

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2007

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Introduction

The financial statements of the County of Charleston (County) have been prepared in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The County's reporting entity applies all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements. Proprietary funds, governmental and business-type activities, and similar component units apply Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements and Accounting Principles Board (APB) opinions issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements, in which case, GASB prevails.

The accounting and reporting framework and the more significant accounting principles and practices are discussed in subsequent sections of this Note. The remainders of the notes are organized to provide explanations, including required disclosures, of the County's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007.

B. Financial Reporting Entity

The County of Charleston, South Carolina, was established by the State of South Carolina on April 9, 1948, under the provisions of Act 681 of 1942. The County operates under a Council-Administrator form of government and provides the following services: public safety (sheriff and fire), highways and streets, sanitation, health and social services, cultural and recreational programs, public improvements, planning and zoning, courts, and general administrative services. As required by GAAP, these financial statements present the County (the Primary Government) and its component units, entities for which the County is considered to be financially accountable or for which exclusion of a component unit would render the financial statements misleading.

The Charleston Public Facilities Corporation has been included as a blended component unit because the County appoints the entire board, receives all benefits and burdens of its activities and is fiscally responsible for its operation. The Charleston Development Corporation has been included as a blended component unit because the County has a majority representation on the board and receives all of the benefits and burdens of its activities. The various discretely presented component units were included since they are fiscally dependent upon the County for the levy of property tax revenues, approval of annual operating budgets, authorization of all general obligation debt issues, or as in the case of the Charleston County Volunteer Fire and Rescue Squad, receives substantially all of their funding from the County. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are in substance, part of the government's operations; therefore, data from these units are combined with data of the primary government. Discretely presented component units, on the other hand, are reported in a separate column in the combined financial statements to emphasize that they are legally separate from the County. Each blended and discretely presented component unit, except for Charleston County Volunteer Fire and Rescue Squad, has a June 30 year-end. The Charleston County Volunteer Fire and Rescue Squad has a December 31 year-end.

The County appoints the board of the Charleston County Housing Authority but has not included the Authority as a component unit because there is no financial accountability or influence by the County over the Authority.

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Component units are reported in the County's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) as shown in the following table:

<u>Blended Component Units Reported with the Primary Government</u>	<u>Brief Description of Activities and Relationship to the County</u>	<u>Reporting Funds</u>
<p>Charleston Public Facilities Corporation Administrative Office Address: 4045 Bridge View Drive Room 429 Charleston, SC 29405 Telephone: (843) 958-4600</p>	<p>Single purpose corporate entity established on July 31, 1990, which is prohibited from engaging in any business other than to construct, own and lease facilities to be used for essential County functions in connection with the issuance of tax-exempt Certificates of Participation to finance such facilities. The Corporation is governed by a Board of Directors who is appointed to staggered terms by County Council. The Corporation exists solely for the benefit of Charleston County.</p>	<p>Debt Service Fund - Certificates of Participation Enterprise Fund - Parking Garages DAODAS</p>
<p>Charleston Development Corporation Administrative Office Address: 4045 Bridge View Drive Suite B226 N. Charleston, SC 29405</p>	<p>Non-Profit Corporate entity established September 16, 2004, to further human, social, and economic development in the County of Charleston, to promote a healthier and safer community, and apply for funding that the County would otherwise not be eligible to receive. The Corporation is governed by a Board of Directors which shall consist of one member of Charleston County Council, two Charleston County employees and two Charleston County citizens. The Corporation exists solely for the benefit of Charleston County.</p>	<p>Special Revenue Fund - Charleston Development Corporation</p>

<u>Discretely Presented Component Units</u>	<u>Brief Description of Activities and Relationship to the County</u>
<p>Charleston County Library (CCL) Administrative Office Address: 68 Calhoun Street Charleston, SC 29401 Telephone: (843) 805-6801</p>	<p>The Charleston County Library System was created by South Carolina Legislation in 1979 as part of Charleston County Government. Its primary purpose is to provide library services to the citizens of Charleston County and bookmobile services in the rural areas of the County. The Library operates under an 11 member Board of Trustees which is appointed by County Council. County Council approves the budget and all general obligation debt for the Library.</p>

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<u>Discretely Presented Component Units</u>	<u>Brief Description of Activities and Relationship to the County</u>
Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission (CCPRC) Administrative Office Address: 861 Riverland Drive Charleston, SC 29412 Telephone: (843) 762-2172	The Commission was created under the provisions of Act 1595 of the South Carolina Legislature on August 3, 1972. The Commission is empowered to acquire land, establish recreational facilities, and provide recreational activities within Charleston County. The Commission is governed by a seven member board which is appointed by the Governor upon recommendation of the County Council. County Council approves the operating budget, levies taxes, and authorizes the issuance of all general obligation debt for the Commission.
Cooper River Park & Playground Commission (CRPPC) Administrative Office Address: 3841 Chestnut Street Charleston, SC 29405 Telephone: (843) 747-0776	The Commission was created on April 27, 1942, under Act 640 of the South Carolina Legislature to provide parks and recreation facilities for use by citizens residing within the geographic boundaries of the Commission. The Commission is governed by a six member Board of Trustees appointed by the North Charleston District and the Cooper River School District. County Council approves the operating budget, levies taxes, and authorizes the issuance of all general obligation debt for the Commission.
North Charleston District (NCD) Administrative Office Address: P.O. Box 63009 Charleston, SC 29419 Telephone: (843) 764-3072	The District was created as a public service district in 1972 by Act 1768 of the South Carolina Legislature. The District provides fire, sanitation, street lighting, and cleaning services to the residents within its geographic boundaries. The District is governed by a nine member Commission appointed by the Governor through recommendations of the City of North Charleston and the Legislative Delegation. County Council approves the operating budget, levies taxes, and authorizes the issuance of all general obligation debt for the District.
James Island Public Service District (JIPSD) Administrative Office Address: P.O. Box 12140 Charleston, SC 29422 Telephone: (843) 795-9060	The District was created by Act 498 of the General Assembly of South Carolina in 1961. The District provides sanitation, fire protection, and sewer treatment services to the residents within its geographic boundaries. The District is governed by a seven member Commission elected by the residents of the service area. County Council approves the operating budget, levies taxes, and authorizes the issuance of all general obligation debt for the District.
St. Andrew's Parish Parks & Playground Commission (SAPPPC) Administrative Office Address: P.O. Box 31825 Charleston, SC 29407 Telephone: (843) 763-4360	The Commission was created by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina in 1945. The Commission has the power to create, develop, maintain, and operate a system of parks and playgrounds for the use and benefit of the residents within its jurisdictional area. The Commission is governed by five members appointed by the Governor upon recommendation of the County Council. County Council approves the operating budget, levies taxes, and authorizes the issuance of all general obligation debt for the Commission.

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<u>Discretely Presented Component Units</u>	<u>Brief Description of activities and relationship to the County</u>
St. John's Fire District (SJFD) Administrative Office Address: P.O. Box 56 Johns Island, SC 29457 Telephone: (843) 559-9194	The Fire District was created by Act 369 of the South Carolina General Assembly on April 9, 1959. The Fire District provides fire protection services to residents within its geographic boundaries. The Fire District is governed by a seven member commission appointed by the Governor upon recommendation of the County Council. County Council approves the operating budget, levies taxes, and authorizes the issuance of all general obligation debt for the Fire District.
St. Paul's Fire District (SPFD) Administrative Office Address: P.O. Box 65 Hollywood, SC 29449 Telephone: (843) 889-6450	The Fire District was formed under Act 440 of the South Carolina General Assembly in 1949. The Fire District provides fire protection services to the western portion of the County. The Fire District is governed by a seven member commission appointed by the Governor upon recommendation of the County Council. County Council approves the operating budget, levies taxes, and authorizes the issuance of all general obligation debt for the Fire District.
Charleston County Volunteer Fire and Rescue Squad, Inc. (CCVRS) Administrative Office Address: P.O. 5012 North Charleston, SC 24906 Telephone: (843) 225-7728	The Rescue Squad received its Charter January 30, 1973, from the State of South Carolina. The primary purpose is to provide volunteer rescue services for the citizens of Charleston County. The rescue squad is exempt from federal and state income taxation under Section 501(c) (3) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code and is not a private foundation. The rescue squad is economically dependent on the County.

The complete financial statements for each component unit may be obtained from their administrative offices at the addresses stated above.

C. Basis of Presentation

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the County as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The activity of the internal service funds is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses. The statements distinguish between those activities of the County that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

The statement of net assets presents the financial condition of the governmental and business-type activities for the County at year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the County's governmental activities and for the business-type activities of the County. Direct expenses are those that are specifically

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associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient for the goods or services offered by the program, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program, and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues and all taxes are presented as general revenues of the County, with certain limited exceptions.

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

Fund Accounting

The major fund types are:

Governmental funds are used to account for general governmental activities. 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 purpose 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 following are the County's major governmental funds:

General Fund - This is the primary operating fund of the County. This fund accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Debt Service Fund - This fund accounts for the resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term debt of governmental funds.

General Obligation Bond Refunding Capital Projects Fund - This fund accounts for financial resources to be used to complete several construction projects funded by prior bond issues. These include the O.T. Wallace County Office Building and the Juvenile Detention Center. The resources will also fund three new EMS Stations.

Transportation and Road Sales Tax Special Revenue Fund - This fund accounts for revenues generated by the half cent sales tax for roads, public transportation and greenbelts.

Proprietary funds reporting focus is on the determination of operating income, changes in net assets, financial position, and cash flow. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service. These funds use the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred.

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Enterprise Funds - These funds are used to account for those operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business. In the enterprise funds a fee is charged to external users. The County reports the following major proprietary funds:

Solid Waste - This fund is used to account for the County's solid waste disposal operations, currently consisting of the following:

1. Incineration plant including ash disposal.
2. Landfill to dispose of incineration plant overflow and all county dry goods and construction materials.

This fund is also used to account for the County's recycling operations, which consist of the following:

1. Curbside collection of recyclables in the urban areas of the County.
2. Drop-box collection in all areas of the County.
3. Operation of materials recovery facility.
4. Yard waste mulch facility.

These services are funded from collection of a countywide user fee, sales of steam and electricity from the incineration plant, tipping fees at the landfill, and sale of recyclables.

Parking Garages - This fund is used to account for the operation, financing, and construction of parking facilities. The County has operated a 454 space parking garage adjacent to the County's administrative and court facilities, which also serves area hotels, restaurants, and others since the 1970's. During 1992 the fund received \$12,375,000 of the proceeds from Charleston Public Facilities Corporation (a component unit of the County) Certificates of Participation to construct a 1,608 space-parking garage adjacent to the Charleston Memorial Hospital. During 1996 the fund received \$8,884,000 of the proceeds from the 1995 Certificates of Participation to construct an additional 438 space parking garage adjacent to the existing City of Charleston Cumberland Street garage to service the future Judicial Center. The County assumed the operation of the existing Cumberland Street garage in April 1998 from the City of Charleston. During fiscal year 2004 the parking garage adjacent to the Charleston Memorial Hospital was sold to the Medical University Hospital Authority.

Internal Service Funds - These funds account for the financing of services provided by one department to other departments of the County, or to other governments, on a cost reimbursement basis.

Fleet Management - This fund is used to account for all operations of the County's centrally administered vehicle operation. Functions included within this operation are writing the specifications and assisting in the purchase of all on and off-road vehicles and equipment; owning all vehicles and equipment not specifically used in other County proprietary operation; maintaining all vehicles and equipment; operating a County-wide fuel distribution and monitoring system; operating a fleet of pool cars for those departments not directly assigned vehicles; and operating a vehicle parts warehouse.

Office Support Services - This fund is used to account for the centrally administered mail pick-up and delivery service, duplicating machines, postage metering service, and records management. Records management includes establishing records retention schedules for all County operations, centralized storage of records, and a centralized microfilming operation.

Telecommunications - This fund is used to account for the centrally administered telecommunications system, which includes pagers and cellular telephones.

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Workers' Compensation - This fund is used to account for the costs of staffing a workers' compensation division as well as the cost of providing insurance through the S.C. Association of County Commissioners Self-Insurance Fund. Funding is provided by levying a percentage charge against all departmental payrolls. In fiscal year 1996, insurance was converted to self-insurance coverage for all claims less than \$100,000.

Employee Benefits Trust - This fund is used to account for costs of providing health and life insurance to the County's employees and retirees. Funding is provided by a percentage charge against all departmental payrolls, payments from retirees equaling 50 percent of coverage costs, payments from employees of 30 percent of dependent coverage and from investments. The fund is administered by seven trustees; the Controller and Human Resources Director as permanent members, the Chairman of the Employee Insurance Committee for the duration of term in office, and for two year periods, trustees appointed by the 1) Elected Officials, 2) Appointed Officials, 3) County Administrator, and 4) Chief Deputy Administrator. As of January 1, 1993, the Trustees had contracted with the South Carolina Department of Insurance to provide all of the County's health and life insurance.

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. This fund accounts for assets held by the entity as an agent on behalf of others. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve the measurement of results of operations. The County's only fiduciary funds are agency funds.

Agency Funds - This fund primarily consists of monies collected and disbursed by the County Treasurer (an elected, constitutionally mandated official) for various governmental units and taxing entities within Charleston County's borders as defined by South Carolina law. These monies are not under the control of Charleston County Council. This fund also consists of monies administered by several elected, appointed and other officials who, by nature of their position, collect and disburse cash. These officials consist of the Business License Director, Clerk of Court (who administers both Clerk of court and Family Court funds), Controller, Delinquent Tax Collector, Family Court, Magistrates, Master-In-Equity, Probate Court Judge, Sheriff, and Solicitor.

Component units are either legally separate organizations for which the elected officials of the County are financially accountable, or legally separate organizations for which the nature and significance of its relationship with the County is such that exclusion would cause the County's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Component unit disclosures represent a consolidation of various fund types.

D. Measurement Focus

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

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 generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances reports on 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 the 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 statements for governmental funds.

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E. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis accounting. Governmental Funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Proprietary and fiduciary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and the modified accrual basis of accounting arise on the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred revenue, and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

Revenues - Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions - Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the County, available means expected to be received within sixty days of fiscal year-end with respect to property taxes and one year after fiscal year-end for all other governmental revenues.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the County receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements in which the County must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements in which the resources are provided to the County on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year-end: delinquent taxes collected within 60 days of fiscal year end, sales tax, grants, interest, accommodations fees, intergovernmental revenue, and charges for services.

Deferred Revenue - Deferred revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied.

Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2006, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2008 operations have been recorded as deferred revenue. Grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are also recorded as deferred revenue.

On governmental fund financial statements, receivables that will not be collected within the available period have also been reported as deferred revenue.

Expenses/Expenditures - On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in the governmental funds.

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F. Assets, Liabilities and Equity

1. Cash and Investments

The County maintains and controls several major cash and investment pools which the funds of the primary government share. Each fund's portion of a pool is presented on its respective balance sheets as "pooled cash and cash equivalents." In addition, non-pooled cash and investments are separately held and reflected in the respective funds as "non-pooled cash and cash equivalents" and "investments," some of which are restricted assets.

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

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

1. Obligations of the United States and agencies thereof.
2. General obligations of the State of South Carolina or any of its political units.
3. Savings and loan association deposits to the extent insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
4. Certificates of deposits and repurchase agreements collateralized by securities of the type described in (1) and (2) above held by a third party as escrow agent or custodian, as a market value not less than the amount of certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements so secured, including interest.
5. No load open and closed-end portfolios of certain investment companies with issues of the US Government.

The County and its component units have certain funds invested with the South Carolina State Treasurer's Office which established the South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool (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 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 Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 31, *"Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools"*, investments are carried at fair value determined annually based upon quoted market prices. The total fair value of the Pool is apportioned to the entities with funds invested on an equal basis for each share owned, which are acquired at a cost of \$1.00.

2. Receivables and Payables

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

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Advances between funds, as reported in the fund financial statements, are offset by a fund balance reserve account in applicable governmental funds to indicate they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources.

All trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible amounts. The allowance for trade accounts receivable is computed based upon an estimate of collections within each aging category. The allowance for property taxes receivable is based upon a composite average of each delinquent tax year's collections to the outstanding balance at the beginning of the fiscal year.

The County bills and collects property taxes for itself and all other taxing entities within the County. Property taxes are recognized in the period for which they are levied and available for financing current expenditures. Property taxes receivable represent current and delinquent real and personal taxes for the past ten years, less an allowance for amounts estimated to be uncollectible. All net property taxes receivable at year-end, except those collected within 60 days, are recorded as deferred revenue and thus not recognized as revenue until collected in the governmental funds. Taxes on real property and certain personal property attach as an enforceable lien on the property as of January 1. Taxes are levied and billed the following September on all property other than vehicles and are payable without penalty until January 15 of the following year. Penalties are assessed on unpaid taxes on the following dates: January 16 - 3 percent, February 1 - an additional 7 percent, March 16 - an additional 5 percent. On March 16, the property tax bills are turned over to the delinquent tax office and the properties are subject to sale. Taxes on licensed motor vehicles are levied during the month when the taxpayer's vehicle license registration is up for renewal. The County must provide proof of payment to the South Carolina Department of Transportation before that agency will renew the taxpayer's vehicle license.

The County charges a user fee to real property owners and certain commercial and governmental entities providing revenues for a portion of the County's solid waste collection and disposal effort (e.g., incineration, landfill and recycling). Tipping fees charged to certain commercial and governmental entities are also included. Annual charges to real property owners are billed in the fall for the subsequent calendar year, but are recognized in full in the year of billing. An allowance for uncollectible accounts is established based upon an historical estimate of the collections within each customer category: residential, commercial, governmental or housing agencies.

3. Inventories and Prepaid Items

Inventories are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method. The costs of governmental fund-type inventories are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

In the governmental fund statements, reported inventories and prepaid items are equally offset by a fund balance reserve which indicates that they do not constitute "available spendable resources" even though they are a component of net current assets.

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4. Restricted Assets

Certain assets of the County's Debt Service, Special Revenue Funds, Capital Projects and Enterprise Funds and component units derived from proceeds of various General Obligation Bonds, Revenue Bonds and Certificates of Participation are set aside for their repayment or earmarked by the Trustee for specific purposes. These assets are classified as restricted assets on the balance sheet in both the government-wide and fund financial statements, because their use is limited by applicable bond covenants. All restricted assets are considered expendable.

5. Capital Assets

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

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the life of the assets are not capitalized by governmental or business-type activities.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed. No interest was capitalized for the year ended June 30, 2007.

All reported capital assets except land and certain infrastructure assets are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Useful lives for infrastructure were estimated based on the County's historical records of necessary improvements and replacement. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	45
Buildings Improvements	10 - 45
Improvements other than buildings	10 - 45
Public Domain Infrastructure	20 - 50
Vehicles	5
Office Equipment	5 - 10
Computer Equipment	3 - 5
Other Equipment	5 - 12
Landfill Land	10 - 20
Sewer Systems	25 - 50

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6. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net assets. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt. Deferred refunding costs represent the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying value of the refunded debt.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

7. Compensated Absences

It is the County's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. There is no liability for unpaid accumulated sick leave since the County does not have a policy to pay any amounts when employees separate from service with the County. All vacation pay is recorded when accrued by the employee in the government-wide statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured; for example, as a result of the employee resignations and retirements.

8. Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, reservations of fund balance represent amounts that are not appropriable or are legally segregated for a specific purpose. Reservations of net assets are limited to outside third-party restrictions. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change.

9. Accounting Estimates

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

10. Net Assets

Net Assets represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the County or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, laws, or regulations of other governments.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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The County applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available. As of June 30, 2007, \$48,923,574 of net assets is restricted by enabling legislation.

11. Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the County, these revenues are charges for services for solid waste disposal, recycling, parking garages, E-911 communication system, radio communication system, and the activity of the programs administered by the Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services (DAODAS), vehicle maintenance, telephone service, and insurance programs. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that are the primary activity of the fund.

12. Interfund Activity

Transfers 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 requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after nonoperating revenues/expenses in proprietary funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements.

13. GASB Pronouncements

In June 2004, the Government Accounting Standards Board issued GASB statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Post-employment Benefits other than Pensions. This statement establishes standards for the measurement, recognition and display of other post-employment benefit expenses, related liabilities, and notes. GASB No. 45 is effective for the County and its component unit's fiscal year ending June 30, 2008. Management has not yet determined the impact on their financial statements.

II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for the General Fund and certain Special Revenue Funds including Accommodations, Child Support Enforcement, Economic Development, Education, Emergency Medical Services, Fire Districts, Geographic Information Systems, Hazardous Materials Enforcement, Storm water Drainage, Sheriff, Solicitor, and Victim Notification Funds. The balance of the Special Revenue Funds and Capital Projects Funds are budgeted over the life of the grant or project. Formal budgetary policies are not employed for the Debt Service Funds because effective budgetary control is alternatively achieved through General Obligation Bond indenture provisions and the base lease agreements governing the Certificates of Participation.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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All agencies of the County and its component units must submit requests for appropriations to the County Administrator by March 15 along with revenue estimates so that a budget may be prepared. By May 1, the proposed budgets are presented to County Council for review. The Council holds public hearings and adopts the final budgets by July 1 through passage of an ordinance.

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

The administrator has further delegated to the Deputy Administrators the authority to transfer between departments. The budget ordinance must be amended by Council to effect changes in fund totals.

Budgets, as reported in the financial statements, are as originally passed by ordinance and subsequently amended. During the year, several supplementary appropriations were necessary.

The results were increases and decreases within the individual departments within the funds. All annual appropriations lapse at year-end.

Encumbrance accounting is employed in the governmental funds. Encumbrances (e.g., purchase orders, contracts) outstanding at year-end are reported as reservations of fund balances and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be re-appropriated and honored during the subsequent year.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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B. Restatement of Prior Year Fund Equities

The County and its component units have corrected several errors from the prior year due to the overstatement/understatement of various receivables, payables, and capital asset amounts in the General Operating fund, Special Revenue, and Internal Service funds.

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Fund Types		Proprietary Fund Type
	General Operating	Special Revenue	Internal Service
Equity July 1, 2006	\$48,934,222	\$104,303,780	\$13,279,654
Restatements:			
Accounts receivable	-	(43,125)	-
Capital assets	-	-	43,617
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	64,933
Accrued payroll and fringe benefits	(19,290)	-	-
Equity July 1, 2006 (as restated)	<u>\$48,914,932</u>	<u>\$104,260,655</u>	<u>\$13,388,204</u>
	Governmental	Component	
	Activities	Units	
	CCPRC		
Net Assets July 1, 2006	\$163,051,533	\$69,443,062	
Restatements:			
Capital assets	-	(700,014)	
Accumulated depreciation	-	(771,349)	
Fund restatements as noted above	46,135	-	
Net Assets July 1, 2006 (as restated)	<u>\$163,097,668</u>	<u>\$67,971,699</u>	

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Cash Deposits, Cash Equivalents and Investments

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial Credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the County's deposits may not be returned to it. The County follows Section 6-5-15, *South Carolina Code of Law, 1976* (as amended) as its policy for custodial credit risk which states that to the extent that these deposits exceed the amount of insurance coverage provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the bank or savings and loan association at the time of deposit must: (1) furnish an indemnity bond in a responsible surety company authorized to do business in this State; or (2) pledge as collateral: (a) obligations of the United States; (b) obligations fully guaranteed both as to principal and interest by the United States; (c) general obligations of this State or any political subdivision of this State; or (d) obligations of the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, in which the local entity is named as beneficiary and the letter of credit other wise meets the criteria established and prescribed by the local entity.

As of June 30, 2007, \$3,707,168 of the County's bank balance of \$148,388,968 was exposed to custodial credit risk as follows:

Collateralized by securities held by the pledging Bank's Trust department not in the County's name	<u>\$ 3,707,168</u>
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Custodial Credit Risk – Investments

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the County will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. As of June 30, 2007, the County had \$550,000 exposed to custodial credit risk on their investments which total \$157,950,029. \$151,279,336 is reported on the Statement of Net Assets and \$6,670,693 is reported with Agency Funds.

The State Treasurer sells participation in the South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool to political subdivisions of the State. Funds deposited into the South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool by legally qualified entities are used to purchase investment securities as follows:

1. U.S. Government Securities (direct obligations)
2. Federal Agency Securities
3. Repurchase Agreements Secured by U.S. Government Securities and/or Federal Agency Securities
4. A1/P1 Commercial Paper (Moody's/S&P highest rating)

Funds belonging to any entity that are on deposit with the South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool represent participation units in a portfolio comprised of the above referenced securities, and the external investment pool is not rated.

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

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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The County had \$33,421,138 invested in the South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool. \$84,697,659 has been invested in certificates of deposits or US Treasuries or US obligations and therefore by definition are not subject to credit risk. \$38,378,979 has been invested in U.S. Government Agencies. They are rated AAA for long-term unsecured debt and A1+ for short-term notes by Standards & Poor's. The remaining \$1,452,253 has been invested in A1/P1 Commercial Paper (Moody's/S&P highest rating).

The County's Investments are carried at cost or amortized cost. Non-participating interest-earning investment contracts, such as bank certificates of deposit whose terms are not affected by changes in market rates, are stated at cost. Investment contracts that have a remaining maturity at the time of the purchase of one year or less are stated at amortized cost, provided the fair value of the investments is not significantly affected by the impairment of the credit standing of the issuer or by other factors. Amortization of investment premiums and discounts is netted against investment income for financial statement purposes. Money market investments are short-term, highly liquid debt instruments including US Treasury obligations. Interest-earning investment contracts are contracts that a government enters into with a financial institution or other financial services company for which it receives interest payments.

As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from interest rates, the County's investment policy specifies limitations on instruments; diversification and maturity scheduling that are dependent upon whether the funds being invested are considered short term or long term funds. Investment maturities for operating funds are scheduled to coincide with projected cash flow needs, taking in to account large routine expenditures as well as considering sizeable blocks of anticipated revenue. Maturities in this category are timed to comply with the following guidelines:

Under 30 days	10% minimum
Under 90 days	25% minimum
Under 270 days	50% minimum
Under 1 year	90% minimum
Under 18 months	100% minimum

Long-term investment maturity scheduling is timed according to anticipated needs.

The County's investments have a fair value of \$39,831,232 as of June 30, 2007.

Investments Maturity:	Fair Value as of <u>June 30, 2007</u>
Less than one year	
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation:	\$ 12,604,025
Federal Farm Credit Bank	4,846,199
Cortland Corporation CP	1,452,253
Federal National Mortgage Association	15,928,755
One to five years	
Federal Home Loan Bank	<u>5,000,000</u>
	<u>\$ 39,831,232</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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Concentrations of Credit Risk

More than 5 percent of the County's investments are in US Government Agencies. Investments in Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation represent 7.98 percent and Federal National Mortgage Association represents 10.08 percent of the County's total investments.

Component Units

Cash Deposits, Cash Equivalents and Investments

Interest Rate Risk

The Component Units have no 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

St Paul's Fire District invests in overnight repurchase agreements that total \$1,358,358 at June 30, 2007. These are uninsured and unregistered with securities held by the counterparty, or by its trust department or agent, but not in St Paul's Fire District's name. At December 31, 2006, Charleston County Volunteer Fire & Rescue Squad, Inc. had a bank balance exceeding FDIC limits by \$44,309. The Charleston County Volunteer Fire & Rescue Squad maintains cash and investments accounts with a local office of a national securities broker. The investments held by the broker are not federally insured. Thus, there is some credit risk associated with these investments. The fair value of these investments at December 31, 2006 is \$170,484. At June 30, 2007, the Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission had bank balances exceeding FDIC limits and uncollateralized of \$1,960,521. The James Island Public Service District had bank balances exceeding FDIC limits and uncollateralized of \$16,268. The remaining component units were not subject to custodial credit risk.

Credit Risk

None of the component units' deposits or investments were subject to credit risk.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2007

Concentration of Risk

The Library and St Paul's Fire District have no limit on the amount they may invest in any one issuer. The remaining component units have no formal investment policy that would limit its investment choices. None of the component units have more than 5 percent of their investments in any one issuer.

A reconciliation of cash and investments as shown on the Statement of Net Assets for the primary government and the component units and Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets for agency funds follows:

Cash on hand – component units	\$ 206,115
Carrying amount of deposits - primary government	148,388,968
Carrying amount of deposits - component units	37,626,348
Carrying amount of investments - primary government	157,950,029
Carrying amount of investments – component units	6,205,397
Cash with fiscal agent – primary government	<u>125,000</u>
Total carrying amount of cash and investments	<u>\$ 350,501,857</u>
Non-pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 47,197,029
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	85,852,431
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	54,530,329
Pooled investments	78,320,803
Non-pooled investments	7,513,583
Restricted Investments	76,962,682
Cash with fiscal agent	<u>125,000</u>
Total carrying amount of cash and investments	<u>\$ 350,501,857</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2007

B. Receivables

Receivables as of June 30, 2007, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

Primary government:	Governmental Funds			
	General	Debt Service	Transportation Special Revenue Fund	Non-major Governmental Funds
Receivables:				
Current property taxes	\$ 101,259,633	\$16,624,716	\$ -	\$ 6,458,786
Delinquent property taxes	2,885,503	751,077	-	266,029
Accounts	12,810,266	-	-	452,194
Intergovernmental	17,206,595	-	17,261,465	6,781,149
Notes	-	-	-	319,513
Interest	-	309	303,439	2,849
Gross receivables	<u>134,161,997</u>	<u>17,376,102</u>	<u>17,564,904</u>	<u>14,280,520</u>
Less allowance for uncollectibles:				
Current property taxes	4,111,141	633,402	-	292,744
Delinquent property taxes	1,240,213	321,365	-	107,488
Accounts	10,713,412	-	-	58,433
Notes	-	-	-	266,680
Gross allowance	<u>16,064,766</u>	<u>954,767</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>725,345</u>
Net total receivable	<u>\$ 118,097,231</u>	<u>\$ 16,421,335</u>	<u>\$ 17,564,904</u>	<u>\$ 13,555,175</u>
		Proprietary		Totals
		Business-type Activities	Governmental Activities- Internal Service Funds	Primary Government
Receivables:				
Current property taxes	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 124,343,135
Delinquent property taxes	-	-	-	3,902,609
Accounts	17,302,202	-	6,520	30,571,182
Intergovernmental	715,000	-	162,046	42,126,255
Notes	-	-	-	319,513
Interest	13,702	-	-	320,299
Gross receivables	<u>18,030,904</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>168,566</u>	<u>201,582,993</u>
Less allowance for uncollectibles:				
Current property taxes	-	-	-	5,037,287
Delinquent property taxes	-	-	-	1,669,066
Accounts	4,018,533	-	-	14,790,378
Notes	-	-	-	266,680
Gross allowance	<u>4,018,533</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,763,411</u>
Net total receivable	<u>\$ 14,012,371</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 168,566</u>	<u>\$ 179,819,582</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2007

Component Units:	<u>CCL</u>	<u>CCPRC</u>	<u>CRPPC</u>	<u>JIPSD</u>	<u>NCD</u>
Receivables:					
Current property taxes	\$ -	\$ 14,060,695	\$ 161,908	\$ 4,580,674	\$ 996,357
Delinquent property taxes	-	569,828	14,835	240,910	99,469
Accounts	79,144	144,512	-	535,380	-
Intergovernmental	-	425,687	51,700	-	-
Gross receivables	<u>79,144</u>	<u>15,200,722</u>	<u>228,443</u>	<u>5,356,964</u>	<u>1,095,826</u>
Less allowance for uncollectables:					
Current property taxes	-	534,306	8,840	203,840	54,401
Delinquent property taxes	-	233,995	6,691	11,160	46,093
Accounts	-	-	-	25,500	-
Gross allowance	-	768,301	15,531	240,500	100,494
Net total receivable	<u>\$ 79,144</u>	<u>\$ 14,432,421</u>	<u>\$ 212,912</u>	<u>\$ 5,116,464</u>	<u>\$ 995,332</u>

	<u>SAPPPC</u>	<u>SJFD</u>	<u>SPFD</u>	<u>Total Component Units</u>
Receivables:				
Current property taxes	\$ 1,239,929	\$ 9,233,969	\$ 3,290,838	\$ 33,564,370
Delinquent property taxes	63,243	172,882	261,223	1,422,390
Accounts	-	2,968	-	762,004
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	477,387
Gross receivables	<u>1,303,172</u>	<u>9,409,819</u>	<u>3,552,061</u>	<u>36,226,151</u>
Less allowance for uncollectables:				
Current property taxes	62,368	250,241	125,052	1,239,048
Delinquent property taxes	21,615	51,294	109,980	480,828
Accounts	-	-	-	25,500
Gross allowance	<u>83,983</u>	<u>301,535</u>	<u>235,032</u>	<u>1,745,376</u>
Net total receivable	<u>\$ 1,219,189</u>	<u>\$ 9,108,284</u>	<u>\$ 3,317,029</u>	<u>\$ 34,480,775</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Notes result from the sale of certain assets by the County. The County's Fleet Management Internal Service Fund has financed \$791,600 of its share of the new heavy equipment repair facility through a loan from the Solid Waste Enterprise Fund. The loan is payable in semi-annual installments of \$40,000 with interest at 6.08 percent per annum. The note matures on January 1, 2014. This note is presented as note receivable-internal balances on the statement of Net Assets for the Business-type activities.

In fiscal year 2004, County Council approved a \$400,000 non-interest bearing loan from the County's accommodations fee special revenue fund to the Convention and Visitor's Bureau to be repaid at \$40,000 per year for the next ten years. The loan was expended on the County's books when made with a corresponding entry to allowance for doubtful accounts.

The following reflects the future minimum payments receivable at June 30, 2007, under these notes Receivable:

Year Ending June 30	Primary Government Business-type Activities
2008	\$ 80,001
2009	80,001
2010	80,001
2011	80,001
2012	80,001
2013-2014	<u>160,002</u>
Total minimum note payments	560,007
Less amount representing interest	<u>(109,420)</u>
Present value of minimum note payments	450,587
Less current portion	<u>(53,396)</u>
Long-term portion	<u>\$ 397,191</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2007

C. Capital Assets

Primary government capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2007 was as follows:

Governmental Activities:	Balance as restated July 1, 2006	Transfers/ Additions	Transfers/ Deletions	Balance June 30, 2007
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 3,969,604	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,969,604
Construction in progress	7,356,498	3,204,652	(6,281,449)	4,279,701
Infrastructure-easements, land	<u>10,356,003</u>	<u>310,538</u>	<u>(2,166,080)</u>	<u>8,500,461</u>
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>21,682,105</u>	<u>3,515,190</u>	<u>(8,447,529)</u>	<u>16,749,766</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	203,186,866	224,125	(12,407)	203,398,584
Improvements other than buildings	3,204,089	-	-	3,204,089
Machinery and equipment	67,945,940	19,374,280	(6,375,988)	80,944,232
Infrastructure	<u>50,444,403</u>	<u>2,016,348</u>	<u>(16,019,712)</u>	<u>36,441,039</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>324,781,298</u>	<u>21,614,753</u>	<u>(22,408,107)</u>	<u>323,987,944</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	(44,781,092)	(4,575,432)	-	(49,356,524)
Improvements other than buildings	(1,371,515)	(75,418)	-	(1,446,933)
Machinery and equipment	(42,935,472)	(7,789,004)	4,521,029	(46,203,447)
Infrastructure	<u>(31,111,548)</u>	<u>(2,479,552)</u>	<u>9,615,565</u>	<u>(23,975,535)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(120,199,627)</u>	<u>(14,919,406)</u>	<u>14,136,594</u>	<u>(120,982,439)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>204,581,671</u>	<u>6,695,347</u>	<u>(8,271,513)</u>	<u>203,005,505</u>
Governmental activities, Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 226,263,776</u>	<u>\$ 10,145,604</u>	<u>\$ (16,654,109)</u>	<u>\$ 219,755,271</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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	<u>Balance as July 1, 2006</u>	<u>Transfers/ Additions</u>	<u>Transfers/ Deletions</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2007</u>
Business-type Activities				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 3,950,930	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,950,930
Construction in progress	<u>11,556,151</u>	<u>4,397,689</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,953,840</u>
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>15,507,081</u>	<u>4,397,689</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,904,770</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	24,933,128	-	-	24,933,128
Improvements other than buildings	850,907	-	-	850,907
Machinery and equipment	<u>13,780,139</u>	<u>2,457,373</u>	<u>(1,241,364)</u>	<u>14,996,148</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>39,564,174</u>	<u>2,457,373</u>	<u>(1,241,364)</u>	<u>40,780,183</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	(5,806,622)	(562,159)	-	(6,368,781)
Improvements other than buildings	(384,204)	(52,609)	-	(436,813)
Machinery and equipment	<u>(8,116,490)</u>	<u>(1,439,769)</u>	<u>1,037,324</u>	<u>(8,518,935)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(14,307,316)</u>	<u>(2,054,537)</u>	<u>1,037,324</u>	<u>(15,324,529)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net				
Business-type activities	<u>25,256,858</u>	<u>402,836</u>	<u>(204,040)</u>	<u>25,455,654</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 40,763,939</u>	<u>\$ 4,800,525</u>	<u>\$ (204,040)</u>	<u>\$ 45,360,424</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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JUNE 30, 2007

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the primary government as follows:

Governmental Activities:

General government	\$ 7,322,406
Public safety	2,661,500
Judicial	1,492,965
Public works	2,582,783
Health and welfare	128,600
Culture and recreation	731,152
Total	<u>\$ 14,919,406</u>

Business-type Activities:

Solid Waste	\$ 1,266,009
Parking Garages	354,762
DAODAS	276,829
E-911 Communications	156,937
Total	<u>\$ 2,054,537</u>

Component Units:

	Balance as Restated July 1, 2006	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2007
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 27,890,395	\$ 151,042	\$ -	\$ 28,041,437
Artwork	11,000	-	-	11,000
Construction in progress	1,079,108	1,836,797	(576,493)	2,339,412
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>28,980,503</u>	<u>1,987,839</u>	<u>(576,493)</u>	<u>30,391,849</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	52,210,684	1,333,630	(714,899)	52,829,415
Improvements other than buildings	18,338,235	961,083	-	19,299,318
Machinery and equipment	26,028,685	2,662,331	(2,261,451)	26,429,565
Infrastructure	34,210,392	359,434	(31,531)	34,538,295
Library materials	21,592,837	1,775,486	(1,532,957)	21,835,366
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>152,380,833</u>	<u>7,091,964</u>	<u>(4,540,838)</u>	<u>154,931,959</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(65,590,309)</u>	<u>(7,044,319)</u>	<u>3,895,082</u>	<u>(68,739,546)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>86,790,524</u>	<u>47,645</u>	<u>(645,756)</u>	<u>86,192,413</u>
Component units				
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 115,771,027</u>	<u>\$ 2,035,484</u>	<u>\$ (1,222,249)</u>	<u>\$ 116,584,262</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the component units as follows:

General government	\$ 1,958,610
Public safety	1,069,213
Culture and recreation	2,266,767
Health and welfare	113,410
Family recreation center	121,471
Park operations	865,453
Waste water	<u>649,395</u>
Total	<u>\$ 7,044,319</u>

Construction in progress in the Governmental Activities as of June 30, 2007, is composed of the following:

Primary government:	<u>Project Authorization</u>	<u>Expended to June 30, 2007</u>	<u>Commitments Outstanding</u>	<u>Required Future Financing</u>
Juvenile Detention Center	\$ 508,038	\$ 410,191	\$ -	General obligation bonds
Medic 2	1,800,064	1,793,703	8,403	None
Medic 6	39,166	20,719	-	None
Medic 7	47,084	2,832	-	None
Medic 15	995,481	969,809	16,421	None
Judicial Center Repairs	562,450	69,745	-	General obligation bonds
Fleet Auto Shop	518,789	144,928	66,118	General obligation bonds
Adult Detention Facility	5,240,325	867,774	4,401,727	General obligation bonds
K9 facilities/impound lot	<u>1,165,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>118,686</u>	General obligation bonds
Total primary government	<u>\$ 10,876,397</u>	<u>\$ 4,279,701</u>	<u>\$ 4,611,355</u>	

Commitments outstanding represent signed contracts and outstanding encumbrances of the County. As of June 30, 2007, the County has assets under capital lease with a total cost of \$6,004,524 and a net book value of \$1,506,286. The assets are computer equipment depreciated over a three to five year period and included in the County's machinery and equipment capital asset category. Also included is a capital lease for the Lee Building which is being depreciated over a 45 year period. This asset is included in the buildings capital asset category.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Construction in progress as of June 30, 2007, in the Business-type activities is composed of the following:

Primary government:	<u>Project Authorization</u>	<u>Expended to June 30, 2007</u>	<u>Commitments Outstanding</u>	<u>Required Future Financing</u>
Solid Waste Lined Landfill	<u>\$ 16,301,987</u>	<u>\$ 15,953,840</u>	<u>\$ 164,126</u>	None
Total primary government	<u>\$ 16,301,987</u>	<u>\$ 15,953,840</u>	<u>\$ 164,126</u>	
Component Unit:				
CCPRC				
Remley's Point boat landing	\$ 30,000	\$ 28,585	\$ -	None
Folly Beach Pier	1,219,210	421,020	1,196	None
Dog park improvements	328,263	250,336	67,814	None
Signage relocation	25,000	7,196	8,805	None
Beach Walker erosion control	240,000	34,415	11,058	None
IOP restroom expansion	89,000	74,306	8,779	None
CRM comprehensive study	15,400	15,400	-	None
SAPPPC				
Future renovations	-	2,750	-	None
SJFD				
Fire stations construction	1,936,196	1,045,445	890,751	None
JIPSD				
Waste water upgrade	636,238	459,959	176,279	Impact fees
Ellis Creek project	<u>219,925</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	Impact fees
Total component units	<u>\$ 4,739,232</u>	<u>\$ 2,339,412</u>	<u>\$ 1,164,682</u>	

D. Inter-fund Receivables and Payables

The composition of primary government interfund balances at June 30, 2007, is as follows:

	<u>Receivable Fund</u>	<u>Payable Fund</u>
Major governmental funds: General Fund	\$ 1,307,803	\$ 437,061
Non-major governmental funds	-	1,265,642
Major enterprise funds: Solid Waste	-	42,161
Internal service funds	<u>437,061</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,744,864</u>	<u>\$ 1,744,864</u>

Inter-fund activity relates to funding from the County's General Fund related to County policies for cash flow and operating cash levels of governmental funds, and are expected to be collected within one year.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2007

E. Inter-fund Transfers

A summary of transfers is as follows:

	Transfer In	Transfer Out
Major governmental funds:		
General Fund	\$ 1,939,171	\$ (11,840,981)
Debt Service Fund	5,141,870	(762,346)
G.O.B. Capital projects	-	-
Transportation and road sales tax	1,980,218	(4,980,218)
Non-major governmental funds	11,403,521	(10,773,732)
Major business-type activities:		
Solid Waste	-	(42,161)
Parking Garage	-	(143,820)
Non-major business-type activities	5,238,004	-
Internal Service Funds	<u>3,297,750</u>	<u>(457,276)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 29,000,534</u>	<u>\$ (29,000,534)</u>

Transfers are used to move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due and to use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

F. Leases

Operating Leases

In December 2002 the Charleston County Library renegotiated its lease agreement for copiers. The lease agreement is for a sixty-month period commencing December 30, 2002, with a minimum monthly charge of \$10,419, for a total minimum commitment of \$625,115 over the term of the lease. In 2005, the agreement was amended for an additional copier increasing the minimum monthly charge to \$10,781 and the total minimum commitment to \$636,800. In 2006, the agreement was amended for upgrades to equipment with a minimum monthly charge of \$2,778, and a total commitment of \$166,680 for the new equipment with a term for the new equipment through November 2010. In 2007 no new leases were signed. In addition to this lease the Library holds other verbal agreements with various parties for the rental of Library branches. These leases run on a month-to-month basis and are cancelable by either party. Rental expense associated with the copier and facilities leases for the year ended June 30, 2007, is \$138,773.

Future minimum lease payments under these non-cancelable operating leases are as follows:

Year Ending June 30	CCL
2008	\$ 98,022
2009	33,336
2010	33,336
2011	<u>16,668</u>
	<u>\$ 181,362</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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G. Landfill Closure and Post-Closure Cost

State and federal laws and regulations require the County to place a final cover on its Romney Street and Bees Ferry landfill sites when they stop accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the sites for 30 years after closure. Although closure and post closure care costs will be paid only near or after the date that the landfills stop accepting waste, the County reports a portion of these closure and post closure care costs as an operating expense in each period based on landfill capacity used as of each balance sheet date. The \$3,583,000 reported as the accrual for landfill closure and post-closure at June 30, 2007, represents the estimated remaining cost reported less \$13,350,000 deferred to date based on the following information:

Landfill Site	Percentage Of Capacity Used	Estimated Costs Recognized			Balance To Be Recognized
		Closure	Postclosure	Total	
Romney Street	100%	\$ 5,244,478	\$ 1,319,200	\$ 6,563,678	\$ -
Bees Ferry:					
Ash storage facility	100%	929,018	448,500	1,377,518	-
72 acres	100%	6,038,809	-	6,038,809	-
68 acres	100%	4,290,000	5,437,000	9,727,000	-
Bees Ferry lined landfill	4.1636%	395,550	184,450	580,000	13,350,000
Totals		<u>\$16,897,855</u>	<u>\$ 7,389,150</u>	<u>\$ 24,287,005</u>	<u>\$ 13,350,000</u>

These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all closure and postclosure care in fiscal year 2007. The County began to close the Land fills in 1994 with final closure of the Bees Ferry site scheduled in 2008. Actual cost may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology or changes in regulations. The County anticipates that available resources will be the primary source of funds to pay the cost of closure.

The County has issued under separate cover, a certification signed by its Chief Financial Officer stating compliance with final Environmental Protection Agency regulations regarding financial assurance for operators of Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Facilities, including a required statement from our independent auditors. The computations required under these regulations are included in Page 199 in the statistical section of this report.

H. Short-term Debt

The County had no short-term borrowings during the fiscal year. Some of the County's component units use short-term tax anticipation notes to finance general operating expenditures during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. James Island PSD borrowed \$600,000 at 4.0 percent interest per annum from its enterprise fund. The activity in short-term debt for the fiscal year is as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance
CCPRC	\$ -	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 3,500,000	\$ -
JIPSD	-	600,000	600,000	-
SJFD	-	1,500,000	1,500,000	-
SAPPPC	-	300,000	300,000	-
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,900,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,900,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2007

I. Long-term Debt

The following is a summary of debt transactions for the County for the year ended June 30, 2007.

Primary Government:	Balance July 1, 2006	Increase	Decrease	Balance June 30, 2007	Amounts Due in One Year
Governmental activities					
General obligation bonds	\$153,448,297	\$ -	\$ 7,053,523	\$ 146,394,774	\$ 9,329,461
Certificates of participation	62,427,073	-	4,796,039	57,631,034	5,012,822
Intergovernmental note payable	36,988,439	-	880,562	36,107,877	931,019
Capital lease payable	3,474,081	1,429,804	1,030,883	3,873,002	959,694
Compensated absences	7,398,574	992,380	336,288	8,054,666	336,288
Total	<u>\$263,736,464</u>	<u>\$ 2,422,184</u>	<u>\$14,097,295</u>	<u>\$ 252,061,353</u>	<u>\$ 16,569,284</u>
Business-type activities					
Certificates of participation	\$ 11,056,789	\$ -	\$ 825,155	\$ 10,231,634	\$ 874,878
Revenue bonds	11,723,994	-	1,232,765	10,491,229	1,296,391
Accrual for landfill closure	10,891,000	-	7,308,000	3,583,000	3,583,000
Compensated absences	876,924	154,176	41,263	989,837	136,897
Total	<u>\$ 34,548,707</u>	<u>\$ 154,176</u>	<u>\$ 9,407,183</u>	<u>\$ 25,295,700</u>	<u>\$ 5,891,166</u>

Internal Service Funds predominantly serve the Governmental Funds. Accordingly, long-term liabilities for them are included as part of the above totals for governmental activities. Also, for the governmental activities, compensated absences are generally liquidated from the applicable governmental fund's budgeted operations monies.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2007

General Obligation Bonds. The County and its component units issue General Obligation Bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. General Obligation Bonds have been issued for both general government and proprietary activities. These bonds are reported in the proprietary funds if they are expected to be repaid from proprietary fund revenues. All other obligations are reported in the Governmental activities. General Obligation Bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the County.

Primary government General Obligation Bonds payable at June 30, 2007, are comprised of the following:

<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Title of Issues</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	
		<u>Original</u>	<u>Outstanding</u>
September 30, 1999	General Obligation Improvement and Refunding Bonds, Series 1999, 5.00 percent to 6.125 percent interest, semi-annual principal and interest payments beginning in 2000, matures 2019, the first principal payment was paid in fiscal year 2003. These bonds were partially refunded in April 2004.	\$ 49,360,000	\$ 21,915,000
May 1, 2001	General Obligation Refunding and Capital Improvement Bonds, Series 2001, 4.10 percent to 5.25 percent interest, semi-annual principal and interest payments beginning in 2001, matures 2021, the first principal payment was due in fiscal year 2004. These bonds were partially refunded in April 2004.	30,000,000	6,970,000
April 2, 2004	General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2004, 2.00 percent to 4.00 percent interest, semi-annual principal and interest payments beginning in 2004, matures 2021, the first principal payment is due in fiscal year 2005.	63,740,000	53,585,000
May 2, 2006	General Obligation Transportation Sales Tax Bonds, Series 2006 (referendum,) 4.00 percent to 5.00 percent interest, semi-annual interest payments beginning in November 2006, matures 2027; the first annual principal payment is due in fiscal year 2008.	<u>65,000,000</u>	<u>65,000,000</u>
Subtotal		<u>\$208,100,000</u>	147,470,000
Less: Deferred refunding cost			(3,296,116)
Add: Premium			<u>2,220,890</u>
General obligation debt per statement of net assets			146,394,774
Less current portion, including deferred refunding cost and premium			<u>(9,329,461)</u>
Long-term portion outstanding			<u>\$137,065,313</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2007

Certificates of Participation. The County issues Certificates of Participation through the Charleston Public Facilities Corporation, a blended component unit, to finance the acquisition of essential government facilities. The Certificates of Participation are treated as capital lease obligations for financial reporting purposes. The Certificates have been issued for both governmental and proprietary fund activities and are reported in the proprietary fund if they are expected to be repaid from proprietary fund revenues. All other obligations are reported in the Governmental activities.

Primary government Certificates of Participation payable at June 30, 2007, are comprised of the following:

<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Title of Issues</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	
		<u>Original</u>	<u>Outstanding</u>
November 1, 1995	Certificates of Participation, Series 1995, Charleston Public Facilities Corporation, 3.80 percent to 6.00 percent interest, semi-annual principal and interest payments beginning in 1996, matures 2021. These bonds were partially refunded in May 2004.	\$ 85,000,000	\$ 12,085,000
May 1, 2004	Certificates of Participation, Series 2004, Charleston Public Facilities Corporation, 2.00 percent to 5.00 percent interest, semi-annual principal and interest payments beginning in 2004, matures 2016.	44,160,000	36,355,000
March 3, 2005	Certificates of Participation, Series 2005, Charleston Public Facilities Corporation, 5.00 percent to 5.125 percent interest, semi-annual interest payments beginning in 2005, annual principal payments beginning in 2011, matures 2019.	<u>19,945,000</u>	<u>19,945,000</u>
Subtotal		<u>\$ 149,105,000</u>	68,385,000
Less: Discount applicable to business-type activities			(12,665)
Deferred refunding cost			(3,049,050)
Add: Premium			<u>2,539,383</u>
Certificate of participation debt per statement of net assets			67,862,668
Less current portion, including deferred refunding cost, premium and discount			<u>(5,887,700)</u>
Long-term portion outstanding			<u>\$ 61,974,968</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2007

Revenue Bonds. The County issued \$22,570,000 Solid Waste User Fee Revenue Bonds on October 12, 1994. Proceeds of this issue were to be used to reimburse the County for the acquisition of equipment previously financed through a \$9.5 million bond anticipation note; finance construction costs related to closure of the Romney Street and Bees Ferry landfills; fund the design and approval process for permitting a new landfill site; and partially fund a heavy equipment repair facility. These bonds are expected to be repaid from the countywide user fee assessment. The revenue bonds were refunded in fiscal year 2004.

Primary government Revenue Bonds payable at June 30, 2007, are comprised of the following:

<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Title of Issues</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	
		<u>Original</u>	<u>Outstanding</u>
May 4, 2004	Charleston County Solid Waste User Fee Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2004, 2.00 percent to 5.00 percent interest, semi-annual principal and interest payments beginning in 2005, matures in 2014.	<u>\$ 14,525,000</u>	<u>\$ 10,780,000</u>
		<u>\$ 14,525,000</u>	10,780,000
	Less: Deferred refunding cost applicable to business-type activities		(664,017)
	Add: Premium applicable to business-type activities.		<u>375,246</u>
	Revenue bond debt per statement of net assets		10,491,229
	Less current portion, including deferred refunding cost and premium		<u>(1,296,391)</u>
	Long-term portion outstanding		<u>\$ 9,194,838</u>

Notes Payable. The County's Fleet Management Internal Service Fund has issued a note payable to the Solid Waste Enterprise Fund for \$791,600 payable from Debt Service Fund transfers to the Fleet Management Internal Service Fund. This transaction is an exception to the County's policy on interfund loans which is defined in Note 1.F.12.

Primary government note payable at June 30, 2007, is comprised of the following:

<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Title of Issues</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	
		<u>Original</u>	<u>Outstanding</u>
April 1, 1999	Solid Waste Revenue Bond Fund Promissory Note, semi-annual payments of \$40,000 including interest at 6.08 percent, matures in 2014.	<u>\$ 791,600</u>	<u>\$ 450,587</u>
	Less current portion	<u>\$ 791,600</u>	<u>(53,396)</u>
	Debt per statement of net assets		<u>\$ 397,191</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Annual requirements to amortize primary government notes payable outstanding at June 30, 2007, are as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Internal Service Fund	Principal	Interest
2008	\$ 80,001	\$ 53,396	\$ 26,605
2009	80,001	56,692	23,309
2010	80,001	60,193	19,808
2011	80,001	63,910	16,091
2012	80,001	67,856	12,145
2013-2014	160,002	148,540	11,462
Total	<u>\$ 560,007</u>	<u>\$ 450,587</u>	<u>\$ 109,420</u>

Intergovernmental Note Payable. In July 2001 the County entered into an intergovernmental loan agreement with the South Carolina Transportation Infrastructure Bank to fund a portion of the cost of the new Arthur Ravenel, Jr. Bridge over the Cooper River. The County has agreed to pay \$3,000,000 per year for the next twenty-five years. The County has recorded the obligation on its records at a net present value using the discount rate of 5.73 percent.

Annual requirements to amortize the intergovernmental note payable outstanding at June 30, 2007, are as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Intergovernmental Note Payable	Principal	Interest
2008	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 931,019	\$ 2,068,981
2009	3,000,000	984,366	2,015,634
2010	3,000,000	1,040,770	1,959,230
2011	3,000,000	1,100,406	1,899,594
2012	3,000,000	1,163,460	1,836,540
2013-2017	15,000,000	6,897,050	8,102,950
2018-2022	15,000,000	9,112,857	5,887,143
2023-2027	15,000,000	12,040,535	2,959,465
2028	3,000,000	2,837,414	162,586
Total	<u>\$ 63,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 36,107,877</u>	<u>\$ 26,892,123</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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Capital Lease Obligations. Several component units have utilized capital leases to finance the acquisition of various types of equipment. The details of each entity's capital leasing activities are summarized later in this note.

The County uses capital lease funding to finance the purchase of various equipment and a building. Capital leases outstanding at June 30, 2007 include the following:

<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Original</u>	<u>Outstanding</u>
Lease dated March 2006, payable to Ontario Investments Inc, for the purchase of new computers. Payable in six equal payments of \$145,870 through November 2008 and includes principal and interest at 1.8 percent to 3.7 percent per annum.	\$ 841,831	\$ 421,582
Lease dated May 2003, payable to Xerox for the purchase of a digital Document system. Payable in sixty equal payments of \$353 through May 2008 and includes principal and interest at 8 percent.	17,392	3,731
Lease dated November 2004, payable to Chicora Center, Inc. for the purchase of the building at 3366 Rivers Ave. Payable in 120 monthly payments of \$25,725 through October 2014 and includes principal and interest at 5.0 percent per annum.	2,425,425	1,891,936
Lease dated March 2005 payable to Ontario Investments, Inc. for the purchase of new computers. Payable in six equal installments through December 2007 and includes principal and interest at 2.07 percent to 1.781 percent per annum.	844,468	143,524
Leases dated August 2006 to February 2007 payable to Ontario Investments, Inc. for the purchase of new computer equipment. Payable in six equal installments of \$98,639 through November 2009, includes principal and interest at 2.26 percent to 3.042 percent per annum.	567,698	471,481
Lease dated June 2007 payable to Bank of America for the purchase of new fire trucks. Payable in seven annual installments of \$144,656 through June 2014, includes principal and interest at 4.19 percent per annum	862,105	862,105
<u>Internal Service Fund</u>		
Lease dated February 2006 payable to IKON for the purchase of color copiers. Payable in sixty equal payments of \$2,357 through April 2011 and includes principal and interest at 15.35 percent per annum.	100,110	78,643
	<u>\$ 5,659,029</u>	<u>3,873,002</u>
	Less current portion	<u>(959,694)</u>
	Long-term portion outstanding	<u>\$ 2,913,308</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 JUNE 30, 2007

A summary of the annual requirements are as follows:

<u>Year Ending June 30</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Totals</u>
2008	\$ 959,694	\$ 166,195	\$ 1,125,889
2009	693,403	130,034	823,437
2010	480,221	99,421	579,642
2011	393,682	77,145	470,827
2012	395,367	57,994	453,361
2013-2015	<u>950,635</u>	<u>58,988</u>	<u>1,009,623</u>
Total	<u>\$ 3,873,002</u>	<u>\$ 589,777</u>	<u>\$ 4,462,779</u>



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COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2007

Amortization of Long-term Debt. Annual requirements to amortize primary government general long-term debt outstanding at June 30, 2007, excluding notes payable and accrued compensated absences, are as follows:

Year Ending June 30	General Obligation Bonds		Certificates Of Participation		Revenue Bonds		Totals
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	
2008	\$ 9,740,000	\$ 6,245,518	\$ 5,965,000	\$ 3,408,507	\$ 1,335,000	\$ 539,000	\$ 27,233,025
2009	9,465,000	5,921,937	6,320,000	3,073,281	1,405,000	472,250	26,657,468
2010	8,775,000	5,578,229	6,635,000	2,749,806	1,480,000	402,000	25,620,035
2011	6,245,000	5,297,517	7,740,000	2,377,856	1,555,000	328,000	23,543,373
2012	6,625,000	5,018,212	4,340,000	2,036,781	1,630,000	250,250	19,900,243
2013	7,050,000	4,691,472	4,270,000	1,833,119	1,710,000	168,750	19,723,341
2014	7,525,000	4,327,396	4,490,000	1,633,050	1,665,000	83,250	19,723,696
2015	8,030,000	3,943,729	4,690,000	1,414,393	-	-	18,078,122
2016	8,485,000	3,572,352	4,920,000	1,178,768	-	-	18,156,120
2017	8,985,000	3,213,727	5,190,000	927,787	-	-	18,316,514
2018	9,485,000	2,825,739	5,450,000	663,513	-	-	18,424,252
2019	10,050,000	2,400,151	4,135,000	385,945	-	-	16,971,096
2020	10,650,000	1,949,751	2,820,000	177,000	-	-	15,596,751
2021	5,590,000	1,595,088	1,420,000	35,500	-	-	8,640,588
2022	5,360,000	1,334,900	-	-	-	-	6,694,900
2023	3,750,000	1,120,788	-	-	-	-	4,870,788
2024	3,930,000	933,475	-	-	-	-	4,863,475
2025	4,125,000	732,099	-	-	-	-	4,857,099
2026	4,330,000	526,137	-	-	-	-	4,856,137
2027	4,535,000	321,267	-	-	-	-	4,856,267
2028	4,740,000	109,612	-	-	-	-	4,849,612
Totals	147,470,000	61,659,096	68,385,000	21,895,306	10,780,000	2,243,500	312,432,902
Less amount in Business-type activities before discounts and deferred costs	-	-	(10,748,038)	(3,402,500)	(10,780,000)	(2,243,500)	(27,174,038)
Subtotal	147,470,000	61,659,096	57,636,963	18,492,806	-	-	285,258,865
Less discounts and deferred refunding costs	(3,296,116)	-	(2,195,963)	-	-	-	(5,492,079)
Add Premiums	2,220,890	-	2,190,035	-	-	-	4,410,925
Total debt- governmental activity	\$146,394,774	\$ 61,659,096	\$57,631,034	\$ 18,492,806	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 284,177,710

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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The annual debt service related to that portion of long-term debt recorded in the primary government's Business-type activities is as follows:

<u>Year Ending</u> <u>June 30</u>	<u>Certificates</u> <u>Of Participation</u>		<u>Revenue Bonds</u>		<u>Totals</u>
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	
2008	\$ 963,194	\$ 541,394	\$ 1,335,000	\$ 539,000	\$ 3,378,588
2009	1,020,490	486,315	1,405,000	472,250	3,384,055
2010	1,074,263	431,994	1,480,000	402,000	3,388,257
2011	1,229,122	370,675	1,555,000	328,000	3,482,797
2012	682,257	317,467	1,630,000	250,250	2,879,974
2013	679,651	285,055	1,710,000	168,750	2,843,456
2014	715,301	252,786	1,665,000	83,250	2,716,337
2015	748,083	217,766	-	-	965,849
2016	784,692	180,218	-	-	964,910
2017	827,667	140,152	-	-	967,819
2018	869,367	97,953	-	-	967,320
2019	613,117	53,620	-	-	666,737
2020	359,706	22,577	-	-	382,283
2021	181,128	4,528	-	-	185,656
	<u>10,748,038</u>	<u>3,402,500</u>	<u>10,780,000</u>	<u>2,243,500</u>	<u>27,174,038</u>
Subtotal					
Less discounts and deferred refunding costs	(853,087)	-	(664,017)	-	(1,517,104)
Add Premiums	<u>336,683</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>375,246</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>711,929</u>
Total business-type activities debt	<u>\$ 10,231,634</u>	<u>\$ 3,402,500</u>	<u>\$ 10,491,229</u>	<u>\$ 2,243,500</u>	<u>\$ 26,368,863</u>

The 1995, 2004 and 2005 Certificates and related trust agreements require the establishment of 1) a debt service reserve fund or surety bond, to maintain amounts equal to the next semi-annual principal and interest payment, and 2) a payment fund for use in disbursing the semi-annual payments.

There are a number of limitations and restrictions contained in the various bond and certificate indentures, such as types of investments, promise to levy tax sufficient to cover debt service and establishment of a sinking fund. The County is in compliance with all significant limitations and restrictions as of June 30, 2007.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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Conduit (No Commitment) Debt. The County is authorized and empowered under and pursuant to the Code of Laws of South Carolina to acquire or cause to be acquired and in connection therewith to enlarge, improve, expand, equip, furnish, own, lease and dispose of properties to promote the public health and welfare of the people of the State of South Carolina and/or to promote the commercial development of the State. To accomplish these objectives the County has issued Revenue Bonds to provide financial assistance to private sector entities. These bonds are secured by the property financed and are payable solely from payments received on the underlying mortgage loans. Neither the County nor the State is obligated in any manner for repayment of the bonds. Accordingly, the bonds are not reported as liabilities in the accompanying financial statements. The County has issued these conduit debt obligations for Hospital and Health Care, Industrial, Solid Waste, and Pollution Control facilities.

The County has completed the task of establishing the status of all currently outstanding conduit debt. The following is the County's best estimate of the status of conduit debt at June 30, 2007:

Number of Issues	Current Amount Outstanding (in millions)	Original Issue Amount (in billions)
120	\$431	\$1

The following is a summary of the changes in long-term obligations of the component units for the year ended June 30, 2007:

Component Units:	<u>Balance July 1, 2006</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2007</u>	<u>Amounts Due in One year</u>
Accrued compensated absences	\$ 2,475,367	\$ 736,822	\$ (611,618)	\$ 2,600,571	\$ 1,063,218
General obligation bonds	26,017,264	-	(3,180,478)	22,836,786	2,315,224
Capital lease obligations	5,391,039	5,792,443	(1,744,673)	9,438,809	1,756,149
Revenue bonds	8,028,531	250,000	(524,453)	7,754,078	586,345
Notes payable	<u>180,322</u>	<u>70,133</u>	<u>(92,857)</u>	<u>157,598</u>	<u>70,194</u>
Total	<u>\$ 42,092,523</u>	<u>\$ 6,849,398</u>	<u>\$ (6,154,079)</u>	<u>\$ 42,787,842</u>	<u>\$ 5,791,130</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2007

	<u>Range of Maturity Dates</u>	<u>Range of Interest Rates</u>	<u>Balance July 1, 2006</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2007</u>
Accrued compensated absences:						
CCL			\$ 793,710	\$ 583,415	\$ (515,222)	\$ 861,903
CCPRC			689,685	32,672	-	722,357
JIPSD			323,625	1,135	(3,233)	321,527
SAPPPC			29,043	12,774	(19,598)	22,219
SJFD			565,739	12,438	-	578,177
SPFD			<u>73,565</u>	<u>94,388</u>	<u>(73,565)</u>	<u>94,388</u>
Total accrued compensated absences			<u>2,475,367</u>	<u>736,822</u>	<u>(611,618)</u>	<u>2,600,571</u>
General obligation bonds:						
CCPRC	2003 - 2015	2.00% - 6.75%	25,548,272	-	(3,151,636)	22,396,636
JIPSD	2003 - 2036	4.30% - 7.625%	<u>468,992</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(28,842)</u>	<u>440,150</u>
Total general obligation bonds			<u>26,017,264</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,180,478)</u>	<u>22,836,786</u>
Capital lease obligations:						
CCPRC	2006 - 2010	2.05% - 4.41%	592,434	1,959,178	(738,666)	1,812,946
JIPSD	2003 - 2016	4.07% - 6.88%	1,202,263	245,063	(268,395)	1,178,931
SAPPPC	2004 - 2008	4.67%	68,371	-	(48,774)	19,597
SJFD	2007 - 2021	3.695% - 5.593%	3,527,971	3,390,000	(654,117)	6,263,854
SPFD	2007 - 2011	4.67%	<u>-</u>	<u>198,202</u>	<u>(34,721)</u>	<u>163,481</u>
Total capital lease obligations			<u>5,391,039</u>	<u>5,792,443</u>	<u>(1,744,673)</u>	<u>9,438,809</u>
Revenue Bonds:						
SAPPPC	2006 - 2016	3.95% - 3.99%	479,404	250,000	(61,777)	667,627
JIPSD	2018 - 2037	3.60% - 5.75%	8,245,912	-	(521,147)	7,724,765
Less deferred refunding costs			<u>(696,785)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>58,471</u>	<u>(638,314)</u>
Total revenue bonds			<u>8,028,531</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>(524,453)</u>	<u>7,754,078</u>
Notes payable						
SAPPPC	2006 - 2010	3.89% - 5.81%	<u>180,322</u>	<u>70,133</u>	<u>(92,857)</u>	<u>157,598</u>
Total component units long-term obligations			<u>\$42,092,523</u>	<u>\$ 6,849,398</u>	<u>\$ (6,154,079)</u>	<u>\$ 42,787,842</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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The annual debt service requirements to maturity for component unit long-term obligations, excluding compensated absences, are as follows:

General Obligation Bonds:

Year Ending June 30	CCPRC	JIPSD	Total Component Units
2008	\$ 3,104,289	\$ 52,985	\$ 3,157,274
2009	3,567,189	39,005	3,606,194
2010	3,038,639	36,926	3,075,565
2011	2,413,991	30,902	2,444,893
2012	2,495,791	30,902	2,526,693
2013-2017	10,092,681	154,510	10,247,191
2018-2022	2,529,347	144,199	2,673,546
2023-2027	-	113,130	113,130
2028-2032	-	113,130	113,130
2033-2037	-	102,668	102,668
Total	<u>27,241,927</u>	<u>818,357</u>	<u>28,060,284</u>
Less interest and plus unamortized premium included above	<u>(4,845,291)</u>	<u>(378,207)</u>	<u>(5,223,498)</u>
Debt per statement of net assets	<u>\$ 22,396,636</u>	<u>\$ 440,150</u>	<u>\$ 22,836,786</u>

Future minimum capital lease payments:

Year Ending June 30	CCPRC	JIPSD	SAPPPC	SJFD	SPFD	Total Component Units
2008	\$ 868,936	\$ 285,403	\$ 19,938	\$ 910,573	\$ 45,694	\$ 2,130,544
2009	649,784	269,828	-	910,573	45,694	1,875,879
2010	392,998	269,828	-	910,573	45,694	1,619,093
2011	-	222,185	-	819,722	-	1,087,601
2012	-	168,580	-	749,982	-	918,562
2013-2017	-	106,391	-	2,710,768	-	2,817,159
2018-2021	-	-	-	<u>1,320,904</u>	-	<u>1,320,904</u>
Future minimum capital lease payments	1,911,718	1,322,215	19,938	8,333,095	182,776	11,769,742
Less amount representing interest	<u>(98,772)</u>	<u>(143,284)</u>	<u>(341)</u>	<u>(2,069,241)</u>	<u>(19,295)</u>	<u>(2,330,933)</u>
Debt per statement of net assets	<u>\$1,812,946</u>	<u>\$ 1,178,931</u>	<u>\$ 19,597</u>	<u>\$ 6,263,854</u>	<u>\$ 163,481</u>	<u>\$ 9,438,809</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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Revenue Bonds:

<u>Year ending June 30</u>	<u>JIPSD</u>	<u>SAPPPC</u>	<u>Total Component Units</u>
2008	\$ 867,265	\$ 128,329	\$ 995,594
2009	864,814	128,329	993,143
2010	869,946	128,329	998,275
2011	867,139	105,773	972,912
2012	837,740	60,605	898,345
2013-2017	4,344,988	212,093	4,557,081
2018-2022	940,687	-	940,687
2023-2027	298,320	-	298,320
2028-2032	263,883	-	263,883
2033-2037	<u>124,485</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>124,485</u>
Total	10,279,267	763,458	11,042,725
Less interest and deferred refunding costs included above	<u>(3,192,816)</u>	<u>(95,831)</u>	<u>(3,288,647)</u>
Debt per statement of net assets	<u>\$ 7,086,451</u>	<u>\$ 667,627</u>	<u>\$ 7,754,078</u>

Notes Payable:

<u>Year ending June 30</u>	<u>SAPPPC</u>
2008	\$ 75,361
2009	71,364
2010	<u>20,431</u>
Total	167,156
Less interest included above	<u>(9,558)</u>
Debt per statement of net assets	<u>\$ 157,598</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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Prior Year Defeasance of Debt. In prior years, the primary government defeased various outstanding debt issues by placing proceeds of new debt or other funds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old debt. Accordingly, the trust accounts and the defeased debt are not included in these financial statements. At June 30, 2007, the following debt issues outstanding are considered defeased:

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-type Activities</u>
Primary government:		
General Obligation Bonds:		
Series 1994	\$ 14,285,000	
Series 1999	20,045,000	
Series 2001	<u>18,200,000</u>	
Total General Obligation Bonds	<u>52,530,000</u>	
Certificates of Participation:		
Series 1995	<u>37,304,936</u>	<u>\$ 8,795,064</u>
Total Certificates of Participation	<u>37,304,936</u>	<u>8,795,064</u>
Revenue Bonds:		
Solid Waste User Fee Revenue Bonds		
Series 1994	<u>-</u>	<u>11,180,000</u>
Total Revenue Bonds	<u>-</u>	<u>11,180,000</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 89,834,936</u>	<u>\$ 19,975,064</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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Legal Debt Limit. The County's borrowing power is restricted by amended Article X, Section 14 of the State Constitution effective December 1, 1977. This section provides that a local unit cannot at any time have total general obligation debt outstanding in an amount that exceeds eight percent of its assessed property value. Excluded from the limitation are: bonded indebtedness approved by the voters and issued within five years of the date of such referendum; special bonded indebtedness; levies assessed on properties located in an area receiving special benefits from the taxes collected; and bonded indebtedness existing on December 1, 1977, the effective date of the constitutional amendment.

Beginning January 1, 1996, the South Carolina Legislature changed the definition of debt subject to the eight percent limit to include all Certificates of Participation at the time of issue subsequent to December 31, 1995. The following computation reflects the County's compliance with this limitation:

Assessed value of real and personal property		\$ 2,678,231,459
Value of merchants inventory and manufacturers depreciation		<u>30,814,409</u>
Total assessed value		<u>\$ 2,709,045,868</u>
 Debt limitation - eight percent of total assessed value		 \$ 216,723,669
 Total bonded debt:		
General Obligation Bonds	\$147,470,000	
Less:		
Bonds issued pursuant to referendum:		
Series 2006 G.O. Bond Transportation Sales tax	\$ (65,000,000)	
Series 2004 Refunding G.O. Bond:	(12,894,303)	
Series 1999 Refunding G.O. Bond:	<u>(5,000,000)</u>	<u>(82,894,303)</u>
 Total debt subject to debt limit		 <u>64,575,697</u>
 Legal debt margin		 <u>\$ 152,147,972</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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J. Reserved and Designated Fund Equity

Reserved for inventories and prepaid items. Fund balance has been reserved for inventories and prepaid items to indicate that these amounts do not represent available spendable resources even though they are components of net current assets.

Reserved for encumbrances. Encumbrances representing commitments to vendors which had not been received or completed at year-end have been reserved since they are not legally available for appropriation.

Reserved for debt service. Fund equity subject to the provision of various bond indenture and Certificate of Participation lease agreements as to restrictions on expenditures.

Reserved for capital projects. All capital project fund balances, other than those reserved for outstanding encumbrances, are reserved for the acquisition of capital assets, for the completion of existing projects and for future projects.

Reserved for Transportation and Road Sales Tax Special Revenue Fund. Fund equity subject to the provisions of bond restrictions on expenditures. This amount is \$96,021,511 for the current fiscal year.

Designated for rainy day. An amount of \$9,500,000 has been established through the budget ordinance by County Council as a rainy day fund. The intent of this fund is to provide a cushion for unexpected emergencies in the event of a major catastrophe such as an earthquake, hurricane, nuclear accident or chemical spill. The rainy day fund can only be appropriated through the passage of another ordinance by County Council.

Designated for subsequent years' appropriation. The fiscal year 2008 budget ordinance designates \$8,500,000 of the ending fiscal year 2007 General Fund Balance for fiscal year 2008 appropriations. Remaining Special Revenue Fund Balances, after the reserve for encumbrances, have been designated in accordance with the various use restrictions placed on their assets under the applicable grant agreements and legislation.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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JUNE 30, 2007

IV. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Risk Management

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

The County and its component units are also subject to risks of loss from providing health, life, accident, dental, and other medical benefits to employees, retirees, and their dependents. The County has enrolled substantially all of its employees in the State's health insurance plans administered by the South Carolina Budget and Control Board. The County records contributions from employer funds, employees, and retirees in the Employee Benefits Trust Internal Service Fund which remits the premiums to the State. The State reinsures through commercial companies for these risks. The various component units of the County insure the health, life, accident, dental and other medical benefits to their employees and their dependents through commercial insurance companies.

Effective July 1, 1995, the County established a self-insured plan to fund risks associated with workers' compensation claims. Claims administration is handled by a third party with reinsurance through commercial insurance companies for all individual claims in excess of \$100,000. All funds of the County participate in the program and make payments to the Workers' Compensation Internal Service Fund based on actuarial estimates of the amounts needed to pay prior-and current-year claims. The claims liability of \$2,290,000 reported in the Fund at June 30, 2007, is based on the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 10, which requires that a liability for claims be reported if information prior to the issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. The County purchases insurance contracts from commercial insurers to satisfy certain liabilities under workers' compensation claims; accordingly, no liability is reported for those claims.

Changes in the Fund's estimated claims liability amount in fiscal year 2007 and 2006 were:

<u>Year Ended June 30</u>	<u>Beginning of Fiscal Year Liability</u>	<u>Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimates</u>	<u>Claim Payments</u>	<u>Balance at Fiscal Year End</u>
2007	\$ 2,880,000	\$ 1,723,905	\$ (2,313,905)	\$ 2,290,000
2006	2,880,000	3,627,358	(3,627,358)	2,880,000

The above liability is included in the County's accounts payable as reported in the statement of net assets.

For all of the above risk management programs, except workers' compensation, the County and its component units have not significantly reduced insurance coverages from the previous year; settled claims in excess of insurance coverage for the last three years were immaterial. For each of the insurance programs and public entity risk pools in which they participate, the County and its Component units have effectively transferred all risk with no liability for unfunded claims.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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B. Segment Information

The County maintains an enterprise fund which provides drug and alcohol abuse treatment. This fund is supported by a revenue-backed COP. The County also has an enterprise fund for solid waste disposal. It is presented as a major business-type fund.

Condensed Statement of Net Assets:	DAODAS
Assets:	
Current assets	\$ 6,268,044
Deferred issuance costs	73,569
Capital assets	<u>7,827,742</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 14,169,355</u>
Liabilities:	
Current liabilities	\$ 704,563
Certificates of participation	4,070,015
Other long-term obligations	<u>363,814</u>
Total liabilities	<u>5,138,392</u>
Net Assets:	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	3,396,421
Unrestricted	<u>5,634,542</u>
Total net assets	<u>9,030,963</u>
Total liabilities and net assets	<u>\$ 14,169,355</u>

Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets:	DAODAS
Operating revenues	\$ 6,361,075
Depreciation and amortization	(284,516)
Other operating expenses	<u>(9,959,975)</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>(3,883,416)</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):	
Interest income	252,067
Interest expense	(343,512)
Intergovernmental revenue	1,224,110
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets	<u>241</u>
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>1,132,906</u>
Transfers in	<u>3,287,409</u>
Change in net assets	536,899
Beginning net assets	<u>8,494,064</u>
Ending net assets	<u>\$ 9,030,963</u>

Condensed Statement of Cash Flows:	DAODAS
Net cash provided (used) by:	
Operating activities	\$ (3,676,427)
Noncapital financing activities	4,511,518
Capital and related financing activities	(681,102)
Investing activities	<u>252,067</u>
Net increase (decrease)	406,056
Beginning cash and cash equivalents	<u>4,786,696</u>
Ending cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 5,192,752</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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C. Subsequent Events

On October 17, 2007, County Council authorized an award of a contract for the construction of the auto repair garage at the Azalea Drive complex in the amount of \$3,730,000.

On October 17, 2007, County Council authorized staff to enter into the Phase II Motorola Contract Amendment in the amount of \$4,485,797 to fully complete the digital upgrade of the radio system.

On November 7, 2007, County Council approved the transfer of 2144 Melbourne Avenue to the City of North Charleston. The net book value of this building at June 30, 2007, was \$3,210,352. This transfer of property is part of an agreement with the City of North Charleston for the relocation of the John Ancrum SPCA.

On November 21, 2007, County Council authorized to award several contracts:

- a. Repairs to the Charleston County Judicial Center with an initial contract price not to exceed \$3,427,500.
- b. Contract to purchase a revenue billing and collection software solution with an initial contract price not to exceed \$1,854,186.
- c. Design and build services for the Charleston County Detention Center expansion with an initial contract price of \$90,295,000.

On December 5, 2007, Charleston County issued General Obligation sales tax bonds in the amount of \$150,000,000. These sales tax bonds were approved in November 2006 by the voters of Charleston County. The proceeds of these bonds will be used for road improvements and greenspace projects. The County also issued General Obligation bonds in the amount of \$75,000,000 for approved capital projects.

On October 22, 2007, the James Island Public Service District borrowed \$600,000 from its proprietary fund on a promissory note that matures February 18, 2008. Interest will be paid at 3.5 percent during the period the note is outstanding.

During the fiscal year, Charleston County Council approved the future issuance of a tax anticipation note (TAN) in the amount of \$2,000,000 for St. John's Fire District. Subsequent to June 30, 2007, the District has not borrowed any funds on this TAN. The entire \$2,000,000 is available to the District as of the date of their audit report (October 23, 2007). This note, which bears interest at a rate equal to the interest rate paid by the South Carolina Investment Pool during the period the note is outstanding, is due and payable in March 2008.

In March 2004 the James Island Public Service District's enterprise fund received various sewer system assets from the Charleston Commissioners of Public Works. As of June 30, 2007, the District's engineers have not completed an assessment of the assets to ascertain the conditions or the engineers' estimate of the fair market value of those assets. This study is expected to be completed in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, and the estimated fair market value will be recorded accordingly.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, the James Island Public Service District incurred construction cost of \$139,621 to replace a section of its sewer lines. The lines were damaged by a contractor during construction work which was independent of the District's operations. The James Island Public Service District is seeking to recover 100 percent of this cost through negotiations between the District's legal counsel and the contractor.

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In August 2007 the Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission signed a contract to purchase approximately 434 acres known as the Harmony Hall tract near Meggett, South Carolina for the use in developing a future park location. The purchase price was \$10,000,000 with funds coming from the taxpayer approved half-cent sales tax. The Commission subsequently closed on the property on September 27, 2007.

On July 10, 2007 the Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission signed a contract to purchase 1,568 acres known as the Long Savannah Plantation property for use in developing a future park location. The purchase price was \$6,500,000, to be provided from proceeds of the taxpayer approved half-cent sales tax.

In September 2007 the Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission entered into a construction contract to repair Folly Pier for approximately \$456,000.

Additionally, the Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission has committed to pay \$1.5 million to the Trust for Public Land in return for a one-third undivided interest of Morris Island. Additionally, the Commission would be the long-term manager of any park developed at Morris Island, as agreed with the Town of Folly Beach. This purchase is contingent upon the development and acceptance of a master plan for Morris Island.

Effective July 2007 the Retirement Division of the State Budget and Control Board increased the employer's required contributions for the South Carolina Retirement System from 8.05 percent to 9.06 percent of annual covered payroll.

D. Contingent Liabilities

Federal Grants. Amounts received or receivable from grants are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. Management has not been informed of any significant matters of non-compliance with grant provisions or planned grantor audits. The amount of grant expenditures which may be disallowed cannot be determined at this time, but the County believes that any amount will be immaterial.

Litigation. The County and its component units are party to a voluminous number of lawsuits that is extraordinary in the operations of county government. These lawsuits involve disputes arising from various matters, including the termination of employment, wrongful death and survival, personal injury and other tort actions, delinquent tax sales, contractual agreements and civil rights violations. It is the opinion of legal counsel that it cannot be determined whether resolution of these matters, individually or in the aggregate in excess of insurance coverage, will have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the County and its component units.

Annexation. Several of the component units serve geographic regions which are subject to annexation by the surrounding municipalities. Should these annexations continue, there could be a significant impact on the operations of the various component units. The South Carolina General Assembly is currently considering legislation which would require the municipality which annexes properties of another political subdivision to assume responsibility for payment of the pro-rata bonded debt outstanding on the date of annexation.

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In May 2000 the South Carolina General Assembly passed legislation to address the loss of revenues by public service districts due to annexations by municipalities. The legislation calls for an agreed-upon plan between the annexing municipality and the public service district. This plan would protect the remaining unannexed area in the public service district from economic loss of revenue brought about by annexation.

This new legislation should lessen but not eliminate the impact on the operations of various component units due to annexations.

E. Commitments

The County and its various component units have various commitments to provide facilities or services under numerous agreements signed with third parties in addition to its construction commitments and recorded encumbrances.

The County has contracted with Montenay to provide waste disposal services at the company's incinerator in North Charleston. The contract requires the County to levy a user fee sufficient to pay this disposal fee that includes operational cost plus debt service on a \$75,000,000 Industrial Development Bond (IDB) used to construct the incinerator. This agreement expires on January 1, 2010, when the bonds mature. At that time, the County has the option to purchase the facility for its fair market value, extend the agreement or terminate the service. The County has reviewed the substance of this commitment and has determined that because 1) the IDB is not the County's; 2) the debt service is part of the operational cost the County pays to the incinerator operator; and 3) if the operator ceases providing service at the incinerator the County is not liable for the operational cost to the operator the IDB is not debt of the County and therefore is not reflected on the entity-wide financial statements.

In July 2001 the County entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the South Carolina Infrastructure Bank to make twenty-five annual payments of \$3,000,000 beginning in January 2004 as a local match to help defray the cost of the Arthur Ravenel, Jr. Bridge over the Cooper River built by the State to replace the existing bridges connecting the City of Charleston and the Town of Mt. Pleasant. This debt is shown as an inter-government note payable in the notes to financial statements on pages 89 and 93.

On September 15, 1997, the County entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the City of North Charleston to help fund the construction of a convention center adjacent to the North Charleston Coliseum. The agreement requires the County to be responsible for the pro-rata debt service on \$18,095,000 of a total \$48,045,000 in Certificates of Participation issued by the City on September 15, 1997. The debt service is to be paid monthly to a trustee from the revenues of the County Accommodations Special Revenue Fund. The agreement allows for non-payment in the event of non-appropriation by the City of North Charleston and for reduced payments if accommodation fee revenues fall below the payment amount. Annual debt service on the County's \$18,095,000 obligation, maturing in 2020, under the agreement is approximately \$1.4 million.

The County partnered with the City of Charleston and Berkeley County to construct the Daniel Island Tennis Center. County Council committed to fund \$750,000 of the project with 15 annual payments of \$50,000 from Accommodations Fee revenues. This agreement contains the same allowances for reduced or non-payment as the City of North Charleston agreement.

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Both of these agreements are funded from a specific source of funds, the Accommodations Fee. The agreements also contain provisions for the non-payment of these obligations by the County if the revenues from the Accommodations Fee are not sufficient to make the payment or if the parties that issued the debt (the City of North Charleston and City of Charleston, respectively) do not make their pro-rata debt service. Therefore, the determination has been made that these commitments do not represent debt to the County and are not reflected in the entity-wide financial statements.

In July 2005 the county entered into an agreement with the LPA Group Incorporated for program management services of the County's \$150,000,000 roads portion of the half-cent sales tax monies (Roadwise Program). The original contract amount was \$18,329,782 over a five year period beginning July 2005. The services are to include; design work, right of way easements, consulting on feasibility, land acquisitions, engineering work, developing bid specifications, and construction services. The contract was amended August 23, 2007. The amended contract amount is \$17,973,126. The length of the contract remained unchanged. Starting September 2007, the contract contains for a monthly base fee of \$306,020, plus ten percent of work completed. This base fee increases each fiscal year.

The following is a schedule by fiscal year of the minimum future payments under this contract:

<u>Year ending June 30</u>	
2008	\$ 3,767,314
2009	3,842,753
2010	<u>4,022,181</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 11,632,248</u>

The amount paid for these services for the year-ended June 30, 2007, was \$4,754,804.

On July 1, 2006, the County entered into an agreement with the John Ancrum Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals (JASPCA) for the care and impoundment of animals delivered to the shelter by the County. The original agreement with the JASPCA was dated January 23, 1979, and has been updated several times since then. The amended noncancelable portion of the agreement calls for the County to pay a base monthly fee of \$34,539. Additionally, the County agrees to pay the JASPCA \$5.77 for the receiving and immunization of each animal placed in custody and \$5.77 boarding fee per animal per day. The County will also pay a euthanasia fee of \$5.77 fee for each animal. The County also agrees to pay any reasonable out-of-pocket expenses associated with animal cruelty cases.

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The noncancelable portion of the agreement states the County shall continue to pay the JASPCA the then current monthly fee for a five-year period plus any annual increases in the CPI during such five-year period.

The future payments under this agreement are as follows:

<u>Year ending June 30</u>	
2008	\$ 414,468
2009	414,468
2010	414,468
2011	414,468
2012	414,465
TOTAL	<u>\$ 2,072,340</u>

The Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission has entered into an agreement with the City of Folly Beach to restrict \$50,000 each year to provide for the renourishment of the erosion that occurs along Folly Beach. This annual amount increased to \$60,000 per year in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2003. As of June 30, 2005, \$600,000 had been transferred to the City of Folly Beach for such renourishment. The Capital Projects fund balance of \$155,601 has been reserved for beach renourishment as of June 30, 2007.

As of June 30, 1997, the Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission had provided approximately \$2,065,171 to the City of Charleston for the construction of the Charleston Maritime Center which was to be leased to and operated by the Commission. On August 4, 1997, the city of Charleston and Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission entered into an agreement that terminated the Master Lease of the Charleston Maritime Center dated August 1, 1995, between the two parties. This agreement grants the Commission the right of first refusal for the purchase of the Maritime Center for a period of 50 years from the date of execution of the agreement. In the event that the Commission does elect to purchase the Maritime Center, then the City of Charleston will credit \$1,500,000 toward the purchase price. If the Commission elects not to purchase the Maritime Center, then the City of Charleston will pay the Commission \$1,500,000 from the proceeds of the sale.

The Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission has an agreement with the Charleston County School District to cooperate in the operation of a Community Education Program. Each sponsor has determined which of its facilities and resources is available to the Community Education Program and agrees to supply the cost of necessary part-time professional staff that may be required. Available state, federal, and private funding is sought with the remaining costs shared to the extent agreed upon by the parties. The agreement with the School District was modified in July 1992 to provide for one-half of the Commission's share of the expenses to be paid to the school district prior to December 21 of each fiscal year and the balance to be paid by March 12 of the following year. Total payments made prior to June 30, 2007, for the 2007 program year were \$417,998. The agreement was modified for the 2006 program year to provide for an equitable sharing of increased program fees collected during the year. The amount accrued as program revenue under this agreement was \$343,590.

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In July 1995 the Commission entered into a lease agreement with Charleston County whereby the Commission assumed the responsibilities of operating and maintaining 19 boat landings throughout Charleston County. The lease is for a term of 99 years and commenced on July 1, 1995. The Commission pays a nominal fee of \$1 per year under the lease terms, but the agreement expressed the intent of Charleston County to transfer millage each year to help fund related expenses. Funding is contingent upon future County Council approval.

One June 29, 1988, Kiawah Island was sold to Kiawah Resort Associates. The Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission has been in contact with the new owners in order to obtain a new lease agreement for Beach Walker Park. A verbal agreement has been made to ensure that the Park can continue to operate. To date, however, no formal agreement has been signed.

During 1988 the Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission was advised by the South Carolina Highway Department that the proposed Mark Clark Expressway will go through the northern portion of James Island County Park. The Commission is awaiting determination from the South Carolina Highway Department on the future location of the Mark Clark corridor.

An open letter of credit for \$33,460 was established in 1989 with the Wachovia Bank at the request of the Commissioners of Public Works. The Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission is required to keep this line of credit open. As of year end, none of this credit had been utilized.

In December 2000 the U.S. Secretary of the Interior conveyed property consisting of approximately 25 acres in fee and 0.6 acres of easements to the Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission in Quitclaim Deed. The property conveyed includes areas presently known as the Cooper River Marina, previously known as the Old Navy Base Marina facilities. The conveyance has several restrictions including the following: the property must be used and maintained for the public park and recreation purposes for which it was conveyed in perpetuity, the property shall not be sold, leased, assigned or otherwise disposed of except to another eligible governmental agency that the Secretary of the Interior agrees in writing can assure the same continued use of the property, and funds generated on the property may not be used for non-recreational purposes and, furthermore, must be used for the development, operation and maintenance of the property until it is fully developed in accordance with the Program of Utilization. There are also various reporting requirements.

On August 22, 2005, the Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission entered into an agreement with K.L.B. Group DBA Locklear's Beach City Grill to allow this corporation to operate the restaurant at the Folly Pier. The original lease term was for five years beginning October 1, 2005. The building held for rent had an estimated cost of \$775,000 and an estimated net book value of \$560,260 and included in the Business-Type capital assets. Rent started at \$7,400 per month and increases each October based on the current CPI. The new rental per month based on the CPI increased to \$7,622 per month on October 1, 2007. The lease also provided for contingent rentals of 6 percent of annual sales greater than \$1,200,000.

On August 16, 2007, the Commission and K.L.B. Group agreed to suspend the contract for convenience during the time period October 1, 2007 through March 1, 2008, so that the Commission could progress with repairs to the Folly Beach Fishing Pier building. In return, the lessee will receive an extension of the lease for the period of time the building is closed for repairs. The lease is currently expected to be suspended for five months in fiscal year ending 2008, and extended for five months during the fiscal year ending 2011.

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The following is a schedule by years of the minimum future rentals on the non-cancelable operating lease as of June 30, 2007:

<u>Year Ending June 30</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2008	\$ 51,800
2009	88,800
2010	88,800
2011	<u>59,200</u>
Total minimum lease rentals	<u>\$ 288,600</u>

Total rent income of \$121,955 was recorded during the year.

The Cooper River Park and Playground Commission contracted on July 1, 1996, with the City of North Charleston (City) to provide recreational services for the fiscal year to the citizens within the Commission's jurisdictional boundaries. Since the original contract date, the Commission and the City have renewed this contract annually with a effective date of July 1 of each fiscal year. Under the terms of this contract, the City agrees to pay all reasonable administrative and professional costs incurred by the Commission, and the Commission agrees to transfer and pay over to the City all appropriated funds, from whatever source, in the accounts of the Commission except for the remaining unreserved fund balance carried forward from June 30, 2006, in the amount of \$40,953. The City also assumed control and possession (but not legal title) of fixed property and equipment. Due to the declining tax base and the fractured property lines of the Commission, it would be difficult or impractical to provide services to its citizens without this contract with the City. On May 28, 2007, the Commission entered into another one year contract with the City covering the period from July 1, 2007, to June 30, 2008, with essentially identical terms as previous contracts.

Certain real estate and facilities acquired by the Cooper River Park and Playground Commission are located within the corporate limits of the City of North Charleston. Those facilities were originally leased to the City for a 25-year lease term commencing May 23, 1980, at a \$1 annual rental fee. This lease was renegotiated and signed May 23, 2006, for a 50-year term at a \$1 annual rental fee. Additional facilities were leased in February and May of 1990 for a 100-year term also at an annual rental fee of \$1.

Under the annual contract with the City of North Charleston, the Cooper River Park and Playground Commission has agreed to assign to the City all of its assets, real and personal, thereby allowing the City exclusive use, possession, control and management of these assets. As of June 30, 2007, the leased assets have a book value of \$96,151.

The North Charleston District entered into an agreement on April 1, 1996, with the City of North Charleston for the City to provide fire, sanitation, and street lighting services to the constituents of the District. The contract requires the payment of substantially all of the Districts revenues to the City and turning over control, but not title to, all of the District's assets. On an annual basis since June 30, 1997, the District has entered into additional one year contracts with the City with essentially the same terms as described above. This contract was extended for one year until June 30, 2008.

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F. Deferred Compensation Plan

The County and its component units offer their employees several deferred compensation plans under programs administered by the South Carolina Deferred Compensation Commission. The multiple-employer plans were created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Sections 457 and 401(K). The plans, available to all full-time County and component unit employees, at their option, permit participants to defer a portion of their salary until future years. Only upon termination, retirement, disability, death, or an approved hardship is the deferred compensation available to an employee.

During the year ended June 30, 2000, the deferred compensation plans were amended to allow for employer matching contributions of up to \$300 per year for each covered participant. The total contributions made by the County and plan members were \$2,820,271 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2007. The County has elected to provide this benefit to all employees who meet the following criteria:

1. Must have one continued year of service as a permanent employee, and
2. Covered participants earning up to \$20,000 per year regardless of employee contributions, or
3. Covered participants earning more than \$20,000 subject to meeting minimum contribution levels.

G. Other Post Employment Benefits

The County provides post-retirement health, life and dental care benefits, as per the requirement of a local ordinance, for certain retirees and their dependents. Substantially all employees who retire under the State retirement plans are eligible to continue their coverage with the County paying 50 percent of health insurance premiums and the retiree paying 100 percent of life and dental insurance premiums and the remaining 50 percent of the health insurance premiums. The County's regular insurance providers underwrite the retirees' policies. Retirees may not convert the benefit into an in-lieu payment to secure coverage under independent plans. The James Island Public Service District also provides a retiree benefit equal to 100 percent of the health insurance premiums over age 65 and a portion if under age 65. The retiree must pay for all life and dental insurance premiums.

As of year-end, there were 442 employees who had retired with the County and are receiving the 50 percent health insurance premium coverage benefit. The County finances the plan on a pay-as-you-go basis. For the year ended June 30, 2007, the County recognized expenses of \$1,048,988 for healthcare, which were net of retiree contributions of \$1,053,308. The James Island Public Service District had 22 employees who had retired and receiving benefits under this plan. The District recognized expenses of \$97,052 for health care premium net of retiree contributions of \$50,317.

H. Funds Held by Coastal Community Foundation

As of June 30, 2007, the Coastal Community Foundation was holding \$411,815 in the Charleston County Library Fund. The fund was established in November 1983 as a capital fund for the purpose of providing support for unusual or innovative programs and services at the Library not normally funded by government appropriations. Of the balance, \$14,414 is available for grants to the Library.

As of June 30, 2007, the Coastal Community Foundation was holding \$80,057 in the Roper Foundation Community Wellness Endowment for the Charleston County Library. The endowment was established for the purpose of updating the health education information collection. At year-end, \$2,819 is available for grants to the Library.

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These amounts are not reflected in the Library's financial statements until grants are received by the Library from the Foundation.

I. Employee Retirement Systems and Plans

South Carolina Retirement and Police Officers' Retirement Systems

Plan Description. All permanent employees of the County and its component units, except for certain employees involved in law enforcement and fire fighting activities, participate in the South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS). The employees excluded above participate in the South Carolina Police Officers' Retirement System (SCPORS). Both systems are cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit plans administered by the Retirement Division of the State Budget and Control Board. The SCRS and SCPORS provide retirement and disability benefits, cost of living adjustments on an ad-hoc basis, life insurance and survivor benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Each plan's provisions are established under Title 9 of the S.C. Code of Laws. A Comprehensive Annual Financial Report containing financial statements and required supplementary information for both the SCRS and SCPORS is issued and publicly available by writing the South Carolina Retirement System, P.O. Box 11960, Columbia, SC 29211-1960.

Funding Policy - SCRS. Plan members are required to contribute 6.50 percent of their annual covered salary and the employer is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The current rate is 8.05 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established under authority of Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Law, 1976 (as amended). Effective July 2006, the Retirement Division of the State Budget and Control Board increased the employer's required contribution for the South Carolina Retirement System from 7.55 percent to 8.05 percent of annual covered payroll.

Funding Policy - SCPORS. Plan members are required to contribute 6.7 percent of their annual covered salary and the employer is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The current rate is 10.3 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers is established under authority of Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Law, 1976 (as amended).

Additionally, participating employers of the SCRS contribute .15 percent of payroll to provide a group life insurance benefit for their participants.

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The following table presents the required contributions to the SCRS and SCPORS by the County and its component units for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006, and 2005:

	<u>Fiscal Year Ended June 30</u>		
<u>SCRS Contributions</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Primary government:	\$ 4,764,224	\$ 4,313,704	\$ 3,555,992
Component units:			
CCL	542,314	485,754	399,202
CCPRC	497,760	428,048	355,422
JIPSD	328,657	297,892	258,291
SAPPPC	90,314	88,968	73,214
SJFD	33,575	31,956	25,662
SPFD	<u>4,405</u>	<u>4,954</u>	<u>4,087</u>
Total SCRS	<u>\$ 6,261,249</u>	<u>\$ 5,651,276</u>	<u>\$ 4,671,870</u>
 <u>SCPORS Contributions</u>			
Primary government:	\$ 2,831,604	\$ 2,839,254	\$ 2,657,406
Component units:			
SJFD	385,573	378,872	357,292
SPFD	<u>173,041</u>	<u>158,866</u>	<u>158,957</u>
Total SCPORS	<u>\$ 3,390,218</u>	<u>\$ 3,376,992</u>	<u>\$ 3,173,655</u>

One hundred percent of the required contributions have been made for the current and each of the previous two years.



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