

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

WITH

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



PREPARED BY:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

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**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022**

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION





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January 26, 2023

To the members of County Council and the citizens of Charleston County, South Carolina:

State law requires that all general-purpose local governments publish at the close of each fiscal year a complete set of financial statements, presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), and audited in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by a firm of licensed certified public accountants. Pursuant to this requirement, we hereby issue the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for Charleston County, South Carolina, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022.

This report consists of management's representations concerning the finances of the County. Consequently, management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and fairness of presentation of all the information presented in this report. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, management of the County has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed to ensure compliance with applicable laws, regulations and County policies, and safeguards the County's assets. It is designed to compile sufficient reliable information for the preparation of the County financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, the County's comprehensive framework of internal controls has been designed to provide reasonable rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements will be free from material misstatement. As management, we assert that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, this financial report is complete and accurate in all material respects and presents fairly the financial position and results of operations of the various funds and component units of the County.

Charleston County's financial statements have been audited by Scott and Company LLC, a firm of licensed certified public accountants. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the County for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, are free of material misstatement. The independent audit involved performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depended on auditor's judgment, including the assessment of risk of material misstatement to the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and significant estimates made by management and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The independent auditor concluded, based upon the audit, that there was sufficient and appropriate evidence for rendering an unmodified opinion that Charleston County's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP. The independent auditor's report is presented as the first component of the financial section of this report.

The independent audit of the financial statements of Charleston County was part of a federally mandated "Single Audit" that is designed to meet the special needs of federal grantor agencies. The standards governing Single Audit engagements require the independent auditor to report not only on the fair presentation of the financial statements, but also on the audited government's internal controls and compliance with legal requirements, with special emphasis on internal controls and legal requirements involving the administration of federal awards. These reports are available in Charleston County's separately issued *Supplemental Federal Financial Assistance Reports*.

GAAP requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This Letter of Transmittal is designed to complement and should be read in conjunction with MD&A. Charleston County's MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditors.

PROFILE OF THE GOVERNMENT

The County of Charleston 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 under the S.C Home Rule Act of 1975. Policy-making and legislative authority is vested in a governing council consisting of nine Council members. The Council is elected to single member districts on a partisan basis. The current estimated population of the County is 413,024.

Charleston County Council is responsible for, among other duties, passing ordinances and policies, approving the budget, appointing committee members, and hiring the County's Clerk of Council, County Administrator, Internal Auditor and Attorney. The Administrator is responsible for implementing the policies and ordinances of the governing council, overseeing the day-to-day operations of government (except those services provided by countywide elected officials), and for appointing the heads of the various non-elected or appointed County departments. The County has approximately 2,400 employees.

Charleston County provides or supports a broad range of services that include, but are not limited to:

- Public safety - countywide law enforcement (Sheriff's Office), detention facilities, emergency preparedness plans to include activation of the County's Emergency Operations Center in an event of a disaster, as well as fire protection in the Awendaw McClellanville Consolidated Fire Protection District, the East Cooper Fire District, the West St. Andrew's Fire District, and the Northern Charleston County Fire District
- Veterans' assistance
- Health-related assistance - Emergency Medical Services (EMS), alcohol and other drug abuse services, indigent health care, and social services
- Voter registration
- Rural street and drainage maintenance and urban maintenance upon request of the municipalities
- Waste disposal and recycling
- Planning and zoning administration
- Criminal, civil, probate, and family court administration in county Magistrates' court and in State courts with the support of the elected Clerk of Court
- Public defender assistance funding to the Public Defender's office, run by an appointed official
- Property assessments, tax billing (Auditor's office), collection and disbursement to appropriate entities/municipalities (Treasurer's office)
- Mosquito control

Discretely presented component units are reported in a separate column in the Statement of Net Position and in the Statement of Activities in order to emphasize that they are legally separate from the primary government, and to differentiate their financial position and results of operations from those of the primary government.

The following entities are being reported as discretely presented component units:

- Charleston County Library (CCL)
- Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission (CCPRC)
- Cooper River Park and Playground Commission (CRPPC)
- North Charleston District (NCD)
- St. Andrew's Parish Parks and Playground Commission (SAPPPC)
- St. John's Fire District (SJFD)
- St. Paul's Fire District (SPFD)
- Charleston County Volunteer Rescue Squad (CCVRS)

Additional information on these eight legally separate entities can be found in Note I.B. in the Notes to Financial Statements starting on page 64.

The annual budget serves as the foundation for Charleston County's financial planning and control. All agencies of the County are required to submit requests for appropriation to the County's Budget Office by February 1 each year. The County Administrator presents the proposed budget to County Council for review during May. Council is required to hold public hearings on the proposed budget, and to adopt a final budget each year no later than June 30, which is the close of Charleston County's fiscal year. The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function (e.g., public safety), and department (e.g., Sheriff's Office).

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 (personnel, operating, and capital outlay) are further defined in the budget document. The County Administrator has the authority to make transfers between major expenditure categories within departments and between departments within the same fund. The Administrator has further delegated to five Deputy Administrators the authority to transfer between departments under their authority. County Council may effect changes in fund totals through amendment to the budget ordinance or the County Administrator has the authority to change fund totals, with the exception of the general fund, if available sources (revenues, transfer in, and fund balance) differ from the budget.

Budget-to-actual comparisons are provided in this report for each individual governmental fund for which an appropriated annual budget has been adopted. For the general fund, this comparison is presented on pages 46 -48 as part of the Basic Financial Statements for the governmental funds. For governmental funds, other than the general fund, with appropriated annual budgets, this comparison is presented in the nonmajor governmental fund subsection of this report, which begins on page 166.

SIGNIFICANT FINANCIAL POLICIES

The County's mission is to promote and protect the quality of life in Charleston County by delivering services of value to the community. As part of accomplishing this mission, the County strives to make informed choices about service provisions, while safeguarding the County's resources. The County addresses its responsibility to its citizens through the wise management of finances, which includes adequately funding County services and maintaining public facilities. The County also desires to maintain its strong financial position, while protecting the County's credit rating and preventing default on any debts. In order to do all this, the following policies had a significant impact on our current financial statements:

- A five-year forecast will be prepared for at least the County's major funds that include estimated operating revenues and costs.
- At the end of each fiscal year, the County will strive to maintain a minimum unrestricted fund balance in the General Fund of two months of the subsequent year's General Fund operating expenditures.

- The County will maintain a rainy-day fund to provide emergency funds for use in the event of a major calamity. The County will strive to maintain this fund at no less than four percent of General Fund disbursements.
- A five-year Capital Improvement Plan shall be developed and updated annually. This plan shall contain all capital improvements from all funds and agencies of County government.
- The County shall only use long-term debt for capital projects or equipment if the following criteria are met:
 - When current revenues or one-time funds are not sufficient to use pay-as-you-go funding.
 - When the useful life of the project or equipment equals or exceeds the term of the financing.
- A five-year Debt Management Plan shall be developed annually. This plan shall contain all outstanding debt from all funds, provide for the issuance of new debt at reasonable intervals, and show the impact on the ad valorem tax rate.
- Bonds issued by the County shall not exceed a repayment period of 25 years, and the terms must be in compliance with applicable tax law requirements governing tax-exempt financing.
- The County may undertake refinancing of outstanding debt:
 - When such refinancing allows the County to realize significant debt service savings (net present value savings equal to at least 2.5 percent of the refunded par amount) without lengthening the term of refinanced debt and without increasing debt service in any subsequent year.
 - When the public policy benefits outweigh the costs associated with the issuance of new debt and any increase in annual debt service.
 - When a restrictive covenant is removed to the benefit of the County.

LONG-TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING

The Budget Department prepares long-term financial plans for the General Fund, Debt Management, Transportation Sales Tax, and Environmental Management that contain five years of data. Per the County's Financial Policies, the General Fund and Debt Management Plans are required to be updated annually. The County ordinance that established the Transportation Sales Taxes requires that plan to also be updated annually. Though it is not required, the Environmental Management Plan is updated annually due to its significance as a major Enterprise Fund. In addition to the plans for operating, the Budget Department, in conjunction with the Facilities Management Department, prepares a five-year Capital Improvement Plan and incorporates any operating impact into the operating funds. Together these plans capture approximately 72 percent of the County's operating funds. Some of the challenges the County faces as it prepares these forecasts are increased operating costs, population growth which will require funding to maintain or improve the quality of services, filling vacant positions with qualified employees, the undertaking of new or unplanned projects, and maintaining the desired amount of fund balance.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK FOR CHARLESTON COUNTY'S GROWTH INDUSTRIES

Advanced Manufacturing – The aerospace and automotive sectors are the foundation for the region's advanced manufacturing industry. The Boeing Company and Mercedes-Benz Vans employ 7,400 people in the area. Local operations for the two OEMs (original equipment manufacturers) support multiple tier one and tier two aerospace and automotive suppliers.

At nearly 3,900, Charleston County has a high concentration of jobs in the Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing industry. The Boeing Company's South Carolina division is the local industry cluster anchor. Since its landing in 2011, the Boeing Company has opened six facilities and business units in Charleston County. The Boeing South Carolina site builds all three versions of the 787. In November 2020, Boeing announced its decision to consolidate the total production of its 787 programs into its South Carolina site in North Charleston. The company implemented this change in March 2021. Boeing currently employs 5,700 people in the region, a reduced job count as it sustained impacts from order declines. These negative impacts were linked to program-specific issues (737 MAX discussed later) and an overall downturn in the aircraft manufacturing industry due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The total count of jobs within the overall Aerospace Products and Parts Manufacturing industry in Charleston County declined by more than 40 percent from 2016 to 2021. An uptick in air travel demand witnessed in 2022 supports increased aircraft demand.

The automotive sector has settled into a new realm in the region with the completion of the Mercedes-Benz Vans' 1.1 million square foot Sprinter Van manufacturing facility in Palmetto Commerce Park. More than 1,700 people have been hired to run the expanded facility. In April 2021, Mercedes-Benz Vans announced that it would build its next generation eSprinter van in three locations worldwide. The North Charleston plant is among the three locations. Mercedes-Benz indicated that it would invest around \$59 million in the plant to begin production in the second half of 2023.

IT & High Tech – Solid growth in the IT and high-tech industry has helped the Charleston region maintain its standing as the nation's "Silicon Harbor." Continued leadership of organizations such as the Charleston Digital Corridor, Harbor Entrepreneur Center, and other entrepreneurial endeavors has helped create an economic ecosystem suitable for the birth and growth of tech startups. The Charleston Digital Corridor recently opened its third Flagship facility, a tech-focused incubator. The operation is housed in the new Charleston Tech Center, a 92,000-square-foot class A office tower created to bring together tech companies at all phases of development. Technology companies like BoomTown, PhishLabs, and Snag are often considered "homegrown" because talent and capital investment are sourced locally. Many Charleston area tech companies have earned a place on the *Inc. 5000* list of "America's Fastest-Growing Private Companies." The popularity of annual events like DIG South, which draws the brightest tech minds from all over the country to the area for idea generation and collaboration, represents undeniable expansion in entrepreneurial resources and interest in Charleston County's high-tech sector.

Defense, Intelligence & Cybersecurity – The Charleston region contains the largest military presence in South Carolina (Von Nessen, 2022) when considering the total volume of military-related activity (\$12.7B). The defense, intelligence, and cybersecurity industries represent a significant part of this story. Investments from these industries have bolstered the area's intelligence community as organizations such as the Charleston Defense Contractors Association continue to operate and add local synergy to the dynamic industry. The Naval Information Warfare Center (NIWC) Atlantic's Charleston operations have a total economic impact of \$2.5 billion on South Carolina. NIWC directly supports 127 military staff and 3,600 federal civilian contractors and supports an estimated 80 defense contractors.

Over the past few decades, defense, intelligence and cybersecurity has significantly increased its importance to national security. The sector is most critical in the current environment of winning the information war and the potential cyber-threat-induced supply-chain disruptions. The command at NIWC Atlantic is poised to contribute to these security efforts.

Warehouse, Distribution, and Logistics – According to commercial real estate market analytics provided by Costar, the amount of new industrial construction starts in the county has returned to levels witnessed before the pandemic. More than 2.2M square feet of industrial space is under construction, driven by the increased demand for warehouse and logistics space.

Medical & Life Sciences Industry – The region's health care and social services industry accounts for nine percent of the area's total employment. The healthcare industry is anchored by the state's teaching hospital, the Medical University of South Carolina (MUSC). MUSC attracted more than \$297 million in research funding in the fiscal year 2022. Most of the medical industry employment currently exists in Charleston's seven area hospitals - five private regional hospitals, MUSC, and the Ralph H. Johnson VA Medical Center.

Charleston is garnering international recognition as an emerging biomedical market. The Medical University of South Carolina's world-class research is key to this region becoming a globally competitive location for biomedical business and talent. Charleston is home to more than 300 medical device and pharmaceutical manufacturers, research laboratories, and service companies. Furthermore, the Foundation for Research Development is paving the way for investors, industry, and entrepreneurs to collaborate. Adding to the overall life science ecosystem are new facilities and hospitals. The new \$400 million MUSC Shawn Jenkins Children's Hospital and Pearl Tourville Women's Pavilion opened early 2020. The new 160,000-square-foot office building at 22 WestEdge, delivered in 2020, is a part of a proposed 60-acre planned development along the Ashley River, envisioned as a "research and discovery" district. The area is closely located to MUSC and provides opportunities for collaboration between the Medical University and private industry. Organizations like WestEdge's anchor tenant MUSC, alongside partners SCRA and Vikor Scientific, are not only community resources in the fight against the coronavirus, but are at the forefront of creating new, cutting-edge diagnostics and life science applications expected to have enormous commercialization potential and the likelihood of developing a safer, healthier society.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK FOR CHARLESTON COUNTY'S MATURE INDUSTRIES:

The national, state and local economies experienced a significant rebound from the pandemic-inspired lows in 2020. As of September 2022, the Charleston County unemployment rate is 2.5 percent, even lower than September 2021 (2.9 percent). Charleston County's unemployment rate is lower than both the state and the nation at 3.2 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively. Charleston's rebound can be attributed to the diversity of industries within the Charleston economy and the presence of key industries that were somewhat insulated from pandemic-related shocks. In addition, industries including construction, manufacturing, logistics, IT/high tech, and life sciences benefited from prevailing trends only intensified by the pandemic. Finally, the underlying fundamentals of the Charleston County region, including

its strategic location along the Eastern Seaboard, logistical port and rail access, a growing population, and a skilled workforce, ensure that it will remain an economic leader in the Southeast.

While many industry sectors have experienced a rebound from pandemic-related lows, the newest concern is the inflation rate. Household inflation costs in South Carolina (August 2022) represent 13.8 percent adding \$7,500 in annualized costs per household.

Port of Charleston – The region’s economic base includes the Port of Charleston, the fifth largest port in dollar value of goods handled along the east and Gulf Coasts and sixth among all seaport districts in the United States. The Port is considered among the most efficient in the nation for its cargo handling systems. In December 2019, the Port was recognized by the Journal of Commerce (JOC) as the “No. 1 for overall productivity in the midsize ports category for North American ports.” In addition, the “Wando Welch Terminal was named No. 1 for overall productivity in the midsize terminals category.” (S.C. Ports Authority) The Port has worked to position itself for growth with a six-year, multi-billion-dollar capital improvement plan. The list of major capital improvement projects includes the construction of the new Hugh K. Leatherman Sr. Terminal on the former Naval Base, deepening the harbor to 52 feet, and other road/rail access and terminal modernization projects. Phase I of the new 280-acre terminal opened in March of 2021, marking history as the nation’s latest container terminal in over ten years. At completion, the terminal is expected to double Charleston’s total container capacity. The new terminal, coupled with multiple rail enhancements, including the planned Navy Base Intermodal Container Transfer Facility (which broke ground in 2022), will help to augment the success of the new port terminal.



The Port of Charleston handled 2.85 million twenty-foot equivalent units for the first time in its history of operation in the fiscal year 2022 (ending on June 30, 2022). Sustained consumer demand drove this growth as imports were up 22 percent year-over-year. South Carolina Ports Authority (SCPA) continues to trust that “great fundamentals” should support future growth, as SCPA has invested more than \$2 billion into port infrastructure in recent years to handle record cargo volumes. The SCPA economic impact on the Lowcountry region is estimated at \$7.8 billion and supports nearly 28,000 jobs and \$1.5 billion in labor income in the eight-county area.

Hospitality and Tourism Industry – Charleston is small but offers big city attractions like the world-renowned Spoleto Festival, Southeastern Wildlife Exposition, Charleston Wine + Food Festival, Cooper River Bridge Run, and Credit One Charleston Open tennis tournament. The Credit One Charleston Open tennis tournament is the recognized all-women’s professional competition. It is held each year at the Credit One Stadium on Daniel Island. It averages 90,000 attendees and generated an estimated direct economic impact of \$30 million in previous years. While fans were not in attendance for the 2020 or 2021 tournament, fans were welcomed back to celebrate 50 years of tennis during the 2022 tournament. The annual Cooper River Bridge Run 10K has an estimated direct economic impact of \$30 million. Recognized as a top tourism event by the State of South Carolina, approximately 60 percent of attendees are from out of town. As with other circumstances, the 2020 race was canceled, the 2021 race was held at a different time, and the 2022 event was held at its regular time in the spring but with limited attendance (20,000 runners).



Charleston provides natural beauty, a moderate climate, and unmatched quality of life that has been deliberately and carefully preserved. Charleston has become a coveted destination for travel. Readers of leading travel magazines have placed Charleston at the top of the list of favorite domestic and world travel destinations. Charleston was named the “No. 1 City in the U.S. and Canada” by *Travel + Leisure World’s Best Awards* for ten consecutive years (2013 through 2022). Charleston has received the similar designation of “Best Small City in the U.S.” from *Condé Nast Traveler Reader’s Choice Awards* for ten years straight (2011 through 2020). In 2021, Charleston slipped to the number two spot behind Aspen, Colorado. *Travel + Leisure* magazine readers also ranked Charleston as the only destination in the U.S. among the 25 best cities worldwide.

After shrinking by about a third during the first year of the pandemic, Charleston’s tourism industry recovered and broke records in 2021. According to the College of Charleston Office of Tourism Analysis, the industry generated more than \$10 billion in total economic impact and attracted 7.2 million overnight visitors.

Part of the increase came from the recovery of air travel in 2021. Charleston International Airport saw nearly 4.2 million arrivals and departures at its gates — about 2.2 million more than 2020. An added boost is that airline passengers

spend more during their stays. Charleston County, South Carolina, is the preeminent Southeastern “Gateway to the World.”

Before the COVID-19 pandemic, Charleston area restaurants were multiplying and flourishing with a constant flow of aspiring chefs and affluent visitors. Several Charleston area restaurants were given the ‘Star Diamond Award’ by The American Academy of Hospitality Sciences, landed on Forbes 4 Star Restaurants list, featured in Wine Enthusiast magazine’s ‘America’s 100 Best’; and recognized by the James Beard Foundation Awards. More recently, the Gullah food scene has been featured on a nationally syndicated food program.

Tourists arrive in Charleston by land, sea, and air. The region sees vast numbers of tourists who drive to Charleston for its charm and hospitality. In addition, the centrally located Charleston International Airport (CHS) brings in tourists from around the world. The airport offers non-stop service to 60 cities in the United States. The new seasonal nonstop transatlantic flight to London, Heathrow airport via British Airways that launched in April 2019 was suspended due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic remains on hold. However, multiple new service announcements have added new destinations to the airport’s flight roster. New services coupled with anticipated passenger growth has prompted multiple improvement projects. The number of travelers passing through CHS climbed above 4 million in 2021, with a higher number expected in 2022. The airport has been energized recently by introducing discount air carriers Breeze Airways and Sun Country Airlines and adding multiple seasonal nonstop flights.

Carnival Cruise Line will end a 14-year partnership with the SC Port Authority and will no longer homeport a ship after 2024, as the City of Charleston and SCPA plan to redevelop Union Pier. In the meantime, Carnival Sunshine continues to operate its year-round schedule offering mainly four and five-day cruises to the Bahamas.

Military – The military has continued to be a significant presence in the area even after the 1995 closure of much of the Charleston Naval Complex. A 2022 statewide study by the University of South Carolina and the South Carolina Military Base Task Force estimated the annual economic impact to be \$34 billion, with more than 254,000 jobs (directly or indirectly) supported. The Charleston Region has the largest military presence in South Carolina, with an annual economic impact of approximately \$12.7 billion supported by 78,414 jobs. Joint Base Charleston remains the largest employer in the region, employing more than 25,000 uniformed, civilian, and reservist personnel within the Naval Weapons Station, the Navy Nuclear Power Training School, and the Naval Information Warfare Center (NIWC). Joint Base Charleston is home to the 437th Airlift Wing and its squadrons of C-17 transport planes, the 628th Air Base Wing, and the 315th Airlift Wing (the reserve unit). These planes play a vital role in carrying supplies to active-duty troops stationed all over the world.

The U.S. Coast Guard operates a station in Charleston, as well. At the 2020 annual State of the Coast Guard address, Charleston was identified as a “future Coast Guard operational center of gravity.” The Admiral indicated the Coast Guard plans to make Charleston a base for new assets and infrastructure, including the first Offshore Patrol Cutter that “will comprise almost seventy percent of the [Coast Guard’s] offshore presence.” This announcement comes on the heels of a 2019 announcement that five National Security Cutters will be located at a new “superbase” in Charleston by 2024.

Higher Education – Nearly 38,000 students pursued degrees in various Charleston regional colleges, universities, and technical schools. The Medical University of South Carolina offers advanced medical degrees at the State’s largest teaching hospital. The College of Charleston offers new degree programs in software engineering and statistics. Trident Technical College provides a diverse range of industrial training programs. Trident Technical College has built a nursing school (opened in 2016) and an aeronautical training facility (opened in 2019). Higher education opportunities include the College of Charleston, The Citadel, and Charleston Southern University. Charleston County School District’s Centers for Advanced Studies offer nearly 100 industry certification exams so that students can become college and career ready. The East Cooper Center for Advanced Studies is the only school nationwide to provide all 17 Biomedical Science, Computer Science, and Engineering Project Lead the Way courses in 2022.

Manufacturing – The manufacturing sector in Charleston County includes a diverse set of industries, including transportation equipment manufacturing, chemical manufacturing, machinery manufacturing, paper manufacturing, and other miscellaneous manufacturing industries. While the shutdowns sparked by the COVID-19 pandemic caused supply chain disruptions and a general reduction in economic demand, many Charleston County manufacturers could maneuver. Some manufacturers could pivot and manufacture items needed to fight the pandemic, such as personal protective equipment. Overall, Charleston County manufacturing jobs have been down an average of 3 percent during the past five years (2017 to 2021).



Recent attraction and expansion announcements in the manufacturing sector include Cummins Turbo Technologies (turbocharger manufacturer), Bourne Group (installer and manufacturer of marine signage), Mercedes-Benz Vans, LLC (commercial vehicle manufacturer), and Drivege Vehicle Solutions (upfits commercial shuttles and wheelchair-accessible vans). These economic development announcements represent more than \$119.4 million in capital investment and 700 new jobs in Charleston County to be created over the next five years.

MAJOR COUNTY INITIATIVES

Charleston County Greenbelt Program:

During FY22 County Council approved ten Greenbelt projects totaling nearly \$5.2 million to award grant funding to purchase 58 acres for public parks and green spaces, protect 823 acres with conservation easements, and acquire 1.6 miles of right of way for corridor projects. These projects provide the following:

- Expansions of the College of Charleston Foundation's Stono Preserve and Edisto Island Open Land Trust's Legacy Live Oak Memorial Park
- Land for a future marsh park along the Edisto National Scenic Byway
- Land for a future water access and historical interpretation site on the Wallace River
- ADA compliant beach access at 34th Avenue, Isle of Palms
- Permanent protection of 813 acres on John's Island
- 1.6 miles of right of way for the Mt. Pleasant Way bike and pedestrian network
- Leveraging of over \$7.5 million in matching project funds

Capital Projects:

- Capital Projects oversaw the construction of the Teddie E. Pryor Sr., Social Services Building. Construction was completed and the building became occupied in the Fall of 2022.
- Azalea Complex – Phase II (aka Public Works/Facilities Office Building and Shops) is currently in the design phase.
- Tri-County Biological Science Center – In partnership with Berkeley and Dorchester Counties, Charleston County took the lead in creating a Tri-County Biological Science Center. The Center will reduce the statewide criminal DNA backlog for the Tri-county area. Once construction is completed, there will be a forensic lab accreditation process before the facility can begin operations.

Charleston County Public Libraries (CCPL): Awarded **Defender of the Collection Award** and **Back in the Fold Award** for making significant impacts on their community. Renovations were completed at the Otranto Regional Library, Johns Island Regional Library, and Cynthia Hurd Regional Library during FY22. In addition, the Dart Library roof replacement was also completed. The new Keith Summey North Charleston Library, the Mt. Pleasant Regional Library and the Dorchester Regional Library are expected to be completed before the end of the year. Seven branch Libraries will begin renovations this Fall with renovation design work for the Main Library expected to begin in the Spring of 2023.



Construction Management:

- On March 29, 2022 the new Juvenile Detention Center was completed and opened.
- South Carolina Department of Transportation upfit on Remount Rd. was completed in July 2021.
- The new Awendaw Radio Tower was completed in May 2022.
- Detention Center Chillers Replacement completed in July 2021.
- Parking Operations New Secure Office was completed in December 2021.

Other projects on the horizon for the County are:

- Cumberland Garage Elevator Replacement expected to be completed in October 2022.
- Public Service Building Envelope/Exterior Repairs estimated to be completed early in 2023.
- Record Center Fire Protection System replacement expected to be in March 2023 with completion anticipated in May 2023.
- Records Center Roof Replacement expected to be completed in March 2023.
- Emergency Management Station 15 (Ladson) addition expected to be completed in early 2023.

SUPPORTING OUR CITIZENS

The pandemic negatively impacted many of our citizens. Funding from the federal Consolidated Appropriations Act (2021) and the American Rescue Plan Act (2021) provided fast and direct economic assistance to struggling County citizens. The Facilities Department provided space to centralize the Community Development and Housing/Neighborhood Revitalization Departments into one location. These two departments manage the spending of the Emergency Rental Assistance funds and provide a myriad of community assistance through the American Rescue Plan Act.

AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Charleston County Government's offices, departments and employees have been honored with numerous awards and recognitions in FY 2022. These awards reflect Charleston County employees' dedication to providing the best services to our citizens.

- The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a **Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting** to Charleston County for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. This was the 34th consecutive year that the government has achieved this prestigious award. The Certificate of Achievement is the highest form of recognition in governmental accounting and financial reporting given to governments that demonstrate a constructive "spirit of full disclosure" to communicate clearly the County's financial story. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements. A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that Charleston County's current comprehensive financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.
- Charleston County also received its 33rd consecutive **Distinguished Budget Presentation Award** for its Fiscal Year 2022 budget from GFOA. According to the GFOA, the award reflects the commitment of Charleston County Government and its staff to meeting the highest principles of governmental budgeting. The award was given based not only on how well the County budgets its funds, but also on how well it communicates to the public how the money is spent. The Fiscal Year 2023 budget will be submitted to the GFOA and we believe it will receive the award also.
- Charleston County received its 3rd award for the **Popular Annual Financial Report (PAFR)** for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. This is the third time the County has submitted a PAFR for the GFOA award.
- Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) has named Charleston County, SC as a 2020 **Triple Crown Winner**. GFOA's Triple Crown designation recognizes governments who have received GFOA's Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting or Canadian Award for Financial Reporting, Popular Annual Financial Reporting Award, and Distinguished Budget Presentation Award for a fiscal year. Charleston County is one of just 317 governments that received the Triple Crown for fiscal year 2020. The Triple Crown designation represents a significant achievement. To qualify, each entity must meet the high standards of all three separate award programs. Each award program recognizes governments that produce reports which communicate their financial stories in a transparent manner and meet applicable standards.

- Charleston County maintained its AAA bond rating with **Standard & Poor's** Ratings Services, **Moody's** Investors Service, and **Fitch** Ratings for the 17th year in a row.
- Charleston County Sheriff's Office received the 2022 **Secretary of Defense Employer Support Freedom Award**, the highest U.S. recognition of employers for their support of National Guard and Reserve employees. In addition, the Sheriff's Office also received the **Seven Seals Award**, a state-level recognition from the South Carolina Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR), for its meritorious leadership and initiative in support of Guardsmen and Reservists.
- Charleston County Coroner Bobbi Jo O'Neal is now serving as the President of the International Association of Coroners & Medical Examiners (IACME) after being sworn in November 2021. The IACME is a professional organization with more than 85 years of experience in the presentation of educational seminars to assist coroners, medical examiners, and other forensic specialists perform their duties. The Association is dedicated to the promotion of excellence in medicolegal death investigation through collaboration, education, and accreditation.

The preparation of the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report was made possible by the dedicated service of the entire staff of the Charleston County Finance Department. Special thanks go to the team headed by Carla Ritter, who with the assistance of Laurie Hagberg, Barbara Ford, and Allison Hughes of the Finance Department produced the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report and coordinated the audit with the external auditors. Substantial contributions were also made by several financial staffs throughout the County: Mack Gile, and Gail Marion from the Budget Office; Mary Tinkler and Julie Riley from the Treasurer's Office; Lisa Murray from the Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services; Jean Sullivan from Grants Administration; Jackie Proveaux and Michelle Sueck from the Public Works Department; and Reggie Fuller of the Economic Development Office. Substantial assistance also came from the staff members of the County Administrator and Deputy Administrator for Finance. Thanks are also extended to the staff of Scott and Company LLC, the external auditors, for their efforts in performing the annual external audit.

In addition, Charleston County staff would like to acknowledge the leadership and support of Charleston County Council in making this report possible.



William L. Tuten
County Administrator



Corine Altenhein
Deputy Administrator for Finance



Carla Ritter
Finance Director



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting

Presented to

**County of Charleston
South Carolina**

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

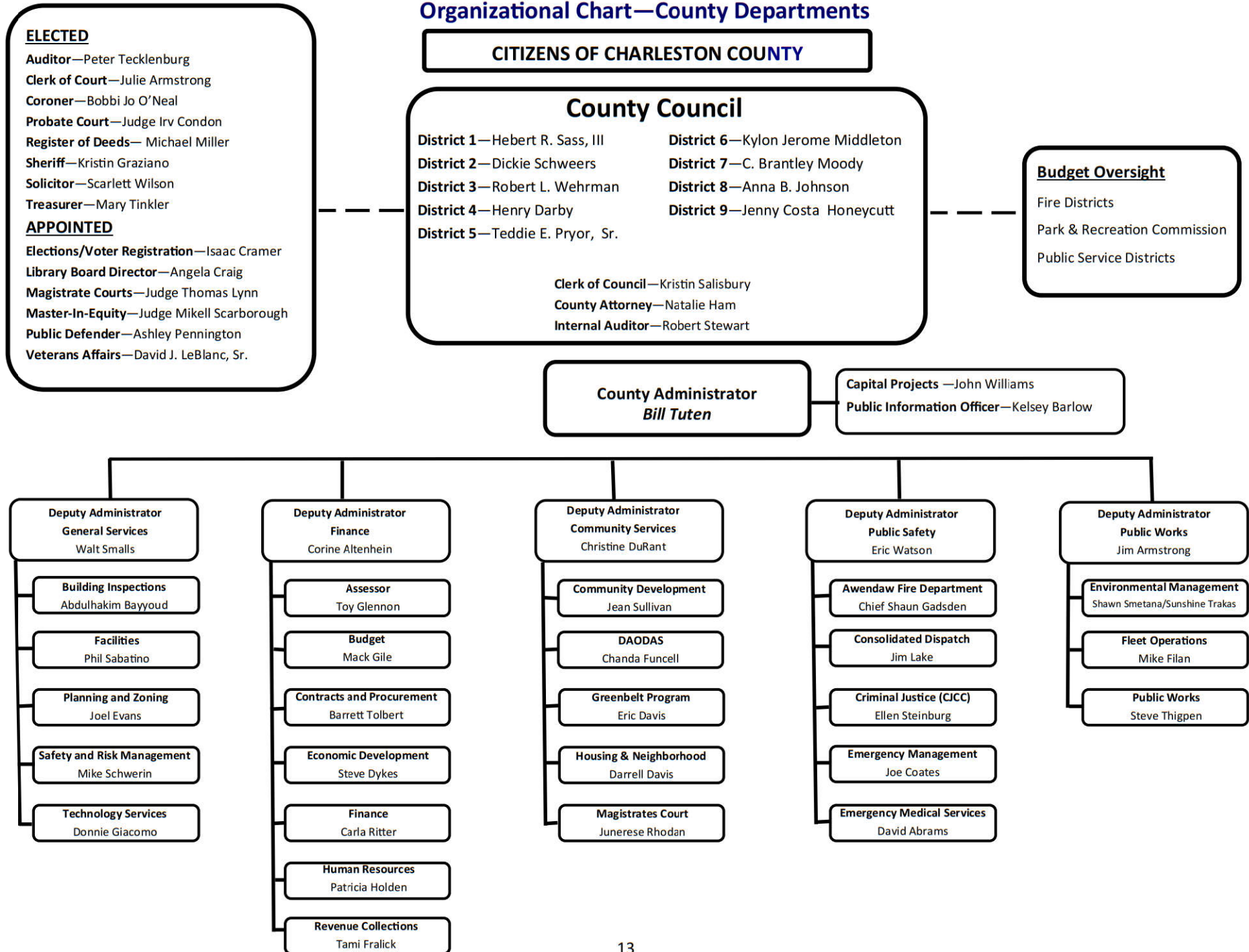
June 30, 2021

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO

Charleston County, South Carolina

Organizational Chart—County Departments



COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

As of June 30, 2022

MEMBERS OF COUNTY COUNCIL

	<u>Years in Office</u>	<u>Term Expiration Date</u>	
Teddie E. Pryor, Sr.	17 ^{1/2}	12/31/2022	Chairman, District 5
Anna B. Johnson	11 ^{1/2}	12/31/2022	Vice Chairperson, District 8
Herbert R. Sass, III	11	12/31/2022	District 1
Henry D. Schweers	15 ^{1/2}	12/31/2022	District 2
Robert L. Wehrman	1 ^{1/2}	12/31/2024	District 3
Henry E. Darby	17 ^{1/2}	12/31/2024	District 4
Kylon Jerome Middleton	1 ^{1/2}	12/31/2024	District 6
C. Brantley Moody	5 ^{1/2}	12/31/2024	District 7
Jenny Costa Honeycutt	3 ^{1/2}	12/31/2022	District 9

ELECTED OFFICIALS

Peter Tecklenburg	9	6/30/2025	Auditor
Julie J. Armstrong	30 ^{1/2}	12/31/2024	Clerk of Court
Bobbi Jo O'Neal	1 ^{1/2}	12/31/2024	Coroner
Irvin G. Condon	28 ^{1/2}	12/31/2022	Probate Court
Michael Miller	3 ^{1/2}	12/31/2022	Register of Deeds
Kristin Graziano	1 ^{1/2}	12/31/2024	Sheriff
Scarlett A. Wilson	15	12/31/2024	Solicitor
Mary Tinkler	5	6/30/2025	Treasurer

OTHER OFFICIALS

	<u>Years with County</u>	<u>Years in Current Position</u>	
William L. Tuten	7	2 ^{1/2} yrs	County Administrator
Walter L. Smalls	23	16 yrs	Deputy Administrator General Services
Jim Armstrong	34	8 yrs	Deputy Administrator Public Services
Christine DuRant	32 ^{1/2}	8 yrs	Deputy Administrator Community Services
Corine Altenhein	32	7 yrs	Deputy Administrator Finance
Carla Ritter	21	7 yrs	Finance Director

FINANCIAL SECTION



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Charleston County Council
County of Charleston, South Carolina

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements***Opinions***

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information, other than the financial statements of the aggregate discretely presented component units, and the budgetary comparison schedule of the general fund of the County of Charleston, South Carolina (the "County"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. We have also audited the financial statements of each of the County's non-major governmental, enterprise, internal service, and fiduciary funds (custodial funds), and the respective budgetary comparison schedules for the special revenue funds, presented as supplementary information in the accompanying combining financial statements and schedules, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, based upon our audit and the reports of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the budgetary comparison schedule for the general fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of each non-major governmental, enterprise, internal service, and fiduciary funds (custodial funds) of the County as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison schedules for the special revenue funds, for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We did not audit the financial statements the aggregate presented component units, which represent 100 percent, of all the assets, net position, and revenues of the aggregate discretely presented component units as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for aggregate discretely presented component units of Charleston County, South Carolina, is based solely on the report of the other auditors.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, Schedule of Changes in the County's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios, Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund, Notes to Budgetary Comparison Schedule, Schedule of the County's Contributions – Pension, and Schedule of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our

inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements. The victim notification schedule of fines, assessments, and surcharges collected as well as the schedules of capital assets used in the operation of governmental funds, as listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements.

The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the victim notification schedule of fines, assessments, and surcharges collected as well as the schedules of capital assets used in the operation of governmental funds are fairly stated, in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections, as listed in the table of contents, but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 26, 2022, on our consideration of the County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note F, to the financial statements, the County has adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as of July 1, 2021. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Scott and Company LLC

Columbia, South Carolina
January 26, 2023

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of Charleston County, South Carolina, we offer readers of the County's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of Charleston County for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) section is designed to assist the reader in focusing on significant financial issues, providing an overview of the County's financial activity, and identifying changes in the County's financial condition, material deviations from the financial budget and individual fund issues or concerns. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal, which can be found on pages 2 through 11 of this report, and the County's financial statements, which follow this section. All amounts, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in thousands of dollars.

Financial Highlights

- Assets and deferred outflows of resources of the County exceeded the liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at June 30, 2022 by \$310,660 (net position.) This is comprised of net investment in capital assets of \$219,138, restricted net position of \$140,095 and unrestricted net position of \$(48,573). The unrestricted net position deficit was primarily due to implementing Governmental Accounting Standard Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions-an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27* (GASB #68) and GASB Statement No. 71, *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date-an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68* (GASB #71) in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015, as well as GASB Statement No. 75 (OPEB), *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Post-Employment Benefits Other than Pensions* during fiscal year 2018.
- Charleston County's total net position increased by \$174,722 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, with a \$175,395 increase resulting from governmental activities and a \$673 decrease resulting from business-type activities.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, Charleston County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$988,569, which is a \$365,165 increase from the prior year. Approximately 10.45 percent or \$103,296 of this total amount is available for spending at the government's discretion (unassigned fund balance).
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unrestricted fund balance (the total of committed, assigned and unassigned components of fund balance) for the general fund was \$133,840 or approximately 54.22 percent of the total general fund disbursements. Unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$103,491, or approximately 41.93 percent of total general fund disbursements.
- The County implemented GASB #68 and GASB #71 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. These Statements require the County to recognize a net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources for their participation in the South Carolina Retirement System and South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System ("Plans"), cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans, on financial statements prepared on the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting (i.e., the Statement of Net Position) and present more extensive note disclosures. The County's net pension liability at June 30, 2022 is \$250,948.
- The County implemented GASB No. 75 in fiscal year 2018. This Statement requires the County to recognize the total OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB on financial statements prepared on the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting (i.e. the Statement of Net Position) and present more extensive note disclosures. The County's OPEB liability at June 30, 2022 is \$90,470.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to Charleston County's basic financial statements which are comprised of three sections:

1. Government-wide financial statements,
2. Fund financial statements, and
3. Notes to the financial statements.

This report also contains required supplementary and other supplementary financial information in addition to the basic financial statements.

Government-wide Financial Statements. Government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the financial position of Charleston County and are similar to private sector financial statements. They include a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities. These statements appear on pages 38 through 40 of this report.

The Statement of Net Position presents financial information on all of the County's assets, liabilities and deferred inflows/outflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Changes in net position over time may be helpful in indicating an improving or deteriorating financial position.

The Statement of Activities follows the statement of net position and presents information showing how the County's net position changed during the fiscal year. The statement presents all underlying events, which give rise to the change, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Some included items, such as accounts payable or earned but unused vacation leave, will produce changes in cash in future fiscal periods.

Both statements distinguish between functions of Charleston County that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities).

Governmental activities reported in the statements include general government, public safety, judicial, public works, health and welfare, economic development, culture and recreation, and education. Major business activities include environmental management (recycling and waste disposal) and parking garages. Other business-type activities include the Biological Science Center, Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services (DAODAS), a countywide E-911 communication system, public safety system, radio communications, and revenue collections.

Charleston County's government-wide financial statements include component units of the County. Component units can be blended or discretely presented. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable and are presented as a separate column in the government-wide statements and as combining statements of net position and of activities in the fund financial statements. The focus of the statements is clearly on the primary government and the presentation allows the user to address the relative relationship with the component units. For those readers interested in more information on the component units, contact information is provided in Note I. B. on pages 64 through 65 of this report.

The government-wide financial statements for component units can be found on pages 57 through 60 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. Like other state and local governments, Charleston County uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All funds of Charleston County government can be divided into three categories: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary.

Governmental Funds. Governmental funds, presented on pages 42 through 44, essentially account for the same functions as those reported under the governmental activities on the government-wide Statement of

Net Position and Statement of Activities. However, this set of financial statements focuses on events that produce near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources as well as on the balance of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year and is a narrower focus than the government-wide financial statements. Such information may be useful in evaluating Charleston County's near-term financing requirements and available resources.

By comparing functions between the two sets of statements for governmental funds and governmental activities, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. The Governmental Funds Balance Sheet and the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison.

Governmental funds individually presented in Charleston County's statements include five major funds: the General Fund, the Debt Service Fund, the Transportation and Road Sales Tax Special Revenue Fund, the G.O.B. Capital Projects Fund, and the American Rescue Plan Act Fund. Although there are many smaller governmental funds in Charleston County government, they have been presented in a total column termed as "Other Governmental Funds". Combining statements for these other governmental funds have been presented on pages 157 through 160 of this report.

Proprietary Funds. Charleston County maintains and presents two different types of proprietary funds, enterprise and internal service, shown on pages 49 through 54 and pages 181 through 192 of this report.

Enterprise funds report in greater detail the same information presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements for Environmental Management and Parking Garages. Biological Science Center, DAODAS, E-911 Communications, Public Safety System, Radio Communications, and Revenue Collections are presented in one total column termed as "Non-major Other Funds" but may be separately reviewed in the combining statements on pages 181 through 186.

Internal service funds (ISFs) are an accounting mechanism to accumulate and allocate costs internally for Charleston County Government. The County uses internal service funds to account for Fleet Management, Office Support Services, Workers' Compensation, Employee Benefits, and Telecommunications. See pages 188 through 192 of this report. ISFs have been eliminated on the Statement of Net Position.

Fiduciary Funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are not available to support Charleston County's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. The basic fiduciary fund financial statements can be found on pages 55 and 56 of this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in both government-wide and fund financial statements. Notes are presented on pages 64 through 140 of the report.

Other Information. Individual statements, which present more detailed views of non-major funds used in governmental and business-type funds, begin on page 157. Additional trend information about the County, which may be of interest to the reader, is found under the Statistical Section of this report, starting on page 200. As required by the State, the County also presents a Schedule of Fines, Assessments, and Surcharges Collected on page 178.

This report also presents required supplementary financial information concerning the County's progress in funding its obligation to provide other postemployment benefits (OPEB) to its employees and the proportionate share of the net pension liability. Required Supplementary Financial Information can be found starting on page 142.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of Charleston County, assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by

\$310,660 at the close of fiscal year 2022. This was an increase of \$174,722 or 128.5 percent during fiscal year 2022.

A portion of the County's net position, \$219,138, is net investment in capital assets (e.g., land, building, machinery, and equipment) less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. Although the County's net investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate those liabilities.

An additional portion of the County's net position, \$140,095, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. These include funds for road projects, construction/purchase of capital assets, and debt service.

At the end of 2022, the County had positive balances in two of the three categories of net position for the primary government. Unrestricted net position is (\$48,573), indicates the portion of net position which can be used for day-to-day operations without constraints established by legislation or other legal requirements. The recognition of the County's net pension liability as required by GASB #68 and GASB #71 has contributed to this negative unrestricted net position, as well as the implementation of GASB #75 relating to post employment benefits. Another contributing factor to the negative net position is the County has issued GO bonds for roads and greenbelt projects in the transportation sales tax fund. The roads are not County roads and the greenbelt funds are used by other local governments, therefore those assets are not shown on the County's statements.

Charleston County's Net Position
June 30, 2022
(Recapped from page 38)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Current, restricted and other assets	\$ 1,375,864	\$ 1,001,866	\$ 78,930	\$ 67,508	\$ 1,454,794	\$ 1,069,374
Capital and Right of use assets	426,182	387,654	95,260	93,835	521,442	481,489
Total Assets	1,802,046	1,389,520	174,190	161,343	1,976,236	1,550,863
Total deferred outflows of resources	76,331	75,787	-	-	76,331	75,787
Long-term liabilities outstanding	1,283,785	1,093,529	42,085	33,134	1,325,870	1,126,663
Other liabilities	103,613	112,366	14,621	11,493	118,234	123,859
Total liabilities	1,387,398	1,205,895	56,706	44,627	1,444,104	1,250,522
Total deferred inflows of resources	296,362	240,190	1,441	-	297,803	240,190
Net Position:						
Investment in capital assets	146,331	152,003	72,807	74,226	219,138	226,229
Restricted for:						
Capital projects	83,724	301,304	-	-	83,724	301,304
Debt service	29,658	17,631	-	-	29,658	17,631
General government	112	130	-	-	112	130
Law enforcement	5,864	5,029	-	-	5,864	5,029
Judicial	3,396	2,413	-	-	3,396	2,413
Health and welfare assistance	130	357	-	-	130	357
Economic development	17,211	9,174	-	-	17,211	9,174
Unrestricted	(91,809)	(468,819)	43,236	42,490	(48,573)	(426,329)
Total net position	\$ 194,617	\$ 19,222	\$ 116,043	\$ 116,716	\$ 310,660	\$ 135,938

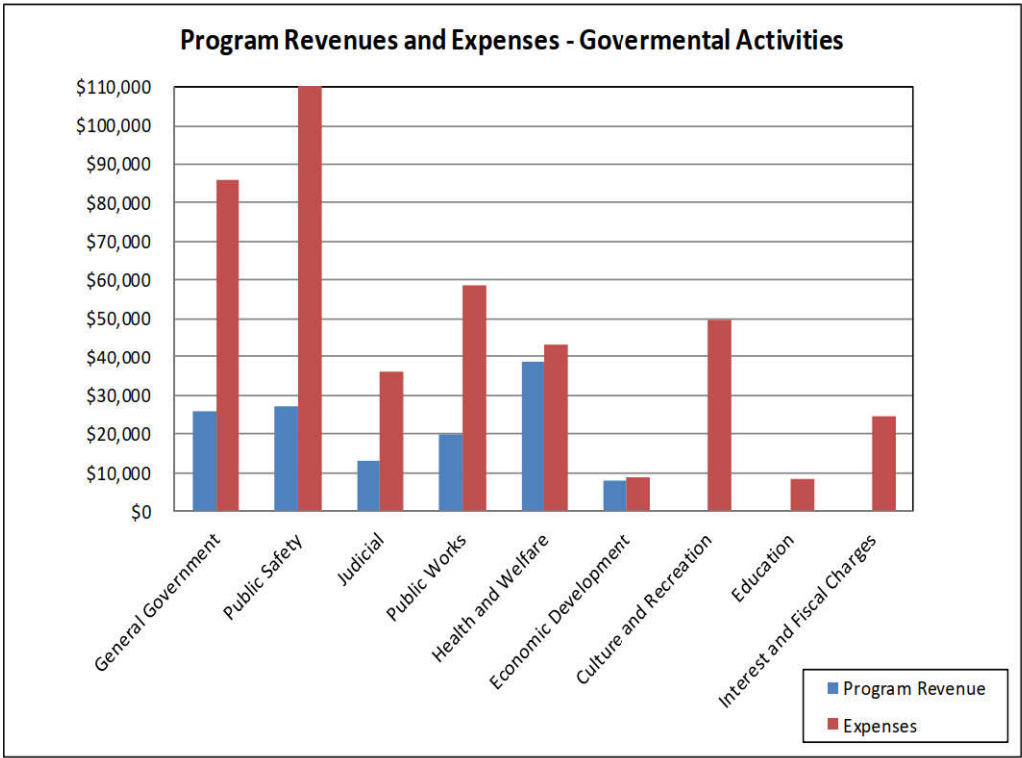
The County's net position increased by \$174,722 during fiscal year 2022. The governmental activities had an increase in net position of \$175,395. Overall revenues for the Governmental Activities increased 11.33 percent. The Business-Type activities had a decrease in net position of \$673. Overall expense for the Business-Type activities increased 1.30 percent.

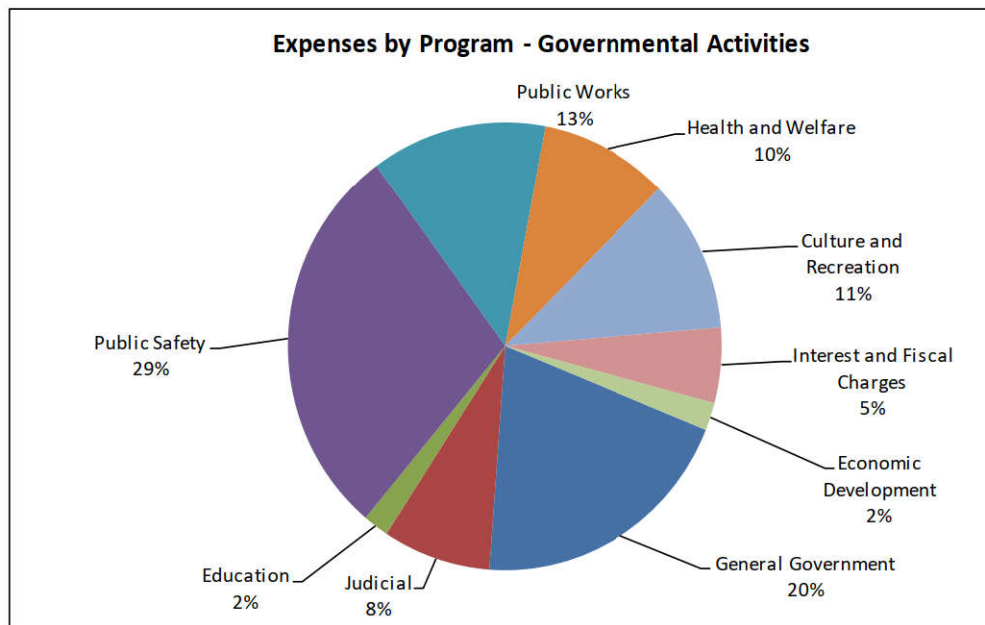
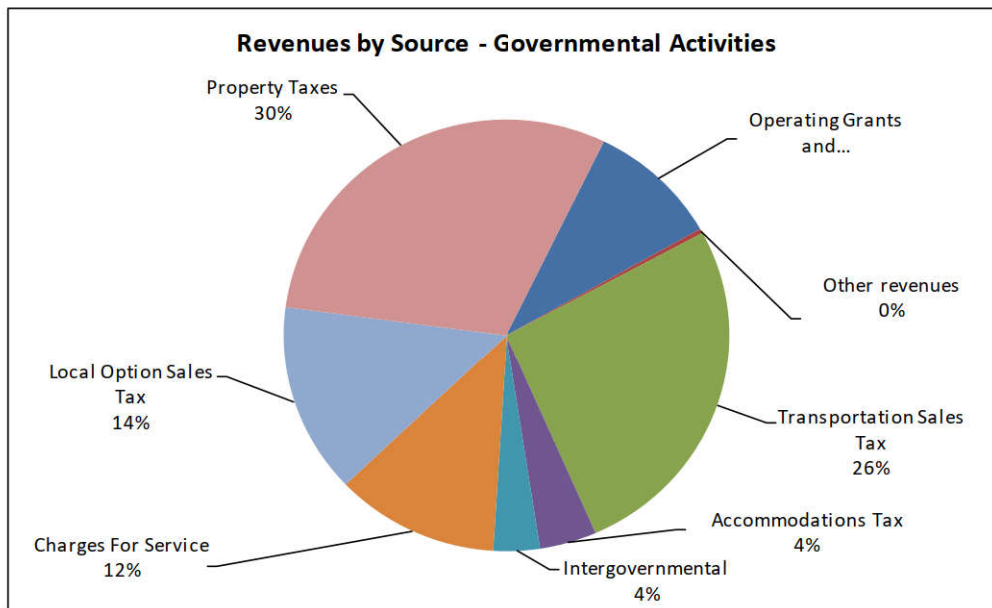
County of Charleston, South Carolina
Changes in Net Position (Recapped from pages 39 and 40)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenues						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 73,364	\$ 55,258	\$ 57,216	\$ 50,084	\$ 130,580	\$ 105,342
Operating grants and contributions	59,105	44,791	1,268	1,074	60,373	45,865
Capital grants	10	154	-	-	10	154
General Revenues:						
Property taxes	186,310	190,237	-	-	186,310	190,237
Other taxes and fees	282,540	236,759	1,218	873	283,758	237,632
State aid to political subdivisions	16,017	14,355	-	-	16,017	14,355
Unrestricted investments earnings	1,315	525	180	106	1,495	631
Miscellaneous	-	-	990	426	990	426
Gain on sale of capital assets	-	13,615	1,297	644	1,297	14,259
Total Revenues	618,661	555,694	62,169	53,207	680,830	608,901
Program Expenses						
Governmental Activities:						
General government	85,815	103,991	-	-	85,815	103,991
Public safety	125,170	124,156	-	-	125,170	124,156
Judicial	36,173	36,128	-	-	36,173	36,128
Public works	58,809	60,027	-	-	58,809	60,027
Health and welfare	43,286	17,681	-	-	43,286	17,681
Economic development	9,002	9,142	-	-	9,002	9,142
Culture and recreation	49,883	55,689	-	-	49,883	55,689
Education	8,569	8,261	-	-	8,569	8,261
Interest and fiscal charges	24,422	21,501	-	-	24,422	21,501
Business-Type Activities:						
Biological Science Center	-	-	21	-	21	-
DAODAS	-	-	9,528	9,924	9,528	9,924
E-911 communications	-	-	3,636	3,437	3,636	3,437
Environmental management	-	-	42,200	34,710	42,200	34,710
Parking garages	-	-	2,578	2,744	2,578	2,744
Public safety system	-	-	729	650	729	650
Radio communications	-	-	3,888	3,704	3,888	3,704
Revenue collections	-	-	2,399	2,319	2,399	2,319
Total Expenses	441,129	436,576	64,979	57,488	506,108	494,064
Excess (deficiency) of revenues before transfers over (under) expenses	177,532	119,118	(2,810)	(4,281)	174,722	114,837
Transfers	(2,137)	(2,150)	2,137	2,150	-	-
Increase in Net Position	175,395	116,968	(673)	(2,131)	174,722	114,837
Net position, beginning	19,222	(97,746)	116,716	118,847	135,938	21,101
Net Position, ending	\$ 194,617	\$ 19,222	\$ 116,043	\$ 116,716	\$ 310,660	\$ 135,938

Governmental Activities. Governmental activities increased the County's net position by \$175,395. The key elements of this change are:

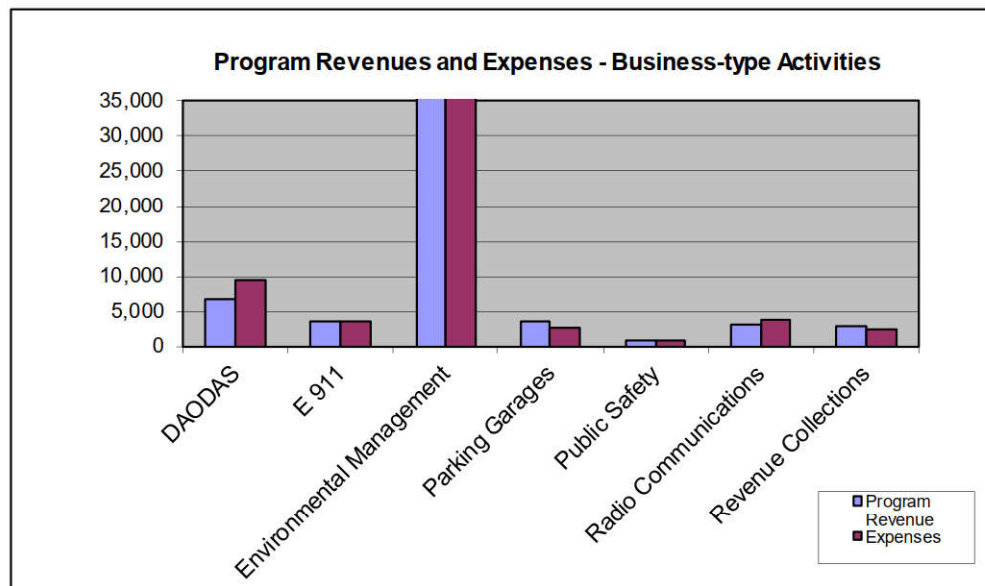
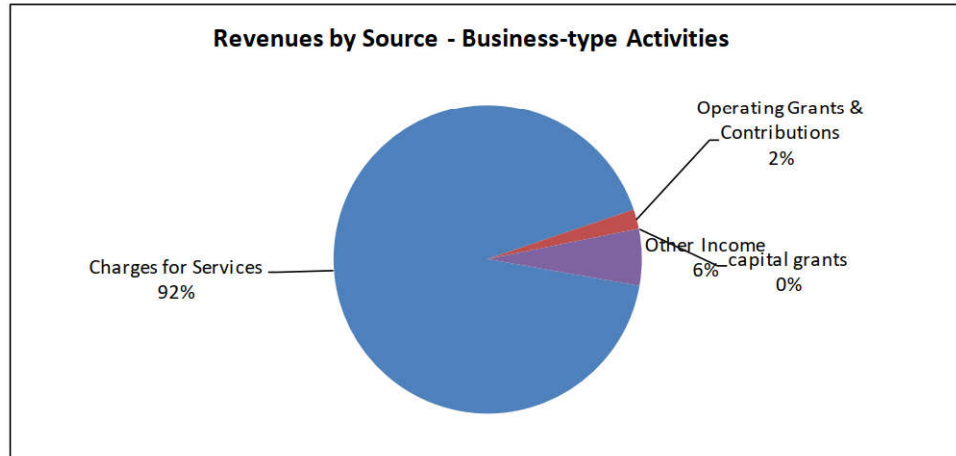
- Property tax revenue decreased \$3,927 (2.06 percent) primarily due to an increase in the County's LOST credit given on the real property tax bills, which results in a lower tax bill overall. The County also did a reassessment on property values during 2021, which would affect property tax bills in 2022.
- Other taxes and fees increased \$45,781 (19.33 percent) due to increased consumer spending in Charleston County. This includes accommodations tax, local option sales tax and transportation sales tax, also, the 2nd Transportation one half cent sales tax which was effective May 1, 2017.
- Charges for services increased \$18,106 (32.76 percent) primarily in the public safety function and the Economic development function. The public safety charges for services increased \$6,477 (42.73 percent) and the Economic development charges for services increased \$5,195 (223.4 percent).
 - EMS charges \$5,644 increased 69.62 percent
 - Prisoner's Per Diem \$1,660 increased 5.2 percent
 - Air Service Development Collections (this rental car user fee began in March 2021) \$5,161 increased 221 percent
- Operating grants and contributions increased \$14,314 (31.96 percent) due to grants for the Pandemic and the American Rescue Plan Act funds (Health and Welfare). The County received \$26,456 in Federal Rental Assistance which is an increase of 277 percent.
- Total governmental activities expenses decreased \$18,176 (17.48 percent) due to an increase in vacant positions and decrease in COVID related expenses.
- The Public Safety expenses increased \$1,014 (0.82 percent) due to increase in operating costs.
- The Health and Welfare expenses increased \$25,605 (144%) due to Federal Grants for emergency rental costs.





Business-type Activities. Business-type activities decreased the County's net position by \$673. The key elements of this decrease were:

- Environmental management expenses increased by \$7,490 (21.58 percent). The majority of this increase is due to increase of landfill closure costs. This increased \$5,613 over prior years.



Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

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

As of the end of the current fiscal year, Charleston County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$988,569, an increase of \$365,165 in comparison with the prior year. This increase is due to several factors including an increase in accommodations taxes collected, local option sales taxes and transportation sales taxes collected.

The ending fund balance of \$988,569 for the governmental funds is composed of five components: unassigned fund balance of \$103,296, assigned fund balance of \$30,348, committed fund balance of \$95,865, restricted fund balance of \$743,611 and non-spendable fund balance of \$15,449.

Unassigned fund balance accounts for approximately 10.45 percent or \$103,296 of the total fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is available for spending at Charleston County's discretion.

Assigned fund balance for the current fiscal year is \$30,348 or 3.07 percent of ending fund balance. Assigned fund balance includes \$3,675 which was encumbered at the end of fiscal year 2022. Assigned fund balances are intended to be used by Charleston County for specific purposes.

Committed fund balance is \$95,865 or 9.7 percent of ending fund balance and is comprised of the fund balances in the capital project funds. The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of County Council.

The restricted fund balance totals \$743,611 or 75.22 percent of ending fund balance. The major restricted fund balances are for: 1) Capital and infrastructure projects of \$687,239, 2) debt service of \$29,658, 3) \$5,864 for law enforcement activities (primarily comprised of balances in the Sheriff's office), and 4) \$17,211 for local economic development (primarily balances in the Economic Development fund). The restricted fund balance category includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation.

Non-spendable fund balance is \$15,499. Non-spendable fund balance accounts for inventories recorded in the general fund and prepaid assets recorded in the Transportation and Road Sales Tax fund.

General Fund. The general fund is the chief operating fund of the County. At the end of the current fiscal year, the unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$103,491 while total fund balance reached \$134,439. Unassigned fund balance is made up of two components: the rainy day fund and all other unassigned fund balance. The rainy day fund totals \$11,186. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund disbursements. Unassigned fund balance represents 42 percent of total general fund disbursements, while total fund balance represents 54.46 percent of that same amount. This meets the County's financial policy of maintaining an unassigned fund balance of 2 months of expenditures. Excluding the rainy day fund from the calculation, unassigned fund balance is 37.40 percent of disbursements, which also meets the financial policy. There was an increase of \$23,857 in the total fund balance of the general fund during the current year. Highlights of the general fund were as follows:

Revenues were \$19,207 or 7.4 percent higher than the previous fiscal year.

- Local option sales taxes collected increased \$12,630 or 16.7 percent. This 1 percent tax is collected when goods are purchased. This growth is due to the increase in spending by our citizens and tourists.
- Service charges increased \$9.63 or 39.6 percent. This increase is partially due to the high activity of real estate transactions. The ROD's revenue increased \$37,211 (25 percent) due to the booming housing market. The ROD had an increase of 15.0 percent in documents recorded. EMS Service fees increased \$5,644 (69.62 percent) due to the increased number of responses (6 percent). The EMS third party billing company has also increased their collection efforts and decreased the electronic filing rejections.

Expenditures increased by \$5,733 or 2.38 percent.

- Public Safety expenditures were up \$4,305 or 4.0 percent. This increase can be attributed to an increase in overtime wages paid.

Debt Service Fund. The debt service fund balance is \$29,658 and is \$8,084 or 37.47 percent greater than the prior fiscal year. This increase is due to additional debt issued this year.

Transportation and Road Sales Tax Special Revenue Fund. This fund balance increased \$316,962 or 109.78 percent from the prior fiscal year. The new 2nd half cent Transportation Sales Tax was effective May 1, 2017. This increase is due to an increase in transportation sales taxes collected of \$25,001 or 18.15 percent higher than prior fiscal year. The expenditures in this fund decreased \$6,326 or 7.7 percent from the prior fiscal year.

American Plan Rescue Act. The increase in this fund balance was \$115 or 214% from prior fiscal year. This fund had expenditures of \$8,536 compared to \$124 in prior year.

G.O.B. Capital Projects. This fund balance increased \$348 or 0.39 percent from prior fiscal year due to additional bonds issued this fiscal year. Interest income increased \$88 or 0.04 percent.

Other Governmental Funds. The other governmental funds had an increase in fund balance of \$15,798 or 13.98 percent from the prior fiscal year. Special Source Revenue Bonds were refunded in this fiscal year. The Accommodations fund had an increase in fund balance of \$7,023 or 203 percent due to the increase in visitors to Charleston.

Non-major Capital Projects Funds. The non-major capital projects funds reflect a total fund balance of \$5,957 and are shown on pages 160 and 164. The fund balance for the non-major capital projects funds increased \$404 in fiscal year 2022.

Non-major Special Revenue Funds. The non-major special revenue funds have a combined total fund balance of \$122,815, all is classified as restricted, except for a negative fund balance in the Disaster and Pandemic funds which is classified as unassigned. Non-major special revenue funds are shown on pages 157 through 160, and 161 through 163.

Proprietary Funds. The County's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the business-type activities of the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail. Total net position for the enterprise funds at June 30, 2022, is \$59,223 (before the elimination of internal service fund charges and indirect costs.) The major funds are environmental management and the parking garages with total net position of \$64,621. The non-major proprietary funds have total net position of \$(5,398). These funds include Biological Science Center, DAODAS, E-911 communications, radio communications, public safety systems, and revenue collections. See pages 49 through 54 and pages 181 through 186 for the proprietary funds statements.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, Charleston County's enterprise funds reported combined ending net position of \$59,223 (before internal eliminations), a decrease of \$5,171 or 8.0 percent in comparison with the prior year. The proprietary funds implemented GASB No. 75 during fiscal year 2018. Two of the non-major enterprise funds have negative net position. These negative net positions are primarily due to the OPEB and retirement expenses.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

During fiscal year 2022, the Administrator made adjustments to the budget in accordance with the guidelines contained in the budget ordinance.

Actual revenues and transfers in were \$26,088 over the final budget. The most significant revenue variances are outlined below:

Actual expenditures and transfers out were \$16,582 under the final budgeted amounts. The most significant

contributions to this variance were the following:

- Facilities Management was \$2,236 under budget and Public Safety was \$8,677 under budget. The County has an abundance of vacancies (20.0 percent) of personnel in Public Safety. Facilities had projects they were unable to complete in 2022.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. Charleston County's net investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2022, amounted to \$514,755 (net of accumulated depreciation). This net investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, machinery and equipment, roads, bridges and drainage easements. The County's net investment in capital assets increased \$33,266 or 6.9 percent for the current year. The depreciation expense increased by \$675 or 2.6 percent.

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Land and easements	\$ 44,417	\$ 44,623	\$ 5,544	\$ 5,544	\$ 49,961	\$ 50,167
Buildings	224,017	242,576	38,822	46,471	262,839	289,047
Improvements other than buildings	45,802	20,967	21,538	17,409	67,340	38,376
Machinery and equipment	41,348	38,411	13,263	13,107	54,611	51,518
Infrastructure	3,453	2,890	-	-	3,453	2,890
Construction in progress	64,105	38,187	12,445	11,304	76,550	49,491
Total	<u>\$ 423,142</u>	<u>\$ 387,654</u>	<u>\$ 91,612</u>	<u>\$ 93,835</u>	<u>\$ 514,754</u>	<u>\$ 481,489</u>

Additional information on the County's capital assets can be found in Note III. C. on pages 89 through 93 of this report.

Long-Term Debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, Charleston County had bonded debt outstanding of \$928,960 (including premiums). Of this amount, \$818,170 comprises debt backed by the full faith and credit of the government (general obligation bonds) and \$110,790 are Special Source Revenue Bonds to be repaid with FILOT payments.

In addition to the bonded debt, Charleston County signed a contract with the S.C. Infrastructure Bank to pay \$3,000 a year starting on January 1, 2004, for a period of 25 years as the County's commitment toward the Arthur Ravenel, Jr. Bridge over the Cooper River. As of June 30, 2022, this obligation is recorded at a net present value of \$14,878 using a discount rate of 5.7 percent. This is the same rate the Bank is repaying its loan from the federal government, using the money received from the County.

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
General obligation bonds	\$ 799,398	\$ 567,491	\$ 18,772	\$ 19,608	\$ 818,170	\$ 587,099
Special source revenue bonds	110,790	113,898	-	-	110,790	113,898
Intergovernmental note payable	14,878	16,909	-	-	14,878	16,909
Total	<u>\$ 925,066</u>	<u>\$ 698,298</u>	<u>\$ 18,772</u>	<u>\$ 19,608</u>	<u>\$ 943,838</u>	<u>\$ 717,906</u>

The County's total bonded debt increased by \$231,071 (39.36 percent) during the current fiscal year. The County issued \$281,316 in bonded debt during the fiscal year.

The County advance refunded Special Source Revenue Bonds Series 2013.

The County's GOBs were rated Aaa by Moody's Investors Service, AAA by Standard & Poor's Ratings Service, and AAA by Fitch Ratings.

South Carolina statutes limit the amount of general obligation (G.O.) debt a governmental entity may issue (without referendum) to 8 percent of its total assessed value. The current available G.O. debt limit for Charleston County is \$413,680. The outstanding debt at June 30, 2022 subject to the debt limitation is \$265,895. This would indicate that the County has not exceeded its limit.

The County implemented GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases* during the year ended June 30, 2022. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. As the impact of implementation of this Statement would not be significant to net position in prior periods, beginning net position was not restated.

Additional information on the County's long-term debt can be found in Note III. I. on pages 97 through 111 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget Rates

The fiscal year 2023 General Fund budget is a balanced budget. Total disbursements and funds available total \$292,708, an increase of \$21,075 or 7.8 percent from the prior year. The millage is 41.2, which is unchanged from the fiscal year 2022.

The General Fund's budgeted revenues for the fiscal year 2023 will increase \$10,964 or 4.3 percent from 2022. The major changes are:

- The Local Option Sales Tax (LOST) and the Property Tax, the County's largest revenue sources, reflect an increase of \$31,280 or 12.0 percent. The LOST Credit, used to offset the amount property owners pay on their tax bill, increased \$25,390 or 32.7 percent due to the strong local economy and increased online sales. The increase also reflects Council's decision to return \$7.5

million of excess revenues generated in previous years from the LOST to the taxpayers as a credit on their tax bills.

- The State: Aid to Sub-Local Government Fund represents a \$1,810 or 11.9 percent increase from the State to assist governments with the additional costs of State mandates.

The General Fund's budgeted expenditures for the fiscal year 2023 increase \$14,572 or 5.6 percent from the fiscal year 2022. The major changes for the fiscal year 2023 are:

- Library reflects the most significant increase of \$5,229 or 20.2 percent and represents the personnel and operating costs related to the library expansion of two newer branches during the fiscal year. The increase also reflects the additional funding for library materials needed to meet the required State Aid funding level.
- Facilities Management includes a \$1,412 or 7.1 percent increase in allocations for renovation projects. The increase also includes full-year funding for five re-programmed positions during FY 2022.
- Consolidated Dispatch represents a \$1,009 or 10.5 percent increase for the full-year funding of five positions re-programmed in FY 2022 and the replacement of technology capital.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Charleston County's finances for all those with an interest in the government's financing. Questions concerning any of the information should be addressed to the Finance Department, 4045 Bridge View Drive, Suite A225, North Charleston, SC 29405-7464.

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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



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COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2022

	Primary Government			Component
	Governmental	Business-type	Total	Units
ASSETS	Activities	Activities		
Non-pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,117,450	\$ 632,450	\$ 6,749,900	\$ 58,546,816
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	1,005,805,195	54,167,628	1,059,972,823	-
Cash with fiscal agent	125,000	-	125,000	-
Restricted cash	567,002	-	567,002	46,883,908
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles)	360,246,600	10,725,912	370,972,512	57,458,578
Due from primary government	-	-	-	2,225,326
Current portion of note receivable	-	-	-	22,277
Internal balances - current	(12,929,114)	12,929,114	-	-
Inventories	1,082,045	-	1,082,045	700,285
Prepaid items and deposits	14,850,000	474,781	15,324,781	7,763,173
Other noncurrent assets				
Note receivable	-	-	-	90,468
Right to use assets, net of accumulated amortization	3,039,679	3,647,688	6,687,367	1,106,327
Capital assets:				
Land and other nondepreciable	108,521,873	17,989,072	126,510,945	121,621,135
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	314,620,304	73,623,477	388,243,781	79,857,271
Total assets	1,802,046,034	174,190,122	1,976,236,156	376,275,564
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred pension charges	47,952,325	-	47,952,325	16,270,833
Deferred other post employment benefit (OPEB) charges	18,554,391	-	18,554,391	4,706,906
Deferred loss on refunding	9,824,445	-	9,824,445	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	76,331,161	-	76,331,161	20,977,739
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	29,388,336	3,240,067	32,628,403	3,893,719
Accrued payroll and fringe benefits	9,714,634	575,847	10,290,481	1,936,982
Intergovernmental payable	8,008,704	10,440,578	18,449,282	-
Due to component units	2,225,326	-	2,225,326	-
Due to third parties	1,238,463	-	1,238,463	-
Interest payable	5,642,128	111,479	5,753,607	748,591
Bond anticipation note payable	-	-	-	200,000
Unearned revenue	47,394,713	252,750	47,647,463	3,325,083
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year	103,358,696	7,740,054	111,098,750	16,791,794
Due in more than one year	839,008,337	34,345,182	873,353,519	72,503,350
OPEB liability	90,470,203	-	90,470,203	17,451,434
Net pension liability	250,948,298	-	250,948,298	65,920,790
Total liabilities	1,387,397,838	56,705,957	1,444,103,795	182,771,743
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred pension credits	49,264,881	-	49,264,881	12,046,902
Deferred OPEB credits	9,060,323	-	9,060,323	3,307,519
Deferred lease revenue	57,102	1,440,874	1,497,976	-
Deferred property taxes - current	237,979,761	-	237,979,761	55,110,538
Total deferred inflows of resources	296,362,067	1,440,874	297,802,941	70,464,959
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	146,330,969	72,806,599	219,137,568	147,847,865
Restricted for:				
Capital and infrastructure projects	83,723,897	-	83,723,897	4,735,353
Debt service	29,658,423	-	29,658,423	21,669,917
General government operations	112,536	-	112,536	-
Law enforcement and public safety programs	5,863,921	-	5,863,921	-
Judicial assistance and programs	3,395,774	-	3,395,774	-
Health and welfare assistance	129,894	-	129,894	-
Local economic development	17,210,887	-	17,210,887	-
1% fee	-	-	-	503
Special programs	-	-	-	461,266
Unrestricted	(91,809,011)	43,236,692	(48,572,319)	(30,698,303)
Total net position	\$ 194,617,290	\$ 116,043,291	\$ 310,660,581	\$ 144,016,601

See notes to the financial statements.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government			Component Units
					Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
Primary Government								
Governmental activities:								
General government	\$ 85,814,501	\$ 24,879,028	\$ 885,988	\$ 9,650	\$ (60,039,835)	\$ -	\$ (60,039,835)	\$ -
Public safety	125,169,699	21,632,179	5,384,460	-	(98,153,060)	-	(98,153,060)	-
Judicial	36,173,213	12,456,798	624,493	-	(23,091,922)	-	(23,091,922)	-
Public works	58,809,279	6,362,959	13,530,150	-	(38,916,170)	-	(38,916,170)	-
Health and welfare	43,286,282	509,595	38,230,049	-	(4,546,638)	-	(4,546,638)	-
Economic development	9,002,506	7,523,525	450,000	-	(1,028,981)	-	(1,028,981)	-
Culture and recreation	49,883,150	-	-	-	(49,883,150)	-	(49,883,150)	-
Education	8,568,736	-	-	-	(8,568,736)	-	(8,568,736)	-
Interest and fiscal charges	24,421,814	-	-	-	(24,421,814)	-	(24,421,814)	-
Total governmental activities	441,129,180	73,364,084	59,105,140	9,650	(308,650,306)	-	(308,650,306)	-
Business-type activities:								
Biological Science Center	21,431	-	-	-	-	(21,431)	(21,431)	-
DAODAS	9,527,715	5,748,857	1,039,385	-	-	(2,739,473)	(2,739,473)	-
E-911 Communications	3,635,984	3,481,149	-	-	-	(154,835)	(154,835)	-
Environmental Management	42,199,615	37,712,474	228,204	-	-	(4,258,937)	(4,258,937)	-
Parking Garages	2,577,645	3,556,232	-	-	-	978,587	978,587	-
Public Safety Systems	729,376	742,425	-	-	-	13,049	13,049	-
Radio Communications	3,888,556	3,021,456	-	-	-	(867,100)	(867,100)	-
Revenue Collections	2,398,906	2,953,875	-	-	-	554,969	554,969	-
Total business-type activities	64,979,228	57,216,468	1,267,589	-	-	(6,495,171)	(6,495,171)	-
Total primary government	<u>\$ 506,108,408</u>	<u>\$ 130,580,552</u>	<u>\$ 60,372,729</u>	<u>\$ 9,650</u>	<u>(308,650,306)</u>	<u>(6,495,171)</u>	<u>(315,145,477)</u>	<u>-</u>
Component Units:								
Charleston County Library	\$ 31,105,569	\$ 157,226	\$ 27,509,906	\$ 81,648				(3,356,789)
Charleston County PRC	39,568,074	19,746,851	257,394	187,316				(19,376,513)
Cooper River Park & Playground	271,599	-	-	-				(271,599)
North Charleston District	1,267,414	-	-	-				(1,267,414)
St. Andrew's Parish Parks & Playground	3,047,535	1,610,746	13,500	-				(1,423,289)
St. John's Fire District	15,459,204	-	52,014	-				(15,407,190)
St. Paul's Fire District	6,480,454	-	-	-				(6,480,454)
Charleston County Volunteer Rescue Squad	448,949	-	384,677	65,000				728
Total component units	<u>\$ 97,648,798</u>	<u>\$ 21,514,823</u>	<u>\$ 28,217,491</u>	<u>\$ 333,964</u>				<u>(47,582,520)</u>

General Revenues:				
Property taxes	186,309,892	-	186,309,892	
Charleston County PRC	-	-	-	27,514,833
Cooper River Park & Playground	-	-	-	178,526
North Charleston District	-	-	-	1,093,998
St. Andrew's Parish Parks & Playground	-	-	-	2,150,897
St. John's Fire District	-	-	-	17,940,184
St. Paul's Fire District	-	-	-	7,541,775
Local option sales tax	88,244,796	-	88,244,796	-
Transportation sales tax	162,740,647	-	162,740,647	-
Accommodations tax	25,587,541	-	25,587,541	-
Franchise tax	806,863	-	806,863	34,496
Alcohol beverage tax	-	1,207,735	1,207,735	-
Merchants inventory tax and manufacturer's depreciation	1,879,602	10,895	1,890,497	330,048
Motor carrier tax	511,004	-	511,004	-
Homestead exemption	2,769,698	-	2,769,698	-
Unrestricted state aid to political subdivisions	16,017,444	-	16,017,444	-
Unrestricted investment earnings	1,314,774	179,622	1,494,396	24,258
Gain on sale of capital assets	-	1,296,756	1,296,756	19,839
Fundraising and donations	-	-	-	3,965
Miscellaneous	-	990,472	990,472	973,005
Transfers	(2,136,702)	2,136,702	-	-
Total general revenues and transfers	484,045,559	5,822,182	489,867,741	57,805,824
Change in position	175,395,253	(672,989)	174,722,264	10,223,304
Net position - beginning	19,222,037	116,716,280	135,938,317	133,793,297
Net position - ending	<u>\$ 194,617,290</u>	<u>\$ 116,043,291</u>	<u>\$ 310,660,581</u>	<u>\$ 144,016,601</u>

See notes to financial statements.

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COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2022

<u>ASSETS</u>	General	Debt Service	Transportation and Road Sales Tax Special Revenue	American Rescue Plan Act	G.O.B Capital Projects	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Non-pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,129,348	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 988,102	\$ 6,117,450
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	118,230,662	29,554,306	523,890,214	32,467,276	93,750,481	144,187,114	942,080,053
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	567,002	567,002
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles)	225,784,978	29,336,794	72,862,547	-	-	30,215,578	358,199,897
Due from other funds	2,066,632	-	-	-	-	-	2,066,632
Prepaid asset	-	-	14,850,000	-	-	-	14,850,000
Inventories	599,346	-	-	-	-	-	599,346
Total assets	\$ 351,810,966	\$ 58,891,100	\$ 611,602,761	\$ 32,467,276	\$ 93,750,481	\$ 175,957,796	\$ 1,324,480,380
 <u>LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES</u>							
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable	\$ 4,455,832	\$ -	\$ 5,383,821	\$ 1,030,256	\$ 3,838,113	\$ 10,334,009	\$ 25,042,031
Accrued payroll and fringe benefits	8,818,284	-	21,479	12,570	5,322	669,700	9,527,355
Due to other funds	975,500	-	-	-	-	2,066,632	3,042,132
Intergovernmental payable	5,371,272	-	521,343	-	-	4,191,989	10,084,604
Due to third parties	1,238,463	-	-	-	-	-	1,238,463
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	31,309,458	-	14,928,429	46,237,887
Total liabilities	20,859,351	-	5,926,643	32,352,284	3,843,435	32,190,759	95,172,472
Deferred inflows of resources:							
Unavailable - lease receipts	57,102	-	-	-	-	-	57,102
Unavailable property tax revenues - current	194,349,976	28,852,582	-	-	-	14,777,203	237,979,761
Unavailable property tax revenues - delinquent	2,105,233	380,095	-	-	-	217,027	2,702,355
Total deferred inflows of resources	196,512,311	29,232,677	-	-	-	14,994,230	240,739,218
Fund balances:							
Nonspendable - Inventories and prepaid assets	599,346	-	14,850,000	-	-	-	15,449,346
Restricted - Debt service	-	29,658,423	-	-	-	-	29,658,423
Restricted - General government operations	-	-	-	-	-	112,536	112,536
Restricted - Law enforcement and public safety programs	-	-	-	-	-	5,863,921	5,863,921
Restricted - Judicial assistance and programs	-	-	-	-	-	3,395,774	3,395,774
Restricted - Health and welfare assistance	-	-	-	114,992	-	14,902	129,894
Restricted - Local economic development	-	-	-	-	-	17,210,887	17,210,887
Restricted - Capital and infrastructure projects	-	-	590,826,118	-	-	96,412,921	687,239,039
Committed - Capital and infrastructure projects	-	-	-	-	89,907,046	5,957,546	95,864,592
Assigned - General government operations	1,184,506	-	-	-	-	-	1,184,506
Assigned - Purchases on order	3,674,677	-	-	-	-	-	3,674,677
Assigned for subsequent years' appropriations of fund balance	25,489,147	-	-	-	-	-	25,489,147
Unassigned	103,491,628	-	-	-	-	(195,680)	103,295,948
Total fund balances	134,439,304	29,658,423	605,676,118	114,992	89,907,046	128,772,807	988,568,690
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$ 351,810,966	\$ 58,891,100	\$ 611,602,761	\$ 32,467,276	\$ 93,750,481	\$ 175,957,796	\$ 1,324,480,380

See notes to financial statements.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO
NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
June 30, 2022

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 988,568,690
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Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	409,622,099
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Right to use assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	2,655,576
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Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds:

Deferred loss on refunding	\$ 9,824,445	
Property taxes	2,702,355	12,526,800

Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of insurance, employee benefits and other services to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.	(258,590,488)
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Elimination of indirect revenues and expenses between governmental funds and the enterprise funds which creates an internal balance.	(12,929,114)
--	--------------

Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable and accrued interest payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:

Premiums	\$ (72,530,115)	
General obligation bonds	(727,338,734)	
Special source revenue bonds	(110,320,000)	
Leases liabilities	(2,614,083)	
Compensated absences	(13,913,264)	
Intergovernmental note payable	(14,877,949)	
Accrued interest payable	(5,642,128)	(947,236,273)

Net position of governmental activities	\$ 194,617,290
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See notes to financial statements.

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

	General	Debt Service	Transportation and Road Sales Tax Special Revenue	American Rescue Plan Act	G.O.B Capital Projects	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:							
Property, local option sales, transportation sales, and other taxes	\$ 200,323,309	\$ 27,716,222	\$ 162,740,647	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 71,857,400	\$ 462,637,578
Intergovernmental	30,822,104	594,923	3,056,547	8,533,509	-	50,969,109	93,976,192
Permits and licenses	8,279,978	-	-	-	-	-	8,279,978
Fines and forfeitures	933,485	-	-	-	-	1,155,599	2,089,084
Interest	1,120,747	75,784	1,773,029	115,532	305,241	356,462	3,746,795
Service charges	33,930,442	-	-	-	-	12,373,336	46,303,778
Rental and use of property	97,934	-	-	-	-	-	97,934
Other revenues	3,407,343	685,714	-	-	-	1,577,218	5,670,275
Total revenues	278,915,342	29,072,643	167,570,223	8,649,041	305,241	138,289,124	622,801,614
Expenditures:							
Current:							
General government	68,584,418	-	16,084,769	-	-	17,857	84,687,044
Public safety	110,843,541	-	-	-	-	6,820,367	117,663,908
Judicial	23,622,751	-	-	-	-	11,896,266	35,519,017
Public works	12,362,175	-	21,621,537	-	-	24,009,050	57,992,762
Health and welfare	5,047,620	-	-	8,533,509	-	29,688,576	43,269,705
Economic development	-	-	-	-	-	10,378,818	10,378,818
Culture and recreation	25,947,504	-	2,220,938	-	-	18,916,574	47,085,016
Education	-	-	-	-	-	8,568,736	8,568,736
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	48,619,223	1,461,049	50,080,272
Debt service	417,125	34,068,241	35,980,507	-	-	8,786,844	79,252,717
Total expenditures	246,825,134	34,068,241	75,907,751	8,533,509	48,619,223	120,544,137	534,497,995
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	32,090,208	(4,995,598)	91,662,472	115,532	(48,313,982)	17,744,987	88,303,619
Other financing sources (uses):							
General obligation bonds issued	-	-	200,000,000	-	49,570,000	-	249,570,000
Bond premiums	-	5,372,663	26,373,849	-	-	-	31,746,512
Refunding of special source revenue bonds	-	-	-	-	-	73,545,000	73,545,000
Payment to escrow agent	-	-	-	-	-	(74,714,333)	(74,714,333)
Lease financing	1,117,546	-	-	-	-	2,323,363	3,440,909
Transfers in	3,975,888	8,620,009	102,308,867	-	92,356	27,794,877	142,791,997
Transfers out	(13,326,355)	(912,552)	(103,383,199)	-	(1,000,479)	(30,928,605)	(149,551,190)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	32,495	32,495
Total other financing sources (uses)	(8,232,921)	13,080,120	225,299,517	-	48,661,877	(1,947,203)	276,861,390
Net change in fund balances	23,857,287	8,084,522	316,961,989	115,532	347,895	15,797,784	365,165,009
Fund balances at beginning of year	110,582,017	21,573,901	288,714,129	(540)	89,559,151	112,975,023	623,403,681
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 134,439,304	\$ 29,658,423	\$ 605,676,118	\$ 114,992	\$ 89,907,046	\$ 128,772,807	\$ 988,568,690

See notes to financial statements.

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

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds
*Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement
 of activities are different because:* 365,165,009

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.
 However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets
 is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation and amortization
 expense. This is the amount by which depreciation and amortization exceeded
 capital outlay in the current period:

Capital and right to use asset additions	\$ 55,226,743	
Depreciation and amortization expense	(17,644,466)	37,582,277

In the statement of activities, the gain or loss on disposal of capital assets is
 reported. Conversely, governmental funds do not report any gain or
 loss on disposal of capital assets:

Cost of capital assets	\$ 2,111,441	
Accumulated depreciation	(1,368,518)	
Net book value	742,923	
Proceeds	(32,495)	
(Loss) on disposal	710,428	
Difference of proceeds and Gain on sale		(742,923)

Because some property taxes and other income will not be collected for
 several months after the County's fiscal year ends, they are not
 considered "available" revenues in the governmental funds:

Property taxes and local option sales tax	(540,745)
---	-----------

Repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental
 funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement
 of net position and does not result in an expense in the statement of
 activities.

48,855,470

Other financing sources (uses) which do not provide current resources
 or current uses;

Lease financing	(3,440,909)	
General obligation bonds issued	(249,570,000)	
Bond premiums	(31,746,512)	
Refunding of special source revenue bonds	(73,545,000)	
Payment to escrow agent	74,714,333	(283,588,088)

In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds,
 whereas in the governmental funds, interest is expensed when due.

(1,216,984)

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

Compensated absences payable	\$ 284,979	
Deferred refunding costs and amortization of bond premiums	7,274,954	7,559,933

To record internal service fund transfers into the government-wide statement.	4,622,491
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The internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs
 of insurance and other services to individual funds. The net loss
 of the internal service funds are reported with governmental activities.

121,002

Elimination of indirect income between governmental funds and the
 enterprise funds.

(3,658,756)

The increase of governmental expenditures to avoid the doubling up
 of increase in net position from the internal service funds.

1,236,567

Change in net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 175,395,253</u>
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See notes to financial statements.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
<u>REVENUES</u>	Original	Final	Actual	
Property and local option sales taxes	\$ 185,788,000	\$ 185,788,000	\$ 200,323,309	\$ 14,535,309
Intergovernmental	29,718,430	29,718,430	30,822,104	1,103,674
Permits and licenses	6,112,400	6,112,400	8,279,978	2,167,578
Fines and forfeitures	919,500	919,500	933,485	13,985
Interest	439,000	439,000	1,120,747	681,747
Service charges	25,086,665	25,086,665	33,930,442	8,843,777
Rental and use of property	77,282	77,282	97,934	20,652
Other revenues	4,244,617	4,244,617	3,407,343	(837,274)
Total revenues	252,385,894	252,385,894	278,915,342	26,529,448
 <u>EXPENDITURES</u>				
Current:				
General Government:				
Assessor	4,917,985	4,917,985	4,596,933	321,052
Auditor	2,659,236	2,874,236	2,778,056	96,180
Board of Elections & Voter Registration	2,342,503	2,344,574	2,451,959	(107,385)
Budget	837,387	752,679	746,058	6,621
Capital Projects	-	200,998	203,062	(2,064)
Community Services				-
County Administrator	1,125,688	974,715	851,845	122,870
County Council	2,160,419	2,240,419	2,048,004	192,415
Deputy Administrator for General Services	728,062	929,262	719,972	209,290
Deputy Administrator for Community Services	442,057	443,057	431,211	11,846
Deputy Administrator for Finance	820,436	820,436	766,618	53,818
Deputy Administrator for Public Services	470,247	470,247	465,790	4,457
Facilities Management	19,962,301	22,843,486	20,607,148	2,236,338
Finance	1,115,759	1,210,137	986,945	223,192
Human Resources	2,822,176	2,727,798	2,558,187	169,611
Internal Auditor	353,450	353,450	342,624	10,826
Legal	1,773,902	1,773,902	1,693,863	80,039
Legislative Delegation	419,953	419,953	375,277	44,676
Nondepartmental	100,000	100,000	198,131	(98,131)
Procurement	1,418,180	1,418,180	1,335,803	82,377
Register of Deeds	2,663,663	2,672,172	2,285,025	387,147
Revenue Collections - Delinquent Tax	1,029,265	1,029,265	890,640	138,625
Safety & Risk Management	3,392,805	3,392,805	3,444,716	(51,911)
Technology Services	14,907,054	15,648,651	13,875,312	1,773,339
Treasurer	2,227,121	2,012,171	1,852,861	159,310
Zoning/Planning	2,137,848	2,177,660	2,078,378	99,282
Total general government	70,827,497	74,748,238	68,584,418	6,163,820

CONTINUED

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>			<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	
Public Safety:				
Building Inspections	\$ 2,545,073	\$ 2,738,463	\$ 2,374,026	\$ 364,437
Consolidated Dispatch	9,593,141	9,592,885	8,678,332	914,553
Deputy Administrator for Public Safety	539,769	595,898	587,162	8,736
Emergency Management	1,150,765	1,166,065	1,131,218	34,847
Emergency Medical Services	23,223,026	23,158,705	21,439,493	1,719,212
Sheriff	81,028,509	82,268,886	76,633,310	5,635,576
Total public safety	118,080,283	119,520,902	110,843,541	8,677,361
Judicial:				
Clerk of Court	4,674,748	4,321,354	4,296,792	24,562
Coroner	2,996,138	2,979,284	3,054,618	(75,334)
Magistrates Courts	5,451,426	5,395,418	5,361,746	33,672
Master-In-Equity	794,596	794,596	722,174	72,422
Probate Court	3,266,010	3,267,437	3,232,818	34,619
Solicitor	7,312,078	7,324,483	6,954,603	369,880
Total judicial	24,494,996	24,082,572	23,622,751	459,821
Public Works:				
Public Works Department	14,814,716	13,353,778	12,362,175	991,603
Total public works	14,814,716	13,353,778	12,362,175	991,603
Health and Welfare:				
Housing and Neighborhood Revitalization	484,656	484,656	404,864	79,792
Indigent Care	1,638,120	1,638,120	1,648,169	(10,049)
Public Works - Mosquito Abatement	2,540,071	2,489,351	2,244,596	244,755
State Agencies	329,859	329,859	310,129	19,730
Veterans Affairs	429,734	429,734	439,862	(10,128)
Total health and welfare	5,422,440	5,371,720	5,047,620	324,100
Culture and Recreation:				
Charleston County Library	25,913,679	25,913,679	25,913,679	-
Greenbelts Program	28,630	37,165	33,825	3,340
Total culture and recreation	25,942,309	25,950,844	25,947,504	3,340
Debt Service	-	-	417,125	(417,125)
Total expenditures	259,582,241	263,028,054	246,825,134	16,202,920
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(7,196,347)	(10,642,160)	32,090,208	42,732,368

CONTINUED

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Other financing sources (uses):				
Lease financing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,117,546	\$ 1,117,546
Transfers in	4,417,010	4,417,010	3,975,888	(441,122)
Transfers out	(12,050,103)	(13,705,504)	(13,326,355)	379,149
Total other financing sources and (uses)	(7,633,093)	(9,288,494)	(8,232,921)	1,055,573
Net change in fund balance	(14,829,440)	(19,930,654)	23,857,287	43,787,941
Fund balance at beginning of year	110,582,017	110,582,017	110,582,017	-
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$ 95,752,577</u>	<u>\$ 90,651,363</u>	<u>\$ 134,439,304</u>	<u>\$ 43,787,941</u>

See notes to financial statements.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
June 30, 2022

ASSETS	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Environmental Management	Parking Garages	Nonmajor Other Funds	Total	
Current assets:					
Non-pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,400	\$ 7,000	\$ 624,050	\$ 632,450	\$ -
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	38,649,158	2,618,678	12,899,792	54,167,628	63,725,142
Cash with fiscal agent	-	-	-	-	125,000
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles)	2,820,725	644,881	7,260,306	10,725,912	2,046,703
Due from other funds	-	-	-	-	44,866,876
Prepaid asset	474,781	-	-	474,781	-
Inventories	-	-	-	-	482,699
Total current assets	41,946,064	3,270,559	20,784,148	66,000,771	111,246,420
Capital assets:					
Land	3,193,780	2,350,320	-	5,544,100	-
Construction in progress	11,627,143	382,490	435,339	12,444,972	33,377
Buildings	28,518,887	14,515,236	9,702,367	52,736,490	1,695,683
Improvements other than buildings	32,530,770	2,206,952	359,426	35,097,148	-
Machinery and equipment	24,290,387	1,662,805	10,511,070	36,464,262	46,007,979
Less accumulated depreciation	(29,039,601)	(9,183,748)	(12,451,074)	(50,674,423)	(34,216,961)
Total capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	71,121,366	11,934,055	8,557,128	91,612,549	13,520,078
Right to use assets:					
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	1,695,432
Buildings	-	-	4,103,272	4,103,272	-
Less accumulated amortization	-	-	(455,584)	(455,584)	(1,311,329)
	-	-	3,647,688	3,647,688	384,103
Total noncurrent assets	71,121,366	11,934,055	12,204,816	95,260,237	13,904,181
Total assets	113,067,430	15,204,614	32,988,964	161,261,008	125,150,601
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred pension charges	-	-	-	-	47,952,325
Deferred OPEB charges	-	-	-	-	18,554,391
Total deferred outflows of resources	-	-	-	-	66,506,716

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
June 30, 2022

LIABILITIES	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Environmental Management	Parking Garages	Nonmajor Other Funds	Total	
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ 2,782,034	\$ 114,953	\$ 343,080	\$ 3,240,067	\$ 4,346,305
Accrued payroll and fringe benefits	199,079	47,194	329,574	575,847	187,279
Unearned revenue	12,226	-	240,524	252,750	1,156,826
Accrued interest payable	109,027	-	2,452	111,479	-
Compensated absences - current	116,984	-	43,422	160,406	38,348
Due to other funds	19,320,567	2,771,890	21,798,919	43,891,376	-
Intergovernmental payable	25,223	11,494	10,403,861	10,440,578	149,426
Lease liability - current	-	-	427,957	427,957	384,996
General obligation bonds payable - current	856,118	-	-	856,118	-
Accrual for landfill closure - current	6,295,573	-	-	6,295,573	-
Total current liabilities	29,716,831	2,945,531	33,589,789	66,252,151	6,263,180
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Net OPEB liability	-	-	-	-	90,470,203
Accrual for landfill closure	11,995,700	-	-	11,995,700	-
Compensated absences	424,052	104,324	651,543	1,179,919	340,305
Lease liability	-	-	3,254,026	3,254,026	9,239
General obligation bonds payable	17,915,537	-	-	17,915,537	-
Net pension liability	-	-	-	-	250,948,298
Total noncurrent liabilities	30,335,289	104,324	3,905,569	34,345,182	341,768,045
Total liabilities	60,052,120	3,049,855	37,495,358	100,597,333	348,031,225
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred inflows leases	-	549,175	891,699	1,440,874	-
Deferred pension credits	-	-	-	-	49,264,881
Deferred OPEB credits	-	-	-	-	9,060,323
Total deferred inflows of resources	-	549,175	891,699	1,440,874	58,325,204
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	52,349,711	11,934,055	8,522,833	72,806,599	13,509,946
Unrestricted	665,599	(328,471)	(13,920,926)	(13,583,798)	(228,209,058)
Total net position	\$ 53,015,310	\$ 11,605,584	\$ (5,398,093)	59,222,801	\$ (214,699,112)
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service funds related to business-type activities				(9,163,095)	
Adjustment to reflect the elimination of indirect and other costs charged by the governmental funds				65,983,585	
Total net position for business-type activities				\$ 116,043,291	

See notes to financial statements.

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COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Environmental Management	Parking Garages	Nonmajor Other Funds	Total	
Operating revenues:					
Charges for services	\$ 5,981,698	\$ 3,556,232	\$ 15,947,762	\$ 25,485,692	\$ 74,286,873
User fees	31,371,713	-	-	31,371,713	-
Sale of recyclables	359,063	-	-	359,063	-
Other revenues	749,806	-	240,576	990,382	-
Total operating revenues	38,462,280	3,556,232	16,188,338	58,206,850	74,286,873
Operating expenses:					
Personnel services	7,630,200	1,177,426	8,181,163	16,988,789	4,405,251
Contractual services	15,978,070	451,522	1,622,310	18,051,902	5,738,716
Materials and supplies	781,472	75,490	1,098,930	1,955,892	8,988,705
Utilities	369,326	80,037	377,254	826,617	169,430
Repairs and maintenance	240,571	140,997	4,148,043	4,529,611	2,092,125
Rental expenses	1,221,904	-	187,522	1,409,426	13,207
Vehicle fleet charges	2,730,545	6,461	23,419	2,760,425	129,504
Employee benefits	1,317,008	184,381	1,488,218	2,989,607	48,053,025
Other expenses	3,140,023	134,074	3,047,001	6,321,098	345,052
Depreciation and amortization	4,341,521	581,276	1,972,067	6,894,864	3,750,469
Landfill closure	6,295,573	-	-	6,295,573	-
Total operating expenses	44,046,213	2,831,664	22,145,927	69,023,804	73,685,484
Operating income (loss)	(5,583,933)	724,568	(5,957,589)	(10,816,954)	601,389
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):					
Interest income	119,861	13,299	46,462	179,622	194,229
Interest expense	(420,780)	-	(33,235)	(454,015)	(82,537)
Intergovernmental revenues	228,204	-	2,258,015	2,486,219	1,155,458
Gain (loss) on disposal of capital assets	1,296,756	-	-	1,296,756	319,309
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	1,224,041	13,299	2,271,242	3,508,582	1,586,459
Income (loss) before transfers and capital contributions	(4,359,892)	737,867	(3,686,347)	(7,308,372)	2,187,848
Capital contributions	-	-	-	-	9,650
Transfers in	10,817,025	-	2,822,090	13,639,115	5,054,455
Transfers out	(10,817,025)	(234,168)	(451,220)	(11,502,413)	(431,964)
Change in net position	(4,359,892)	503,699	(1,315,477)	(5,171,670)	6,819,989
Total net position- beginning	57,375,202	11,101,885	(4,082,616)		(221,519,101)
Total net position - ending	\$ 53,015,310	\$ 11,605,584	\$ (5,398,093)		\$ (214,699,112)
Adjustment to reflect the elimination of indirect costs charged by governmental funds				3,658,752	
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds				839,929	
Change in net position of business-type activities				\$ (672,989)	

See notes to financial statements.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Environmental Management	Parking Garages	Nonmajor Other Funds	Total	
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Cash received from customers	\$ 39,809,174	\$ 3,527,330	\$ 14,075,969	\$ 57,412,473	\$ 155,172
Cash receipts from interfund services provided	-	-	-	-	69,280,546
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(22,978,297)	(783,952)	(6,115,756)	(29,878,005)	(63,997,413)
Cash payments to employees for services	(9,207,125)	(1,338,759)	(9,645,721)	(20,191,605)	(4,428,521)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	7,623,752	1,404,619	(1,685,508)	7,342,863	1,009,784
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:					
Transfers in	10,817,025	-	2,822,090	13,639,115	5,054,455
Transfers (out)	(10,817,025)	(234,168)	(451,220)	(11,502,413)	(431,964)
Capital contributions	-	-	-	-	9,650
Intergovernmental receipt	228,204	-	2,258,015	2,486,219	1,155,458
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	228,204	(234,168)	4,628,885	4,622,921	5,787,599
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:					
Principal paid on long-term debt	(836,679)	-	(439,022)	(1,275,701)	(312,160)
Interest paid	(420,780)	-	(33,235)	(454,015)	(82,537)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	1,863,441	-	-	1,863,441	420,780
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(5,184,845)	(343,853)	(883,502)	(6,412,200)	(5,540,086)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(4,578,863)	(343,853)	(1,355,759)	(6,278,475)	(5,514,003)
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Interest received	119,861	13,299	46,462	179,622	194,229
Net cash provided by investing activities	119,861	13,299	46,462	179,622	194,229
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	3,392,954	839,897	1,634,080	5,866,931	1,477,609
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	35,257,604	1,785,781	11,889,762	48,933,147	62,372,533
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 38,650,558	\$ 2,625,678	\$ 13,523,842	\$ 54,800,078	\$ 63,850,142
Reconciliation to balance sheet:					
Non-pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,400	\$ 7,000	\$ 624,050	\$ 632,450	\$ -
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	38,649,158	2,618,678	12,899,792	54,167,628	63,725,142
Cash with fiscal agent	-	-	-	-	125,000
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 38,650,558	\$ 2,625,678	\$ 13,523,842	\$ 54,800,078	\$ 63,850,142

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Environmental Management	Parking Garages	Nonmajor Other Funds	Total	
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:					
Operating income (loss)	\$ (5,583,933)	\$ 724,568	\$ (5,957,589)	\$ (10,816,954)	\$ 601,389
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:					
Depreciation and amortization	4,341,521	581,276	1,972,067	6,894,864	3,750,469
Provision for landfill closure	6,295,573	-	-	6,295,573	-
Allowance for uncollectable accounts	(13,605)	-	33,131	19,526	-
Changes in assets, deferred outflows and inflows of resources, and liabilities:					
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(325,085)	(578,077)	(3,189,500)	(4,092,662)	(4,858,032)
Decrease in inventories	-	-	-	-	(163,787)
Increase in prepaid assets	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	1,483,614	104,629	4,388,722	5,976,965	506,582
Increase (decrease) in accrued payroll	(259,917)	23,048	23,661	(213,208)	(23,266)
Increase (decrease) in unearned revenue	12,226	-	152,301	164,527	-
Increase in net pension liability	-	-	-	-	(50,878,146)
Increase in OPEB liability	-	-	-	-	9,802,206
Increase in deferred outflows of resources for pensions	-	-	-	-	6,091,338
Increase in deferred inflows of resources for pensions	-	-	-	-	43,260,115
(Increase) in deferred outflows of resources for OPEB	-	-	-	-	(5,104,614)
(Decrease) in deferred inflows of resources for OPEB	-	-	-	-	(1,974,470)
Increase in deferred inflows of resources for leases	-	549,175	891,699	-	-
Total adjustments	11,534,327	680,051	4,272,081	16,486,459	408,395
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 5,950,394	\$ 1,404,619	\$ (1,685,508)	\$ 5,669,505	\$ 1,009,784
Noncash investing, capital and financing activities:					
Right to use assets leased	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,103,272	\$ 4,103,272	\$ 22,698

See notes to financial statements.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
Custodial Funds
June 30, 2022

ASSETS

Non-pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 21,223,850
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	<u>41,947,967</u>
Total assets	<u><u>\$ 63,171,817</u></u>

LIABILITIES

Due to component units	\$ 2,217,159
Intergovernmental payable	34,474,137
Due to third parties	<u>26,480,521</u>
Total liabilities	<u><u>\$ 63,171,817</u></u>

<u>NET POSITION</u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>
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See notes to financial statements.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
Custodial Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

ADDITIONS

Property taxes collected for other governments	\$ 1,155,055,585
Licenses and fees collected for the State	1,050,375,517
Fees to other governments	6,117,577
Other fees and fines	524,998,538
Total Additions	<u>\$ 2,736,547,217</u>

DEDUCTIONS

Payments of property taxes to other governments	\$ 1,155,055,585
Payments to the State	1,050,375,517
Payments to third parties	524,998,538
Payments of fees to other governments	6,117,577
Total Deductions	<u>\$ 2,736,547,217</u>

Change in Net Position	\$ -
Net Position, beginning balance	<u>-</u>
Net Position, ending balance	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>

See notes to financial statements.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS
June 30, 2022

	Charleston County Library	Charleston County PRC	Cooper River Park & Playground	North Charleston District
ASSETS				
Non-pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,232,570	\$ 34,630,030	\$ 48,057	\$ 575,977
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles)	172,848	28,769,956	154,396	966,212
Due from primary government	-	262,903	38,469	119,407
Current portion of note receivable	-	-	-	-
Inventories	22,066	678,219	-	-
Prepaid items and deposits	458,226	3,547,707	-	-
Other non current asset - note receivable	-	-	-	-
Restricted assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	41,183,588	-	-
Right to use leased assets, net of amortization	818,953	287,374	-	-
Capital assets:				
Nondepreciable assets	701,000	116,488,091	2	-
Other capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	5,806,245	43,724,801	-	438
Total assets	13,211,908	269,572,669	240,924	1,662,034
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred other postemployment benefit charges (OPEB)	2,742,048	1,964,858	-	-
Deferred pension charges	6,234,985	3,963,700	-	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	8,977,033	5,928,558	-	-
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	665,315	2,170,409	12,438	63,594
Accrued payroll and fringe benefits	870,837	653,803	-	-
Interest payable	-	569,752	-	-
Unearned revenue	1,700	2,726,935	-	35,223
BAN payable	-	-	-	-
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year	452,270	13,522,896	-	-
Due in more than one year	2,149,512	46,673,198	-	-
OPEB liability	9,162,548	8,288,886	-	-
Net pension liability	22,272,019	21,875,009	-	-
Total liabilities	35,574,201	96,480,888	12,438	98,817
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred inflows related to OPEB credits	917,602	2,389,917	-	-
Deferred revenue - property taxes	-	27,460,023	144,581	885,689
Deferred pension credits	3,265,363	3,406,668	-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	4,182,965	33,256,608	144,581	885,689
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	6,370,895	122,967,976	2	438
Restricted for:				
Debt service	-	20,230,635	-	-
1% fee	-	-	-	-
Special programs	161,842	274,140	-	-
Capital projects	-	4,735,353	-	-
Unrestricted	(24,100,962)	(2,444,373)	83,903	677,090
Total net position	\$ (17,568,225)	\$ 145,763,731	\$ 83,905	\$ 677,528

Charleston County Volunteer Rescue Squad	St. Andrew's Parish Parks & Playground	St. John's Fire District	St. Paul's Fire District	Totals
\$ 319,493	\$ 1,586,122	\$ 10,433,685	\$ 5,720,882	\$ 58,546,816
-	1,888,246	18,202,425	7,304,495	57,458,578
-	41,026	1,151,372	612,149	2,225,326
-	22,277	-	-	22,277
-	-	-	-	700,285
13,346	38,439	3,652,802	52,653	7,763,173
-	90,468	-	-	90,468
-	-	5,445,688	254,632	46,883,908
-	-	-	-	1,106,327
52,243	669,000	2,164,183	1,546,616	121,621,135
748,556	2,321,528	22,124,043	5,131,660	79,857,271
1,133,638	6,657,106	63,174,198	20,623,087	376,275,564
-	-	-	-	4,706,906
-	925,473	3,459,756	1,686,919	16,270,833
-	925,473	3,459,756	1,686,919	20,977,739
8,294	47,536	444,248	481,885	3,893,719
-	109,685	150,720	151,937	1,936,982
-	-	170,334	8,505	748,591
-	311,225	-	250,000	3,325,083
-	-	200,000	-	200,000
-	127,106	2,283,618	405,904	16,791,794
-	440,745	22,132,365	1,107,530	72,503,350
-	-	-	-	17,451,434
-	3,490,839	13,212,612	5,070,311	65,920,790
8,294	4,527,136	38,593,897	7,476,072	182,771,743
-	-	-	-	3,307,519
-	1,817,428	17,926,074	6,876,743	55,110,538
-	1,047,083	3,123,823	1,203,965	12,046,902
-	2,864,511	21,049,897	8,080,708	70,464,959
-	2,486,846	10,462,413	5,559,295	147,847,865
-	-	923,029	516,253	21,669,917
-	-	-	503	503
25,284	-	-	-	461,266
-	-	-	-	4,735,353
1,100,060	(2,295,914)	(4,395,282)	677,175	(30,698,303)
\$ 1,125,344	\$ 190,932	\$ 6,990,160	\$ 6,753,226	\$ 144,016,601

See notes to financial statements.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position								Total
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Charleston County Library	Charleston County PRC	Cooper River Park & Playground	North Charleston District	Chas County Volunteer Rescue Squad	St. Andrew's Parish Parks & Playground	St. John's Fire District	St. Paul's Fire District	
Charleston County Library													
Governmental activities:													
Culture and recreation	\$ 31,105,569	\$ 157,226	\$ 27,509,906	\$ 81,648	\$ (3,356,789)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (3,356,789)
Charleston County PRC													
Governmental activities:													
General government	7,564,897	-	-	-	-	(7,564,897)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,564,897)
Recreation/Park operations	30,898,152	19,746,851	257,394	187,316	-	(10,706,591)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,706,591)
Interest and fiscal charges	1,105,025	-	-	-	-	(1,105,025)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,105,025)
Total governmental activities	39,568,074	19,746,851	257,394	187,316	-	(19,376,513)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,376,513)
Cooper River Park & Playground													
Governmental activities:													
General government	11,391	-	-	-	-	-	(11,391)	-	-	-	-	-	(11,391)
Culture and recreation	260,208	-	-	-	-	-	(260,208)	-	-	-	-	-	(260,208)
Total governmental activities	271,599	-	-	-	-	-	(271,599)	-	-	-	-	-	(271,599)
North Charleston District													
Governmental activities:													
General government	24,030	-	-	-	-	-	-	(24,030)	-	-	-	-	(24,030)
Public safety	908,784	-	-	-	-	-	-	(908,784)	-	-	-	-	(908,784)
Public works	334,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	(334,600)	-	-	-	-	(334,600)
Total governmental activities	1,267,414	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,267,414)	-	-	-	-	(1,267,414)
Charleston County Volunteer													
Rescue Squad													
Governmental activities:													
Public Safety	448,949	-	334,677	65,000	-	-	-	-	728	-	-	-	728

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets								Total
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Charleston County Library	Charleston County PRC	Cooper River Park & Playground	North Charleston District	Chas County Volunteer Rescue Squad	St. Andrew's Parish Parks & Playground	St. John's Fire District	St. Paul's Fire District	
St. Andrew's Parish Parks & Playground Commission													
Governmental activities:													
General government	\$ 2,028,688	\$ 68,014	\$ 13,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,947,174)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,947,174)
Culture and recreation	1,013,484	1,542,732	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	529,248	-	-	529,248
Interest	5,363	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,363)	-	-	(5,363)
Total governmental activities	3,047,535	1,610,746	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,423,289)	-	-	(1,423,289)
St. John's Fire District													
Governmental activities:													
Public safety	14,679,812	-	52,014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,627,798)	-	(14,627,798)
Interest	779,392	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(779,392)	-	(779,392)
Total governmental activities	15,459,204	-	52,014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,407,190)	-	(15,407,190)
St. Paul's Fire District													
Governmental activities:													
Public safety	6,437,639	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,437,639)	(6,437,639)
Interest	42,815	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(42,815)	(42,815)
Total governmental activities	6,480,454	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,480,454)	(6,480,454)
Total Component Units	\$ 97,648,798	\$ 21,514,823	\$ 28,217,491	\$ 333,964									(47,582,520)
General Revenues:													
Property taxes					-	27,514,833	178,526	1,093,998	-	2,150,897	17,940,184	7,541,775	56,420,213
Merchants inventory tax and manufacturer's depreciation					-	16,274	55,894	214,211	-	29,848	-	13,821	330,048
Franchise fees					-	-	-	34,496	-	-	-	-	34,496
Unrestricted investment earnings					-	-	-	1,354	5,290	251	-	17,363	24,258
Gains on sale of capital assets					-	-	-	-	-	-	19,839	-	19,839
Fundraising and donations					-	-	-	-	3,965	-	-	-	3,965
Miscellaneous					-	594,615	-	-	16,454	-	82,243	279,693	973,005
Total general revenues					-	28,125,722	234,420	1,344,059	25,709	2,180,996	18,042,266	7,852,652	57,805,824
Change in net position					(3,356,789)	8,749,209	(37,179)	76,645	26,437	757,707	2,635,076	1,372,198	10,223,304
Net position - beginning					(14,211,436)	137,014,522	121,084	600,883	1,098,907	(566,775)	4,355,084	5,381,028	133,793,297
Net position - end of year					\$ (17,568,225)	\$ 145,763,731	\$ 83,905	\$ 677,528	\$ 1,125,344	\$ 190,932	\$ 6,990,160	\$ 6,753,226	\$ 144,016,601

See notes to financial statements.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2022

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COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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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 Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

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, 2022.

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, economic development 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 core of the financial reporting entity is the primary government, which has a separately elected governing body. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, the financial reporting entity includes both the primary government and all of its component units. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable. In turn, component units may have component units.

An organization other than a primary government may serve as a nucleus for a reporting entity when it issues separate financial statements. That organization is identified herein as a primary entity. The financial reporting entity includes the County (a primary entity).

A primary government or entity is financially accountable if it appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing body, including situations in which the voting majority consists of the primary entity's officials serving as required by law (e.g., employees who serve in an ex officio capacity on the component unit's board are considered appointments by the primary entity) and (1) it is able to impose its will on that organization or (2) there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary entity. The primary entity is financially accountable if an organization is fiscally dependent on and there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government regardless of whether the organization has (1) a separately elected governing board, (2) a governing board appointed by a higher level of government, or (3) a jointly appointed board.

An organization can provide a financial benefit to, or impose a financial burden on, a primary government in a variety of ways. The benefit or burden may result from legal entitlements or obligations, or it may be less formalized and exist because of decisions made by the primary government or agreements between the primary government and a component unit. If a primary government appoints a voting majority of an organization's officials or if the organization is fiscally dependent on the primary government and there is a potential for those organizations either to provide specific financial benefits to, or to impose specific financial burdens on, the

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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primary government, the primary government is financially accountable for those organizations. An organization has a financial benefit or burden relationship with the primary government if, for example, any one of these conditions exists:

- 1) The primary government is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources.
- 2) The primary government is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the obligation to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization.
- 3) The primary government is obligated in some manner for the debt of the organization.



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Based on the previously discussed criteria, the following component units are reported in the County's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) as shown in the following table:

Discretely Presented Component Units	Brief Description of Activities and Relationship to the County
<p>Charleston County Library (CCL) Administrative Office Address: 4355 Bridge View Drive Charleston, SC 29405 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>
<p>Charleston County Parks and Recreation Commission (CCPRC) Administrative Office Address: 861 Riverland Drive Charleston, SC 29412 Telephone: (843) 762-2172</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Cooper River Park & Playground Commission (CRPPC) Administrative Office Address: PO Box 71846 N. Charleston, SC 29415 Telephone: (843) 764-3072</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>North Charleston District (NCD) Administrative Office Address: P.O. Box 63009 Charleston, SC 29419 Telephone: (843) 764-3072</p>	<p>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.</p>

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Discretely Presented Component Units	Brief Description of Activities and Relationship to the County
<p>St. Andrew's Parish Parks & Playground Commission (SAPPPC) Administrative Office Address: P.O. Box 31825 Charleston, SC 29407 Telephone: (843) 763-4360</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>St. John's Fire District (SJFD) Administrative Office Address: P.O. Box 56 Johns Island, SC 29457 Telephone: (843) 559-9194</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>St. Paul's Fire District (SPFD) Administrative Office Address: P.O. Box 65 Hollywood, SC 29449 Telephone: (843) 889-6450</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Charleston County Volunteer Rescue Squad, Inc. (CCVRS) Administrative Office Address: P.O. Box 5012 North Charleston, SC 24906 Telephone: (843) 225-7728</p>	<p>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's operating budget is based on an annual appropriations approved by County Council during their budget process. The rescue squad is economically dependent on the County. In the event CCVRS is dissolved, Charleston County would be the beneficiary of any assets.</p>

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

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

C. Basis of Presentation

The County's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net position and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information. 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 position 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. Interfund services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation. The statements distinguish between those activities of the County that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities. The statement of net position 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 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.

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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.

American Rescue Plan Act – This fund accounts for the financial resources from the Federal government for the American Rescue Plan Act, also called the COVID-19 Stimulus Package.

G.O.B. Capital Projects – This fund accounts for financial resources to be used to complete construction projects funded by bond issues. These projects include renovation and construction of libraries, security updates for the detention center, Public Works equipment and major software upgrades.

Proprietary funds reporting focus is on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, 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.

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:

Environmental Management – This fund is used to account for the County's solid waste disposal activities, currently consisting of the following:

1. Landfill to dispose of all county dry goods and construction materials.
2. Service contracts for hauling and transfer of municipal solid waste.

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, tipping fees at the landfill, sale of recyclables, and grants.

Parking Garages – This fund is used to account for the operation, financing, and construction of parking facilities. The County currently owns and operates two parking garages in downtown Charleston.

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.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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Telecommunications – This fund is used to account for the centrally administered telecommunications system, which includes pagers and cellular telephones.

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 – This fund is used to account for costs of providing health and life insurance to the County's employees and retirees, as well as providing retirement benefits. Funding is provided by a percentage charge against all departmental payrolls and payments from retirees. As of January 1, 1993, the County contracted with the South Carolina Department of Insurance to provide all of the County's health and life insurance. To provide retirement benefits to its employees, the County also contracts with the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority (PEBA) which administers the various retirement systems and retirement programs managed by its Retirement Division.

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. This fund accounts for assets held by the County as an agent on behalf of others. These 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 custodial funds.

Custodial 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 Revenue Collections Director, Clerk of Court (who administers both Clerk of Court and Family Court funds), Delinquent Tax Collector, Family Court, Magistrates, Master-In-Equity, Probate Court Judge, Register of Deeds, Sheriff, and Solicitor.

The County adopted accounting guidance by implementing the provisions of GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities* which establishes criteria for identifying and reporting fiduciary activities. As a result of this Statement, the County added the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position – Custodial Funds.

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 and the accrual basis of accounting. All assets and liabilities associated with the operation of the County are included on the statement of net position.

Fund Financial Statements – All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. 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 reconciliations with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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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 of 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 imposed by the provider 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.

Unavailable and Unearned Revenues – Unavailable and unearned revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied, and are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period.

Property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2021, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2022 operations have been recorded as deferred inflows of resources. Grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are recorded as deferred inflows of resources.

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

The County also defers revenue recognition in connection with resources received prior to meeting eligibility requirements (other than time requirements). As such, certain grants have been received, but not yet earned and have been reported as unearned revenue.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources – In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenses/expenditures) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenues) until then. *Unavailable revenue* is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes and leases. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

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. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in the governmental funds.

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

When committed, assigned and unassigned resources are available for use for the same purpose, it is the County's policy to use committed resources first, then assigned and unassigned, as needed for their intended purposes.

F. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balance/Net Position

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.

The County allows the provisions of GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*.

The County measures and records its investments using fair value measurement guidelines established by GASB Statement No. 72. These guidelines recognize a three-tiered fair value hierarchy, as follows:

- Level 1 – Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the County can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 – Inputs to the valuation methodology, other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability either directly or indirectly and include:
 - Quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets.
 - Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets.
 - Inputs other than quoted market prices that are observable for the asset or liability.
 - Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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- Level 3 – Inputs to the valuation methodology that are unobservable for an asset or liability and include:
- Fair value is often based on developed models in which there are few, if any, observable inputs.

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

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

At June 30, 2022, all of the investments are reported using Level 1 fair value hierarchy.

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 its agencies, the principal and interest of which is fully guaranteed by the United States.
2. Obligations issued by the Federal Financing Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, the Bank of Cooperatives, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, the Federal Land Banks, the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Government National Mortgage Association, the Federal Housing Administration, and the Farmers Home Administration, if, at the time of investment, the obligor has a long-term, unenhanced, unsecured debt rating in one of the top two ratings categories, without regard to a refinement of gradation of rating category by numerical modifier or otherwise, issued by at least two nationally recognized credit rating organizations.
3. (i) General obligations of the State of South Carolina or any of its political units; or (ii) revenue obligations of the State of South Carolina or its political units, if at the time of investment, the obligor has a long-term, unenhanced, unsecured debt rating in one of the top two ratings categories, without regard to a refinement or gradation of rating category by numerical modifier or otherwise, issued by at least two nationally recognized credit rating organizations.
4. Savings and Loan Associations to the extent that the same are insured by an agency of the federal government.
5. Certificates of deposit where the certificates are collaterally secured by securities of the type described in (1) and (2) above held by a third party as escrow agent or custodian, of a fair value not less than the amount of the certificates of deposit so secured, including interest: provided, however, such collateral shall not be required to the extent the same are insured by an agency of the federal government.
6. Repurchase agreements when collateralized by securities as set forth in the section.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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7. No load open-end or closed-end management type investment companies or investment trusts registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, where the investment is made by a bank or trust company or savings and loan association or other financial institution when acting as trustee or agent for a bond or other debt issue of that local government unit, political subdivision, or county treasurer if the particular portfolio of the investment company or investment trust in which the investment is made (i) is limited to obligations described in items (a), (b), (c), and (f) of this subsection and (ii) has among its objectives the attempt to maintain a constant net asset value of one dollar a share and to that end, value its assets by the amortized cost method.

The 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. Separate financial statements can be requested from the South Carolina office of the State Treasurer at the Wade Hampton Office Building, 1200 Senate Street, Columbia, SC, 29201.

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".

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 represents 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., landfill and

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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.

The County also charges an annual storm water fee to real property owners in unincorporated areas and certain municipalities. This fee funds the County's storm water management program, which is now required under federal regulations. An allowance for uncollectible accounts is established based upon historical estimates.

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 nonspendable fund balance which indicates that they do not constitute "available spendable resources" even though they are a component of net current assets.

4. *Restricted Assets*

Certain assets of the County's Special Source Revenue Bond Fund and component units derived from proceeds of various General Obligation Bonds and Special Source Revenue Bonds 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 acquisition 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.

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

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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

6. *Right to use assets*

The County has recorded right to use lease assets as a result of implementing GASB 87. The right to use assets are initially measured at an amount equal to the initial measurement of the related lease liability plus any lease payments made prior to the lease term, less lease incentives, and plus ancillary charges necessary to place the lease into service. The right to use assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the related lease.

7. *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 position. 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. Deferred loss on refunding represents the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying value of the refunded debt. This difference is reported as a deferred outflow of resources.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts 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.

8. *Compensated Absences*

It is the County's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. The employee may receive the balance of their accumulated vacation pay upon separation from the County. The County records a liability for this balance. 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.

The County reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*. The entire compensated absence liability and expense are reported in the government-wide financial statements. The governmental funds will also recognize compensated absences for terminations and retirements (matured liabilities) that occurred prior to year-end that are expected to be paid within a short time subsequent to year end, if they are material.

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9. Fund Equity

Government-Wide Statements

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

1. Net investment in capital assets – Consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
2. Restricted net position – Consists of net position with constraints placed on their use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of the other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
3. Unrestricted net position – all other net position that does not meet the definition of “net investment in capital assets” or “restricted.”

Fund Statements

The County follows the provisions of GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*. Classifications are hierarchical and are based primarily on the extent to which the County is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the funds may be spent. Application of the Statement requires the County to classify and report amounts in the appropriate fund balance classifications. The County's accounting and finance policies are used to interpret the nature and/or requirements of the funds and their corresponding assignment of restricted, committed, assigned, or unassigned.

Fund balances are classified as follows:

Nonspendable fund balance cannot be spent because of its form, such as inventory or prepaid items or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. These amounts do not represent available spendable resources even though they are components of net current assets.

Restricted fund balance has limitations imposed by creditors, grantors, or contributors or by enabling legislation or constitutional provisions. Restrictions are placed on fund balances when legally enforceable legislation establishes the County's right to assess, levy, or charge fees to be used for a specific purpose. Legal enforceability means that the County can be compelled by an external party to use resources created by enabling legislation only the purpose specified by the legislation.

Restricted for debt service. Fund balance subject to the provision of various bond indenture and lease agreements as to restrictions on expenditures.

Restricted for special revenue funds. Amounts restricted in accordance with the various use restrictions placed on their assets under applicable grant agreements and legislation.

Committed fund balance has self-imposed limitations imposed at the highest level of decision making authority. County Council is the County's highest level of decision making that can, by adoption of an ordinance establish, modify or rescind a fund balance commitment. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless Council removes those constraints by taking the same type of action. Amounts in the committed fund balance classification may be used for other purposes with appropriate due process by the Council.

Committed for capital projects. All capital project fund balances, are committed for the acquisition of capital assets, for the completion of existing projects and for future projects.

Assigned fund balance are amounts intended to be used by the County for specific purposes. Assigned fund balance includes all remaining amounts that are reported in governmental funds (other than the General Fund) that are not classified as nonspendable, restricted, or committed and amounts in the General Fund that are intended to be used for a specific purpose. At this time, Council has elected not to delegate this authority.

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Unassigned fund balance in the General Fund equals the net resources in excess of what can be properly classified in one of the above four categories. The County targets General Fund unassigned fund balance at a minimum of 1-1/2 to 2 months of the subsequent year's General Fund disbursements. The general fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance. In other governmental funds it is not appropriate to report a positive unassigned fund balance amount. However, in governmental funds, other than general fund, if expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceed the amounts that are restricted, committed, or assigned to those purposes, it may be necessary to report a negative unassigned fund balance in that fund.

Unassigned – All amounts not included in other spendable classifications. The County permits funds to be expended in the following order: Committed, Assigned, and Unassigned.

When committed, assigned and unassigned resources are available for use for the same purpose, the County depletes committed funds first followed by assigned and unassigned resources last; unless there are legal documents, contracts, or agreements that prohibit doing such.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use for the same purpose, the County depletes restricted resources before unrestricted resources are applied.

10. *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. Significant estimates include depreciation expense, as well as a liability for landfill closure and post-closure costs, and liabilities for pensions and OPEB.

11. *Net Position*

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

12. *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, revenue collections, public safety systems, and the activity of the programs administered by the Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services (DAODAS), vehicle maintenance, telephone service, and employee benefit programs. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods or services that are the primary activity of the fund.

13. *Interfund Activity*

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide statements are reported as general revenues as transfers.

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

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sources/uses in governmental funds and after non-operating 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.

14. Pensions

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

15. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

Deferred Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The County may have six items that qualify for reporting in this category as follows:

1. Pension and OPEB contributions made subsequent to the measurement date which will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the subsequent year.
2. The net difference between the projected and actual earnings on pension plan and OPEB investments which is deferred and amortized over a closed five-year period.
3. The differences between expected and actual experience which is amortized into pension and OPEB expense beginning in the year the deferral occurs over a closed period equal to the average remaining service lives of all plan participants.
4. The changes in proportion and differences between employer contribution and proportionate share of contributions, which will be deferred and amortized over the remaining service lives of all plan participants.
5. Changes in actuarial assumptions, which will be deferred and amortized over the remaining service lives of all plan participants.
6. The unamortized amount of the loss on refunding of debt.

Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The County may have the following items that qualify for reporting in this category:

1. The differences between expected and actual experience which is amortized into pension and OPEB expense beginning in the year the deferral occurs over a closed period equal to the average remaining service lives of all plan participants.

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2. The changes in proportion and differences between employer contribution and proportionate share of contributions, which will be deferred and amortized over the remaining service lives of all plan participants.
3. Changes in actuarial assumptions, which will be deferred and amortized over the remaining service lives of all plan participants.
4. Current property taxes which are not recognized as a revenue until the period it becomes available.
5. Current lease receipts are not recognized as a revenue until the period it becomes available.

16. Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits

In government-wide financial statements, pensions and other postemployment benefits ("OPEB") are required to be recognized and disclosed using the accrual basis of accounting (see the required supplementary information immediately following the notes to the financial statements for more information), regardless of the amounts recognized as pension and OPEB expenditures on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The County recognizes net pension and net OPEB liabilities for each plan for which it participates, which represents the excess of the total pension and OPEB liabilities over the fiduciary net position of the qualified plan, or the County's proportionate share thereof in the case of a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan, measured as of the County's fiscal year-end. Changes in the net pension and OPEB liabilities during the period are recorded as pension and OPEB expenses, or as deferred outflows or inflows of resources depending on the nature of the change, in the period incurred. Those changes in net pension and OPEB liabilities that are recorded as deferred outflows or inflows of resources that arise from changes in actuarial assumptions or other inputs and differences between expected or actual experience are amortized over the weighted average remaining service life of all participants in the respective qualified plan and recorded as a component of pension and OPEB expense beginning with the period in which they are incurred. Any projected earnings as qualified pension and OPEB plan investments are recognized as a component of pension and OPEB expense. Differences between projected and actual investment earnings are reported as deferred outflows or inflows of resources and amortized as a component of pension and OPEB expense on a closed basis over a five-year period beginning with the period in which the difference occurred.

17. Change in Accounting Principle and Restatement

The County implemented Governmental Accounting Standards (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases* effective July 1, 2021. GASB Statement No. 87 enhances the relevance and consistency of information of the government's leasing activities. It establishes requirements for lease accounting based on the principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. A lessee is required to recognize a right to use asset and a lease liability, except for certain regulated leases. Although the implementation of GASB 87 had no effect on the beginning net position of the governmental activities and business-type; it did result in the recognition of the County's right of use assets and the related lease liabilities at July 1, 2021 as shown as follows:

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Governmental Activities						
	Lease receivable	Capital Assets	Long-term Liabilities	Right to Use Assets	Deferred inflow of resources	Net Position
Balance at 6/30/21						
as previously reported	\$ -	\$ 387,654,355	\$ 714,034,591	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,222,037
Restatement due to the implementation of GASB 87						
Capital Assets	-	(587,689)	-	-	-	(587,689)
Right to use assets	-	-	-	3,227,512	-	3,227,512
Lease liabilities	-	-	2,639,823	-	-	(2,639,823)
Lease receivable	102,207	-	-	-	-	102,207
Deferred inflows of resources	-	-	-	-	102,207	(102,207)
Beginning balances at July 1, 2021 as restated	<u>\$ 102,207</u>	<u>\$ 387,066,666</u>	<u>\$ 716,674,414</u>	<u>\$ 3,227,512</u>	<u>\$ 102,207</u>	<u>\$ 19,222,037</u>
Business-type Activities						
	Lease receivable	Long-term Liabilities	Right to Use Assets	Deferred inflow of resources	Net Position	
Balance at 6/30/21						
as previously reported	\$ -	\$ 33,133,752	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 116,716,280	
Restatement due to the implementation of GASB 87						
Right to use assets	-	-	4,121,005	-	4,121,005	
Lease liabilities	-	4,121,005	-	-	(4,121,005)	
Lease receivable	1,682,904	-	-	-	1,682,904	
Deferred inflows of resources	-	-	-	1,682,904	(1,682,904)	
Beginning balances at July 1, 2021 as restated	<u>\$ 1,682,904</u>	<u>\$ 37,254,757</u>	<u>\$ 4,121,005</u>	<u>\$ 1,682,904</u>	<u>\$ 116,716,280</u>	

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	Proprietary Funds				
	Lease receivable	Right to Use Assets	Long-term Liabilities	Deferred inflow of resources	Net Position
<u>Parking Garages</u>					
Balance at 6/30/21					
as previously reported	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,101,885
Restatement due to the implementation of GASB 87					
Lease receivable	709,991	-	-	-	709,991
Deferred inflow of resources	-	-	-	709,991	(709,991)
Beginning balances at July 1, 2021 as restated	<u>\$ 709,991</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 709,991</u>	<u>\$ 11,101,885</u>
	Lease receivable	Long-term Liabilities	Right to Use Assets	Deferred inflow of resources	Net Position
<u>Radio Communications</u>					
Balance at 6/30/21					
as previously reported	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,878,194
Restatement due to the implementation of GASB 87					
Lease receivable	972,913	-	-	-	972,913
Deferred inflow of resources	-	-	-	972,913	(972,913)
Right to use assets	-	4,121,005	-	-	4,121,005
Lease liabilities	-	-	4,121,005	-	(4,121,005)
Beginning balances at July 1, 2021 as restated	<u>\$ 972,913</u>	<u>\$ 4,121,005</u>	<u>\$ 4,121,005</u>	<u>\$ 972,913</u>	<u>\$ 1,878,194</u>

II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are legally adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for the General Fund, Debt Service Fund and certain Special Revenue Funds including Accommodations, Child Support Enforcement, Economic Development, Education, Fire Districts, Hazardous Materials Enforcement, Public Defender, 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. Certain reclasses have been made to the general fund presentation of the budget.

All agencies of the County and its component units must submit requests for appropriations to the County Administrator by April 15 along with revenue estimates so that a budget may be prepared. During May, 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 ordinances.

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

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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 Assistant Administrators the authority to transfer between departments. The budget ordinance must be amended by Council to effect changes in fund totals, unless otherwise authorized in the budget ordinance.

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, except for Council designations and outstanding encumbrances.

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 Laws, 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 otherwise meets the criteria established and prescribed by the local entity.

As of June 30, 2022, none of the County's bank balance of \$106,360,118 was exposed to custodial credit risk.

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, 2022, the County had no exposed custodial credit risk on its investments which total \$1,038,351,320. \$1,038,351,320 is invested in the South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool and reported as a pooled cash equivalent. The County does not have a formal investment policy to address custodial credit risk.

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.

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Credit Risk

The County had \$1,038,351,320 invested in the South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool (SCLGIP). This is shown as pooled cash equivalents on the face of the financials. The County has no formal policy relating to the credit risk of investments.

Investment Policy

The County's Investments are carried at fair value. 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.

Investments and Maturity:	<u>Maturity Date</u>		
	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>1-5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>
SCLGIP	<u>\$ 1,038,351,320</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
	<u>\$ 1,038,351,320</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Percentages of the County's investments are listed as follows:

SCLGIP	<u>100.00%</u>
	<u>100.00%</u>

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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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

One of the component units' bank balances were exposed to custodial credit risk since the entire amount was not insured by FDIC or fully collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust departments or agents in the component units' names. The Charleston County Volunteer Rescue Squad's bank balance at June 30, 2022, exceeded FDIC limits by \$104,510.

Credit Risk

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

Concentrations of Credit Risk

The component units have no formal policies that limit the amounts that may be invested in any one issuer.

Custodial Credit Risk-Investments

None of the component units have a formal investment policy for managing custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2022, St. John's Fire District had \$11,646 invested in the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool.

St. Paul's Fire District has \$5,032,353 invested in the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool.

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.

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

Cash on hand - primary government	\$ 123,950
Cash on hand - component units	2,645
Carrying amount of deposits - primary government	91,986,272
Carrying amount of deposits - component units	100,384,080
Carrying amount of investments - primary government	1,038,351,320
Carrying amount of investments - component units	5,043,999
Cash with fiscal agent - primary government	<u>125,000</u>
 Total carrying amount of cash and investments	 <u><u>\$ 1,236,017,266</u></u>
 Non-pooled cash and cash equivalents	 \$ 86,520,566
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	1,101,920,790
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	47,450,910
Cash with fiscal agent	<u>125,000</u>
 Total carrying amount of cash and investments	 <u><u>\$ 1,236,017,266</u></u>



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COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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B. Receivables

Receivables as of June 30, 2022, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	Governmental Funds			
	General	Debt Service	Transportation Special Revenue Fund	Non-major Governmental Funds
Primary government:				
Receivables:				
Current property taxes	\$ 201,232,114	\$ 29,794,075	\$ -	\$ 15,365,608
Delinquent property taxes	6,639,404	1,213,090	-	702,238
Accounts	59,329,701	-	-	1,643,675
Intergovernmental	22,393,416	23,947	72,862,547	13,702,993
Lease receivable	57,740	-	-	-
Interest receivable	96	-	-	-
Gross receivables	289,652,471	31,031,112	72,862,547	31,414,514
Less allowance for Uncollectable:				
Current property taxes	6,882,138	941,493	-	588,404
Delinquent property taxes	4,169,678	752,825	-	429,850
Accounts	52,815,677	-	-	180,682
Gross allowance	63,867,493	1,694,318	-	1,198,936
Net total receivable	\$ 225,784,978	\$ 29,336,794	\$ 72,862,547	\$ 30,215,578

	Proprietary				Totals
	Governmental Activities-Internal Service Funds	Environmental Management	Parking Garages	Non-major Business-Type Activities	Primary Government
Receivables:					
Current property taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 246,391,797
Delinquent property taxes	-	-	-	-	8,554,732
Accounts	56,156	7,032,770	24,320	4,569,592	72,656,214
Intergovernmental	1,990,547	130,822	67,290	2,788,168	113,959,730
Lease receivable	-	-	552,813	874,202	1,484,755
Interest receivable	-	-	458	4,750	5,304
Gross receivables	2,046,703	7,163,592	644,881	8,236,712	443,052,532
Less allowance for uncollectable:					
Current property taxes	-	-	-	-	8,412,035
Delinquent property taxes	-	-	-	-	5,352,353
Accounts	-	4,342,867	-	976,406	58,315,632
Gross allowance	-	4,342,867	-	976,406	72,080,020
Net total receivable	\$ 2,046,703	\$ 2,820,725	\$ 644,881	\$ 7,260,306	\$ 370,972,512

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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Component Units:

	CCL	CCPRC	CRPPC	NCD
Receivables:				
Current property taxes	\$ -	\$28,359,003	\$ 152,271	\$ 932,795
Delinquent property taxes	-	1,166,318	22,460	136,838
Accounts	172,848	318,562	-	-
Gross receivables	172,848	29,843,883	174,731	1,069,633
Less allowance for uncollectible:				
Current property taxes	-	898,980	7,690	47,106
Delinquent property taxes	-	174,947	12,645	56,315
Gross allowance	-	1,073,927	20,335	103,421
Net total receivable	\$ 172,848	\$28,769,956	\$ 154,396	\$ 966,212
				Total Component Units
	SAPPPC	SJFD	SPFD	
Receivables:				
Current property taxes	\$1,887,452	\$18,486,205	\$7,248,596	\$57,066,322
Delinquent property taxes	108,148	324,446	450,993	2,209,203
Accounts	-	47,350	-	538,760
Gross receivables	1,995,600	18,858,001	7,699,589	59,814,285
Less allowance for uncollectible:				
Current property taxes	70,024	560,132	371,853	1,955,785
Delinquent property taxes	37,330	95,444	23,241	399,922
Gross allowance	107,354	655,576	395,094	2,355,707
Net total receivable	\$1,888,246	\$18,202,425	\$7,304,495	\$57,458,578

Lease Receivables

For the year ended 6/30/2022, the County's financial statements include the adoption of GASB Statement No. 87, Leases. The primary objective of this statement is to enhance the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. This statement establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources.

Governmental Activities:

On 01/01/2020, Charleston County entered into a 36 month lease as Lessor for the use of Suite 500 – 1189 Sweetgrass Basket Parkway. An initial lease receivable was recorded in the amount of \$61,374. As of 06/30/2022, the balance of the lease receivable is \$20,497. The lessee is required to make monthly variable principal and interest payments of \$3,420. The lease has an interest rate of 0.4350%. The Buildings estimated useful life was 180 months as of the contract commencement. The balance of the deferred inflow of resources

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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as of 06/30/2022 was \$20,458 and the County recognized lease revenue of \$40,916 during the fiscal year. The County had a termination period of 3 months as of the lease commencement.

On 04/01/2021 the County entered into a 60 month lease as Lessor for the use of 4056 Bridge View Drive. An initial lease receivable was recorded in the amount of \$40,832. As of 06/30/2022, the balance of the lease receivable is \$37,243. The lessee is required to make annual fixed payments of \$3,890. The lease has an interest rate of 0.9800%. The balance of the deferred inflow of resources as of 06/30/2022 was \$36,644 and the County recognized lease revenue of \$4,188 during the fiscal year. The lessee has 1 extension option(s), each for 60 months.

Business-type Activities:

On 06/26/2021, the County entered into a 13 month lease as Lessor for the use of 5 Charleston Center Drive. An initial lease receivable was recorded in the amount of \$72,920. As of 06/30/2022, the balance of the lease receivable is \$5,616. The lessee is required to make monthly fixed payments of \$5,618. The lease has an interest rate of 0.3080%. The Buildings estimated useful life was 264 months as of the contract commencement. The balance of the deferred inflow of resources as of 06/30/2022 was \$5,609, and the County recognized lease revenue of \$67,311 during the fiscal year.

On 06/26/2017, the County entered into a 60 month lease as Lessor for the use of a Multi-Level Building – MUSC. An initial lease receivable was recorded in the amount of \$100,446. As of 06/30/2022, the balance of the lease receivable is \$20,117. The lessee is required to make monthly variable principal and interest payments of \$6,709. The lease has an interest rate of 0.3080%. The Buildings estimated useful life was 180 months as of the contract commencement. The balance of the deferred inflow of resources as of 06/30/2022 was \$20,090 and the County recognized lease revenue of \$80,357 during the fiscal year.

On 08/20/1996, the County entered into a 420 month lease as Lessor for the use of land at 4850 River Road. An initial lease receivable was recorded in the amount of \$202,077. As of 06/30/2022, the balance of the lease receivable is \$180,925. The lessee is required to make annual variable principal and interest payments of \$21,667. The lease has an interest rate of 1.5250%. The balance of the deferred inflow of resources as of 06/30/2022 was \$182,201 and the County recognized lease revenue of \$19,876 during the fiscal year. The lessee has 2 extension options(s), each for 60 months.

On 07/01/2020, the County entered into a 39 month lease as Lessor for the use of Retail Store #2 & #3 in the Cumberland Parking Garage. An initial lease receivable was recorded in the amount of \$152,942. As of 06/30/2022, the balance of the lease receivable is \$86,429. The lessee is required to make monthly fixed payments of \$5,555. The lease has an interest rate of 0.4350%. The Buildings estimated useful life was 420 months as of the contract commencement. The balance of the deferred inflow of resources as of 06/30/2022 was \$84,968 and the County recognized lease revenue of \$67,974 during the fiscal year.

On 10/07/2017 the County entered into a 60 month lease as Lessor for the use of land at 840 Society Road. An initial lease receivable was recorded in the amount of \$22,415. As of 06/30/2022, the balance of the lease receivable is \$11,202. The lessee is required to make annual fixed payments of \$11,236. The lease has an interest rate of 0.3080%. The balance of the deferred inflow of resources as of 06/30/2022 was \$5,777 and the County recognized lease revenue of \$16,638 during the fiscal year.

On 12/03/2018, the County entered into a 120 month lease as Lessor for the use of certain parking spaces in the Cumberland Street Parking Garage. An initial lease receivable was recorded in the amount of \$557,048. As of 06/30/2022, the balance of the lease receivable is \$466,384. The lessee is required to make monthly fixed payments of \$8,000. The lease has an interest rate of 1.1380%. The Buildings estimated useful life was 264 months as of the contract commencement. The balance of the deferred inflow of resources as of 06/30/2022 was \$464,207 and the County recognized lease revenue of \$92,841 during the fiscal year. The lessee has 3 extension options(s), each for 60 months.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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On 06/28/2011, the County entered into a 180 month lease as Lessor for the use of land at 40A 41st Ave. – Wild Dunes. An initial lease receivable was recorded in the amount of \$405,713. As of 06/30/2022, the balance of the lease receivable is \$361,419. The lessee is required to make monthly fixed payments of \$3,930. The lease has an interest rate of 0.8140%. The balance of the deferred inflow of resources as of 06/30/2022 was \$359,985 and the County recognized lease revenue of \$45,728 during the fiscal year. The lessee has 5 extension options(s), each for 60 months. The lessee had a termination period of 1 month as of the lease commencement.

On 05/07/2018, the County entered into a 204 month lease as Lessor for the use of land at 6380 Maxville Rd. An initial lease receivable was recorded in the amount of \$342,707. As of 06/30/2022, the balance of the lease receivable is \$294,923. The lessee is required to make annual variable principal and interest payments of \$24,000. The lease has an interest rate of 0.8140%. The balance of the deferred inflow of resources as of 06/30/2022 was \$318,037 and the County recognized lease revenue of \$24,670 during the fiscal year. The lessee has 2 extension option(s), each for 60 months.

The County is the lessor for various properties. Estimated future annual lease receivables for leases in effect as of June 30, 2022 is as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Governmental Activities		
	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	Total Payments
2023	\$ 24,217	\$ 391	\$ 24,608
2024	3,960	328	4,288
2025	4,213	290	4,503
2026	4,480	248	4,728
2027	4,760	204	4,964
2028 - 2032	16,110	322	16,432
TOTAL	\$ 57,740	\$ 1,783	\$ 59,523

Year Ending June 30,	Business-Type Activities		
	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	Total Payments
2023	\$ 281,750	\$ 13,055	\$ 294,805
2024	195,589	10,912	206,501
2025	179,812	9,009	188,821
2026	181,724	7,098	188,822
2027	183,656	5,165	188,821
2028 - 2032	333,641	10,561	344,202
2033 - 2035	70,843	1,157	72,000
TOTAL	\$ 1,427,015	\$ 56,957	\$ 1,483,972

The County recognized lease revenue of:

Governmental Activities	\$ 45,104
Business-type Activities	\$ 415,395

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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JUNE 30, 2022

C. Capital Assets

Primary government capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2022, was as follows:

Governmental Activities	Balance July 1, 2021 as restated	Transfers/ Additions	Transfers/ Deletions	Balance June 30, 2022
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 29,292,340	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29,292,340
Construction in progress	38,187,191	42,655,053	(16,737,255)	64,104,989
Infrastructure-easements, land	15,330,276	16,130	(221,862)	15,124,544
Total capital assets not being depreciated	82,809,807	42,671,183	(16,959,117)	108,521,873
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	382,940,396	71,232	(11,172,136)	371,839,492
Improvements other than buildings	23,862,893	27,527,557	-	51,390,450
Machinery and equipment	154,683,252	14,488,908	(5,218,804)	163,953,356
Infrastructure	34,518,869	1,134,212	(116,624)	35,536,457
Total capital assets being depreciated	596,005,410	43,221,909	(16,507,564)	622,719,755
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	(140,363,803)	(8,046,694)	588,338	(147,822,159)
Improvements other than buildings	(2,895,450)	(2,693,052)	-	(5,588,502)
Machinery and equipment	(116,860,708)	(8,948,201)	3,203,455	(122,605,454)
Infrastructure	(31,628,590)	(454,746)	-	(32,083,336)
Total accumulated depreciation	(291,748,551)	(20,142,693)	3,791,793	(308,099,451)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	304,256,859	23,079,216	(12,715,771)	314,620,304
Governmental activities				
Total capital assets, net	\$ 387,066,666	\$ 65,750,399	\$ (29,674,888)	\$ 423,142,177

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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	Balance July 1, 2021	Transfer/ Additions	Transfers/ Deletions	Balance June 30, 2022
Business-type Activities				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 5,544,100	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,544,100
Construction in progress	11,303,669	1,209,901	(68,598)	12,444,972
Total capital assets not being depreciated	16,847,769	1,209,901	(68,598)	17,989,072
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	61,204,530	427,411	(8,895,451)	52,736,490
Improvements other than buildings	29,274,299	7,329,770	(1,506,921)	35,097,148
Machinery and equipment	35,879,144	4,146,364	(3,561,246)	36,464,262
Total capital assets being depreciated	126,357,973	11,903,545	(13,963,618)	124,297,900
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	(14,733,646)	(1,119,969)	1,938,943	(13,914,672)
Improvements other than buildings	(11,865,435)	(2,008,903)	315,472	(13,558,866)
Machinery and equipment	(22,771,933)	(3,292,675)	2,863,723	(23,200,885)
Total accumulated depreciated	(49,371,014)	(6,421,547)	5,118,138	(50,674,423)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net				
Business-type activities	76,986,959	5,481,998	(8,845,480)	73,623,477
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$93,834,728</u>	<u>\$ 6,691,899</u>	<u>\$ (8,914,078)</u>	<u>\$ 91,612,549</u>

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

Governmental Activities

General government	\$ 6,513,172
Public safety	7,554,818
Judicial	1,807,789
Public works	1,398,854
Health and welfare	56,069
Economic development	13,324
Culture and recreation	2,798,667
Total	<u>\$ 20,142,693</u>

Business-type Activities

DAODAS	\$ 255,037
E-911 Communications	909,233
Environmental Management	4,341,521
Parking Garages	581,276
Public Safety Systems	727
Radio Communications	325,462
Revenue Collections	8,291
Total	<u>\$ 6,421,547</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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Component Units	Balance July 1, 2022 as restated	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2022
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 111,911,821	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 111,911,821
Construction in progress	7,931,790	3,350,765	(2,274,241)	9,008,314
Reference database	460,000	230,000	-	690,000
Artwork	11,000	-	-	11,000
Total capital assets not being depreciated	120,314,611	3,580,765	(2,274,241)	121,621,135
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	97,331,389	2,624,993	-	99,956,382
Improvements other than buildings	23,191,165	-	-	23,191,165
Machinery and equipment	32,755,746	1,220,999	(531,539)	33,445,206
Infrastructure	6,678,590	57,421	-	6,736,011
Library materials	13,416,784	1,865,068	(1,264,521)	14,017,331
Total capital assets being depreciated	173,373,674	5,768,481	(1,796,060)	177,346,095
Less accumulated depreciation	(91,447,894)	(7,825,627)	1,784,697	(97,488,824)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	81,925,780	(2,057,146)	(11,363)	79,857,271
Component units				
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 202,240,391</u>	<u>\$ 1,523,619</u>	<u>\$ (2,285,604)</u>	<u>\$ 201,478,406</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the component units as follows:

General government	\$ 124,994
Public safety	2,119,459
Culture and recreation	<u>5,581,174</u>
Total	\$ <u>7,825,627</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

Lessee – Lease Assets

A summary of lease activity for the primary government and it's component units for the year ended June 30, 2022 is as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2021 as restated	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2022
Governmental Activities				
Lease Assets:				
Machinery and Equipment	\$ 3,453,204	\$ 902,732	(1,204,301)	\$ 3,151,635
Buildings	1,419,648	1,165,802	-	2,585,450
Total Lease Assets	4,872,852	2,068,534	(1,204,301)	5,737,085
Less Accumulated amortization:				
Machinery and Equipment	(1,645,340)	(1,602,845)	1,204,301	(2,043,884)
Buildings	-	(653,522)	-	(653,522)
Total Accumulated amortization	(1,645,340)	(2,256,367)	1,204,301	(2,697,406)
Net Lease Assets, Net of accumulated amortization	<u>\$ 3,227,512</u>	<u>\$ (187,833)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,039,679</u>
Business-type Activities				
Lease Assets:				
Towers and buildings	4,121,005	-	(17,733)	4,103,272
Less accumulate amortization	-	(473,317)	17,733	(455,584)
Net Lease assets, Net of accumulated amoratization	<u>\$ 4,121,005</u>	<u>\$ (473,317)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,647,688</u>
Component Units				
Lease Assets:				
Machinery and Equipment	\$ 822,273	\$ 418,111	\$ (76,700)	\$ 1,163,684
Buildings	607,860	-	-	607,860
Total lease assets, Net of accumulate amortization	1,430,133	418,111	(76,700)	1,771,544
	(203,254)	(538,663)	76,700	(665,217)
	<u>\$ 1,226,879</u>	<u>\$ (120,552)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,106,327</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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JUNE 30, 2022

Construction in progress in the Governmental and Business-type Activities as of June 30, 2022, is composed of the following:

Primary Government

	Project Authorization	Expended to June 30, 2022	Commitments Outstanding	Required Future Financing
Governmental activities:				
Library Projects	\$ 16,165,163	\$ 9,321,100	\$ 6,844,063	None
EMS Warehouse	47,992	26,293	-	None
Azalea Compound and fuel site	44,600,000	3,389,924	7,197,274	General Obligation Bond
Telecommunications	43,000	33,377	7,800	None
Social Services Hub	66,299,032	49,998,043	16,300,989	None
County Office Building - Elevators	122,907	14,941	2,409	None
Technology Projects	1,185,807	686,303	471,248	None
Economic Development Upfit	344,000	269,133	74,867	None
EMS Hwy 78 Renovations	799,264	88,446	682,294	None
EMS Medic 6 - Awendaw	44,250	22,125	22,125	None
Blake Tenament	107,000	12,293	74,606	None
Courthouse	225,000	48,333	176,667	None
EMS Edisto	4,240,000	90,863	265,847	None
Coroner Expansion	1,050,000	4,025	125,513	None
Awendaw Firetruck	292,500	99,790	77,364	General Obligation Bond
Total Governmental Activities	\$135,565,915	\$ 64,104,989	\$ 32,323,066	

	Project Authorization	Expended to June 30, 2022	Commitments Outstanding	Required Future Financing
Business-type activities:				
Parking Garages Renovations	\$ 1,820,898	\$ 382,490	\$ 1,438,408	None
Lined Landfill and infrastructure	16,019,732	11,627,143	1,099,420	None
Revenue Collections				
IT Project	530,839	435,339	95,500	None
Total business-type activities	\$ 18,371,469	\$ 12,444,972	\$ 2,633,328	

Commitments outstanding represent signed contracts and outstanding encumbrances.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

D. Interfund Receivables and Payables

The composition of primary government interfund balances at June 30, 2022, is as follows:

	Receivable Fund	Payable Fund
Major governmental funds: General Fund	\$ 2,066,632	\$ 975,500
Non-major governmental funds	-	2,066,632
Major enterprise funds: Environmental Management	-	19,320,567
Major enterprise funds: Parking Garages	-	2,771,890
Non-major enterprise funds	-	21,798,919
Internal service funds	44,866,876	-
Total	<u>\$ 46,933,508</u>	<u>\$ 46,933,508</u>

Interfund 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. Examples of this activity include cash to cover grant expenditures of a reimbursable grant, pension expenses and OPEB costs paid by the employee benefits fund for other funds.

E. Interfund Transfers

A summary of transfers is as follows:

	Transfer In	Transfer out
Major governmental funds:		
General Fund	\$ 3,975,888	\$ (13,326,355)
Debt Service Fund	8,620,009	(912,552)
Transportation and Road Sales Tax	102,308,867	(103,383,199)
G.O.B. Capital Projects	92,356	(1,000,479)
Non-major governmental funds	27,794,877	(30,928,605)
Major business-type activities:		
Environmental Management	10,817,025	(10,817,025)
Parking Garage	-	(234,168)
Non-major business-type activities	2,822,090	(451,220)
Internal Service Funds	5,054,455	(431,964)
Total	<u>\$ 161,485,567</u>	<u>\$ (161,485,567)</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. Lease Liabilities

The Charleston County Library has entered into agreements to lease certain equipment. The lease agreements qualify as other than short-term leases under GASB 87 and therefore, have been recorded at the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of July 1, 2021, or the date of their inception, if the inception date was after July 1, 2021.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
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In January 2018, the Library entered into a lease agreement for public-use computers. The lease agreement is for a 48-month period commencing May 2018, ending April 2022, with a minimum monthly charge of \$7,900.

In March 2019, the Library entered into a lease agreement for public-use computers. The lease agreement is for a 48-month period commencing April 2019, ending March 2023, with a minimum monthly charge of \$2,130.

In August 2019, the Library entered into a lease agreement for public-use computers. The lease agreement is for a 48-month period commencing October 2019, ending September 2023, with a minimum monthly charge of \$1,594.

In September 2019, the Library entered into a lease agreement for public-use computers. The lease agreement is for a 48-month period commencing October 2019, ending September 2023, with a minimum monthly charge of \$2,588.

In December 2019, the Library entered into a lease agreement for public-use computers. The lease agreement is for a 48-month period commencing February 2020, ending January 2024, with a minimum monthly charge of \$1,282.

In March 2020, the Library entered into a lease agreement for public-use computers. The lease agreement is for a 48-month period commencing May 2020, ending April 2024, with a minimum monthly charge of \$1,708.

In October 2020, the Library entered into a lease agreement for computers to be used by staff members. The lease agreement is for a 48-month period commencing in February 2021, ending January 2025, with a minimum monthly charge of \$10,048.

In February 2022, the Library entered into a lease agreement for public-use computers and computers to be used by staff members. The lease agreement is for a 48-month period commencing in May 2022, ending April 2026, with a minimum monthly charge of \$9,724.

In April 2018, the Library entered into a lease agreement for credit-debit card processing machines. The lease agreement was for a 36-month period commencing in April 2018, ending April 2021, with a minimum monthly charge of \$262. The lease automatically renewed in April 2021 and 2022, and is currently scheduled to end in April 2023.

No discount was stated in the lease agreements. Management used the stated rate for similar equipment, which is discussed in the financed purchase obligations note. The discount rates used to determine the net present value of future minimum lease obligations were 5.5% or 6.5%, depending on the timing of the lease agreement.

Lease liabilities as of July 1, 2021, and June 30, 2022, were \$711,052 and \$832,458, respectively. Total rent expense associated with the leases for the year ended June 30, 2022, was \$296,704, and lease related interest expense was \$37,094.

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The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of these minimum lease payments for the Library as of June 30, 2022, were as follows:

<u>Year Ending June 30,</u>	<u>Principal Payments</u>	<u>Interest Payments</u>	<u>Total</u>
2023	\$ 306,651	\$ 38,467	\$ 345,118
2024	253,693	22,169	275,862
2025	177,283	9,739	187,022
2026	94,832	2,407	97,239
	<u>\$ 832,459</u>	<u>\$ 72,782</u>	<u>\$ 905,241</u>

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 \$18,291,273 reported as the accrual for landfill closure and post-closure at June 30, 2022, represents the estimated remaining cost reported of \$33,306,483 less \$15,015,210 deferred to date based on the following information:

<u>Landfill Site</u>	<u>Percentage of Capacity Used</u>	<u>Estimated Costs Recognized</u>			<u>Balance To Be Recognized</u>
		<u>Closure</u>	<u>Post-closure</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Beach Company Property	100%	\$ 4,902,624	\$ 495,660	\$ 5,398,284	\$ -
Bees Ferry					
Ash storage facility	100%	940,780	146,666	1,087,446	-
68 acres	100%	6,038,809	-	6,038,809	-
54 acres	100%	9,727,000	-	9,727,000	-
Bees Ferry lined landfill	40.58%	10,548,427	2,692,853	13,241,280	15,015,210
Bees Ferry C&D landfill	100%	2,508,329	1,899,338	4,407,667	-
Totals		<u>\$ 34,665,969</u>	<u>\$ 5,234,517</u>	<u>\$ 39,900,486</u>	<u>\$ 15,015,210</u>

These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all closure and post-closure care in fiscal year 2022. The County began to close the Landfills in 1994. Actual cost may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology or changes in regulations. The County anticipates that available resources, user fees, will be the primary source of funds to pay the cost of closure.

The County will issue under separate cover, a certification signed by its Deputy Administrator for Finance 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 auditor. The computations required under these regulations are included in page 224 in the statistical section of this report.

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H. Short-term Debt

Some of the County's component units use short-term tax anticipation notes or lines of credit to finance general operating expenditures during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The activity in short-term debt for the fiscal year is as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance
SJFD-TAN	-	200,000	-	200,000
SJFD-BAN	2,008,000	-	2,008,000	-
SAPPPC-TAN	-	250,000	250,000	-
	<u>\$ 2,008,000</u>	<u>\$ 450,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,258,000</u>	<u>\$ 200,000</u>

I. Long-term Debt

The following is a summary of debt transactions for the County for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Primary Government:	Balance July 1, 2021 as Restated	Increase	Decrease	Balance June 30, 2022	Amounts Due In One Year
<u>Governmental activities</u>					
General obligation bonds	\$ 567,490,653	\$ 281,316,512	\$ 49,408,492	\$ 799,398,673	\$ 92,144,702
Special source revenue bond	113,897,955	73,545,000	76,652,778	110,790,177	6,871,942
Intergovernmental note payable	16,909,060	-	2,031,111	14,877,949	2,147,493
Lease liabilities	3,740,800	823,784	1,556,266	3,008,318	1,305,306
Compensated absences	14,635,946	545,223	889,253	14,291,916	889,253
Total	<u>\$ 716,674,414</u>	<u>\$ 356,230,519</u>	<u>\$ 130,537,900</u>	<u>\$ 942,367,033</u>	<u>\$ 103,358,696</u>
<u>Business-type activities</u>					
General obligation bonds	\$ 19,608,335	\$ -	\$ 836,680	\$ 18,771,655	\$ 856,118
Accrual for landfill closure	11,995,700	6,295,573	-	18,291,273	6,295,573
Compensated absences	1,529,717	160,406	349,798	1,340,325	160,406
Lease liabilities	4,121,005	-	439,022	3,681,983	427,957
Total	<u>\$ 37,254,757</u>	<u>\$ 6,455,979</u>	<u>\$ 1,625,500</u>	<u>\$ 42,085,236</u>	<u>\$ 7,740,054</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, net pension obligations and net other post-employment benefit obligations are generally liquidated from the applicable governmental fund's budgeted operations monies, of which the general fund is the most significant.

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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 Bond's payable at June 30, 2022, is comprised of the following:

Governmental Activities:

Issue Date	Title of Issues	Principal Amount	
		Original	Outstanding
March 22, 2012	General Obligation Transportation Sales Tax Refunding Bonds of 2012, 2.00 percent to 5.00 percent interest, semi-annual interest payments beginning in May 2012, first annual principal payment due in fiscal year 2013, matures in fiscal year 2025.	\$32,095,000	\$11,680,000
May 21, 2013	General Obligation Transportation Sales Tax Refunding Bond of 2013, 3.25 percent to 5.00 percent semi-annual interest payments beginning in November 2013, first annual principal payment due in fiscal year 2018, matures in fiscal year 2028.	70,135,000	51,160,000
May 21, 2013	General Obligation Refunding Bond Series A of 2013, 3.00 percent to 5.00 percent semi-annual interest payments beginning in November 2013, first annual principal payment due in fiscal year 2020, matures in fiscal year 2025.	28,940,000	16,520,000
November 3, 2015	General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds, Series 2015A, 3.00 percent to 5.00 percent interest, annual principal payments beginning in November 2016, semi-annual interest payments beginning in May 2016, matures in fiscal year 2036.	18,795,000	14,620,000
November 3, 2015	General Obligation Fire Protection Services Bonds, Series 2015B, 2.00 percent to 3.125 percent interest, annual principal payments beginning in November 2016, semi-annual interest payments beginning in May 2016, matures in fiscal year 2034.	2,080,000	1,065,000
November 3, 2015	General Obligation Refunding Bonds Series 2015C, 3.00 percent to 5.00 percent interest, annual principal payments beginning in November 2018, semi-annual interest payments beginning in May 2016, matures in fiscal year 2029.	56,680,000	48,295,000
November 3, 2015	General Obligation Transportation Sales Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2015D, 3.50 percent to 5.00 percent interest, annual principal payments beginning in November 2018, semi-annual interest payments beginning in May 2016, matures in fiscal year 2027.	46,250,000	31,510,000
November 30, 2017	General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds, Series 2017A, 4.00 percent to 5.00 percent interest, annual principal payments beginning in November 2018, semi-annual interest payments beginning in May 2018, matures in fiscal year 2038.	103,205,000	90,155,000
November 30, 2017	General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2017B, 2.00 percent to 5.00 percent interest, annual principal payments beginning in November 2022, semi-annual interest payments beginning in May 2018, matures in fiscal year 2032.	16,440,000	16,440,000

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November 30, 2017	General Obligation Transportation Sales Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 2017C, 2.00 percent to 5.00 percent interest, annual principal payments beginning in November 2022, semi-annual interest payments beginning in May 2018, matures in fiscal year 2030.	97,600,000	97,600,000
October 30, 2019	General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds, Series 2019A, 2.375 percent to 5.00 percent interest, annual principal payments beginning in November 2020, semi-annual interest payments beginning May 2020, matures in fiscal year 2040.	25,060,000	21,590,000
October 30, 2019	General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds, Series 2019B, 2.625 percent to 5.00 percent interest, annual principal payments beginning in November 2020, semi-annual interest payments beginning May 2020, matures in fiscal year 2040.	91,429,454	77,133,734
October 28, 2021	General Obligation Transportation Sales Tax Bonds, Series 2021A, 2.00 percent to 5.00 percent interest, annual principal payments beginning in November 2022, semi-annual interest payments beginning in May 2022, matures in fiscal year 2040.	200,000,000	200,000,000
October 28, 2021	General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds, Series 2021B, 2.00 percent to 5.00 percent interest, annual principal payments beginning in November 2022, semi-annual interest payments beginning in May 2022, matures in fiscal year 2042.	45,560,000	45,560,000
October 28, 2021	General Obligation Equipment Bonds, Series 2021C, 2.00 percent interest, principal payment due in November 2022, semi-annual interest payments beginning in May 2022, matures in fiscal year 2023.	4,010,000	4,010,000
Subtotal		<u>\$838,279,454</u>	727,338,734
Add: Premium			72,059,939
General obligation debt per statement of net position, governmental activities			799,398,673
Less current portion, including premium			(92,144,702)
Long-term portion outstanding			<u>\$707,253,971</u>

Business-type Activities:

Issue Date	Title of Issues	Original	Outstanding
October 30, 2019	General Obligation Capital Improvement Bonds, Series 2019B, 2.625 percent to 5.00 percent interest, annual principal payments beginning in November 2020, semi-annual interest payments beginning May 2020, matures in fiscal year 2040.	\$20,045,546	\$16,911,266
Subtotal		<u>\$20,045,546</u>	16,911,266
Add: Premium			1,860,389
General obligation debt per statement of business-type activities			18,771,655
Less current portion, including premium			(856,118)
Long-term portion outstanding			<u>\$17,915,537</u>

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Special Source Revenue Bonds. The County issued \$86,405,000 Special Source Revenue Bonds on December 11, 2013 and \$35,815,000 in November 2017. The 2013 Special Source Revenue Bonds were partially refunded in November 2021. The proceeds of these issues are to be used for the costs of designing and constructing an extension of South Aviation Avenue Project as part of the Charleston Airport Area Improvement Project and to reimburse Mercedes-Benz Van, LLC for infrastructure improvements. These bonds are expected to be repaid from a portion of the FILOT (Fee in Lieu of Taxes) payments.

Primary government Special Source Revenue Bonds payable at June 30, 2022, is comprised of the following:

Issue Date	Title of Issues	Principal Amount	
		Original	Outstanding
December 11, 2013	Charleston County Special Source Revenue Bonds, Series 2013, 4.00 percent to 5.00 percent semi-annual interest payments beginning in June 2014, first annual principal payment due in fiscal year 2019, matures in fiscal year 2024. Partially refunded in November 2021.	\$ 9,040,000	\$ 5,960,000
November 29, 2017	Charleston County Taxable Special Source Revenue Bonds, Series 2017, 2.098 percent to 3.587 percent semi-annual interest payments beginning in June 2018, first annual principal payment due in fiscal year 2021, matures in fiscal year 2039.	35,815,000	30,815,000
November 18, 2021	Charleston County Taxable Special Source Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2021, 2.75 percent semi-annual interest payments beginning in fiscal year 2022, first annual principal payment due in fiscal year 2023, matures in fiscal year 2039.	73,545,000	73,545,000
Subtotal		<u>\$118,400,000</u>	110,320,000
Add: Premium			470,177
Special source revenue debt per statement of net position			110,790,177
Less current portion, including premium			(6,871,942)
Long-term portion outstanding			<u>\$103,918,235</u>

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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 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 beginning January 2004. 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, 2022, are as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Intergovernmental Note Payable	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 2,147,493	\$ 852,507
2024	3,000,000	2,270,545	729,455
2025	3,000,000	2,400,647	599,353
2026	3,000,000	2,538,204	461,796
2027	3,000,000	2,683,643	316,357
2028	3,000,000	2,837,417	162,583
Total	<u>\$ 18,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 14,877,949</u>	<u>\$ 3,122,051</u>

Right to Use Lease Liabilities - Several component units have utilized leases to finance the acquisition of various types of equipment. The details of each entity's leasing activities are summarized later in this note. The County uses lease funding for the purchase of various equipment and office space. Leases liabilities outstanding at June 30, 2022, include the following:

Governmental Activities

The County entered into leases dated December 2018 to April 2019 to Ontario Investments, Inc. for the purchase of new computer equipment with an estimated useful life of 48 months. Payable in eight equal semi-annual installments of \$79,843 through December 2022, includes principal and interest of 5.053 percent to 5.782 percent per annum. The balance of the right to use asset is \$655,090 with accumulated amortization of \$532,283. As of 06/30/22, the lease liability balance is \$77,838.

On 06/01/2022, the County entered into a 48 month lease as Lessee for the use of Dell FY22 EMS refresh computers. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$293,458. As of 06/30/2022, the balance of the lease liability is \$217,062. The County is required to make annual fixed payments of \$76,738. The lease has an interest rate of 3.0000%. The Computer Equipment estimated useful life was 48 months as of the contract commencement. The balance of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2022 of \$293,487 with accumulated amortization of \$73,364.

On 03/01/2022, the County entered into a 48 month lease as Lessee for the use of Dell FY22 refresh computers. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$507,628. As of 06/30/2022, the balance of the lease liability is \$376,170. The County is required to make annual fixed payments of \$132,349. The lease has an interest rate of 2.7500%. The Computer Equipment estimated useful life was 48 months as of the contract commencement. The balance of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2022 of \$507,628 with accumulated amortization of \$126,907.

On 03/20/2014, the County entered into a 120 month lease as Lessee for the use of office space at Aviation Square. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$136,561. As of 06/30/2022, the balance of the lease liability is \$95,125. The County is required to make monthly fixed payments of \$4,388. The lease has an interest rate of 0.6480%. The balance of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2022 of \$136,561 with accumulated amortization of \$43,124. Charleston County has 2 extension option(s), each for 60 months.

On 01/14/2020, the County entered into a 60 month lease as Lessee for the use of office space at Village Square III Shopping Center. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$240,317. As of 06/30/2022, the balance of the lease liability is \$175,402. The County is required to make monthly variable principal and interest payments of \$5,543 based on CPI index. The lease has an interest rate of 0.8140%. The balance of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2022 of \$240,317 with accumulated amortization of \$65,541. Charleston County had a termination period of 3 months as of the lease commencement.

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On 08/02/2017 the County entered into a 60 month lease as Lessee for the use of Suite 100 – 3875 Faber Place Drive. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$693,303. As of 06/30/2022, the balance of the lease liability is \$390,999. The County is required to make monthly fixed payments of \$24,766. The lease has an interest rate of 0.3080%. The balance of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2022 of \$693,303 with accumulated amortization of \$308,135. Charleston County has 2 extension option(s), each for 12 months.

On 06/30/2018, the County entered into a 240 month lease as Lessee for the use of an assigned area at the Charleston County Aviation Authority. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$47,365. As of 06/30/2022, the balance of the lease liability is \$44,930. The County is required to make monthly fixed payments of \$274. The lease has an interest rate of 2.0110%. The balance of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2022 of \$47,365 with accumulated amortization of \$2,786.

On 05/01/2015, the County entered into a 84 month lease as Lessee for the use of Suite 140 – 4000 Faber Place Dr. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$197,207. As of 06/30/2022, the balance of the lease liability is \$39,493. The County is required to make monthly variable principal and interest payments of \$13,171 based on CPI index. The lease has an interest rate of 0.3080%. The balance of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2022 of \$197,207 with accumulated amortization of \$157,765. Charleston County has 1 extension option(s), each for 60 months. The lease has a lease termination penalty of \$40,000.

On 05/01/2022, the County entered into a 84 month lease as Lessee for the use of Suite 201 – 4922 O'Hear Ave. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$1,165,802. As of 06/30/2022, the balance of the lease liability is \$1,140,510. The County is required to make monthly fixed payments of \$13,912. The lease has an interest rate of 2.6390%. The balance of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2022 of \$1,165,802 with accumulated amortization of \$27,756. Charleston County has 2 extension option(s), each for 60 months.

On 07/01/2021, the County entered into a 26 month lease as Lessee for the use of the Building at 219 Highway 52 North. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$104,895. As of 06/30/2022, the balance of the lease liability is \$56,554. The County is required to make monthly variable principal and interest payments of \$4,047 based on CPI index. The lease has an interest rate of 0.3080%. The balance of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2022 of \$104,894 with accumulated amortization of \$48,417. Charleston County has 1 extension option(s) each for 12 months.

Internal Service Fund

Lease dated July 2018, payable to Ontario Investments, Inc. for the purchase of new copier equipment with an estimated useful life of 60 months. Payable in five annual installments of \$415,900 through August 2023, and includes principal and interest at 11.622 percent per annum. The balance of the right to use asset is \$1,672,733 with accumulated amortization of \$1,310,307. As of 06/30/2022, the lease liability balance is \$372,595.

On 09/10/2021, the County entered into a 60 month lease as Lessee for the use of Ricoh Printer. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$22,698. As of 06/30/2022, the balance of the lease liability is \$21,639. The County is required to make monthly fixed payments of \$543. The lease has an interest rate of 11.8623%. The Equipment estimated useful life was 60 months as of the contract commencement. The balance of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2022 of \$22,698 with accumulated amortization of \$1,021. Charleston County has a termination period of 1 month as of the lease commencement.

Business-type Activities

On 04/27/2011, the County entered into a 123 month lease as Lessee for the use of a radio tower at 300 W Second St. – Summerville. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$372,460. As of 06/30/2022, the balance of the lease liability is \$337,471. The County is required to make monthly variable principal and interest payments of \$3,181 based on CPI index. The lease has an interest rate of 0.9800%. The balance of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2022 of \$372,460 with accumulated amortization of \$36,337. Charleston County has 2 extension option(s), each for 60 months.

On 06/13/2011, the County entered into a 240 month lease as Lessee for the use of a radio tower at Wild Dunes. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$449,375. As of 06/30/2022, the balance of the lease liability is \$406,060. The County is required to make monthly variable principal and interest payments of \$3,929 based on CPI index. The lease has an interest rate of 0.99800%. The balance of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2022 of \$449,375 with accumulated amortization of \$45,226. Charleston County has 3 extension option(s), each for 60 months.

On 01/30/2012, the County entered into a 240 month lease as Lessee for the use of a radio tower at Buck Hall. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$361,377. As of 06/30/2022, the balance of the lease liability is \$328,750. The County is required to make monthly variable principal and interest payments of \$3,019 based on CPI index. The lease has an interest rate of 1.1380%. The balance of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2022 of \$361,378 with accumulated amortization

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of \$34,254. Charleston County has 4 extension option(s), each for 60 months.

On 09/30/2018, the County entered into a 120 month lease as Lessee for the use of a radio tower in Mount Pleasant. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$1,025,280. As of 06/30/2022, the balance of the lease liability is \$897,251. The County is required to make monthly fixed payments of \$10,988. The lease has an interest rate of 0.4350%. The balance of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2022 of \$1,025,280 with accumulated amortization of \$146,469. Charleston County has 1 extension option(s), each for 60 months.

On 04/20/2011, the County entered into a 240 month lease as Lessee for the use of a radio tower on Edisto Island. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$261,257. As of 06/30/2022, the balance of the lease liability is \$239,315. The County is required to make monthly fixed payments of \$2,016. The lease has an interest rate of 0.9800%. The balance of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2022 of \$261,258 with accumulated amortization of \$26,346. Charleston County has 2 extension option(s), each for 60 months.

On 04/21/2011, the County entered into a 240 month lease as Lessee for the use of a radio tower on Folly Beach. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$445,399. As of 06/30/2022, the balance of the lease liability is \$401,711. The County is required to make monthly variable principal and interest payments of \$3,958 based on CPI index. The lease has an interest rate of 0.9800%. The balance of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2022 of \$445,399 with accumulated amortization of \$45,526. Charleston County has 3 extension option(s), each for 60 months.

On 04/12/2011, the County entered into a 240 month lease as Lessee for the use of a radio tower on Hickory Hill Site. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$297,324. As of 06/30/2022, the balance of the lease liability is \$268,003. The County is required to make monthly fixed payments of \$2,664. The lease has an interest rate of 0.9800%. The balance of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2022 of \$297,324 with accumulated amortization of \$30,374. The County has 2 extension option(s), each for 60 months.

On 04/21/2011, the County entered into a 240 month lease as Lessee for the use of a radio tower at Sewee. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$445,399. As of 06/30/2022, the balance of the lease liability is \$401,711. The County is required to make monthly variable principal and interest payments of \$3,957 based on CPI index. The lease has an interest rate of 0.9800%. The balance of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2022 of \$445,399 with accumulated amortization of \$45,526. Charleston County has 3 extension option(s), each for 60 months.

On 04/21/2011, the County entered into a 240 month lease as Lessee for the use of a radio tower at 6 Mile. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$445,399. As of 06/30/2022, the balance of the lease liability is \$401,711. The County is required to make monthly variable principal and interest payments of \$3,958 based on CPI index. The lease has an interest rate of 0.9800%. The balance of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2022 of \$445,399 with accumulated amortization of \$45,526. Charleston County has 3 extension option(s), each for 60 months.

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A summary of the annual requirements are as follows:

Year Ending June 30	<u>Government Activities</u>		
	Principal	Interest	Totals
2023	\$ 1,305,306	\$ 97,599	\$ 1,402,905
2024	550,043	39,408	589,451
2025	419,797	28,416	448,213
2026	169,540	17,089	186,629
2027	179,620	12,510	192,130
2028	190,135	7,660	197,795
2029	166,843	2,565	169,408
2030	2,768	518	3,286
2031	2,824	462	3,286
2032	2,882	405	3,287
2033	2,940	346	3,286
2034	3,000	287	3,287
2035	3,061	226	3,287
2036	3,123	164	3,287
2037	3,186	100	3,286
2038	3,250	35	3,285
Total	<u>\$ 3,008,318</u>	<u>\$ 207,790</u>	<u>\$ 3,216,108</u>

Year Ending June 30	<u>Business-type Activities</u>		
	Principal	Interest	Totals
2023	\$ 427,957	\$ 30,103	\$ 458,060
2024	437,737	26,556	464,293
2025	447,822	22,945	470,767
2026	458,225	19,268	477,493
2027	468,957	15,524	484,481
2028	480,029	11,710	491,739
2029	317,586	8,172	325,758
2030	321,665	4,986	326,651
2031	291,425	1,775	293,200
2032	30,580	96	30,676
Total	<u>\$ 3,681,983</u>	<u>\$ 141,135</u>	<u>\$ 3,823,118</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

Amortization of Long-term Debt. Annual requirements to amortize primary government general long-term debt outstanding at June 30, 2022.

Governmental activities:

Year Ending June 30	General Obligation Bonds		Special Source Revenue Bonds		Totals
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	
2023	\$ 79,266,021	\$ 27,417,140	\$ 6,540,000	\$ 2,663,730	\$ 115,886,891
2024	53,288,653	24,533,297	6,770,000	2,444,736	87,036,686
2025	57,150,387	22,078,165	6,495,000	2,281,796	88,005,348
2026	61,135,321	19,240,106	6,385,000	2,176,099	88,936,526
2027	65,737,559	16,242,763	6,080,000	2,063,748	90,124,070
2028	52,478,897	13,534,059	5,780,000	1,952,409	73,745,365
2029	42,852,539	11,397,436	5,815,000	1,836,022	61,900,997
2030	38,689,382	9,663,216	5,955,000	1,707,053	56,014,651
2031	26,044,426	8,270,779	6,090,000	1,568,136	41,973,341
2032	27,376,269	7,081,845	6,230,000	1,421,578	42,109,692
2033	26,676,709	5,967,388	6,355,000	1,266,893	40,265,990
2034	27,810,744	4,997,995	6,520,000	1,101,515	40,430,254
2035	28,813,377	4,081,664	6,680,000	924,321	40,499,362
2036	29,857,807	3,209,066	6,865,000	736,029	40,667,902
2037	29,533,137	2,405,900	7,050,000	537,286	39,526,323
2038	30,532,567	1,589,982	7,250,000	328,956	39,701,505
2039	22,118,401	919,042	7,460,000	111,324	30,608,767
2040	22,631,538	386,056	-	-	23,017,594
2041	2,645,000	80,450	-	-	2,725,450
2042	2,700,000	27,000	-	-	2,727,000
Totals	727,338,734	183,123,349	110,320,000	25,121,631	1,045,903,714
Add Premium	72,059,939	-	470,177	-	72,530,116
Total debt- governmental activities	<u>\$ 799,398,673</u>	<u>\$ 183,123,349</u>	<u>\$ 110,790,177</u>	<u>\$ 25,121,631</u>	<u>\$ 1,118,433,830</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

Business-type activities:

Year Ending June 30	General Obligation Bonds		
	Principal	Interest	Totals
2023	\$ 623,978	\$ 638,561	\$ 1,262,539
2024	656,347	606,553	1,262,900
2025	689,613	572,904	1,262,517
2026	724,679	537,547	1,262,226
2027	762,441	500,369	1,262,810
2028	801,103	461,280	1,262,383
2029	842,461	420,191	1,262,652
2030	885,618	376,989	1,262,607
2031	930,574	331,584	1,262,158
2032	973,731	288,845	1,262,576
2033	1,013,291	249,105	1,262,396
2034	1,049,256	213,101	1,262,357
2035	1,081,623	181,137	1,262,760
2036	1,112,193	150,315	1,262,508
2037	1,141,863	120,731	1,262,594
2038	1,172,433	89,623	1,262,056
2039	1,206,599	55,403	1,262,002
2040	1,243,463	18,652	1,262,115
Totals	16,911,266	5,812,890	22,724,156
Add Premium	1,860,389	-	1,860,389
Business-type	<u>\$ 18,771,655</u>	<u>\$ 5,812,890</u>	<u>\$ 24,584,545</u>

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, 2022.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

The following is a summary of the changes in long-term obligations of the component units for the year-ended June 30, 2022:

Component Units	Balance July 1, 2021 as restated	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2022	Amount Due in One Year
Accrued compensated absences	\$ 4,195,376	\$ 2,286,749	\$ (2,119,960)	\$ 4,362,165	\$ 1,220,756
General obligation bonds	63,646,998	18,636,807	(6,525,132)	75,758,673	13,472,291
General obligation bonds - Direct Placement	8,834,000	-	(1,426,000)	7,408,000	1,439,000
Revenue bonds	-	500,000	(14,606)	485,394	44,649
Lease liabilities	1,226,879	418,111	(518,716)	1,126,274	507,190
Financed purchase obligations	235,322	7,462	(106,434)	136,350	89,620
Notes payable	55,248	-	(36,960)	18,288	18,288
Total	\$ 78,193,823	\$ 21,849,129	\$ (10,747,808)	\$ 89,295,144	\$ 16,791,794



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COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

	Range of Maturity Dates	Range of Interest Rates	Balance July 1, 2021 as restated	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2022
Accrued compensated absences:						
CCL			\$ 1,548,104	\$ 879,003	\$ (794,134)	\$ 1,632,973
CCPRC			1,535,164	779,795	(694,965)	1,619,994
SAPPPC			65,720	64,205	(65,756)	64,169
SJFD			728,559	487,122	(565,105)	650,576
SPFD			317,829	76,624	-	394,453
Total accrued compensated absences			4,195,376	2,286,749	(2,119,960)	4,362,165
General obligation bonds:						
CCPRC	2023 - 2035	1.50% - 4.00%	54,985,998	8,000,000	(4,703,713)	58,282,285
SPFD	2023 - 2027	2.315% - 3.45%	1,516,000	-	(397,019)	1,118,981
SJFD	2023 - 2041	1.74% - 5.0%	7,145,000	10,636,807	(1,424,400)	16,357,407
Total general obligation bonds			63,646,998	18,636,807	(6,525,132)	75,758,673
General obligation bonds: Direct Placement:						
SJFD	2023 - 2033	1.015%-2.009%	8,834,000	-	(1,426,000)	7,408,000
Lease liabilities:						
CCL	2023 - 2026		711,052	418,111	(296,704)	832,459
CCPRC	2023 - 2025	3.50%	515,827	-	(222,012)	293,815
Total lease liabilities:			1,226,879	418,111	(518,716)	1,126,274
Notes payable:						
SAPPPC	2023	1.46% - 3.89%	55,248	-	(36,960)	18,288
Revenue bonds:						
SAPPPC	2023 - 2032	2.65%	-	500,000	(14,606)	485,394
Financed purchase obligations:						
CCL	2023 - 2027		235,322	7,462	(106,434)	136,350
Total component units long-term obligations			\$78,193,823	\$21,849,129	\$ (10,747,808)	\$ 89,295,144

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

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

General Obligation Bonds

<u>Year Ending June 30</u>	<u>SJFD</u>	<u>SPFD</u>	<u>CCPRC</u>	<u>Total Component Units</u>
2023	\$ 887,063	\$ 341,309	\$ 14,286,199	\$ 15,514,571
2024	910,062	340,528	6,143,325	7,393,915
2025	1,366,062	341,722	5,689,825	7,397,609
2026	1,383,313	86,889	5,635,200	7,105,402
2027	1,367,562	86,968	5,574,200	7,028,730
2028 - 2032	6,986,238	-	20,718,725	27,704,963
2033 - 2037	3,870,400	-	5,454,456	9,324,856
2038 - 2042	3,060,400	-	-	3,060,400
Total	19,831,100	1,197,416	63,501,930	84,530,446
Less interest and plus amortized premium included above	(3,473,693)	(78,435)	(5,219,645)	(8,771,773)
Debt per statement of net position	\$ 16,357,407	\$ 1,118,981	\$ 58,282,285	\$ 75,758,673

General Obligation Bonds - Direct Placement

<u>Year Ending June 30</u>	<u>SJFD</u>
2023	\$ 1,573,489
2024	1,568,291
2025	660,939
2026	658,639
2027	662,124
2028 - 2032	2,972,727
Total	8,096,209
Less interest and plus amortized premium included above	(688,209)
Debt per statement of net position	\$ 7,408,000

Future minimum lease liability payments

<u>Year Ending June 30</u>	<u>CCL</u>	<u>CCPRC</u>	<u>Total Component Units</u>
2023	\$ 345,118	\$ 207,315	\$ 552,433
2024	275,862	71,545	\$ 347,407
2025	187,022	23,948	\$ 210,970
2026	97,239	-	\$ 97,239
Future minimum capital lease payments	905,241	302,808	1,208,049
Less amount representing interest	(72,782)	(8,993)	(81,775)
Debt per statement of net position	\$ 832,459	\$ 293,815	\$ 1,126,274

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

Revenue bonds payable

<u>Year Ending June 30</u>	<u>SAPPPC</u>
2023	\$ 75,373
2024	56,972
2025	56,972
2026	56,972
2027	56,972
2028 - 2032	265,869
Total	569,130
Less interest included above	(65,448)
Debt per statement of net position	<u>\$ 503,682</u>

Financed purchase obligations

<u>Year Ending June 30</u>	<u>CCL</u>
2023	\$ 95,816
2024	31,619
2025	14,268
2026	2,997
2027	283
Total	144,983
Less interest included above	(8,633)
Debt per statement of net position	<u>\$ 136,350</u>

Notes Payable

<u>Year Ending June 30</u>	<u>SAPPPC</u>
2023	\$ 18,342
Total	18,342
Less interest included above	(54)
Debt per statement of net position	<u>\$ 18,288</u>

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, 2022, the following debt issues outstanding are considered defeased:

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Primary Government:	
Special Source Revenue Bonds:	
Series 2013 - SSRB	\$ 67,085,000
Total Special Source Revenue Bonds	67,085,000
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 67,085,000</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

Advance Refunding – The County issued \$73,545,000 Taxable Special Source Revenue Refunding Bonds Series 2021 in November 2021 to provide resources to purchase U.S. Government Treasury Notes that were placed in an irrevocable trust for the purpose of generating resources for all future debt service payments on \$67,085,000 Series 2013 Special Source Revenue Bonds. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered defeased and the liability has been removed from the Statement of Net Assets – Governmental Activities. This refunding was undertaken to substantially reduce interest cost to the County and to level future debt service requirements. The revised debt service was decreased by \$14,475,853 over the next seventeen years and resulted in an economic gain of \$9,518,185. At June 30, 2022, \$67,085,000 of the bonds are considered defeased.

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		\$ 5,144,056,364
Value of merchants inventory and manufacturers depreciation		26,943,597
Total assessed value		<u>\$ 5,170,999,961</u>
Debt limitation-8 percent of total assessed value		\$ 413,679,997
Total bonded debt:		
General Obligation Bonds	\$744,250,000	
Less:		
Series 2012 G.O. Bond Transportation Sales Tax	\$ (11,680,000)	
Series 2013 G.O. Bond Transportation Sales Tax	(51,160,000)	
Series 2015D G.O. Bond Transportation Sales Tax	(31,510,000)	
Series 2017C G.O. Bond Transportation Sales Tax	(97,600,000)	
Series 2015B G.O. Bond Awendaw Fire	(1,065,000)	
Series 2017A G.O. Bond Library Referendum	(63,750,000)	
Series 2019A G.O. Bond Library Referendum	(21,590,000)	
Series 2021A G.O. Bond Transportation Sales Tax	(200,000,000)	(478,355,000)
Total debt subject to debt limit		<u>265,895,000</u>
Legal debt margin		<u>\$ 147,784,997</u>

J. Deficit Net Position / Fund Balance

The Employee Benefits Internal Service Fund has a deficit net position of \$235,601,597 for the year ended June 30, 2022. This is a result of the provisions of GASB 68 which requires the County to report the pension liabilities for the state retirement plan and GASB 75 for other Post employment Benefits, as well as related deferred inflows and deferred outflows of resources accounts. The County has chosen to report this as part of their Employee Benefits Internal Service fund, and will be funded by the governmental funds and enterprise funds, in future years. The enterprise funds included as part of the Business - Type activities report their portion of this liability and related deferred accounts in the interfund balances due to the Employee Benefits Fund. This resulted in a deficit net position of \$2,525,391 in the Revenue Collections Fund and \$8,843,261 in DAODAS which also will be funded by governmental funds in future years. The Disaster and Pandemic Funds has a deficit of \$195,680 which will be funded by FEMA.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

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 Public Employee Benefit Authority (PEBA). The County records contributions from employer funds, employees, and retirees in the Employee Benefits 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 \$3,300,000 reported in the Fund at June 30, 2022, is based on the requirements of the 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. The liability is included in the County's accounts payable as reported in the fund statement and statement of net position.

Changes in the Fund's estimated claims liability amount in fiscal year 2021 and 2022 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>
2021	\$ 3,210,000	\$ 4,862,571	\$ (4,882,571)	\$ 3,190,000
2022	\$ 3,190,000	\$ 4,187,919	\$ (4,077,919)	\$ 3,300,000

For all of the above risk management programs, except workers' compensation, the County and its component units have not significantly reduced insurance coverage 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
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

B. Subsequent Events

In preparing these financial statements, the County's management has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through January 26, 2023, the date the financial statements were available for issuance.

In August 2022, the County issued General Obligation Bonds in the amount of \$1.2 million dollars. This issue is for the Awendaw McClellanville Consolidated Fire Protection District and will be used for the purchase of firefighting equipment and a firetruck.

In August 2022, the County sold 12.87 acres at 1801 Shipyard Creek Road for \$2,900,000.

In October 2022, County Council voted to award the contract to construct the new Azalea Complete Fuel Facility to Leitner Construction Company of the Carolinas, LLC in the amount of \$13,906,000.

On August 4, 2022, the St. Andrew's Parish Parks and Playground Commission entered into a Note payable for equipment in the amount of \$100,000, with monthly payments of \$2,937 commencing on September 4, 2022, including interest at 3.65% with a maturity of August 4, 2025.

C. 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 various lawsuits that are normal in the operations of a 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.

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

D. 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.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

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 Note I of these financial statements.

On January 10, 2019, the County entered into an agreement with the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) and the South Carolina Transportation Infrastructure Bank (SCTIB) concerning the completion of the Mark Clark Expressway Extension Project. This project proposed the construction of approximately seven miles of new roadway from the existing end point of I526 at U.S.17 to the James Island Connector at Folly Road

As part of the application process the County identified a contribution in the amount of \$354 million from the County's Transportation Sales Tax as its proposed local match for all projects in the application on which financial assistance was requested. In 2015, SCDOT advised the County and the SCTIB the cost of the project had increased from \$420 million to \$725 million. In October 2018, SCDOT, SCTIB and the County adopted separate motions authorizing representatives to negotiate an amended intergovernmental agreement, taking into account the changes to the extension project, including the increased cost. At that point the SCTIB had already expended \$40 million of its total contribution and the County had expended \$117 million of its local match contribution on highway and road construction. That \$117 million local match contribution has been deemed by the SCTIB as part of the local match for the Expressway Project.

In the most recent agreement, January 2019, the SCTIB agrees to fund its financial assistance of \$420 million, to include past disbursements. SCTIB will have no financial liability exceeding the \$420 million for the Extension Project. The project is currently estimated to cost \$725 million and therefore creates a possible \$305 million commitment for the County.

The County agrees to pay all costs of the Extension Project exceeding \$420 million from the proceeds of the Transportation Sales Tax or any other lawful source.

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. This agreement is funded from a specific source of funds, the Accommodations Fee. The agreement also contains 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 party that issued the debt (the City of North Charleston) does not make their pro-rata debt service. Therefore, the determination has been made that this commitment does not represent debt to the County and is not reflected in the entity-wide financial statements. This agreement was extended until September 2038. The new terms began September 1, 2019 with the monthly amount increasing to \$119,580. The amendment is to defray a portion of financing costs of the construction of parking facilities at the North Charleston Performing Arts Center and Coliseum.

Effective July 1, 2019, the County entered into a new agreement with the Animal Society for the annual appropriations from the County. The County paid the Society a yearly fee for 2022 of \$2,100,000. The fees will be evaluated on an annual basis and may be increased or decreased by agreement of the parties. There shall not be an automatic annual adjustment of fees; however, the Society shall submit a proposal for the cost of services for each fiscal year at the time requested by the county. The Society shall own, operate and maintain all aspects of the animal shelter. The amount to be paid in fiscal year 2023 will be \$2,100,000.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

On July 6, 2020, the County signed an agreement with McGill Environmental Systems of NC, Inc. for composting services at the Bees Ferry landfill. The term of this agreement is for ten years. The County may extend this term for up to two additional periods of up to twelve months each. There are several fees the County will pay the contractor each month, including a per ton operating fee. Also included is a revenue sharing clause in which the contractor will pay the County a 30% revenue share for all compost and mulch sales, not including up to 10% of compost annual production set aside for distribution to County residents. The net cost to the County for fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 was \$1,541,816.

In August 2020, the County entered into an agreement with Charleston Recycling Services, LLC to process and market the County's recyclable materials at the Materials Recovery Facility located at 8099 Palmetto Commerce Parkway in North Charleston. The term of the agreement is five years, and the County may extend the term for up to two additional periods of up to two years each. Each month, the County shall owe the contractor a fixed processing fee per ton for mixed recyclables, delivered and accepted based on a 3 tier schedule. The cost to the County for fiscal year 2022 was \$2,751,515.

In October 2020, Council voted to authorize staff to extend the IT services contract with CMC for five years. The minimum baseline price is as follows:

<u>June 30,</u>	
2023	\$ 5,600,000
2024	5,550,000
2025	5,500,000
2026	<u>5,450,000</u>
	<u>\$ 22,100,000</u>

The County paid \$5,785,834 for these IT services in fiscal year 2022.

In July 1995, the Charleston County Park and Recreation 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.

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 Department of Transportation and Charleston County on the future location of the Mark Clark corridor. There has been no formal agreement and the full effects of the project have not yet been determined.

The Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission had several incomplete construction projects at year-end. As of June 30, 2022, the CCPRC had outstanding construction commitments of \$4,122,144.

During October 2010, the Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission entered into a lease for an area commonly known as Laurel Hill Plantation for an initial period of 25 years with a provision that the lease will be automatically extended for three separate successive terms of 25 years each provided that the Commission is not in default. The Commission is required to pay base rental fees, operating expenses and additional rental fees. The base rental fee was \$1,330,000 for the first five years of the rental term for a total of \$6,650,000 with no further base rent being required for the remainder of the lease, including extension periods. Additional rental fees are defined as other items for which the Commission may become liable during the lease, including, but not limited to, premiums for insurance. Operating expenses are defined as nominal costs including, but not limited to, ad valorem taxes and premiums for insurance. The base rental fee is being amortized on a straight-

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line basis over the initial lease term of 25 years in the government-wide financial statements, and at June 30, 2022, the unamortized prepaid rent was \$3,524,500.

In December 2000, the U.S. Secretary of the Interior conveyed property consisting of approximately 25 acres in fee simple and 0.6 acres of easements to the Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission in a 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.

In May 2017, the Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission entered into an agreement with the Town of Hollywood (the "Town") for the planning, construction, and management of a recreational facility that will include a swimming pool. In accordance with the agreement, the Town will obtain and retain ownership of property for the intended use of the recreational facility. The Commission will be responsible for the management, staffing and maintenance of the pool complex, and the Town will be responsible for the costs of the management, staffing, and maintenance of all other proposed recreational amenities.

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 an 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 unassigned fund balance carried forward from June 30, 2009. 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. The Commission entered another one year contract with the City covering the period from July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2023, 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, 2022, the leased assets have a book value of \$0.

To fulfill the contract terms for the year ended June 30, 2022, the Commission reflects a net amount due to the City of North Charleston totaling \$12,438.

Most of the land on which the Cooper River Park and Playground operates playground facilities is provided by the Charleston County School District at no cost. These facilities originally operated in accordance with a 20-year lease agreement dated December 25, 1981. This lease continues on a month-to-month basis until such time as the lease is terminated or renegotiated.

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In recent years, the North Charleston District has seen its tax base decline as a result of property being annexed into the City of North Charleston, South Carolina (the "City"). The City is continuing to annex portions of the District. Effective April 1, 1996, the Commission contracted with the City to provide fire, sanitation, street lighting, and street sign services through June 30, 1997 to the citizens within the District's jurisdictional boundaries. As a part of this contract, the City agreed to pay all reasonable administrative and professional costs incurred by the District, and the District agreed to transfer and pay over to the City all appropriated funds from whatever source in the accounts of the District except for the amount necessary to pay administrative and professional costs incurred by the District. The City also assumed control and possession (but not legal title) of fixed property and equipment. 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 described above. To fulfill the contract at June 30, 2022, the District owes the City \$62,103. The District entered into another one-year contract with the city covering the period from July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2023, with essentially identical terms as previous contracts. Due to the declining tax base and the fractured property lines of the District, it would be difficult or impractical to provide services to its citizens without this contract with the City.

The St. Andrew's Parish Parks and Playground Commission and the City of Charleston have entered into an agreement that compensates the Commission for a predetermined number of years after annexation of property into the City for lost property tax revenue. The Commission was informed by Charleston County that an overpayment of tax revenue had occurred. The amount and resolution of the overpayment has not yet been determined; therefore, no liability has been recorded to reflect this contingent liability.

During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Library entered into an agreement to purchase digital archives of newspaper content of historical significance. The Library will earn equity in the archives in accordance with the amount expended, up to a maximum possible total of \$925,166. The Library is contractually committed to paying a total of \$150,000 under the agreement. During the year, the Library paid a discretionary \$200,000 towards the equity purchase and \$30,000 on the contractual amount. As of June 30, 2022, the Library has paid \$690,000 toward the total agreement amount of \$925,166. The \$690,000 is composed of \$600,000 in discretionary amounts and \$90,000 in contractual amounts under the agreement. The Library is committed to paying an additional \$30,000 per year for the next two years.

The St. John's Fire District had outstanding commitments of \$1,323,116 relating to the purchase of a new fire rescue boat as of June 30, 2022.

Deferred Compensation Plans

The County and its component units offer their employees several deferred compensation plans under programs administered by PEBA. 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. Effective December 23, 2008, the County suspended this match of \$75 per quarter. The total contributions made by the County's plan members were \$3,153,745 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022.

Total contributions made by the Charleston County Library's plan members were \$280,426 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022.

E. Other Post-Employment Benefits

Plan Description and Benefits

The County provides post-employment health, life and dental care benefits, as per the requirement of a local ordinance, for certain retirees and their dependents. This plan is a single employer defined benefit plan. Prior to 2008, substantially all employees who retire under the State retirement plans are eligible to continue their

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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. Effective July 1, 2008, the County modified its post-employment benefits policy as follows:

- A) Increase years of service with the County:
 - 1. Twenty five years of service with the County for the fifty percent of health premium benefit
 - 2. Fifteen years of service with the County for the twenty five percent of health premium benefit
- B) Reduce surviving spouse benefit to one year for future retirees who start work with the County January 1, 2009 and later.

Effective July 1, 2016, the County modified its post-employment benefits policy to discontinue the subsidy for retiree health insurance for new hires.

At fiscal year-end there were 538 employees and beneficiaries who had retired from the County (includes Library retirees) and are receiving health insurance premium coverage benefits.

The Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission provides health and dental benefits to eligible employees and their beneficiaries through the Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission Retiree Health Care Plan, a single-employer defined benefit other postemployment benefit plan ("OPEB Plan") administered by the Commission's Human Resources Division. The Commission has the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms. The OPEB Plan does not issue a stand-alone financial report.

The OPEB Plan provides group health, vision, and dental insurance for retirees who were hired prior to July 1, 2016 and meet the following eligibility criteria. The Plan is closed to new members.

Employees who retire from the Commission prior to July 1, 2016:

- A) Any covered employee who retires with at least 20 years, but less than 25 years of Commission covered entity service credit under the South Carolina Retirement Systems will be eligible for Commission funded retiree insurance benefits effective with his/her date of retirement provided he/she is eligible for retirement at the time he/she leaves active Commission service. The last five years must be consecutive and in a full-time, regular position. The Commission will pay 50 percent of the retiree cost and 50 percent of the dependent cost for health and dental coverage.
- B) Any covered employee who retires with 25 or more years of Commission covered entity service credit under the South Carolina Retirement Systems will be eligible for Commission funded retiree insurance benefits effective with his/her date of retirement provided he/she is eligible for retirement at the time he/she leaves active Commission service. The last five years must be consecutive and in a full-time, regular position. The Commission will pay 100 percent of the retiree cost and 65 percent of the dependent cost for health and dental coverage.
- C) The health and dental insurance premium for surviving spouses and dependents of deceased retirees will be waived for one year after the retiree's death. Following one year, the surviving spouse and/or dependents are eligible to continue coverage at the same proportional cost (50 percent or 65 percent) as in effect prior to the retiree's death. Survivors may remain on the plan until death or remarriage, whichever comes first.

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Employees who retire from the Commission between July 1, 2016 and July 1, 2030:

- A) Any covered employee who retires with at least 20 years, but less than 25 years of Commission covered entity service credit under the South Carolina Retirement Systems will be eligible for Commission funded retiree insurance benefits effective with his/her date of retirement, provided he/she is eligible for retirement at the time he/she leaves active Commission service. The last five years must be consecutive and in a full-time, regular position. The Commission will pay 50% of the retiree cost and 50% of the dependent cost for health and dental coverage.
- B) Any covered employee who retires with 25 or more years of Commission covered entity service credit under the South Carolina Retirement Systems will be eligible for Commission funded retiree insurance benefits effective with his/her date of retirement, provided he/she is eligible for retirement at the time he/she leaves active Commission service. The last five years must be consecutive and in a full-time, regular position. The Commission will pay 100% of the retiree cost and 65% of the dependent cost for health and dental coverage.
- C) The health and dental insurance premiums for surviving spouses and dependents of deceased retirees will be waived for one year after the retiree's death. Following one year, the surviving spouse and/or dependents are eligible to continue coverage at the same proportional cost (50% or 65%) as in effect prior to the retiree's death. Survivors may remain on the plan until death or remarriage, whichever comes first.
- D) Retirees and their dependents may remain on retiree coverage until the retiree reaches Medicare eligible age. Upon reaching Medicare eligibility, retirees and/or their dependents will be required to enroll in Medicare Part A and B and will be eligible for a reimbursement of premium costs of a Medicare Supplemental Plan. Retirees with 25 or more years of Commission service credit under the South Carolina Retirement Systems will be eligible to receive up to \$250 per month and up to \$162.50 for a spouse. Retirees with at least 20 Commission full time years, but less than 25 full time years of Commission service will be eligible to receive up to \$125 per month and up to \$125 for a spouse. The reimbursement amount will be reviewed annually during the budget process. The Executive Director or designee will develop reimbursement procedures. Retirees will be notified of reimbursement procedures in the *Retiree Medicare Supplemental Plan Premium Reimbursement Agreement*, which each retiree will be required to accept before reimbursements will be issued.
- E) If the retiree reaches Medicare eligibility prior to their covered spouse, the covered spouses may remain on the Commission's group coverage until they reach Medicare eligible age and the Commission will continue to contribute toward their premium at the same percentage to which they are eligible based on the retiree's years of service with the Commission.
- F) Retirees and their dependents may remain on the Agency's dental and vision plans. The Commission will continue dental and vision premium contributions for both the retiree and their dependents based on the retiree's years of service.

Employees who retire from the Commission after July 1, 2030:

- A) Any covered employee who meets the following requirements: is at least 55 years old, who is not currently eligible for Medicare coverage, who retires with at least 20 Commission full time years, but less than 25 full time years of Commission service credit under the South Carolina Retirement Systems will be eligible for Commission funded retiree insurance benefits effective with his/her date of retirement, and provided he/she is eligible for retirement at the time he/she leaves active Commission service and retires at the time of separation with the Commission. The last five years must be consecutive and in a full-time, regular position. The Commission will pay 50% of the retiree cost only. Retiree's dependents may remain on the insurance plan but retirees will be responsible for the full cost of the dependent's premiums.

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- B) Any covered employee who meets the following requirements: is at least 55 years old, who is not currently eligible for Medicare coverage, who retires with at least 25 or more years of Commission service credit under the South Carolina Retirement Systems will be eligible for Commission funded retiree insurance benefits effective with his/her date of retirement, and provided he/she is eligible for retirement at the time he/she leaves active Commission service and retires at the time of separation with the Commission. The last five years must be consecutive and in a full-time, regular position. The Commission will pay 75% of the retiree cost only. Retiree's dependents may remain on the insurance plan but retirees will be responsible for the full cost of the dependent's premiums.

For employees that are hired by the Commission after July 1, 2016:

The Commission will not provide group health, vision and dental insurance for retirees who have retired on service, age or an approved disability retirement through the South Carolina Retirement Systems if the employees full-time start date with the Commission is on or after July 1, 2016.

No coverage is available to an employee not eligible for employer paid coverage. Participation in the OPEB Plan is not required.

Covered participants are required to apply for Medicare when eligible, and retiree coverage will be secondary to Medicare or any other group coverage that employees or their dependents have.

Membership of the plan is as follows:

Retirees, survivors and beneficiaries receiving benefits	25
Active Employees	<u>125</u>
Total	<u><u>150</u></u>

Plan Contributions

In 2008, the County began funding the OPEB plan obligation in the Employee Benefits Internal Service Fund. Funding was based on a calculated rate applied to covered payroll. The calculated rate was 2.45% for the year ended June 30, 2020 and 1.92% for the year ended June 30, 2021. Employees are not required to contribute to the plan. For the year ended June 30, 2021, the County made net contributions of \$2,071,710 for retiree healthcare and \$2,452,878 for the year ended June 30, 2022.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 the Commission made contributions of \$288,314 through the payment of retiree premiums. No contributions were made to the irrevocable trust during the current year. Employees are not required to contribute to the OPEB Plan.

Actuarial methods and assumptions

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, healthcare cost trend rates and future salary changes. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plans as understood by the County and include the types of benefits provided at the time of the valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employer and the plan members to that point. Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective and employ methods and assumptions that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in

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actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets. Significant methods and assumptions were as follows:

Primary Government:

Valuation Date: June 30, 2020
Measurement Date: June 30, 2021
Methods and Assumptions:
Actuarial Cost Method Individual Entry-Age
Discount Rate 1.92% as of June 30, 2021
Inflation 2.25%
Salary Increases 3.50% to 10.50% PORS
3.00% to 9.50% SRCS
Including inflation

Demographic Assumptions: Based on the experience study performed for the South Carolina Retirement Systems for the 5-year period ended June 30, 2019

Mortality: For healthy retirees, the gender-distinct South Carolina Retirees 2020 Mortality Tables are used with fully generational mortality projections using 80% of Scale UMP to account for future mortality improvements and adjusted with multipliers based on plan experience.

Participation Rates: It was assumed that the rates of participation would vary based on the premium subsidy provided by the County.

Premium Paid by County	Pre-65 Election Rate	Post-65 Continuation Rate
50%	70%	75%
25%	50%	50%
0%	20%	0%

For employees retiring after age 65, the assumed election rate is equal to the product of the pre-65 election rate and the post-65 continuation rate.

Health Care Trend Rate: Initial rate of 6.00% and declining to an ultimate rate of 4.00% after 15 years.

Expenses: The investment return assumption is net of the investment expenses; administrative expenses related to the health care benefits are included in the age-adjusted claims costs.

Notes: The discount rate changed from 2.45% as of June 30, 2020 to 1.92% as of June 30, 2021. Additionally, the demographic and salary increase assumptions were updated to reflect the 2020 SCRS/PORS experience study.

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CCPRC: The following table provides a summary of the significant actuarial assumptions and methods used in the latest actuarial valuation for the CCPRC OPEB Plan.

Actuarial Valuation Date	June 30, 2021
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age Normal
Asset Valuation Method	Fair Value
Value Actuarial Assumptions:	
Inflation	2.25%
Single Discount Rate	3.69%
Healthcare Cost Trend	6.75% declining to an ultimate rate of 4.00% after 12 years
Rate Coverage	The participation rates were assumed to vary by the amount of the subsidy; employees were expected to participate at a rate of 70%, 90% and 95% when eligible for the 50%, 75% and 100% subsidies, respectively.
Mortality Table	For healthy retirees, the gender-distinct South Carolina Retirees 2020 Mortality Tables are used with the male rate multiplied by 97% and female rates multiplied by 107%. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis using 80% of the ultimate mortality improvement rates of the MP-2019 tables to account for future mortality improvements.

Demographic assumptions were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the five-year period ended June 30, 2019, as conducted for the SCRS.

Total OPEB Liability

Prior to the year ended June 30, 2018, the County reported a net OPEB obligation (liability) consisting of the difference between the annual required contribution into the plan and the actual contributions made by the County. Current reporting standards (GASB Statement No. 75) require employers to determine the total OPEB liability using the entry age normal actuarial funding method and to report a net OPEB liability consisting of the difference between the total OPEB liability and the plan's fiduciary net position.

The total OPEB liability is based upon an actuarial valuation performed as of the valuation date, June 30, 2020. An expected total OPEB liability is determined as of June 30, 2021, the measurement date, using standard roll forward techniques. The roll forward calculation begins with the total OPEB liability, as of the valuation date,

June 30, 2021, includes the annual normal cost (also called the service cost), and deducts expected benefit payments with interest at the discount rate for the year.

Discount Rate

For plans that do not have formal assets, the discount rate should equal the tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date. For the purpose of this valuation, the municipal bond rate is 1.92% (based on the daily rate closest to but not later than the measurement date of the Fidelity "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index"). The discount rate was 2.45% as of the prior measurement date.

Plan Assets

There are no plan assets accumulated in a trust by the County that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75.

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Summary of Membership Information

The following table provides a summary of the number of the County's participants in the plan as of June 30, 2021:

Inactive Plan Members or Beneficiaries Currently Receiving Benefits	555
Inactive Plan Members Entitled to But Not Yet Receiving Benefits	0
Active Plan Members	<u>2,271</u>
Total Plan Members	2,826

Sensitivity of Total OPEB Liability to the Discount Rate Assumption

Regarding the sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate, the following presents the plan's total OPEB liability, calculated using a discount rate of 1.92%, as well as what the plan's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percent lower or one percent higher:

	1% Decrease 0.92%	Current Discount Rate Assumption 1.92%	1% Increase 2.92%
Primary Government	\$ 104,984,728	\$ 90,470,203	\$ 78,754,932
CCL	\$ 10,632,535	\$ 9,162,548	\$ 7,976,061

	1% Decrease 2.69%	Current Discount Rate Assumption 3.69%	1% Increase 4.69%
CCPRC	\$ 9,584,525	\$ 8,288,886	\$ 7,166,560

Sensitivity of Total OPEB Liability to the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate Assumption

Regarding the sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates, the following presents the plan's total OPEB liability, calculated using the assumed trend rates as well as what the plan's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a trend rate that is one percent lower or one percent higher:

	1% Decrease	Current Healthcare Costs Trend Rate Assumption	1% Increase
Primary Government	\$ 74,895,692	\$ 90,470,203	\$ 110,754,846
CCL	\$ 7,585,209	\$ 9,162,548	\$ 11,216,915
CCPRC	\$ 7,134,147	\$ 8,288,886	\$ 9,652,239

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OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense & Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The County's total OPEB liability measured as of June 30, 2021, is as follows:

Total OPEB liability	
Service cost	\$ 3,454,430
Interest on the total OPEB liability	1,986,452
Changes of benefit terms	-
Difference between expected and actual experience of the total OPEB liability	101,721
Changes of assumptions	6,890,675
Benefit payments	(2,631,072)
Net change in total OPEB liability	<u>9,802,206</u>
Total OPEB liability - beginning	<u>80,667,997</u>
Total OPEB liability - ending	<u><u>\$ 90,470,203</u></u>
Covered payroll	\$ 127,701,079
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	70.85%

Changes of assumptions reflect a change in the discount rate from 2.45% as of June 30, 2020 to 1.92% as of June 30, 2021, and updates to the health care trend rates better reflect the plan's anticipated experience and the repeal of the excise tax on high-cost employer health plans.

The table above contains information for the RSI section of the financials.

The benefit payments during the measurement period were determined as follows:

a. Explicit benefit payments	\$ 2,071,710	
b. Implicit benefit payments	<u>559,362</u>	(Explicit Benefit Payments *0.270)
c. Total benefit payments	<u><u>\$ 2,631,072</u></u>	

The 0.158 factor equals the ratio of the expected implicit subsidy to the expected explicit costs.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the County recognized OPEB expense of \$5,838,277 under GASB Statement No. 75:

Service Cost	\$ 3,454,430
Interest on the Total OPEB Liability	1,986,452
Recognition of Current Year Outflow(Inflow)	
Due to liabilities	835,621
Amortization of Prior Year Outflow(Inflow)	
Due to liabilities	<u>(438,226)</u>
	<u><u>\$ 5,838,277</u></u>

Recognition of Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources

Differences between expected and actual experience and changes in assumptions are recognized in OPEB expense using a systematic and rational method over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with OPEB through the OPEB plan (active employees and inactive employees) determined as of the beginning of the measurement period.

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At the beginning of the current measurement period, the expected remaining service lives of all active employees in the plan was approximately 23.346 years. Additionally, the total plan membership (active employees and inactive employees) was 2,790. As a result, the average of the expected remaining service lives for purposes of recognizing the applicable deferred outflows and inflows of resources established in the current measurement period is 8.3679 years.

	Primary Government		CCL		CCPRC	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 257,243	\$ 5,265,769	\$ 26,053	\$ 533,301	\$ 555,315	\$ 473,805
Net difference between Projected/Actual earnings	-	-	-	-	83,141	-
Change in assumptions	15,181,993	3,794,554	1,537,586	384,301	1,326,402	1,916,112
Change in proportionate share of Liability	-	-	862,915	-	-	-
Contributions Subsequent to measurement date	3,115,155	-	315,494	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 18,554,391</u>	<u>\$ 9,060,323</u>	<u>\$ 2,742,048</u>	<u>\$ 917,602</u>	<u>\$ 1,964,858</u>	<u>\$ 2,389,917</u>

The following schedule reflects the amortization of the County's net balance of remaining deferred outflows (inflows) at June 30, 2022:

Primary Government:		
Measurement Period Ending June 30,	Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	
2022	2023	\$ 397,395
2023	2024	397,395
2024	2025	397,395
2025	2026	711,691
2026	2027	1,478,823
Thereafter	Thereafter	<u>2,996,214</u>
Net Balance of Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources		<u>\$ 6,378,913</u>

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Component Units:

Measurement Period Ending June 30,	Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	CCL	CCPRC
2022	2023	\$ 200,677	\$ (7,363)
2023	2024	200,677	(8,599)
2024	2025	200,677	(13,012)
2025	2026	232,515	(21,493)
2026	2027	295,497	(33,402)
Thereafter	Thereafter	378,909	(341,190)
Net Balance of Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources		<u>\$ 1,508,952</u>	<u>\$ (425,059)</u>

G. Funds Held by Coastal Community Foundation

As of June 30, 2022, the Coastal Community Foundation held \$568,774 in the Charleston County Library Fund. The fund was established in November 1983 for the purpose of providing support for unusual or innovative programs and services at the Library not normally funded by government appropriations. During the year, \$21,137 was awarded as grants to the Library and recorded as restricted donations. At year-end, there were \$0 funds available for grants to the Library.

As of June 30, 2022, the Coastal Community Foundation was holding \$127,989 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 from earnings on the funds. At year-end, \$0 was available for grants to the Library. During the year, \$4,626 was awarded as grants to the Library.

As of June 30, 2022, the Coastal Community Foundation held \$31,260 in the Dubois Kenyetta Campbell Memorial Endowment for the Charleston County Library. The endowment was established for the purpose of providing grants to the John L. Dart Branch of the Charleston County Public Library system for the purchase of electronic books or other state-of-the-art delivery system with the most up-to-date world-class scientific content, appropriate for readers from pre-kindergarten through the 8th grade level, as well as for teachers for their continuing education. During the year, \$1,063 was awarded as grants to the Library. At year-end, no funds were available for grants to the Library.

As of June 30, 2022, the Coastal Community Foundation held \$7,249 in the Charleston County Public Library Endowment for the Charleston County Library. The fund was established in January 2022 for the purpose of providing grants to the Charleston County Public Library. During the year, no grants were awarded to the Library. At year-end, there were no funds available for grants to the Library.

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

H. Employee Retirement Systems and Plans

South Carolina Retirement and Police Officers' Retirement Systems

The South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority (PEBA), which was created July 1, 2012, administers the various retirement systems and retirement programs managed by its Retirement Division. PEBA has an 11-member Board of Directors, appointed by the Governor and General Assembly leadership, which serves as co-trustee and co-fiduciary of the systems and the trust funds. By law, the State Fiscal Accountability Authority (SFAA), which consists of five elected officials, also reviews certain PEBA Board decisions regarding the funding of the South Carolina Retirement Systems ("Systems") and serves as a co-trustee of the Systems in conducting

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

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

PEBA issues an Annual Comprehensive Financial Report ("ACFR") containing financial statements and required supplementary information for the Systems' Pension Trust Funds. The ACFR is publicly available through the Retirement Benefits' link on PEBA's website at www.peba.sc.gov, or a copy may be obtained by submitting a request to PEBA, 202 Arbor Lake Dr., Columbia, SC 29223. PEBA is considered a division of the primary government of the state of South Carolina and therefore, retirement trust fund financial information is also included in the annual comprehensive financial report of the state.

Plan Descriptions

- The South Carolina Retirement System ("SCRS"), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, was established effective July 1, 1945, pursuant to the provisions of Section 9-1-20 of the South Carolina Code of Laws for the purpose of providing retirement allowances and other benefits for employees of the state, its public school districts, higher education institutions, political subdivisions, other participating local subdivisions of governments, and individuals newly elected to the South Carolina General Assembly at or after the 2012 general election.
- The South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System ("PORS"), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, was established effective July 1, 1962, pursuant to the provisions of Section 9-11-20 of the South Carolina Code of Laws for the purpose of providing retirement allowances and other benefits for police officers, peace officers, coroners, probate judges, magistrates and firemen of the state and its political subdivisions.

Membership

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

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

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membership prior to July 1, 2012, is a Class Two member. An employee member of the system with an effective date of membership on or after July 1, 2012, is a Class Three member.

Benefits

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

- **SCRS** - A Class Two member who has separated from service with at least five or more years of earned service is eligible for a monthly pension at age 65 or with 28 years credited service regardless of age. A member may elect early retirement with reduced pension benefits payable at age 55 with 25 years of service credit. A Class Three member who has separated from service with at least eight or more years of earned service is eligible for a monthly pension upon satisfying the Rule of 90 requirement that the total of the member's age and the member's creditable service equals at least 90 years. Both Class Two and Class Three members are eligible to receive a reduced deferred annuity at age 60 if they satisfy the five- or eight-year earned service requirement, respectively. An incidental death benefit is also available to beneficiaries of active and retired members of employers who participate in the death benefit program.

The annual retirement allowance of eligible retirees or their surviving annuitants is increased by the lesser of one percent or five hundred dollars every July 1. Only those annuitants in receipt of a benefit on July 1 of the preceding year are eligible to receive the increase. Members who retire under the early retirement provisions at age 55 with 25 years of service are not eligible for the benefit adjustment until the second July 1 after reaching age 60 or the second July 1 after the date they would have had 28 years of service credit had they not retired.

- **PORS** - A Class Two member who has separated from service with at least five or more years of earned service is eligible for a monthly pension at age 55 or with 25 years of service regardless of age. A Class Three member who has separated from service with at least eight or more years of earned service is eligible for a monthly pension at age 55 or with 27 years of service regardless of age. Both Class Two and Class Three members are eligible to receive a deferred annuity at age 55 with five or eight years of earned service, respectively. An incidental death benefit is also available to beneficiaries of active and retired members of employers who participate in the death benefit program. Accidental death benefits are also provided upon the death of an active member working for a covered employer whose death was a natural and proximate result of an injury incurred while in the performance of duty.

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

Contributions

Actuarial valuations are performed annually by an external consulting actuary to ensure applicable contribution rates satisfy the funding parameters specified in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. Under these provisions, SCRS and PORS contribution requirements must be sufficient to maintain an amortization period for the financing of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability ("UAAL") over a period that does not exceed the number of years scheduled in state statute. Legislation in 2017 increased, but also established a ceiling for SCRS and PORS employee contribution rates. Effective July 1, 2017, employee rates were increased to a capped rate of 9.00 percent for SCRS and 9.75 percent for PORS. The legislation also increased employer contribution rates beginning July 1, 2017 for both SCRS and PORS by two percentage points and further scheduled employer contribution rates to increase by a minimum of one percentage point each year in accordance with state statute. However, the General Assembly postponed the one percent increase in the SCRS and PORS employer contribution rates that was scheduled to go into effect beginning July 1, 2020. If the scheduled contributions are not sufficient to meet the funding periods set in state statute, the PEBA Board shall increase the employer contribution rates as necessary to meet the funding periods set for the applicable year. The maximum funding

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period of SCRS and PORS is scheduled to be reduced over a ten-year schedule from 30 years beginning fiscal year 2018 to 20 years by fiscal year 2028.

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

As noted above, both employees and the County are required to contribute to the plans at rates established and as amended by the PEBA. The County's contributions are actuarially determined, but are communicated to and paid by the County as a percentage of the employees' annual eligible compensation as follows for the past three years:

	SCRS Rates			PORS Rates		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Employer Rate:						
Retirement	15.41%	15.41%	16.41%	17.84%	17.84%	18.84%
Incidental Death Benefit	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%
Accidental Death Contributions	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%
	<u>15.56%</u>	<u>15.56%</u>	<u>16.56%</u>	<u>18.24%</u>	<u>18.24%</u>	<u>19.24%</u>
Employee Rate	<u>9.00%</u>	<u>9.00%</u>	<u>9.00%</u>	<u>9.75%</u>	<u>9.75%</u>	<u>9.75%</u>

The required contributions and percentages of amounts contributed by the County to the plans for the past three years were as follows:

Year Ended June 30	SCRS Contributions		PORS Contributions	
	Required	% Contributed	Required	% Contributed
2022 *	\$ 16,423,414	100%	\$ 7,451,555	100%
2021 *	14,813,991	100%	7,302,050	100%
2020 *	14,347,977	100%	7,576,886	100%

Eligible payrolls of the County covered under the Plans for the past three years were as follows:

Year Ended June 30	SCRS Payroll	PORS Payroll
2022	\$ 99,175,208	\$ 38,729,494
2021	95,205,599	40,033,170
2020	92,210,649	41,539,944

* The County's actual contributions to SCRS and PORS equal the required contribution before the state credit of 1% issued in accordance with South Carolina 2019 – 2020 appropriations Act, Section 117.139.

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Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

Actuarial valuations of the plan involve estimates of the reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and future salary increases. Actuarial assumptions and methods used during the annual valuation process are subject to continual revision, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. South Carolina state statute requires that an actuarial experience study be completed at least once in each five-year period. The most recent experience study was issued for the period ended June 30, 2019, for first use in the July 1, 2021, actuarial valuation.

The June 30, 2021, total pension liability, net pension liability, and sensitivity information were determined by the consulting actuary, Gabriel, Roeder, Smith and Company (GRS) and are based on an actuarial valuation performed as of July 1, 2020. The total pension liability was rolled-forward from the valuation date to the plan's fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, using generally accepted actuarial principles.

There was no legislation enacted during the 2021 legislative session that had a material change in the benefit provisions for any of the systems. In fiscal year 2021, the PEBA Board adopted updated demographic assumptions. Also, the General Assembly permitted the investment return assumption at July 1, 2021 to decrease from 7.25% to 7.00% as provided by Section 9-16-335 in South Carolina State Code.

The following provides a summary of the actuarial assumptions and methods used as of June 30, 2021 to calculate the total pension liability for SCRS and PORS.

	SCRS	PORS
Actuarial cost method	Entry age Normal	Entry age Normal
Actuarial assumptions:		
Investment rate of return *	7.00%	7.00%
Projected salary increases *	3.0% to 11.0% (varies by service)	3.5% to 10.5% (varies by service)
Benefit adjustments	lesser of 1% or \$500 annually	lesser of 1% or \$500 annually

* Includes inflation at 2.25%

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

Assumptions used in the determination of the June 30, 2021 total pension liability are as follows:

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

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Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability (NPL) is calculated separately for each system and represents that particular system's total pension liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67 less that System's fiduciary net position. NPL totals, as of June 30, 2021 measurement date for the SCRS and PORS, are presented in the following table:

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

The County's and component units' proportional share of the NPL amounts for SCRS and PORS are presented below:

	System	Measurement Period Ended June 30	Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Proportional Share of Net Pension Liability
Primary Government	SCRS	2021	2022	\$ 182,339,932
	PORS	2021	2022	\$ 68,608,366
Component Units				
	CCL SCRS	2021	2022	\$ 22,272,019
	CCPRC SCRS	2021	2022	\$ 21,875,009
	SAPPPC SCRS	2021	2022	\$ 3,490,839
	SJFD SCRS	2021	2022	\$ 930,952
	PORS	2021	2022	\$ 12,281,660
	SPFD SCRS	2021	2022	\$ 168,687
	PORS	2021	2022	\$ 4,901,624

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

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The County's and component units' proportionate share of the net pension liability for both SCRS and PORS is as follows for the measurement years ended June 30, 2020 and 2021:

	<u>System</u>	<u>June 30, 2021</u>	<u>June 30, 2020</u>	<u>Change</u>
Primary Government	SCRS	0.8425560%	0.8239100%	0.0186460%
	PORS	2.6665600%	2.7532300%	-0.0866700%
Component Units				
CCL	SCRS	0.1029145%	0.0972240%	0.0056905%
CCPRC	SCRS	0.1010800%	0.0997100%	0.0013700%
SAPPPC	SCRS	0.0161300%	0.0134520%	0.0026780%
SJFD	SCRS	0.0043020%	0.0042900%	0.0000120%
	PORS	0.4773400%	0.4509200%	0.0264200%
SPFD	SCRS	0.0007790%	0.0007590%	0.0000200%
	PORS	0.1905090%	0.1742890%	0.0162200%

The County's and component units' change in proportionate share of the net pension liability and related deferred inflows and outflows of resources will be amortized into pension expense over the respective average remaining service lives of each system.

Discount Rate

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

Long-term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is based upon the 20 year capital market assumptions. The long-term expected rate of returns represent assumptions developed using an arithmetic building block approach primarily based on consensus expectations and market based inputs. Expected returns are net of investment fees.

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

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Allocation/Exposure	Policy Target	Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return	Long-Term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return
Public Equity	46.0%	6.87%	3.16%
Bonds	26.0%	0.27%	0.07%
Private Equity	9.0%	9.68%	0.87%
Private Debt	7.0%	5.47%	0.39%
Real Assets	12.0%		
Real Estate	9.0%	6.01%	0.54%
Infrastructure	3.0%	5.08%	0.15%
Total Expected Real Return	100.0%		5.18%
Inflation for Actuarial Purposes			2.25%
Total Expected Nominal Return			7.43%

Sensitivity Analysis

The following table presents the County and its component units proportional share of net pension liability of the Plans to changes in the discount rate, calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent, as well as what the employers' net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.00 percent lower (6.00 percent) or 1.00 percent higher (8.00 percent) than the current rate.

Primary Government

Sensitivity of the Proportional Share of Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

System	1.00% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1.00% Increase (8.00%)
SCRS	\$ 238,842,500	\$ 182,339,932	\$ 135,374,458
PORS	\$ 99,541,884	\$ 68,608,366	\$ 43,268,989

Component Units

Sensitivity of the Proportional Share of Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

	System	1.00% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1.00% Increase (8.00%)
CCL	SCRS	\$ 29,173,700	\$ 22,272,019	\$ 16,535,473
CCPRC	SCRS	\$ 28,653,525	\$ 21,875,009	\$ 16,240,642
SAPPPC	SCRS	\$ 4,572,431	\$ 3,490,839	\$ 2,591,626
SJFD	SCRS	\$ 1,219,431	\$ 930,952	\$ 691,166
	PORS	\$ 17,819,117	\$ 12,281,660	\$ 7,745,634
SPFD	SCRS	\$ 220,826	\$ 168,687	\$ 125,163
	PORS	\$ 7,111,643	\$ 4,901,624	\$ 3,091,297

Additional Financial and Actuarial Information

Detailed information regarding the fiduciary net position of the plans administered by PEBA is available in the separately issued ACFR containing financial statements and required supplementary information for SCRS and PORS. The ACFR is available through the Retirement Benefits' link on the PEBA's website at www.peba.sc.gov or a copy may be obtained by submitting a request to PEBA, 202 Arbor Lake Drive, Columbia, SC 29223.

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Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the County recognized pension expense of \$22,348,276, \$15,762,827 for SCRS and \$6,585,449 for PORS. At June 30, 2022, the County reported deferred outflows (inflows) of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflow of Resources		Deferred Inflow of Resources	
	SCRS	PORS	SCRS	PORS
Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date	\$ 16,423,414	\$ 7,451,555	\$ -	\$ -
Difference in actual and proportionate share of employer contribution	-	-	-	-
Differences in actual and expected experience	3,105,950	2,333,999	246,092	213,671
Net differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	-	-	26,487,278	15,381,689
Change in assumptions	9,980,690	4,893,474	-	-
Change in proportionate share of net pension liability	3,560,582	202,661	3,581,765	3,354,386
	<u>\$ 33,070,636</u>	<u>\$ 14,881,689</u>	<u>\$ 30,315,135</u>	<u>\$ 18,949,746</u>

The County reported \$23,874,969 as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date of the net pension liability but before the end of the County's reporting period that will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the subsequent fiscal year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows (inflows) of resources will be recognized in pension expense in future years. The following schedule reflects the amortization of the County and its component units' proportional share of the net balance of remaining deferred outflows (inflows) of resources at June 30, 2022.

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Average remaining service lives of all employees provided with pensions through the pension plans at June 30, 2021 was 3.91 years for SCRS and 4.13 years for PORS.

Primary Government

Measurement Period Ending June 30,	Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	SCRS	PORS
2022	2023	\$ (974,467)	\$ (809,454)
2023	2024	(468,538)	(769,257)
2024	2025	(2,313,711)	(2,911,078)
2025	2026	(9,911,197)	(7,029,823)
Net Balance of Deferred Outflows / (Inflows) of Resources		\$ (13,667,913)	\$ (11,519,612)



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The following schedule reflects the amortization of the County's component units' proportionate share of the net balance of remaining deferred outflows (inflows) of resources at June 30, 2022:

Component Units		Measurement Period	Fiscal Year Ending		
		Ending June 30	June 30	SCRS	PORS
CCL	2022		2023	\$ (1,257,836)	N/A
	2023		2024	(944,199)	N/A
	2024		2025	(29,687)	N/A
	2025		2026	1,210,609	N/A
	Net Balance of Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources			<u>\$ (1,021,113)</u>	
CCPRC	2022		2023	\$ (198,462)	N/A
	2023		2024	(11,166)	N/A
	2024		2025	(200,952)	N/A
	2025		2026	(1,189,029)	N/A
	Net Balance of Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources			<u>\$ (1,599,609)</u>	
SAPPPC	2022		2023	\$ (145,510)	N/A
	2023		2024	(107,253)	N/A
	2024		2025	97,226	N/A
	2025		2026	(189,746)	N/A
	Net Balance of Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources			<u>\$ (345,283)</u>	
SJFD	2022		2023	\$ 8,461	\$ (93,744)
	2023		2024	(13,273)	10,346
	2024		2025	(11,152)	(60,800)
	2025		2026	(50,603)	(950,252)
	Net Balance of Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources			<u>\$ (66,567)</u>	<u>\$ (1,094,450)</u>
SPFD	2022		2023	\$ (1,762)	\$ 56,796
	2023		2024	(1,294)	59,668
	2024		2025	(2,976)	18,344
	2025		2026	(10,038)	(274,137)
	Net Balance of Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources			<u>\$ (16,070)</u>	<u>\$ (139,329)</u>

Payable to Plans

The County reported payables of \$1,964,465 and \$849,912 to PEBA as of June 30, 2022, representing required employer and employee contributions for the month of June 2022 for the SCRS and PORS, respectively. The amounts are included in accrued payroll and fringe benefits on the financial statements and were paid in July 2022.

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I. Related Party

During the year there were several transactions between Charleston County Library and Charleston County. These transactions were as follows:

Amounts given to CCL:	Amount
Appropriation	\$ 25,913,679
Reimbursement of Costs for Capital Projects Manager	122,318
American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)	413,780
	<u>\$ 26,449,777</u>
Amounts paid to the County by CCL:	
Workers' Compensation	\$ 441,943
OPEB compensation	354,184
Wellness expenditures	29,012
Motor vehicle repairs	32,878
Motor vehicle fuel charges	24,471
Health, life and dental insurance (library employees covered through County plan)	1,472,294
Other charges including utilities, insurance and other general services	3,396,396
	<u>\$ 5,751,178</u>
Other transactions:	
Rent-free use of County-owned Library buildings and County-owned vehicles*	<u>\$ -</u>
Value of library materials and equipment contributed to the Library from the County	<u>\$ 81,648</u>

*Not Determined

J. Pending Implementation of GASB Statements

GASB Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*, intends to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This Statement achieves those objectives by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures. The requirements of this Statement, as amended by GASB Statement No. 95, are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021. The County will implement the new guidance with the 2023 financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public Partnerships and Available Payment Arrangements*, intended to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public private and public partnership arrangements. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, and all reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is encouraged. The County will implement the new guidance with the 2023 financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*, intended to provide guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). This Statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset and intangible asset and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as amended. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, and all reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is encouraged. The County will implement the new guidance with the 2023 financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*, the objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing (1) practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements and (2) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees. The practice issues addressed by this Statement are as follows:

- Classification and reporting of derivative instruments within the scope of Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments*, that do not meet the definition of either an investment derivative instrument or a hedging derivative instrument.
- Clarification of provisions in Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as amended, related to the determination of the lease term, classification of a lease as a short-term lease, recognition and measurement of a lease liability and a lease asset, and identification of lease incentives.
- Clarification of provisions in Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*, related to (a) the determination of the public-private and public-public partnership (PPP) term and (b) recognition and measurement of installment payments and the transfer of the underlying PPP asset.
- Clarification of provisions in Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*, related to the subscription-based information technology arrangement (SBITA) term, classification of a SBITA as a short-term SBITA, and recognition and measurement of a subscription liability.
- Extension of the period during which the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) is considered an appropriate benchmark interest rate for the qualitative evaluation of the effectiveness of an interest rate swap that hedges the interest rate risk of taxable debt.
- Accounting for the distribution of benefits as part of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).
- Disclosures related to nonmonetary transactions.
- Pledges of future revenues when resources are not received by the pledging government.
- Clarification of provisions in Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements-and Management's Discussion and Analysis-for State and Local Governments*, as amended, related to the focus of the government-wide financial statement.
- Terminology updates related to certain provisions of Statement No. 63, *Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position*.
- Terminology used in Statement 53 to refer to resource flows statements.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

The requirements of this Statement that are effective as follows:

- The requirements related to leases, PPP's, and SBITAs are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, and all reporting periods thereafter. The County will implement the new guidance with the 2023 financial statements.
- The requirements related to financial guarantees and the classification and reporting of derivative instruments within the scope of Statement 53 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter. The County will implement the new guidance with the 2024 financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections – An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 62*, the primary objective of this Statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error correction to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. The requirements of this Statement are effective for accounting changes and error corrections made in fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is encouraged. The County will implement the new guidance with the 2024 financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*, the objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is encouraged. The County will implement the new guidance with the 2025 financial statements.

Management has not yet determined the impact implementation of these standards will have on the County's financial statements, if any.

K. Tax Abatement

Pursuant to Governmental Accounting Standard's Board (GASB) Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*, the County is required to disclose certain information about tax abatements as defined in the Statement. For purposes of GASB Statement No. 77, a tax abatement is a reduction in tax revenues that results from an agreement between one or more governments and an individual entity in which (a) one or more governments promise to forgo tax revenues to which that are otherwise entitled and (b) the individual or entity promises to take a specific action after the agreement has been entered that contributes to economic development or otherwise benefits the County or the citizens of the County. The County has entered into such agreements. A description of the County's abatement program where the County has promised to forgo taxes is as follows:

Fee in Lieu of Tax Program – Multi County Park Program

A Fee in Lieu of Tax (FILOT) is authorized under South Carolina Code Title 12, Chapter 44, Title 4, Chapter 29, or Title 4, Chapter 12. The FILOT is used to encourage investment and provides a reduction of property tax when a business invests a minimum of \$2,500,000 within a 5–6 year investment period (beginning with the date property is placed in service, ending five years after the last day of the property tax year in which the property is initially placed in service). The reduction in property taxes is accomplished by a reduction of assessed value, reduction in millage rate and elimination of (or reduction in) number of times millage rates are changed. In addition, an agreement may allow the possible use of net present value method over the term of the FILOT agreement to equalize payments. Repayment of incentive is required by State law if a taxpayer fails to meet

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

statutory minimum investment requirements. Other recapture provisions may be negotiated (such as a pro rata claw back for failure to meet and/or maintain jobs/investment).

A Special Source Revenue Credit (SSRC) is authorized under South Carolina Code Sections 4-29-68, 4-1-170, and 12-44-70. The SSRC is used to encourage investment and provides a credit against property taxes in the form of a percentage reduction or a dollar amount reduction. The County manually applies SSRC to reduce applicable property tax bills. To receive the credit, a business must incur costs of designing, acquiring, constructing, improving, or expanding improved or unimproved real estate or personal property used in the operation of a manufacturing or commercial enterprise, infrastructure serving the project, or certain aircraft.

A Multi-County Business Park (MCBP) is authorized under Article VIII, Section 13(d) of the Constitution of South Carolina, as amended and South Carolina Title 4, Chapter 1. A MCBP is used to promote the economic welfare of their citizens by inducing businesses to invest in the counties through the offer of benefits available under South Carolina law pursuant to MCBP arrangements. The designation as a MCBP provides that all real and personal property located in the park shall be exempt from all ad valorem taxation. This is typically used in the creation of a FILOT or SSRC, but also has the additional benefit of exemption of property from the rollback taxes when the property was previously taxed as agricultural property.

The State of South Carolina provides, under state law SC Code subsection 12-37-220 (A) (7) as well as State Constitution, article 10 subsection 3, all business entities have a five-year county property tax exemption for all companies that have at least a \$50,000 investment in any one of the following: in manufacturing facilities, an investment in research and development facilities, an investment (and 75 new jobs) in corporate headquarters or distribution facilities. Entities that enter into the Fee in Lieu of Tax Program are no longer eligible for this exemption and must pay in accordance with their agreements with the County. As a result of this State law for the year ended June 30, 2022, the County collected an additional \$4,032,505 in taxes under the Fee in Lieu of Tax Program, but it is not considered a tax abatement under GASB 77.

The following is a summary of the taxes forgone on the County's abatement program for the year ended June 30, 2022:

Program	Tax Abated	Source	Amount
Fee in Lieu of Tax	Property Tax	Economic Development Department	\$ 2,859,584

CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION



COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREMENT SYSTEM
LAST NINE FISCAL YEARS (UNAUDITED)
SCRS

		Year Ended June 30,	Proportion of the net pension liability	Proportionate share of the net pension liability	Covered Payroll	Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
Primary Government		2022	0.842556%	\$ 182,339,932	\$ 99,175,208	184%	60.70%
		2021	0.823910%	\$ 210,523,553	\$ 95,205,599	221%	50.70%
		2020	0.837884%	\$ 191,323,604	\$ 92,210,649	207%	54.40%
		2019	0.831790%	\$ 186,377,636	\$ 88,416,881	211%	54.10%
		2018	0.838334%	\$ 188,722,420	\$ 84,689,239	223%	53.30%
		2017	0.798659%	\$ 170,592,384	\$ 77,369,638	220%	52.91%
		2016	0.794942%	\$ 150,764,583	\$ 74,518,254	202%	56.99%
		2015	0.772846%	\$ 133,058,460	\$ 70,292,078	189%	59.92%
		2014	0.772840%	\$ 138,621,003	\$ 66,980,874	207%	56.39%
Component Units	CCL	2022	0.1029%	\$ 22,272,019	\$ 11,633,541	191.45%	60.70%
		2021	0.0972%	\$ 24,842,547	\$ 10,846,209	229.04%	50.70%
		2020	0.0854%	\$ 19,449,662	\$ 9,017,686	215.68%	54.40%
		2019	0.0787%	\$ 17,632,684	\$ 8,132,990	216.80%	54.10%
		2018	0.0736%	\$ 16,567,418	\$ 7,423,257	223.18%	53.30%
		2017	0.0745%	\$ 15,920,780	\$ 7,199,888	221.13%	52.90%
		2016	0.0812%	\$ 15,393,713	\$ 7,600,121	202.55%	57.00%
		2015	0.0789%	\$ 13,579,832	\$ 7,161,389	189.63%	59.92%
		2014	0.0789%	\$ 14,147,541	\$ 6,884,164	205.51%	56.39%
	CCPRC	2022	0.10108%	\$ 21,875,009	\$ 11,426,170	191.45%	60.70%
		2021	0.09971%	\$ 25,477,383	\$ 11,134,428	228.82%	50.70%
		2020	0.10030%	\$ 22,903,774	\$ 10,564,556	216.80%	54.40%
		2019	0.10275%	\$ 23,023,723	\$ 10,649,637	216.19%	54.10%
		2018	0.10270%	\$ 23,120,547	\$ 10,362,054	223.13%	53.33%
		2017	0.10589%	\$ 22,617,734	\$ 10,271,200	220.21%	52.91%
		2016	0.10628%	\$ 20,156,134	\$ 9,910,088	203.39%	56.99%
		2015	0.10271%	\$ 17,682,740	\$ 9,324,443	189.64%	59.92%
		2014	0.10271%	\$ 18,421,972	\$ 8,915,053	206.64%	56.40%

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREMENT SYSTEM
LAST NINE FISCAL YEARS (UNAUDITED)
SCRS (continued)

	Year Ended June 30,	Proportion of the net pension liability	Proportionate share of the net pension liability	Covered Payroll	Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
SAPPPC	2022	0.016130%	\$ 3,490,839	\$ 1,350,681	258.45%	60.70%
	2021	0.013542%	\$ 3,460,190	\$ 1,293,750	267.45%	50.70%
	2020	0.018132%	\$ 4,140,263	\$ 2,040,404	202.91%	54.40%
	2019	0.018348%	\$ 4,111,162	\$ 1,914,528	214.74%	54.10%
	2018	0.021657%	\$ 4,875,339	\$ 1,901,537	256.39%	53.30%
	2017	0.011690%	\$ 2,496,967	\$ 1,809,753	137.97%	52.90%
	2016	0.015128%	\$ 2,869,068	\$ 1,524,061	188.25%	57.00%
	2015	0.012798%	\$ 2,203,391	\$ 1,414,338	155.79%	59.91%
	2014	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SJFD	2022	0.004302%	\$ 930,952	\$ 486,273	191.45%	60.70%
	2021	0.004291%	\$ 1,096,437	\$ 478,724	229.03%	50.70%
	2020	0.00451%	\$ 1,030,155	\$ 476,399	216.24%	54.40%
	2019	0.00402%	\$ 901,552	\$ 416,953	216.22%	54.11%
	2018	0.00416%	\$ 936,933	\$ 419,974	223.09%	53.30%
	2017	0.00435%	\$ 928,940	\$ 421,182	220.56%	52.91%
	2016	0.00443%	\$ 840,929	\$ 415,787	202.25%	56.99%
	2015	0.00491%	\$ 845,339	\$ 445,755	189.64%	59.92%
	2014	0.00491%	\$ 880,679	\$ 397,531	221.54%	56.40%
SPFD	2022	0.000779%	\$ 168,687	\$ 86,520	194.97%	60.70%
	2021	0.000759%	\$ 194,033	\$ 88,112	220.21%	50.70%
	2020	0.000821%	\$ 187,423	\$ 87,718	213.67%	54.40%
	2019	0.000768%	\$ 171,975	\$ 86,674	198.42%	54.10%
	2018	0.001511%	\$ 340,150	\$ 152,405	223.19%	53.30%
	2017	0.001999%	\$ 426,982	\$ 193,528	220.63%	52.90%
	2016	0.001801%	\$ 341,566	\$ 168,894	202.24%	57.00%
	2015	0.001163%	\$ 200,230	\$ 105,622	189.57%	59.90%
	2014	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREMENT SYSTEM
LAST NINE FISCAL YEARS (UNAUDITED)
PORS

		Year Ended June 30,	Proportion of the net pension liability	Proportionate share of the net pension liability	Covered Payroll	Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
Primary Government		2022	2.66656%	\$ 68,608,366	\$ 38,729,494	177%	70.40%
		2021	2.75323%	\$ 91,302,891	\$ 40,033,170	228%	58.80%
		2020	2.85685%	\$ 81,875,538	\$ 41,539,944	197%	62.70%
		2019	2.82877%	\$ 80,154,468	\$ 41,430,124	193%	61.70%
		2018	2.82766%	\$ 77,465,466	\$ 37,949,403	204%	60.90%
		2017	2.75459%	\$ 69,869,479	\$ 35,102,474	199%	60.44%
		2016	2.80654%	\$ 61,168,438	\$ 34,724,641	176%	64.57%
		2015	2.77133%	\$ 53,055,006	\$ 33,206,658	160%	67.55%
		2014	2.77133%	\$ 57,448,805	\$ 33,291,297	173%	62.97%
Component Units							
	SJFD	2022	0.47734%	\$ 12,281,660	\$ 7,178,542	171.09%	70.40%
		2021	0.45092%	\$ 14,953,456	\$ 6,811,807	219.52%	58.80%
		2020	0.45352%	\$ 12,997,565	\$ 6,578,098	197.59%	62.70%
		2019	0.46793%	\$ 13,258,872	\$ 6,473,433	204.82%	61.73%
		2018	0.48400%	\$ 13,250,297	\$ 6,504,309	203.72%	60.94%
		2017	0.49900%	\$ 12,669,387	\$ 6,367,986	198.95%	60.45%
		2016	0.45912%	\$ 10,006,504	\$ 5,689,526	175.88%	64.57%
		2015	0.45235%	\$ 8,659,951	\$ 5,440,646	159.17%	67.55%
		2014	0.45235%	\$ 9,377,133	\$ 5,039,361	186.08%	62.90%
	SPFD	2022	0.190509%	\$ 4,901,624	\$ 3,243,373	151.13%	70.40%
		2021	0.17429%	\$ 5,779,791	\$ 2,864,659	201.76%	58.80%
		2020	0.17205%	\$ 4,930,750	\$ 2,652,389	185.90%	62.70%
		2019	0.15409%	\$ 4,366,305	\$ 2,488,972	175.43%	61.70%
		2018	0.18336%	\$ 5,023,149	\$ 2,469,209	203.43%	60.90%
		2017	0.21721%	\$ 5,509,401	\$ 2,769,404	198.94%	60.40%
		2016	0.21289%	\$ 4,639,975	\$ 2,640,155	175.75%	64.60%
		2015	0.20886%	\$ 3,998,531	\$ 2,511,268	159.22%	67.50%
		2014	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30th of the preceeding year. Only nine years of information are presented as only nine years of data were available. The County will add an additional year of data until a total of ten years is presented. The discount rate was lowered from 7.25% to 7.00% for the year ended June 30, 2021.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
SCHEDULE OF REQUIRED CONTRIBUTIONS AND PERCENTAGES - PAST TEN YEARS
SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREMENT SYSTEM
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022 (UNAUDITED)

Year Ended June 30	Contractually Required Contribution	Contributions Relative to Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
Primary Government					
2022	\$ 16,423,414	\$ 16,423,414	\$ -	\$ 99,175,208	16.56%
2021	\$ 14,813,991	\$ 14,813,991	\$ -	\$ 95,205,599	15.56%
2020	\$ 14,347,977	\$ 14,347,977	\$ -	\$ 92,210,649	15.56%
2019	\$ 12,873,498	\$ 12,873,498	\$ -	\$ 88,416,881	14.56%
2018	\$ 11,691,075	\$ 11,691,075	\$ -	\$ 86,217,166	13.56%
2017	\$ 9,790,076	\$ 9,790,076	\$ -	\$ 84,689,239	11.56%
2016	\$ 8,557,082	\$ 8,557,082	\$ -	\$ 77,369,638	11.06%
2015	\$ 8,122,490	\$ 8,122,490	\$ -	\$ 74,518,254	10.90%
2014	\$ 7,450,960	\$ 7,450,960	\$ -	\$ 70,292,078	10.60%
2013	\$ 7,099,973	\$ 7,099,973	\$ -	\$ 66,980,874	10.60%
Component Units					
<u>2022</u>					
CCL	\$ 1,948,509	\$ 1,948,509	\$ -	\$ 12,210,956	15.96%
CCPRC	\$ 2,156,641	\$ 2,156,641	\$ -	\$ 13,023,193	16.56%
SAPPPC	\$ 223,673	\$ 223,673	\$ -	\$ 1,350,681	16.56%
SJFD	\$ 78,557	\$ 78,557	\$ -	\$ 474,375	16.56%
SPFD	\$ 14,328	\$ 14,328	\$ -	\$ 86,520	16.56%
<u>2021</u>					
CCL	\$ 1,736,554	\$ 1,736,554	\$ -	\$ 11,633,541	14.93%
CCPRC	\$ 1,777,912	\$ 1,777,912	\$ -	\$ 11,426,171	15.56%
SAPPPC	\$ 201,307	\$ 201,307	\$ -	\$ 1,293,750	15.56%
SJFD	\$ 75,684	\$ 75,684	\$ -	\$ 486,273	15.56%
SPFD	\$ 13,710	\$ 13,710	\$ -	\$ 88,112	15.56%
<u>2020</u>					
CCL	\$ 1,614,045	\$ 1,614,045	\$ -	\$ 10,846,207	14.88%
CCPRC	\$ 1,732,517	\$ 1,732,517	\$ -	\$ 11,134,428	15.56%
SAPPPC	\$ 278,777	\$ 278,777	\$ -	\$ 2,040,404	13.66%
SJFD	\$ 74,489	\$ 74,489	\$ -	\$ 478,724	15.56%
SPFD	\$ 13,182	\$ 13,182	\$ -	\$ 84,718	15.56%
<u>2019</u>					
CCL	\$ 1,239,350	\$ 1,239,350	\$ -	\$ 9,017,686	13.74%
CCPRC	\$ 1,724,627	\$ 1,724,627	\$ -	\$ 10,564,556	16.32%
SAPPPC	\$ 278,755	\$ 278,755	\$ -	\$ 1,914,528	14.56%
SJFD	\$ 69,364	\$ 69,364	\$ -	\$ 476,399	14.56%
SPFD	\$ 12,620	\$ 12,620	\$ -	\$ 86,674	14.56%
<u>2018</u>					
CCL	\$ 1,102,834	\$ 1,102,834	\$ -	\$ 8,132,990	13.56%
CCPRC	\$ 1,444,091	\$ 1,444,091	\$ -	\$ 10,649,637	13.56%
SAPPPC	\$ 257,848	\$ 257,848	\$ -	\$ 1,901,537	13.56%
SJFD	\$ 56,539	\$ 56,539	\$ -	\$ 416,953	13.56%
SPFD	\$ 10,785	\$ 10,785	\$ -	\$ 79,536	13.56%
<u>2017</u>					
CCL	\$ 858,128	\$ 858,128	\$ -	\$ 7,423,257	11.56%
CCPRC	\$ 1,197,853	\$ 1,197,853	\$ -	\$ 10,362,054	11.56%
SAPPPC	\$ 206,493	\$ 206,493	\$ -	\$ 1,809,753	11.41%
SJFD	\$ 48,549	\$ 48,549	\$ -	\$ 419,974	11.56%
SPFD	\$ 17,618	\$ 17,618	\$ -	\$ 152,405	11.56%

CONTINUED

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
SCHEDULE OF REQUIRED CONTRIBUTIONS AND PERCENTAGES - PAST TEN YEARS
SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREMENT SYSTEM
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022 (UNAUDITED)

Year Ended June 30	Contractually Required Contribution	Contributions Relative to Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
<u>2016</u>					
CCL	\$ 796,308	\$ 796,308	\$ -	\$ 7,199,888	11.06%
CCPRC	\$ 1,135,995	\$ 1,135,995	\$ -	\$ 10,271,200	11.06%
SAPPPC	\$ 166,275	\$ 166,275	\$ -	\$ 1,524,061	10.91%
SJFD	\$ 46,583	\$ 46,583	\$ -	\$ 421,182	11.06%
SPFD	\$ 21,114	\$ 21,114	\$ -	\$ 193,528	10.91%
<u>2015</u>					
CCL	\$ 828,413	\$ 828,413	\$ -	\$ 7,600,121	10.90%
CCPRC	\$ 1,080,200	\$ 1,080,200	\$ -	\$ 9,910,088	10.90%
SAPPPC	\$ 152,364	\$ 152,364	\$ -	\$ 1,414,338	10.77%
SJFD	\$ 45,321	\$ 45,321	\$ -	\$ 415,787	10.90%
SPFD	\$ 18,409	\$ 18,409	\$ -	\$ 168,894	10.90%
<u>2014</u>					
CCL	\$ 759,107	\$ 759,107	\$ -	\$ 7,161,389	10.60%
CCPRC	\$ 988,391	\$ 988,391	\$ -	\$ 9,324,443	10.60%
SAPPPC	\$ 123,077	\$ 123,077	\$ -	\$ 1,161,104	10.60%
SJFD	\$ 47,250	\$ 47,250	\$ -	\$ 445,755	10.60%
SPFD	\$ 11,195	\$ 11,195	\$ -	\$ 105,613	10.60%
<u>2013</u>					
CCL	\$ 729,721	\$ 729,721	\$ -	\$ 6,884,164	10.60%
CCPRC	\$ 944,996	\$ 944,996	\$ -	\$ 8,915,057	10.60%
SAPPPC	\$ 106,091	\$ 106,091	\$ -	\$ 1,000,858	10.60%
SJFD	\$ 42,139	\$ 42,139	\$ -	\$ 397,535	10.60%
SPFD	\$ 11,905	\$ 11,905	\$ -	\$ 112,311	10.60%

The County's actual contributions to SCRS and PORS equal the required contribution before the state credit of 1% issued in accordance with South Carolina 2018-2020 Appropriations Act, Section 117.139

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
SCHEDULE OF REQUIRED CONTRIBUTIONS AND PERCENTAGES - PAST TEN YEARS
SOUTH CAROLINA POLICE OFFICERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022 (UNAUDITED)

Year Ended June 30	Contractually Required Contribution	Contributions Relative to Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
Primary Government					
2022	\$ 7,451,555	\$7,451,555	\$ -	\$ 38,729,494	19.24%
2021	\$ 7,302,050	\$7,302,050	\$ -	\$ 40,033,170	18.24%
2020	\$ 7,576,886	\$7,576,886	\$ -	\$ 41,539,944	18.24%
2019	\$ 7,142,553	\$7,142,553	\$ -	\$ 41,430,124	17.24%
2018	\$ 6,357,327	\$6,357,327	\$ -	\$ 39,146,100	16.24%
2017	\$ 5,403,995	\$5,403,995	\$ -	\$ 37,949,403	14.24%
2016	\$ 4,823,080	\$4,823,080	\$ -	\$ 35,102,474	13.74%
2015	\$ 4,656,574	\$4,656,574	\$ -	\$ 34,724,641	13.41%
2014	\$ 4,263,735	\$4,263,735	\$ -	\$ 33,206,658	12.84%
2013	\$ 4,094,829	\$4,094,829	\$ -	\$ 33,291,297	12.30%
Component Units					
<u>2022</u>					
SJFD	\$ 1,418,393	\$1,418,393	\$ -	\$ 7,372,103	19.24%
SPFD	\$ 624,025	\$624,025	\$ -	\$ 3,243,373	19.24%
<u>2021</u>					
SJFD	\$ 1,309,366	\$1,309,366	\$ -	\$ 7,178,542	18.24%
SPFD	\$ 522,514	\$522,514	\$ -	\$ 2,864,659	18.24%
<u>2020</u>					
SJFD	\$ 1,242,474	\$1,242,474	\$ -	\$ 6,811,807	18.24%
SPFD	\$ 483,796	\$483,796	\$ -	\$ 2,652,389	18.24%
<u>2019</u>					
SJFD	\$ 1,134,064	\$1,134,064	\$ -	\$ 6,578,098	17.24%
SPFD	\$ 429,099	\$429,099	\$ -	\$ 2,488,973	17.24%
<u>2018</u>					
SJFD	\$ 1,051,285	\$1,051,285	\$ -	\$ 6,473,433	16.24%
SPFD	\$ 346,983	\$346,983	\$ -	\$ 2,136,595	16.24%
<u>2017</u>					
SJFD	\$ 926,214	\$926,214	\$ -	\$ 6,504,309	14.24%
SPFD	\$ 351,615	\$351,615	\$ -	\$ 2,469,209	14.24%
<u>2016</u>					
SJFD	\$ 874,961	\$874,961	\$ -	\$ 6,367,986	13.74%
SPFD	\$ 369,438	\$369,438	\$ -	\$ 2,769,404	13.34%
<u>2015</u>					
SJFD	\$ 762,965	\$762,965	\$ -	\$ 5,689,526	13.41%
SPFD	\$ 354,044	\$354,044	\$ -	\$ 2,640,155	13.41%
<u>2014</u>					
SJFD	\$ 698,579	\$698,579	\$ -	\$ 5,440,646	12.84%
SPFD	\$ 322,448	\$322,448	\$ -	\$ 2,511,277	12.84%
<u>2013</u>					
SJFD	\$ 619,842	\$619,842	\$ -	\$ 5,039,365	12.30%
SPFD	\$ 307,664	\$307,664	\$ -	\$ 2,501,333	12.30%

The County's actual contributions to SCRS and PORS equal the required contribution before the state credit of 1% issued in accordance with South Carolina 2018-2020 Appropriations Act, Section 117.139.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE COUNTY'S TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Total OPEB Liability	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Service cost	\$ 3,850,065	\$ 2,994,163	\$ 2,866,179	\$ 2,577,457	\$ 3,454,430
Interest on the total OPEB liability	2,166,518	2,549,464	2,436,162	2,324,429	1,986,452
Changes of benefit term	-	-	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience of the total OPEB liability	84,162	(4,674,467)	204,908	(3,658,872)	101,721
Changes of assumptions	(5,884,529)	(2,555,098)	4,577,329	8,079,031	6,890,675
Benefit payments	(2,298,726)	(2,441,133)	(2,692,717)	(3,256,469)	(2,631,072)
Net change in total OPEB liability	(2,082,510)	(4,127,071)	7,391,861	6,065,576	9,802,206
Total OPEB liability - beginning	73,420,141	71,337,631	67,210,560	74,602,421	80,667,997
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$ 71,337,631	\$ 67,210,560	\$ 74,602,421	\$ 80,667,997	\$ 90,470,203
Covered payroll	\$ 113,995,618	\$ 115,990,430	\$ 123,179,368	\$ 128,181,643	\$ 127,701,079
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	62.58%	57.94%	60.56%	62.93%	70.85%

Note: This schedule is intended to show information for ten years. Additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available.

The information provided above is as of the valuation date.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
SCHEDULE OF CHARLESTON COUNTY OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

CURRENT FISCAL YEAR

	Year Ended June 30, 2018	Year Ended June 30, 2019	Year Ended June 30, 2020	Year Ended June 30, 2021	Year Ended June 30, 2022
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 2,087,240	\$ 1,983,049	\$ 2,325,317	\$ 2,812,149	\$ 2,071,710
Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution	2,087,240	1,983,049	2,325,317	2,812,149	2,071,710
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered Payroll	\$ 113,995,618	\$ 115,990,430	\$ 123,179,368	\$ 128,181,643	\$ 127,701,079
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	1.83%	1.71%	1.89%	2.19%	1.62%

Note: The County implemented GASB #75 during the year ended June 30, 2018. Information is not available for prior years.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF OPEB LIABILITY
LAST SIX YEARS (UNAUDITED)

<u>Measurement Date</u>	<u>Year Ended June 30</u>	<u>Proportion of OPEB liability</u>	<u>Proportionate share of OPEB liability</u>	<u>Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Share of net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll</u>
Primary Government					
2016	2017	100.00%	\$73,420,141	\$111,871,830	65.63%
2017	2018	100.00%	\$71,337,631	\$113,995,618	62.58%
2018	2019	100.00%	\$67,210,560	\$115,990,430	57.94%
2019	2020	100.00%	\$74,602,421	\$123,179,368	60.56%
2020	2021	100.00%	\$80,667,997	\$128,181,643	62.93%
2021	2022	100.00%	\$90,470,203	\$127,701,079	70.85%
Component Units					
CCL					
2016	2017	6.8937%	\$5,061,380	\$7,079,628	71.49%
2017	2018	7.5113%	\$5,358,392	\$7,167,565	74.76%
2018	2019	7.8555%	\$5,279,746	\$8,092,921	65.24%
2019	2020	8.6060%	\$6,420,289	\$8,957,126	71.68%
2020	2021	9.4887%	\$7,654,372	\$10,816,362	70.77%
2021	2022	10.1277%	\$9,162,548	\$11,623,664	78.83%
CCPRC					
2016	2017	100.00%	\$6,517,177	\$10,362,054	62.89%
2017	2018	100.00%	\$6,919,812	\$9,854,530	70.22%
2018	2019	100.00%	\$8,713,109	\$8,931,694	97.55%
2019	2020	100.00%	\$9,550,058	\$8,702,641	109.74%
2020	2021	100.00%	\$10,622,221	\$8,728,576	121.69%
2021	2022	100.00%	\$8,288,886	\$9,087,082	91.22%

* The Library's employees were included in the actuary study for the County and report their required portion of the OPEB liability.

Note: This schedule is intended to show information for ten years. Additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available.

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**CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL
INFORMATION**



**CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
COMBINING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND
SCHEDULES**



CHARLESTON COUNTY COMBINING SCHEDULES - NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds

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

Accommodations – This fund is used to account for the two percent local accommodation tax collected by the County and the two percent accommodation tax collected by the State on transient room rentals throughout the County. All expenditures must be tourist related with the exception of the first \$25,000 and five percent of the remainder of accommodations taxes remitted by the State. The budget is adopted on an annual basis.

Child Support Enforcement – This fund is used to account for federal monies received to enforce child support obligations at the local level. The budget is adopted on an annual basis.

Community Development – This fund is used to account for Community Development Block Grants received from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, various state community development grants and matching funds. The budget is adopted on a project-length basis.

Construction Public Works – This fund is used to account for the receipt of state gasoline tax “C” funds earmarked for local road maintenance. The budget is adopted on a project-length basis.

Disaster and Pandemic – This fund accounts for the financial resources to be used for disaster and pandemic costs and reimbursements from government agencies, including FEMA and the State of South Carolina.

Economic Development – This fund was established to account for local cooperative economic development activities in the tri-county area. Revenue is received from Multi-County Industrial Park fees assessed in lieu of property taxes on individual properties under regulations developed by the S. C. Department of Revenue. The budget is adopted on an annual basis.

Education – This fund is used to account for specific property taxes levied to fund maintenance of facilities owned by the Trident Technical College within the tri-county area used by residents of Charleston County. The budget is adopted on an annual basis.

Emergency Medical Services – This fund is used to account for proceeds of state grants and matching funds used to purchase equipment for use by emergency medical service personnel. The budget is adopted on a project-length basis.

Emergency Rental Assistance – This fund accounts for the federal monies disbursed to the municipalities to assist the County’s citizens with rent and utilities during the pandemic.

Fire Districts – This fund was established to account for revenues generated by a property tax levy for the Awendaw Consolidated Fire District, East Cooper Fire District, Northern Charleston County Fire District, and West St. Andrew’s Fire District. In addition, this fund accounts for revenues received under a contract with the Towns of McClellanville and Awendaw for the Awendaw Consolidated Fire District to provide fire protection for the Town’s residents. These services are provided by County employees and through contracts with other entities. The budget is adopted on an annual basis.

Hazardous Materials Enforcement – This fund was established to pay for a county-wide hazardous materials training program and to acquire equipment needed to support the various fire departments within the county when they have to handle hazardous material situations. It is funded by a fee charged to the various businesses within the county that use hazardous materials. The budget is adopted on an annual basis.

Public Defender - This fund was established to account for the activities of the Ninth Circuit Public Defender. The Public Defender is mandated to defend in the State court system all persons within Charleston County who are required by Statute, State or Federal Constitution to be provided with a legal counsel at public expense. The budget is adopted on an annual basis.

Safety Enforcement – This fund is used to account for federal and state grants, contributions from individuals and corporations, and County matching funds to provide public safety enforcement and prevention activities. The budget is adopted on a project-length basis.

Sheriff – This fund was established to account for federal and state grants and asset forfeitures received in various drug interdiction activities used to fund law enforcement activities. The budget is adopted on an annual basis.

Solicitor – This fund was established to account for funds provided by the State, grants for reducing domestic violence, grants for prosecuting DUI cases and fees charged to first time defendants under the Pretrial Intervention Program, who upon completion may have their records expunged. State appropriations are to be used for providing assistance to victims and witnesses of violent crimes and to supplement County appropriations for Solicitor activities. The budget is adopted on an annual basis.

Special Source Revenue Bonds – This fund accounts for the financial resources to be used for the cost of designing and constructing an extension of South Aviation Avenue Project as part of the Charleston Airport Area Improvement Project.

Storm Water Drainage – This fund was established to account for the storm water fee the County began charging November 1, 2006. This fee funds the County's storm water management program which is required under federal regulations. The program regulates run off from all properties and activities that have the potential to pollute local water systems. The fee provides funds for operations, maintenance and capital improvements. The budget is adopted on an annual basis.

Victim Notification – This fund was established to account for court assessments and conviction surcharges received pursuant to a change in state law which required counties to provide notification to victims of violent crime anytime there is a change in the status of the offender. The budget is adopted on an annual basis.

Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds

Capital Projects funds are used to account for the acquisition and construction of major capital outlays other than those financed by proprietary funds.

Construction - This fund was established in fiscal year 1986 by amendment to the budget ordinance to receive the proceeds of property sales and finance new construction with these funds. Per the County Budget Ordinance, all proceeds from the sale of real estate must be used for capital projects.

Equipment Replacement Fund - This fund was established in fiscal year 2005 to finance replacement of fleet and technology equipment. Funding comes from the sale of the County's general capital assets (excluding real estate) and from the general fund.

ITS/Management Information Systems - This fund was established in fiscal year 1996 to control funds for multi-year data processing hardware and software acquisitions that have been approved by County Council. Funding comes from the general fund. This fund also was established to account for the replacement of computer hardware and software. Funding comes from various leases.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2022

<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>Special Revenue Funds</u>				
	<u>Accommo- dations</u>	<u>Child Support Enforcement</u>	<u>Community Development</u>	<u>Construction Public Works</u>	<u>Disaser and Pandemic Funds</u>
Non-pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	12,014,258	773,209	17,759	15,985,291	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	358,782	-	-	-	-
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles)	6,512,174	147,451	805,592	3,653,674	1,201,729
Total assets	\$ 18,885,214	\$ 920,660	\$ 823,351	\$ 19,638,965	\$ 1,201,729
 <u>LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES</u>					
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ 6,677,384	\$ 771	\$ 439,251	\$ 2,152,307	\$ 18,472
Accrued payroll and fringe benefits	-	19,889	15,532	-	-
Due to other funds	-	-	329,389	-	1,378,937
Intergovernmental payable	1,723,843	-	24,277	3,856	-
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	8,401,227	20,660	808,449	2,156,163	1,397,409
Deferred inflows of resources:					
Unavailable property tax revenues-current	-	-	-	-	-
Unavailable property tax revenues-delinquent	-	-	-	-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	-	-	-	-	-
Fund balances:					
Restricted	10,483,987	900,000	14,902	17,482,802	-
Committed	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	-	-	-	-	(195,680)
Total fund balances	10,483,987	900,000	14,902	17,482,802	(195,680)
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$ 18,885,214	\$ 920,660	\$ 823,351	\$ 19,638,965	\$ 1,201,729

Special Revenue Funds						
Economic Development	Education	Emergency Medical Services	Emergency Rental Assistance	Fire Districts	Hazardous Materials Enforcement	Public Defender
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
13,453,259	186,536	-	9,255,546	1,756,788	135,648	1,308,901
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,104,022	12,057,530	-	10,183	3,002,431	-	185,602
<u>\$ 14,557,281</u>	<u>\$ 12,244,066</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 9,265,729</u>	<u>\$ 4,759,219</u>	<u>\$ 135,648</u>	<u>\$ 1,494,503</u>
\$ 288,630	\$ 2,907	\$ -	\$ 140,541	\$ 14,425	\$ 2,074	\$ 74,742
39,739	14,950	-	16,439	77,573	9,791	234,507
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,102,012	98,808	-	-	4,896	-	45
5,400,000	-	-	9,108,749	-	-	-
7,830,381	116,665	-	9,265,729	96,894	11,865	309,294
-	11,846,011	-	-	2,931,192	-	-
-	168,855	-	-	48,172	-	-
-	12,014,866	-	-	2,979,364	-	-
6,726,900	112,535	-	-	1,682,961	123,783	1,185,209
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6,726,900	112,535	-	-	1,682,961	123,783	1,185,209
<u>\$ 14,557,281</u>	<u>\$ 12,244,066</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 9,265,729</u>	<u>\$ 4,759,219</u>	<u>\$ 135,648</u>	<u>\$ 1,494,503</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2022

ASSETS	Special Revenue Funds					
	Safety Enforcement	Sheriff	Solicitor	Special Source Revenue Bonds	Storm Water Drainage	Victim Notification
Non-pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 34,675	\$ 60,158	\$ 870,988	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,281
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	1,266,469	2,485,077	511,137	70,274,401	8,498,516	347,367
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	208,220	-	-
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles)	794,435	49,225	204,299	-	312,505	1,976
Total assets	<u>\$ 2,095,579</u>	<u>\$ 2,594,460</u>	<u>\$ 1,586,424</u>	<u>\$ 70,482,621</u>	<u>\$ 8,811,021</u>	<u>\$ 371,624</u>
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES						
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$ 128,994	\$ 6,242	\$ 7,897	\$ 175,118	\$ 118,758	\$ 1,060
Accrued payroll and fringe benefits	65,117	7,882	89,237	-	57,647	11,423
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-	-	358,306
Intergovernmental payable	4,925	21	179,306	-	12,000	254
Unearned revenue	419,680	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	<u>618,716</u>	<u>14,145</u>	<u>276,440</u>	<u>175,118</u>	<u>188,405</u>	<u>371,043</u>
Deferred inflows of resources:						
Unavailable property tax revenues-current	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unavailable property tax revenues-delinquent	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances:						
Restricted	1,476,863	2,580,315	1,309,984	70,307,503	8,622,616	581
Committed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total fund balances	<u>1,476,863</u>	<u>2,580,315</u>	<u>1,309,984</u>	<u>70,307,503</u>	<u>8,622,616</u>	<u>581</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 2,095,579</u>	<u>\$ 2,594,460</u>	<u>\$ 1,586,424</u>	<u>\$ 70,482,621</u>	<u>\$ 8,811,021</u>	<u>\$ 371,624</u>

<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>Capital Projects Fund</u>			<u>Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds</u>
	<u>Construction</u>	<u>Equipment Replacement Fund</u>	<u>ITS / MIS</u>	
Non-pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 988,102
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	5,481,329	435,623	-	144,187,114
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	567,002
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles)	-	172,750	-	30,215,578
Total assets	\$ 5,481,329	\$ 608,373	\$ -	\$ 175,957,796
 <u>LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES</u>				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 84,325	\$ 111	\$ -	\$ 10,334,009
Accrued payroll and fringe benefits	9,974	-	-	669,700
Due to other funds	-	-	-	2,066,632
Intergovernmental payable	37,746	-	-	4,191,989
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	14,928,429
Total liabilities	132,045	111	-	32,190,759
Deferred inflows of resources:				
Unavailable property tax revenues-current	-	-	-	14,777,203
Unavailable property tax revenues-delinquent	-	-	-	217,027
Total deferred inflows of resources	-	-	-	14,994,230
Fund balances:				
Restricted	-	-	-	123,010,941
Committed	5,349,284	608,262	-	5,957,546
Unassigned	-	-	-	(195,680)
Total fund balances	5,349,284	608,262	-	128,772,807
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$ 5,481,329	\$ 608,373	\$ -	\$ 175,957,796

See independent auditor's report.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Special Revenue Funds				
	Accommo- dations	Child Support Enforcement	Community Development	Construction Public Works	Disaster and Pandemic Funds
Revenues:					
Property taxes and other taxes	\$ 25,587,541	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental	366,924	1,012,076	3,176,913	10,397,745	349,671
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	27,139	-	-	40,581	-
Other revenues	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenues	25,981,604	1,012,076	3,176,913	10,438,326	349,671
Expenditures:					
Current:					
General government	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety	-	92,359	-	-	58,935
Judicial	-	565,914	-	-	88,719
Public works	-	-	-	4,853,792	176,720
Health and welfare	-	-	3,180,850	-	-
Economic development	-	-	-	-	-
Culture and recreation	18,916,574	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	18,916,574	658,273	3,180,850	4,853,792	324,374
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	7,065,030	353,803	(3,937)	5,584,534	25,297
Other financing sources (uses):					
Refunding of special source revenue bonds	-	-	-	-	-
Payment to escrow agent	-	-	-	-	-
Lease financing	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers in	-	1,021,898	-	8,926,278	578,089
Transfers out	(42,096)	(598,701)	(337,656)	(8,926,278)	-
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	(42,096)	423,197	(337,656)	-	578,089
Net change in fund balance	7,022,934	777,000	(341,593)	5,584,534	603,386
Fund balances at beginning of year	3,461,053	123,000	356,495	11,898,268	(799,066)
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 10,483,987	\$ 900,000	\$ 14,902	\$ 17,482,802	\$ (195,680)

Special Revenue Funds						
Economic Development	Education	Emergency Medical Services	Emergency Rental Assistance	Fire Districts	Hazardous Materials Enforcement	Public Defender
\$ 3,969,709	\$ 11,401,453	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,197,341	\$ -	\$ -
450,000	289,335	27,258	26,456,385	201,236	-	3,450,867
-	-	-	-	-	209,053	-
7,487,552	-	-	-	-	-	409,799
-	-	-	-	921	-	4,052
-	-	-	-	-	1,023	-
11,907,261	11,690,788	27,258	26,456,385	3,399,498	210,076	3,864,718
-	17,857	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	28,779	-	3,032,274	164,014	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	7,482,825
-	-	-	26,456,385	-	-	-
10,378,818	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	8,568,736	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
240,296	-	-	-	254,186	-	48,569
10,619,114	8,586,593	28,779	26,456,385	3,286,460	164,014	7,531,394
1,288,147	3,104,195	(1,521)	-	113,038	46,062	(3,666,676)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,417,383	-	-	-	-	-	104,894
-	158,117	1,521	-	-	-	3,653,007
(1,691,500)	(3,280,169)	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(274,117)	(3,122,052)	1,521	-	-	-	3,757,901
1,014,030	(17,857)	-	-	113,038	46,062	91,225
5,712,870	130,392	-	-	1,569,923	77,721	1,093,984
\$ 6,726,900	\$ 112,535	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,682,961	\$ 123,783	\$ 1,185,209

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Special Revenue Funds					
	Safety Enforcement	Sheriff	Solicitor	Special Source Revenue Bonds	Storm Water Drainage	Victim Notification
Revenues:						
Property taxes and other taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 27,701,356	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental	1,868,855	-	2,691,076	-	-	9,228
Fines and forfeitures	472,187	313,393	625	-	-	160,341
Service charges	-	27,900	508,240	-	3,939,033	812
Interest	164	2,216	-	240,861	25,657	-
Other revenues	699,580	875,876	-	-	739	-
Total revenues	3,040,786	1,219,385	3,199,941	27,942,217	3,965,429	170,381
Expenditures:						
Current:						
General government	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety	2,456,754	849,751	-	-	-	137,501
Judicial	627,906	-	2,863,646	-	-	267,256
Public works	-	-	-	16,357,124	2,621,414	-
Health and welfare	51,341	-	-	-	-	-
Economic development	-	-	-	-	-	-
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-	8,243,793	-	-
Total expenditures	3,136,001	849,751	2,863,646	24,600,917	2,621,414	404,757
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(95,215)	369,634	336,295	3,341,300	1,344,015	(234,376)
Other financing sources (uses):						
Refunding of special source revenue bonds	-	-	-	73,545,000	-	-
Payment to escrow agent	-	-	-	(74,714,333)	-	-
Lease financing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers in	441,070	-	276,786	11,055,190	-	210,957
Transfers out	(11,796)	(27,248)	(475,545)	(14,831,596)	(29,695)	-
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	429,274	(27,248)	(198,759)	(4,945,739)	(29,695)	210,957
Net change in fund balance	334,059	342,386	137,536	(1,604,439)	1,314,320	(23,419)
Fund balances at beginning of year	1,142,804	2,237,929	1,172,448	71,911,942	7,308,296	24,000
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 1,476,863	\$ 2,580,315	\$ 1,309,984	\$ 70,307,503	\$ 8,622,616	\$ 581

	Capital Projects Funds			
	Construction	Equipment Replacement Fund	ITS / MIS	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
Property taxes and other taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 71,857,400
Intergovernmental	200,000	-	21,540	50,969,109
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-	1,155,599
Service charges	-	-	-	12,373,336
Interest	11,996	2,875	-	356,462
Other revenues	-	-	-	1,577,218
Total revenues	211,996	2,875	21,540	138,289,124
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	-	-	-	17,857
Public safety	-	-	-	6,820,367
Judicial	-	-	-	11,896,266
Public works	-	-	-	24,009,050
Health and welfare	-	-	-	29,688,576
Economic development	-	-	-	10,378,818
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	18,916,574
Education	-	-	-	8,568,736
Capital outlay	909,748	-	551,301	1,461,049
Debt service	-	-	-	8,786,844
Total expenditures	909,748	-	551,301	120,544,137
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(697,752)	2,875	(529,761)	17,744,987
Other financing sources (uses):				
Refunding of special source revenue bonds	-	-	-	73,545,000
Payment to escrow agent	-	-	-	(74,714,333)
Lease financing	-	-	801,086	2,323,363
Transfers in	1,075,000	396,964	-	27,794,877
Transfers out	-	(405,000)	(271,325)	(30,928,605)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	14,000	18,495	-	32,495
Total other financing sources (uses)	1,089,000	10,459	529,761	(1,947,203)
Net change in fund balance	391,248	13,334	-	15,797,784
Fund balances at beginning of year	4,958,036	594,928	-	112,975,023
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 5,349,284	\$ 608,262	\$ -	\$ 128,772,807

See independent auditor's report.

**CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
INDIVIDUAL FUND SCHEDULES OF REVENUES
EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND
BALANCES – BUDGET
(GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL**



COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
DEBT SERVICE
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
REVENUES:				
Property and local option sales taxes	\$ 27,800,000	\$ 27,800,000	\$ 27,716,222	\$ (83,778)
Intergovernmental	115,127	115,127	594,923	479,796
Interest	46,000	46,000	75,784	29,784
Other revenues	171,428	171,428	685,714	514,286
Total revenues	28,132,555	28,132,555	29,072,643	940,088
EXPENDITURES:				
Debt service	33,288,635	38,661,298	34,068,241	4,593,057
Total expenditures	33,288,635	38,661,298	34,068,241	4,593,057
Excess of expenditures over revenues	(5,156,080)	(10,528,743)	(4,995,598)	5,533,145
Other financing sources (uses):				
Bond premiums	-	5,372,663	5,372,663	-
Transfers in	7,598,632	8,508,828	8,620,009	111,181
Transfers out	-	910,196	(912,552)	(1,822,748)
Total other financing sources and (uses)	7,598,632	9,419,024	13,080,120	(1,711,567)
Net change in fund balance	2,442,552	(1,109,719)	8,084,522	3,821,578
Fund balance at beginning of year	21,573,901	21,573,901	21,573,901	-
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 24,016,453	\$ 20,464,182	\$ 29,658,423	\$ 3,821,578

See independent auditor's report.

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
ACCOMMODATIONS SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	<u>BUDGETED AMOUNTS</u>			<u>VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)</u>
	<u>ORIGINAL</u>	<u>FINAL</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	
Revenues:				
Accommodations taxes	\$ 16,300,000	\$ 19,656,250	\$ 25,587,541	\$ 5,931,291
Intergovernmental	225,000	225,000	366,924	141,924
Interest	12,500	12,500	27,139	14,639
Total revenues	16,537,500	19,893,750	25,981,604	6,087,854
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Culture and recreation	15,903,198	19,259,448	18,916,574	342,874
Total expenditures	15,903,198	19,259,448	18,916,574	342,874
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	634,302	634,302	7,065,030	6,430,728
Other financing uses:				
Transfers out	(35,000)	(35,000)	(42,096)	(7,096)
Net change in fund balance	599,302	599,302	7,022,934	6,423,632
Fund balance at beginning of year	3,461,053	3,461,053	3,461,053	-
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 4,060,355	\$ 4,060,355	\$ 10,483,987	\$ 6,423,632

See independent auditor's report.

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	<u>BUDGETED AMOUNTS</u>			VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
	<u>ORIGINAL</u>	<u>FINAL</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	\$ 1,360,000	\$ 1,360,000	\$ 1,012,076	\$ (347,924)
Total revenues	<u>1,360,000</u>	<u>1,360,000</u>	<u>1,012,076</u>	<u>(347,924)</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Public safety	96,775	96,775	92,359	4,416
Judicial	680,123	703,123	565,914	137,209
Total expenditures	<u>776,898</u>	<u>799,898</u>	<u>658,273</u>	<u>141,625</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>583,102</u>	<u>560,102</u>	<u>353,803</u>	<u>(206,299)</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	66,775	189,775	1,021,898	832,123
Transfers out	(749,877)	(872,877)	(598,701)	274,176
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(683,102)</u>	<u>(683,102)</u>	<u>423,197</u>	<u>1,106,299</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>(100,000)</u>	<u>(123,000)</u>	<u>777,000</u>	<u>900,000</u>
Fund balance at beginning of year	<u>123,000</u>	<u>123,000</u>	<u>123,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$ 23,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 900,000</u>	<u>\$ 900,000</u>

See independent auditor's report.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	<u>BUDGETED AMOUNTS</u>			VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
	<u>ORIGINAL</u>	<u>FINAL</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	
Revenues:				
Property taxes	\$ 3,724,024	\$ 3,724,024	\$ 3,969,709	\$ 245,685
Intergovernmental	-	6,426,248	450,000	(5,976,248)
Service charges	5,005,000	7,905,000	7,487,552	(417,448)
Total revenues	8,729,024	18,055,272	11,907,261	(6,148,011)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Economic development	9,061,524	18,421,272	10,378,818	8,042,454
Debt service	-	-	240,296	(240,296)
Total expenditures	9,061,524	18,421,272	10,619,114	7,802,158
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(332,500)	(366,000)	1,288,147	1,654,147
Other financing sources (uses):				
Lease financing	-	-	1,417,383	1,417,383
Transfers out	-	(1,691,500)	(1,691,500)	-
Total other financing sources (uses):	-	(1,691,500)	(274,117)	1,417,383
Net change in fund balance	(332,500)	(2,057,500)	1,014,030	3,071,530
Fund balance at beginning of year	5,712,870	5,712,870	5,712,870	-
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$ 5,380,370</u>	<u>\$ 3,655,370</u>	<u>\$ 6,726,900</u>	<u>\$ 3,071,530</u>

See independent auditor's report.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
EDUCATION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	<u>BUDGETED AMOUNTS</u>			<u>VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)</u>
	<u>ORIGINAL</u>	<u>FINAL</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	
Revenues:				
Property taxes	\$ 11,396,322	\$ 11,396,322	\$ 11,401,453	\$ 5,131
Intergovernmental	96,440	96,440	289,335	192,895
Total revenues	<u>11,492,762</u>	<u>11,492,762</u>	<u>11,690,788</u>	<u>198,026</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General Government	60,000	60,000	17,857	42,143
Education	<u>8,465,879</u>	<u>8,465,879</u>	<u>8,568,736</u>	<u>(102,857)</u>
Total expenditures	<u>8,525,879</u>	<u>8,525,879</u>	<u>8,586,593</u>	<u>(60,714)</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>2,966,883</u>	<u>2,966,883</u>	<u>3,104,195</u>	<u>137,312</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	154,117	154,117	158,117	4,000
Transfers out	<u>(3,181,000)</u>	<u>(3,181,000)</u>	<u>(3,280,169)</u>	<u>(99,169)</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(3,026,883)</u>	<u>(3,026,883)</u>	<u>(3,122,052)</u>	<u>(95,169)</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>(60,000)</u>	<u>(60,000)</u>	<u>(17,857)</u>	<u>42,143</u>
Fund balance at beginning of year	<u>130,392</u>	<u>130,392</u>	<u>130,392</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$ 70,392</u>	<u>\$ 70,392</u>	<u>\$ 112,535</u>	<u>\$ 42,143</u>

See independent auditor's report.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
FIRE DISTRICTS SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	<u>BUDGETED AMOUNTS</u>			<u>VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)</u>
	<u>ORIGINAL</u>	<u>FINAL</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	
Revenues:				
Property taxes	\$ 3,071,400	\$ 3,095,680	\$ 3,197,341	\$ 101,661
Intergovernmental	161,622	161,622	201,236	39,614
Interest	-	-	921	921
Total revenues	<u>3,233,022</u>	<u>3,257,302</u>	<u>3,399,498</u>	<u>142,196</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Public safety	3,085,816	3,110,096	3,032,274	77,822
Debt service	254,186	254,186	254,186	-
Total expenditures	<u>3,340,002</u>	<u>3,364,282</u>	<u>3,286,460</u>	<u>77,822</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues (under) over expenditures	<u>(106,980)</u>	<u>(106,980)</u>	<u>113,038</u>	<u>220,018</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>(106,980)</u>	<u>(106,980)</u>	<u>113,038</u>	<u>220,018</u>
Fund balance at beginning of year	<u>1,569,923</u>	<u>1,569,923</u>	<u>1,569,923</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$ 1,462,943</u>	<u>\$ 1,462,943</u>	<u>\$ 1,682,961</u>	<u>\$ 220,018</u>

See independent auditor's report.

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ENFORCEMENT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	<u>BUDGETED AMOUNTS</u>			<u>VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)</u>
	<u>ORIGINAL</u>	<u>FINAL</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	
Revenues:				
Fines and forfeitures	\$ 215,000	\$ 215,000	\$ 209,053	\$ (5,947)
Other revenues	-	-	1,023	1,023
Total revenues	<u>215,000</u>	<u>215,000</u>	<u>210,076</u>	<u>1,023</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Public safety	<u>222,419</u>	<u>222,419</u>	<u>164,014</u>	<u>58,405</u>
Total expenditures	<u>222,419</u>	<u>222,419</u>	<u>164,014</u>	<u>58,405</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(7,419)</u>	<u>(7,419)</u>	<u>46,062</u>	<u>53,481</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>(7,419)</u>	<u>(7,419)</u>	<u>46,062</u>	<u>53,481</u>
Fund balance at beginning of year	<u>77,721</u>	<u>77,721</u>	<u>77,721</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance at end of year	<u><u>\$ 70,302</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 70,302</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 123,783</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 53,481</u></u>

See independent auditor's report.

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
PUBLIC DEFENDER SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	<u>BUDGETED AMOUNTS</u>			<u>VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)</u>
	<u>ORIGINAL</u>	<u>FINAL</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	\$ 2,717,862	\$ 3,388,915	\$ 3,450,867	\$ 61,952
Service charges	505,000	505,000	409,799	(95,201)
Interest	4,500	4,500	4,052	(448)
Total revenues	<u>3,227,362</u>	<u>3,898,415</u>	<u>3,864,718</u>	<u>(33,697)</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Judicial	7,113,637	7,787,065	7,482,825	304,240
Debt service	-	-	48,569	(48,569)
Total expenditures	<u>7,113,637</u>	<u>7,787,065</u>	<u>7,531,394</u>	<u>255,671</u>
Deficiency of revenues under expenditures	<u>(3,886,275)</u>	<u>(3,888,650)</u>	<u>(3,666,676)</u>	<u>221,974</u>
Other financing sources:				
Lease financing	-	-	104,894	104,894
Transfers in	3,653,007	3,653,007	3,653,007	-
Net change in fund balance	<u>(233,268)</u>	<u>(235,643)</u>	<u>91,225</u>	<u>326,868</u>
Fund balance at beginning of year	<u>1,093,984</u>	<u>1,093,984</u>	<u>1,093,984</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$ 860,716</u>	<u>\$ 858,341</u>	<u>\$ 1,185,209</u>	<u>\$ 326,868</u>

See independent auditor's report.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
SHERIFF SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	<u>BUDGETED AMOUNTS</u>			VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
	<u>ORIGINAL</u>	<u>FINAL</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	
Revenues:				
Fines and forfeitures	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 313,393	\$ 298,393
Interest	250	250	2,216	1,966
Service charges	27,000	27,000	27,900	900
Other revenues	500,000	568,000	875,876	307,876
Total revenues	542,250	610,250	1,219,385	609,135
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Public safety	1,150,279	1,228,470	849,751	378,719
Total expenditures	1,150,279	1,228,470	849,751	378,719
Deficiency of revenues under expenditures	(608,029)	(618,220)	369,634	987,854
Other financing (uses):				
Transfers out	-	(27,248)	(27,248)	-
Total other financing (uses)	-	(27,248)	(27,248)	-
Net change in fund balance	(608,029)	(645,468)	342,386	987,854
Fund balance at beginning of year	2,237,929	2,237,929	2,237,929	-
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$ 1,629,900</u>	<u>\$ 1,592,461</u>	<u>\$ 2,580,315</u>	<u>\$ 987,854</u>

See independent auditor's report.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
SOLICITOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	<u>BUDGETED AMOUNTS</u>			VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
	<u>ORIGINAL</u>	<u>FINAL</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	\$ 1,923,315	\$ 2,373,189	\$ 2,691,076	\$ 317,887
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	625	625
Service charges	425,000	425,000	508,240	83,240
Total revenues	2,348,315	2,798,189	3,199,941	401,752
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Judicial	2,425,615	2,875,489	2,863,646	11,843
Total expenditures	2,425,615	2,875,489	2,863,646	11,843
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(77,300)	(77,300)	336,295	413,595
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	274,105	274,105	276,786	2,681
Transfers out	(483,100)	(483,100)	(475,545)	7,555
Total other financing sources	(208,995)	(208,995)	(198,759)	10,236
Net change in fund balance	(286,295)	(286,295)	137,536	423,831
Fund balance at beginning of year	1,172,448	1,172,448	1,172,448	-
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 886,153	\$ 886,153	\$ 1,309,984	\$ 423,831

See independent auditor's report.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
STORMWATER DRAINAGE SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	<u>BUDGETED AMOUNTS</u>			<u>VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)</u>
	<u>ORIGINAL</u>	<u>FINAL</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	
Revenues:				
Service charges	\$ 3,664,900	\$ 3,664,900	\$ 3,939,033	\$ 274,133
Interest	-	-	25,657	25,657
Other revenues	-	-	739	739
Total revenues	<u>3,664,900</u>	<u>3,664,900</u>	<u>3,965,429</u>	<u>300,529</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Public works	<u>8,754,854</u>	<u>10,011,946</u>	<u>2,621,414</u>	<u>7,390,532</u>
Total expenditures	<u>8,754,854</u>	<u>10,011,946</u>	<u>2,621,414</u>	<u>7,390,532</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(5,089,954)</u>	<u>(6,347,046)</u>	<u>1,344,015</u>	<u>7,691,061</u>
Other financing uses:				
Transfers out	-	(29,695)	(29,695)	-
Net change in fund balance	(5,089,954)	(6,376,741)	1,314,320	7,691,061
Fund balance at beginning of year	<u>7,308,296</u>	<u>7,308,296</u>	<u>7,308,296</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$ 2,218,342</u>	<u>\$ 931,555</u>	<u>\$ 8,622,616</u>	<u>\$ 7,691,061</u>

See independent auditor's report.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
VICTIM NOTIFICATION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	<u>BUDGETED AMOUNTS</u>			<u>VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)</u>
	<u>ORIGINAL</u>	<u>FINAL</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	\$ 6,500	\$ 6,500	\$ 9,228	\$ 2,728
Fines and forfeitures	214,000	214,000	160,341	(53,659)
Service charges	-	-	812	812
Total revenues	<u>220,500</u>	<u>220,500</u>	<u>170,381</u>	<u>(50,119)</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Public safety	131,886	131,886	137,501	(5,615)
Judicial	260,556	260,556	267,256	(6,700)
Total expenditures	<u>392,442</u>	<u>392,442</u>	<u>404,757</u>	<u>(12,315)</u>
Deficiency of revenues under expenditures	<u>(171,942)</u>	<u>(171,942)</u>	<u>(234,376)</u>	<u>(62,434)</u>
Other financing sources:				
Transfers in	<u>171,942</u>	<u>208,415</u>	<u>210,957</u>	<u>2,542</u>
Net change in fund balance	-	36,473	(23,419)	(59,892)
Fund balance at beginning of year	<u>24,000</u>	<u>24,000</u>	<u>24,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$ 24,000</u>	<u>\$ 60,473</u>	<u>\$ 581</u>	<u>\$ (59,892)</u>

See independent auditor's report.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
VICTIM NOTIFICATION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
SCHEDULE OF FINES, ASSESSMENTS AND SURCHARGES COLLECTED
June 30, 2022

	<u>Total Collections</u>	<u>Remittance to State</u>	<u>Retained by County</u>	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Victim Notification</u>	<u>Total County Revenue</u>
Magistrates:						
Fines:						
Traffic/criminal	\$ 1,067,058	\$ -	\$ 1,067,058	\$ 1,067,058	\$ -	\$ 1,067,058
DUI/DUS/BUI	38,931	38,931	-	-	-	-
Assessments	804,742	734,468	70,274	-	70,274	70,274
Surcharges	250,365	220,679	29,686	-	29,686	29,686
	<u>2,161,096</u>	<u>994,078</u>	<u>1,167,018</u>	<u>1,067,058</u>	<u>99,960</u>	<u>1,167,018</u>
Clerk of Court:						
Fines:						
Fines and Fees	835,711	622,810	212,901	212,901	-	212,901
Family court	1,594,263	848,226	746,037	746,037	-	746,037
DUI/DUS/BUI	4,560	4,560	-	-	-	-
Assessments	31,129	20,121	11,008	-	11,008	11,008
Surcharges	79,404	30,032	49,372	-	49,372	49,372
	<u>2,545,067</u>	<u>1,525,749</u>	<u>1,019,318</u>	<u>958,938</u>	<u>60,380</u>	<u>1,019,318</u>
	<u>\$ 4,706,163</u>	<u>\$ 2,519,827</u>	<u>\$ 2,186,336</u>	<u>\$ 2,025,996</u>	<u>\$ 160,340</u>	<u>\$ 2,186,336</u>

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CHARLESTON COUNTY COMBINING STATEMENTS - NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Enterprise funds are used to account for those operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business.

Biological Science Center – This fund is used to provide forensic laboratory and DNA services for the region.

DAODAS – This fund records the activity of programs administered by the Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services (DAODAS). These programs reduce the negative impact of alcohol and other drugs on constituents by planning and implementing comprehensive and effective programs of professional services. State and Federal funding, Medicaid, client fees, and other funding sources support these programs.

E-911 Communications – This fund is used to account for the operations of the County's Emergency 911 communication system. This service is funded through a county-wide service charge on all telephone service and is collected by local utilities for the County.

Public Safety System – This fund is used to account for the cost related to the implementation and maintenance of records management systems for the detention center, law enforcement, fire districts, and other public safety entities.

Radio Communications – This fund is used to account for the comprehensive communications support to Charleston County agencies and neighboring external public safety agencies, including management of the 800 MHz public safety radio system, operation of the communications electronic maintenance facility, and management of the command post's emergency equipment and vehicles for response to emergencies and natural disasters.

Revenue Collections – This fund is used to account for the administration on a fee basis of the collection of accommodations, business licenses, hazardous material fees, storm water fees and the solid waste user fee for the County and municipalities.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
 NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS
 June 30, 2022

<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>Biological Science Center</u>	<u>DAODAS</u>	<u>E-911 Communications</u>	<u>Public Safety Systems</u>	<u>Radio Communications</u>	<u>Revenue Collections</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Current assets:							
Non-pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ 700	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 623,350	\$ 624,050
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	-	1,925,467	2,159,057	417,440	456,461	7,941,367	12,899,792
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles)	-	1,633,474	1,763,594	131,193	883,136	2,848,909	7,260,306
Total current assets	-	3,559,641	3,922,651	548,633	1,339,597	11,413,626	20,784,148
Capital assets:							
Construction in progress	-	-	-	-	-	435,339	435,339
Buildings	-	9,702,367	-	-	-	-	9,702,367
Improvements other than buildings	-	316,111	-	-	43,315	-	359,426
Machinery and equipment	-	608,378	6,128,039	13,079	3,620,163	141,411	10,511,070
Less accumulated depreciation	-	(6,063,422)	(4,994,137)	(13,079)	(1,258,283)	(122,153)	(12,451,074)
Total capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	-	4,563,434	1,133,902	-	2,405,195	454,597	8,557,128
Right to use assets:							
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	4,103,272	-	4,103,272
Less accumulated amortization	-	-	-	-	(455,584)	-	(455,584)
Total right to use assets (net of accumulated amortization)	-	-	-	-	3,647,688	-	3,647,688
Total noncurrent assets	-	4,563,434	1,133,902	-	6,052,883	454,597	12,204,816
Total assets	-	8,123,075	5,056,553	548,633	7,392,480	11,868,223	32,988,964

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS
June 30, 2022

<u>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</u>	<u>Biological Science Center</u>	<u>DAODAS</u>	<u>E-911 Communications</u>	<u>Public Safety Systems</u>	<u>Radio Communications</u>	<u>Revenue Collections</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Current liabilities:							
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ 192,852	\$ 40,200	\$ -	\$ 27,978	\$ 82,050	\$ 343,080
Accrued payroll and fringe benefits	-	211,860	40,230	8,097	6,558	62,829	329,574
Unearned revenue	-	240,524	-	-	-	-	240,524
Interest payable	-	-	-	-	2,452	-	2,452
Compensated absences-current	-	42,333	1,089	-	-	-	43,422
Due to other funds	-	15,916,106	1,473,223	187,226	573,638	3,648,726	21,798,919
Intergovernmental payable	-	4,379	388	-	5,472	10,393,622	10,403,861
Lease liability - current	-	-	-	-	427,957	-	427,957
Total current liabilities	-	16,608,054	1,555,130	195,323	1,044,055	14,187,227	33,589,789
Noncurrent liabilities:							
Lease liability	-	-	-	-	3,254,026	-	3,254,026
Compensated absences	-	332,583	86,782	23,184	2,607	206,387	651,543
Total noncurrent liabilities	-	332,583	86,782	23,184	3,256,633	206,387	3,905,569
Total liabilities	-	16,940,637	1,641,912	218,507	4,300,688	14,393,614	37,495,358
<u>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</u>							
Deferred inflows leases	-	25,699	-	-	866,000	-	891,699
<u>NET POSITION</u>							
Net investment in capital assets	-	4,563,434	1,133,902	-	2,370,900	454,597	8,522,833
Unrestricted	-	(13,406,695)	2,280,739	330,126	(145,108)	(2,979,988)	(13,920,926)
Total net position	\$ -	\$ (8,843,261)	\$ 3,414,641	\$ 330,126	\$ 2,225,792	\$ (2,525,391)	\$ (5,398,093)

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COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Biological Science Center	DAODAS	E-911 Communications	Public Safety Systems	Radio Communications	Revenue Collections	Totals
Operating revenues:							
Charges for services	\$ -	\$ 5,748,857	\$ 3,481,149	\$ 742,425	\$ 3,021,456	\$ 2,953,875	\$ 15,947,762
Other revenues	-	206,117	-	-	27,008	7,451	240,576
Total operating revenues	-	5,954,974	3,481,149	742,425	3,048,464	2,961,326	16,188,338
Operating expenses:							
Personnel services	19,324	5,156,029	1,029,642	144,981	209,807	1,621,380	8,181,163
Contractual services	-	1,335,774	14,674	-	212,470	59,392	1,622,310
Materials and supplies	-	925,529	37,684	-	125,494	10,223	1,098,930
Utilities	-	245,055	-	-	132,199	-	377,254
Repairs and maintenance	-	391,017	759,449	521,222	2,052,605	423,750	4,148,043
Rental expenses	-	141,446	-	-	46,076	-	187,522
Vehicle fleet charges	-	11,606	1,309	-	4,366	6,138	23,419
Employee benefits	-	991,048	177,796	16,462	42,803	260,109	1,488,218
Other expenses	2,107	1,416,514	907,563	90,234	350,581	280,002	3,047,001
Depreciation and amortization	-	255,037	909,233	727	798,779	8,291	1,972,067
Total operating expenses	21,431	10,869,055	3,837,350	773,626	3,975,180	2,669,285	22,145,927
Operating income (loss)	(21,431)	(4,914,081)	(356,201)	(31,201)	(926,716)	292,041	(5,957,589)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):							
Interest income	-	4,377	7,946	1,565	9,935	22,639	46,462
Interest expense	-	-	-	-	(33,235)	-	(33,235)
Intergovernmental revenues	-	2,258,015	-	-	-	-	2,258,015
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	-	2,262,392	7,946	1,565	(23,300)	22,639	2,271,242
Income (loss) before transfers	(21,431)	(2,651,689)	(348,255)	(29,636)	(950,016)	314,680	(3,686,347)
Transfers in	21,431	1,503,045	-	-	1,297,614	-	2,822,090
Transfers out	-	-	-	(31,220)	-	(420,000)	(451,220)
Change in net position	-	(1,148,644)	(348,255)	(60,856)	347,598	(105,320)	(1,315,477)
Total net position - beginning	-	(7,694,617)	3,762,896	390,982	1,878,194	(2,420,071)	(4,082,616)
Total net position - ending	\$ -	\$ (8,843,261)	\$ 3,414,641	\$ 330,126	\$ 2,225,792	\$ (2,525,391)	\$ (5,398,093)

See independent auditor's report.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Biological Science Center	DAODAS	E-911 Communications	Public Safety System	Radio Communications	Revenue Collections	Totals
Cash flows from operating activities:							
Cash received from customers	\$ -	\$ 6,390,557	\$ 2,104,697	\$ 611,232	\$ 3,034,660	\$ 1,934,823	\$ 14,075,969
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(2,107)	(3,425,835)	(1,593,818)	(601,108)	(2,923,694)	2,430,806	(6,115,756)
Cash payments to employees for services	(19,324)	(6,171,839)	(1,174,822)	(146,564)	(259,109)	(1,874,063)	(9,645,721)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(21,431)	(3,207,117)	(663,943)	(136,440)	(148,143)	2,491,566	(1,685,508)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:							
Transfers in	21,431	1,503,045	-	-	1,297,614	-	2,822,090
Transfers (out)	-	-	-	(31,220)	-	(420,000)	(451,220)
Intergovernmental receipt	-	2,258,015	-	-	-	-	2,258,015
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities	21,431	3,761,060	-	(31,220)	1,297,614	(420,000)	4,628,885
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:							
Principal paid on long term debt	-	-	-	-	(439,022)	-	(439,022)
Interest paid	-	-	-	-	(33,235)	-	(33,235)
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	-	-	-	-	(751,502)	(132,000)	(883,502)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	-	-	-	-	(1,223,759)	(132,000)	(1,355,759)
Cash flows from investing activities:							
Interest received	-	4,377	7,946	1,565	9,935	22,639	46,462
Net cash provided by investing activities	-	4,377	7,946	1,565	9,935	22,639	46,462
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	-	558,320	(655,997)	(166,095)	(64,353)	1,962,205	1,634,080
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	-	1,367,847	2,815,054	583,535	520,814	6,602,512	11,889,762
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ -	\$ 1,926,167	\$ 2,159,057	\$ 417,440	\$ 456,461	\$ 8,564,717	\$ 13,523,842
Reconciliation to balance sheet:							
Non-pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ 700	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 623,350	\$ 624,050
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	-	1,925,467	2,159,057	417,440	456,461	7,941,367	12,899,792
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ -	\$ 1,926,167	\$ 2,159,057	\$ 417,440	\$ 456,461	\$ 8,564,717	\$ 13,523,842

See independent auditor's report.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Biological Science Center	DAODAS	E-911 Communications	Public Safety System	Radio Communications	Revenue Collections	Totals
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:							
Operating income (loss)	\$ (21,431)	\$ (4,914,081)	\$ (356,201)	\$ (31,201)	\$ (926,716)	\$ 292,041	\$ (5,957,589)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:							
Depreciation and amortization	-	255,037	909,233	727	798,779	8,291	1,972,067
Allowance for uncollectible accounts	-	49,889	-	-	(16,758)	-	33,131
Changes in assets and liabilities:							
(Increase) decrease in receivables	-	207,694	(1,376,452)	(131,193)	(863,046)	(1,026,503)	(3,189,500)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	-	1,041,106	126,861	10,347	97	3,210,311	4,388,722
Increase (decrease) in accrued payroll	-	(24,762)	32,616	14,880	(6,499)	7,426	23,661
Increase (decrease) in unearned revenue	-	152,301	-	-	-	-	152,301
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows - leases	-	25,699	-	-	866,000	-	891,699
Total adjustments	-	1,706,964	(307,742)	(105,239)	778,573	2,199,525	4,272,081
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (21,431)	\$ (3,207,117)	\$ (663,943)	\$ (136,440)	\$ (148,143)	\$ 2,491,566	\$ (1,685,508)
Noncash investing, capital, and financing activities:							
Right to use assets leased	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,103,272	\$ -	\$ 4,103,272

See independent auditor's report.

CHARLESTON COUNTY COMBINING STATEMENTS - INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

Internal Service Funds are used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments of the government, 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 operations; 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 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.

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 - This fund is used to account for costs of providing health and life insurance to the County's employees and retirees, as well as providing retirement benefits. Funding is provided by a percentage charge against all departmental payrolls and payments from retirees. The fund is administered by seven trustees; the Finance Director 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) Deputy Administrator for Finance. As of January 1, 1993, the County contracted with the South Carolina Department of Insurance to provide all of the County's health and life insurance. To provide retirement benefits to its employees, the County contracts with the South Carolina Public Employee Benefits Authority (PEBA) which administers the various retirement systems and retirement programs managed by its retirement division.

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

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
June 30, 2022

	Fleet Management	Office Support Services	Workers' Compensation	Employee Benefits	Telecom- munications	Totals
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,345,859	\$ 239,563	\$ 5,688,247	\$ 52,156,101	\$ 295,372	\$ 63,725,142
Cash with fiscal agent	-	-	125,000	-	-	125,000
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles)	41,434	-	12,442	1,992,827	-	2,046,703
Due from other funds	-	-	187,544	44,679,332	-	44,866,876
Inventories	482,699	-	-	-	-	482,699
Total current assets	5,869,992	239,563	6,013,233	98,828,260	295,372	111,246,420
Capital assets:						
Buildings	1,550,503	145,180	-	-	-	1,695,683
Machinery and equipment	43,775,508	540,430	700,708	-	991,333	46,007,979
Construction in Progress	-	-	-	-	33,377	33,377
Less accumulated depreciation	(32,298,069)	(582,375)	(604,365)	-	(732,152)	(34,216,961)
Total capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	13,027,942	103,235	96,343	-	292,558	13,520,078
Right to use assets:						
Machinery and equipment	-	1,695,432	-	-	-	1,695,432
Less accumulated amortization	-	(1,311,329)	-	-	-	(1,311,329)
Total right to use assets (net of accumulated amortization)	-	384,103	-	-	-	384,103
Total assets	18,897,934	726,901	6,109,576	98,828,260	587,930	125,150,601
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred pension charges	-	-	-	47,952,325	-	47,952,325
Deferred OPEB charges	-	-	-	18,554,391	-	18,554,391
Total deferred outflows of resources	-	-	-	66,506,716	-	66,506,716
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable	828,854	52,849	3,308,920	28,120	127,562	4,346,305
Accrued payroll and fringe benefits	132,313	12,160	20,432	4,455	17,919	187,279
Unearned revenue	-	6,877	-	1,149,949	-	1,156,826
Compensated absences-current	32,533	5,815	-	-	-	38,348
Intergovernmental payable	1,534	323	147,569	-	-	149,426
Lease liability - current	-	384,996	-	-	-	384,996
Total current liabilities	995,234	463,020	3,476,921	1,182,524	145,481	6,263,180
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Net OPEB liability	-	-	-	90,470,203	-	90,470,203
Compensated absences	201,209	31,723	66,348	10,344	30,681	340,305
Lease liability	-	9,239	-	-	-	9,239
Net pension liability	-	-	-	250,948,298	-	250,948,298
Total noncurrent liabilities	201,209	40,962	66,348	341,428,845	30,681	341,768,045
Total liabilities	1,196,443	503,982	3,543,269	342,611,369	176,162	348,031,225
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred pension credits	-	-	-	49,264,881	-	49,264,881
Deferred OPEB credits	-	-	-	9,060,323	-	9,060,323
Total deferred inflows of resources	-	-	-	58,325,204	-	58,325,204
NET POSITION						
Net investment in capital assets	13,027,942	93,103	96,343	-	292,558	13,509,946
Unrestricted	4,673,549	129,816	2,469,964	(235,601,597)	119,210	(228,209,058)
Total net position	\$ 17,701,491	\$ 222,919	\$ 2,566,307	\$ (235,601,597)	\$ 411,768	\$ (214,699,112)

See independent auditor's report.

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COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	<u>Fleet Management</u>	<u>Office Support Services</u>	<u>Workers' Compensation</u>	<u>Employee Benefits</u>	<u>Telecom- munications</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Operating revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 13,033,075	\$ 1,731,629	\$ 5,314,173	\$ 52,052,073	\$ 2,155,923	\$ 74,286,873
Total operating revenues	13,033,075	1,731,629	5,314,173	52,052,073	2,155,923	74,286,873
Operating expenses:						
Personnel services	2,670,448	660,517	527,329	116,968	429,989	4,405,251
Contractual services	2,102	47,868	4,109,644	61,014	1,518,088	5,738,716
Materials and supplies	8,587,802	303,610	90,676	4,493	2,124	8,988,705
Utilities	90,199	15,254	-	-	63,977	169,430
Repairs and maintenance	1,744,514	208,281	40,630	-	98,700	2,092,125
Rental expenses	2,400	10,807	-	-	-	13,207
Vehicle fleet charges	109,953	12,252	6,243	-	1,056	129,504
Employee benefits	-	-	-	48,053,025	-	48,053,025
Other expenses	148,194	34,955	26,326	111,885	23,692	345,052
Depreciation and amortization	3,264,321	359,216	33,394	-	93,538	3,750,469
Total operating expenses	16,619,933	1,652,760	4,834,242	48,347,385	2,231,164	73,685,484
Operating income (loss)	(3,586,858)	78,869	479,931	3,704,688	(75,241)	601,389
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):						
Interest income	10,210	-	17,428	165,539	1,052	194,229
Interest expense	-	(82,537)	-	-	-	(82,537)
Intergovernmental revenues	-	5,509	-	1,149,949	-	1,155,458
Gain (loss) on disposal of capital assets	317,709	1,600	-	-	-	319,309
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	327,919	(75,428)	17,428	1,315,488	1,052	1,586,459
Income (loss) before transfers and capital contributions	(3,258,939)	3,441	497,359	5,020,176	(74,189)	2,187,848
Capital contributions	9,650	-	-	-	-	9,650
Transfers in	5,019,455	35,000	-	-	-	5,054,455
Transfers out	(396,964)	-	-	-	(35,000)	(431,964)
Change in net position	1,373,202	38,441	497,359	5,020,176	(109,189)	6,819,989
Total net position - beginning	16,328,289	184,478	2,068,948	(240,621,773)	520,957	(221,519,101)
Total net position - ending	\$ 17,701,491	\$ 222,919	\$ 2,566,307	\$ (235,601,597)	\$ 411,768	\$ (214,699,112)

See independent auditor's report.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
 INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Fleet Management	Office Support Services	Workers' Compensation	Employee Benefits	Telecom- munications	Totals
Cash flows from operating activities:						
Cash received from customers	\$ 155,172	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 155,172
Cash receipts from interfund services provided	12,941,575	1,738,588	5,299,475	47,144,985	2,155,923	69,280,546
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(10,339,247)	(615,788)	(4,293,117)	(47,016,801)	(1,732,460)	(63,997,413)
Cash payments to employees for services	(2,675,006)	(696,980)	(519,467)	(114,714)	(422,354)	(4,428,521)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	82,494	425,820	486,891	13,470	1,109	1,009,784
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:						
Transfers in	5,019,455	35,000	-	-	-	5,054,455
Transfers (out)	(396,964)	-	-	-	(35,000)	(431,964)
Capital contributions	9,650	-	-	-	-	9,650
Intergovernmental receipt	-	5,509	-	1,149,949	-	1,155,458
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	4,632,141	40,509	-	1,149,949	(35,000)	5,787,599
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:						
Principal paid on long-term debt	-	(312,160)	-	-	-	(312,160)
Interest paid	-	(82,537)	-	-	-	(82,537)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	419,180	1,600	-	-	-	420,780
Acquisition and construction of capital assets (including capitalized interest)	(5,442,695)	(64,619)	(32,772)	-	-	(5,540,086)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(5,023,515)	(457,716)	(32,772)	-	-	(5,514,003)
Cash flows from investing activities:						
Interest received	10,210	-	17,428	165,539	1,052	194,229
Net cash provided by investing activities	10,210	-	17,428	165,539	1,052	194,229
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(298,670)	8,613	471,547	1,328,958	(32,839)	1,477,609
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	5,644,529	230,950	5,341,700	50,827,143	328,211	62,372,533
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 5,345,859</u>	<u>\$ 239,563</u>	<u>\$ 5,813,247</u>	<u>\$ 52,156,101</u>	<u>\$ 295,372</u>	<u>\$ 63,850,142</u>
Reconciliation to balance sheet:						
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,345,859	\$ 239,563	\$ 5,688,247	\$ 52,156,101	\$ 295,372	\$ 63,725,142
Cash with fiscal agent	-	-	125,000	-	-	125,000
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 5,345,859</u>	<u>\$ 239,563</u>	<u>\$ 5,813,247</u>	<u>\$ 52,156,101</u>	<u>\$ 295,372</u>	<u>\$ 63,850,142</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Fleet Management	Office Support Services	Workers' Compensation	Employee Benefits	Telecom- munications	Totals
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:						
Operating (loss)	\$ (3,586,858)	\$ 78,869	\$ 479,931	\$ 3,704,688	\$ (75,241)	\$ 601,389
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:						
Depreciation and amortization	3,264,321	359,216	33,394	-	93,538	3,750,469
Changes in assets, deferred outflows and inflows of resources, and liabilities:						
(Increase) decrease in receivables	63,672	82	(14,698)	(4,907,088)	-	(4,858,032)
(Increase) decrease in inventory	(163,787)	-	-	-	-	(163,787)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	509,704	24,116	(19,602)	17,187	(24,823)	506,582
Increase (decrease) in accrued payroll	(4,558)	(36,463)	7,866	2,254	7,635	(23,266)
Increase in net pension liability	-	-	-	(50,878,146)	-	(50,878,146)
Increase in net OPEB liability	-	-	-	9,802,206	-	9,802,206
Decrease in deferred outflows of resources for pensions	-	-	-	6,091,338	-	6,091,338
Increase in deferred inflows of resources for pensions	-	-	-	43,260,115	-	43,260,115
(Increase) in deferred outflows of resources for OPEB	-	-	-	(5,104,614)	-	(5,104,614)
(Decrease) in deferred inflows of resources for OPEB	-	-	-	(1,974,470)	-	(1,974,470)
Total adjustments	3,669,352	346,951	6,960	(3,691,218)	76,350	408,395
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 82,494	\$ 425,820	\$ 486,891	\$ 13,470	\$ 1,109	\$ 1,009,784
Noncash investing, capital, and financing activities:						
Right to use assets leased	\$ -	\$ 22,698	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,698

See independent auditor's report.

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**CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA
CAPITAL ASSETS USED IN THE
OPERATION OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS**



COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
Capital Assets Used in the Operation of Governmental Funds
Schedule by Function
June 30, 2022

Function	Land	Buildings	Improvements Other than Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Infrastructure	Construction in Progress	Total
General government	\$ 9,939,860	\$ 74,870,334	\$ 3,754,732	\$ 44,521,264	\$ -	\$ 53,189,009	\$ 186,275,199
Public safety	6,002,667	167,216,921	23,178,717	52,301,499	-	783,881	249,483,685
Judicial	-	60,706,495	4,182,580	2,087,238	-	508,490	67,484,803
Public works	188,336	544,682	31,160	10,080,483	50,661,001	-	61,505,662
Health and welfare	177,160	3,282,223	-	889,214	-	-	4,348,597
Culture and recreation	12,984,317	63,523,154	20,243,261	7,985,929	-	9,321,099	114,057,760
Economic Development	-	-	-	79,750	-	269,133	348,883
Total	\$ 29,292,340	\$ 370,143,809	\$ 51,390,450	\$ 117,945,377	\$ 50,661,001	\$ 64,071,612	\$ 683,504,589

This schedule presents only the capital asset balances related to the governmental funds. Accordingly, the capital assets reported in the internal service funds are excluded from the above amounts. Generally, the capital assets of internal service funds are included as governmental activities in the statement of net position.

See independent auditor's Report

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
Capital Assets Used in the Operation of Governmental Funds
Schedule of Changes by Function
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Function	Balance July 1, 2021	Additions *	Deletions *	Balance June 30, 2022
General government	\$ 160,927,298	28,240,698	(3,008,600)	186,159,396
Public safety	241,393,395	8,561,143	(514,306)	249,440,232
Judicial	65,449,708	2,097,485	(8,881)	67,538,312
Public works	58,925,134	3,019,603	(376,799)	61,567,938
Health and welfare	4,348,597	-	-	4,348,597
Culture and recreation	103,841,781	10,826,794	(567,344)	114,101,231
Economic Development	79,750	269,133	-	348,883
Total	\$ 634,965,663	\$ 53,014,856	\$ (4,475,930)	\$ 683,504,589

* The additions and deletions include amounts for inter-function transfers.

This schedule presents only the capital asset balances related to the governmental funds. Accordingly, the capital assets reported in the internal service funds are excluded from the above amounts. Generally, the capital assets of internal service funds are included as governmental activities in the statement of net position.

See independent auditor's report.

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STATISTICAL TABLES (UNAUDITED)



STATISTICAL TABLES

This section of the County of Charleston South Carolina's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed trend and other information as a context for understanding what the information in the basic financial statements, notes to the basic financial statements, required supplementary information and other supplementary information says about the County's overall financial health.

	Page Number
Financial Trends These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the government's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	200 - 206
Revenue Capacity These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the County's most significant local revenue source, the property tax.	207 - 211
Debt Capacity These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the County's current level of outstanding debt and the County's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	212 - 216
Demographic and Economic Information These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the County's financial activities take place.	217 - 218
Operating Information These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the County's financial report relates to the services the County provides and the activities it performs.	219 - 223
Financial Assurance Coverage	224

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the comprehensive annual financial reports for the relevant year.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
NET POSITION BY COMPONENT
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

UNAUDITED

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Governmental Activities										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 93,885,285	\$ 98,106,506	\$ 106,149,896	\$ 103,292,815	\$ 116,089,425	\$ 29,316,935	\$ 81,464,869	\$ 121,876,245	\$ 152,003,075	\$ 146,330,969
Restricted	(138,560,395)	48,382,297	37,531,648	122,097,776	129,237,418	166,587,214	217,686,153	276,537,148	336,037,554	140,095,332
Unrestricted	(11,589,346)	(241,231,165)	(420,562,760)	(483,748,855)	(472,644,034)	(444,442,816)	(460,113,907)	(496,158,767)	(468,818,592)	(91,809,011)
Total Governmental Activities Net Position	<u>\$ (56,264,456)</u>	<u>\$ (94,742,362)</u>	<u>\$ (276,881,216)</u>	<u>\$ (258,358,264)</u>	<u>\$ (227,317,191)</u>	<u>\$ (248,538,667)</u>	<u>\$ (160,962,885)</u>	<u>\$ (97,745,374)</u>	<u>\$ 19,222,037</u>	<u>\$ 194,617,290</u>
Business-type Activities										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 41,685,714	\$ 47,560,913	\$ 52,721,337	\$ 54,525,303	\$ 54,870,641	\$ 61,331,686	\$ 62,902,789	\$ 55,892,857	\$ 74,226,393	\$ 72,806,599
Restricted	57,336,068	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted	24,015,581	81,762,726	66,112,782	65,179,026	67,271,768	58,987,053	57,881,332	62,953,523	42,489,887	43,236,692
Total Business-type Activities Net Position	<u>\$ 123,037,363</u>	<u>\$ 129,323,639</u>	<u>\$ 118,834,119</u>	<u>\$ 119,704,329</u>	<u>\$ 122,142,409</u>	<u>\$ 120,318,739</u>	<u>\$ 120,784,121</u>	<u>\$ 118,846,380</u>	<u>\$ 116,716,280</u>	<u>\$ 116,043,291</u>
Primary Government										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 135,570,999	\$ 145,667,419	\$ 158,871,233	\$ 157,818,118	\$ 170,960,066	\$ 90,648,621	\$ 144,367,658	\$ 177,769,102	\$ 226,229,468	\$ 219,137,568
Restricted	(81,224,327)	48,382,297	37,531,648	122,097,776	129,237,418	166,587,214	217,686,153	276,537,148	336,037,554	140,095,332
Unrestricted	12,426,235	(159,468,439)	(354,449,978)	(418,569,829)	(405,372,266)	(385,455,763)	(402,232,575)	(433,205,244)	(426,328,705)	(48,572,319)
Total Primary Government Net Position	<u>\$ 66,772,907</u>	<u>\$ 34,581,277</u>	<u>\$ (158,047,097)</u>	<u>\$ (138,653,935)</u>	<u>\$ (105,174,782)</u>	<u>\$ (128,219,928)</u>	<u>\$ (40,178,764)</u>	<u>\$ 21,101,006</u>	<u>\$ 135,938,317</u>	<u>\$ 310,660,581</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
CHANGES IN NET POSITION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

UNAUDITED

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Expenses										
Governmental Activities:										
General Government	\$ 62,312,191	\$ 73,881,418	\$ 76,385,859	\$ 82,067,067	\$ 80,258,042	\$ 83,326,907	\$ 85,877,389	\$ 86,997,759	\$ 103,990,965	\$ 85,814,501
Public Safety	96,642,229	98,306,015	101,117,724	100,145,235	107,538,600	118,398,204	120,711,290	129,003,269	124,156,457	125,169,699
Judicial	26,996,074	27,772,787	28,308,049	28,929,279	31,543,203	34,033,931	35,614,908	35,775,623	36,127,714	36,173,213
Public Works	75,871,851	59,859,073	65,384,300	56,530,661	61,613,536	110,663,429	52,657,945	74,986,045	60,027,327	58,809,279
Health and Welfare	7,455,826	6,509,931	6,436,270	6,919,984	6,736,079	6,474,754	9,914,084	7,790,350	17,680,680	43,286,282
Economic Development	1,699,728	1,832,505	2,746,640	6,497,323	5,097,622	16,950,255	6,115,530	15,001,564	9,142,251	9,002,506
Culture and Recreation	26,936,941	36,353,141	35,231,789	35,967,005	33,764,727	33,990,166	41,057,699	57,218,739	55,689,247	49,883,150
Education	10,033,030	17,089,466	6,103,436	6,666,389	6,749,657	7,139,713	20,499,567	15,648,275	8,261,200	8,568,736
Interest and Fiscal Charges	24,988,554	24,296,503	26,245,946	24,237,970	22,085,004	24,791,553	21,799,514	24,369,416	21,500,648	24,421,814
Total Governmental Activities Expenses	332,936,424	345,900,839	347,960,013	347,960,913	355,386,470	435,768,912	394,247,926	446,791,040	436,576,489	441,129,180
Business-Type Activities:										
Biological Science Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,431
DOADAS	7,691,351	7,648,298	7,934,733	9,388,170	9,273,672	10,150,839	9,702,421	10,551,777	9,923,670	9,527,715
E 911 Communications	2,083,438	1,894,982	2,729,556	2,715,095	2,504,959	2,704,095	2,391,948	2,995,189	3,437,069	3,635,984
Environmental Management	24,543,597	25,029,815	23,053,431	27,114,755	28,410,142	30,736,995	31,477,849	36,043,112	34,710,087	42,199,615
Parking Garages	2,067,862	2,056,808	2,036,470	2,426,875	2,310,745	2,632,576	2,550,908	2,603,119	2,743,976	2,577,645
Public Safety Systems	-	422,102	379,728	441,029	668,590	568,449	865,670	742,500	650,061	729,376
Radio Communications	3,058,029	3,292,487	3,351,391	3,680,827	3,675,299	3,558,873	3,753,723	3,604,897	3,704,090	3,888,556
Revenue Collections	1,364,203	1,357,247	1,331,530	1,783,500	1,839,515	2,077,613	1,878,874	2,325,618	2,319,162	2,398,906
Total Business-Type Activities Expenses	40,808,480	41,701,739	40,816,839	47,550,251	48,682,922	52,429,440	52,621,393	58,866,212	57,488,115	64,979,228
Total Primary Government Expenses	\$ 373,744,904	\$ 387,602,578	\$ 388,776,852	\$ 395,511,164	\$ 404,069,392	\$ 488,198,352	\$ 446,869,319	\$ 505,657,252	\$ 494,064,604	\$ 506,108,408
Program Revenues										
Governmental Activities:										
Charges for Services:										
General Government	\$ 16,937,093	\$ 14,623,436	\$ 12,978,933	\$ 14,348,875	\$ 16,188,980	\$ 16,759,851	\$ 18,479,340	\$ 17,469,086	\$ 21,431,838	\$ 24,879,028
Public Safety	16,546,185	18,145,233	18,289,146	19,613,268	19,184,109	17,861,015	25,915,127	22,268,634	15,155,346	21,632,179
Judicial	8,442,110	8,735,792	11,445,329	10,614,833	12,238,966	12,560,970	11,861,349	11,319,839	10,925,175	12,456,798
Public Works	1,767,564	2,598,661	3,314,996	2,412,257	4,748,230	5,157,358	6,191,232	8,930,137	5,137,371	6,362,959
Health and Welfare	309,820	189,629	148,364	351,291	241,946	233,216	12,307	175,884	281,858	509,595
Economic Development	-	-	-	2,970	8,400	11,500	52,499	23,593	2,326,578	7,523,525
Culture and Recreation	4,721,867	149,356	1,280,708	262,812	809,262	383,196	957,476	-	-	-
Operating Grants and Contributions	22,966,436	22,230,605	26,992,255	32,292,174	24,996,289	47,866,047	21,084,298	42,836,586	44,791,034	59,105,140
Capital Grants and Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,416,823	154,000	9,650
Total Governmental Activities Program Revenues	71,691,075	66,672,712	74,449,731	79,898,480	78,416,182	100,833,153	84,553,628	108,440,582	100,203,200	132,478,874

CONTINUED

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
CHANGES IN NET POSITION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

UNAUDITED

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Business-Type Activities:										
Charges for Services:										
DAODAS	6,230,481	6,780,014	6,717,861	6,506,701	6,521,335	6,818,108	7,194,885	5,420,700	5,469,342	5,748,857
E 911 Communications	2,244,167	1,842,270	1,695,333	2,382,138	2,573,567	2,598,915	2,617,514	4,244,798	2,412,257	3,481,149
Environmental Management	28,784,638	29,038,354	28,753,577	28,437,927	29,650,362	29,599,814	30,057,328	30,916,841	32,662,350	37,712,474
Parking Garages	3,245,683	3,467,727	3,630,944	3,634,145	3,773,530	3,802,046	3,763,833	2,997,340	2,949,841	3,556,232
Public Safety Systems	-	150,000	324,550	375,066	495,198	594,558	854,331	938,142	1,068,063	742,425
Radio Communications	1,543,965	1,946,124	2,034,708	2,064,604	2,045,922	2,842,065	2,996,839	3,014,595	3,004,356	3,021,456
Revenue Collections	490,052	765,637	467,233	586,530	735,095	2,130,627	2,285,301	2,143,905	2,517,710	2,953,875
Operating Grants and Contributions	765,244	977,744	2,529,772	1,116,139	1,076,613	1,232,188	1,204,226	1,206,652	1,074,228	1,267,589
Capital Grants and Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182,561	-	-
Total Business-type Activities Program Revenues	43,304,230	44,967,870	46,153,978	45,103,250	46,871,622	49,618,321	50,974,257	51,065,534	51,158,147	58,484,057
Total Primary Government Program Revenues	\$ 114,995,305	\$ 111,640,582	\$ 120,603,709	\$ 125,001,730	\$ 125,287,804	\$ 150,451,474	\$ 135,527,885	\$ 159,506,116	\$ 151,361,347	\$ 190,962,931
Net (Expense)/Revenue										
Governmental Activities	\$ (261,245,349)	\$ (279,228,127)	\$ (273,510,282)	\$ (268,062,433)	\$ (276,970,288)	\$ (334,935,759)	\$ (309,694,298)	\$ (338,350,458)	\$ (336,373,289)	\$ (308,650,306)
Business-type Activities	2,495,750	3,266,131	5,337,139	(2,447,001)	(1,811,300)	(2,811,119)	(1,647,136)	(7,800,678)	(6,329,968)	(6,495,171)
Total Primary Government Net (Expense)/Revenue	\$ (258,749,599)	\$ (275,961,996)	\$ (268,173,143)	\$ (270,509,434)	\$ (278,781,588)	\$ (337,746,878)	\$ (311,341,434)	\$ (346,151,136)	\$ (342,703,257)	\$ (315,145,477)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position										
Governmental Activities:										
Taxes by Source:										
Property Tax	\$ 105,803,544	\$ 116,097,868	\$ 120,789,785	\$ 142,717,885	\$ 148,891,299	\$ 159,894,050	\$ 167,544,389	\$ 178,577,269	\$ 190,236,514	\$ 186,309,892
Local Option Sales Tax	47,280,580	51,409,611	54,628,245	57,932,479	60,509,009	63,570,674	67,064,286	66,432,618	75,614,563	88,244,796
Transportation Sales Tax	42,527,427	46,683,572	49,707,277	52,922,363	65,362,302	114,929,407	121,908,968	120,839,149	137,739,414	162,740,647
Accommodations Tax	11,987,748	13,425,525	14,750,760	15,699,420	16,382,897	17,628,572	17,898,770	14,245,777	17,571,434	25,587,541
Franchise Tax	791,536	771,276	826,616	876,716	893,135	873,401	842,899	853,482	824,295	806,863
Alcohol Beverage Tax	-	-	84,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merchants Inventory Tax and Manufacturer's										
Depreciation	1,402,584	1,435,762	1,471,286	1,512,202	1,466,788	1,566,668	1,643,495	1,685,124	1,754,718	1,879,602
Motor Carrier Tax	105,961	115,352	145,831	145,810	173,315	186,590	213,121	121,812	455,575	511,004
Homestead Exemption	-	2,264,775	2,374,258	2,593,876	2,607,999	2,639,157	2,705,025	3,127,921	2,799,906	2,769,698
Unrestricted State Aid to Political Subdivisions	12,882,676	12,936,633	13,151,306	12,985,557	13,586,104	13,352,291	13,482,048	14,189,324	14,354,595	16,017,444
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	769,780	1,293,748	1,200,970	1,180,393	892,626	1,878,509	3,701,010	4,261,100	525,059	1,314,774
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	-	313,118	(2,754,113)	-	45,728	-	13,614,940	-
Transfers	(196,329)	(2,507,996)	(1,436,924)	(2,294,434)	-	(2,536,460)	220,341	(2,765,607)	(2,150,313)	(2,136,702)
Special Items:										
Loss on Settlement of Lawsuit	-	-	-	-	-	(16,100,000)	-	-	-	-
Capital Asset Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	(11,900,000)	-	-	-	-
Total Governmental Activities	223,355,507	243,926,126	257,694,310	286,585,385	308,011,361	345,982,859	397,270,080	401,567,969	453,340,700	484,045,559

CONTINUED

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
CHANGES IN NET POSITION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Accrual Basis of Accounting)

UNAUDITED

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Business-type activities:										
Alcoholic Beverage Tax	\$ 469,405	\$ 532,043	\$ 537,916	\$ 697,064	\$ 678,629	\$ 737,748	\$ 799,443	\$ 695,985	\$ 862,917	\$ 1,207,735
Merchants Inventory tax and Manufacturer's Depreciation	10,832	10,832	10,832	10,832	10,832	10,832	11,082	10,895	10,895	10,895
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	34,210	22,615	132,021	301,223	531,993	830,282	1,374,511	1,051,384	105,690	179,622
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	19,902	5,226	85,328	13,658	273,813	214,335	147,823	549,155	643,916	1,296,756
Micellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	789,911	426,137	990,472
Transfers	196,329	2,507,996	1,436,924	2,294,434	2,754,113	2,536,460	(220,341)	2,765,607	2,150,313	2,136,702
Total Business-type Activities	730,678	3,078,712	2,203,021	3,317,211	4,249,380	4,329,657	2,112,518	5,862,937	4,199,868	5,822,182
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 224,086,185</u>	<u>\$ 247,004,838</u>	<u>\$ 259,897,331</u>	<u>\$ 289,902,596</u>	<u>\$ 312,260,741</u>	<u>\$ 350,312,516</u>	<u>\$ 399,382,598</u>	<u>\$ 407,430,906</u>	<u>\$ 457,540,568</u>	<u>\$ 489,867,741</u>
Change in Net Position:										
Governmental Activities	\$ (37,889,842)	\$ (35,302,001)	\$ (15,815,972)	\$ 18,522,952	\$ 31,041,073	\$ 11,047,100	\$ 87,575,782	\$ 63,217,511	\$ 116,967,411	\$ 175,395,253
Business-type Activities	3,226,428	6,344,843	7,540,160	870,210	2,438,080	1,518,538	465,382	(1,937,741)	(2,130,100)	(672,989)
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ (34,663,414)</u>	<u>\$ (28,957,158)</u>	<u>\$ (8,275,812)</u>	<u>\$ 19,393,162</u>	<u>\$ 33,479,153</u>	<u>\$ 12,565,638</u>	<u>\$ 88,041,164</u>	<u>\$ 61,279,770</u>	<u>\$ 114,837,311</u>	<u>\$ 174,722,264</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

UNAUDITED

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General Fund										
Nonspendable - Inventories and prepaid assets	\$ 923,453	\$ 1,282,008	\$ 1,161,306	\$ 777,478	\$ 627,879	\$ 707,665	\$ 913,883	\$ 944,351	\$ 763,615	\$ 599,346
Assigned	11,469,914	8,438,022	10,722,069	6,317,798	7,556,893	18,835,633	20,610,425	12,274,483	19,927,655	30,348,330
Unassigned	40,799,184	44,085,313	41,899,468	53,131,551	65,278,454	63,575,848	74,895,396	85,984,542	89,890,747	103,491,628
Total General Fund	<u>\$ 53,192,551</u>	<u>\$ 53,805,343</u>	<u>\$ 53,782,843</u>	<u>\$ 60,226,827</u>	<u>\$ 73,463,226</u>	<u>\$ 83,119,146</u>	<u>\$ 96,419,704</u>	<u>\$ 99,203,376</u>	<u>\$ 110,582,017</u>	<u>\$ 134,439,304</u>
All Other Governmental Funds										
Nonspendable - Inventories and prepaid assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 14,850,000
Restricted - Debt Service	\$ 17,516,049	\$ 19,938,633	\$ 17,016,973	\$ 18,084,594	\$ 18,067,985	\$ 31,798,957	\$ 26,196,819	\$ 40,264,991	\$ 21,573,901	\$ 29,658,423
Restricted - Transportation Sales Tax	168,524,165	127,241,222	73,549,795	48,244,414	54,951,351	125,304,022	183,907,167	232,308,453	288,714,129	590,826,118
Restricted - Special Source Revenue Bonds	-	-	86,213,244	80,042,831	79,228,897	83,117,745	81,849,277	80,668,868	-	-
Restricted - Special Revenue Funds	19,671,944	112,166,895	23,900,941	34,213,307	19,625,941	32,097,514	33,784,918	29,984,215	108,221,124	123,125,933
Committed - Transportation Sales Tax	-	-	25,563,498	25,448,811	26,304,952	-	-	-	-	-
Committed - Capital Project Funds	31,871,717	13,469,956	9,803,439	30,848,736	30,969,373	90,510,790	42,979,526	130,700,428	95,112,115	95,864,592
Unassigned	-	-	-	-	-	(16,585,445)	(16,285,605)	(21,126,238)	(799,606)	(195,680)
Total All Other Governmental Funds	<u>\$ 237,583,875</u>	<u>\$ 272,816,706</u>	<u>\$ 236,047,890</u>	<u>\$ 236,882,693</u>	<u>\$ 229,148,499</u>	<u>\$ 346,243,583</u>	<u>\$ 352,432,102</u>	<u>\$ 492,800,717</u>	<u>\$ 512,821,663</u>	<u>\$ 854,129,386</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

UNAUDITED

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Revenues										
Taxes by Source:										
Property Tax	\$ 105,984,756	\$ 116,120,500	\$ 121,136,118	\$ 142,923,057	\$ 148,710,603	\$ 159,540,307	\$ 168,131,974	\$ 178,274,964	\$ 189,841,644	\$ 186,064,594
Local Option Sales Tax	47,280,580	51,409,611	54,628,245	57,932,479	60,509,008	63,570,674	67,064,287	66,432,618	75,614,563	88,244,796
Transportation Sales Tax	42,527,427	46,683,572	49,707,277	52,922,363	65,362,302	114,929,407	121,908,968	120,839,149	137,739,414	162,740,647
Accommodations Tax	11,987,748	13,425,525	14,750,760	15,699,420	16,382,897	17,628,572	17,898,770	14,245,777	17,571,434	25,587,541
Intergovernmental	49,978,461	47,309,522	53,189,293	63,078,010	55,687,885	77,498,876	52,834,390	74,441,354	75,216,717	93,976,192
Permits and Licenses	4,363,426	4,170,418	4,520,556	5,221,268	6,555,526	5,885,441	6,812,455	6,021,901	7,021,530	8,279,978
Fines and Forfeitures	2,834,281	2,699,833	2,985,117	2,611,461	2,358,356	2,262,157	2,306,825	1,719,007	1,529,752	2,089,084
Interest	1,415,303	2,351,691	2,279,747	2,059,982	2,195,081	4,816,780	9,664,269	10,444,501	1,821,556	3,746,795
Service Charges	23,373,942	25,372,973	27,089,892	23,877,134	26,375,745	27,069,546	30,173,968	30,809,851	31,395,488	46,303,778
Rental and Use of Property	587,533	591,338	644,959	534,951	127,187	335,674	484,076	243,914	170,617	97,934
Other Revenues	5,138,050	7,215,910	7,667,130	6,148,891	9,403,697	7,882,165	5,186,418	5,882,264	7,822,981	5,670,275
Total Revenues	295,471,507	317,350,893	338,599,094	373,009,016	393,668,287	481,419,599	482,466,400	509,355,300	545,745,696	622,801,614
Expenditures										
Current:										
General Government	54,046,865	68,510,760	70,733,438	78,965,910	75,164,060	76,452,987	84,904,532	84,377,752	96,219,780	84,687,044
Public Safety	86,776,620	88,079,029	91,204,265	93,291,542	96,804,991	104,176,006	109,835,878	117,771,738	112,962,374	117,663,908
Judicial	25,740,844	26,391,640	26,914,469	27,517,805	29,278,508	30,657,091	31,809,574	32,671,977	32,580,047	35,519,017
Public Works	74,671,729	58,883,361	65,428,577	59,845,252	62,412,126	104,852,425	51,713,932	71,203,815	61,852,851	57,992,762
Health and Welfare	7,221,233	6,360,512	6,208,256	6,922,799	6,691,044	6,316,139	5,697,777	7,499,547	21,449,527	43,269,705
Economic Development	1,689,704	1,866,650	2,778,596	6,534,101	5,139,488	16,867,813	6,197,411	15,077,901	9,239,640	10,378,818
Culture and Recreation	28,348,070	38,421,593	34,799,856	35,748,837	32,991,367	33,473,893	35,686,624	52,402,594	49,821,916	47,085,016
Education	10,033,030	5,940,318	6,103,436	6,499,594	6,749,657	7,139,713	7,451,651	7,825,694	8,261,200	8,568,736
Capital Outlay	13,791,125	22,237,663	5,906,547	5,954,718	6,220,036	40,256,137	53,851,878	35,085,555	41,263,130	50,080,272
Debt Service:										
Principal	25,231,675	24,750,150	32,070,851	32,022,678	35,407,250	38,018,365	46,862,168	45,119,626	66,653,521	48,855,470
Interest and Fiscal Charges	26,881,813	24,180,295	29,635,174	28,122,893	26,953,153	27,101,591	28,485,289	29,076,127	29,265,279	28,845,501
Bond Issuance Costs	837,882	926,665	-	696,450	-	1,507,091	-	529,443	-	1,551,746
Total Expenditures	355,270,590	366,548,636	371,783,465	382,122,579	383,811,680	486,819,251	462,496,714	498,641,769	529,569,265	534,497,995
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(59,799,083)	(49,197,743)	(33,184,371)	(9,113,563)	9,856,607	(5,399,652)	19,969,686	10,713,531	16,176,431	88,303,619

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

UNAUDITED

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Other Financing Sources (Uses)										
Capital Lease Issuance	\$ 712,056	\$ 794,923	\$ 483,458	\$ 55,928	\$ 895,185	\$ 1,319,191	\$ 655,118	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Special Source Revenue Bonds Issued	-	86,405,000	-	-	-	35,815,000	-	-	-	-
Refunding of Special Source Revenue Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,545,000
Transportation Sales Tax Refunding Bonds Issued	-	-	-	-	-	97,600,000	-	-	-	-
General Obligation Bonds Issued	-	-	-	20,875,000	-	103,205,000	-	125,509,505	-	249,570,000
General Obligation Refunding Bonds Issued	129,770,000	29,190,000	-	102,930,000	-	16,440,000	-	-	-	-
Premium On Bonds Sold	23,983,718	9,356,441	-	20,857,982	-	31,640,003	-	14,083,191	-	31,746,512
Payment To Refunded Debt Escrow Agent	(152,862,692)	(33,404,536)	-	(121,786,215)	-	(130,737,060)	-	-	-	(74,714,333)
Lease Financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,440,909
Settlement Loss On Lawsuit	-	-	-	-	-	(16,100,000)	-	-	-	-
Transfers In	44,932,048	54,072,724	48,959,689	54,543,159	71,107,338	68,372,167	98,519,596	106,147,106	153,558,692	142,791,997
Transfers Out	(50,147,172)	(61,470,866)	(53,082,776)	(61,492,289)	(76,373,895)	(75,423,126)	(99,707,126)	(113,830,277)	(157,905,195)	(149,551,190)
Proceeds From Sale of Capital Assets	478,115	99,828	32,684	408,784	16,970	19,481	51,801	529,254	19,569,660	32,495
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(3,133,927)	85,043,514	(3,606,945)	16,392,349	(4,354,402)	132,150,656	(480,611)	132,438,779	15,223,157	276,861,390
 Net Change in Fund Balances	 \$ (62,933,010)	 \$ 35,845,771	 \$ (36,791,316)	 \$ 7,278,786	 \$ 5,502,205	 \$ 126,751,004	 \$ 19,489,075	 \$ 143,152,310	 \$ 31,399,588	 \$ 365,165,009
 Capital Asset Expenditures	 \$ 17,270,045	 \$ 14,192,041	 \$ 17,388,612	 \$ 14,702,127	 \$ 11,762,284	 \$ 42,741,171	 \$ 42,288,779	 \$ 40,221,266	 \$ 48,536,210	 \$ 55,226,743
Debt Service As A Percentage of Noncapital Expenditures	15.4%	13.9%	17.4%	16.4%	16.8%	14.7%	17.9%	16.2%	19.9%	16.2%

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
ASSESSED VALUE AND ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

UNAUDITED

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Real Property	Personal Property	Vehicles	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Total Direct Tax Rate	Estimated Actual Taxable Value	Assessed Value as a Percentage of Estimated Actual Tax Value
2013	2,834,713,312	236,854,152	168,553,108	3,240,120,572	180.3	60,515,482,331	5.35%
2014	2,817,056,508	227,202,178	190,025,685	3,234,284,371	181.1	60,729,353,205	5.33%
2015	3,008,285,095	270,073,540	199,568,161	3,477,926,796	181.6	65,179,532,446	5.34%
2016	3,104,605,470	286,745,278	223,296,129	3,614,646,877	186.0	67,532,114,630	5.35%
2017	3,244,302,523	294,144,850	248,416,228	3,786,863,601	196.1	70,941,248,807	5.34%
2018	3,395,023,184	306,157,418	233,566,623	3,934,747,225	205.0	73,948,565,572	5.32%
2019	3,587,084,114	322,541,151	238,961,560	4,148,586,825	211.0	77,880,168,294	5.33%
2020	4,068,129,129	332,983,839	237,106,865	4,638,219,833	214.5	87,669,478,677	5.29%
2021	4,216,611,987	397,334,017	261,832,335	4,875,778,339	202.2	91,240,937,439	5.34%
2022	4,484,140,748	400,133,870	259,781,746	5,144,056,364	207.3	96,642,738,084	5.32%

Source: Charleston County Auditor

Note: 1 Property in the county was last reassessed for fiscal year 2020. Tax rates are per \$1,000 of assessed value.

Note: 2 Under SC Law all real property is appraised at actual market value then adjusted to reflect the county-wide composite average of appraised value to sales for the prior year, to arrive at assessed value. This value of both real estate and personal property is then adjusted to a taxable value between 4 percent and 10.5 percent depending on the type of property. This is used to determine the legal debt margin.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
PROPERTY TAX RATES - DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Rate per \$1,000 of Assessed Value)

UNAUDITED

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
County Direct Rates:										
Charleston County Government Operating	40.7	40.7	44.7	44.7	44.7	44.7	44.7	41.2	41.2	41.2
Charleston County Government Debt Service	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
Park and Recreation Commission Operating	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0
Park and Recreation Commission Debt Service	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Trident Technical College	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Trident Technical College Bonds	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
County School Board Operating	100.5	100.5	100.7	116.3	119.2	123.2	126.7	118.6	123.7	130.0
County School Board Debt Service	26.0	26.0	26.0	20.0	26.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
Total Direct Rate	181.1	181.6	186.0	196.1	205.0	211.0	214.5	202.2	207.3	213.6
Fire District Rates:	4.2 - 55.3	4.6 - 57.1	4.9 - 61.6	4.6 - 63.1	4.7 - 67.1	4.8 - 64.9	4.3 - 64.9	4.0 - 61.8	3.8 - 61.8	3.8-61.8
City/Town Rates:	10.2 - 96.3	10.2 - 96.3	10.2 - 96.3	10.2 - 102.1	10.2 - 107.4	10.2 - 115.0	10.2 - 117.0	9.8 - 102.3	9.8 - 105.8	17.9-105.8
Public Service District Rates:	54.9 - 102.3	54.9 - 102.3	56.9 - 107.0	56.9 - 107.0	56.9 - 107.0	64.4 - 107.0	64.4 - 107.0	56.8 - 101.9	60.0 - 101.9	60-101.9

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
COMPUTATION OF DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DEBT
AS OF JUNE 30, 2022**

<u>Name of Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Net Governmental Activities Debt Outstanding</u>	<u>Percentage of Debt Applicable to this Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Jurisdiction's Share of Debt</u>
County of Charleston	<u>\$ 744,250,000</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 744,250,000</u>
Overlapping:			
Park & Recreation Commission	56,440,000	100%	56,440,000
Public School Districts	<u>584,265,993</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>584,265,993</u>
Subtotal	<u>640,705,993</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>640,705,993</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 1,384,955,993</u></u>	<u><u>100%</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,384,955,993</u></u>

Note: This schedule represents the debt of all county-wide jurisdictions. Individual cities and other districts within Charleston County have debt which is paid separately from their individual tax levies. These individual debts have not been included in the overlapping principal balance because the total debt differs within each individual jurisdiction.

This information was obtained from the Charleston County Treasurer's Office.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS
(Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

UNAUDITED

Taxpayer	Type of Business	2022			2013		
		Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value
SCE&G/Dominion Energy	Public Utility	\$ 78,411,320	1	1.52%	\$ 53,339,630	1	1.65%
Boeing	Manufacturing	62,819,723	2	1.22%	34,877,551	2	1.08%
Kapstone/Westrock Charleston Kraft	Manufacturing/Chemical	16,694,819	3	0.32%	14,479,482	3	0.45%
Mercedes Benz Vans, LLC	Automobile Manufacturing	15,018,623	4	0.29%	-	-	-
Trident Medical Center, LLC	Medical Center	11,174,460	5	0.22%	-	-	-
Mid-America Apartments	Apartment	10,375,370	6	0.20%	-	-	-
Kiawah Real Estate Co.	Real Estate	9,774,600	7	0.19%	7,876,700	5	0.24%
CR Mount Pleasant	Real Estate	8,196,110	8	0.16%	-	-	-
Berkeley Electric Co-Op	Public Utility	8,037,530	9	0.16%	-	-	-
Mount Pleasant Investments, LLC	Investment	6,943,980	10	0.13%	-	-	-
BellSouth	Public Utility	-	-	-	12,138,160	4	0.37%
Kinder Morgan	Energy Infrastructure	-	-	-	6,322,123	6	0.20%
Charleston/North Charleston MSA	Retail	-	-	-	6,208,460	7	0.19%
East Cooper Community Hospital	Medical Center	-	-	-	6,320,353	8	0.20%
Northwood Mall CMBS	Retail	-	-	-	5,428,950	9	0.17%
Charleston Place, LLC	Hotel	-	-	-	5,008,500	10	0.15%
Totals		<u>\$ 227,446,535</u>		<u>4.42%</u>	<u>\$ 151,999,909</u>		<u>4.69%</u>

Source: Charleston County Auditor

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON
PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

UNAUDITED

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Original Tax Levy for Fiscal Year	Adjusted Tax Levy for Fiscal Year	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		Collections in Subsequent Years	Total Collections to Date	
			Amount	Percentage of Levy		Amount	Percentage of Levy
2013	91,424,352	91,424,352	86,267,951	94.4%	4,668,706	90,936,657	99.5%
2014	95,016,978	95,016,978	89,976,201	94.7%	3,608,746	93,584,947	98.5%
2015	97,657,553	97,657,553	93,450,651	95.7%	2,931,531	96,382,182	98.7%
2016	119,272,881	119,272,881	114,645,679	96.1%	2,985,063	117,630,742	98.6%
2017	123,685,619	123,685,619	118,881,801	96.1%	2,062,894	120,944,695	97.8%
2018	126,556,746	126,556,746	121,593,745	96.1%	2,248,689	123,842,434	97.9%
2019	132,765,335	132,765,335	127,346,650	95.9%	3,511,135	130,857,785	98.6%
2020	139,385,253	139,385,253	134,082,254	96.2%	1,496,766	135,579,020	97.3%
2021	151,469,267	151,469,267	145,701,296	96.2%	3,885,343	149,586,639	98.8%
2022	146,421,167	146,421,167	141,830,300	96.9%	2,232,939	144,063,239	98.4%

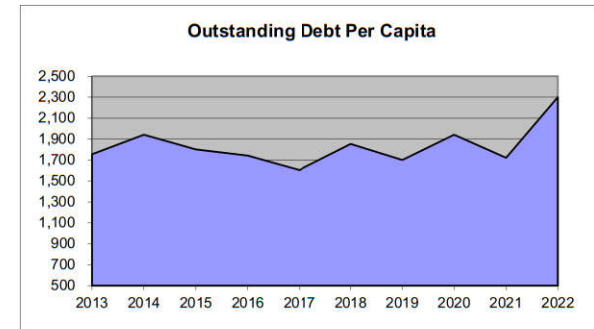
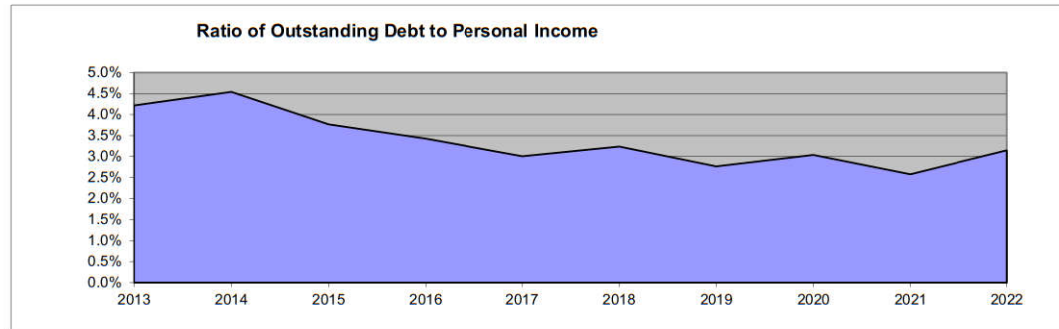
Source: This information was provided by the Charleston County Treasurer's Office.

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
RATIO OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

UNAUDITED

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Governmental Activities					Business-Type Activities				Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income	Per Capita
	General Obligation Bonds	Certificates of Participation	Special Source Revenue Bonds	Intergovernmental Note Payable	Capital Leases	General Obligation Bonds	Certificates of Participation	Revenue Bonds	Capital Leases			
2013	575,303,035	27,990,569	-	29,657,730	1,577,179	-	4,967,151	1,534,306	-	641,029,970	4.2%	1,755
2014	599,365,712	-	93,352,479	28,357,118	2,480,565	-	-	-	-	723,555,874	4.5%	1,941
2015	564,129,572	-	93,023,393	26,981,981	2,168,844	-	-	-	-	686,303,790	3.8%	1,801
2016	558,781,755	-	92,680,258	25,528,049	1,406,786	-	-	-	-	678,396,848	3.4%	1,743
2017	517,750,531	-	92,322,474	23,990,806	1,431,669	-	-	-	-	635,495,480	3.0%	1,603
2018	592,392,438	-	127,764,416	22,365,479	1,772,152	-	-	-	-	744,294,485	3.2%	1,854
2019	542,750,837	-	124,010,767	20,647,021	2,983,984	-	-	-	-	690,392,609	2.8%	1,701
2020	635,143,070	-	120,078,515	18,830,095	1,993,378	22,448,760	-	-	-	798,493,818	3.0%	1,941
2021	567,490,653	-	113,897,955	16,909,060	1,100,977	19,608,335	-	-	-	719,006,980	2.6%	1,720
2022	799,398,673	-	110,320,000	14,877,949	3,008,318	18,771,655	-	-	3,681,983	950,058,578	3.1%	2,300

See the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics for personal income and population data.



**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
RATIO OF GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDED DEBT TO
ASSESSED VALUE AND GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDED DEBT PER CAPITA
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

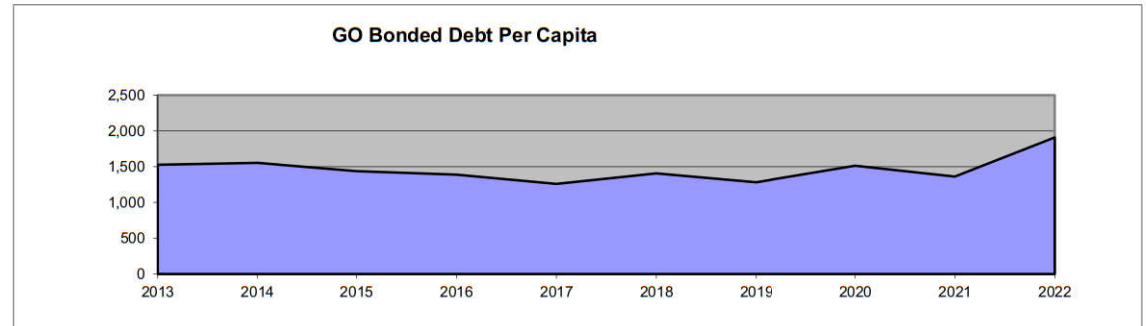
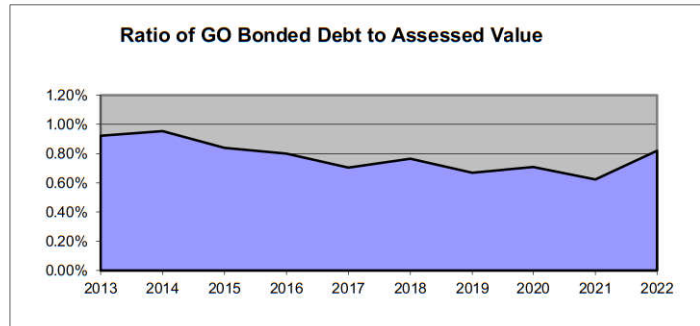
UNAUDITED

Fiscal Year	Estimated Population	Assessed Value	G.O. Bonded Debt	Amounts Restricted to Repaying Principle	Net Bonded Debt	Ratio of G.O. Bonded Debt to Assessed Value	G.O. Bonded Debt Per Capita
2013	365,162	60,515,482,331	575,303,035	17,516,049	557,786,986	0.92%	1,528
2014	372,803	60,729,353,205	599,365,712	19,938,633	579,427,079	0.95%	1,554
2015	381,015	65,179,532,466	564,129,572	17,016,973	547,112,599	0.84%	1,436
2016	389,262	67,532,114,630	558,781,755	18,084,594	540,697,161	0.80%	1,389
2017	396,484	70,941,248,807	517,750,531	18,435,369	499,315,162	0.70%	1,259
2018	401,438	73,948,565,572	592,392,438	27,178,627	565,213,811	0.76%	1,408
2019	405,905	77,880,168,294	542,750,837	22,120,562	520,630,275	0.67%	1,283
2020	411,406	87,669,478,677	657,591,882	35,704,891	621,886,991	0.71%	1,512
2021	417,981	91,240,937,439	587,098,988	17,631,281	569,467,707	0.62%	1,362
2022	413,024	96,642,738,084	818,170,328	29,658,423	788,511,905	0.82%	1,909

Note 1 Details regarding the County of Charleston's Outstanding Debt can be found in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Note 2 See the Schedule of Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property for the Property Value Data.

Note 3 See the Schedule for Demographic and Economic Statistics for population data.



**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
RATIO OF TOTAL TAX SUPPORTED DEBT TO
ASSESSED VALUE AND TOTAL TAX SUPPORTED DEBT PER CAPITA
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

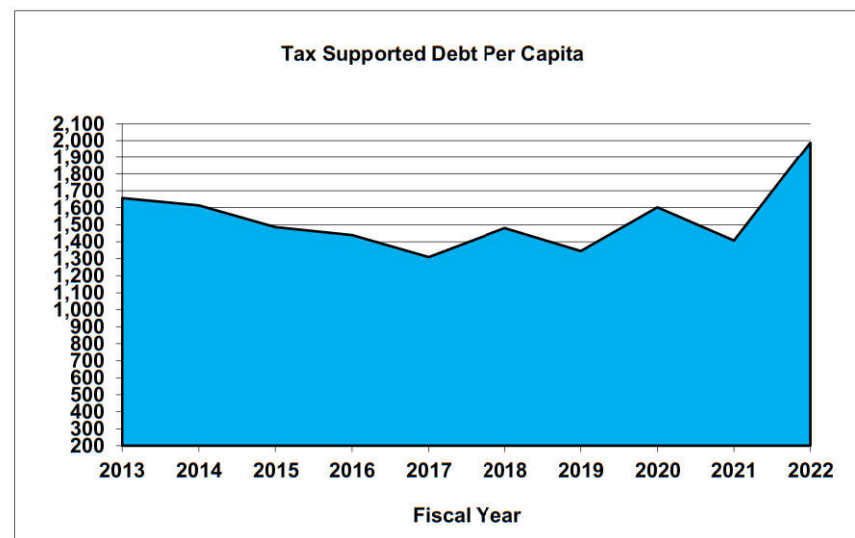
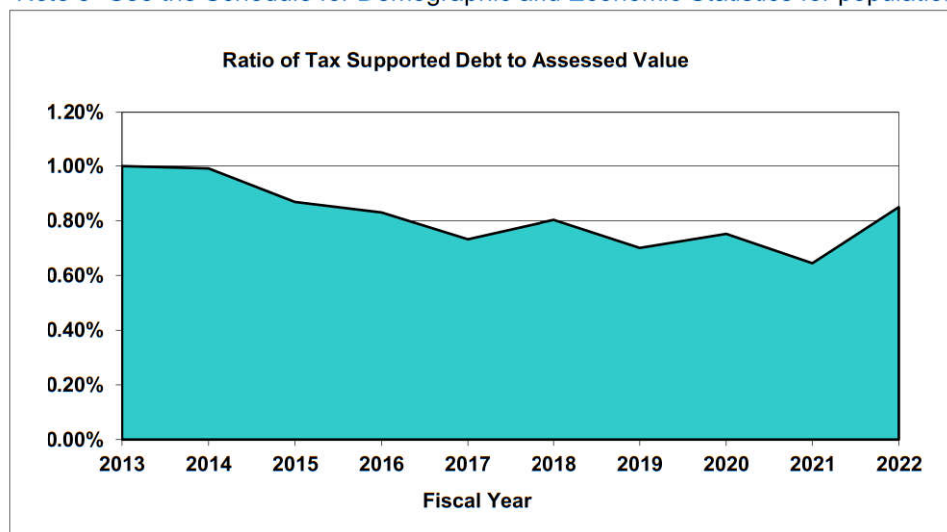
UNAUDITED

Fiscal Year	Estimated Population	Assessed Value	General Obligation Bonds	Certificates of Participation	Capital Leases	Net Tax Supported Debt	Ratio of Tax Supported Debt to Assessed Value	Net Tax Supported Debt Per Capita
2013	365,162	60,515,482,331	575,303,035	27,990,569	1,577,179	604,870,783	1.00%	1,656
2014	372,803	60,729,353,205	599,365,712	-	2,480,565	601,846,277	0.99%	1,614
2015	381,015	65,179,532,446	564,129,572	-	2,168,844	566,298,416	0.87%	1,486
2016	389,262	67,532,114,630	558,781,755	-	1,406,786	560,188,541	0.83%	1,439
2017	396,484	70,941,248,807	517,750,531	-	1,431,669	519,182,200	0.73%	1,309
2018	401,438	73,948,565,572	592,392,438	-	1,772,152	594,164,590	0.80%	1,480
2019	405,905	77,880,168,294	542,750,837	-	2,983,984	545,734,821	0.70%	1,344
2020	411,406	87,669,478,677	657,591,882	-	1,993,378	659,585,260	0.75%	1,603
2021	417,981	91,240,937,439	587,098,988	-	1,100,977	588,199,965	0.64%	1,407
2022	413,024	96,642,738,084	818,170,328	-	3,008,318	821,178,646	0.85%	1,988

Note 1 Details regarding the County of Charleston's Outstanding Debt can be found in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Note 2 See the Schedule of Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property for the Property Value Data.

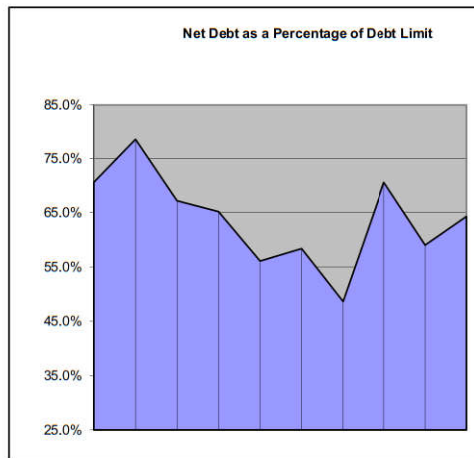
Note 3 See the Schedule for Demographic and Economic Statistics for population data.



**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
LEGAL DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

UNAUDITED

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Debt Limit	\$ 265,880,783	\$ 267,120,722	\$ 286,233,641	\$ 296,951,745	\$ 308,990,820	\$ 320,803,684	\$ 339,416,101	\$ 377,935,462	\$ 392,217,755	\$ 413,679,997
Total Net Debt Applicable to Debt Limit	187,795,000	209,625,000	192,370,000	193,570,000	173,495,000	187,215,000	164,875,000	266,875,000	231,390,000	265,895,000
Legal Debt Margin	\$ 78,085,783	\$ 57,495,722	\$ 93,863,641	\$ 103,381,745	\$ 135,495,820	\$ 133,588,684	\$ 174,541,101	\$ 111,060,462	\$ 160,827,755	\$ 147,784,997
Total Net Debt Applicable to Debt Limit as a Percentage of Debt Limit	70.6%	78.5%	67.2%	65.2%	56.1%	58.4%	48.6%	70.6%	59.0%	64.3%



Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal Year 2022

Total Assessed Value	\$ 5,170,999,961
Debt Limit (8% of Total Assessed Value)	413,679,997
Amount of Debt Applicable to Debt Limit:	
Total Bonded Debt	744,250,000
Less: Debt Issued Through Referendum	<u>(478,355,000)</u>
Total Amount of Debt Applicable to Debt Limit	<u>265,895,000</u>
Legal Debt Margin	<u>\$ 147,784,997</u>

Note: Article Ten X, Section fourteen (14) of the South Carolina Constitution of December 1, 1977, as amended, provides that no government shall incur any bonded debt which shall exceed eight

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
Collected Pledged FILOT Revenues

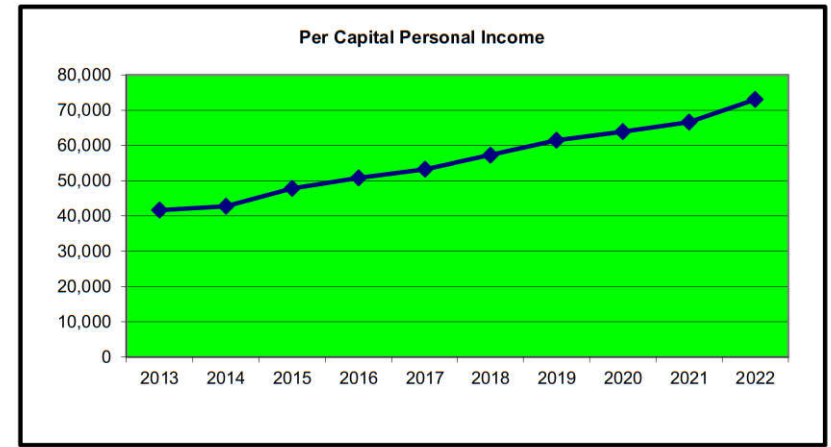
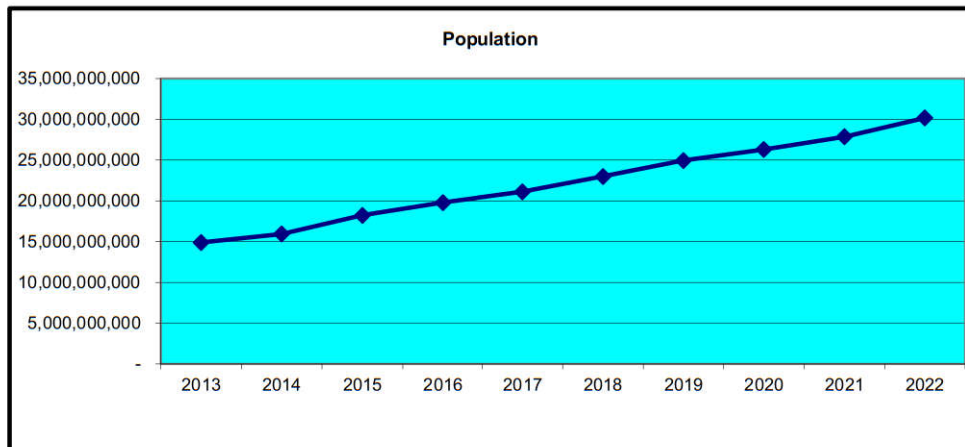
Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Derived from Fee Agreements (1)
2013	12,178,308
2014	12,316,021
2015	14,899,943
2016	15,441,472
2017	17,216,233
2018	20,059,181
2019	21,672,338
2020	21,855,098
2021	26,630,375
2022	27,701,356

(1) In addition to the Fee Agreements between the County and certain industries as described at "Pledged Revenues" herein, other industries are deemed located in the Multi-County Park for the purpose of receiving State Jobs Tax Credits and State Job Development Credits. Such properties are included in the Multi-County Park for substantially shorter periods of time and may be removed therefrom under certain circumstances at the option of the industry. FILOT Revenues from such industries, and which constitute Pledged FILOT Revenues, are not derived from Fee Agreements and therefore are not reflected in the above table.

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON
DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS
CHARLESTON METRO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

UNAUDITED

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Population	Personal Income	Per Capita Personal Income	Unemployment Rate	Median Age	School Enrollment
2013	365,162	14,900,450,000	41,656	7.2%	35.7	45,278
2014	372,803	15,936,532,000	42,748	6.3%	35.7	46,148
2015	381,015	18,228,802,000	47,843	5.1%	35.8	44,995
2016	389,262	19,789,441,000	50,838	4.8%	35.8	46,258
2017	396,484	21,121,645,000	53,272	3.9%	36.0	45,549
2018	401,438	22,994,624,000	57,281	3.0%	37.1	46,538
2019	405,905	24,953,728,000	61,477	2.9%	37.2	46,576
2020	411,406	26,289,411,000	63,901	9.5%	37.6	47,039
2021	417,981	27,860,889,000	66,656	3.9%	37.6	46,283
2022	413,024	30,164,082,000	73,032	2.9%	37.6	46,946



The following Data Sources were used to develop this information:

- US Census
- Federal Reserve Economic Data (FRED)
- Charleston Regional Development Alliance
- Charleston County School District - 45 Day Enrollment
- Bureau of Labor Statistics, SC Dept of Employment & Workforce

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS
CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO**

UNAUDITED

County Employment for 2022 **213,701**
County Employment for 2013 **182,933**

Employer	2022			2013		
	Number of Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total County Employment	Number of Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total County Employment
Joint Base Charleston	22,000	1	10.29%	22,000	1	12.03%
Medical University of South Carolina (MUSC)	17,000	2	7.96%	13,245	2	7.24%
Charleston County School District	6,000	3	2.81%	5,300	4	2.90%
Roper St. Francis Healthcare	6,000	4	2.81%	5,100	5	2.79%
Boeing Charleston	5,700	5	2.67%	6,000	3	3.28%
Trident Health Systems	3,100	6	1.45%	2,500	7	1.37%
R. H. Johnson VA Medical Center	3,000	7	1.40%	-	-	-
Walmart, Inc.	3,000	8	1.40%	2,300	8	1.26%
County of Charleston	2,600	9	1.22%	2,330	9	1.27%
College of Charleston	2,000	10	0.94%	2,000	10	1.09%
JEM Restaurant Group, Inc.	-		-	3,000	6	1.64%
Totals	70,400		32.94%	63,775		34.86%

Source: Charleston Metro Chamber of Commerce, Center for Business Research.
Charleston Regional Development Alliance
SC Department of Employment and Workforce

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT COUNTY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

UNAUDITED

Function	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General Government										
Administrator	5.90	7.80	7.80	8.80	7.60	8.80	7.80	7.20	7.50	6.30
Assessor	53.00	55.00	58.00	60.00	62.00	62.00	62.00	62.00	62.00	62.00
Auditor	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
Budget	7.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	7.00
Capitol Projects	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.00
County Council	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Community Development	6.40	6.40	4.40	4.50	4.40	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.00	-
Comm Revital & Housing Afford	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.00	-
Deputy Admin Community Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.00	3.00	3.00
Deputy Admin for Finance	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Deputy Admin for General Services	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	5.00
Deputy Admin for Public Safety	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
Deputy Admin Public Services	-	-	-	-	-	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Elections/Voter Registration	10.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	19.00	19.00
Facilities Management	75.25	95.00	104.00	106.00	112.00	124.75	121.75	121.75	122.75	135.75
Finance	12.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Fleet Management	-	26.50	27.00	29.00	29.00	29.25	29.25	32.25	32.25	31.25
Human Resources	17.00	17.00	17.00	18.00	20.00	21.00	22.00	25.00	27.00	27.00
Internal Auditor	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Internal Services	30.50	6.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal	6.41	7.11	7.41	7.11	7.11	8.42	9.42	9.56	10.42	10.28
Legislative Delegation	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Minority Business Development	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondepartmental	-	-	-	1.00	-	2.00	4.00	-	-	16.00
Procurement Services	14.00	15.00	15.00	19.00	20.00	20.00	19.00	19.00	18.00	19.00
Register of Deeds	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	33.00	33.00
Revenue Collections	25.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00
Safety & Risk Management	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Technology Services	25.25	25.00	25.00	28.00	28.00	30.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	20.00
Treasurer	20.00	22.00	23.00	23.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	25.00	25.00
Zoning/Planning	20.60	21.20	22.20	24.20	24.20	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.40	28.00
Total General Government	418.31	453.51	463.81	478.61	489.31	512.52	510.52	519.06	538.32	559.58

CONTINUED

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT COUNTY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

UNAUDITED

Function	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Public Safety										
Awendaw McClellanville Fire Dept.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.00	29.00	29.00
Biological Science Center	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.00
Building Inspections	21.00	23.00	23.00	25.00	27.00	29.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	34.00
Consolidated Dispatch	120.00	160.00	160.00	164.00	179.00	172.00	173.00	170.00	167.00	173.00
Deputy Admin for Public Safety	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14.00	-
Emergency Management	33.00	34.00	34.00	35.01	36.00	36.00	36.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Emergency Medical Svcs.	151.50	167.50	218.50	218.50	216.00	216.00	216.00	216.00	280.00	272.00
Sheriff	836.74	835.74	860.74	862.74	873.74	869.25	874.25	864.25	809.25	807.25
Technology Services	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Public Safety	1,162.24	1,221.24	1,296.24	1,305.25	1,331.74	1,322.25	1,329.25	1,316.25	1,336.25	1,324.25
Judicial										
Clerk of Court	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	61.00	61.00	63.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Coroner	9.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	15.00	15.00	19.00	19.00	21.00	22.00
Deputy Admin for Public Safety	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	13.00
Magistrates Courts	68.63	71.63	70.70	71.01	72.51	72.51	72.51	72.51	72.51	72.51
Master-In-Equity	7.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Probate Courts	19.80	20.80	21.80	21.80	21.80	22.20	22.50	22.50	23.50	24.50
Public Defender	52.00	54.00	54.00	55.00	64.00	64.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	69.00
Solicitor	102.00	102.00	101.70	107.00	111.00	112.00	112.00	112.00	115.00	116.00
Total Judicial	315.43	324.43	325.20	331.81	353.31	354.71	361.01	358.01	364.01	384.01
Public Works										
Environmental Management	130.40	123.80	114.80	113.80	108.80	113.60	112.60	112.10	104.60	75.00
Procurement Services	3.00	3.00	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Works	136.00	162.10	162.10	175.10	183.85	185.75	187.15	214.85	214.00	214.75
Transportation Development	21.41	23.11	23.21	25.21	30.21	27.00	27.00	-	-	-
Total Public Works	290.81	312.01	303.11	314.11	322.86	326.35	326.75	326.95	318.60	289.75

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT COUNTY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

UNAUDITED

Function	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Health and Welfare										
Facilities	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	-
Copmmunity Development	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.50	5.60	5.10	5.10	4.10	4.00	11.00
DAODAS	102.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	113.00	118.00	119.00	120.50	119.50	114.00
Housing and Neighborhood	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.00
Public Works	20.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	25.25	25.25	24.85	24.15	28.00	30.25
Veterans Affairs	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Total Health and Welfare	<u>132.60</u>	<u>154.60</u>	<u>154.60</u>	<u>154.50</u>	<u>149.85</u>	<u>155.35</u>	<u>155.95</u>	<u>155.75</u>	<u>158.50</u>	<u>169.25</u>
Culture and Recreation										
Greenbelt	1.30	1.30	1.20	1.20	1.40	2.20	2.20	2.30	3.50	3.70
Total Culture and Recreation	<u>1.30</u>	<u>1.30</u>	<u>1.20</u>	<u>1.20</u>	<u>1.40</u>	<u>2.20</u>	<u>2.20</u>	<u>2.30</u>	<u>3.50</u>	<u>3.70</u>
Economic Development	5.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.00
Total Economic Development	<u>5.00</u>	<u>5.00</u>	<u>10.00</u>	<u>10.00</u>	<u>10.00</u>	<u>10.00</u>	<u>10.00</u>	<u>10.00</u>	<u>10.00</u>	<u>9.00</u>
Total	<u>2,325.69</u>	<u>2,472.09</u>	<u>2,554.16</u>	<u>2,595.48</u>	<u>2,658.47</u>	<u>2,683.38</u>	<u>2,695.68</u>	<u>2,688.32</u>	<u>2,729.18</u>	<u>2,739.54</u>

Source: Charleston County Budget Department

Note: 1 Includes the Authorized Full Time Employees for both Government and Business-type Activities

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

UNAUDITED

Function/Program	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General Government										
Auditor - Tax Notices Processed	560,097	651,050	586,801	622,507	659,238	680,000	648,191	671,931	717,044	687,204
Register of Deeds Documents Recorded	116,435	106,096	109,245	99,681	107,380	107,380	93,188	98,201	100,003	115,192
Zoning Applications Processed	2,864	¹ 1,957	1,610	1,714	1,638	1,700	2,151	1,831	2,598	2,832
Illegal Businesses Located	165	175	50	50	61	200	42	38	19	82
Public Safety										
Building Inspections Performed	20,804	19,054	21,410	22,927	30,544	30,000	31,652	33,110	33,588	37,381
Bad Check Warrants Served	6,078	6,702	1,792	8	162	160	135	53	33	17
Daily Costs Per Prisoner	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	67	67	67
Judicial										
Marriage Licenses Issued	4,500	4,600	5,026	5,273	4,597	4,800	4,750	3,956	5,566	6,046
Master-in-Equity Cases Disposed of	1,736	1,481	1,675	1,047	841	900	694	395	471	570
Health and Welfare										
Veterans Claims Filed	3,388	8,681	8,238	867	1,939	2,062	2,876	2,445	3,159	2,920
Economic Development										
Number of New Companies Relocating to Charleston	2	4	4	3	5	4	6	2	6	7
Number of New Jobs From Relocating Companies	203	348	188	782	103	192	256	381	852	1,730
Number of Expanding Employers in Charleston	7	3	5	2	12	14	7	9	12	11
Number of Jobs Resulting from Expansion	2,226	114	1,627	350	974	493	464	912	1,253	589
Culture & Recreation										
Library Visits Per Capita	5.45	5.24	5.01	4.89	4.77	4.82	4.26	3.27	1.30	2.04
Library Cards In Use	284,328	264,289	264,113	262,034	264,271	266,914	203,106	202,509	285,002	189,999
Parking Garages										
Average Operating Revenue Per Space	2,463	2,732	3,039	2,973	3,024	3,116	3,124	2,402	2,380	2,890
Average Operating Expenditure Per Space	1,585	1,330	1,441	1,311	1,425	1,645	1,558	1,532	1,453	1,516

Sources: Charleston County Budget Performance Measures

¹ Beginning in FY 2014, this department no longer processed building permits that do not require a zoning permit. Building Inspections began processing these permits exclusively.

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON
CAPITAL ASSETS BY FUNCTION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

UNAUDITED

Function	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General Government										
Automobiles	114	110	102	129	133	140	143	156	153	156
Buildings	104	104	111	112	111	114	116	118	111	111
Public Safety										
Police Cars	351	355	360	374	370	386	373	417	380	413
Fire Trucks	11	10	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	13
Ambulances	30	31	24	40	35	39	44	43	40	50
Judicial										
Magistrate Courts	15	15	13	13	9	9	9	9	9	9
Public Works										
Paved Streets (in Miles)	131	131	132	133	133	97.65	102.35	102.75	104.23	106.58
Ground Equipment	68	66	66	65	72	69	69	69	70	74
Heavy Trucks	34	37	37	39	43	39	38	34	32	33
Environmental Management										
Collection/Refuse Trucks	59	57	59	58	60	61	62	63	53	46
Ground Equipment	30	30	27	30	27	31	33	42	36	41
Culture & Recreation										
Libraries, Main and Branches	11	11	11	11	13	13	14	14	15	15

Source: Charleston County Facilities inventory and Finance capital asset records.

Note 1. Charleston County owns 15 libraries and leases 4 libraries.

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
FINANCIAL ASSURANCE COVERAGE
MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL FACILITIES**

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL TEST:

1. Financial component:

- A. Bond rating requirement: Investment grade bond rating of no less than BBB.
The County's current general obligation bond ratings are:

Moody's Investors Service	Aaa
Standard & Poors Rating Service	AAA
Fitch Ratings	AAA

- B. Financial ratio alternative:

The prescribed financial ratios computed under GAAP are:

1. Ratio of cash and marketable securities to total expenditures - Primary Government

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,067,289,725	
Total expenditures	\$ 677,743,835	
Requirement is no less than 5 percent		<u>157.48%</u>

2. Ratio of annual debt service expenditures - Primary Government

Total debt service expenditures	\$ 81,377,130	
Total expenditures	\$ 677,743,835	
Requirement is no more than 20 percent		<u>12.01%</u>

2. Financial assurance limitation test:

Financial assurance limitation under financial test:

Total Revenue - Primary Government	\$ 759,310,865	
Maximum percent of revenue eligible for self-insured local government financial test		<u>43%</u>
Limitation on deferred cost of closure		\$ 326,503,672

Total estimated closure and post-closure costs for County landfills:

Estimated costs from Note III.G. on landfill closure	\$ 54,915,696	
Less: Expenditures to date	\$ (35,122,903)	
Restricted assets committed to closure	\$ (18,291,273)	
Balance of closure costs being deferred		<u>\$ 1,501,520</u>
Additional permissible deferred cost		<u>\$ 325,002,152</u>

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