, a business must commit to invest at least \$2.5 million over a five year period. Property subject to a FILOT agreement is exempt from ad valorem property tax and is instead subject to a fee in lieu of tax, equal to the product of the value of the property, a negotiated assessment ratio that is equal to or lower than the normally applicable assessment rates, and a millage rate that is either fixed for the life of the agreement or is adjusted every five years based on the trailing five year average. In addition, the FILOT payments may be fixed over the life of the FILOT program based on a net present value method. The majority of the FILOT agreements entered into by Kershaw County provide companies a reduced assessment ratio, usually to the maximum allowed by state statute, 6%, and a fixed millage rate for the life of the agreement. Agreements are for either a 20 year or 30 year length. The FILOT program resulted in property tax abated of \$7,702,938 in tax year 2021.

According to South Carolina Department of Revenue reports, capital investment committed to in the existing FILOT agreements was \$618,720,000. Actual capital investment made through 2021 was \$786,205,550. This investment resulted in FILOT payments of \$4,606,297 in tax year 2021.

The manufacturing companies utilizing the FILOT program currently employ nearly 3,200 employees. At the current average wage in Kershaw County, \$22,89, this employment results in annual wages paid of \$150,524,640.

South Carolina Code 4-1-170 provides that a joint industrial or business park (referred to as a multi-county industrial park) can be established by two or more counties pursuant to a written agreement between those counties, as provided in Section 13 of Article VIII of the South Carolina Constitution. The agreement will establish how the counties will share the expenses and revenues generated by the multi-county or business park. Kershaw County has multi-county industrial park agreements with two South Carolina counties. In 2020 the total tax revenue shared with other South Carolina counties, and not distributed to Kershaw County taxing entities, per existing multi-county industrial park agreements was \$46,063.

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

**Note 23. Leases**

The County adopted the new lease accounting standard GASB 87 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The County has entered into numerous monthly lease arrangements with Enterprise as Lessee for vehicles. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$2,129,032 and an initial right of use assets was recorded in the amount of \$2,138,417. Kershaw County is required to make monthly fixed payments and the interest rates vary from .1850% to 2.0927%. The value right to use asset as of June 30, 2022, of \$2,138,417 with accumulated amortization of \$532,075. The value of the lease liability as of June 30, 2022, is \$1,694,533.

Annual lease payment requirements to maturity for lease liability are as follows:

Year Ending			
June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	628,298	16,148	644,446
2024	476,670	11,487	488,157
2025	333,135	7,135	340,270
2026	236,488	2,815	239,303
2027	19,962	38	20,000
	<u>\$ 1,694,553</u>	<u>\$ 37,623</u>	<u>\$ 1,732,176</u>

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

## GENERAL FUND

The general fund is used to account for resources traditionally associated with government which are not required legally or by sound financial management to be accounted for in another fund.

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**GENERAL FUND**  
**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-**  
**BUDGET TO ACTUAL**  
**June 30, 2022**

	<u>Final</u> <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance Positive (Negative)
<b>Revenues</b>			
Taxes			
Property Taxes - Net	\$ 9,270,000	\$ 9,953,640	683,640
Vehicle Taxes - Net	1,766,240	1,943,389	177,149
Delinquent Taxes - Net	370,000	662,417	292,417
Watercraft Taxes - Net	108,000	182,090	74,090
Fee In Lieu of Taxes	850,000	814,650	(35,350)
Local Option Sales Tax	3,855,855	4,917,840	1,061,985
Homestead Exemption	786,053	797,543	11,490
Manufacturer Reimbursement	260,000	327,286	67,286
Inventory Replacement	<u>51,000</u>	<u>51,131</u>	<u>131</u>
 Total Taxes	 <u>17,317,148</u>	 <u>19,649,986</u>	 <u>2,332,838</u>
 Licenses, Fees and Permits			
Planning and Zoning	759,500	1,255,594	496,094.00
Delinquent Tax Collector	362,000	307,893	(54,107.00)
Clerk of Court	241,996	225,368	(16,628.00)
Register of Deeds	727,351	908,960	181,609.00
Probate Court	127,900	163,602	35,702.00
Master in Equity	85,200	45,014	(40,186.00)
Sheriff	24,570	23,265	(1,305.00)
Motor Carrier Fees	190,000	222,919	32,919.00
Road Maintenance Fees	2,000,000	2,103,893	103,893.00
Cable Franchise Fees	<u>180,500</u>	<u>169,857</u>	<u>(10,643.00)</u>
 Total Licenses, Fees and Permits	 <u>4,699,017</u>	 <u>5,426,365</u>	 <u>727,348</u>
 Intergovernmental Revenue			
Aid to Subdivisions	2,755,797	2,545,432	(210,365)
DSS Rent Reimbursement	53,870	27,375	(26,495)
DSS Unit Cost	139,000	134,617	(4,383)
Veterans Service Offices	5,478	5,615	137
Election Commission	40,300	66,918	26,618
Accommodations Tax	30,000	31,043	1,043
Library Aid	141,750	138,849	(2,901)
Retirement Supplements	-	147,975	147,975
Salary Supplements	<u>7,877</u>	<u>7,875</u>	<u>(2)</u>
 Total Intergovernmental Revenue	 <u>3,174,072</u>	 <u>3,105,699</u>	 <u>(68,373)</u>
 Charges for Services			
Library	8,500	15,333	6,833
Recreation	261,540	233,523	(28,017)
Other	<u>391,620</u>	<u>442,744</u>	<u>51,124</u>
 Total Charges for Services	 <u>661,660</u>	 <u>691,600</u>	 <u>29,940</u>

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**GENERAL FUND**  
**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-**  
**BUDGET TO ACTUAL**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance Positive (Negative)
Fines and Forfeitures			
Magistrate	\$ 390,000	\$ 384,354	\$ (5,646)
Library	3,000	8,587	5,587
Rental and Leases	8,772	10,211	1,439
Litter Pickup	185	20	(165)
Interest Earned	<u>80,000</u>	<u>90,907</u>	<u>10,907</u>
Total Fines and Forfeitures	<u>481,957</u>	<u>494,079</u>	<u>12,122</u>
Miscellaneous			
Other	<u>921,963</u>	<u>593,321</u>	<u>(328,642)</u>
Total Miscellaneous	<u>921,963</u>	<u>593,321</u>	<u>(328,642)</u>
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>27,255,817</u>	<u>29,961,050</u>	<u>2,705,233</u>
<b>Expenditures</b>			
<b>General Government</b>			
County Council			
Operating	61,186	52,274	8,912
Personnel	<u>232,636</u>	<u>230,371</u>	<u>2,265</u>
Total County Council	<u>293,822</u>	<u>282,645</u>	<u>11,177</u>
County Administrator			
Operating	112,778	82,592	30,186
Personnel	<u>401,690</u>	<u>431,873</u>	<u>(30,183)</u>
Total County Administrator	<u>514,468</u>	<u>514,465</u>	<u>3</u>
Finance			
Operating	115,070	107,862	7,208
Personnel	<u>479,382</u>	<u>438,449</u>	<u>40,933</u>
Total Finance	<u>594,452</u>	<u>546,311</u>	<u>48,141</u>
Human Resources			
Operating	32,386	28,486	3,900
Personnel	<u>82,694</u>	<u>84,743</u>	<u>(2,049)</u>
Total Human Resources	<u>115,080</u>	<u>113,229</u>	<u>1,851</u>

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**GENERAL FUND**  
**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-**  
**BUDGET TO ACTUAL**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance Positive (Negative)
County Attorney			
Operating	\$ 271,681	\$ 271,680	\$ 1
Total County Attorney	<u>271,681</u>	<u>271,680</u>	<u>1</u>
Information Technology			
Operating	469,151	427,493	41,658
Personnel	<u>300,689</u>	<u>219,451</u>	<u>81,238</u>
Total Information Technology	<u>769,840</u>	<u>646,944</u>	<u>122,896</u>
Building Maintenance			
Operating	463,240	447,748	15,492
Personnel	<u>358,279</u>	<u>328,535</u>	<u>29,744</u>
Total Building Maintenance	<u>821,519</u>	<u>776,283</u>	<u>45,236</u>
Planning and Zoning			
Operating	84,046	64,204	19,842
Personnel	<u>541,088</u>	<u>497,165</u>	<u>43,923</u>
Total Planning and Zoning	<u>625,134</u>	<u>561,369</u>	<u>63,765</u>
Assessor			
Operating	65,865	60,326	5,539
Personnel	<u>530,665</u>	<u>536,204</u>	<u>(5,539)</u>
Total Assessor	<u>596,530</u>	<u>596,530</u>	<u>-</u>
Auditor			
Operating	87,544	74,345	13,199
Personnel	<u>251,885</u>	<u>265,084</u>	<u>(13,199)</u>
Total Auditor	<u>339,429</u>	<u>339,429</u>	<u>-</u>

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**GENERAL FUND**  
**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-**  
**BUDGET TO ACTUAL**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance Positive (Negative)
Delinquent Tax Collector			
Operating	\$ 140,960	\$ 121,219	\$ 19,741
Personnel	<u>124,101</u>	<u>122,651</u>	<u>1,450</u>
Total Delinquent Tax Collector	<u>265,061</u>	<u>243,870</u>	<u>21,191</u>
Treasurer			
Operating	134,046	126,399	7,647
Personnel	<u>366,778</u>	<u>343,483</u>	<u>23,295</u>
Total Treasurer	<u>500,824</u>	<u>469,882</u>	<u>30,942</u>
Clerk of Court			
Operating	109,209	70,635	38,574
Personnel	<u>318,193</u>	<u>301,172</u>	<u>17,021</u>
Total Clerk of Court	<u>427,402</u>	<u>371,807</u>	<u>55,595</u>
Family Court			
Operating	23,504	18,793	4,711
Personnel	<u>274,846</u>	<u>241,414</u>	<u>33,432</u>
Total Family Court	<u>298,350</u>	<u>260,207</u>	<u>38,143</u>
Summary Court			
Operating	85,779	69,142	16,637
Personnel	<u>850,077</u>	<u>827,047</u>	<u>23,030</u>
Total Summary Court	<u>935,856</u>	<u>896,189</u>	<u>39,667</u>
Probate Court			
Operating	40,343	25,525	14,818
Personnel	<u>362,099</u>	<u>349,739</u>	<u>12,360</u>
Total Probate Court	<u>402,442</u>	<u>375,264</u>	<u>27,178</u>
Register of Deeds			
Operating	83,765	84,078	(313)
Personnel	<u>236,595</u>	<u>197,059</u>	<u>39,536</u>
Total Register of Deeds	<u>320,360</u>	<u>281,137</u>	<u>39,223</u>

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**GENERAL FUND**  
**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-**  
**BUDGET TO ACTUAL**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance Positive (Negative)
Master-in-Equity			
Operating	\$ 15,314	\$ 15,119	\$ 195
Personnel	<u>67,524</u>	<u>67,719</u>	<u>(195)</u>
Total Master-in-Equity	<u>82,838</u>	<u>82,838</u>	<u>-</u>
Coroner			
Operating	153,959	154,882	(923)
Personnel	<u>160,224</u>	<u>159,270</u>	<u>954</u>
Total Coroner	<u>314,183</u>	<u>314,152</u>	<u>31</u>
Special Services			
Operating	88,194	82,475	5,719
Personnel	<u>221,738</u>	<u>221,818</u>	<u>(80)</u>
Total Special Services	<u>309,932</u>	<u>304,293</u>	<u>5,639</u>
Veterans Office			
Operating	7,540	3,095	4,445
Personnel	<u>108,907</u>	<u>108,660</u>	<u>247</u>
Total Veterans Office	<u>116,447</u>	<u>111,755</u>	<u>4,692</u>
Voter Registration			
Operating	92,514	49,999	42,515
Personnel	<u>269,727</u>	<u>246,423</u>	<u>23,304</u>
Total Voter Registration	<u>362,241</u>	<u>296,422</u>	<u>65,819</u>
Social Services			
Operating	<u>156,000</u>	<u>152,693</u>	<u>3,307</u>
Health Department			
Operating	<u>16,445</u>	<u>6,399</u>	<u>10,046</u>
GIS Mapping			
Operating	31,794	21,133	10,661
Personnel	<u>103,744</u>	<u>106,903</u>	<u>(3,159)</u>
Total GIS Mapping	<u>135,538</u>	<u>128,036</u>	<u>7,502</u>
Legislative Delegation			
Personnel	<u>39,356</u>	<u>13,156</u>	<u>26,200</u>

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**GENERAL FUND**  
**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-**  
**BUDGET TO ACTUAL**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance Positive (Negative)
Library			
Operating	\$ 375,724	\$ 360,719	\$ 15,005
Personnel	<u>770,676</u>	<u>681,684</u>	<u>88,992</u>
Total Library	<u>1,146,400</u>	<u>1,042,403</u>	<u>103,997</u>
Risk Management			
Operating	6,962	2,702	4,260
Personnel	<u>77,978</u>	<u>80,420</u>	<u>(2,442)</u>
Total Risk Management	<u>84,940</u>	<u>83,122</u>	<u>1,818</u>
Training and Development			
Operating			
Personnel	53,003	41,192	11,811
	<u>70,101</u>	<u>69,509</u>	<u>592</u>
Total Training and Development	<u>123,104</u>	<u>110,701</u>	<u>12,403</u>
General Operating			
Fleet Maintenance	<u>1,000</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>800</u>
<b>Total General Government</b>	<u>10,980,674</u>	<u>10,193,411</u>	<u>787,263</u>
<b>Public Safety</b>			
Central Communications			
Operating	149,148	111,673	37,475
Personnel	<u>1,299,677</u>	<u>962,807</u>	<u>336,870</u>
Total Central Communications	<u>1,448,825</u>	<u>1,074,480</u>	<u>374,345</u>
Law Enforcement			
Operating	1,185,030	1,254,064	(69,034)
Personnel	<u>5,183,480</u>	<u>5,019,238</u>	<u>164,242</u>
Total Law Enforcement	<u>6,368,510</u>	<u>6,273,302</u>	<u>95,208</u>
Detention Center			
Operating	948,660	938,260	10,400
Personnel	<u>1,829,583</u>	<u>1,439,701</u>	<u>389,882</u>
Total Detention Center	<u>2,778,243</u>	<u>2,377,961</u>	<u>400,282</u>
<b>Total Public Safety</b>	<u>10,595,578</u>	<u>9,725,743</u>	<u>869,835</u>
<b>Highways and Streets</b>			
Public Works			
Operating	607,799	705,232	(97,433)
Personnel	<u>1,069,664</u>	<u>916,801</u>	<u>152,863</u>
<b>Total Highways and Streets</b>	<u>1,677,463</u>	<u>1,622,033</u>	<u>55,430</u>

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**GENERAL FUND**  
**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-**  
**BUDGET TO ACTUAL**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance Positive (Negative)
<b>Culture and Recreation</b>			
Recreation			
Operating	\$ 689,246	\$ 672,259	\$ 16,987
Personnel	<u>940,470</u>	<u>937,988</u>	<u>2,482</u>
<b>Total Culture and Recreation</b>	<u>1,629,716</u>	<u>1,610,247</u>	<u>19,469</u>
<b>Other Objects</b>			
Contribution Agencies			
Clemson Extension	5,000	5,000	-
Community Medical Clinic	15,000	15,000	-
Board of Disabilities	5,000	5,000	-
Clean Community Commission	3,000	3,000	-
Sistercare	1,000	1,000	-
KC Conservation District	8,000	8,000	-
Regional Transit Authority	1,000	1,000	-
Alpha Center	10,000	10,000	-
KC Mental Health	15,000	15,000	-
Camden Rescue	10,000	10,000	-
United Way	30,000	30,000	-
Humane Society	275,000	275,000	-
Food for the Soul	25,000	25,000	-
Kershaw County School District	3,500	3,500	-
Mt. Moriah Outreach	<u>9,500</u>	<u>9,500</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Contribution Agencies	<u>416,000</u>	<u>416,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Emergency Preparedness			
Operating	<u>75,476</u>	<u>66,188</u>	<u>9,288</u>
Indigent Care			
Operating	<u>94,749</u>	<u>94,749</u>	<u>-</u>

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**GENERAL FUND**  
**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-**  
**BUDGET TO ACTUAL**  
**June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance Positive (Negative)
Dues and Publications	\$ 85,051	\$ 85,054	\$ (3)
Unemployment Insurance	11,145	11,145	-
Telephone	147,470	147,464	6
Other Operations	8,500	7,418	1,082
Public Defender	200,000	200,000	-
Solicitor	468,228	468,228	-
Retiree Insurance	233,403	233,401	2
Insurance	<u>756,072</u>	<u>756,071</u>	<u>1</u>
 Total General Operating	 <u>1,909,869</u>	 <u>1,908,781</u>	 <u>1,088</u>
 <b>Total Other Objects</b>	 <u>2,496,094</u>	 <u>2,485,718</u>	 <u>10,376</u>
 <b>Capital Outlay</b>			
Public Works	-	9,700	(9,700)
Law Enforcement	-	14,600	(14,600)
Building Maintenance	<u>13,600</u>	<u>13,524</u>	<u>76</u>
 Total Capital Outlay	 <u>13,600</u>	 <u>37,824</u>	 <u>(24,224)</u>
 Total Expenditures	 <u>27,393,125</u>	 <u>25,674,976</u>	 <u>1,718,149</u>
 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	 <u>\$ (137,308)</u>	 <u>\$ 4,286,074</u>	 <u>\$ 4,423,382</u>
 <b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>			
Sale of Capital Assets	1,000	16,737	(15,737)
Transfer from Reserves	1,243,125	-	1,243,125
Transfer from Proprietary Fund	250,000	250,000	-
Transfer to Proprietary Fund	25,000	(27,378)	2,378
Transfer to Special Revenue	<u>1,331,817</u>	<u>(1,253,125)</u>	<u>(78,692)</u>
 Total Other Financing Sources	 <u>137,308</u>	 <u>(1,013,766)</u>	 <u>1,151,074</u>
 Net Change in Fund Balance	 <u>\$ -</u>	 <u>3,272,308</u>	 <u>\$ 3,272,308</u>
 Fund Balance, Beginning of Year		 <u>14,911,909</u>	
 Fund Balance, End of Year		 <u>\$ 18,184,217</u>	

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**GENERAL FUND**  
**BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Positive (Negative)
<b>Revenues</b>				
Taxes	\$ 17,317,148	\$ 17,317,148	\$ 19,649,985	\$ 2,332,837
Licenses, Fees and Permits	4,699,017	4,699,017	5,426,363	727,346
Intergovernmental	3,174,072	3,174,072	3,105,699	(68,373)
Charges for Services	661,660	661,660	691,600	29,940
Fines and Forfeitures	481,957	481,957	494,079	12,122
Miscellaneous	<u>921,963</u>	<u>921,963</u>	<u>593,321</u>	<u>(328,642)</u>
Total Revenues	<u>27,255,817</u>	<u>27,255,817</u>	<u>29,961,047</u>	<u>2,705,230</u>
<b>Expenditures</b>				
Current:				
General Government	10,980,674	10,980,674	10,193,411	787,263
Public Safety	10,595,578	10,595,578	9,725,743	869,835
Highways and Streets	1,677,463	1,677,463	1,622,033	55,430
Culture and Recreation	1,629,716	1,629,716	1,610,247	19,469
Other Objects	2,496,094	2,496,094	2,485,718	10,376
Capital Outlay	<u>13,600</u>	<u>13,600</u>	<u>37,824</u>	<u>(24,224)</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>27,393,125</u>	<u>27,393,125</u>	<u>25,674,976</u>	<u>1,718,149</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under)</b>				
Expenditures	<u>(137,308)</u>	<u>(137,308)</u>	<u>4,286,071</u>	<u>4,423,379</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>				
Sale of Capital Assets	1,000	1,000	16,737	15,737
Transfer from Reserves	1,243,125	1,243,125	-	(1,243,125)
Transfer from Proprietary Fund	250,000	250,000	250,000	-
Transfer to Proprietary Fund	(25,000)	(25,000)	(27,378)	(2,378)
Transfer to Special Revenue Fund	<u>(1,331,817)</u>	<u>(1,331,817)</u>	<u>(1,253,125)</u>	<u>78,692</u>
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>137,308</u>	<u>137,308</u>	<u>(1,013,766)</u>	<u>(1,151,074)</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	-	-	3,272,305	3,272,305
<b>Fund Balance, Beginning of Year</b>	<u>14,911,909</u>	<u>14,911,909</u>	<u>14,911,909</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Fund Balance, End of Year</b>	<u>\$ 14,911,909</u>	<u>\$ 14,911,909</u>	<u>\$ 18,184,214</u>	<u>\$ 3,272,305</u>

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA  
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION  
OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN- DEFINED BENEFIT HEALTHCARE PLAN  
SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS AND FUNDING PROGRESS  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

**SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS**

Applicable to Fiscal Year Ending	Annual OPEB Cost	Contribution for Fiscal Year	Annual Percentage Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
June 30, 2022	\$ 590,268	\$ 392,292	66.46%	\$ 6,913,722
June 30, 2021	\$ 736,369	\$ 498,696	67.72%	\$ 7,746,123
June 30, 2020	\$ 707,890	\$ 489,237	69.11%	\$ 7,692,189
June 30, 2019	\$ 493,008	\$ 369,255	74.90%	\$ 6,269,998
June 30, 2018	\$ 500,496	\$ 273,288	54.60%	\$ 6,237,243
June 30, 2017	\$ 430,622	\$ 246,347	57.21%	\$ 1,618,549
June 30, 2016	\$ 433,409	\$ 254,853	58.80%	\$ 1,434,274
June 30, 2015	\$ 474,346	\$ 254,541	53.66%	\$ 1,255,718
June 30, 2014	\$ 464,748	\$ 240,157	51.67%	\$ 1,035,913
June 30, 2013	\$ 399,106	\$ 228,639	57.29%	\$ 811,322
June 30, 2012	\$ 391,594	\$ 239,007	61.03%	\$ 1,398,412
June 30, 2011	\$ 381,892	\$ 249,548	65.35%	\$ 1,245,825
June 30, 2010	\$ 758,293	\$ 196,375	25.90%	\$ 1,113,481
June 30, 2009	\$ 719,548	\$ 167,985	23.35%	\$ 551,563

**SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS**

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets ( a )	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) Aggregate* ( b )	Underfunded AAL (UAAL) ( b-a )	Funded Ratio ( a/b )	Covered Payroll ( c )	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (( b-a)/c )
July 1, 2010	\$ -	\$ 4,824,681	\$ 4,824,681	0.00%	\$ 8,428,839	57%
August 1, 2012	\$ -	\$ 4,904,443	\$ 4,904,443	0.00%	\$ 8,689,284	56%
July 1, 2013	\$ -	\$ 5,686,829	\$ 5,686,829	0.00%	\$ 9,069,766	63%
July 1, 2014	\$ -	\$ 5,810,661	\$ 5,810,661	0.00%	\$ 8,977,333	65%
July 1, 2015	\$ -	\$ 5,386,506	\$ 5,386,506	0.00%	\$ 9,096,887	59%
July 1, 2016	\$ -	\$ 5,232,094	\$ 5,232,094	0.00%	\$ 11,007,378	48%
July 1, 2017	\$ -	\$ 6,237,243	\$ 6,237,243	0.00%	\$ 11,044,824	56%
July 1, 2018	\$ -	\$ 6,269,998	\$ 6,269,998	0.00%	\$ 13,374,016	47%
July 1, 2019	\$ -	\$ 7,692,189	\$ 7,692,189	0.00%	\$ 13,374,016	58%
July 1, 2020	\$ -	\$ 7,746,123	\$ 7,746,123	0.00%	\$ 14,438,564	54%
July 1, 2021	\$ -	\$ 6,913,722	\$ 6,913,722	0.00%	\$ 14,438,564	48%

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA  
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION  
SCHEDULE OF COUNTY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE  
NET PENSION LIABILITY  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
<b>SCRS</b>								
County's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.095155%	0.097074%	0.1028680%	0.1066540%	0.1068890%	0.1029910%	0.0837500%	0.0838680%
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 20,592,849	\$ 24,804,104	\$ 23,489,009	\$ 23,897,743	\$ 24,062,433	\$ 21,988,726	\$ 16,381,435	\$ 14,439,289
County's covered employee payroll	\$ 11,985,471	\$ 10,756,565	\$ 10,841,221	\$ 10,861,892	\$ 11,034,320	\$ 10,785,115	\$ 9,972,956	\$ 8,098,924
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	171.82%	230.60%	216.66%	220.01%	218.07%	203.88%	164.26%	178.29%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	28.12%	22.61%	41.09%	42.94%	46.15%	42.17%	31.79%	21.17%
<b>PORS</b>								
County's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.390970%	0.374686%	0.351851%	0.359420%	0.361440%	0.352810%	0.345330%	0.329970%
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 10,059,318	\$ 12,425,394	\$ 10,083,836	\$ 10,184,209	\$ 9,901,759	\$ 8,948,936	\$ 7,526,368	\$ 6,317,094
County's covered employee payroll	\$ 6,421,392	\$ 5,880,187	\$ 5,648,881	\$ 5,103,332	\$ 4,974,745	\$ 4,821,816	\$ 4,498,162	\$ 4,278,116
County's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	156.65%	211.31%	178.51%	199.56%	199.04%	185.59%	167.32%	147.66%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	8.77%	5.36%	9.88%	9.17%	9.54%	9.25%	8.73%	13.64%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10- year trend is compiled, governments should present information for those years for which information is available

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA  
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION  
SCHEDULE OF COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 3,209,322	\$ 2,746,158	\$ 2,717,250	\$ 2,461,306	\$ 2,304,152	\$ 1,932,374	\$ 1,720,057	\$ 1,447,919
Contributions in relation to contractually required contribution	<u>3,209,322</u>	<u>2,746,158</u>	<u>2,717,250</u>	<u>2,461,306</u>	<u>2,304,152</u>	<u>1,932,374</u>	<u>1,720,027</u>	<u>1,447,919</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
County's covered-employee payroll	\$ 18,406,863	\$ 16,636,753	\$ 16,490,102	\$ 15,965,224	\$ 16,009,065	\$ 15,606,931	\$ 14,471,118	\$ 12,377,040
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	17.44%	16.51%	16.48%	15.42%	14.39%	12.38%	11.89%	11.70%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10- year trend is compiled, governments should present information for those years for which information is available

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**  
**June 30, 2022**

**Note 1.        Budgets and Budgetary Accounting**

Budgets, except for the Special Revenue Fund, are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. The accounting system provides for appropriate budgetary control. Budgetary comparisons are included in the supplemental schedules for the General Fund. Unused appropriations for all annually budgeted funds lapse at the end of the year.

**Note 2.        Legal Compliance – Budgets**

The County Administrator submits a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year to the County Council. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. Prior to July 1, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an ordinance. The County Administrator is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts within departments as necessary to achieve the goals of the budget. Any revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by County Council. Budgeted amounts reflected in the accompanying financial statements are the final authorized amounts as revised during the year.

The County has not presented budget information for the Special Revenue Fund, since budgetary control is maintained on an individual grant basis. Since grant periods may differ from the County's fiscal year, a comparison of budgetary information for the total Special Revenue Fund would not be meaningful and has not been presented in the accompanying financial statements.

## SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Special revenue funds are used to account for specific revenues that are legally restricted to expenditures for particular purposes.

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA  
SPECIAL REVENUE FUND  
BALANCE SHEET  
June 30, 2022**

**Assets**

Restricted Cash	\$ 17,366,616
Receivables	
Property Taxes, Net	98,275
Intergovernmental	930,633
Other	232,275
Prepaid Expense	1,115
Due from Other Funds	6,198,927
 <b>Total Assets</b>	 <b>24,827,841</b>

**Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balance**

Liabilities	
Compensated Absences	16,057
 <b>Total Liabilities</b>	 <b>16,057</b>

Deferred Inflows	
Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	44,319
Unavailable Revenue - Grants	1,179,772
Unavailable Revenue - American Rescue Plan Act	11,860,200
 <b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	 <b>13,084,291</b>

Fund Balance	
Nonspendable for Prepays	1,115
Restricted for Debt Service	350,463
Restricted for Capital Projects	7,280,786
Assigned	4,095,129
 Total Fund Balance	 <b>11,727,493</b>

<b>Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balance</b>	<b>\$ 24,827,841</b>
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**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**SPECIAL REVENUE FUND**  
**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

**Revenues**

Taxes

Property Taxes - Net	\$ 1,700,220
Vehicle Taxes - Net	359,475
Watercraft Taxes - Net	36,585
Delinquent Taxes - Net	102,410
Fee In Lieu of Taxes	697,324
Local Option Sales Tax	868,265
Homestead Exemption	141,071
Manufacturer Reimbursement	47,247
Liquor Excise Tax	61,539
Inventory Replacement	<u>12,986</u>
 Total Taxes	 <u>4,027,122</u>

Licenses, Fees and Permits

Residential	2,234,310
Landfill	316,687
Airport	393,451
Road Maintenance Fees	41,350
Fire Services - Fees	<u>1,079,115</u>
 Total Licenses, Fees and Permits	 <u>4,064,913</u>

Intergovernmental Revenue

Aid to Subdivisions	131,951
CTC Funds	3,674,660
Title IV-D	42,378
1% Fire Assistance	202,557
Accommodations Tax	<u>344,518</u>
 Total Intergovernmental Revenue	 <u>4,396,064</u>

Fines and Forfeitures

Sheriff	242,931
Interest Earned	<u>17</u>
 Total Fines and Forfeitures	 <u>242,948</u>

Miscellaneous

Other	92,565
E-911 Tariff	601,582
Grants	<u>2,680,133</u>
 Total Miscellaneous	 <u>3,374,280</u>

**Total Revenues**

16,105,327

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA  
SPECIAL REVENUE FUND  
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022  
(Continued)**

**Expenditures**

**General Government**

E-911 Tariff		
Operating	\$	334,818
Personnel		<u>167,780</u>
Total E-911 Tariff		<u>502,598</u>
Title IV-D Family Court		
Operating		84
Personnel		<u>30,214</u>
Total Title IV-D Family Court		<u>30,298</u>
Mini Bottle Pass Thru		
Operating		<u>193,490</u>
Library		
Operating		22,390
Personnel		<u>52,197</u>
Total Library		<u>74,587</u>
Economic Development		
Operating		202,752
Personnel		<u>175,833</u>
Total Economic Development		<u>378,585</u>
Airport		
Operating		313,560
Personnel		<u>81,895</u>
Total Airport		<u>395,455</u>
American Rescue Plan Act		
Operating		84,135
Personnel		<u>994,463</u>
Total American Rescue Plan Act		<u>1,078,598</u>
<b>Total General Government</b>		<u><b>2,653,611</b></u>

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**SPECIAL REVENUE FUND**  
**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

**Public Safety**

Detention Center	
Operating	\$ <u>76,124</u>
Fire Services	
Operating	716,268
Personnel	<u>1,245,816</u>
Total Fire Services	<u>1,962,084</u>
Firemen's Fund	
Operating	<u>216,719</u>
Victim's Advocate	
Operating	9,561
Personnel	<u>57,941</u>
Total Victim's Advocate	<u>67,502</u>
Sheriff County Seizures	
Operating	<u>24,901</u>
SRO State Allocation	
Operating	3,850
Personnel	<u>312,699</u>
Total SRO State Allocation	<u>316,549</u>
<b>Total Public Safety</b>	<u><b>2,663,879</b></u>

**Highways and Streets**

Waste Tire	
Operating	<u>35,572</u>
<b>Total Highways and Streets</b>	<u><b>35,572</b></u>

**Public Works**

Solid Waste	
Operating	1,539,388
Personnel	<u>1,084,326</u>
<b>Total Public Works</b>	<u><b>2,623,714</b></u>

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**SPECIAL REVENUE FUND**  
**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**  
**(Continued)**

**Other Objects**

General Operating	
Other Operations	\$ <u>608,735</u>
<b>Total Other Objects</b>	<b><u>608,735</u></b>

**Capital Outlay**

Solid Waste/Public Works	836,472
American Rescue Plan Act - Council Chambers Renovations	14,961
CTC Funds	3,081,164
Recreation Department	329,331
Information Technology	151,505
V-Safe Fire Grant - Holomatto Resuce Tools	29,993
Fire Department - Vehicle	51,644
Central Communications Consoles and Total Response Software	163,194
Mega Site - Engineering	292,500
Waste Water Expansion - Governors Hill	53,500
Elgin Executive Park	34,397
White Pond Whiting Way	44,028
Voter's Registration Project	171,609
SC Department of Natural Resouces - Sheriff Dept. - Water Patrol Boat	35,000
Grant - Department of Public Safety - ( 2 ) Vehicles for SRO's	98,413
Sheriff Department - Vehicle	34,021
Whole Body Scanner - Detention Center	197,426
Economic Development	25,900
General Capital	<u>323,039</u>
<b>Total Capital Outlay</b>	<b><u>5,968,097</u></b>

**Debt Service**

Principal	476,734
Interest	<u>87,799</u>
<b>Total Debt Service</b>	<b><u>564,533</u></b>

**Total Expenditures**

15,118,141

**Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures**

987,186

**Other Financing Sources (Uses)**

Capital Lease Proceeds	937,331
Sale of Capital Assets	2,129,914
Transfers from General Fund	1,253,125
Transfer from Capital Fund	189,296
Transfers to Proprietary Fund	<u>(1,487,116)</u>

**Total Other Financing Sources**

3,022,550

**Net Change in Fund Balance**

4,009,736

**Fund Balance, Beginning of Year**

7,717,757

**Fund Balance, End of Year**

\$ 11,727,493

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA  
LIBRARY OPERATIONS  
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>State Lottery</u>	<u>Federal Grant</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Revenues</b>					
Charges for Services	\$ 96	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 96
Fines	8,587	-	-	-	8,587
Intergovernmental	-	125,307	13,542	-	138,849
Miscellaneous	<u>(21,646)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(21,646)</u>
Total Revenues	<u>(12,963)</u>	<u>125,307</u>	<u>13,542</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>125,886</u>
<b>Expenditures</b>					
Books, Periodicals and Departmental Supplies	<u>81,670</u>	<u>141,155</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>222,825</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>81,670</u>	<u>141,155</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>222,825</u>
<b>Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	(94,633)	(15,848)	13,542	-	(96,939)
<b>Fund Balance, Beginning of Year</b>	<u>(205,852)</u>	<u>9,003</u>	<u>40,382</u>	<u>25,087</u>	<u>(131,380)</u>
<b>Fund Balance, End of Year</b>	<u><u>\$ (300,485)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (6,845)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 53,924</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 25,087</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (228,319)</u></u>

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**UNIFORM SCHEDULE OF COURT FINES, ASSESSMENTS AND SURCHARGES**  
**(per ACT 96)**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

COUNTY / MUNICIPAL FUNDS COLLECTED BY CLERK OF COURT	General Sessions	Magistrate Court	Municipal Court	Total
<b>Court Fines and Assessments:</b>				
Court fines and assessments collected	265,609	821,059	-	1,086,668
Court fines and assessments remitted to State Treasurer	205,790	369,929	-	575,719
<b>Total Court Fines and Assessments retained</b>	59,819	451,130	-	510,949
<b>Court Surcharges:</b>				
Court surcharges collected	7,389	164,035	-	171,424
Court surcharges remitted to State Treasurer	2,872	151,599	-	154,471
<b>Total Court Surcharges retained</b>	4,517	12,436	-	16,953
<b>Surcharges and Assessments retained for victim services:</b>				
Surcharges collected and retained	4,518	12,436	-	16,954
Assessments retained	628	37,298	-	37,926
<b>Total Surcharges and Assessments retained for victim services</b>	15,811	57,147	-	72,958

FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION (DCVC)

VICTIM SERVICE FUNDS COLLECTED	Municipal	County	Total
<b>Carryforward from Previous Year – Beginning Balance</b>		91,798	112,795
<b>Victim Service Revenue:</b>			
Victim Service Fines Retained by City/County Treasurer	-	-	-
Victim Service Assessments Retained by City/County Treasurer	-	37,926	37,926
Victim Service Surcharges Retained by City/County Treasurer	-	16,954	16,954
Interest Earned	-	-	-
Grant Funds Received			
Grant from:	-	-	-
General Funds Transferred to Victim Service Fund			
<b>Contribution Received from Victim Service Contracts:</b>			
(1) Town of	-	-	-
(2) Town of	-	-	-
(3) City of	-	-	-
<b>Total Funds Allocated to Victim Service Fund + Beginning Balance (A)</b>	-	146,678	167,675
<b>Expenditures for Victim Service Program:</b>	Municipal	County	Total
Salaries and Benefits	-	68,975	68,975
Operating Expenditures	-	19,053	19,053
<b>Victim Service Contract(s):</b>			
(1) Lancaster County Sheriff Department	-	-	-
(2) Entity's Name	-	-	-
<b>Victim Service Donation(s):</b>			
(1) Domestic Violence Shelter:	-	-	-
(2) Rape Crisis Center:	-	-	-
(3) Other local direct crime victims service agency:	-	-	-
Transferred to General Fund	-	-	-
<b>Total Expenditures from Victim Service Fund/Program (B)</b>	-	88,028	88,028
Total Victim Service Funds Retained by Municipal/County Treasurer (A-B)	-	58,650	79,647
<b>Less: Prior Year Fund Deficit Repayment</b>	-	-	-
<b>Carryforward Funds – End of Year</b>	-	58,650	79,647

## DEBT SERVICE FUND

The debt service fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources and payment of general obligation bond principal and interest from governmental resources and special assessment bond principal and interest from special assessment levies when the government is obligated in some manner for the payment.

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA  
DEBT SERVICE FUND  
BALANCE SHEET  
June 30, 2022**

**Assets**

Cash	\$ 108,280
Property Taxes Receivable, Net	91,293
Intergovernmental Receivable	33,558
Due from Other Funds	<u>866,307</u>

**Total Assets** \$ 1,099,438

**Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balance**

**Liabilities**

Short Term Bond Payable	\$ <u>532,000</u>
Total Deferred Inflows	<u>532,000</u>

**Deferred Inflows**

Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	<u>60,254</u>
Total Deferred Inflows	<u>60,254</u>

**Fund Balance**

Restricted for Debt Service	<u>507,182</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u>507,182</u>

**Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balance** \$ 1,099,438

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**DEBT SERVICE FUND**  
**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

**Revenues**

Taxes	
Property Taxes - Net	\$ 759,986
Vehicle Taxes - Net	234,952
Watercraft Taxes - Net	21,117
Delinquent Taxes - Net	57,015
Fee In Lieu of Taxes	61,171
Local Option Sales Tax	542,330
Homestead Exemption	62,235
Manufacturer Reimbursement	29,249
Inventory Replacement	<u>7,140</u>
 Total Taxes	 <u>1,775,195</u>
Licenses, Fees and Permits	
Motor Carrier Fees	<u>26,606</u>
 Total Licenses, Fees and Permits	 <u>26,606</u>
 <b>Total Revenues</b>	 <b><u>1,801,801</u></b>

**Expenditures**

Principal Retirement	21,249,000
Interest and Other Charges	<u>637,789</u>
 <b>Total Expenditures</b>	 <b><u>21,886,789</u></b>

**Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures** (20,084,988)

**Other Financing Sources (Uses)**

Transfer from Capital Fund	20,351,351
Cost of Bond Issuance	(18,018)
Transfer to Proprietary Fund	<u>(222,727)</u>
 <b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	 <b><u>20,110,606</u></b>

**Net Change in Fund Balance** 25,618

**Fund Balance, Beginning of Year** 481,564

**Fund Balance, End of Year** \$ 507,182

## CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS

The capital projects fund is used to account for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities other than those financed by proprietary funds and trust funds. There are two capital projects funds which are utilized for the County's projects and for the Kershaw facilities project fund

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA  
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND  
BALANCE SHEET  
June 30, 2022**

**Assets**

Intergovernmental Receivable \$ 284,060

**Total Assets** **\$ 284,060**

**Liabilities and Fund Balances**

Liabilities

Due to Other Funds \$ 393,939

Total Liabilities 393,939

Fund Balances

Restricted for Capital Projects (109,879)

**Total Liabilities and Fund Balances** **\$ 284,060**

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA  
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND  
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE  
June 30, 2022**

**Revenues**

Grants	\$ -
	-
<b>Total Revenues</b>	-

**Expenditures**

**Capital Outlay**

Other	-
	-
<b>Total Capital Outlay</b>	-
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	-

**Net Change in Fund Balance**

<b>Net Change in Fund Balance</b>	-
<b>Fund Balance, Beginning of Year</b>	(109,879)
<b>Fund Balance, End of Year</b>	\$ (109,879)

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA  
KERSHAW FACILITIES PROJECTS FUND  
BALANCE SHEET  
June 30, 2022**

**Assets**

Restricted Cash \$ 6,749,374

**Total Assets** **\$ 6,749,374**

**Liabilities and Fund Balances**

Liabilities

Due to Other Funds \$ (1,788,501)

Fund Balances

Restricted for Capital Projects 8,537,875

**Total Liabilities and Fund Balances** **\$ 6,749,374**

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA  
KERSHAW FACILITIES PROJECTS FUND  
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

**Revenues**

Miscellaneous	\$ <u>321,579</u>
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>321,579</u>

**Expenditures**

**Capital Outlay**

Public Works Bldg	107,884
Fire Station	112,735
FAA Runway Design	2,980
FAA Runway Construction	<u>318,599</u>
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<u>542,198</u>

**Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures** (220,619)

**Other Financing Sources (Uses)**

Proceeds 2021 GO Bond Issue	7,000,000
Premium 2021 GO Bond Issue	926,684
Proceeds 2021 IPRB Bond Issue	10,360,000
Discount 2021 IPRB Bond Issue	(6,025)
Cost of Bond Issuance	(501,496)
Interest Income	21,881
Transfer to Proprietary Fund	(3,200)
Transfer to Special Revenue Fund	(189,296)
Transfer to Debt Service Fund	<u>(20,351,351)</u>
<b>Total Other Financing Sources</b>	<u>(2,742,803)</u>

**Net Change in Fund Balance** (2,963,422)

**Fund Balance, Beginning of Year** 11,501,297

**Fund Balance, End of Year** \$ 8,537,875

## ENTERPRISE FUND

The enterprise fund is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent of the government's council is that the costs of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or where the government's council has decided that periodic determination of net income is appropriate for accountability purposes. There are two enterprise fund utilized which are for the Sewer System and Emergency Medical Services.

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**SEWER SYSTEM ENTERPRISE FUND**  
**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

**Operating Revenues**

Charges for Sewer Service	\$ 1,422,845
Impact Fees and Other Charges	2,565,872
Miscellaneous	9,002
Taxes	
Local Option Sales Tax	33,206
Total Revenues	4,030,925

**Operating Expenses**

Salaries and Benefits	500,685
Contractual Services	317,489
Supplies	154,479
Repairs and Maintenance	310,631
Fuel	22,321
Utilities and Telephone	315,222
Engineering	122,325
Postage	9,626
Fleet Maintenance	5,165
Miscellaneous	53,373
Retirement System Pension Expense	(44,889)
Depreciation	570,669
Total Operating Expenses	2,337,096

**Operating Income (Loss)**

1,693,829

**Non-Operating Income (Expense)**

Interest Expense	(107,956)
Total Non-Operating Income (Expense)	(107,956)

**Income Before Contributions and Transfers**

1,585,873

Transfer to General Fund	(250,000)
Transfer From General Fund	27,378
Transfer From Special Revenue Fund	1,197,313
Transfer From Debt Service Fund	222,727
	222,727

1,197,418

**Change in Net Position**

2,783,291

**Net Position, Beginning of Year**

19,122,211

**Net Position, End of Year**

\$ 21,905,502

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES ENTERPRISE FUND**  
**SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

**Operating Revenues**

Charges for EMS Service	\$	3,174,998
Miscellaneous		77,881
Motor Carrier Fees		23,787
Taxes		
Property Taxes - Net		1,355,950
Vehicle Taxes - Net		204,944
Watercraft Taxes - Net		19,811
Delinquent Taxes - Net		47,331
Fee In Lieu of Taxes		111,012
Local Option Sales Tax		553,662
Homestead Exemption		107,717
Manufacturer Reimbursement		42,168
Inventory Replacement		4,723
Total Taxes		<u>2,447,318</u>
Total Revenues		<u>5,723,984</u>

**Operating Expenses**

Salaries and Benefits		3,422,015
Contractual Services		364,815
Office Supplies		138,935
Repairs and Maintenance		13,299
Fuel		118,026
Utilities and Telephone		48,413
Uniforms		29,236
Fleet Maintenance		82,852
Equipment and Supplies		31,785
Bad Debt		635,130
Insurance		9,692
Training		20,373
Miscellaneous		9,040
Retirement System Pension Expense		(240,501)
Depreciation		325,164
Total Operating Expenses		<u>5,008,274</u>

**Income Before Contributions and Transfers**

		<u>715,710</u>
Transfer from Special Revenue Fund		289,803
Transfer from Capital Project Fund		3,200
Total Transfers		<u>293,003</u>

**Capital Contributions**

		<u>(68,935)</u>
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**Change in Net Position**

		939,778
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**Net Position, Beginning of Year**

		<u>2,186,842</u>
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**Net Position, End of Year**

	\$	<u>3,126,620</u>
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## COMPLIANCE SECTION

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

<u>Federal Grantor/ Pass-Through Grantor Program Title</u>	<u>Federal CFDA Number</u>	<u>Pass-Through Grantor's Number</u>	<u>Total Expenditures</u>
<b>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY</b>			
Passed Through SC Emergency Management Division :			
Hazard Mitigation Grant	97.039	N/A	\$ 172,569
Emergency Management Performance Grant	97.042	N/A	<u>61,356</u>
<b>TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY</b>			<u>233,925</u>
<b>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</b>			
Direct Program:			
SC Department of Public Safety - JAG Equipment Grant	16.738	N/A	103,547
Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding	16.034	N/A	<u>12,757</u>
<b>TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</b>			<u>116,304</u>
<b>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</b>			
<b>FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION</b>			
Direct Program:			
Airport Improvement Grant	20.106	3-45-0011-25	*
Airport Improvement Grant	20.106	3-45-0011-26	*
Airport Improvement Grant	20.106	3-45-0011-27	*
			<u>2,980</u>
			<u>15,592</u>
			<u>318,599</u>
<b>TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</b>			<u>337,171</u>
<b>FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION</b>			
Direct Program:			
Universal Service Fund	32.004	N/A	<u>9,008</u>
<b>TOTAL FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION</b>			<u>9,008</u>
<b>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION</b>			
Passed Through SC State Library:			
Library Service & Tech Act	45.310	N/A	<u>28,500</u>
<b>TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION</b>			<u>28,500</u>
<b>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY</b>			
Direct Program:			
Coronavirus Relief - Pandemic Relief for Aviation Workers	21.018	N/A	*
Coronavirus Relief Fund	21.019	N/A	*
American Rescue Plan Act	21.018	N/A	*
			<u>5,024</u>
			<u>337,924</u>
			<u>1,093,559</u>
<b>TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY</b>			<u>1,436,507</u>
<b>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR</b>			
Passed Through The SC Battleground Preservation Trust			
	15.928	N/A	<u>154,964</u>
<b>TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR</b>			<u>154,964</u>
<b>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</b>			
Direct Program:			
Outreach and Assistance for Socially Disadvantaged and Veteran Farmers	10.443	N/A	<u>175,560</u>
<b>TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</b>			<u>175,560</u>
<b>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES</b>			
Direct Program:			
Provider Relief Fund	93.498	N/A	58,827
Passed Through SC Department of Social Services:			
Child Support Enforcement-Unit Cost	93.563	N/A	134,617
Passed Through SC Department of Health and Environmental Control:			
National Bioterrorism Hospital Preparedness Program	93.889	N/A	<u>31,721</u>
<b>TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES</b>			<u>225,165</u>
<b>TOTAL FEDERAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDED</b>			<u>\$ 2,717,104</u>

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

- Note 1. The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards presents the activity of all federal award programs of Kershaw County for the year ended June 30, 2022. All federal awards received directly from federal agencies as well as those passed through other government agencies are included on the Schedule.
- Note 2. The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is presented using the modified accrual basis of accounting, which is described in the notes to the County's basic financial statements.
- Note 3. Federal award expenditures are reported in the County's basic financial statements as expenditures in the Special Revenue Fund and Proprietary Fund.
- Note 4. Non-monetary assistance is reported in the schedule at the fair market value of the commodities received and disbursed.
- Note 5. Differences between the amount of revenue received from federal awards and the related expenditures are recognized as either deferred revenue or receivables in the basic financial statements. The amounts recorded on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards agree with the amounts recorded in the basic financial statements.

# SHEHEEN, HANCOCK & GODWIN, LLP

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

1011 FAIR STREET

P.O. DRAWER 428

CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA 29021

FOUNDED 1959

AUSTIN M. SHEHEEN, JR., CPA (1963-2020)

TERRY M. HANCOCK, CPA, EMERITUS

LARRY F. GODWIN, CPA

THOMAS B. MYERS, CPA

DARYL W. TAYLOR, CPA

ANTHONY E. BOYKIN, CPA

JANE M. PEACOCK, CPA

MATTHEW C. IRICK, CPA

J. RICHARD PARKER, CPA

R. MARC WOOD

SHANE E. KIRKLEY, CPA

B. KEACH JORDAN, CPA

JOHN C. BOYKIN, III, CPA

MEREDITH A. BLAKE, CPA

JOHN F. MARTIN, CPA

TRACY L. FAILE, CPA

M. EMILY SKUFCA, CPA, CIA, CFE

AMANDA B. BUCKELEW

STEPHANIE G. CARO

JASON B. HARRIS

ANNETTE L. PALMER, EA

MEMBERS OF  
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CPA'S

SOUTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF CPA'S

TELEPHONE  
(803) 432-1424

FAX  
(803) 432-1831

WEBSITE: WWW.SHGCPA.COM

December 8, 2022

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

Honorable Members of the County Council  
Kershaw County  
Camden, 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 Kershaw County, South Carolina, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Kershaw County's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 8, 2022.

### Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Kershaw County, 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 Kershaw County, South Carolina's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Kershaw County, 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 a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such as that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. *A significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

### **Report on Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Kershaw County's financial statements are free of 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.

*Sheheen, Hancock & Godwin, LLP*

Sheheen, Hancock and Godwin, LLP  
Camden, South Carolina

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December 8, 2022

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

Honorable Members of the County Council  
Kershaw County  
Camden, South Carolina

### **Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program**

#### ***Opinion on Each Major Federal Program***

We have audited Kershaw County, South Carolina's compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of Kershaw County, South Carolina's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022. Kershaw County, South Carolina's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, Kershaw County, South Carolina complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022.

#### ***Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program***

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

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

### ***Responsibilities of Management for Compliance***

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

### ***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance***

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

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding Kershaw County, South Carolina's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of Kershaw County, South Carolina's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Kershaw County, South Carolina's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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

### **Report on Internal Control over Compliance**

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

*significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

*Sheheen, Hancock & Godwin, LLP*

Sheheen, Hancock and Godwin, LLP  
Camden, South Carolina

**KERSHAW COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022**

**A. SUMMARY OF RESULTS**

1. The financial statement opinion is unmodified.
2. No significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting were disclosed by the audit of the financial statements.
3. The audit disclosed no instances of noncompliance to the financial statements for Kershaw County.
4. No material weaknesses in internal control over major programs were disclosed by the audit. No significant deficiencies in internal control over major programs were disclosed by the audit.
5. We have issued an unqualified report on compliance for major programs.
6. The audit disclosed no audit findings.
7. Major programs are as follows:
  - U. S. Department of Transportation:**  
Airport Improvement Grant – CFDA 20.106
  - U. S. Department of Treasury:**  
American Rescue Plan Act – CFDA 21.018  
Coronavirus Relief Fund – CFDA 21.019
8. Type A programs are those exceeding \$750,000. Type B programs are those not exceeding \$750,000.
9. Kershaw County did qualify as a low-risk auditee.

**B. FINDINGS RELATED TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NONE**

**C. FINDINGS RELATED TO FEDERAL AWARDS**

**NONE**