

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT**

**FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

**WITH**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**



**PREPARED BY:**

**FINANCE DEPARTMENT**

**CARLA D. RITTER, FINANCE DIRECTOR  
LAURIE HAGBERG, ASSISTANT FINANCE DIRECTOR  
BARBARA FORD, CAPITAL ASSET SPECIALIST**

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# INTRODUCTORY SECTION





**William L. Tuten**  
County Administrator

843.958-4000  
Fax: 843.958-4004  
[btuten@charlestoncounty.org](mailto:btuten@charlestoncounty.org)  
Lonnie Hamilton III Public Services Building  
4045 Bridge View Drive, Suite B238  
North Charleston, SC 29405

December 20, 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, 2023.

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 to safeguard 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, 2023, 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, 2023, 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 419,279.

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 non-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 63.

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 47 - 49 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 169.

## **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 73 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 cornerstones of the region's advanced manufacturing cluster. The Boeing Company and Mercedes-Benz Vans employ a combined 8,100 people in the region. Local operations for the two OEMs (original equipment manufacturers) support multiple tier one and tier two aerospace and automotive suppliers. The region also hosts Volvo Car USA and Robert Bosch, though these companies are located outside of Charleston County.

At 16,231 jobs, Charleston County has a high concentration of jobs spread across the manufacturing industry. The largest job counts within manufacturing are found in the aircraft, automobile and light duty motor vehicle, and motor vehicle transmission and power train parts sectors. Job losses in the aerospace and motor vehicle sectors have been largely made up by job additions in the transmission and power train parts sector.

The Boeing Company's South Carolina division is still this local cluster's 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 aircraft. In November 2020, Boeing announced its decision to consolidate the total production of its 787 programs into its North Charleston site. The company implemented this change in March 2021. Boeing currently employs 6,500 people in the region, adding jobs in support of increased aircraft demand driven by an uptick in air travel.

The automotive sector has established itself in the region with the completion of the Mercedes-Benz Vans' 1.1 million square foot Sprinter Van manufacturing facility in Palmetto Commerce Park. Currently, 1,600 people are employed at the expanded facility. In April 2021, Mercedes-Benz Vans announced that it would build its next-generation e-Sprinter van in three locations worldwide. The North Charleston plant is among the chosen locations. As of May 2023, Mercedes-

Benz has invested \$150 million in the plant to begin production of the e-Sprinter 2.0 in 2024. This reflects a trend of the electric vehicle industry clustering across the broader Southeastern region. Vehicle and battery manufacturing facilities are taking root across not only South Carolina but the region at large.

**IT & High Tech** – Solid growth and support of 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 developing startups inside a technology cluster. In 2022 the Charleston Digital Corridor housed 66 companies with 472 employees, hosted 161 team conferences, and gave 304 visitor tours. This year the Digital Corridor opened a 1,200 sq. ft. learning center with a large initial donation from Google. Also this year the Harbor Entrepreneur Center opened its new location, a 22,000 sq. ft. facility designed as a hub for the local technology cluster. This location has offices, conference rooms, and event space located on an 18-acre campus featuring a jogging trail, reflection ponds, and outdoor seating.

**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 economic activity (\$12.7 billion). 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 like 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 & 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 continues to contribute to these security efforts.

**Warehouse, Distribution, and Logistics** – According to commercial real estate market analytics provided by Colliers, in the third quarter of 2023 there was 6.94 million sq. ft. of new industrial space under construction. The Charleston industrial market should remain competitive as local infrastructure buildout continues.

**Medical & Life Sciences Industry** – The region's health care and social services industry accounts for 10 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 \$300 million in research funding in the fiscal year 2023, leading the state of South Carolina in overall research funding as well as federal and National Institutes of Health funding. 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 has emerged as an attractive 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 in early 2020. The new 160,000-square-foot office building at 22 WestEdge, delivered in 2020, is part of a proposed 60-acre planned development along the Ashley River, envisioned as a “research and discovery” district. Patten Seed Company, a soil and grass development firm, has recently, with the help of Charleston County Economic Development, relocated its executive offices to this complex. The area is closely located to MUSC and provides opportunities for collaboration between the Medical University and private industry.

## **ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK FOR CHARLESTON COUNTY’S MATURE INDUSTRIES**

The local economy continues its strong performance into FY24. As of September 2023, the Charleston County unemployment rate is 2.1 percent, even lower than September 2022 (2.5 percent). Charleston County’s unemployment rate is lower than both the state and the nation at 2.9 percent and 3.2 percent respectively (both seasonally adjusted). Charleston’s continued outperformance can be attributed to the diversity of industries within the Charleston economy and the continued in-migration to the region. 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.

Last year, while the Consumer Price Index (CPI), registered a 6.5% inflation rate more recent data suggests the CPI inflation rate could drop below 3% by the end of 2023. The unadjusted CPI rate for the 12 months ending September 2023 was 3.7% for all urban consumers.

**Port of Charleston** – The region’s economic base includes the Port of Charleston, the sixth largest port in dollar value of goods handled along the East and Gulf Coasts and eighth among all seaport districts in the United States. The Port is considered among the most efficient in the nation for its cargo handling systems and respected leadership. The Port’s capital infrastructure investments have begun to bare fruit: Charleston Harbor is the deepest on the US East Coast at 52 feet, the Navy Base Intermodal facility is under construction being bolstered by a \$400 million investment from the State of South Carolina, and the Leatherman terminal is well positioned to handle its full capacity once an ongoing labor dispute has been resolved. According to a recent economic study conducted by Joseph C. Von Nessen, Ph.D.: “Having a world-class port in South Carolina attracts companies to invest in new facilities and expand existing operations, creating generational opportunities for South Carolinians.”



The Port of Charleston handled 2.58 million twenty-foot equivalent units, a slight decline over the previous year, in the fiscal year 2023 (ending on June 30, 2023). This fiscal year has signaled the end of a “demand surge” brought on by the COVID pandemic, fiscal policy, and consumer practices. While shipping volumes are normalizing, trends indicate a steady growth over time. The South Carolina Ports Authority economic impact on the Lowcountry region is estimated at \$10.7 billion and supports over 32,000 jobs and \$2.2 billion in labor income across the eight-counties.

**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, Credit One Charleston Open tennis tournament, and recently opened International African American Museum. These events and attractions collectively bring over a quarter million attendees to the Charleston Area annually. The largest 18 events in the region brought a collective 2.2 million attendees in 2022. The Southeastern Wildlife Exposition welcomed an estimated 500 artists, exhibitors, and wildlife experts, generating approximately \$50 million in economic impact. The Credit One Charleston Open tennis tournament is the preeminent 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. The annual Cooper River Bridge Run 10K has an annual attendance of up to 40,000 participants and an estimated direct economic impact of \$25 million. Recognized as a top tourism event by the State of South Carolina, approximately 60 percent of attendees are from out of town.



Charleston provides natural beauty, a humid subtropical climate, and an unmatched quality of life that has been consciously updated. Charleston continues to be a coveted destination for travel. Readers of leading travel magazines have repeatedly placed Charleston at the top of their lists 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 eleven consecutive years (2013 through 2023). 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). Charleston regained the top spot in 2022 after slipping to the number two spot, behind Aspen, Colorado in 2021. Travel + Leisure magazine readers also ranked Charleston as the only destination in the U.S. among the 25 best cities worldwide and the #1 Top City in the U.S. for 2023. Charleston was also named The South’s Best City in 2023 by Southern Living.

After shrinking by about a third due to the pandemic in 2020, Charleston’s tourism industry recovered and continued to break records in 2022. According to the College of Charleston Office of Tourism Analysis, the industry had an economic impact of \$12.8 billion in 2022, a 21% increase over 2021. The region attracted 7.68 million visitors and tourism was responsible for 23.8% of regional sales. The average total expenditure per adult reached an all-time high of \$1,026 in 2022.

Charleston International Airport saw nearly 5.3 million passengers in 2022 - about 1.1 million more than in 2021. Hotel occupancy was up 70% with over 4.8 million room nights sold in 2022. This number broke the previous record from 2019.

Charleston area restaurants continue to multiply and flourish 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 heritage and influence of the Gullah food culture has been featured on a nationally syndicated food program and is gaining much-deserved recognition.

Carnival Cruise Line will end a 14-year partnership with the SC Port Authority and will no longer homeport a ship after 2024. The City of Charleston and SCPA are working with the local community 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 1996 closure 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 24,900 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 (USCG) operates a growing station in Charleston, as well. Currently, the USCG has 1,300 members with 2,990 dependent family members in the Charleston community. This represents \$130 million of annual income. By 2030, with base expansions, this is expected to grow to 2,300 Coast Guard members with 5,290 dependent family members and \$230 million in annual income. The Coast Guard base expansion is contributing to the redevelopment of the Navy Base site, its marine operations, and borders the intermodal facility.

**Higher Education** – In 2022 44,240 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 engineering: systems, electrical, and software. 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). Trident Technical College continues to partner with the State of South Carolina to offer free tuition to residents of South Carolina in all of their degree programs. Higher education opportunities include the College of Charleston, The Citadel, and Charleston Southern University. Charleston County School District's Center for Advanced Studies offers 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.

**Charleston County Economic Development** – In FY23 Charleston County Economic Development announced 13 projects totaling 713 new jobs, \$160 million in capital investment, and \$63.4 million in new annual payroll. These projects included:



<b>NEW COMPANIES RECRUITED (5)</b>	<b>EXISTING COMPANIES EXPANDED (8)</b>
SHL Medical	Zeltwanger
Sweet Grass Vodka	Metal Trades
Patten Seed Company	Striped Pig Distillery
Ignite Digital Services	Interloop
Ranger Designs	Neal Brothers Charleston, Inc.
	Defense Engineering Services
	Protego
	Averitt Express

## **MAJOR COUNTY INITIATIVES**

### **Charleston County Greenbelt Program:**

During FY23 County Council approved fourteen Greenbelt projects totaling over \$15 million to award grant funding to purchase 868 acres for public parks and green spaces and acquire 2.8 miles of right of way for corridor projects. These projects provide the following:

- Expansion of Botany Bay Heritage Preserve, the most visited SCDNR preserve in the state
- Protection of the tree canopy and roadside buffer along the Edisto National Scenic Byway
- Land for future water access and walking trails on the Stono River, Bohicket Creek, two unnamed saltwater tributaries and several freshwater ponds in the Francis Marion National Forest
- 440 acres of land for the City of North Charleston’s largest park site
- Permanent protection of land with planned historic interpretation of the Battle of Stono Ferry, Rutledge Tomb, Ingleside Plantation and the Battle of Haulover Cut
- 2.8 miles of right of way for the Mt. Pleasant Way bike and pedestrian network
- Leveraging of nearly \$40 million in matching project funds

### **Capital Projects:**

- Azalea Complex – Phase II (aka Public Works/Facilities Office Building and Shops) is currently under construction with a projected completion of early 2026.
- 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):**

- Renovations were completed at the following libraries during FY23: Mt. Pleasant Regional Library, Dorchester Regional Library, and the new Keith Summey North Charleston Library.
- The Mt. Pleasant Village Library, the John L. Dart Library, and the South Windermere Branch Library were completed early in FY24.
- The renovations at four remaining branch libraries are expected to be completed in early 2024.
- Renovation design work for the Main Library is expected to begin in early 2024.

### **Construction Management:**

- Glenn McConnel Parkway Widening – County Council approved \$25,000,000 from the 2016 Transportation Sales tax to fund the design and construction of this project. The goal of this project is to relieve traffic congestion and improve bike and pedestrian facilities. Construction is expected to be substantially complete in March 2024.

- The following projects are under construction and anticipated to be completed in the first half of 2024: Camp Road Sidewalk, Riverland Drive Multi-Use Path, International Boulevard Pedestrian Bridge, Lexington Drive at All American Boulevard Mini-Roundabout, Maybank Highway Improvement - Northern Pitchfork, Public Works Maintenance Facility - James Island.
- The new Parking Access Revenue Control Systems were installed in both garages in the Fall of 2023.

**Other projects on the horizon for the County are:**

- Palmetto Commerce Interchange – the goal of this project is to reduce congestion at surrounding intersections, offer additional travel routes, provide access to existing and planned development, and improve mobility. Construction began in August 2023 and is anticipated to be substantially complete in early 2026.
- Several new Emergency Medical Service (EMS) Stations are expected to be underway in the coming months.
- The Coroner Office Expansion Project is scheduled to begin in January 2024.

**SUPPORTING OUR CITIZENS**

The pandemic negatively impacted many of our citizens. Charleston County is using \$3 million of American Rescue Act funds on a home repair program for its older, low-to-moderate income residents to reduce energy costs and increase safety measures.

**TAX ABATEMENTS**

Charleston County’s ability to offer financial incentives (and the minimum requirements to receive them) is rooted in the laws of South Carolina. Additional information regarding the County’s tax abatements can be found in the notes to the financial statements, in Other Information Note K. The County’s decision to offer those incentives is based on its hopes of achieving a competitive advantage to attract and retain industry and improve the local business climate. The County looks at not just the benefits/loss itself, but the benefit on the community as a whole (i.e. jobs, indirect sales, new home buying, lower unemployment, etc.) The County’s return on investment goes far beyond the numbers and can’t necessarily be quantified.

The Charleston County Economic Development Department is charged with regularly monitoring all financial incentive deals with regards to GASB77. When the Economic Development Department submits its annual budget, budgeted revenue is reduced by prior year estimated depreciation of personal property on existing deals. New deals are not included in the estimated revenue calculation due to the uncertainty of value associated with them at the time.

Within the last few months, Charleston County has partnered with a third-party provider for a cost/benefit model. At this point in the mission and with today’s need for more information, it was a natural progression to implement such a tool. The tool will be built out and adapted for Charleston County. Governments are typically loss leaders in that they often run deficits in certain areas for others to progress. An example would be taking a tax loss to attract a company who in turn will bring jobs which in turn brings people which in turn brings increased retail sales which in turn brings in more tax revenue and so on. It is the opinion of the County that if not for the financial tax incentives, most of the industry that has located here would not have otherwise done so. So, the foregone tax revenue is actually a benefit in the long term to the County as a whole.

**AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Charleston County Government’s offices, departments and employees have been honored with numerous awards and recognitions in FY 2023. 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 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. This was the 35<sup>th</sup> 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 annual

comprehensive 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 34<sup>th</sup> consecutive **Distinguished Budget Presentation Award** for its Fiscal Year 2023 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 2024 budget will be submitted to the GFOA, and we believe it will receive the award also.
- Charleston County received its 4<sup>th</sup> award for the **Popular Annual Financial Report (PAFR)** for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. This is the fourth 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 2021 **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. 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 18<sup>th</sup> year in a row.
- Devri DeToma, Capital Programs Manager, was named Woman of the Year by Women in Transportation International. The award recognizes women who are outstanding role models in transportation, have made an outstanding contribution to transportation, have directly contributed toward the advancement of women and minorities through programs or opportunities in the transportation field, and women who have advanced the reputation and credibility of women in transportation.
- Mikala Randich, Asset Manager, was named the 2023 Outstanding Public Works Employee of the Year by the American Public Works Association for her work with overhauling databases that saved Charleston County approximately \$250,000.
- The Public Works Department received the 2023 American Public Works Association Technical Innovation Award for its use of Titanium Dioxide Paving to preserve roads with high traffic and heat islands.
- The repaving of Murray Boulevard won the Project Delivery Award from the South Carolina Asphalt Pavement Association. The project was completed ahead of schedule, constructed with minimal delays, and minimal congestion.
- The Steamboat Landing Seawall Repair Project won the Project of the Year Award from the South Carolina Chapter of the American Public Works Association. The project featured the installation of 330 feet of seawall down a road that services a public boat landing. The project was evaluated based on safety, environmental considerations, public outreach, and its unique construction challenges.
- Awendaw Fire Department received the Fire Safe SC Award for its commitment to keeping the community safe through public education and community outreach.

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 Carlitta Taylor 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 Department; Mary Tinkler and Julie Riley from the Treasurer's Office; Amber Hills from the Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services; Jean Sullivan and Mike Turner from Community Development; Amy Taylor from the Public Works Department; Tami Fralick and Shemequa Pringle-Jackson from Revenue Collections; and Reggie Fuller and Ashley Richardson of the Economic Development Department. 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.



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William L. Tuten  
County Administrator



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Mack Gile  
Chief Financial Officer



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Carla Ritter  
Finance Director





Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of  
Achievement  
for Excellence  
in Financial  
Reporting

Presented to

**County of Charleston  
South Carolina**

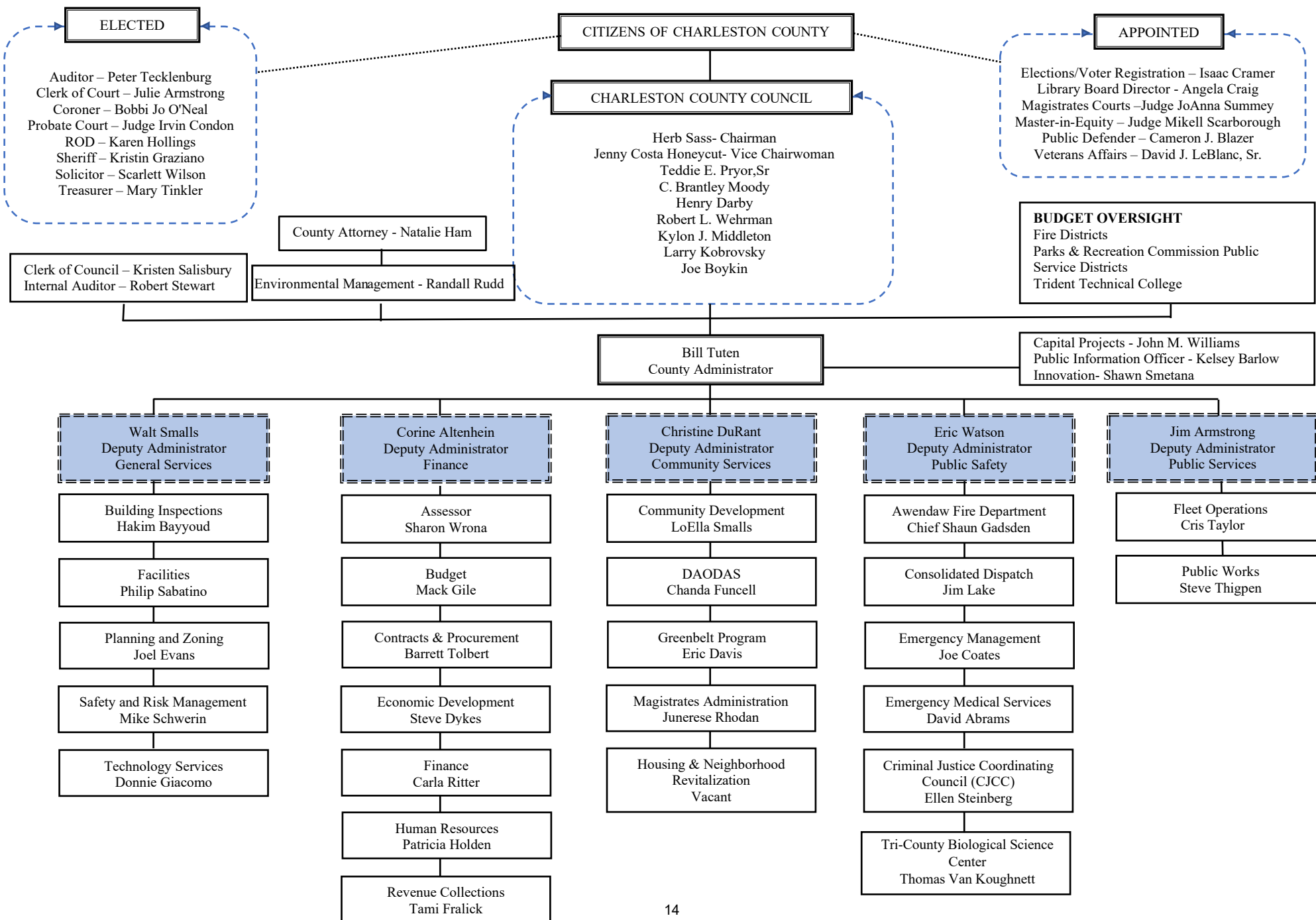
For its Annual Comprehensive  
Financial Report  
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2022

*Christopher P. Morill*

Executive Director/CEO

# CHARLESTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS**  
**As of June 30, 2023**

**MEMBERS OF COUNTY COUNCIL**

	<u>Years in Office</u>	<u>Term Expiration Date</u>	
Herbert R. Sass, III	12 1/2	12/31/2026	Chairman, District 1
Jenny Costa Honeycutt	3 1/2	12/31/2026	Vice Chairperson, District 9
Larry Kobrovsky	1/2	12/31/2026	District 2
Robert L. Wehrman	2 1/2	12/31/2024	District 3
Henry E. Darby	18 1/2	12/31/2024	District 4
Teddie E. Pryor, Sr.	18 1/2	12/31/2026	District 5
Kylon Jerome Middleton	2 1/2	12/31/2024	District 6
C. Brantley Moody	6 1/2	12/31/2024	District 7
Joe Boykin	1/2	12/31/2026	District 8

**ELECTED OFFICIALS**

Peter Tecklenburg	10	6/30/2025	Auditor
Julie J. Armstrong	31 1/2	12/31/2024	Clerk of Court
Bobbi Jo O'Neal	2 1/2	12/31/2024	Coroner
Irvin G. Condon	28 1/2	12/31/2026	Probate Court
Karen Hollings	1/2	12/31/2026	Register of Deeds
Kristin Graziano	2 1/2	12/31/2024	Sheriff
Scarlett A. Wilson	16	12/31/2024	Solicitor
Mary Tinkler	6	6/30/2025	Treasurer

**OTHER OFFICIALS**

	<u>Years with County</u>	<u>Years in Current Position</u>	
William L. Tuten	8	3 1/2 yrs	County Administrator
Walter L. Smalls	24	17 yrs	Deputy Administrator General Services
Jim Armstrong	35	9 yrs	Deputy Administrator Public Services
Christine DuRant	33 1/2	9 yrs	Deputy Administrator Community Services
Corine Altenhein	33	8 yrs	Deputy Administrator Finance
Carla Ritter	22	8 yrs	Finance Director

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# FINANCIAL SECTION



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## Independent Auditor's Report

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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, 2023, 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, 2023, 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, 2023, 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, 2023, 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 of 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, 2023, 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 December 20, 2023, 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 18., to the financial statements, the County has adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs)*, as of July 1, 2022. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.



Columbia, South Carolina  
December 20, 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, 2023. 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 12 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, 2023 by \$520,409 (net position.) This is comprised of net investment in capital assets of \$238,817, restricted net position of \$157,806 and unrestricted net position of \$123,786.
- Charleston County's total net position increased by \$209,749 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, with a \$210,132 increase resulting from governmental activities and a \$383 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 \$1,073,214, which is a \$84,645 increase from the prior year. Approximately 9.44 percent or \$101,347 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 \$135,643 or approximately 50.68 percent of the total general fund disbursements. Unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$101,546, or approximately 37.94 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, 2023 is \$275,442.
- 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, 2023 is \$52,857.

## 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 39 through 41 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 65 through 66 of this report.

The government-wide financial statements for component units can be found on pages 58 through 61 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 43 through 45, 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 160 through 163 of this report.

**Proprietary Funds.** Charleston County maintains and presents two different types of proprietary funds, enterprise and internal service, shown on pages 50 through 55 and pages 184 through 195 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 184 through 189.

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 191 through 195 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 56 and 57 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 63 through 144 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 160. 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 203. As required by the State, the County also presents a Schedule of Fines, Assessments, and Surcharges Collected on page 181.

This report also presents required supplementary financial information concerning the County's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension and 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 146.

### **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

\$520,409 at the close of fiscal year 2023. This was an increase of \$209,749 or 67.52 percent during fiscal year 2023.

A portion of the County's net position, \$238,817, 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, \$157,806, 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 2023, the County had positive balances in all categories of net position for the primary government.

Charleston County's Net Position  
June 30, 2023  
(Recapped from page 39)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
	Current, restricted and other assets	\$ 1,496,571	\$ 1,375,864	\$ 83,725	\$ 78,930	\$ 1,580,296
Capital and intangible assets	445,209	426,182	90,113	95,260	535,322	521,442
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1,941,780</b>	<b>1,802,046</b>	<b>173,838</b>	<b>174,190</b>	<b>2,115,618</b>	<b>1,976,236</b>
Total deferred outflows of resources	64,381	76,331	-	-	64,381	76,331
Long-term liabilities outstanding	1,178,725	1,283,785	42,932	42,085	1,221,657	1,325,870
Other liabilities	116,825	103,613	13,279	14,621	130,104	118,234
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,295,550</b>	<b>1,387,398</b>	<b>56,211</b>	<b>56,706</b>	<b>1,351,761</b>	<b>1,444,104</b>
Total deferred inflows of resources	305,862	296,362	1,967	1,441	307,829	297,803
<b>Net Position:</b>						
Investment in capital assets	170,928	146,331	67,889	72,807	238,817	219,138
Restricted for:						
Capital projects	93,384	83,724	-	-	93,384	83,724
Debt service	27,751	29,658	-	-	27,751	29,658
General government	116	112	-	-	116	112
Law enforcement	6,773	5,864	-	-	6,773	5,864
Judicial	3,194	3,396	-	-	3,194	3,396
Health and welfare assistance	175	130	-	-	175	130
Economic development	26,412	17,211	-	-	26,412	17,211
Unrestricted	76,016	(91,809)	47,771	43,236	123,787	(48,573)
<b>Total net position</b>	<b>\$ 404,749</b>	<b>\$ 194,617</b>	<b>\$ 115,660</b>	<b>\$ 116,043</b>	<b>\$ 520,409</b>	<b>\$ 310,660</b>

The County's net position increased by \$209,749 during fiscal year 2023. The governmental activities had an increase in net position of \$210,132. Overall revenues for the Governmental Activities increased 7.86 percent. The Business-Type activities had a decrease in net position of \$383. Overall expense for the Business-Type activities increased 5.86 percent.

County of Charleston, South Carolina  
Changes in Net Position (Recapped from pages 40 and 41)  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

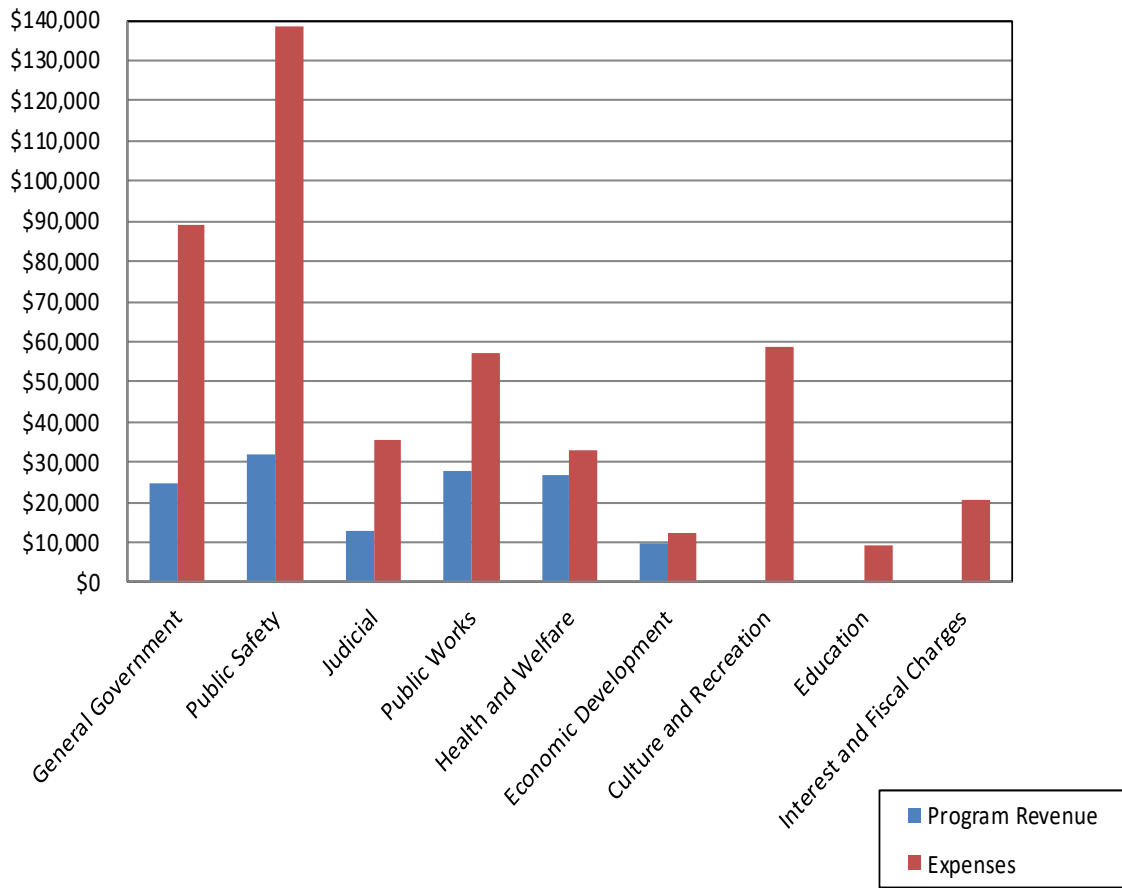
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
<b>Revenues</b>						
<b>Program Revenues:</b>						
Charges for services	\$ 79,163	\$ 73,364	\$ 57,010	\$ 57,216	\$ 136,173	\$ 130,580
Operating grants and contributions	52,873	59,105	1,849	1,268	54,722	60,373
Capital grants	1,667	10	-	-	1,667	10
<b>General Revenues:</b>						
Property taxes	173,501	186,310	-	-	173,501	186,310
Other taxes and fees	326,273	282,540	1,393	1,218	327,666	283,758
State aid to political subdivisions	16,697	16,017	-	-	16,697	16,017
Unrestricted investments earnings	16,026	1,315	2,223	180	18,249	1,495
Miscellaneous	-	-	756	990	756	990
Gain on sale of capital assets	-	-	2,961	1,297	2,961	1,297
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>666,200</b>	<b>618,661</b>	<b>66,192</b>	<b>62,169</b>	<b>732,392</b>	<b>680,830</b>
<b>Program Expenses</b>						
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>						
General government	89,141	85,815	-	-	89,141	85,815
Public safety	138,647	125,170	-	-	138,647	125,170
Judicial	35,595	36,173	-	-	35,595	36,173
Public works	57,218	58,809	-	-	57,218	58,809
Health and welfare	32,960	43,286	-	-	32,960	43,286
Economic development	12,378	9,002	-	-	12,378	9,002
Culture and recreation	58,494	49,883	-	-	58,494	49,883
Education	9,075	8,569	-	-	9,075	8,569
Interest and fiscal charges	20,345	24,422	-	-	20,345	24,422
<b>Business-Type Activities:</b>						
Biological Science Center	-	-	246	21	246	21
DAODAS	-	-	10,301	9,528	10,301	9,528
E-911 communications	-	-	3,950	3,636	3,950	3,636
Environmental management	-	-	43,433	42,200	43,433	42,200
Parking garages	-	-	2,877	2,578	2,877	2,578
Public safety system	-	-	886	729	886	729
Radio communications	-	-	4,277	3,888	4,277	3,888
Revenue collections	-	-	2,820	2,399	2,820	2,399
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>453,853</b>	<b>441,129</b>	<b>68,790</b>	<b>64,979</b>	<b>522,643</b>	<b>506,108</b>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues before transfers over (under) expenses	212,347	177,532	(2,598)	(2,810)	209,749	174,722
Transfers	(2,215)	(2,137)	2,215	2,137	-	-
<b>Increase in Net Position</b>	<b>210,132</b>	<b>175,395</b>	<b>(383)</b>	<b>(673)</b>	<b>209,749</b>	<b>174,722</b>
Net position, beginning	194,617	19,222	116,043	116,716	310,660	135,938
<b>Net Position, ending</b>	<b>\$ 404,749</b>	<b>\$ 194,617</b>	<b>\$ 115,660</b>	<b>\$ 116,043</b>	<b>\$ 520,409</b>	<b>\$ 310,660</b>

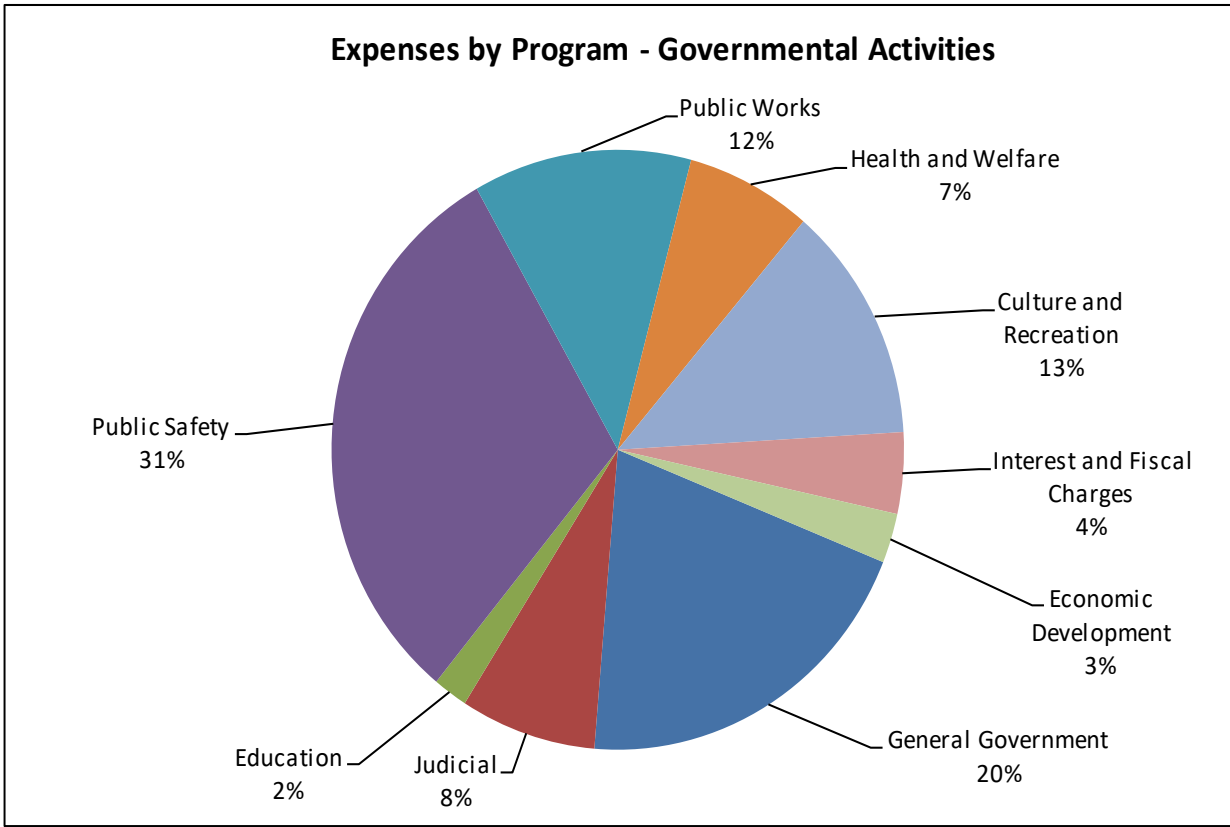
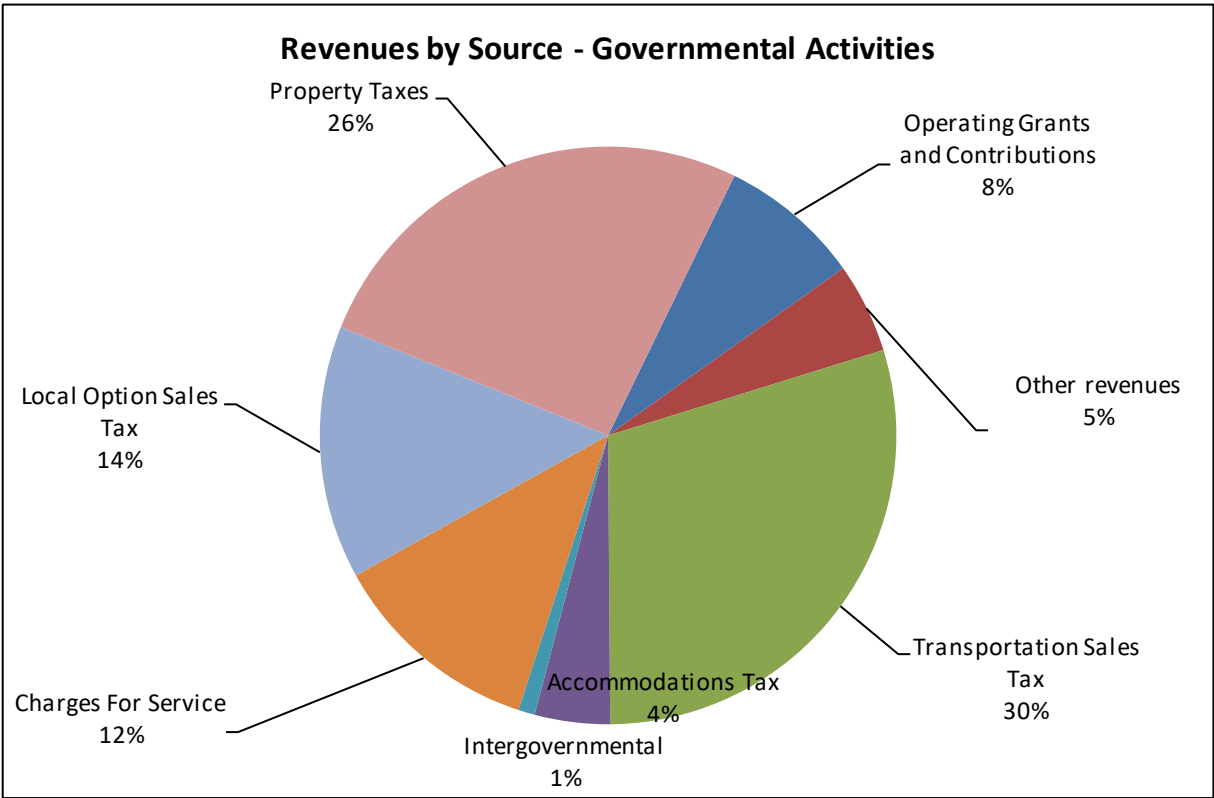
**Governmental Activities.** Governmental activities increased the County's net position by \$201,132. The key elements of this change are:

- Property tax revenue decreased \$12,809 (6.87 percent) primarily due to an increase (6.7 percent) in the County's LOST credit given on the real property tax bills, which results in a lower tax bill overall.
- Other taxes and fees increased \$43,733 (15.48 percent) due to increased consumer spending in Charleston County. This includes accommodations tax, local option sales tax and transportation sales tax, also, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Transportation one half cent sales tax which was effective May 1, 2017.
- Charges for services increased \$5,799 (7.9 percent) primarily in the public safety function and the health and welfare function. The public safety charges for services increased \$3,904 (18.05 percent) and the health and welfare charges for services increased \$664 (130 percent).
  - EMS charges \$2,190 increased 15.93 percent
- Operating grants and contributions decreased \$6,362 (10.76 percent) due to grants for the Rental Assistance Program ending during fiscal year 2023. The decrease in this funding was \$18,079 (68.3 percent).
- Unrestricted investment earnings increased \$14,711 (1,118 percent) due to the increases in interest rates.
- The culture and recreation expenses increased \$8,611 (17.26 percent) due to increase in the amount given to the Charleston County Library and the increase in spending for the Greenbelt program.
- Total governmental activities expenses increased \$12,724 (2.88 percent) primarily due to an increase in salaries and related benefits.
- The Public Safety expenses increased \$13,477 (10.77 percent) due to increase in operating costs and salaries.
- The Health and Welfare expenses decreased \$10,326 (31.13%) due to Federal Grants for emergency rental costs ending in fiscal year 2023.



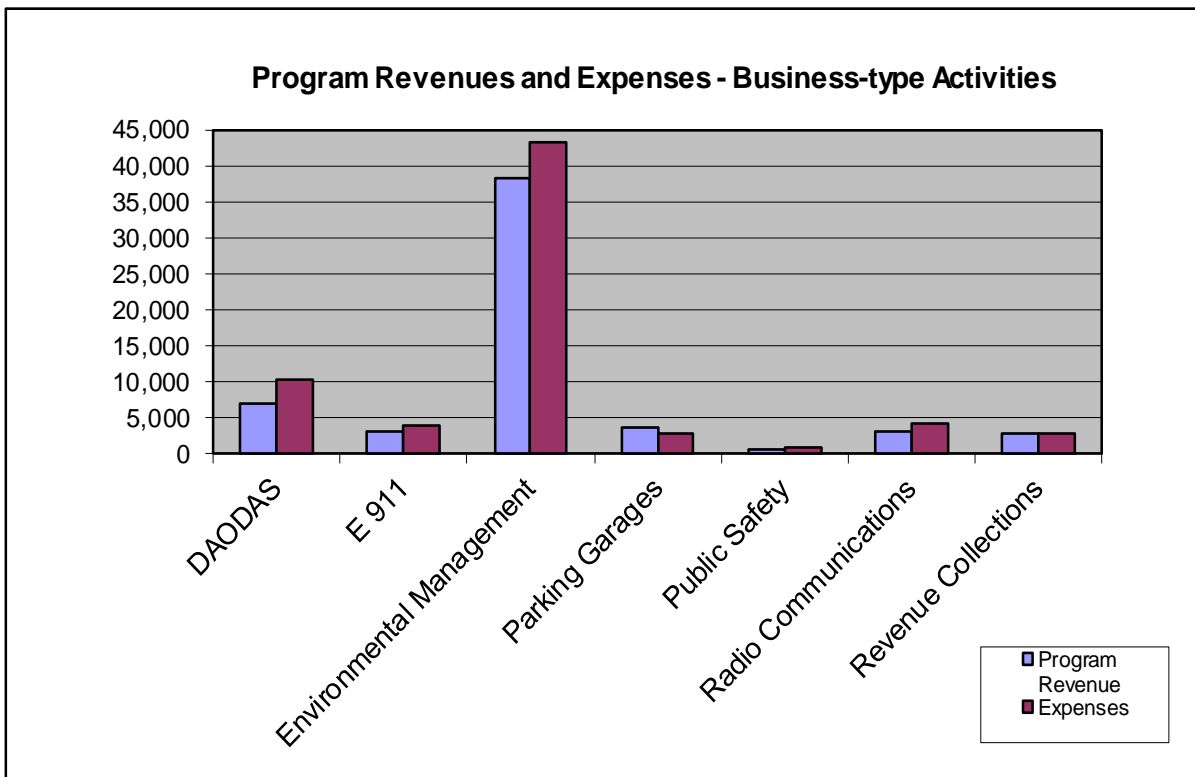
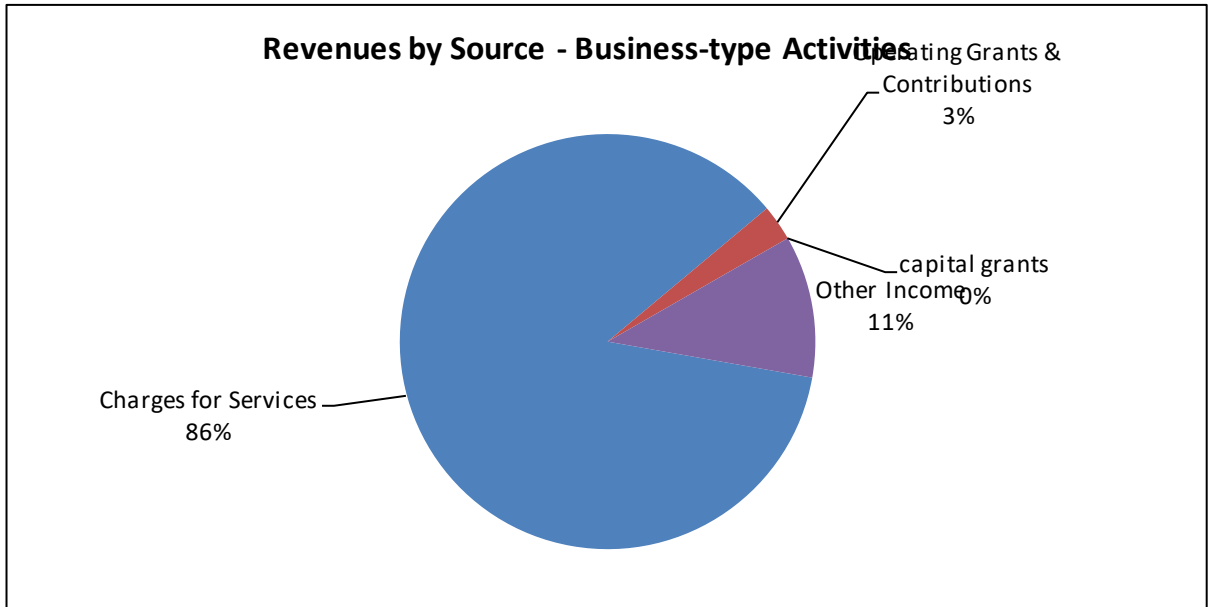
### Program Revenues and Expenses - Governmental Activities





**Business-type Activities.** Business-type activities decreased the County's net position by \$383. The key elements of this decrease were:

- Overall, the business-type activities expenses increased \$3,811 (5.8 percent).
- Environmental management expenses increased by \$1,233 (2.9 percent). The majority of this increase is due to increase in operating costs.



**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 \$1,073,214, an increase of \$84,645 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 \$1,073,214 for the governmental funds is composed of five components: unassigned fund balance of \$101,347, assigned fund balance of \$34,096, committed fund balance of \$75,963, restricted fund balance of \$846,413 and non-spendable fund balance of \$15,395.

Unassigned fund balance accounts for approximately 9.44 percent or \$101,347 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 \$34,096 or 3.18 percent of ending fund balance. Assigned fund balance includes \$3,791 which was encumbered at the end of fiscal year 2023. Assigned fund balances are intended to be used by Charleston County for specific purposes.

Committed fund balance is \$75,963 or 7.08 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 \$846,413 or 78.86 percent of ending fund balance. The major restricted fund balances are for: 1) Capital and infrastructure projects of \$781,991, 2) debt service of \$27,751, 3) \$6,773 for law enforcement activities (primarily comprised of balances in the Sheriff's office), and 4) \$3,194 for judicial programs and assistance. 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 \$15,395. 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 \$101,546 while total fund balance reached \$136,188. Unassigned fund balance is made up of two components: the rainy day fund and all other unassigned fund balance. The rainy day fund totals \$11,707. 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 37.9 percent of total general fund disbursements, while total fund balance represents 50.88 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 33.57 percent of disbursements, which also meets the financial policy. There was an increase of \$1,749 in the total fund balance of the general fund during the current year. Highlights of the general fund were as follows:

Revenues were \$6,541 or 2.35 percent higher than the previous fiscal year.

- Local option sales taxes collected increased \$5,913 or 6.70 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.
- Interest income increased by \$41,897 or 1,118 percent. This increase is due to the overall state of

the economy.

- Service charges increased \$3,366 or 7.27 percent. EMS Service fees increased \$2,190 (15.93 percent) due to the increased number of responses. The EMS third party billing company has also increased their collection efforts and decreased the electronic filing rejections.

Expenditures increased by \$20,810 or 8.43 percent.

- Public Safety expenditures were up \$9,323 or 3.78 percent. This increase can be attributed to an increase in salaries, overtime paid, and related benefits paid.
- Culture and recreation expenditures increased by \$5,564 or 2.14 percent. The majority of this increase can be attributed to the increase of the Charleston County Library appropriation.

**Debt Service Fund.** The debt service fund balance is \$27,751 and is \$1,907 or 6.43 percent less than the prior fiscal year. This decrease is due to debt paid off in the prior year.

**Transportation and Road Sales Tax Special Revenue Fund.** This fund balance increased \$82,450 or 13.61 percent from the prior fiscal year. The new 2<sup>nd</sup> half cent Transportation Sales Tax was effective May 1, 2017. This increase is due to an increase in transportation sales taxes collected of \$10,826 or 6.65 percent higher than prior fiscal year. The expenditures in this fund increased \$35,888 or 47.27 percent from the prior fiscal year due to debt service payments on the referendum debt issued prior year for the 2<sup>nd</sup> half cent sales tax.

**American Plan Rescue Act.** The increase in this fund balance was \$115 from prior fiscal year the same as the revenue and expenditures were both \$114,603.

**G.O.B. Capital Projects.** This fund balance decreased \$23,660 or 26.32 percent from prior fiscal year due to the issuance of bonds in prior year.

**Other Governmental Funds.** The other governmental funds had an increase in fund balance of \$26,013 or 4.17 percent from the prior fiscal year. The Accommodations fund had an increase in fund balance of \$8,061 or 7.68 percent due to the increase in visitors to Charleston. The total expenditures for the other governmental funds decreased by \$3,299 or 2.74 percent.

**Non-major Capital Projects Funds.** The non-major capital projects funds reflect a total fund balance of \$9,716 and are shown on pages 163 and 167. The fund balance for the non-major capital projects funds increased \$3,759 in fiscal year 2023.

**Non-major Special Revenue Funds.** The non-major special revenue funds have a combined total fund balance of \$145,070, 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 160 through 162, and 164 through 166.

**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, 2023, is \$52,770 (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 \$61,484. The non-major proprietary funds have total net position of \$(8,714). These funds include Biological Science Center, DAODAS, E-911 communications, radio communications, public safety systems, and revenue collections. See pages 50 through 55 and pages 184 through 189 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 \$52,770 (before internal eliminations), a decrease of \$6,453 or 10.89 percent in comparison with the prior year. The proprietary funds implemented GASB No. 75 during fiscal year 2018. Three 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 2023, the Administrator made adjustments to the budget in accordance with the guidelines contained in the budget ordinance.

Actual revenues and transfers in were \$22,111 over the final budget. The most significant revenue variances are outlined below:

- Interest income was \$11,996 or 921 percent over budget due to the higher interest rates the County is earning.
- Permits and licenses were \$3,610 or 34.13 percent over budget due to the increase in permits and licenses issued. Building permits and plan review fees increased 17.23 percent.
- Service charges were \$4,222 or 13.84 percent over budget. EMS revenues increased 15.93 percent from prior year due to an increase in transports.

Actual expenditures and transfers out were \$8,290 under the final budgeted amounts. The most significant contributions to this variance were the following:

- Facilities Management was \$2,123 under budget and Technology Services was \$2,163 under budget. Facilities and Technology Services had projects they were unable to complete in 2023.

## 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, 2023, amounted to \$535,322 (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization). This net investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, machinery and equipment, intangible assets, roads, bridges and drainage easements. The County's net investment in capital assets increased \$11,307 or 2.16 percent for the current year. The depreciation and amortization expense increased by \$2,524 or 8.6 percent.

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Land and easements	\$ 45,028	\$ 44,417	\$ 5,415	\$ 5,544	\$ 50,443	\$ 49,961
Buildings	287,691	224,017	37,692	38,822	325,383	262,839
Improvements other than buildings	33,521	45,802	30,807	21,538	64,328	67,340
Machinery and equipment	54,225	41,348	11,303	13,263	65,528	54,611
Infrastructure	3,928	3,453	-	-	3,928	3,453
Intangible asset Right to use	3,724	3,040	4,055	3,648	7,779	6,688
Intangible asset SBITA	1,636	-	227	-	1,863	-
Construction in progress	15,456	64,105	614	12,445	16,070	76,550
Total	<u>\$ 445,209</u>	<u>\$ 426,182</u>	<u>\$ 90,113</u>	<u>\$ 95,260</u>	<u>\$ 535,322</u>	<u>\$ 521,442</u>

Additional information on the County's capital assets can be found in Note III. C. on pages 91 through 94 of this report.

**Long-Term Debt.** At the end of the current fiscal year, Charleston County had bonded debt outstanding of \$830,029 (including premiums). Of this amount, \$726,111 comprises debt backed by the full faith and credit of the government (general obligation bonds) and \$103,918 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, 2023, this obligation is recorded at a net present value of \$12,730 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	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
General obligation bonds	\$ 708,195	\$ 799,398	\$ 17,916	\$ 18,772	\$ 726,111	\$ 818,170
Special source revenue bonds	103,918	110,790	-	-	103,918	110,790
Intergovernmental note payable	<u>12,730</u>	<u>14,878</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,730</u>	<u>14,878</u>
Total	<u>\$ 824,843</u>	<u>\$ 925,066</u>	<u>\$ 17,916</u>	<u>\$ 18,772</u>	<u>\$ 842,759</u>	<u>\$ 943,838</u>

The County's total bonded debt decreased by \$92,059 (11.25 percent) during the current fiscal year.

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 \$440,773. The outstanding debt at June 30, 2023 subject to the debt limitation is \$199. This would indicate that the County has not exceeded its limit.

The County implemented GASB Statement No. 96 *Subscriptions Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs)* during the year ended June 30, 2023. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for SBITAs by governments. The statement provides uniform guidance for accounting and financial reporting for SBITA transactions. The guide will decrease diversity in the accounting and reporting for these transactions, thereby, increasing comparability in financial reporting among governments.

Additional information on the County's long-term debt can be found in Note III. I. on pages 99 through 116 of this report.

### **Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget Rates (2024)**

The fiscal year 2024 General Fund budget is a balanced budget. Total disbursements and funds available total \$324.7MM, an increase of \$32.0MM or 10.9 percent from the prior year. The millage is 41.7, which is .5 mills higher than 2023. However, due to a decrease of .5 mills for Debt Service levies, the County's countywide millage rates resulted in a net zero change.

The General Fund's budgeted revenues for fiscal year 2024 increase \$29.4MM or 11.2 percent from 2023. The major changes for fiscal year 2024 are:

- Property Taxes represent a \$14.2MM or 14.8 percent increase due to rising property values and property sales.
- The next largest category of revenue, Sales Tax, includes a \$7.2MM or 7.5 percent increase resulting from more stringent sales tax collections from online sales, as well as increases in post-pandemic spending.
- Interest income reflects a \$3.7MM increase due to higher interest rates.



The General Fund's budgeted expenditures for fiscal year 2024 increase by \$32.2MM or 11.7 percent from the fiscal year 2023 budget. The major changes for fiscal year 2024 are:

- Rising personnel costs represent the most significant increase: Non-departmental includes funding for a 7.5 percent equity increase for most employees. The Sheriff: Detention Center (Adult) reflects a \$7.1MM or 19.1 percent increase predominantly due to the full-year cost of FY 2023 pay increases.
- The Library includes a \$4.7MM or 15.0 percent increase for personnel costs, library materials, and facilities maintenance costs.

### **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.

**BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**



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COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION  
June 30, 2023

	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Non-pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,140,648	\$ 654,372	\$ 5,795,020	\$ 67,277,240
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	1,109,065,866	55,383,949	1,164,449,815	-
Cash with fiscal agent	125,000	-	125,000	-
Restricted cash	7,306,263	-	7,306,263	38,269,570
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles)	376,658,182	10,078,329	386,736,511	63,667,832
Lease receivables	54,021	-	54,021	-
Due from primary government	-	-	-	1,453,181
Current portion of note receivable	-	-	-	12,173
Internal balances - current	(17,608,295)	17,608,295	-	-
Inventories	979,557	-	979,557	772,538
Prepaid items and deposits	14,850,000	-	14,850,000	8,008,357
Other noncurrent assets				
Note receivable	-	-	-	88,399
Capital assets:				
Land and other nondepreciable	60,484,716	6,029,200	66,513,916	117,213,103
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	384,724,142	84,083,595	468,807,737	92,021,122
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,941,780,100</b>	<b>173,837,740</b>	<b>2,115,617,840</b>	<b>388,783,515</b>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>				
Deferred pension charges	41,539,044	-	41,539,044	15,520,093
Deferred other post employment benefit (OPEB) charges	15,716,678	-	15,716,678	4,873,015
Deferred loss on refunding	7,125,665	-	7,125,665	-
<b>Total deferred outflows of resources</b>	<b>64,381,387</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64,381,387</b>	<b>20,393,108</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Accounts payable	19,946,374	2,848,947	22,795,321	2,683,304
Accrued payroll and fringe benefits	11,296,862	690,438	11,987,300	3,037,995
Intergovernmental payable	11,678,439	8,726,723	20,405,162	471,043
Due to component units	1,453,181	-	1,453,181	-
Due to third parties	884,887	-	884,887	-
Interest payable	4,973,613	107,696	5,081,309	809,217
Line of credit	-	-	-	94,322
Unearned revenue	66,591,812	905,882	67,497,694	3,627,116
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year	75,954,067	2,700,125	78,654,192	9,229,272
Due in more than one year	770,088,169	40,231,411	810,319,580	73,566,178
Arbitrage liability	4,382,992	-	4,382,992	-
OPEB liability	52,857,308	-	52,857,308	14,091,619
Net pension liability	275,442,454	-	275,442,454	75,362,197
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,295,550,158</b>	<b>56,211,222</b>	<b>1,351,761,380</b>	<b>182,972,263</b>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>				
Deferred pension credits	11,434,769	-	11,434,769	2,174,419
Deferred OPEB credits	41,977,408	-	41,977,408	6,893,442
Deferred lease revenue	52,870	1,966,848	2,019,718	-
Deferred property taxes - current	252,396,765	-	252,396,765	60,328,698
<b>Total deferred inflows of resources</b>	<b>305,861,812</b>	<b>1,966,848</b>	<b>307,828,660</b>	<b>69,396,559</b>
<b>NET POSITION</b>				
Net investment in capital assets	170,927,754	67,889,158	238,816,912	163,900,703
Restricted for:				
Capital and infrastructure projects	93,384,420	-	93,384,420	3,942,241
Debt service	27,751,017	-	27,751,017	15,958,635
General government operations	115,780	-	115,780	-
Law enforcement and public safety programs	6,773,460	-	6,773,460	-
Judicial assistance and programs	3,194,401	-	3,194,401	-
Health and welfare assistance	175,247	-	175,247	-
Local economic development	26,411,953	-	26,411,953	-
1% fee	-	-	-	216
Special programs	-	-	-	418,656
Unrestricted	76,015,485	47,770,512	123,785,997	(27,453,089)
<b>Total net position</b>	<b>\$ 404,749,517</b>	<b>\$ 115,659,670</b>	<b>\$ 520,409,187</b>	<b>\$ 156,767,362</b>

See notes to the financial statements.

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES**  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			Component Units
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government			
					Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
<b>Primary Government</b>								
<b>Governmental activities:</b>								
General government	\$ 89,140,607	\$ 24,495,225	\$ 225,032	\$ -	\$ (64,420,350)	\$ -	\$ (64,420,350)	\$ -
Public safety	138,646,852	25,535,998	4,942,885	1,666,667	(106,501,302)	-	(106,501,302)	-
Judicial	35,594,796	12,082,243	556,596	-	(22,955,957)	-	(22,955,957)	-
Public works	57,218,337	8,398,511	19,256,655	-	(29,563,171)	-	(29,563,171)	-
Health and welfare	32,959,922	1,173,556	25,650,931	-	(6,135,435)	-	(6,135,435)	-
Economic development	12,378,475	7,477,395	2,241,555	-	(2,659,525)	-	(2,659,525)	-
Culture and recreation	58,494,683	-	-	-	(58,494,683)	-	(58,494,683)	-
Education	9,074,662	-	-	-	(9,074,662)	-	(9,074,662)	-
Interest and fiscal charges	20,344,876	-	-	-	(20,344,876)	-	(20,344,876)	-
<b>Total governmental activities</b>	<b>453,853,210</b>	<b>79,162,928</b>	<b>52,873,654</b>	<b>1,666,667</b>	<b>(320,149,961)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(320,149,961)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Business-type activities:</b>								
Biological Science Center	246,423	-	-	-	-	(246,423)	(246,423)	-
DAODAS	10,300,928	5,920,807	1,061,351	-	-	(3,318,770)	(3,318,770)	-
E-911 Communications	3,949,967	3,062,340	-	-	-	(887,627)	(887,627)	-
Environmental Management	43,433,662	37,524,862	787,611	-	-	(5,121,189)	(5,121,189)	-
Parking Garages	2,876,697	3,680,435	-	-	-	803,738	803,738	-
Public Safety Systems	885,655	780,793	-	-	-	(104,862)	(104,862)	-
Radio Communications	4,276,874	3,052,673	-	-	-	(1,224,201)	(1,224,201)	-
Revenue Collections	2,820,255	2,988,017	-	-	-	167,762	167,762	-
<b>Total business-type activities</b>	<b>68,790,461</b>	<b>57,009,927</b>	<b>1,848,962</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(9,931,572)</b>	<b>(9,931,572)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total primary government</b>	<b>\$ 522,643,671</b>	<b>\$ 136,172,855</b>	<b>\$ 54,722,616</b>	<b>\$ 1,666,667</b>	<b>(320,149,961)</b>	<b>(9,931,572)</b>	<b>(330,081,533)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Component Units:</b>								
Charleston County Library	\$ 35,341,403	\$ 205,480	\$ 33,250,989	\$ 859,216				(1,025,718)
Charleston County PRC	43,820,469	20,452,857	238,690	1,086,147				(22,042,775)
Cooper River Park & Playground	212,858	-	-	-				(212,858)
North Charleston District	1,331,705	-	-	-				(1,331,705)
St. Andrew's Parish Parks & Playground	3,242,803	1,703,721	970	-				(1,538,112)
St. John's Fire District	16,656,560	-	20,977	-				(16,635,583)
St. Paul's Fire District	7,777,587	-	-	-				(7,777,587)
Charleston County Volunteer Rescue Squad	575,400	-	595,990	240,000				260,590
<b>Total component units</b>	<b>\$ 108,958,785</b>	<b>\$ 22,362,058</b>	<b>\$ 34,107,616</b>	<b>\$ 2,185,363</b>				<b>(50,303,748)</b>

<b>General Revenues:</b>				
Property taxes	173,500,916	-	173,500,916	-
Charleston County PRC	-	-	-	29,191,511
Cooper River Park & Playground	-	-	-	179,460
North Charleston District	-	-	-	1,104,624
St. Andrew's Parish Parks & Playground	-	-	-	2,218,198
St. John's Fire District	-	-	-	19,157,373
St. Paul's Fire District	-	-	-	8,012,584
Local option sales tax	94,158,394	-	94,158,394	-
Transportation sales tax	197,149,305	-	197,149,305	-
Accommodations tax	28,038,158	-	28,038,158	-
Franchise tax	749,029	-	749,029	35,223
Alcohol beverage tax	-	1,381,869	1,381,869	-
Merchants inventory tax and manufacturer's depreciation	2,892,028	10,895	2,902,923	338,432
Motor carrier tax	512,299	-	512,299	-
Homestead exemption	2,773,965	-	2,773,965	-
Unrestricted state aid to political subdivisions	16,696,927	-	16,696,927	-
Unrestricted investment earnings	16,026,228	2,222,969	18,249,197	549,961
Gain on sale of capital assets	-	2,960,845	2,960,845	14,413
Fundraising and donations	-	-	-	4,459
Miscellaneous	-	756,312	756,312	1,301,675
Transfers	(2,215,061)	2,215,061	-	-
<b>Total general revenues and transfers</b>	<b>530,282,188</b>	<b>9,547,951</b>	<b>539,830,139</b>	<b>62,107,913</b>
Change in position	210,132,227	(383,621)	209,748,606	11,804,165
Net position - beginning, as restated	194,617,290	116,043,291	310,660,581	144,083,361
Net position - ending	<u>\$ 404,749,517</u>	<u>\$ 115,659,670</u>	<u>\$ 520,409,187</u>	<u>\$ 155,887,526</u>

See notes to financial statements.

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COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
BALANCE SHEET  
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
June 30, 2023

<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	\$ 4,042,210	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,098,438	\$ 5,140,648
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	120,518,819	27,620,360	595,218,589	58,540,943	68,742,677	161,700,363	1,032,341,751
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	6,677,379	-	-	628,884	7,306,263
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles)	239,926,289	29,606,519	75,906,023	14,033	-	30,735,221	376,188,085
Due from other funds	2,066,678	-	-	-	-	-	2,066,678
Prepaid asset	-	-	14,850,000	-	-	-	14,850,000
Inventories	545,540	-	-	-	-	-	545,540
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 367,099,536</b>	<b>\$ 57,226,879</b>	<b>\$ 692,651,991</b>	<b>\$ 58,554,976</b>	<b>\$ 68,742,677</b>	<b>\$ 194,162,906</b>	<b>\$ 1,438,438,965</b>
<b><u>LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES</u></b>							
<b>Liabilities:</b>							
Accounts payable	\$ 5,261,647	\$ -	\$ 3,988,647	\$ 1,471,843	\$ 2,489,854	\$ 3,366,385	\$ 16,578,376
Accrued payroll and fringe benefits	10,240,688	-	31,814	27,614	6,107	798,893	11,105,116
Due to other funds	963,801	-	-	-	-	2,066,678	3,030,479
Intergovernmental payable	3,287,755	-	505,132	-	-	9,319,582	13,112,469
Due to third parties	884,887	-	-	-	-	-	884,887
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	56,940,527	-	8,501,265	65,441,792
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>20,638,778</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,525,593</b>	<b>58,439,984</b>	<b>2,495,961</b>	<b>24,052,803</b>	<b>110,153,119</b>
<b>Deferred inflows of resources:</b>							
Unavailable property tax revenues - current	208,201,708	29,088,193	-	-	-	15,106,864	252,396,765
Unavailable property tax revenues - delinquent	2,070,702	387,669	-	-	-	217,092	2,675,463
<b>Total deferred inflows of resources</b>	<b>210,272,410</b>	<b>29,475,862</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,323,956</b>	<b>255,072,228</b>
<b>Fund balances:</b>							
Nonspendable - Inventories and prepaid assets	545,540	-	14,850,000	-	-	-	15,395,540
Restricted - Debt service	-	27,751,017	-	-	-	-	27,751,017
Restricted - General government operations	-	-	-	-	-	115,780	115,780
Restricted - Law enforcement and public safety programs	-	-	-	-	-	6,773,460	6,773,460
Restricted - Judicial assistance and programs	-	-	-	-	-	3,194,401	3,194,401
Restricted - Health and welfare assistance	-	-	-	114,992	-	60,255	175,247
Restricted - Local economic development	-	-	-	-	-	26,411,953	26,411,953
Restricted - Capital and infrastructure projects	-	-	673,276,398	-	-	108,714,247	781,990,645
Committed - Capital and infrastructure projects	-	-	-	-	66,246,716	9,715,913	75,962,629
Assigned - General government operations	2,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,100,000
Assigned - Public safety	64,575	-	-	-	-	-	64,575
Assigned - Purchases on order	3,791,597	-	-	-	-	-	3,791,597
Assigned for subsequent years' appropriations of fund balance	28,140,102	-	-	-	-	-	28,140,102
Unassigned	101,546,534	-	-	-	-	(199,862)	101,346,672
<b>Total fund balances</b>	<b>136,188,348</b>	<b>27,751,017</b>	<b>688,126,398</b>	<b>114,992</b>	<b>66,246,716</b>	<b>154,786,147</b>	<b>1,073,213,618</b>
<b>Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances</b>	<b>\$ 367,099,536</b>	<b>\$ 57,226,879</b>	<b>\$ 692,651,991</b>	<b>\$ 58,554,976</b>	<b>\$ 68,742,677</b>	<b>\$ 194,162,906</b>	<b>\$ 1,438,438,965</b>

See notes to financial statements.



**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO**  
**NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES**  
 June 30, 2023

Total Governmental Fund Balances \$ 1,073,213,618

*Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:*

Capital assets (including Right to use assets & SIBTA) used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. 430,054,828

Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds:

Deferred loss on refunding	\$	7,125,665	
Leases receivable, net of deferred inflows		1,151	
Property taxes		2,675,463	9,802,279

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. (235,813,803)

Elimination of indirect revenues and expenses between governmental funds and the enterprise funds which creates an internal balance. (17,608,295)

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	\$	(59,319,492)	
General obligation bonds		(649,013,713)	
Special source revenue bonds		(103,780,000)	
Leases liabilities		(3,382,245)	
SBITA liabilities		(1,293,418)	
Compensated absences		(16,023,228)	
Intergovernmental note payable		(12,730,455)	
Arbitrage payable		(4,382,992)	
Accrued interest payable		(4,973,567)	(854,899,110)

Net position of governmental activities \$ 404,749,517

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, 2023

	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
<b>Revenues:</b>							
Property, local option sales, transportation sales, and other taxes	\$ 193,812,729	\$ 29,535,035	\$ 173,566,960	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 71,494,610	\$ 468,409,334
Intergovernmental	31,679,362	564,051	736,367	14,603,430	-	44,040,702	91,623,912
Permits and licenses	10,575,299	-	-	-	-	-	10,575,299
Fines and forfeitures	923,833	-	-	-	-	725,487	1,649,320
Interest	13,298,604	979,488	22,845,978	-	3,232,469	5,287,718	45,644,257
Service charges	30,496,327	-	-	-	-	12,441,860	42,938,187
Rental and use of property	196,102	-	-	-	-	-	196,102
Other revenues	4,473,881	-	-	-	-	1,550,825	6,024,706
Total revenues	<u>285,456,137</u>	<u>31,078,574</u>	<u>197,149,305</u>	<u>14,603,430</u>	<u>3,232,469</u>	<u>135,541,202</u>	<u>667,061,117</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>							
<b>Current:</b>							
General government	70,722,097	-	18,706,680	-	-	106,757	89,535,534
Public safety	120,166,388	-	-	-	-	7,714,190	127,880,578
Judicial	25,350,066	-	-	-	-	12,277,200	37,627,266
Public works	13,526,377	-	18,933,619	-	-	26,444,477	58,904,473
Health and welfare	5,445,729	-	-	14,603,430	-	10,989,890	31,039,049
Economic development	-	-	-	-	-	12,588,850	12,588,850
Culture and recreation	31,510,793	-	7,032,064	-	-	21,101,636	59,644,493
Education	-	-	-	-	-	9,074,662	9,074,662
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	24,428,620	6,991,996	31,420,616
Debt service	914,059	43,413,871	67,123,069	-	-	9,955,174	121,406,173
Total expenditures	<u>267,635,509</u>	<u>43,413,871</u>	<u>111,795,432</u>	<u>14,603,430</u>	<u>24,428,620</u>	<u>117,244,832</u>	<u>579,121,694</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>17,820,628</u>	<u>(12,335,297)</u>	<u>85,353,873</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(21,196,151)</u>	<u>18,296,370</u>	<u>87,939,423</u>
<b>Other financing sources (uses):</b>							
General obligation bonds issued	-	-	-	-	-	1,200,000	1,200,000
Subscription based IT arrangements financing	1,707,092	31,940	-	-	-	34,708	1,773,740
Lease financing	-	-	-	-	-	2,292,307	2,292,307
Transfers in	3,863,037	14,683,875	121,100,334	-	-	30,121,637	169,768,883
Transfers out	(21,641,713)	(4,287,924)	(124,003,927)	-	(2,464,179)	(25,980,274)	(178,378,017)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	48,592	48,592
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(16,071,584)</u>	<u>10,427,891</u>	<u>(2,903,593)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,464,179)</u>	<u>7,716,970</u>	<u>(3,294,495)</u>
Net change in fund balances	1,749,044	(1,907,406)	82,450,280	-	(23,660,330)	26,013,340	84,644,928
Fund balances at beginning of year	<u>134,439,304</u>	<u>29,658,423</u>	<u>605,676,118</u>	<u>114,992</u>	<u>89,907,046</u>	<u>128,772,807</u>	<u>988,568,690</u>
Fund balances at end of year	<u>\$ 136,188,348</u>	<u>\$ 27,751,017</u>	<u>\$ 688,126,398</u>	<u>\$ 114,992</u>	<u>\$ 66,246,716</u>	<u>\$ 154,786,147</u>	<u>\$ 1,073,213,618</u>

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, 2023

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds  
*Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement  
of activities are different because:* \$ 84,644,928

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	\$ 41,959,764	
Depreciation and amortization expense	<u>(19,661,007)</u>	22,298,757

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	\$ 13,474,495	
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(8,952,891)</u>	
Net book value	4,521,604	
Proceeds	<u>48,592</u>	
(Loss) on disposal	4,570,196	
Difference of proceeds and Gain on sale		(4,521,604)

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		(26,892)
Rental income		1,179

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.

90,216,982

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

Lease financing	\$ (2,292,307)	
SBITA financing	(1,773,740)	
General obligation bonds issued	<u>(1,200,000)</u>	(5,266,047)

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

668,561

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	\$ (2,109,964)	
Arbitrage payable	(4,382,992)	
Deferred refunding costs and amortization of bond premiums	<u>10,511,843</u>	4,018,887

To record internal service fund transfers into the government-wide statement.

6,394,073

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.

2,677,208

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

(3,710,516)

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

12,736,711

Change in net position of governmental activities

\$ 210,132,227

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, 2023

<u>REVENUES</u>	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Property and local option sales taxes	\$ 192,355,000	\$ 192,355,000	\$ 193,812,729	\$ 1,457,729
Intergovernmental	31,482,695	31,482,695	31,679,362	196,667
Permits and licenses	6,965,600	6,965,600	10,575,299	3,609,699
Fines and forfeitures	679,500	679,500	923,833	244,333
Interest	1,302,500	1,302,500	13,298,604	11,996,104
Service charges	26,273,803	26,273,803	30,496,327	4,222,524
Rental and use of property	57,282	57,282	196,102	138,820
Other revenues	4,233,803	4,233,803	4,473,881	240,078
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>263,350,183</b>	<b>263,350,183</b>	<b>285,456,137</b>	<b>22,105,954</b>
 <u>EXPENDITURES</u>				
Current:				
General Government:				
Assessor	5,059,686	4,984,686	4,792,751	191,935
Auditor	3,101,871	3,101,871	3,157,912	(56,041)
Board of Elections & Voter Registration	3,216,250	3,173,662	3,061,956	111,706
Budget	774,376	759,377	728,574	30,803
Capital Projects	257,653	257,653	227,709	29,944
County Administrator	974,406	1,067,391	1,034,209	33,182
County Council	2,624,857	2,327,624	1,975,180	352,444
Deputy Administrator for Community Services	453,047	468,447	467,215	1,232
Deputy Administrator for Finance	826,152	741,153	716,775	24,378
Deputy Administrator for General Services	817,976	1,006,976	815,926	191,050
Deputy Administrator for Pubic Services	482,148	482,148	513,788	(31,640)
Facilities Management	21,374,408	21,754,503	19,631,335	2,123,168
Finance	1,102,079	1,097,081	1,059,914	37,167
Human Resources	2,930,666	2,920,106	2,546,629	373,477
Innovation	-	145,000	144,042	958
Internal Auditor	392,968	392,968	383,348	9,620
Legal	1,929,722	1,969,722	1,854,052	115,670
Legislative Delegation	461,163	475,881	446,068	29,813
Nondepartmental	150,000	150,000	218,265	(68,265)
Procurement	1,555,150	1,505,150	1,436,067	69,083
Register of Deeds	2,687,666	2,687,666	2,216,980	470,686
Revenue Collections - Delinquent Tax	1,033,603	1,033,604	802,015	231,589
Safety & Risk Management	3,491,301	3,741,301	3,674,801	66,500
Technology Services	15,683,978	16,504,354	14,341,257	2,163,097
Treasurer	2,034,216	2,034,216	1,987,736	46,480
Zoning/Planning	2,415,928	2,425,877	2,487,593	(61,716)
<b>Total general government</b>	<b>75,831,270</b>	<b>77,208,417</b>	<b>70,722,097</b>	<b>6,486,320</b>

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**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, 2023**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	
<b>Public Safety:</b>				
Building Inspections	\$ 2,974,610	\$ 3,200,000	\$ 2,863,175	\$ 336,825
Consolidated Dispatch	10,602,123	9,768,370	9,371,688	396,682
Deputy Administrator for Public Safety	677,256	799,440	787,433	12,007
Emergency Management	1,487,005	1,517,005	1,451,499	65,506
Emergency Medical Services	23,503,453	23,244,769	22,504,254	740,515
Sheriff	82,010,942	82,952,212	83,188,339	(236,127)
<b>Total public safety</b>	<b>121,255,389</b>	<b>121,481,796</b>	<b>120,166,388</b>	<b>1,315,408</b>
<b>Judicial:</b>				
Clerk of Court	4,700,651	4,700,651	4,700,651	-
Coroner	3,238,909	3,238,909	3,469,220	(230,311)
Magistrates Courts	5,663,519	5,617,564	5,453,383	164,181
Master-In-Equity	823,418	823,418	793,745	29,673
Probate Court	3,522,266	3,522,266	3,371,825	150,441
Solicitor	7,542,117	7,542,117	7,561,242	(19,125)
<b>Total judicial</b>	<b>25,490,880</b>	<b>25,444,925</b>	<b>25,350,066</b>	<b>94,859</b>
<b>Public Works:</b>				
Public Works Department	15,500,008	14,745,591	13,526,377	1,219,214
<b>Total public works</b>	<b>15,500,008</b>	<b>14,745,591</b>	<b>13,526,377</b>	<b>1,219,214</b>
<b>Health and Welfare:</b>				
Community Development	1,669,612	1,769,067	1,829,785	(60,718)
Housing and Neighborhood Revitalization	213,568	503,558	203,410	300,148
Public Works - Mosquito Abatement	2,605,287	2,599,835	2,525,288	74,547
State Agencies	486,106	486,106	433,015	53,091
Veterans Affairs	461,334	481,758	454,231	27,527
<b>Total health and welfare</b>	<b>5,435,907</b>	<b>5,840,324</b>	<b>5,445,729</b>	<b>394,595</b>
<b>Culture and Recreation:</b>				
Charleston County Library	31,142,997	31,472,230	31,472,230	-
Greenbelts Program	37,104	37,104	38,563	(1,459)
<b>Total culture and recreation</b>	<b>31,180,101</b>	<b>31,509,334</b>	<b>31,510,793</b>	<b>(1,459)</b>
<b>Debt Service</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>914,059</b>	<b>(914,059)</b>
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>274,693,555</b>	<b>276,230,387</b>	<b>267,635,509</b>	<b>8,594,878</b>
<b>Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures</b>	<b>(11,343,372)</b>	<b>(12,880,204)</b>	<b>17,820,628</b>	<b>30,700,832</b>

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, 2023**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Other financing sources (uses):				
Subscription based IT arrangements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,707,092	\$ 1,707,092
Transfers in	3,868,143	3,868,143	3,863,037	(5,106)
Transfers out	<u>(18,013,918)</u>	<u>(21,336,269)</u>	<u>(21,641,713)</u>	<u>(305,444)</u>
Total other financing sources and (uses)	<u>(14,145,775)</u>	<u>(17,468,126)</u>	<u>(16,071,584)</u>	<u>1,396,542</u>
Net change in fund balance	(25,489,147)	(30,348,330)	1,749,044	32,097,374
Fund balance at beginning of year	<u>121,153,402</u>	<u>121,153,402</u>	<u>134,439,304</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$ 95,664,255</u>	<u>\$ 90,805,072</u>	<u>\$ 136,188,348</u>	<u>\$ 32,097,374</u>

See notes to financial statements.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION  
PROPRIETARY FUNDS  
June 30, 2023

<u>ASSETS</u>	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Total	Governmental
	Environmental Management	Parking Garages	Nonmajor Other Funds		Activities - Internal Service Funds
<b>Current assets:</b>					
Non-pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,300	\$ 7,000	\$ 646,072	\$ 654,372	\$ -
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	40,013,729	3,289,524	12,080,696	55,383,949	76,724,115
Cash with fiscal agent	-	-	-	-	125,000
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles)	2,919,664	697,011	6,461,654	10,078,329	470,097
Due from other funds	-	-	-	-	46,245,418
Inventories	-	-	-	-	434,018
Total current assets	42,934,693	3,993,535	19,188,422	66,116,650	123,998,648
<b>Capital assets:</b>					
Land	3,064,459	2,350,320	-	5,414,779	-
Construction in progress	32,120	582,301	-	614,421	836,632
Buildings	28,518,887	14,515,236	9,702,367	52,736,490	1,695,683
Improvements other than buildings	45,071,767	2,427,241	359,426	47,858,434	-
Machinery and equipment	21,453,031	1,693,378	11,086,078	34,232,487	45,002,286
Right to use assets	-	-	5,056,916	5,056,916	1,709,374
SIBTA intangible assets	-	-	363,645	363,645	208,464
Less accumulated depreciation	(31,286,196)	(9,767,533)	(15,110,648)	(56,164,377)	(34,298,409)
Total capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	66,854,068	11,800,943	11,457,784	90,112,795	15,154,030
Total noncurrent assets	66,854,068	11,800,943	11,457,784	90,112,795	15,154,030
Total assets	109,788,761	15,794,478	30,646,206	156,229,445	139,152,678
<b><u>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</u></b>					
Deferred pension charges	-	-	-	-	41,539,044
Deferred OPEB charges	-	-	-	-	15,716,678
Total deferred outflows of resources	-	-	-	-	57,255,722

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION  
PROPRIETARY FUNDS  
June 30, 2023

<u>LIABILITIES</u>	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Total	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Environmental Management	Parking Garages	Nonmajor Other Funds		
<b>Current liabilities:</b>					
Accounts payable	\$ 2,365,624	\$ 66,708	\$ 416,615	\$ 2,848,947	\$ 3,367,998
Accrued payroll and fringe benefits	197,925	53,453	439,060	690,438	191,746
Unearned revenue	-	-	905,882	905,882	1,150,020
Accrued interest payable	103,827	-	3,869	107,696	46
Compensated absences - current	85,359	196	72,006	157,561	39,122
Due to other funds	19,950,348	2,861,634	22,469,635	45,281,617	-
Intergovernmental payable	35,384	3,548	8,687,791	8,726,723	19,151
Lease liability - current	-	-	503,875	503,875	6,196
Subscription liability - current	-	-	39,780	39,780	20,494
General obligation bonds payable - current	876,246	-	-	876,246	-
Accrual for landfill closure - current	1,122,663	-	-	1,122,663	-
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>24,737,376</b>	<b>2,985,539</b>	<b>33,538,513</b>	<b>61,261,428</b>	<b>4,794,773</b>
<b>Noncurrent liabilities:</b>					
Net OPEB liability	-	-	-	-	52,857,308
Accrual for landfill closure	18,291,273	-	-	18,291,273	-
Compensated absences	338,687	127,136	670,579	1,136,402	351,541
Lease liability	-	-	3,639,811	3,639,811	18,286
Subscription liability	-	-	124,634	124,634	64,046
General obligation bonds payable	17,039,291	-	-	17,039,291	-
Net pension liability	-	-	-	-	275,442,454
<b>Total noncurrent liabilities</b>	<b>35,669,251</b>	<b>127,136</b>	<b>4,435,024</b>	<b>40,231,411</b>	<b>328,733,635</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>60,406,627</b>	<b>3,112,675</b>	<b>37,973,537</b>	<b>101,492,839</b>	<b>333,528,408</b>
<b><u>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</u></b>					
Deferred inflows leases	-	580,101	1,386,747	1,966,848	-
Deferred pension credits	-	-	-	-	11,434,769
Deferred OPEB credits	-	-	-	-	41,977,408
<b>Total deferred inflows of resources</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>580,101</b>	<b>1,386,747</b>	<b>1,966,848</b>	<b>53,412,177</b>
<b><u>NET POSITION</u></b>					
Net investment in capital assets	48,938,531	11,800,943	7,149,684	67,889,158	15,045,008
Unrestricted	443,603	300,759	(15,863,762)	(15,119,400)	(205,577,193)
<b>Total net position</b>	<b>\$ 49,382,134</b>	<b>\$ 12,101,702</b>	<b>\$ (8,714,078)</b>	<b>52,769,758</b>	<b>\$ (190,532,185)</b>
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service funds related to business-type activities				(6,804,188)	
Adjustment to reflect the elimination of indirect and other costs charged by the governmental funds				69,694,100	
<b>Total net position for business-type activities</b>				<b>\$ 115,659,670</b>	

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, 2023

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Environmental Management	Parking Garages	Nonmajor Other Funds	Total	
Operating revenues:					
Charges for services	\$ 1,273,202	\$ 3,680,435	\$ 15,804,630	\$ 20,758,267	\$ 87,778,805
User fees	33,114,652	-	-	33,114,652	-
Sale of recyclables	2,695,336	-	-	2,695,336	-
Other revenues	552,457	550	203,305	756,312	-
<b>Total operating revenues</b>	<b>37,635,647</b>	<b>3,680,985</b>	<b>16,007,935</b>	<b>57,324,567</b>	<b>87,778,805</b>
Operating expenses:					
Personnel services	5,007,241	1,238,316	9,643,316	15,888,873	4,483,473
Contractual services	26,673,030	523,589	2,065,488	29,262,107	448,832
Materials and supplies	472,959	72,619	1,358,258	1,903,836	7,973,600
Utilities	366,258	90,306	439,328	895,892	165,423
Repairs and maintenance	220,352	130,909	4,343,160	4,694,421	2,341,169
Rental expenses	379,616	-	75,135	454,751	7,425
Vehicle fleet charges	2,192,251	6,133	39,856	2,238,240	137,519
Employee benefits	629,781	89,744	670,716	1,390,241	50,750,444
Other expenses	3,833,603	481,741	3,572,478	7,887,822	4,267,329
Depreciation and amortization	5,326,552	583,785	2,332,921	8,243,258	3,841,457
Landfill closure	1,122,663	-	-	1,122,663	-
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>46,224,306</b>	<b>3,217,142</b>	<b>24,540,656</b>	<b>73,982,104</b>	<b>74,416,671</b>
<b>Operating income (loss)</b>	<b>(8,588,659)</b>	<b>463,843</b>	<b>(8,532,721)</b>	<b>(16,657,537)</b>	<b>13,362,134</b>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):					
Interest income	1,616,074	128,683	478,212	2,222,969	2,726,195
Interest expense	(401,222)	-	(34,884)	(436,106)	(60,217)
Intergovernmental revenues	787,611	-	2,454,115	3,241,726	1,149,949
Gain (loss) on disposal of capital assets	2,953,020	-	7,825	2,960,845	594,792
<b>Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)</b>	<b>4,955,483</b>	<b>128,683</b>	<b>2,905,268</b>	<b>7,989,434</b>	<b>4,410,719</b>
<b>Income (loss) before transfers</b>	<b>(3,633,176)</b>	<b>592,526</b>	<b>(5,627,453)</b>	<b>(8,668,103)</b>	<b>17,772,853</b>
Transfers in	1,365,531	-	3,199,238	4,564,769	7,476,476
Transfers out	(1,365,531)	(96,408)	(887,769)	(2,349,708)	(1,082,403)
<b>Change in net position</b>	<b>(3,633,176)</b>	<b>496,118</b>	<b>(3,315,984)</b>	<b>(6,453,042)</b>	<b>24,166,926</b>
<b>Total net position- beginning, as restated</b>	<b>53,015,310</b>	<b>11,605,584</b>	<b>(5,398,094)</b>		<b>(214,699,111)</b>
<b>Total net position - ending</b>	<b>\$ 49,382,134</b>	<b>\$ 12,101,702</b>	<b>\$ (8,714,078)</b>		<b>\$ (190,532,185)</b>
Adjustment to reflect the elimination of indirect costs charged by governmental funds				3,710,514	
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds				2,358,907	
<b>Change in net position of business-type activities</b>				<b>\$ (383,621)</b>	

See notes to financial statements.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
PROPRIETARY FUNDS  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
	Environmental Management	Parking Garages	Nonmajor Other Funds	Total	
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>					
Cash received from customers	\$ 37,434,528	\$ 3,659,781	\$ 17,966,993	\$ 59,061,302	\$ 187,204
Cash receipts from interfund services provided	-	-	-	-	87,782,859
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(33,444,956)	(1,271,744)	(12,864,105)	(47,580,805)	(75,845,177)
Cash payments to employees for services	(5,755,166)	(1,298,793)	(10,156,926)	(17,210,885)	(4,466,996)
<b>Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities</b>	<b>(1,765,594)</b>	<b>1,089,244</b>	<b>(5,054,038)</b>	<b>(5,730,388)</b>	<b>7,657,890</b>
<b>Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:</b>					
Transfers in	1,365,531	-	3,199,238	4,564,769	7,476,476
Transfers (out)	(1,365,531)	(96,408)	(887,769)	(2,349,708)	(1,082,403)
Intergovernmental receipt	787,611	-	2,454,115	3,241,726	1,149,949
<b>Net cash (used in) provided by noncapital financing activities</b>	<b>787,611</b>	<b>(96,408)</b>	<b>4,765,584</b>	<b>5,456,787</b>	<b>7,544,022</b>
<b>Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:</b>					
Principal paid on long-term debt	(856,118)	-	(491,941)	(1,348,059)	(369,753)
Interest paid	(401,222)	-	(34,884)	(436,106)	(60,217)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	3,975,843	-	8,225	3,984,068	797,495
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(1,992,123)	(450,673)	(468,232)	(2,911,028)	(5,296,659)
<b>Net cash (used in) provided by capital and related financing activities</b>	<b>726,380</b>	<b>(450,673)</b>	<b>(986,832)</b>	<b>(711,125)</b>	<b>(4,929,134)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>					
Interest received	1,616,074	128,683	478,212	2,222,969	2,726,195
<b>Net cash provided by investing activities</b>	<b>1,616,074</b>	<b>128,683</b>	<b>478,212</b>	<b>2,222,969</b>	<b>2,726,195</b>
<b>Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>1,364,471</b>	<b>670,846</b>	<b>(797,074)</b>	<b>1,238,243</b>	<b>12,998,973</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</b>	<b>38,650,558</b>	<b>2,625,678</b>	<b>13,523,842</b>	<b>54,800,078</b>	<b>63,850,142</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	<b>\$ 40,015,029</b>	<b>\$ 3,296,524</b>	<b>\$ 12,726,768</b>	<b>\$ 56,038,321</b>	<b>\$ 76,849,115</b>
<b>Reconciliation to balance sheet:</b>					
Non-pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,300	\$ 7,000	\$ 646,072	\$ 654,372	\$ -
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	40,013,729	3,289,524	12,080,696	55,383,949	76,724,115
Cash with fiscal agent	-	-	-	-	125,000
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	<b>\$ 40,015,029</b>	<b>\$ 3,296,524</b>	<b>\$ 12,726,768</b>	<b>\$ 56,038,321</b>	<b>\$ 76,849,115</b>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
PROPRIETARY FUNDS  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	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)	\$ (8,588,659)	\$ 463,843	\$ (8,532,721)	\$ (16,657,537)	\$ 13,362,134
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:					
Depreciation and amortization	5,326,552	583,785	2,332,921	8,243,258	3,841,457
Provision for landfill closure	1,122,663	-	-	1,122,663	-
Allowance for uncollectable accounts	(44,977)	-	(101,995)	(146,972)	-
Changes in assets, deferred outflows and inflows of resources, and liabilities:					
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(143,916)	(52,130)	900,647	704,601	198,065
Decrease in inventories	-	-	-	-	48,681
(Increase) decrease in prepaid assets	474,781	-	-	474,781	-
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	218,332	33,553	(970,402)	(718,517)	(1,028,152)
Increase (decrease) in accrued payroll	(118,144)	29,267	157,106	68,229	16,477
Increase (decrease) in unearned revenue	(12,226)	-	665,358	653,132	-
Increase in net pension liability	-	-	-	-	24,494,156
Decrease in OPEB liability	-	-	-	-	(37,612,895)
Increase in deferred outflows of resources for pensions	-	-	-	-	6,413,281
Increase in deferred inflows of resources for pensions	-	-	-	-	(37,830,112)
(Increase) in deferred outflows of resources for OPEB	-	-	-	-	2,837,713
(Decrease) in deferred inflows of resources for OPEB	-	-	-	-	32,917,085
Increase in deferred inflows of resources for leases	-	30,926	495,048	525,974	-
Total adjustments	6,823,065	625,401	3,478,683	10,927,149	(5,704,244)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>\$ (1,765,594)</u>	<u>\$ 1,089,244</u>	<u>\$ (5,054,038)</u>	<u>\$ (5,730,388)</u>	<u>\$ 7,657,890</u>
Noncash investing, capital and financing activities:					
Right to use assets leased	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,096,916	\$ 5,096,916	\$ 13,646
Intangible SBITA assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 363,645	\$ 363,645	\$ 84,540

See notes to financial statements.

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION  
Custodial Funds  
June 30, 2023**

**ASSETS**

Non-pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 18,326,706
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	58,514,086
	<hr/>
Total assets	\$ 76,840,792
	<hr/> <hr/>

**LIABILITIES**

Due to component units	\$ 994,122
Intergovernmental payable	52,477,714
Due to third parties	23,368,956
	<hr/>
Total liabilities	\$ 76,840,792
	<hr/> <hr/>

<b><u>NET POSITION</u></b>	<b>\$ <u><u>-</u></u></b>
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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, 2023**

**ADDITIONS**

Property taxes collected for other governments	\$ 1,359,069,108
Licenses and fees collected for the State	1,120,982,210
Fees to other governments	4,054,500
Other fees and fines	<u>23,168,746</u>
Total Additions	<u>\$ 2,507,274,564</u>

**DEDUCTIONS**

Payments of property taxes to other governments	\$ 1,359,069,108
Payments to the State	1,120,982,210
Payments to third parties	23,168,746
Payments of fees to other governments	<u>4,054,500</u>
Total Deductions	<u>\$ 2,507,274,564</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, 2023

<u>ASSETS</u>	Charleston County Library	Charleston County PRC	Cooper River Park & Playground	North Charleston District
Non-pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,467,115	\$ 35,100,171	\$ 98,005	\$ 656,715
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles)	77,596	31,404,423	160,815	1,012,995
Due from primary government	-	-	2,456	15,039
Current portion of note receivable	-	-	-	-
Inventories	24,574	747,964	-	-
Prepaid items and deposits	235,277	3,351,573	-	-
Other non current asset - note receivable	-	-	-	-
Restricted assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	31,218,320	-	-
Capital assets:				
Nondepreciable assets	906,499	112,006,414	2	-
Other capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	6,377,728	53,651,649	-	-
Total assets	<u>14,088,789</u>	<u>267,480,514</u>	<u>261,278</u>	<u>1,684,749</u>
 <u>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</u>				
Deferred other postemployment benefit charges (OPEB)	3,229,195	1,643,820	-	-
Deferred pension charges	4,870,739	5,262,623	-	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>8,099,934</u>	<u>6,906,443</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
 <u>LIABILITIES</u>				
Accounts payable	395,705	1,812,540	-	-
Accrued payroll and fringe benefits	1,208,789	1,362,681	-	-
Other governments payable	-	459,059	3,975	8,009
Interest payable	4,073	495,291	-	-
Line of credit	-	-	-	-
Unearned revenue	1,700	3,007,927	-	37,140
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year	418,502	5,631,381	-	-
Due in more than one year	2,342,711	41,546,141	-	-
OPEB liability	5,815,049	8,276,570	-	-
Net pension liability	24,859,402	26,495,060	-	-
Total liabilities	<u>35,045,931</u>	<u>89,086,650</u>	<u>3,975</u>	<u>45,149</u>
 <u>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</u>				
Deferred inflows related to OPEB credits	4,618,107	2,275,335	-	-
Deferred revenue - property taxes	-	29,115,865	160,463	924,406
Deferred pension credits	172,032	151,826	-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>4,790,139</u>	<u>31,543,026</u>	<u>160,463</u>	<u>924,406</u>
 <u>NET POSITION</u>				
Net investment in capital assets	6,478,801	136,395,801	2	-
Restricted for:				
Debt service	-	14,964,385	-	-
1% fee	-	-	-	-
Special programs	175,372	238,079	-	-
Capital projects	-	3,942,241	-	-
Unrestricted	(24,301,520)	(1,783,225)	106,399	715,194
Total net position	<u>\$ (17,647,347)</u>	<u>\$ 153,757,281</u>	<u>\$ 106,401</u>	<u>\$ 715,194</u>

Charleston County Volunteer Rescue Squad	St. Andrew's Parish Parks & Playground	St. John's Fire District	St. Paul's Fire District	Totals
\$ 319,406	\$ 1,689,645	\$ 11,946,281	\$ 10,949,902	\$ 67,227,240
-	2,192,477	20,624,739	8,194,787	63,667,832
-	30,490	1,162,254	242,942	1,453,181
-	12,173	-	-	12,173
-	-	-	-	772,538
14,363	16,329	4,339,940	50,875	8,008,357
-	88,399	-	-	88,399
-	-	6,786,610	264,640	38,269,570
52,243	669,000	2,917,542	661,403	117,213,103
1,218,384	2,597,808	21,596,892	6,578,661	92,021,122
1,604,396	7,296,321	69,374,258	26,943,210	388,733,515
-	-	-	-	4,873,015
-	662,927	3,022,902	1,700,902	15,520,093
-	662,927	3,022,902	1,700,902	20,393,108
4,616	46,321	315,340	108,782	2,683,304
-	144,722	188,009	133,794	3,037,995
-	-	-	-	471,043
-	-	252,651	57,202	809,217
94,322	-	-	-	94,322
-	330,349	-	250,000	3,627,116
-	149,883	2,589,704	439,802	9,229,272
-	437,573	23,545,603	5,694,150	73,566,178
-	-	-	-	14,091,619
-	2,749,779	14,935,704	6,322,252	75,362,197
98,938	3,858,627	41,827,011	13,005,982	182,972,263
-	-	-	-	6,893,442
-	2,110,665	20,300,004	7,717,295	60,328,698
-	1,083,416	632,452	134,693	2,174,419
-	3,194,081	20,932,456	7,851,988	69,396,559
1,270,627	2,748,502	9,965,678	7,041,292	163,900,703
-	-	848,041	146,209	15,958,635
-	-	-	216	216
5,205	-	-	-	418,656
-	-	-	-	3,942,241
229,626	(1,841,962)	(1,176,026)	598,425	(27,453,089)
<u>\$ 1,505,458</u>	<u>\$ 906,540</u>	<u>\$ 9,637,693</u>	<u>\$ 7,786,142</u>	<u>\$ 156,767,362</u>

See notes to financial statements.



COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS  
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	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	
<b>Charleston County Library</b>													
Governmental activities:													
Culture and recreation	\$ 34,461,567	\$ 205,480	\$ 33,250,989	\$ 859,216	\$ (145,882)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (145,882)
<b>Charleston County PRC</b>													
Governmental activities:													
General government	8,989,743	-	-	-	-	(8,989,743)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,989,743)
Recreation/Park operations	33,776,198	20,452,857	238,690	1,086,147	-	(11,998,504)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,998,504)
Interest and fiscal charges	1,054,528	-	-	-	-	(1,054,528)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,054,528)
Total governmental activities	43,820,469	20,452,857	238,690	1,086,147	-	(22,042,775)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22,042,775)
<b>Cooper River Park &amp; Playground</b>													
Governmental activities:													
General government	11,509	-	-	-	-	(11,509)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,509)
Culture and recreation	201,349	-	-	-	-	(201,349)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(201,349)
Total governmental activities	212,858	-	-	-	-	(212,858)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(212,858)
<b>North Charleston District</b>													
Governmental activities:													
General government	24,960	-	-	-	-	-	(24,960)	-	-	-	-	-	(24,960)
Public safety	987,252	-	-	-	-	-	(987,252)	-	-	-	-	-	(987,252)
Public works	319,493	-	-	-	-	-	(319,493)	-	-	-	-	-	(319,493)
Total governmental activities	1,331,705	-	-	-	-	-	(1,331,705)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,331,705)
<b>Charleston County Volunteer Rescue Squad</b>													
Governmental activities:													
Public Safety	575,400	-	595,990	240,000	-	-	-	260,590	-	-	-	-	260,590

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS  
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	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	
<b>St. Andrew's Parish Parks &amp; Playground Commission</b>													
Governmental activities:													
General government	\$ 2,102,839	\$ 88,533	\$ 970	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,013,336)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,013,336)
Culture and recreation	1,126,307	1,615,188	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	488,881	-	-	488,881
Interest	13,657	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,657)	-	-	(13,657)
<b>Total governmental activities</b>	<b>3,242,803</b>	<b>1,703,721</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,538,112)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,538,112)</b>
<b>St. John's Fire District</b>													
Governmental activities:													
Public safety	15,878,680	-	20,977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,857,703)	-	(15,857,703)
Interest	777,880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(777,880)	-	-	(777,880)
<b>Total governmental activities</b>	<b>16,656,560</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,977</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(16,635,583)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(16,635,583)</b>
<b>St. Paul's Fire District</b>													
Governmental activities:													
Public safety	7,605,904	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,605,904)	(7,605,904)
Interest	171,683	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(171,683)	(171,683)
<b>Total governmental activities</b>	<b>7,777,587</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(7,777,587)</b>	<b>(7,777,587)</b>
<b>Total Component Units</b>	<b>\$ 108,078,949</b>	<b>\$ 22,362,058</b>	<b>\$ 34,107,616</b>	<b>\$ 2,185,363</b>									<b>(49,423,912)</b>
			<b>General Revenues:</b>										
			Property taxes		-	29,191,511	179,460	1,104,624	-	2,218,198	19,157,373	8,012,584	59,863,750
			Merchants inventory tax and manufacturer's depreciation		-	20,248	55,894	214,233	-	34,236	-	13,821	338,432
			Franchise fees		-	-	-	35,223	-	-	-	-	35,223
			Unrestricted investment earnings		-	218,432	-	15,291	-	1,286	-	314,952	549,961
			Gains on sale of capital assets		-	-	-	-	14,050	-	363	-	14,413
			Fundraising and donations		-	-	-	-	4,459	-	-	-	4,459
			Miscellaneous		-	606,134	-	-	101,015	-	125,380	469,146	1,301,675
			<b>Total general revenues</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>30,036,325</b>	<b>235,354</b>	<b>1,369,371</b>	<b>119,524</b>	<b>2,253,720</b>	<b>19,283,116</b>	<b>8,810,503</b>	<b>62,107,913</b>
			<b>Change in net position</b>		<b>(145,882)</b>	<b>7,993,550</b>	<b>22,496</b>	<b>37,666</b>	<b>380,114</b>	<b>715,608</b>	<b>2,647,533</b>	<b>1,032,916</b>	<b>12,684,001</b>
			<b>Net position - restated</b>		<b>(17,501,465)</b>	<b>145,763,731</b>	<b>83,905</b>	<b>677,528</b>	<b>1,125,344</b>	<b>190,932</b>	<b>6,990,160</b>	<b>6,753,226</b>	<b>144,083,361</b>
			<b>Net position - end of year</b>		<b>\$ (17,647,347)</b>	<b>\$ 153,757,281</b>	<b>\$ 106,401</b>	<b>\$ 715,194</b>	<b>\$ 1,505,458</b>	<b>\$ 906,540</b>	<b>\$ 9,637,693</b>	<b>\$ 7,786,142</b>	<b>\$ 156,767,362</b>

See notes to financial statements.

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
June 30, 2023

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**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2023**

**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, 2023.

**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  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2023**

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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**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
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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 &amp; 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>

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2023**

Discretely Presented Component Units	Brief Description of Activities and Relationship to the County
<p>St. Andrew's Parish Parks &amp; 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, 2023**

**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.



**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
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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.

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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 uses the economic resources measurement. 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.

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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, 2022, but which were levied to finance fiscal year 2023 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

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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.

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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.

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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	5-8
Office Equipment and furniture	5-12
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, *Leases*, for accounting and reporting of its leases greater than one year. 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. Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt.

Key estimates and judgements related to leases include the discount rate, the lease terms and the lease payments. For the discount rate, the County uses the interest rate charged by the lessor. If an interest rate is not provided by the lessor, the County will use its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. Lease terms include the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the County is reasonably certain to exercise.

The County monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its leases and will remeasure the lease assets and liabilities if certain changes occur that significantly affect the amount of the lease liabilities.

**7. Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements**

The County has entered into various IT software subscriptions arrangements. The County follows GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs)*, for accounting and reporting of its IT software subscriptions. At the commencement of the agreement, the County initially measures the subscription liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the agreement term. Subsequently, the subscription liability is reduced by the principal portion of subscription payments made. The subscription asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the subscription liability, adjusted for subscription payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the subscription asset is amortized on a straight-line basis. Subscription assets are reported with other capital assets and subscription liabilities are reported with long-term debt.

Key estimates and judgements related to subscriptions include the discount rate, the agreement terms and the agreement payments. For the discount rate, the County uses the interest rate charged by the software vendor. If an interest rate is not provided by the software vendor, the County will use its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. Agreement terms include the noncancellable period of the agreement. Agreement payments included in the measurement of the subscription liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the County is reasonably certain to exercise.



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**8. 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.

**9. 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.

**10. 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.

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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.

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.

**11. 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

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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.

**12. 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.

**13. 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.

**14. 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 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.

**15. 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.

**16. 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:

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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.
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.

**17. 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

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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.

**18. Change in Accounting Principle and Restatement**

The County implemented Governmental Accounting Standards (GASB) Statement No. 96, *Subscription Based Information Technology (SBITA) Arrangements* effective July 1, 2022. GASB Statement No. 96 enhances the relevance and consistency of information of the government's SBITA activities. A SBITA is defined as a contract that conveys control of the right to use another party's (a SBITA vendor's) information technology (IT) software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets (the underlying IT assets), as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction.

The subscription term includes the period during which the County has a noncancellable right to use the underlying IT assets. The subscription term also includes periods covered by an option to extend (if it is reasonably certain that the government or SBITA vendor will exercise that option) or to terminate (if it is reasonably certain that the government or SBITA vendor will *not* exercise that option).

Under this Statement, a government generally should recognize a right-to-use subscription asset – an intangible asset – and a corresponding subscription liability. A government should recognize the subscription liability at the commencement of the subscription term, which is when the subscription asset is placed into service. The subscription liability should be initially measured at the present value of subscription payments expected to be made during the subscription term. Future subscription payments should be discounted using the interest rate the SBITA vendor charges the government, which may be implicit, or the County's incremental borrowing rate if the interest rate is not readily determinable. The County will recognize amortization of the discount on the subscription liability as an outflow of resources (for example, interest expense) in subsequent financial reporting periods.

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The implementation of GASB 96 resulted in the recognition of the County's SBITA assets and the related liabilities at July 1, 2022 as shown as follows:

	Governmental Activities		
	Long-term Liabilities	SBITA Assets	Net Position
Balance at 6/30/22			
as previously reported	\$ 942,367,033	\$ -	\$ 194,617,290
Restatement due to the implementation of GASB 96			
SBITA assets	-	2,139,729	2,139,729
SBITA liabilities	2,139,729	-	(2,139,729)
Beginning balances at July 1, 2022 as restated	\$ 944,506,762	\$ 2,139,729	\$ 194,617,290

	Business-type Activities		
	Long-term Liabilities	SBITA Assets	Net Position
Balance at 6/30/22			
as previously reported	\$ 42,085,236	\$ -	\$ 116,043,291
Restatement due to the implementation of GASB 96			
SBITA assets	-	363,645	363,645
SBITA liabilities	363,645	-	(363,645)
Beginning balances at July 1, 2022 as restated	\$ 42,085,236	\$ 363,645	\$ 116,406,936

	Proprietary Funds		
	SBITA Assets	Long-term Liabilities	Net Position
<b><u>E-911 Communications</u></b>			
Balance at 6/30/22			
as previously reported	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,414,641
Restatement due to the implementation of GASB 96			
SBITA Asset	363,645	-	363,645
SBITA Liabilities	-	(363,645)	(363,645)
Beginning balances at July 1, 2022 as restated	\$ 363,645	\$ (363,645)	\$ 3,414,641

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**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 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, 2023, \$27,642 of the County's bank balance of \$119,183,502 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

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outside party. As of June 30, 2023, the County had no exposed custodial credit risk on its investments which total \$1,138,777,983. \$1,138,777,983 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.

***Credit Risk***

The County had \$1,138,777,983 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



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

<b>Investments and Maturity:</b>	<u>Maturity Date</u>		
	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>1-5 years</u>	<u>Over 5 years</u>
SCLGIP	\$ 1,138,777,983	\$ -	\$ -
	\$ 1,138,777,983	\$ -	\$ -

***Concentrations of Credit Risk***

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

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

**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, 2023, exceeded FDIC limits by \$83,552, which is considered uninsured.

***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, 2023, St. John's Fire District has \$12,120 invested in the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool.

St. Paul's Fire District has \$10,574,835 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 Custodial funds follows:

Cash on hand - primary government	\$	57,022
Cash on hand - component units		2,545
Carrying amount of deposits - primary government		115,556,884
Carrying amount of deposits - component units		94,907,310
Carrying amount of investments - primary government		1,138,777,984
Carrying amount of investments - component units		10,586,955
Cash with fiscal agent - primary government		<u>125,000</u>
Total carrying amount of cash and investments	\$	<u><u>1,360,013,700</u></u>
Non-pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	91,348,966
Pooled cash and cash equivalents		1,222,963,901
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		45,575,833
Cash with fiscal agent		<u>125,000</u>
Total carrying amount of cash and investments	\$	<u><u>1,360,013,700</u></u>



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**B. Receivables**

Receivables as of June 30, 2023, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	Governmental Funds				
	General	Debt Service	Transportation	American	Non-major Governmental Funds
			Special Revenue Fund	Rescue Plan Act	
<b>Primary government:</b>					
Receivables:					
Current property taxes	\$ 216,831,606	\$ 30,158,832	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,781,812
Delinquent property taxes	7,107,874	1,360,884	-	-	771,841
Accounts	65,743,425	-	48,812	-	3,950,615
Intergovernmental	21,071,416	5,175	75,857,211	14,033	11,578,715
Gross receivables	<u>310,754,321</u>	<u>31,524,891</u>	<u>75,906,023</u>	<u>14,033</u>	<u>32,082,983</u>
Uncollectable:					
Current property taxes	8,629,898	1,070,639	-	-	674,948
Delinquent property taxes	4,528,095	847,733	-	-	474,725
Accounts	57,670,039	-	-	-	198,089
Gross allowance	<u>70,828,032</u>	<u>1,918,372</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,347,762</u>
Net total receivable	<u>\$ 239,926,289</u>	<u>\$ 29,606,519</u>	<u>\$ 75,906,023</u>	<u>\$ 14,033</u>	<u>\$ 30,735,221</u>
	Proprietary				Totals
	Governmental Activities-Internal Service Funds	Environmental Management	Parking Garages	Non-major Business-Type Activities	Primary Government
Receivables:					
Current property taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 262,772,250
Delinquent property taxes	-	-	-	-	9,240,599
Accounts	26,994	6,622,688	290	3,625,319	80,023,318
Intergovernmental	443,103	594,866	105,824	2,518,971	112,184,139
Lease receivable	-	-	590,439	1,373,911	1,964,350
Interest receivable	-	-	458	5,096	5,554
Gross receivables	<u>470,097</u>	<u>7,217,554</u>	<u>697,011</u>	<u>7,523,297</u>	<u>466,190,210</u>
Less allowance for uncollectable:					
Current property taxes	-	-	-	-	10,375,485
Delinquent property taxes	-	-	-	-	5,850,553
Accounts	-	4,297,890	-	1,061,643	63,227,661
Gross allowance	<u>-</u>	<u>4,297,890</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,061,643</u>	<u>79,453,699</u>
Net total receivable	<u>\$ 470,097</u>	<u>\$ 2,919,664</u>	<u>\$ 697,011</u>	<u>\$ 6,461,654</u>	<u>\$ 386,736,511</u>

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**Component Units:**

	<u>CCL</u>	<u>CCPRC</u>	<u>CRPPC</u>	<u>NCD</u>
Receivables:				
Current property taxes	\$ -	\$ 30,190,653	\$ 159,297	\$ 975,832
Delinquent property taxes	-	1,308,574	24,059	146,625
Accounts	<u>77,596</u>	<u>1,176,270</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Gross receivables	<u>77,596</u>	<u>32,675,497</u>	<u>183,356</u>	<u>1,122,457</u>
Less allowance for uncollectible:				
Current property taxes	-	1,074,788	8,395	51,426
Delinquent property taxes	<u>-</u>	<u>196,286</u>	<u>14,146</u>	<u>58,036</u>
Gross allowance	<u>-</u>	<u>1,271,074</u>	<u>22,541</u>	<u>109,462</u>
Net total receivable	<u>\$ 77,596</u>	<u>\$ 31,404,423</u>	<u>\$ 160,815</u>	<u>\$ 1,012,995</u>
				Total Component Units
	<u>SAPPPC</u>	<u>SJFD</u>	<u>SPFD</u>	
Receivables:				
Current property taxes	\$ 2,213,133	\$ 21,053,728	\$ 8,145,762	\$ 62,738,405
Delinquent property taxes	126,911	388,939	499,758	2,494,866
Accounts	<u>-</u>	<u>48,690</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,302,556</u>
Gross receivables	<u>2,340,044</u>	<u>21,491,357</u>	<u>8,645,520</u>	<u>66,535,827</u>
Less allowance for uncollectible:				
Current property taxes	102,468	753,724	428,467	2,419,268
Delinquent property taxes	<u>45,099</u>	<u>112,894</u>	<u>22,266</u>	<u>448,727</u>
Gross allowance	<u>147,567</u>	<u>866,618</u>	<u>450,733</u>	<u>2,867,995</u>
Net total receivable	<u>\$ 2,192,477</u>	<u>\$ 20,624,739</u>	<u>\$ 8,194,787</u>	<u>\$ 63,667,832</u>

**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.

**Note Receivable**

Effective June 24, 2020, the St. Andrew's Parish Parks and Playground Commission entered into an asset purchase agreement with a buyer to all related assets of the eTrak business. The Commission received \$150,000 for the sale of the related eTrak assets. The entire \$150,000 will be repaid by the buyer in the form of a promissory note. The note includes quarterly payments based on a revenue sharing formula whereby a percentage of usage fees collected by the buyer will be used to repay the note. There is no stated interest rate, and the note will mature when paid in full. The balance of the note was \$100,572 at June 30, 2023.

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**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 06/30/2023, 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 as of 06/30/2023 was \$20,413 and the County recognized lease revenue of \$40,827 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 06/30/2023, the balance of the lease receivable is \$33,524. 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 06/30/2023 was \$32,456 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 06/30/2023, the balance of the lease receivable is \$0. 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 06/30/2023 was \$0, and the County recognized lease revenue of \$5,616 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 06/30/2023, the balance of the lease receivable is \$0. 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 06/30/2023 was \$0 and the County recognized lease revenue of \$20,117 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 06/30/2023, the balance of the lease receivable is \$162,018. 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 06/30/2023 was \$162,324 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 06/30/2023, the balance of the lease receivable is \$17,667. 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 06/30/2023 was \$16,996 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 06/30/2023, the balance of the lease receivable is \$0. 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 06/30/2023 was \$0 and the County recognized lease revenue of \$5,777 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

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of 06/30/2023, the balance of the lease receivable is \$375,217. 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 06/30/2023 was \$371,364 and the County recognized lease revenue of \$92,841 during the fiscal year. The lessee has 3 extension options(s), each for 60 months.

On 08/09/2012, the County entered into a 120 month lease as Lessor for the use of certain parking spaces in the Cumberland Street Parking Garage. This lease has been extended for 60 additional months. An initial lease receivable was recorded in the amount of \$290,732. As of 06/30/2023 the balance of the lease receivable is \$197,555. The lessee is required to make monthly fixed payments of \$8,000. The lease has an interest rate of 1.1380%. The building's estimated useful life was 268 months as of the contract commencement. The balance of the deferred inflow of resources as of 06/30/2023 was \$191,741 and the County recognized lease revenue of \$95,738 during the fiscal year.

On 06/28/2011, the County entered into a 180 month lease as Lessor for the use of land at 40A 41<sup>st</sup> Ave. – Wild Dunes. An initial lease receivable was recorded in the amount of \$405,713. As of 06/30/2023, the balance of the lease receivable is \$317,040. 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 06/30/2023 was \$314,256 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 06/30/2023, the balance of the lease receivable is \$273,324. 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 06/30/2023 was \$293,367 and the County recognized lease revenue of \$24,670 during the fiscal year. The lessee has 2 extension option(s), each for 60 months.

On 12/16/2022, the County entered into a 60 month lease as the Lessor for the use of 165,000 square feet located at 3685 Rivers Avenue. The initial lease receivable was recorded in the amount of \$698,264. As of 6/30/2023, the balance of the lease receivable is \$621,530. The lessee is required to make monthly payments of \$11,727 for principal and interest for the first twelve months. The rent shall automatically increase by 1.5% each year. The lease has an interest rate of 1.50%. The buildings useful life was 540 months as of the contract commencement. The balance of deferred inflow of resources as of 6/30/2023 was \$616,800 and the County recognized lease revenue of \$81,464 during the fiscal year.

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
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The County is the lessor for various properties. Estimated future annual lease receivables for leases in effect as of June 30, 2023 is as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Governmental Activities		
	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	Total Payments
2024	\$ 24,457	\$ 355	\$ 24,812
2025	4,213	290	4,503
2026	4,480	248	4,728
2027	4,760	204	4,964
2028	5,055	158	5,213
2029 - 2032	11,056	164	11,220
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 54,021</b>	<b>\$ 1,419</b>	<b>\$ 55,440</b>

Year Ending June 30,	Business-Type Activities		
	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	Total Payments
2024	\$ 423,376	\$ 21,081	\$ 444,457
2025	412,839	16,068	428,907
2026	331,678	11,390	343,068
2027	329,971	7,290	337,261
2028	151,110	3,947	155,057
2029 - 2033	267,956	7,424	275,380
2034 - 2035	47,420	580	48,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 1,964,350</b>	<b>\$ 67,780</b>	<b>\$ 2,032,130</b>

The County recognized lease revenue of:

Governmental Activities	\$ 45,015
Business-type Activities	\$ 459,801

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2023**

**C. Capital Assets**

Primary government capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2023, was as follows:

<b>Governmental Activities</b>	Balance July 1, 2022 as restated	Transfers/ Additions	Transfers/ Deletions	Balance June 30, 2023
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 29,292,340	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29,292,340
Construction in progress	64,104,989	25,083,637	(73,731,992)	15,456,634
Infrastructure-easements, land	15,124,544	656,018	(44,820)	15,735,742
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>108,521,873</u>	<u>25,739,655</u>	<u>(73,776,812)</u>	<u>60,484,716</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	371,839,492	76,661,753	(5,505,139)	442,996,106
Improvements other than buildings	51,390,450	977,874	(9,913,167)	42,455,157
Machinery and equipment	163,953,356	21,957,619	(13,047,411)	172,863,564
Infrastructure	35,536,457	965,246	(357)	36,501,346
Intangible Assets Right to use	5,737,085	2,306,248	(852,325)	7,191,008
Intangible Assets SBITA	2,139,729	-	-	2,139,729
Total capital assets being depreciated/amortized	<u>630,596,569</u>	<u>102,868,740</u>	<u>(29,318,399)</u>	<u>704,146,910</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	(147,822,159)	(8,194,250)	711,884	(155,304,525)
Improvements other than buildings	(5,588,502)	(3,345,479)	-	(8,933,981)
Machinery and equipment	(122,535,587)	(9,417,957)	13,314,684	(118,638,860)
Infrastructure	(32,083,336)	(491,261)	357	(32,574,240)
Intangible Assets Right to use	(2,697,403)	(1,622,229)	852,325	(3,467,307)
Intangible Assets SBITA	-	(503,855)	-	(503,855)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	<u>(310,726,987)</u>	<u>(23,575,031)</u>	<u>14,879,250</u>	<u>(319,422,768)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>319,869,582</u>	<u>79,293,709</u>	<u>(14,439,149)</u>	<u>384,724,142</u>
Governmental activities				
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 428,391,455</u>	<u>\$ 105,033,364</u>	<u>\$ (88,215,961)</u>	<u>\$ 445,208,858</u>



**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2023**

	Balance July 1, 2022	Transfer/ Additions	Transfers/ Deletions	Balance June 30, 2023
<b>Business-type Activities</b>				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 5,544,100	\$ -	\$ (129,321)	\$ 5,414,779
Construction in progress	12,444,972	452,219	(12,282,770)	614,421
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>17,989,072</u>	<u>452,219</u>	<u>(12,412,091)</u>	<u>6,029,200</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	52,736,490	-	-	52,736,490
Improvements other than buildings	35,097,148	12,761,286	-	47,858,434
Machinery and equipment	36,464,362	1,780,963	(4,012,838)	34,232,487
Intangible assets, Right to use	4,103,272	953,644	-	5,056,916
Intangible assets, SBITA	363,645	-	-	363,645
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>128,764,917</u>	<u>15,495,893</u>	<u>(4,012,838)</u>	<u>140,247,972</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	(13,914,672)	(1,129,682)	-	(15,044,354)
Improvements other than buildings	(13,558,866)	(3,493,052)	-	(17,051,918)
Machinery and equipment	(23,200,885)	(2,937,159)	3,208,888	(22,929,156)
Intangible assets, Right to use	(455,584)	(546,580)	-	(1,002,164)
Intangible assets, SBITA	-	(136,785)	-	(136,785)
Total accumulated depreciated	<u>(51,130,007)</u>	<u>(8,243,258)</u>	<u>3,208,888</u>	<u>(56,164,377)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net				
Business-type activities	<u>77,634,910</u>	<u>7,252,635</u>	<u>(803,950)</u>	<u>84,083,595</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$95,623,982</u>	<u>\$ 7,704,854</u>	<u>\$ (13,216,041)</u>	<u>\$ 90,112,795</u>

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2023**

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

<b>Governmental Activities</b>	
General government	\$ 8,361,236
Public safety	7,330,660
Judicial	2,232,856
Public works	1,532,326
Health and welfare	72,370
Economic development	220,413
Culture and recreation	3,825,170
Total	<u>\$ 23,575,031</u>

<b>Business-type Activities</b>	
DAODAS	\$ 258,319
E-911 Communications	933,528
Environmental Management	5,326,552
Parking Garages	583,785
Radio Communications	990,272
Revenue Collections	150,802
Total	<u>\$ 8,243,258</u>

<b>Component Units</b>	Balance July 1, 2022 as restated	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2023
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 111,911,821	\$ 1,906,446	\$ -	\$ 113,818,267
Construction in progress	9,008,314	7,651,715	(14,171,692)	2,488,337
Reference database	690,000	205,499	-	895,499
Artwork	11,000	-	-	11,000
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>121,621,135</u>	<u>9,763,660</u>	<u>(14,171,692)</u>	<u>117,213,103</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	99,956,382	13,766,533	(131,719)	113,591,196
Improvements other than buildings	23,191,165	-	-	23,191,165
Machinery and equipment	33,445,206	4,288,571	(4,672,906)	33,060,871
Infrastructure	6,736,011	-	-	6,736,011
Library materials	14,017,331	2,050,522	(1,743,361)	14,324,492
Intangible-Right to use assets	1,846,517	582,385	(47,601)	2,381,301
Total capital assets being depreciated/amortized	<u>179,192,612</u>	<u>20,688,011</u>	<u>(6,595,587)</u>	<u>193,285,036</u>
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization	<u>(98,154,041)</u>	<u>(9,043,672)</u>	<u>5,933,799</u>	<u>(101,263,914)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated/amortized, net	<u>81,038,571</u>	<u>11,644,339</u>	<u>(661,788)</u>	<u>92,021,122</u>
Component units				
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 202,659,706</u>	<u>\$ 21,407,999</u>	<u>\$ (14,833,480)</u>	<u>\$ 209,234,225</u>

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2023**

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

General government	\$	125,383
Public safety		1,993,596
Culture and recreation		<u>6,924,693</u>
 Total	 \$	 <u>9,043,672</u>

Construction in progress in the Governmental and Business-type Activities as of June 30, 2023, is composed of the following:

**Primary Government**

Governmental activities:	Project Authorization	Expended to June 30, 2023	Commitments Outstanding	Required Future Financing
Library Projects	\$ 3,049,545	\$ 1,180,223	\$ 963,029	None
Azalea Compound and fuel site	79,761,600	9,695,295	62,807,121	General Obligation Bond
County Office Building - Elevators	950,000	921,566	28,434	None
EMS Hwy 78 Renovations	1,285,192	1,144,454	140,738	None
Blake Tenament	467,410	30,603	206,042	None
EMS Edisto	4,240,000	262,175	3,671,658	None
Biological Science Center	2,000,000	82,096	1,152,059	None
Records Center Storage	486,105	462,550	23,555	None
James Island Maintenance Facility	1,650,000	86,445	-	None
EMS Vehicles	1,819,100	836,632	982,468	None
Remount Road Strip Mall	186,100	61,144	123,327	None
ProDoc Storage	500,000	428,874	-	None
Library HVAC	222,540	14,585	191,955	None
Technology Projects	648,880	249,992	253,760	None
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>	<b><u>\$ 97,266,472</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 15,456,634</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 70,544,146</u></b>	

Business-type activities:	Project Authorization	Expended to June 30, 2023	Commitments Outstanding	Required Future Financing
Parking Garages Renovations	\$ 1,215,358	\$ 582,301	\$ 433,995	None
Truck Scales Project	41,500	32,120	6,500	None
<b>Total business-type activities</b>	<b><u>\$ 1,256,858</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 614,421</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 440,495</u></b>	

Commitments outstanding represent signed contracts and outstanding encumbrances.

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
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**JUNE 30, 2023**

**D. Interfund Receivables and Payables**

The composition of primary government interfund balances at June 30, 2023, is as follows:

	Receivable Fund	Payable Fund
Major governmental funds: General Fund	\$ 2,066,678	\$ 963,801
Non-major governmental funds	-	2,066,678
Major enterprise funds: Environmental Management	-	19,950,348
Major enterprise funds: Parking Garages	-	2,861,634
Non-major enterprise funds	-	22,469,635
Internal service funds	46,245,418	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 48,312,096</b>	<b>\$ 48,312,096</b>

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	\$ 3,863,037	\$ (21,641,713)
Debt Service Fund	14,683,875	(4,287,924)
Transportation and Road Sales Tax	121,100,334	(124,003,927)
G.O.B. Capital Projects	-	(2,464,179)
Non-major governmental funds	30,121,637	(25,980,274)
Major business-type activities:		
Environmental Management	1,365,531	(1,365,531)
Parking Garage	-	(96,408)
Non-major business-type activities	3,199,238	(887,769)
Internal Service Funds	7,476,476	(1,082,403)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 181,810,128</b>	<b>\$ (181,810,128)</b>

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 and Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements – Charleston County Library**

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 March 2019, the Charleston County 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 March, the agreement was extended on a short-term basis.

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, 2022, and 2023, and is currently scheduled to end in April 2024.

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, 2022, and June 30, 2023, were \$832,458 and \$528,118, respectively. Total rent expense associated with the leases for the year ended June 30, 2023, was \$307,398 and lease related interest expense was \$39,225.

The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of these minimum lease payments for the Library as of June 30, 2023, were as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Engineer</u>	<u>June 30,</u>	<u>Principal Payments</u>	<u>Interest Payments</u>	<u>Total</u>
2024	\$	256,004	\$	22,220	\$ 278,224
2025		177,283		9,739	187,022
2026		94,831		2,407	97,238
	\$	<u>528,118</u>	\$	<u>34,366</u>	<u>\$ 562,484</u>

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2023**

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the Library implemented the requirements of GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements* (Subscriptions or SBITAs). The Statement provides a definition of Subscriptions and provides uniform guidance for accounting and financial reporting for such transactions. The guidance will decrease diversity in the accounting and financial reporting for these transactions, thereby, increasing comparability in financial reporting among governments. Further, the reporting of a subscription asset (a right-to-use intangible capital asset) and a subscription liability will enhance the relevance and reliability of the financial statements.

Subscriptions in effect at the end of the prior fiscal year had their assets and liabilities initially measured at the present value of the subscription payments expected over the remaining term of the Subscription after July 1, 2022, plus amounts paid at the beginning of the arrangement. There were three such agreements in place at June 30, 2022. The Subscriptions are largely focused on system security, including a system for monitoring tickets for IT support. The initial terms of the agreements ranged from 32 to 59 months at implementation. Two of the Subscriptions were paid in full at the beginning of the term so no related subscription liability was recognized. The Subscription with a remaining payment obligation does not have a stated interest rate. Accordingly, the Library's estimated incremental borrowing rate of 2.88% was used to discount the subscription payments. As a result of the implementation at July 1, 2022, the \$74,973 was added for the three right-to-use subscription assets and subscription liability of \$8,213 was added. The resulting balance of \$66,760 was recognized as an adjustment to the government-wide net position at July 1, 2022. The Subscription liability balance at June 30, 2023 was \$6,232.

During the current year the Library entered into two new Subscriptions. One of the Subscriptions is for secure storage and data protection in the cloud environment and the other provides secure mobile printing capability and a means for processing customer payments. The term of each of the agreements is five years. One of the Subscriptions was paid at the beginning of the term and the other Subscription will require annual payments. The Subscription does not have a stated interest rate. Accordingly, the Library's estimated incremental borrowing rate of 2.88% was used to discount the subscription payments. The initial liability for the subscription was \$139,060. The liability balance remaining at June 30, 2023 was unchanged.

The future minimum subscription obligations and the net present value of these minimum payments as of June 30, 2023, were as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Engineer</u>	<u>June 30,</u>	<u>Principal Payments</u>	<u>Interest Payments</u>	<u>Total</u>
2024	\$		35,298	\$ 4,240	\$ 39,538
2025			36,328	3,210	39,538
2026			37,388	2,150	39,538
2027			36,278	1,060	37,338
	\$		<u>145,292</u>	<u>\$ 10,660</u>	<u>\$ 155,952</u>

In addition to the amounts presented above, the Library also had outflows of resources during the fiscal year totaling \$421,658 that were not included in the measurement of the subscriptions liability. This total consists of a \$33,532 variable amount that is based on the specific number of users or seats each month or year of a certain software. The remainder of the costs were for short term agreements of one year or less.

Subsequent to year end, the Library committed to a SBITA involving an integrated library system software. This SBITA is for a ten-year period with annual payment starting at \$396,747 with 2.9% annual increases, for total scheduled payments of approximately \$4,550,000.

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2023**

**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 \$19,413,936 reported as the accrual for landfill closure and post-closure at June 30, 2023, represents the estimated remaining cost reported of \$33,662,862 less \$14,248,926 deferred to date based on the following information:

Landfill Site	Percentage of Capacity Used	Estimated Costs Recognized			Balance To Be Recognized
		Closure	Post-closure	Total	
Beach Company Property	100%	\$ 4,902,624	\$ 500,964	\$ 5,403,588	\$ -
Bees Ferry					
Ash storage facility	100%	940,780	148,235	1,089,015	-
68 acres	100%	6,038,809	-	6,038,809	-
54 acres	100%	9,727,000	-	9,727,000	-
Bees Ferry lined landfill	44.207%	14,011,642	298,266	14,309,908	14,248,926
Bees Ferry C&D landfill	100%	4,407,667	47,162	4,454,829	-
Totals		<u>\$ 40,028,522</u>	<u>\$ 994,627</u>	<u>\$ 41,023,149</u>	<u>\$ 14,248,926</u>

These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all closure and post-closure care in fiscal year 2023. 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 227 in the statistical section of this report.

**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, 2023. 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	\$ -
CCVRS -				
Line of Credit	-	351,020	256,698	94,322
	<u>\$ 200,000</u>	<u>\$ 351,020</u>	<u>\$ 456,698</u>	<u>\$ 94,322</u>

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2023**

**I. Long-term Debt**

The following is a summary of debt transactions for the County for the year ended June 30, 2023.

Primary Government:	Balance			Balance June 30, 2023	Amounts Due In One Year
	July 1, 2022 as Restated	Increase	Decrease		
<u>Governmental activities</u>					
General obligation bonds	\$ 799,398,673	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 92,403,703	\$ 708,194,970	\$ 64,183,694
Special source revenue bond	110,790,177	-	6,871,943	103,918,234	6,908,234
Intergovernmental note payable	14,877,949	-	2,147,494	12,730,455	2,270,545
Lease liabilities	3,008,318	2,305,953	1,907,544	3,406,727	1,076,634
SBITA liabilities	2,139,729	-	761,771	1,377,958	582,000
Compensated absences	14,291,916	2,667,198	545,223	16,413,892	932,960
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 944,506,762</b>	<b>\$ 6,173,151</b>	<b>\$ 104,637,678</b>	<b>\$ 846,042,236</b>	<b>\$ 75,954,067</b>
<u>Business-type activities</u>					
General obligation bonds	\$ 18,771,655	\$ -	\$ 856,118	\$ 17,915,537	\$ 876,246
Accrual for landfill closure	18,291,273	1,122,663	-	19,413,936	1,122,663
Compensated absences	1,340,325	157,561	203,923	1,293,963	157,561
Lease liabilities	3,681,983	953,644	491,941	4,143,686	503,875
SBITA liabilities	373,645	-	209,231	164,414	39,780
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 42,458,881</b>	<b>\$ 2,233,868</b>	<b>\$ 1,761,213</b>	<b>\$ 42,931,536</b>	<b>\$ 2,700,125</b>

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.

**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, 2023, 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	\$ 7,885,000



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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	39,995,000
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	11,540,000
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	13,815,000
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	885,000
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	45,155,000
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	87,255,000
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	15,060,000
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	87,850,000
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	20,780,000
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	74,287,713

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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	171,930,000
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	40,125,000
August 9, 2022	General Obligation Fire Protection Services Bond Series 2022, 2.75 percent interest, principal payment due in November 2022, semi-annual interest payments beginning in May 2023, matures in fiscal year 2032.	<u>1,200,000</u>	<u>941,000</u>
Subtotal		<u>\$835,469,454</u>	649,013,713
Add: Premium			<u>59,181,257</u>
General obligation debt per statement of net position, governmental activities			708,194,970
Less current portion, including premium			<u>(64,183,694)</u>
Long-term portion outstanding			<u>\$644,011,276</u>

**Business-type Activities:**

<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Title of Issues</u>	<u>Original</u>	<u>Outstanding</u>
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.	<u>\$20,045,546</u>	<u>\$16,287,287</u>
Subtotal		<u>\$20,045,546</u>	16,287,287
Add: Premium			<u>1,628,250</u>
General obligation debt per statement of business-type activities			17,915,537
Less current portion, including premium			<u>(876,246)</u>
Long-term portion outstanding			<u>\$17,039,291</u>

**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.

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Primary government Special Source Revenue Bonds payable at June 30, 2023, 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	\$ 3,030,000
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	28,315,000
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	72,435,000
Subtotal		<u>\$118,400,000</u>	103,780,000
Add: Premium			138,235
Special source revenue debt per statement of net position			103,918,234
Less current portion, including premium			<u>(6,908,234)</u>
Long-term portion outstanding			<u>\$ 97,010,000</u>

**Intergovernmental Note Payable** - In July 2001 the County entered into an intergovernmental loan agreement with the South Carolina Transportation Infrastructure Bank to fund a portion of the cost of the 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, 2023, are as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Intergovernmental Note Payable	Principal	Interest
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>\$ 15,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 12,730,456</u>	<u>\$ 2,269,544</u>

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**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, 2023, 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 \$655,090. As of 06/30/23, the lease liability balance is \$0.

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 06/30/2023, the balance of the lease liability is \$146,835. 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 06/30/2023 of \$293,487 with accumulated amortization of \$146,729.

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 06/30/2023, the balance of the lease liability is \$254,166. 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 06/30/2023 of \$507,628 with accumulated amortization of \$253,814.

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 06/30/2023, the balance of the lease liability is \$52,146. 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 06/30/2023 of \$136,561 with accumulated amortization of \$82,249. 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 06/30/2023, the balance of the lease liability is \$110,072. 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 06/30/2023 of \$240,317 with accumulated amortization of \$131,082. Charleston County had a termination period of 3 months as of the lease commencement.

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 06/30/2023, the balance of the lease liability is \$78,784. 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 06/30/2023 of \$693,303 with accumulated amortization of \$616,269. 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 06/30/2023, the balance of the lease liability is \$42,524. 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 06/30/2023 of \$47,365 with accumulated amortization of \$5,572.

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 06/30/2023, the balance of the lease liability is \$1,013,258. The County is required to make monthly fixed payments of \$13,912. The lease has

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an interest rate of 2.6390%. The balance of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2023 of \$1,165,802 with accumulated amortization of \$194,300. 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 06/30/2023, the balance of the lease liability is \$8,092. 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 06/30/2023 of \$104,894 with accumulated amortization of \$96,825. Charleston County has 1 extension option(s) each for 12 months.

On 06/01/2023, the County entered into a 48 month lease as Lessee for the use of Dell Computers P73958. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$680,159. As of 06/30/2023, the value of the lease liability is \$491,997. The County is required to make annual fixed payments of \$188,161. The lease has an interest rate of 7.2000%. The Computer Equipment estimated useful life was 48 months as of the contract commencement. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2023 of \$680,140 with accumulated amortization of \$14,170.

On 10/01/2022, the County entered into a 48 month lease as Lessee for the use of Dell P72415 FY 23. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$188,310. As of 06/30/2023, the value of the lease liability is \$140,141. The County is required to make annual fixed payments of \$50,645. The lease has an interest rate of 4.1520%. The Computer Equipment estimated useful life was 48 months as of the contract commencement. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2023 of \$188,310 with accumulated amortization of \$42,547.

On 09/01/2022, the County entered into a 48 month lease as Lessee for the use of Dell P72620. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$317,496. As of 06/30/2023, the value of the lease liability is \$236,870. The County is required to make annual fixed payments of \$86,960. The lease has an interest rate of 4.9869%. The Computer Equipment estimated useful life was 48 months as of the contract commencement. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2023 of \$317,496 with accumulated amortization of \$77,691.

On 02/24/2023, the County entered into a 48 month lease as Lessee for the use of Dell P73637. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$605,731. As of 06/30/2023, the value of the lease liability is \$441,088. The County is required to make annual fixed payments of \$167,595. The lease has an interest rate of 6.7470%. The Computer Equipment estimated useful life was 48 months as of the contract commencement. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2023 of \$605,732 with accumulated amortization of \$68,870.

On 09/01/2022, the County entered into a 48 month lease as Lessee for the use of Dell P72198. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$177,496. As of 06/30/2023, the value of the lease liability is \$132,571. The County is required to make annual fixed payments of \$47,739. The lease has an interest rate of 3.9640%. The Computer Equipment estimated useful life was 48 months as of the contract commencement. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2023 of \$177,496 with accumulated amortization of \$43,468.

On 06/01/2023, the County entered into a 48 month lease as Lessee for the use of the Dell Computers P73861. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$323,113. As of 06/30/2023, the value of the lease liability is \$233,702. The County is required to make annual fixed payments of \$89,411. The lease has an interest rate of 7.2200%. The Computer Equipment estimated useful life was 48 months as of the contract commencement. The value of the right to use as of 06/30/2023 of \$323,113 with accumulated amortization of \$6,731.

**Internal Service Fund**

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 06/30/2023, the balance of the lease liability is \$14,514. 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 06/30/2023 of \$22,995 with accumulated amortization of \$8,306. Charleston County has a termination period of 1 month as of the lease commencement.

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On 10/15/2022, the County entered into a 60 month lease as Lessee for the use of Ricoh Printer – MFD1620. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$13,646. As of 06/30/2023, the value of the lease liability is \$9,968. The County is required to make annual fixed payments of \$3,870. The lease has an interest rate of 20.2729%. The Equipment estimated useful life was 60 months as of the contract commencement. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2023 of \$13,646 with accumulated amortization of \$1,941.

**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 06/30/2023, the balance of the lease liability is \$302,444. 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 06/30/2023 of \$372,460 with accumulated amortization of \$72,675. 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 06/30/2023, the balance of the lease liability is \$36,268. 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 06/30/2023 of \$449,375 with accumulated amortization of \$90,543. 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 06/30/2023, the balance of the lease liability is \$296,096. 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 06/30/2023 of \$361,378 with accumulated amortization of \$68,508. 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 06/30/2023, the balance of the lease liability is \$763,751. 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 06/30/2023 of \$1,025,280 with accumulated amortization of \$292,937. 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 06/30/2023, the balance of the lease liability is \$216,643. 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 06/30/2023 of \$261,258 with accumulated amortization of \$52,690. 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 06/30/2023, the balance of the lease liability is \$357,959. 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 06/30/2023 of \$445,399 with accumulated amortization of \$91,052. 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 06/30/2023, the balance of the lease liability is \$238,525. 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 06/30/2023 of \$297,324 with accumulated amortization of \$60,747. 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 06/30/2023, the balance of the lease liability

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is \$357,959. 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 06/30/2023 of \$445,399 with accumulated amortization of \$91,053. Charleston County has 3 extension option(s), each for 60 months.

On 07/01/2022, the County entered into a 180 month lease as Lessee for the use of a radio tower at Verizon Otranto. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$688,430. As of 06/30/2023, the value of the lease liability is \$615,173. The County is required to make monthly fixed payments of \$3,158. The lease has an interest rate of 0.2639%. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2023 of \$688,430 with accumulated amortization of \$91,773. Charleston County has 2 extension option(s), each for 60 months.

On 07/01/2022, the County entered into a 127 month lease as Lessee for the use of a radio tower at Ravenal Parkers Ferry. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$327,691. As of 06/30/2023, the value of the lease liability is \$274,487. The County is required to make monthly fixed payments of \$2,218. The lease has an interest rate of 0.2370%. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2023 of \$327,691 with accumulated amortization of \$61,699. Charleston County has 1 extension option(s), each for 60 months.

A summary of the annual requirements for the Right to Use leases are as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Government Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Totals
2024	\$ 1,076,634	\$ 210,533	\$ 1,287,167
2025	980,360	173,064	1,153,424
2026	769,800	134,680	904,480
2027	183,820	13,177	196,997
2028	190,135	7,660	197,795
2029	178,945	2,565	181,510
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>\$ 3,406,728</u>	<u>\$ 544,222</u>	<u>\$ 3,950,950</u>

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Year Ending <u>June 30</u>	<u>Business-type Activities</u>		
	Principal	Interest	Totals
2024	\$ 503,875	\$ 28,754	\$ 532,629
2025	516,181	24,974	541,155
2026	528,871	21,121	549,992
2027	541,958	17,196	559,154
2028	555,458	13,195	568,653
2029	395,516	9,464	404,980
2030	402,171	6,078	408,249
2031	374,586	2,660	377,246
2032	104,190	771	104,961
2033	51,430	521	51,951
2034	53,126	383	53,509
2035	54,874	241	55,115
2036	56,674	94	56,768
2037	4,776	1	4,777
Total	<u>\$ 4,143,686</u>	<u>\$ 125,453</u>	<u>\$ 4,269,139</u>

**Subscriptions Payable**

For the year ended 06/30/2023, the financial statements include the adoption of GASB Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements. The primary objective of this statement is to enhance the relevance and consistency of information about governments' subscription activities. This statement establishes a single model for subscription accounting based on the principle that subscriptions are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, an organization is required to recognize a subscription liability and an intangible right-to-use subscription asset.

**Governmental activities:**

On 07/01/2022, the County entered into a 57 month subscription for the use of Body Camera Kits Detention. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of \$353,473. As of 06/30/2023, the value of the subscription liability is \$266,836. The County is required to make annual fixed payments of \$92,862. The subscription has an interest rate of 2.1860%. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2023 of \$353,473 with accumulated amortization of \$92,862.

On 12/01/2022, the County entered into a 36 month subscription for the use of Clear for law Enforcement Plus. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of \$39,504. As of 06/30/2023, the value of the subscription liability is \$32,410. The County is required to make monthly fixed payments of \$1,093. The subscription has an interest rate of 3.1210%. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2023 of \$39,503 with accumulated amortization of \$31,822.

On 07/01/2022, the County entered into a 24 month subscription for the use of SMS Communications. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of \$43,593. As of 06/30/2023, the value of the subscription liability is \$22,568. The County is required to make monthly fixed payments of \$1,800. The subscription has an interest rate of 1.8940%. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2023 of \$44,593 with accumulated amortization of \$22,297. The County had a termination period of 3 months as of the subscription commencement.



**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
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On 02/01/2023, the County entered into a 36 month subscription for the use of National Primary Enhanced. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of \$34,708. As of 06/30/2023, the value of the subscription liability is \$30,175. The County is required to make monthly fixed payments of \$962. The subscription has an interest rate of 2.5830%. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2023 of \$34,708 with accumulated amortization of \$4,821.

On 07/01/2022, the County entered into a 32 month subscription for the use of DebtBook. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of \$31,939. As of 06/30/2023, the value of the subscription liability is \$16,023. The County is required to make annual fixed payments of \$16,350. The subscription has an interest rate of 2.0380%. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2023 of \$31,939 with accumulated amortization of \$11,977.

On 01/23/2023, the County entered into a 36 month subscription for the use of Splunk Enterprise. An initial subscription liability was recorded the amount of \$148,548. As of 06/30/2023, the value of the subscription liability is \$97,764. The County is required to make annual fixed payments of \$50,784. The subscription has an interest rate of 2.5830%. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2023 of \$195,933 with accumulated amortization of \$28,664.

On 07/01/2022, the County entered into a 24 month subscription for the use of Trend Mico Smart Protection. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of \$106,449. As of 06/30/2023, the value of the subscription liability is \$53,075. The County is required to make annual fixed payments of \$54,080. The subscription has an interest rate of 1.8940%. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2023 of \$110,949 with accumulated amortization of \$55,016.

On 01/27/2023, the County entered into a 60 month subscription for the use of ChangePoint Cloud Service. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of \$74,054. As of 06/30/2023, the value of the subscription liability is \$58,931. The County is required to make annual fixed payments of \$15,696. The subscription has an interest rate of 2.5820%. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2023 of \$74,054 with accumulated amortization of \$63,361. Charleston County has 1 extension option(s), each for 12 months.

On 10/05/2022, the County entered into a 60 month subscription for the use of Saas Subscription. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of \$422,050. As of 06/30/2023, the value of the subscription liability is \$332,316. The County is required to make annual fixed payments of \$89,734. The subscription has an interest rate of 3.1550%. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2023 of \$422,050 with accumulated amortization of \$62,370.

On 07/01/2022, the County entered into a 24 month subscription for the use of Corporate Pro Enterprise Bundle. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of \$21,563. As of 06/30/2023, the value of the subscription liability is \$10,697. The County is required to make annual fixed payments of \$10,900. The subscription has an interest rate of 1.8940%. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2023 of \$21,563 with accumulated amortization of \$10,782.

On 07/01/2022, the County entered into a 48 month subscription for the use of NICE Investigate SaaS. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of \$240,810. As of 06/30/2023, the value of the subscription liability is \$240,810. The County is required to make annual fixed payments of \$79,986. The subscription has an interest rate of 2.1120%. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2023 of \$345,450 with accumulated amortization of \$85,296.

On 07/01/2022, the County entered into a 32 month subscription for the use of Esri ArcGIS License. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of \$257,047. As of 06/30/2023, the value of the subscription liability is \$131,812. The County is required to make annual fixed payments of \$128,800. The subscription has an interest rate of 2.0380%. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2023 of \$257,047 with accumulated amortization of \$95,893.

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2023**

**Internal Service Funds**

On 07/23/2022, the County entered into a 60 month subscription for the use of Faster Win System. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of \$126,804. As of 06/30/2023, the value of the subscription liability is \$84,540. The County is required to make annual fixed payments of \$22,302. The subscription has an interest rate of 2.1860%. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2023 of \$208,464 with accumulated amortization of \$39,167.

**Business-Type Activities**

On 07/01/2022, the County entered into a 60 month subscription for the use of Alastar Hosting. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of \$223,035. As of 06/30/2023, the value of the subscription liability is \$164,414. The County is required to make annual fixed payments of \$59,623. The subscription has an interest rate of 2.1860%. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2023 of \$223,035 with accumulated amortization of \$44,607.

On 11/05/2022, the County entered into a 12 month subscription for the use of Rave Mobile Safety. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of \$140,610. As of 06/30/2023, the value of the subscription liability is \$0. The County is required to make annual fixed payments of \$140,610. The subscription has an interest rate of 1.5800%. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2023 of \$140,610 with accumulated amortization of \$92,178. The County has 4 extension option(s), each for 12 months.

A summary of the annual Subscription Liabilities are as follows:

Year Ending <u>June 30</u>	<u>Government Activities</u>		
	Principal	Interest	Totals
2024	\$ 582,000	\$ 33,241	\$ 615,241
2025	361,305	20,037	381,342
2026	310,538	11,038	321,576
2027	124,115	3,617	127,732
Total	<u>\$ 1,377,958</u>	<u>\$ 67,933</u>	<u>\$ 1,445,891</u>

Year Ending <u>June 30</u>	<u>Business-type Activities</u>		
	Principal	Interest	Totals
2024	\$ 39,780	\$ 3,594	\$ 43,374
2025	40,650	2,724	43,374
2026	41,538	1,836	43,374
2027	42,446	928	43,374
Total	<u>\$ 164,414</u>	<u>\$ 9,082</u>	<u>\$ 173,496</u>

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2023**

**Amortization of Long-term Debt.** Annual requirements to amortize primary government general long-term debt outstanding at June 30, 2023.

**Governmental activities:**

Year Ending June 30	General Obligation Bonds		Special Source Revenue Bonds		Totals
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	
2024	\$ 53,382,653	\$ 24,599,175	\$ 6,770,000	\$ 2,444,736	\$ 87,196,564
2025	57,246,387	22,101,457	6,495,000	2,281,796	88,124,640
2026	61,234,321	19,260,759	6,385,000	2,176,099	89,056,179
2027	65,839,559	16,260,693	6,080,000	2,063,748	90,244,000
2028	52,582,897	13,549,185	5,780,000	1,952,409	73,864,491
2029	42,959,539	11,409,701	5,815,000	1,836,022	62,020,262
2030	38,799,382	9,672,538	5,955,000	1,707,053	56,133,973
2031	26,157,426	8,277,075	6,090,000	1,568,136	42,092,637
2032	27,492,269	7,085,035	6,230,000	1,421,578	42,228,882
2033	26,676,709	5,967,368	6,355,000	1,266,893	40,265,970
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	649,013,713	155,880,141	103,780,000	22,457,901	931,131,755
Add Premium	59,181,257	-	138,235	-	59,319,492
Total debt- governmental activities	<u>\$ 708,194,970</u>	<u>\$ 155,880,141</u>	<u>\$ 103,918,235</u>	<u>\$ 22,457,901</u>	<u>\$ 990,451,247</u>

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2023**

**Business-type activities:**

Year Ending <u>June 30</u>	General <u>Obligation Bonds</u>		
	Principal	Interest	Totals
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	1,243,462	18,652	1,262,114
Totals	16,287,287	5,174,329	21,461,616
Add Premium	1,628,250	-	1,628,250
Business-	<u>\$ 17,915,537</u>	<u>\$ 5,174,329</u>	<u>\$ 23,089,866</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, 2023.

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2023**

The following is a summary of the changes in long-term obligations of the component units for the year-ended June 30, 2023:

<b>Component Units</b>	Balance			Balance June 30, 2023	Amount Due in One Year
	July 1, 2022 as restated	Increases	Decreases		
Accrued compensated absences	\$ 4,362,165	\$ 2,547,272	\$ (2,136,925)	\$ 4,772,512	\$ 1,262,498
General obligation bonds	75,758,673	9,020,000	(14,421,313)	70,357,360	5,918,236
General obligation bonds - Direct Placement	7,408,000	-	(1,439,000)	5,969,000	1,451,000
Revenue bonds	485,394	-	(47,298)	438,096	45,847
Lease liabilities	1,134,487	462,897	(551,128)	1,046,256	463,584
Financed purchase obligations	136,350	98,204	(102,538)	132,016	53,221
Notes payable	18,288	100,000	(38,078)	80,210	34,886
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 89,303,357</b>	<b>\$ 12,228,373</b>	<b>\$ (18,736,280)</b>	<b>\$ 82,795,450</b>	<b>\$ 9,229,272</b>



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**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2023**

	Range of Maturity Dates	Range of Interest Rates	Balance July 1, 2022 as restated	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2023
<b>Accrued compensated absences:</b>						
CCL			\$ 1,632,973	\$ 1,247,295	\$ (924,481)	\$ 1,955,787
CCPRC			1,619,994	777,936	(707,117)	1,690,813
SAPPPC			64,169	4,981	-	69,150
SJFD			650,576	517,060	(481,136)	686,500
SPFD			394,453	-	(24,191)	370,262
Total accrued compensated absences			<u>4,362,165</u>	<u>2,547,272</u>	<u>(2,136,925)</u>	<u>4,772,512</u>
<b>General obligation bonds:</b>						
CCPRC	2024 - 2035	1.50% - 4.00%	58,282,285	-	(13,168,422)	45,113,863
SPFD	2024 - 2042	2.315% - 4.13%	1,118,981	5,500,000	(855,291)	5,763,690
SJFD	2024 - 2041	1.74% - 5.0%	16,357,407	3,520,000	(397,600)	19,479,807
Total general obligation bonds			<u>75,758,673</u>	<u>9,020,000</u>	<u>(14,421,313)</u>	<u>70,357,360</u>
<b>General obligation bonds: Direct Placement:</b>						
SJFD	2024 - 2033	0.79%-2.009%	7,408,000	-	(1,439,000)	5,969,000
<b>Lease liabilities:</b>						
CCL	2024 - 2027		840,672	142,117	(309,379)	673,410
CCPRC	2024 - 2026	3.50%	293,815	320,780	(241,749)	372,846
Total lease liabilities:	2024 - 20		<u>1,134,487</u>	<u>462,897</u>	<u>(551,128)</u>	<u>1,046,256</u>
<b>Notes payable:</b>						
SAPPPC	2024	3.65%	18,288	100,000	(38,078)	80,210
<b>Revenue bonds:</b>						
SAPPPC	2024 - 2032	2.65%	485,394	-	(47,298)	438,096
<b>Financed purchase obligations:</b>						
CCL	2024 - 2028		136,350	98,204	(102,538)	132,016
Total component units long-term obligations			<u>\$89,303,357</u>	<u>\$12,228,373</u>	<u>\$ (18,736,280)</u>	<u>\$ 82,795,450</u>

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2023**

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>	Total Component Units
2024	\$ 1,331,000	\$ 576,045	\$ 6,143,325	\$ 8,050,370
2025	1,622,101	581,958	5,689,825	7,893,884
2026	1,639,397	403,598	5,635,200	7,678,195
2027	1,623,477	408,927	5,574,200	7,606,604
2028	1,636,839	421,797	5,520,350	7,578,986
2029 - 2033	8,299,407	2,106,613	17,909,406	28,315,426
2034 - 2038	4,352,678	2,108,324	2,743,425	9,204,427
2039 - 2043	3,729,210	1,685,698	-	5,414,908
Total	24,234,109	8,292,960	49,215,731	81,742,800
Less interest and plus amortized premium included above	(4,754,302)	(2,529,270)	(4,101,868)	(11,385,440)
Debt per statement of net position	<u>\$ 19,479,807</u>	<u>\$ 5,763,690</u>	<u>\$ 45,113,863</u>	<u>\$ 70,357,360</u>

**General Obligation Bonds - Direct Placement**

<u>Year Ending June 30</u>	<u>SJFD</u>
2024	\$ 1,568,291
2025	660,939
2026	658,639
2027	662,124
2028	674,246
2029 - 2033	2,298,481
Total	6,522,720
Less interest and plus amortized premium included above	(553,720)
Debt per statement of net position	<u>\$ 5,969,000</u>

**Future minimum lease liability and SBITA payments**

<u>Year Ending June 30</u>	<u>CCL</u>	<u>CCPRC</u>	Total Component Units
2024	\$ 317,762	\$ 182,466	\$ 500,228
2025	226,560	138,198	364,758
2026	136,776	67,797	204,573
2027	37,338	-	37,338
Future minimum lease payments	718,436	388,461	1,106,897
Less amount representing interest	(45,026)	(15,615)	(60,641)
Debt per statement of net position	<u>\$ 673,410</u>	<u>\$ 372,846</u>	<u>\$ 1,046,256</u>

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2023**

**Revenue bonds payable**

<u>Year Ending June 30</u>	<u>SAPPPC</u>
2024	\$ 56,972
2025	56,972
2026	56,972
2027	56,972
2028	56,972
2029 - 2032	<u>208,897</u>
Total	493,757
Less interest included above	<u>(55,661)</u>
Debt per statement of net position	<u><u>\$ 438,096</u></u>

**Financed purchase obligations**

<u>Year Ending June 30</u>	<u>CCL</u>
2024	\$ 59,280
2025	41,927
2026	30,658
2027	16,038
2028	<u>2,243</u>
Total	150,146
Less interest included above	<u>(18,130)</u>
Debt per statement of net position	<u><u>\$ 132,016</u></u>

**Notes Payable**

<u>Year Ending June 30</u>	<u>SAPPPC</u>
2024	\$ 37,012.00
2025	35,242.00
2026	<u>10,980</u>
Total	83,234
Less interest included above	<u>(3,024)</u>
Debt per statement of net position	<u><u>\$ 80,210</u></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, 2023, 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	<u>67,085,000</u>
Total Primary Government	<u><u>\$ 67,085,000</u></u>



**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2023**

**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		<u>\$ 5,509,661,566</u>
Debt limitation-8 percent of total assessed value		<u>\$ 440,772,925</u>
Total bonded debt:		
General Obligation Bonds	\$665,301,000	
Less:		
Series 2012 G.O. Bond Transportation Sales Tax	\$ (7,885,000)	
Series 2013 G.O. Bond Transportation Sales Tax	(39,995,000)	
Series 2015D G.O. Bond Transportation Sales Tax	(31,510,000)	
Series 2017C G.O. Bond Transportation Sales Tax	(87,850,000)	
Series 2015B G.O. Bond Awendaw Fire	(885,000)	
Series 2017A G.O. Bond Library Referendum	(61,700,000)	
Series 2019A G.O. Bond Library Referendum	(20,780,000)	
Series 2021A G.O. Bond Transportation Sales Tax	(171,930,000)	
Series 2022 G.O. Bond Awendaw Fire	(941,000) (423,476,000)	
Total debt subject to debt limit		<u>241,825,000</u>
Legal debt margin		<u><u>\$ 198,947,925</u></u>

**J. Deficit Net Position / Fund Balance**

The Employee Benefits Internal Service Fund has a deficit net position of \$219,919,363 for the year ended June 30, 2023. 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 \$2,837,729 in the Revenue Collections Fund and \$10,382,784 in DAODAS which also will be funded by governmental funds in future years. The Disaster and Pandemic Funds has a deficit of \$199,862 which will be funded by FEMA.

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2023**

**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 \$2,230,000 reported in the Fund at June 30, 2023, 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 2022 and 2023 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>
2023	\$ 3,300,000	\$ 1,461,203	\$ (2,531,203)	\$ 2,230,000
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, 2023**

**B. Subsequent Events**

In preparing these financial statements, the County's management has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through December 20, 2023, the date the financial statements were available for issuance.

On October 10, 2023, County Council voted to cover the cost of a new helicopter for the Sheriff's office up to \$7 million. The new helicopter is replacing the one that crashed August 1<sup>st</sup> while returning from a routine maintenance.

On December 5, 2023, the State's Joint Bond Review Committee met and voted to make \$75 million available for the Mark Clark Extension Project. The South Carolina Transportation Infrastructure Bank has previously committed to providing \$420 million to this project, of which \$52 million has been spent.

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.

The St. Paul's Fire District has committed bond proceeds (held in Capital Project fund) for construction and renovation of fire stations 1, 2 and 7, as well as the purchase of a fire truck.

The St. Paul's Fire District has also committed to the purchase of a fire truck in the amount of \$500,000 that was paid from the local government investment account.

**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.

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**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.

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.

The Berkeley Charleston Dorchester Council of Governments has applied for a Capital Investment Grant as part of its Lowcountry Rapid Transit Project. The grant requires a certain percentage of funds be expended for engineering design prior to the grant being awarded. In fiscal year 2023, Charleston County has advanced the BCDGOG \$7.0 million for such expenses.

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. In 2022, the South Carolina Department of Transportation informed Charleston County that due to inflation, the cost of the project has increased to \$2.2 billion.

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. The County will ask the voters in November 2024 to approve a third ½ cent transportation sales tax to fund the Interstate 526 extension project.

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

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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 annual amount increasing to \$1,434,960. 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 2023 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 2024 will be \$2,250,000.

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, 2023 was \$1,842,768.

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 2023 was \$2,823,079.

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>	
2024	\$ 5,550,000
2025	5,500,000
2026	<u>5,450,000</u>
	<u>\$ 16,500,000</u>

The County paid \$5,600,000 for these IT services in fiscal year 2023.

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.

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During October 2010, the Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission entered into an agreement for an area commonly known as Laurel Hill Plantation for an initial period of 25 years with a provision that the agreement 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 fees. The base fee was \$1,330,000 for the first five years of the term for a total of \$6,650,000 with no further base fees being required for the remainder of the agreement. Additional fees are defined as other items for which the Commission may become liable during the term of the agreement, 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 fee is being amortized on a straight-line basis over the initial term of 25 years in the government-wide financial statements, and at June 30, 2023, the unamortized prepaid amount was \$3,258,500.

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.

At June 30, 2023, the Charleston County Park and Recreation Commission has several incomplete construction commitments of \$12,959,710.

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, 2023 to June 30, 2024, 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,

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possession, control and management of these assets. As of June 30, 2023, the leased assets have a book value of \$0.

To fulfill the contract terms for the year ended June 30, 2023, the Commission reflects a net amount due to the City of North Charleston totaling \$3,975.

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.

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, 2023, the District owes the City \$7,365. The District entered into another one-year contract with the city covering the period from July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024, 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 \$179,499 towards the equity purchase and \$30,000 on the contractual amount. As of June 30, 2023, the Library has paid \$895,499 toward the total agreement amount of \$925,166. The \$895,499 is composed of \$775,499 in discretionary amounts and \$120,000 in contractual amounts under the agreement. The Library is committed to paying an additional \$29,667 next year to satisfy its maximum \$1,556,051 total.

The St. John's Fire District had outstanding commitments of \$1,323,116 of which the majority relates to the purchase of a new fire rescue boat as of June 30, 2023.

### **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. All amounts of compensation deferred under a 457 plan or 401(k) plan are held in trust for the contributing employee and are not subject to claims of the employer's general creditors. These plans are administered by the State of South Carolina.

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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 \$3,287,266 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023.

Total contributions made by the Charleston County Library's plan members were \$253,595 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023.

**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 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



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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.

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.

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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.
  
- 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	125	
Total	150	

**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 1.92% for the year ended June 30, 2021 and 3.69% for the year ended June 30, 2022. Employees are not required to contribute to the plan. For the year ended June 30, 2022, the County made net contributions of \$2,452,878 for retiree healthcare and \$2,678,774 for the year ended June 30, 2023.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 the Commission made contributions of \$325,005 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

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

**Primary Government:**

Valuation Date: June 30, 2022  
 Measurement Date: June 30, 2022  
 Methods and Assumptions:  
 Actuarial Cost Method Individual Entry-Age  
 Discount Rate 3.69% as of June 30, 2022  
 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 13 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 1.92% as of June 30, 2021 to 3.69% as of June 30, 2022.

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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	Market
Value Actuarial Assumptions:	
Inflation	2.25%
Single Discount Rate	3.86%
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, 2022 and measurement date of June 30, 2022.

**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 3.69% (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 1.92% 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.

**Summary of Membership Information**

The following table provides a summary of the number of the County's participants in the plan as of the measurement date of June 30, 2022:

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Inactive Plan Members or Beneficiaries Currently Receiving Benefits	533
Inactive Plan Members Entitled to But Not Yet Receiving Benefits	0
Active Plan Members	<u>2,372</u>
Total Plan Members	2,905

**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 3.69%, 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 <u>2.69%</u>	Current Discount Rate Assumption 3.69%	1% Increase <u>4.69%</u>
Primary Government	\$ 59,481,093	\$ 52,857,308	\$ 47,304,831
CCL	\$ 6,543,579	\$ 5,815,049	\$ 5,204,199
	1% Decrease <u>2.86%</u>	Current Discount Rate Assumption 3.68%	1% Increase <u>4.68%</u>
CCPRC	\$ 9,522,253	\$ 8,276,570	\$ 7,192,159

**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 <u>          </u>	Current Healthcare Costs Trend Rate Assumption	1% Increase <u>          </u>
Primary Government	\$ 46,003,813	\$ 52,857,308	\$ 61,330,281
CCL	\$ 5,061,068	\$ 5,815,049	\$ 6,747,859
CCPRC	\$ 7,079,630	\$ 8,276,570	\$ 9,688,806

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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, 2022, is as follows:

<b>Total OPEB liability</b>	
Service cost	\$ 3,611,799
Interest on the total OPEB liability	1,741,796
Changes of benefit terms	-
Difference between expected and actual experience of the total OPEB liability	(27,186,515)
Changes of assumptions	(12,664,820)
Benefit payments	<u>(3,115,155)</u>
<b>Net change in total OPEB liability</b>	<b>(37,612,895)</b>
<b>Total OPEB liability - beginning</b>	<b><u>90,470,203</u></b>
<b>Total OPEB liability - ending</b>	<b><u>\$ 52,857,308</u></b>
<b>Covered payroll</b>	<b>\$ 129,219,069</b>
<b>Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll</b>	<b>40.91%</b>

Changes of assumptions reflect a change in the discount rate from 1.92% as of June 30, 2021 to 3.69% as of June 30, 2022, 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	\$ 2,452,878	
b. Implicit benefit payments	<u>662,277</u>	(Explicit Benefit Payments *0.270)
c. Total benefit payments	<u>\$ 3,115,155</u>	

The 0.270 factor equals the ratio of the expected implicit subsidy to the expected explicit costs.

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the County recognized OPEB expense of \$791,210 under GASB Statement No. 75:

Service Cost	\$ 3,611,799
Interest on the Total OPEB Liability	1,741,796
Recognition of Current Year Outflow(Inflow)	
Due to liabilities	(4,959,780)
Amortization of Prior Year Outflow(Inflow)	
Due to liabilities	<u>397,395</u>
	<u>\$ 791,210</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 23.341 years. Additionally, the total plan membership (active employees and inactive employees) was 2,905. 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 8.0349 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	\$ 211,195	\$ 28,083,212	\$ 23,234	\$ 3,089,549	\$ 471,221	\$ 422,905
Net difference between Projected/Actual earnings:	-	-	-	-	29,277	-
Change in assumptions	12,856,176	13,894,196	1,414,361	1,528,558	1,143,322	1,852,430
Change in proportionate share of Liability	-	-	1,500,138	-	-	-
Contributions Subsequent to measurement date	2,649,307	-	291,462	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 15,716,678</u>	<u>\$ 41,977,408</u>	<u>\$ 3,229,195</u>	<u>\$ 4,618,107</u>	<u>\$ 1,643,820</u>	<u>\$ 2,275,335</u>

The following schedule reflects the amortization of the County's net balance of remaining deferred outflows (inflows) at June 30, 2023:

Primary Government:		
Measurement Period	Fiscal Year Ending	
Ending June 30,	June 30,	
2023	2024	\$ (4,562,385)
2024	2025	(4,562,385)
2025	2026	(4,248,089)
2026	2027	(3,480,957)
2027	2028	(3,300,950)
Thereafter	Thereafter	<u>(8,755,271)</u>
Net Balance of Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources		<u>\$ (28,910,037)</u>

Component Units:

Measurement Period	Fiscal Year Ending	CCL	CCPRC
Ending June 30,	June 30,		
2023	2024	\$ (195,219)	\$ (38,789)
2024	2025	(195,219)	(43,202)
2025	2026	(184,446)	(51,683)
2026	2027	(142,399)	(63,593)
2027	2028	(170,350)	(55,165)
Thereafter	Thereafter	<u>(792,741)</u>	<u>(379,083)</u>
Net Balance of Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources		<u>\$ (1,680,374)</u>	<u>\$ (631,515)</u>

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**G. Funds Held by Coastal Community Foundation**

As of June 30, 2023, the Coastal Community Foundation held \$585,521 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, \$22,293 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, 2023, the Coastal Community Foundation was holding \$131,802 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, \$4,971 was awarded as grants to the Library.

As of June 30, 2023, the Coastal Community Foundation held \$32,221 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, \$1,185 was awarded as grants to the Library. At year-end, no funds were available for grants to the Library.

As of June 30, 2023, the Coastal Community Foundation held \$8,880 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 custodial, 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 and co-fiduciary of the Systems in conducting that review.

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](http://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.



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**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 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.

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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. In accordance with the Legislative funding schedule, employer contribution rate will continue to increase by one percentage point each year until reaching 18.56 percent for SCRS and 21.24% for PORS, but may be increased further, if the scheduled contributions are not sufficient to meet the funding periods set for the applicable year. The board shall increase the employer contribution rates as necessary to meet the amortization period set in the statute. The maximum funding period of SCRS and PORS is scheduled to be reduced over a ten-year schedule from 30 years beginning fiscal year 2018 to 20 years by fiscal year 2028.

Additionally, the 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.

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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		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Employer Rate:						
Retirement	15.41%	16.41%	17.41%	17.84%	18.84%	19.84%
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>16.56%</u>	<u>17.56%</u>	<u>18.24%</u>	<u>19.24%</u>	<u>20.24%</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
2023 *	\$ 18,155,360	100%	\$ 8,157,196	100%
2022 *	16,423,414	100%	7,451,555	100%
2021 *	14,813,991	100%	7,302,050	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
2023	\$ 103,390,434	\$ 39,439,481
2022	99,175,208	38,729,494
2021	95,205,599	40,033,170

\* 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, 2022, 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, 2021. The total pension liability was rolled-forward from the valuation date to the plan's fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, using generally accepted actuarial principles.

There was no legislation enacted during the 2022 legislative session that had a material change in the benefit provisions for any of the systems.

The following provides a summary of the actuarial assumptions and methods used as of June 30, 2022 to calculate the total pension liability for SCRS and PORS.

	<b>SCRS</b>	<b>PORS</b>
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, 2022 total pension liability are as follows:

<b>Former Job Class</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>
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, 2022, 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	\$ 56,454,779,872	\$ 32,212,626,932	\$ 24,242,152,940	57.1%
PORS	\$ 8,937,686,946	\$ 5,938,707,767	\$ 2,998,979,179	66.4%

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	2022	2023	\$ 201,872,756
PORS	2022	2023	\$ 73,569,698
Component Units			
CCL	SCRS 2022	2023	\$ 24,859,402
CCPRC	SCRS 2022	2023	\$ 26,495,060
SAPPPC	SCRS 2022	2023	\$ 2,749,779
SJFD	SCRS 2022	2023	\$ 965,755
	PORS 2022	2023	\$ 13,969,949
SPFD	SCRS 2022	2023	\$ 176,142
	PORS 2022	2023	\$ 6,146,110

The total pension liability is calculated by the Systems' actuary, and each Plans' 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, 2022 and 2021:

	<u>System</u>	<u>June 30, 2022</u>	<u>June 30, 2021</u>	<u>Change</u>
Primary Government	SCRS	0.8327341%	0.8425560%	-0.0098219%
	PORS	2.4531600%	2.6665600%	-0.2134000%
Component Units				
CCL	SCRS	0.1025460%	0.1029145%	-0.0003685%
CCPRC	SCRS	0.1092900%	0.1010800%	0.0082100%
SAPPPC	SCRS	0.0113430%	0.0161300%	-0.0047870%
SJFD	SCRS	0.0039840%	0.0043020%	-0.0003180%
	PORS	0.4658200%	0.4773400%	-0.0115200%
SPFD	SCRS	0.0007270%	0.0007790%	-0.0000520%
	PORS	0.2049400%	0.1905090%	0.0144310%

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 2022 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%	6.79%	3.12%
Bonds	26.0%	-0.35%	-0.09%
Private Equity	9.0%	8.75%	0.79%
Private Debt	7.0%	6.00%	0.42%
<b>Real Assets</b>	12.0%		
Real Estate	9.0%	4.12%	0.37%
Infrastructure	3.0%	5.88%	0.18%
Total Expected Real Return	<u>100.0%</u>		<u>4.79%</u>
Inflation for Actuarial Purposes			<u>2.25%</u>
Total Expected Nominal Return			<u>7.04%</u>

*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	\$ 260,142,429	\$ 201,872,756	\$ 152,454,043
PORS	\$ 105,342,566	\$ 73,569,698	\$ 49,557,266

**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	\$ 31,872,764	\$ 24,859,402	\$ 19,028,622
CCPRC	SCRS	\$ 33,969,936	\$ 26,495,060	\$ 2,028,067
SAPPPC	SCRS	\$ 3,525,567	\$ 2,749,779	\$ 2,104,828
SJFD	SCRS	\$ 1,238,217	\$ 965,755	\$ 739,238
	PORS	\$ 19,480,253	\$ 13,969,949	\$ 9,459,247
SPFD	SCRS	\$ 225,962	\$ 176,142	\$ 134,903
	PORS	\$ 8,570,377	\$ 6,146,110	\$ 4,161,615

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2023**

**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](http://www.peba.sc.gov) or a copy may be obtained by submitting a request to PEBA, 202 Arbor Lake Drive, Columbia, SC 29223.

**Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources**

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the County recognized pension expense of \$19,389,880, \$14,953,313 for SCRS and \$4,436,567 for PORS. At June 30, 2023, 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	\$ 18,155,360	\$ 8,157,195	\$ -	\$ -
Difference in actual and proportionate share of employer contribution	311,328	222,162	-	-
Differences in actual and expected experience	1,753,897	1,234,401	879,755	1,454,350
Net differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	-	-	-	-
Change in assumptions	6,474,533	3,063,560	-	-
Change in proportionate share of net pension liability	2,130,794	35,814	2,455,785	6,644,879
	<u>\$ 28,825,912</u>	<u>\$ 12,713,132</u>	<u>\$ 3,335,540</u>	<u>\$ 8,099,229</u>

The County reported \$26,312,555 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, 2023.



**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2023**

Average remaining service lives of all employees provided with pensions through the pension plans at June 30, 2022 was 3.77 years for SCRS and 3.84 years for PORS.

**Primary Government**

Measurement Period Ending June 30,	Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	SCRS	PORS
2023	2024	\$ (4,225,036)	\$ 1,189,526
2024	2025	(3,085,457)	1,209,272
2025	2026	5,240,193)	4,004,454
2026	2027	(5,264,712)	(2,859,980)
Net Balance of Deferred Outflows / (Inflows) of Resources		\$ (7,335,012)	\$ 3,543,292



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**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2023**

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, 2023:

Component Units	Measurement Period	Fiscal Year Ending		
	Ending June 30	June 30	SCRS	PORS
CCL	2023	2024	\$ 1,541,390	N/A
	2024	2025	606,476	N/A
	2025	2026	(605,460)	N/A
	2026	2027	648,319	N/A
	Net Balance of Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources			<u>\$ 2,190,725</u>
CCPRC	2023	2024	\$ 1,140,643	N/A
	2024	2025	933,077	N/A
	2025	2026	(237,706)	N/A
	2026	2027	690,975	N/A
	Net Balance of Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources			<u>\$ 2,526,989</u>
SAPPPC	2023	2024	\$ (332,837)	N/A
	2024	2025	(117,994)	N/A
	2025	2026	(291,787)	N/A
	2026	2027	71,713	N/A
	Net Balance of Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources			<u>\$ (670,905)</u>
SJFD	2023	2024	\$ (9,066)	\$ 375,094
	2024	2025	(6,257)	306,477
	2025	2026	(37,902)	(537,350)
	2026	2027	25,186	543,008
	Net Balance of Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources			<u>\$ (28,039)</u>
SPFD	2023	2024	\$ 1,399	\$ 285,094
	2024	2025	(177)	240,640
	2025	2026	(6,684)	(67,578)
	2026	2027	2,081	385,879
	Net Balance of Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources			<u>\$ (3,381)</u>

**Payable to Plans**

The County reported payables of \$2,224,584 and \$993,473 to PEBA as of June 30, 2023, representing required employer and employee contributions for the month of June 2023 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 2023.

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2023**

**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	\$ 31,142,997
One Time Supplement Pay Funds	780,019
Reimbursement of Costs for Capital Projects Manager	127,616
One Time Supplemental Funds - Summer Youth Workers	21,901
	\$ 32,072,533

Amounts paid to the County by CCL:	
Workers' Compensation	\$ 533,316
OPEB compensation	455,664
Wellness expenditures	42,904
Motor vehicle repairs	29,670
Motor vehicle fuel charges	23,706
Health, life and dental insurance (library employees covered through County plan)	1,843,080
Other charges including utilities, insurance and other general services	3,880,652
	\$ 6,808,992

Other transactions:	
Rent-free use of County-owned Library buildings and County-owned vehicles*	\$ -
Value of Library materials and equipment contributed to the Library from the County	\$ 859,216

\*Not Determined

**J. Pending Implementation of GASB 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.
- 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).

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2023**

- 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.

The requirements of this Statement that are effective as follows:

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

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2023**

agreement to equalize payments. Repayment of incentive is required by State law if a taxpayer fails to meet 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, 2023, the County collected an additional \$4,329,864 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, 2023:

Program	Tax Abated	Source	Amount
Fee in Lieu of Tax	Property Tax	Economic Development Department	\$ 1,247,931

# 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 TEN 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	2023	0.832734%	\$ 201,872,756	\$ 99,175,208	204%	57.10%	
	2022	0.842556%	\$ 182,339,932	\$ 95,205,599	192%	60.70%	
	2021	0.823910%	\$ 210,523,553	\$ 92,210,649	228%	50.70%	
	2020	0.837884%	\$ 191,323,604	\$ 88,416,881	216%	54.40%	
	2019	0.831790%	\$ 186,377,636	\$ 86,217,166	216%	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	2023	0.1025%	\$ 24,859,402	\$ 12,210,956	203.58%	57.10%
		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	2023	0.10929%	\$ 26,495,060	\$ 13,023,193	203.45%	57.10%
		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 TEN 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	2023	0.011343%	\$ 2,749,799	\$ 1,426,057	192.83%	57.10%
	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	2023	0.00398%	\$ 965,755	\$ 474,375	203.58%	57.10%
	2022	0.00430%	\$ 930,952	\$ 486,273	191.45%	60.70%
	2021	0.00429%	\$ 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	2023	0.000727%	\$ 176,142	\$ 86,520	203.59%	57.10%
	2022	0.000779%	\$ 168,687	\$ 88,112	191.45%	60.70%
	2021	0.000759%	\$ 194,033	\$ 84,718	229.03%	50.70%
	2020	0.000821%	\$ 187,423	\$ 86,674	216.24%	54.40%
	2019	0.000768%	\$ 171,975	\$ 79,536	216.22%	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 TEN 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	2023	2.45316%	\$ 73,569,698	\$ 38,729,494	190%	66.40%	
	2022	2.66656%	\$ 68,608,366	\$ 40,033,170	171%	70.40%	
	2021	2.75323%	\$ 91,302,891	\$ 41,539,944	220%	58.80%	
	2020	2.85685%	\$ 81,875,538	\$ 41,430,124	198%	62.70%	
	2019	2.82877%	\$ 80,154,468	\$ 39,146,100	205%	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	2023	0.46582%	\$ 13,969,949	\$ 7,372,103	189.50%	66.40%
		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	2023	0.20494%	\$ 6,146,110	\$ 3,243,573	189.49%	66.40%
		2022	0.19051%	\$ 4,901,624	\$ 2,864,659	171.11%	70.40%
		2021	0.17429%	\$ 5,779,791	\$ 2,652,389	217.91%	58.80%
		2020	0.17205%	\$ 4,930,750	\$ 2,488,973	198.10%	62.70%
		2019	0.15409%	\$ 4,366,305	\$ 2,136,595	204.36%	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 preceding year. Ten years of information are 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, 2023 (UNAUDITED)**

Year Ended June 30	Contributions			Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
	Contractually Required Contribution	Relative to Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution			
<b>Primary Government</b>						
2023	\$ 18,155,360	\$ 18,155,360	\$ -	\$ 103,390,434	17.56%	
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%	
<b>Component Units</b>						
<b><u>2023</u></b>						
CCL	\$ 2,507,982	\$ 2,507,982	\$ -	\$ 14,701,637	17.06%	
CCPRC	\$ 2,583,808	\$ 2,583,808	\$ -	\$ 14,714,170	17.56%	
SAPPPC	\$ 250,416	\$ 250,416	\$ -	\$ 1,426,057	17.56%	
SJFD	\$ 92,421	\$ 92,421	\$ -	\$ 526,317	17.56%	
SPFD	\$ 17,278	\$ 17,278	\$ -	\$ 98,395	17.56%	
<b><u>2022</u></b>						
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%	
<b><u>2021</u></b>						
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%	
<b><u>2020</u></b>						
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%	
<b><u>2019</u></b>						
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%	
<b><u>2018</u></b>						
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%	

**CONTINUED**

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**SCHEDULE OF REQUIRED CONTRIBUTIONS AND PERCENTAGES - PAST TEN YEARS**  
**SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREMENT SYSTEM**  
**FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 (UNAUDITED)**

Year Ended June 30	Contributions			Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
	Contractually Required Contribution	Relative to Contractually Required Contribution				
<b><u>2017</u></b>						
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%	
<b><u>2016</u></b>						
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%	
<b><u>2015</u></b>						
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%	
<b><u>2014</u></b>						
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%	

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, 2023 (UNAUDITED)**

<u>Year Ended June 30</u>	<u>Contractually Required Contribution</u>	<u>Contributions Relative to Contractually Required Contribution</u>	<u>Contribution Deficiency (Excess)</u>	<u>Covered Payroll</u>	<u>Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll</u>
<b>Primary Government</b>					
2023	\$ 8,157,195	\$8,157,195	\$ -	\$ 39,439,481	20.68%
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%
<b>Component Units</b>					
<b><u>2023</u></b>					
SJFD	\$ 1,638,869	\$1,638,869	\$ -	\$ 8,097,181	20.24%
SPFD	\$ 708,277	\$708,277	\$ -	\$ 3,499,391	20.24%
<b><u>2022</u></b>					
SJFD	\$ 1,418,393	\$1,418,393	\$ -	\$ 7,372,103	19.24%
SPFD	\$ 624,025	\$624,025	\$ -	\$ 3,243,373	19.24%
<b><u>2021</u></b>					
SJFD	\$ 1,309,366	\$1,309,366	\$ -	\$ 7,178,542	18.24%
SPFD	\$ 522,514	\$522,514	\$ -	\$ 2,864,659	18.24%
<b><u>2020</u></b>					
SJFD	\$ 1,242,474	\$1,242,474	\$ -	\$ 6,811,807	18.24%
SPFD	\$ 483,796	\$483,796	\$ -	\$ 2,652,389	18.24%
<b><u>2019</u></b>					
SJFD	\$ 1,134,064	\$1,134,064	\$ -	\$ 6,578,098	17.24%
SPFD	\$ 429,099	\$429,099	\$ -	\$ 2,488,973	17.24%
<b><u>2018</u></b>					
SJFD	\$ 1,051,285	\$1,051,285	\$ -	\$ 6,473,433	16.24%
SPFD	\$ 346,983	\$346,983	\$ -	\$ 2,136,595	16.24%
<b><u>2017</u></b>					
SJFD	\$ 926,214	\$926,214	\$ -	\$ 6,504,309	14.24%
SPFD	\$ 351,615	\$351,615	\$ -	\$ 2,469,209	14.24%
<b><u>2016</u></b>					
SJFD	\$ 874,961	\$874,961	\$ -	\$ 6,367,986	13.74%
SPFD	\$ 369,438	\$369,438	\$ -	\$ 2,769,404	13.34%
<b><u>2015</u></b>					
SJFD	\$ 762,965	\$762,965	\$ -	\$ 5,689,526	13.41%
SPFD	\$ 354,044	\$354,044	\$ -	\$ 2,640,155	13.41%
<b><u>2014</u></b>					
SJFD	\$ 698,579	\$698,579	\$ -	\$ 5,440,646	12.84%
SPFD	\$ 322,448	\$322,448	\$ -	\$ 2,511,277	12.84%

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, 2023**

<u><b>Total OPEB Liability</b></u>	<u><b>2018</b></u>	<u><b>2019</b></u>	<u><b>2020</b></u>	<u><b>2021</b></u>	<u><b>2022</b></u>	<u><b>2023</b></u>
Service cost	\$ 3,850,065	\$ 2,994,163	\$ 2,866,179	\$ 2,577,457	\$ 3,454,430	\$ 3,611,799
Interest on the total OPEB liability	2,166,518	2,549,464	2,436,162	2,324,429	1,986,452	1,741,796
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	(27,186,515)
Changes of assumptions	(5,884,529)	(2,555,098)	4,577,329	8,079,031	6,890,675	(12,664,820)
Benefit payments	(2,298,726)	(2,441,133)	(2,692,717)	(3,256,469)	(2,631,072)	(3,115,155)
<b>Net change in total OPEB liability</b>	<b>(2,082,510)</b>	<b>(4,127,071)</b>	<b>7,391,861</b>	<b>6,065,576</b>	<b>9,802,206</b>	<b>(37,612,895)</b>
<b>Total OPEB liability - beginning</b>	<b>73,420,141</b>	<b>71,337,631</b>	<b>67,210,560</b>	<b>74,602,421</b>	<b>80,667,997</b>	<b>90,470,203</b>
<b>Total OPEB liability - ending</b>	<b>\$ 71,337,631</b>	<b>\$ 67,210,560</b>	<b>\$ 74,602,421</b>	<b>\$ 80,667,997</b>	<b>\$ 90,470,203</b>	<b>\$ 52,857,308</b>
 <b>Covered payroll</b>	 <b>\$ 113,995,618</b>	 <b>\$ 115,990,430</b>	 <b>\$ 123,179,368</b>	 <b>\$ 128,181,643</b>	 <b>\$ 127,701,079</b>	 <b>\$ 129,219,609</b>
 <b>Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll</b>	 <b>62.58%</b>	 <b>57.94%</b>	 <b>60.56%</b>	 <b>62.93%</b>	 <b>70.85%</b>	 <b>40.91%</b>

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.

The County holds no assets accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria of GASB codification P22.101 or P52.101 to pay related benefits for the OPEB plan.

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
SCHEDULE OF CHARLESTON COUNTY OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS  
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

**CURRENT FISCAL YEAR**

	<u>Year Ended June 30, 2018</u>	<u>Year Ended June 30, 2019</u>	<u>Year Ended June 30, 2020</u>	<u>Year Ended June 30, 2021</u>	<u>Year Ended June 30, 2022</u>	<u>Year Ended June 30, 2023</u>
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 2,087,240	\$ 1,983,049	\$ 2,325,317	\$ 2,812,149	\$ 2,071,710	\$ 2,452,878
Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution	<u>2,087,240</u>	<u>1,983,049</u>	<u>2,325,317</u>	<u>2,812,149</u>	<u>2,071,710</u>	<u>2,452,878</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered Payroll	\$ 112,508,806	\$ 113,995,618	\$ 115,990,430	\$ 123,179,368	\$ 128,181,643	\$ 127,701,079
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll	1.86%	1.74%	2.00%	2.28%	1.62%	1.92%

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 SEVEN 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 Employee Payroll</u>	<u>Share of net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll</u>
<b>Primary Government</b>					
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%
2022	2023	100.00%	\$52,857,308	\$129,219,609	40.91%
<b>Component Units</b>					
<b>CCL</b>					
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%
2022	2023	11.0014%	\$5,815,049	\$12,210,858	47.62%
<b>CCPRC</b>					
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%
2022	2023	100.00%	\$8,276,570	\$9,381,104	88.23%

\* 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.

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





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



# CHARLESTON COUNTY COMBINING SCHEDULES - NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

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## 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, 2023

<u>ASSETS</u>	Special Revenue Funds				
	Accommo- dations	Child Support Enforcement	Community Development	Construction Public Works	Disaser and Pandemic Funds
Non-pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	20,128,211	872,847	-	26,149,632	-
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	361,453	-	-	-	-
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles)	6,332,958	132,540	1,165,534	3,690,691	1,179,882
Total assets	\$ 26,822,622	\$ 1,005,387	\$ 1,165,534	\$ 29,840,323	\$ 1,179,882
<u>LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES</u>					
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ 1,431,062	\$ 2,229	\$ 132,052	\$ 785,331	\$ 66,609
Accrued payroll and fringe benefits	-	20,429	17,945	-	-
Due to other funds	-	-	723,371	-	1,312,736
Intergovernmental payable	6,846,192	-	148,675	40,130	399
Unearned revenue	-	-	83,236	-	-
Total liabilities	8,277,254	22,658	1,105,279	825,461	1,379,744
Deferred inflows of resources:					
Unavailable property tax revenues-current	-	-	-	-	-
Unavailable property tax revenues-delinquent	-	-	-	-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	-	-	-	-	-
Fund balances:					
Restricted	18,545,368	982,729	60,255	29,014,862	-
Committed	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	-	-	-	-	(199,862)
Total fund balances	18,545,368	982,729	60,255	29,014,862	(199,862)
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$ 26,822,622	\$ 1,005,387	\$ 1,165,534	\$ 29,840,323	\$ 1,179,882

**Special Revenue Funds**

<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Emergency Medical Services</b>	<b>Emergency Rental Assistance</b>	<b>Fire Districts</b>	<b>Hazardous Materials Enforcement</b>	<b>Public Defender</b>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
14,624,477	-	-	777,655	2,290,284	80,128	1,439,037
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
880,491	11,906,958	-	-	3,626,900	-	236,837
<u>\$ 15,504,968</u>	<u>\$ 11,906,958</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 777,655</u>	<u>\$ 5,917,184</u>	<u>\$ 80,128</u>	<u>\$ 1,675,874</u>
\$ 32,857	\$ 2,852	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 58,495	\$ 161	\$ 141,302
48,822	31,987	-	2,586	95,368	9,563	279,007
-	30,571	-	-	-	-	-
2,156,702	-	-	-	11,406	-	19
5,400,000	-	-	775,069	-	-	174,251
7,638,381	65,410	-	777,655	165,269	9,724	594,579
-	11,554,975	-	-	3,551,889	-	-
-	170,795	-	-	46,297	-	-
-	11,725,770	-	-	3,598,186	-	-
7,866,587	115,778	-	-	2,153,729	70,404	1,081,295
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7,866,587	115,778	-	-	2,153,729	70,404	1,081,295
<u>\$ 15,504,968</u>	<u>\$ 11,906,958</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 777,655</u>	<u>\$ 5,917,184</u>	<u>\$ 80,128</u>	<u>\$ 1,675,874</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
 COMBINING BALANCE SHEET  
 NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
 June 30, 2023

<u>ASSETS</u>	Special Revenue Funds					
	Safety Enforcement	Sheriff	Solicitor	Special Source Revenue Bonds	Storm Water Drainage	Victim Notification
Non-pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 27,277	\$ 56,647	\$ 1,001,685	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,829
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	2,774,967	2,676,259	732,080	69,096,306	10,233,102	10,360
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	267,431	-	-
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles)	682,626	15,791	193,872	-	324,674	2,787
Total assets	\$ 3,484,870	\$ 2,748,697	\$ 1,927,637	\$ 69,363,737	\$ 10,557,776	\$ 25,976
<u>LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES</u>						
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$ 67,831	\$ 54,939	\$ 30,800	\$ 65,962	\$ 73,439	\$ 3,221
Accrued payroll and fringe benefits	76,106	11,959	102,333	-	74,310	19,377
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental payable	90	1,232	70,588	-	8,417	291
Unearned revenue	1,472,083	-	596,626	-	-	-
Total liabilities	1,616,110	68,130	800,347	65,962	156,166	22,889
Deferred inflows of resources:						
Unavailable property tax revenues-current	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unavailable property tax revenues-delinquent	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fund balances:						
Restricted	1,868,760	2,680,567	1,127,290	69,297,775	10,401,610	3,087
Committed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total fund balances	1,868,760	2,680,567	1,127,290	69,297,775	10,401,610	3,087
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	\$ 3,484,870	\$ 2,748,697	\$ 1,927,637	\$ 69,363,737	\$ 10,557,776	\$ 25,976

<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	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,098,438
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	8,722,545	1,092,473	-	161,700,363
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	628,884
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles)	345,190	17,490	-	30,735,221
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 9,067,735</b>	<b>\$ 1,109,963</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 194,162,906</b>
<b><u>LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES</u></b>				
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
Accounts payable	\$ 417,243	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,366,385
Accrued payroll and fringe benefits	9,101	-	-	798,893
Due to other funds	-	-	-	2,066,678
Intergovernmental payable	35,441	-	-	9,319,582
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	8,501,265
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>461,785</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>24,052,803</b>
<b>Deferred inflows of resources:</b>				
Unavailable property tax revenues-current	-	-	-	15,106,864
Unavailable property tax revenues-delinquent	-	-	-	217,092
<b>Total deferred inflows of resources</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,323,956</b>
<b>Fund balances:</b>				
Restricted	-	-	-	145,270,096
Committed	8,605,950	1,109,963	-	9,715,913
Unassigned	-	-	-	(199,862)
<b>Total fund balances</b>	<b>8,605,950</b>	<b>1,109,963</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>154,786,147</b>
<b>Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances</b>	<b>\$ 9,067,735</b>	<b>\$ 1,109,963</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 194,162,906</b>

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, 2023

	Special Revenue Funds				
	Accommo- dations	Child Support Enforcement	Community Development	Construction Public Works	Disaster and Pandemic Funds
<b>Revenues:</b>					
Property taxes and other taxes	\$ 28,038,158	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental	498,937	916,935	2,581,496	18,843,560	425,095
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	674,619	-	-	879,189	-
Other revenues	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>29,211,714</b>	<b>916,935</b>	<b>2,581,496</b>	<b>19,722,749</b>	<b>425,095</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
<b>Current:</b>					
General government	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety	-	101,683	-	-	37,840
Judicial	-	802,361	-	-	-
Public works	-	-	-	8,374,075	431,744
Health and welfare	-	-	2,536,142	-	-
Economic development	-	-	-	-	-
Culture and recreation	21,101,636	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>21,101,636</b>	<b>904,044</b>	<b>2,536,142</b>	<b>8,374,075</b>	<b>469,584</b>
<b>Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures</b>	<b>8,110,078</b>	<b>12,891</b>	<b>45,354</b>	<b>11,348,674</b>	<b>(44,489)</b>
<b>Other financing sources (uses):</b>					
General obligation bonds issued	-	-	-	-	-
Subscription based IT arrangements financing	-	-	-	-	-
Lease financing	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers in	-	419,018	-	7,801,752	40,307
Transfers out	(48,697)	(349,180)	-	(7,618,366)	-
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total other financing sources (uses)</b>	<b>(48,697)</b>	<b>69,838</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>183,386</b>	<b>40,307</b>
<b>Net change in fund balance</b>	<b>8,061,381</b>	<b>82,729</b>	<b>45,354</b>	<b>11,532,060</b>	<b>(4,182)</b>
<b>Fund balances at beginning of year</b>	<b>10,483,987</b>	<b>900,000</b>	<b>14,901</b>	<b>17,482,802</b>	<b>(195,680)</b>
<b>Fund balances at end of year</b>	<b>\$ 18,545,368</b>	<b>\$ 982,729</b>	<b>\$ 60,255</b>	<b>\$ 29,014,862</b>	<b>\$ (199,862)</b>

**Special Revenue Funds**

<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Emergency Medical Services</b>	<b>Emergency Rental Assistance</b>	<b>Fire Districts</b>	<b>Hazardous Materials Enforcement</b>	<b>Public Defender</b>
\$ 3,991,731	\$ 12,115,710	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,423,499	\$ -	\$ -
2,399,088	276,531	27,258	8,377,552	175,500	-	3,589,432
-	-	-	-	-	200,346	-
7,491,173	-	-	-	-	-	370,362
-	-	-	-	9,850	-	53,879
-	-	-	-	55,297	-	500
<b>13,881,992</b>	<b>12,392,241</b>	<b>27,258</b>	<b>8,377,552</b>	<b>3,664,146</b>	<b>200,346</b>	<b>4,014,173</b>
-	96,757	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	28,779	-	3,873,020	253,725	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	7,899,414
-	-	-	8,377,552	-	-	-
12,588,850	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	9,074,662	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
153,455	-	-	-	533,608	-	53,381
<b>12,742,305</b>	<b>9,171,419</b>	<b>28,779</b>	<b>8,377,552</b>	<b>4,406,628</b>	<b>253,725</b>	<b>7,952,795</b>
<b>1,139,687</b>	<b>3,220,822</b>	<b>(1,521)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(742,482)</b>	<b>(53,379)</b>	<b>(3,938,622)</b>
-	-	-	-	1,200,000	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	34,708
-	252,117	1,521	-	-	-	3,800,000
-	(3,469,696)	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	13,250	-	-
-	<b>(3,217,579)</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,213,250</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,834,708</b>
<b>1,139,687</b>	<b>3,243</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>470,768</b>	<b>(53,379)</b>	<b>(103,914)</b>
<b>6,726,900</b>	<b>112,535</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,682,961</b>	<b>123,783</b>	<b>1,185,209</b>
<b>\$ 7,866,587</b>	<b>\$ 115,778</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 2,153,729</b>	<b>\$ 70,404</b>	<b>\$ 1,081,295</b>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES  
 NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Special Revenue Funds					
	Safety Enforcement	Sheriff	Solicitor	Special Source Revenue Bonds	Storm Water Drainage	Victim Notification
<b>Revenues:</b>						
Property taxes and other taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,925,512	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental	1,741,132	-	2,117,747	-	-	33,811
Fines and forfeitures	133,801	158,087	70,776	-	-	162,477
Service charges	-	29,000	469,314	-	4,080,908	1,103
Interest	1,917	32,582	-	2,976,990	370,893	-
Other revenues	528,539	879,978	86,511	-	-	-
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>2,405,389</b>	<b>1,099,647</b>	<b>2,744,348</b>	<b>26,902,502</b>	<b>4,451,801</b>	<b>197,391</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>						
<b>Current:</b>						
General government	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety	2,266,976	984,439	-	-	-	167,728
Judicial	570,586	-	2,718,338	-	-	286,501
Public works	-	-	-	15,154,094	2,484,564	-
Health and welfare	76,196	-	-	-	-	-
Economic development	-	-	-	-	-	-
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-	9,214,730	-	-
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>2,923,758</b>	<b>984,439</b>	<b>2,718,338</b>	<b>24,368,824</b>	<b>2,484,564</b>	<b>454,229</b>
<b>Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures</b>	<b>(518,369)</b>	<b>115,208</b>	<b>26,010</b>	<b>2,533,678</b>	<b>1,967,237</b>	<b>(256,838)</b>
<b>Other financing sources (uses):</b>						
General obligation bonds issued	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subscription based IT arrangements financing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease financing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers in	1,041,644	-	356,232	9,177,172	-	259,344
Transfers out	(131,379)	(14,956)	(564,936)	(12,720,578)	(188,243)	-
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total other financing sources (uses)</b>	<b>910,265</b>	<b>(14,956)</b>	<b>(208,704)</b>	<b>(3,543,406)</b>	<b>(188,243)</b>	<b>259,344</b>
<b>Net change in fund balance</b>	<b>391,896</b>	<b>100,252</b>	<b>(182,694)</b>	<b>(1,009,728)</b>	<b>1,778,994</b>	<b>2,506</b>
<b>Fund balances at beginning of year</b>	<b>1,476,864</b>	<b>2,580,315</b>	<b>1,309,984</b>	<b>70,307,503</b>	<b>8,622,616</b>	<b>581</b>
<b>Fund balances at end of year</b>	<b>\$ 1,868,760</b>	<b>\$ 2,680,567</b>	<b>\$ 1,127,290</b>	<b>\$ 69,297,775</b>	<b>\$ 10,401,610</b>	<b>\$ 3,087</b>

	Capital Projects Funds			Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	Construction	Equipment Replacement Fund	ITS / MIS	
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Property taxes and other taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 71,494,610
Intergovernmental	2,011,857	-	24,771	44,040,702
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-	725,487
Service charges	-	-	-	12,441,860
Interest	269,108	18,691	-	5,287,718
Other revenues	-	-	-	1,550,825
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>2,280,965</b>	<b>18,691</b>	<b>24,771</b>	<b>135,541,202</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
<b>Current:</b>				
General government	-	-	-	106,757
Public safety	-	-	-	7,714,190
Judicial	-	-	-	12,277,200
Public works	-	-	-	26,444,477
Health and welfare	-	-	-	10,989,890
Economic development	-	-	-	12,588,850
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	21,101,636
Education	-	-	-	9,074,662
Capital outlay	4,786,918	55,000	2,150,078	6,991,996
Debt service	-	-	-	9,955,174
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>4,786,918</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>2,150,078</b>	<b>117,244,832</b>
<b>Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures</b>	<b>(2,505,953)</b>	<b>(36,309)</b>	<b>(2,125,307)</b>	<b>18,296,370</b>
<b>Other financing sources (uses):</b>				
General obligation bonds issued	-	-	-	1,200,000
Subscription based IT arrangements financing	-	-	-	34,708
Lease financing	-	-	2,292,307	2,292,307
Transfers in	5,762,619	1,082,403	127,508	30,121,637
Transfers out	-	(579,735)	(294,508)	(25,980,274)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	35,342	-	48,592
<b>Total other financing sources (uses)</b>	<b>5,762,619</b>	<b>538,010</b>	<b>2,125,307</b>	<b>7,716,970</b>
<b>Net change in fund balance</b>	<b>3,256,666</b>	<b>501,701</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,013,340</b>
<b>Fund balances at beginning of year</b>	<b>5,349,284</b>	<b>608,262</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>128,772,807</b>
<b>Fund balances at end of year</b>	<b>\$ 8,605,950</b>	<b>\$ 1,109,963</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 154,786,147</b>

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, 2023**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>			<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	
<b>REVENUES:</b>				
Property and local option sales taxes	\$ 28,997,000	\$ 28,997,000	\$ 29,535,035	\$ 538,035
Intergovernmental	131,127	131,127	564,051	432,924
Interest	200,000	200,000	979,488	779,488
Other revenues	171,428	171,428	-	(171,428)
<b>Total revenues</b>	<u>29,499,555</u>	<u>29,499,555</u>	<u>31,078,574</u>	<u>1,579,019</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES:</b>				
Debt service	42,833,895	42,840,745	43,413,869	(573,124)
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<u>42,833,895</u>	<u>42,840,745</u>	<u>43,413,869</u>	<u>(573,124)</u>
Excess of expenditures over revenues	<u>(13,334,340)</u>	<u>(13,341,190)</u>	<u>(12,335,295)</u>	<u>1,005,895</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Subscription financing	-	-	31,940	31,940
Transfers in	11,693,398	13,178,413	14,683,875	1,505,462
Transfers out	(4,281,075)	(4,287,926)	(4,287,926)	-
<b>Total other financing sources and (uses)</b>	<u>7,412,323</u>	<u>8,890,487</u>	<u>10,427,889</u>	<u>1,505,462</u>
<b>Net change in fund balance</b>	<u>(5,922,017)</u>	<u>(4,450,703)</u>	<u>(1,907,406)</u>	<u>2,511,357</u>
Fund balance at beginning of year	<u>29,658,423</u>	<u>29,658,423</u>	<u>29,658,423</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Fund balance at end of year</b>	<u>\$ 23,736,406</u>	<u>\$ 25,207,720</u>	<u>\$ 27,751,017</u>	<u>\$ 2,511,357</u>

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, 2023**

	<u>BUDGETED AMOUNTS</u>			VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
	<u>ORIGINAL</u>	<u>FINAL</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Accommodations taxes	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 20,241,000	\$ 28,038,158	\$ 7,797,158
Intergovernmental	250,000	250,000	498,937	248,937
Interest	14,000	14,000	674,619	660,619
<b>Total revenues</b>	<u>20,264,000</u>	<u>20,505,000</u>	<u>29,211,714</u>	<u>8,706,714</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
<b>Current:</b>				
Culture and recreation	19,439,201	19,648,135	21,101,636	(1,453,501)
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<u>19,439,201</u>	<u>19,648,135</u>	<u>21,101,636</u>	<u>(1,453,501)</u>
<b>Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures</b>	<u>824,799</u>	<u>856,865</u>	<u>8,110,078</u>	<u>7,253,213</u>
<b>Other financing uses:</b>				
Transfers out	(36,250)	(36,250)	(48,697)	(12,447)
<b>Net change in fund balance</b>	788,549	820,615	8,061,381	7,240,766
<b>Fund balance at beginning of year</b>	<u>10,483,987</u>	<u>10,483,987</u>	<u>10,483,987</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Fund balance at end of year</b>	<u>\$ 11,272,536</u>	<u>\$ 11,304,602</u>	<u>\$ 18,545,368</u>	<u>\$ 7,240,766</u>

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, 2023**

	<u>BUDGETED AMOUNTS</u>			VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
	<u>ORIGINAL</u>	<u>FINAL</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u></u>
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Intergovernmental	\$ 850,000	\$ 850,000	\$ 916,935	\$ 66,935
<b>Total revenues</b>	<u>850,000</u>	<u>850,000</u>	<u>916,935</u>	<u>66,935</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
<b>Current:</b>				
Public safety	89,995	89,995	101,683	(11,688)
Judicial	1,054,905	1,054,905	802,361	252,544
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<u>1,144,900</u>	<u>1,144,900</u>	<u>904,044</u>	<u>240,856</u>
<b>Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures</b>	<u>(294,900)</u>	<u>(294,900)</u>	<u>12,891</u>	<u>307,791</u>
<b>Other financing sources (uses):</b>				
Transfers in	248,346	248,346	419,018	170,672
Transfers out	(178,351)	(178,351)	(349,180)	(170,829)
<b>Total other financing sources (uses)</b>	<u>69,995</u>	<u>69,995</u>	<u>69,838</u>	<u>(157)</u>
<b>Net change in fund balance</b>	(224,905)	(224,905)	82,729	307,634
<b>Fund balance at beginning of year</b>	<u>900,000</u>	<u>900,000</u>	<u>900,000</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Fund balance at end of year</b>	<u>\$ 675,095</u>	<u>\$ 675,095</u>	<u>\$ 982,729</u>	<u>\$ 307,634</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, 2023**

	<u>BUDGETED AMOUNTS</u>			VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
	<u>ORIGINAL</u>	<u>FINAL</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Property taxes	\$ 3,961,242	\$ 3,961,242	\$ 3,991,731	\$ 30,489
Intergovernmental	-	7,050,000	2,399,088	(4,650,912)
Service charges	8,010,000	8,410,000	7,491,173	(918,827)
<b>Total revenues</b>	<u>11,971,242</u>	<u>19,421,242</u>	<u>13,881,992</u>	<u>(5,539,250)</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Current:				
Economic development	13,838,292	21,535,834	12,588,850	8,946,984
Debt service	-	-	153,455	(153,455)
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<u>13,838,292</u>	<u>21,535,834</u>	<u>12,742,305</u>	<u>8,793,529</u>
<b>Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures</b>	<u>(1,867,050)</u>	<u>(2,114,592)</u>	<u>1,139,687</u>	<u>3,254,279</u>
<b>Net change in fund balance</b>	<u>(1,867,050)</u>	<u>(2,114,592)</u>	<u>1,139,687</u>	<u>3,254,279</u>
<b>Fund balance at beginning of year</b>	<u>6,726,900</u>	<u>6,726,900</u>	<u>6,726,900</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Fund balance at end of year</b>	<u><u>\$ 4,859,850</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,612,308</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 7,866,587</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,254,279</u></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, 2023**

	<u>BUDGETED AMOUNTS</u>			VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
	<u>ORIGINAL</u>	<u>FINAL</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Property taxes	\$ 11,942,000	\$ 11,942,000	\$ 12,115,710	\$ 173,710
Intergovernmental	131,440	131,440	276,531	145,091
<b>Total revenues</b>	<u>12,073,440</u>	<u>12,073,440</u>	<u>12,392,241</u>	<u>318,801</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
<b>Current:</b>				
General Government	171,950	171,950	96,757	75,193
Education	8,860,866	8,860,866	9,074,662	(213,796)
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<u>9,032,816</u>	<u>9,032,816</u>	<u>9,171,419</u>	<u>(138,603)</u>
<b>Excess of revenues over expenditures</b>	<u>3,040,624</u>	<u>3,040,624</u>	<u>3,220,822</u>	<u>180,198</u>
<b>Other financing sources (uses):</b>				
Transfers in	291,650	291,650	252,117	(39,533)
Transfers out	(3,376,691)	(3,376,691)	(3,469,696)	(93,005)
<b>Total other financing sources (uses)</b>	<u>(3,085,041)</u>	<u>(3,085,041)</u>	<u>(3,217,579)</u>	<u>(132,538)</u>
<b>Net change in fund balance</b>	(44,417)	(44,417)	3,243	47,660
<b>Fund balance at beginning of year</b>	112,535	112,535	112,535	-
<b>Fund balance at end of year</b>	<u>\$ 68,118</u>	<u>\$ 68,118</u>	<u>\$ 115,778</u>	<u>\$ 47,660</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, 2023**

	<u>BUDGETED AMOUNTS</u>			VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
	<u>ORIGINAL</u>	<u>FINAL</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Property taxes	\$ 3,240,400	\$ 3,240,400	\$ 3,423,499	\$ 183,099
Intergovernmental	158,270	158,270	175,500	17,230
Interest	-	-	9,850	9,850
Other revenues	-	52,115	55,297	3,182
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>3,398,670</b>	<b>3,450,785</b>	<b>3,664,146</b>	<b>213,361</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
<b>Current:</b>				
Public safety	3,555,162	3,799,656	3,873,020	(73,364)
Debt service	250,591	534,066	533,608	458
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>3,805,753</b>	<b>4,333,722</b>	<b>4,406,628</b>	<b>(72,906)</b>
<b>Excess (deficiency) of revenues (under) over expenditures</b>	<b>(407,083)</b>	<b>(882,937)</b>	<b>(742,482)</b>	<b>140,455</b>
<b>Other financing sources (uses):</b>				
General obligation bonds issued	-	-	1,200,000	1,200,000
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	-	-	13,250	13,250
<b>Total other financing sources (uses)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,213,250</b>	<b>1,213,250</b>
<b>Net change in fund balance</b>	<b>(407,083)</b>	<b>(882,937)</b>	<b>470,768</b>	<b>1,353,705</b>
<b>Fund balance at beginning of year</b>	<b>1,682,961</b>	<b>1,682,961</b>	<b>1,682,961</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Fund balance at end of year</b>	<b>\$ 1,275,878</b>	<b>\$ 800,024</b>	<b>\$ 2,153,729</b>	<b>\$ 1,353,705</b>

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, 2023**

	<u>BUDGETED AMOUNTS</u>			<u>VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)</u>
	<u>ORIGINAL</u>	<u>FINAL</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Fines and forfeitures	<u>\$ 210,000</u>	<u>\$ 210,000</u>	<u>\$ 200,346</u>	<u>\$ (9,654)</u>
<b>Total revenues</b>	<u>210,000</u>	<u>210,000</u>	<u>200,346</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
<b>Current:</b>				
Public safety	<u>242,315</u>	<u>242,671</u>	<u>253,725</u>	<u>(11,054)</u>
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<u>242,315</u>	<u>242,671</u>	<u>253,725</u>	<u>(11,054)</u>
<b>Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures</b>	<u>(32,315)</u>	<u>(32,671)</u>	<u>(53,379)</u>	<u>(20,708)</u>
<b>Net change in fund balance</b>	<u>(32,315)</u>	<u>(32,671)</u>	<u>(53,379)</u>	<u>(20,708)</u>
<b>Fund balance at beginning of year</b>	<u>123,783</u>	<u>123,783</u>	<u>123,783</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Fund balance at end of year</b>	<u><u>\$ 91,468</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 91,112</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 70,404</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (20,708)</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, 2023**

	<u>BUDGETED AMOUNTS</u>			VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
	<u>ORIGINAL</u>	<u>FINAL</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Intergovernmental	\$ 3,372,617	\$ 3,434,676	\$ 3,589,432	\$ 154,756
Service charges	505,000	505,000	370,362	(134,638)
Interest	9,000	9,000	53,879	44,879
Other revenues	-	-	500	500
<b>Total revenues</b>	<u>3,886,617</u>	<u>3,948,676</u>	<u>4,014,173</u>	<u>65,497</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
<b>Current:</b>				
Judicial	8,190,417	8,255,317	7,899,414	355,903
Debt service	-	-	53,381	(53,381)
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<u>8,190,417</u>	<u>8,255,317</u>	<u>7,952,795</u>	<u>302,522</u>
<b>Deficiency of revenues under expenditures</b>	<u>(4,303,800)</u>	<u>(4,306,641)</u>	<u>(3,938,622)</u>	<u>368,019</u>
<b>Other financing sources:</b>				
SBITA financing	-	-	34,708	34,708
Transfers in	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	-
<b>Net change in fund balance</b>	<u>(503,800)</u>	<u>(506,641)</u>	<u>(103,914)</u>	<u>402,727</u>
<b>Fund balance at beginning of year</b>	<u>1,185,209</u>	<u>1,185,209</u>	<u>1,185,209</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Fund balance at end of year</b>	<u>\$ 681,409</u>	<u>\$ 678,568</u>	<u>\$ 1,081,295</u>	<u>\$ 402,727</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, 2023**

	<u>BUDGETED AMOUNTS</u>			VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
	<u>ORIGINAL</u>	<u>FINAL</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Fines and forfeitures	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 158,087	\$ 138,087
Interest	400	400	32,582	32,182
Service charges	30,900	30,900	29,000	(1,900)
Other revenues	850,000	850,000	879,978	29,978
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>901,300</b>	<b>901,300</b>	<b>1,099,647</b>	<b>198,347</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
<b>Current:</b>				
Public safety	1,228,990	1,214,034	984,439	229,595
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>1,228,990</b>	<b>1,214,034</b>	<b>984,439</b>	<b>229,595</b>
<b>Deficiency of revenues under expenditures</b>	<b>(327,690)</b>	<b>(312,734)</b>	<b>115,208</b>	<b>427,942</b>
<b>Other financing (uses):</b>				
Transfers out	-	(14,956)	(14,956)	-
<b>Total other financing (uses)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(14,956)</b>	<b>(14,956)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net change in fund balance</b>	<b>(327,690)</b>	<b>(327,690)</b>	<b>100,252</b>	<b>427,942</b>
<b>Fund balance at beginning of year</b>	<b>2,580,315</b>	<b>2,580,315</b>	<b>2,580,315</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Fund balance at end of year</b>	<b>\$ 2,252,625</b>	<b>\$ 2,252,625</b>	<b>\$ 2,680,567</b>	<b>\$ 427,942</b>

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, 2023**

	<u>BUDGETED AMOUNTS</u>			VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
	<u>ORIGINAL</u>	<u>FINAL</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Intergovernmental	\$ 1,974,315	\$ 1,999,315	\$ 2,117,747	\$ 118,432
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	70,776	70,776
Service charges	432,000	438,863	469,314	30,451
Other revenue	-	-	86,511	86,511
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>2,406,315</b>	<b>2,438,178</b>	<b>2,744,348</b>	<b>306,170</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Current:				
Judicial	2,609,484	2,657,735	2,718,338	(60,603)
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>2,609,484</b>	<b>2,657,735</b>	<b>2,718,338</b>	<b>(60,603)</b>
<b>Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures</b>	<b>(203,169)</b>	<b>(219,557)</b>	<b>26,010</b>	<b>245,567</b>
<b>Other financing sources (uses):</b>				
Transfers in	342,350	342,350	356,232	13,882
Transfers out	(557,333)	(563,295)	(564,936)	(1,641)
<b>Total other financing sources</b>	<b>(214,983)</b>	<b>(220,945)</b>	<b>(208,704)</b>	<b>12,241</b>
<b>Net change in fund balance</b>	<b>(418,152)</b>	<b>(440,502)</b>	<b>(182,694)</b>	<b>257,808</b>
<b>Fund balance at beginning of year</b>	<b>1,309,984</b>	<b>1,309,984</b>	<b>1,309,984</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Fund balance at end of year</b>	<b>\$ 891,832</b>	<b>\$ 869,482</b>	<b>\$ 1,127,290</b>	<b>\$ 257,808</b>

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, 2023**

	<u>BUDGETED AMOUNTS</u>		<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)</u>
	<u>ORIGINAL</u>	<u>FINAL</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Service charges	\$ 3,682,352	\$ 3,682,352	\$ 4,080,908	\$ 398,556
Interest	-	-	370,893	370,893
<b>Total revenues</b>	<u>3,682,352</u>	<u>3,682,352</u>	<u>4,451,801</u>	<u>769,449</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
<b>Current:</b>				
Public works	<u>10,459,739</u>	<u>11,185,305</u>	<u>2,484,564</u>	<u>8,700,741</u>
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<u>10,459,739</u>	<u>11,185,305</u>	<u>2,484,564</u>	<u>8,700,741</u>
<b>Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures</b>	<u>(6,777,387)</u>	<u>(7,502,953)</u>	<u>1,967,237</u>	<u>9,470,190</u>
<b>Other financing uses:</b>				
Transfers out	-	(183,386)	(188,243)	(4,857)
<b>Net change in fund balance</b>	<u>(6,777,387)</u>	<u>(7,686,339)</u>	<u>1,778,994</u>	<u>9,465,333</u>
<b>Fund balance at beginning of year</b>	<u>8,622,616</u>	<u>8,622,616</u>	<u>8,622,616</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Fund balance at end of year</b>	<u>\$ 1,845,229</u>	<u>\$ 936,277</u>	<u>\$ 10,401,610</u>	<u>\$ 9,465,333</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, 2023**

	<u>BUDGETED AMOUNTS</u>			VARIANCE WITH FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
	<u>ORIGINAL</u>	<u>FINAL</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Intergovernmental	\$ 6,500	\$ 6,500	\$ 33,811	\$ 27,311
Fines and forfeitures	172,000	172,000	162,477	(9,523)
Service charges	-	-	1,103	1,103
	<u>178,500</u>	<u>178,500</u>	<u>197,391</u>	<u>18,891</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
<b>Current:</b>				
Public safety	140,196	140,196	167,728	(27,532)
Judicial	279,350	279,350	286,501	(7,151)
	<u>419,546</u>	<u>419,546</u>	<u>454,229</u>	<u>(34,683)</u>
Deficiency of revenues under expenditures	<u>(241,046)</u>	<u>(241,046)</u>	<u>(256,838)</u>	<u>(15,792)</u>
<b>Other financing sources:</b>				
Transfers in	<u>241,046</u>	<u>241,046</u>	<u>259,344</u>	<u>18,298</u>
Net change in fund balance	-	-	2,506	2,506
Fund balance at beginning of year	<u>581</u>	<u>581</u>	<u>581</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance at end of year	<u>\$ 581</u>	<u>\$ 581</u>	<u>\$ 3,087</u>	<u>\$ 2,506</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, 2023

	Total Collections	Remittance to State	Retained by County	General Fund	Victim Notification	Total County Revenue
<b>Magistrates:</b>						
<b>Fines:</b>						
Traffic/criminal	\$ 1,144,874	\$ -	\$ 1,144,874	\$ 1,144,874	\$ -	\$ 1,144,874
DUI/DUS/BUI	42,615	42,615	-	-	-	-
Assessments	841,758	770,441	71,317	-	71,317	71,317
Surcharges	229,638	199,947	29,691	-	29,691	29,691
	<u>2,258,885</u>	<u>1,013,003</u>	<u>1,245,882</u>	<u>1,144,874</u>	<u>101,008</u>	<u>1,245,882</u>
<b>Clerk of Court:</b>						
<b>Fines:</b>						
Fines and Fees	1,031,921	733,820	298,101	298,101	-	298,101
Family court	1,655,593	819,187	836,406	836,406	-	836,406
DUI/DUS/BUI	2,606	2,606	-	-	-	-
Assessments	25,326	16,540	8,786	-	8,786	8,786
Surcharges	84,278	31,594	52,684	-	52,684	52,684
	<u>2,799,724</u>	<u>1,603,747</u>	<u>1,195,977</u>	<u>1,134,507</u>	<u>61,470</u>	<u>1,195,977</u>
	<u>\$ 5,058,609</u>	<u>\$ 2,616,750</u>	<u>\$ 2,441,859</u>	<u>\$ 2,279,381</u>	<u>\$ 162,478</u>	<u>\$ 2,441,859</u>

See notes to financial statements.

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## CHARLESTON COUNTY COMBINING STATEMENTS - NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

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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, 2023

<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>
<b>Current assets:</b>							
Non-pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ 700	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 645,372	\$ 646,072
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	15,891	1,224,035	3,245,748	332,609	474,715	6,787,698	12,080,696
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles)	-	2,705,902	491,303	29,404	945,371	2,289,674	6,461,654
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>15,891</b>	<b>3,930,637</b>	<b>3,737,051</b>	<b>362,013</b>	<b>1,420,086</b>	<b>9,722,744</b>	<b>19,188,422</b>
<b>Capital assets:</b>							
Buildings	-	9,702,367	-	-	-	-	9,702,367
Improvements other than buildings	-	316,111	-	-	43,315	-	359,426
Intangible SBITA assets	-	-	363,645	-	-	-	363,645
Right to use assets	-	-	-	-	5,056,916	-	5,056,916
Machinery and equipment	-	685,806	6,042,825	13,079	3,767,618	576,750	11,086,078
Less accumulated depreciation	-	(6,300,515)	(5,842,451)	(13,079)	(2,681,648)	(272,955)	(15,110,648)
<b>Total capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,403,769</b>	<b>564,019</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,186,201</b>	<b>303,795</b>	<b>11,457,784</b>
<b>Total noncurrent assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,403,769</b>	<b>564,019</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,186,201</b>	<b>303,795</b>	<b>11,457,784</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>15,891</b>	<b>8,334,406</b>	<b>4,301,070</b>	<b>362,013</b>	<b>7,606,287</b>	<b>10,026,539</b>	<b>30,646,206</b>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION  
 NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS  
 June 30, 2023

<u>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</u>	Biological Science Center	DAODAS	E-911 Communications	Public Safety Systems	Radio Communications	Revenue Collections	Totals
<b>Current liabilities:</b>							
Accounts payable	\$ 414	\$ 184,672	\$ 51,033	\$ 18,660	\$ 56,085	\$ 105,751	\$ 416,615
Accrued payroll and fringe benefits	12,227	285,128	46,453	6,825	10,751	77,676	439,060
Unearned revenue	-	905,882	-	-	-	-	905,882
Interest payable	-	-	1,473	-	2,396	-	3,869
Compensated absences-current	-	59,602	1,229	-	-	11,175	72,006
Due to other funds	-	16,350,654	1,555,094	196,673	590,957	3,776,257	22,469,635
Intergovernmental payable	-	1,862	-	-	-	8,685,929	8,687,791
Lease liability - current	-	-	-	-	503,875	-	503,875
Subscription liability - current	-	-	39,780	-	-	-	39,780
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>12,641</b>	<b>17,787,800</b>	<b>1,695,062</b>	<b>222,158</b>	<b>1,164,064</b>	<b>12,656,788</b>	<b>33,538,513</b>
<b>Noncurrent liabilities:</b>							
Lease liability	-	-	-	-	3,639,811	-	3,639,811
Subscription liability	-	-	124,634	-	-	-	124,634
Compensated absences	3,250	312,590	109,415	30,434	7,410	207,480	670,579
<b>Total noncurrent liabilities</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>312,590</b>	<b>234,049</b>	<b>30,434</b>	<b>3,647,221</b>	<b>207,480</b>	<b>4,435,024</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>15,891</b>	<b>18,100,390</b>	<b>1,929,111</b>	<b>252,592</b>	<b>4,811,285</b>	<b>12,864,268</b>	<b>37,973,537</b>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>							
Deferred inflows leases	-	616,800	-	-	769,947	-	1,386,747
<b>NET POSITION</b>							
Net investment in capital assets	-	4,403,769	399,605	-	2,042,515	303,795	7,149,684
Unrestricted	-	(14,786,553)	1,972,354	109,421	(17,460)	(3,141,524)	(15,863,762)
<b>Total net position</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ (10,382,784)</b>	<b>\$ 2,371,959</b>	<b>\$ 109,421</b>	<b>\$ 2,025,055</b>	<b>\$ (2,837,729)</b>	<b>\$ (8,714,078)</b>

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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, 2023**

	<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>
<b>Operating revenues:</b>							
Charges for services	\$ -	\$ 5,920,807	\$ 3,062,340	\$ 780,793	\$ 3,052,673	\$ 2,988,017	\$ 15,804,630
Other revenues	-	153,032	-	-	47,645	2,628	203,305
<b>Total operating revenues</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,073,839</b>	<b>3,062,340</b>	<b>780,793</b>	<b>3,100,318</b>	<b>2,990,645</b>	<b>16,007,935</b>
<b>Operating expenses:</b>							
Personnel services	237,468	6,179,620	1,081,842	194,750	237,641	1,711,995	9,643,316
Contractual services	-	1,675,863	40,721	11,075	266,547	71,282	2,065,488
Materials and supplies	-	1,184,911	31,933	-	131,889	9,525	1,358,258
Utilities	-	296,216	-	-	143,112	-	439,328
Repairs and maintenance	-	394,171	705,059	635,528	2,220,304	388,098	4,343,160
Rental expenses	-	66,261	-	-	8,874	-	75,135
Vehicle fleet charges	-	14,173	3,046	-	10,601	12,036	39,856
Employee benefits	-	434,548	81,871	9,447	17,319	127,531	670,716
Other expenses	8,955	1,454,759	1,330,744	92,024	397,979	288,017	3,572,478
Depreciation and amortization	-	258,319	933,528	-	990,272	150,802	2,332,921
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>246,423</b>	<b>11,958,841</b>	<b>4,208,744</b>	<b>942,824</b>	<b>4,424,538</b>	<b>2,759,286</b>	<b>24,540,656</b>
<b>Operating income (loss)</b>	<b>(246,423)</b>	<b>(5,885,002)</b>	<b>(1,146,404)</b>	<b>(162,031)</b>	<b>(1,324,220)</b>	<b>231,359</b>	<b>(8,532,721)</b>
<b>Nonoperating revenues (expenses):</b>							
Interest income	-	69,355	105,972	14,095	17,487	271,303	478,212
Interest expense	-	-	(2,475)	-	(32,409)	-	(34,884)
Intergovernmental revenues	-	2,454,115	-	-	-	-	2,454,115
Gain (loss) on disposal of capital assets	-	7,600	225	-	-	-	7,825
<b>Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,531,070</b>	<b>103,722</b>	<b>14,095</b>	<b>(14,922)</b>	<b>271,303</b>	<b>2,905,268</b>
<b>Income (loss) before transfers</b>	<b>(246,423)</b>	<b>(3,353,932)</b>	<b>(1,042,682)</b>	<b>(147,936)</b>	<b>(1,339,142)</b>	<b>502,662</b>	<b>(5,627,453)</b>
Transfers in	246,423	1,814,410	-	-	1,138,405	-	3,199,238
Transfers out	-	-	-	(72,769)	-	(815,000)	(887,769)
<b>Change in net position</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,539,522)</b>	<b>(1,042,682)</b>	<b>(220,705)</b>	<b>(200,737)</b>	<b>(312,338)</b>	<b>(3,315,984)</b>
<b>Total net position - beginning</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(8,843,262)</b>	<b>3,414,641</b>	<b>330,126</b>	<b>2,225,792</b>	<b>(2,525,391)</b>	<b>(5,398,094)</b>
<b>Total net position - ending</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ (10,382,784)</b>	<b>\$ 2,371,959</b>	<b>\$ 109,421</b>	<b>\$ 2,025,055</b>	<b>\$ (2,837,729)</b>	<b>\$ (8,714,078)</b>

See independent auditor's report.



COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
 NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS  
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Biological Science Center	DAODAS	E-911 Communications	Public Safety System	Radio Communications	Revenue Collections	Totals
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>							
Cash received from customers	\$ -	\$ 6,257,870	\$ 4,334,631	\$ 882,582	\$ 2,942,030	\$ 3,549,880	\$ 17,966,993
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(8,541)	(4,662,503)	(2,017,714)	(710,520)	(3,139,408)	(2,325,419)	(12,864,105)
Cash payments to employees for services	(221,991)	(6,543,624)	(1,134,717)	(198,219)	(245,964)	(1,812,411)	(10,156,926)
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>(230,532)</b>	<b>(4,948,257)</b>	<b>1,182,200</b>	<b>(26,157)</b>	<b>(443,342)</b>	<b>(587,950)</b>	<b>(5,054,038)</b>
<b>Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:</b>							
Transfers in	246,423	1,814,410	-	-	1,138,405	-	3,199,238
Transfers (out)	-	-	-	(72,769)	-	(815,000)	(887,769)
Intergovernmental receipt	-	2,454,115	-	-	-	-	2,454,115
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities</b>	<b>246,423</b>	<b>4,268,525</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(72,769)</b>	<b>1,138,405</b>	<b>(815,000)</b>	<b>4,765,584</b>
<b>Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:</b>							
Principal paid on long term debt	-	-	-	-	(491,941)	-	(491,941)
Interest paid	-	-	(2,475)	-	(32,409)	-	(34,884)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	8,000	225	-	-	-	8,225
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	-	(99,055)	(199,231)	-	(169,946)	-	(468,232)
<b>Net cash used in capital and related financing activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(91,055)</b>	<b>(201,481)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(694,296)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(986,832)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>							
Interest received	-	69,355	105,972	14,095	17,487	271,303	478,212
<b>Net cash provided by investing activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>69,355</b>	<b>105,972</b>	<b>14,095</b>	<b>17,487</b>	<b>271,303</b>	<b>478,212</b>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>15,891</b>	<b>(701,432)</b>	<b>1,086,691</b>	<b>(84,831)</b>	<b>18,254</b>	<b>(1,131,647)</b>	<b>(797,074)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	-	1,926,167	2,159,057	417,440	456,461	8,564,717	13,523,842
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	<b>\$ 15,891</b>	<b>\$ 1,224,735</b>	<b>\$ 3,245,748</b>	<b>\$ 332,609</b>	<b>\$ 474,715</b>	<b>\$ 7,433,070</b>	<b>\$ 12,726,768</b>
<b>Reconciliation to balance sheet:</b>							
Non-pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ 700	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 645,372	\$ 646,072
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	15,891	1,224,035	3,245,748	332,609	474,715	6,787,698	12,080,696
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	<b>\$ 15,891</b>	<b>\$ 1,224,735</b>	<b>\$ 3,245,748</b>	<b>\$ 332,609</b>	<b>\$ 474,715</b>	<b>\$ 7,433,070</b>	<b>\$ 12,726,768</b>

See independent auditor's report.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
 NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS  
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	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)	\$ (246,423)	\$ (5,885,002)	\$ (1,146,404)	\$ (162,031)	\$ (1,324,220)	\$ 231,359	\$ (8,532,721)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:							
Depreciation and amortization	-	258,319	933,528	-	990,272	150,802	2,332,921
Allowance for uncollectible accounts	-	(85,237)	-	-	(16,758)	-	(101,995)
Changes in assets and liabilities:							
(Increase) decrease in receivables	-	(987,191)	1,272,291	101,789	(45,477)	559,235	900,647
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	414	423,851	93,789	28,107	39,898	(1,556,461)	(970,402)
Increase (decrease) in accrued payroll	15,477	70,544	28,996	5,978	8,996	27,115	157,106
Increase (decrease) in unearned revenue	-	665,358	-	-	-	-	665,358
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows - leases	-	591,101	-	-	(96,053)	-	495,048
Total adjustments	15,891	936,745	2,328,604	135,874	880,878	(819,309)	3,478,683
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>\$ (230,532)</u>	<u>\$ (4,948,257)</u>	<u>\$ 1,182,200</u>	<u>\$ (26,157)</u>	<u>\$ (443,342)</u>	<u>\$ (587,950)</u>	<u>\$ (5,054,038)</u>
Noncash investing, capital, and financing activities:							
Right to use assets leased	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,056,916	\$ -	\$ 5,056,916
Intangible SBITA Assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 363,645	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 363,645

See independent auditor's report.

## CHARLESTON COUNTY COMBINING STATEMENTS - INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

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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, 2023

	Fleet Management	Office Support Services	Workers' Compensation	Employee Benefits	Telecom- munications	Totals
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Current assets:						
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,704,263	\$ 200,867	\$ 7,349,708	\$ 59,155,710	\$ 313,567	\$ 76,724,115
Cash with fiscal agent	-	-	125,000	-	-	125,000
Receivables (net of allowances for uncollectibles)	16,048	135	5,754	448,160	-	470,097
Due from other funds	-	-	128,065	46,117,353	-	46,245,418
Inventories	434,018	-	-	-	-	434,018
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>10,154,329</b>	<b>201,002</b>	<b>7,608,527</b>	<b>105,721,223</b>	<b>313,567</b>	<b>123,998,648</b>
Capital assets:						
Buildings	1,550,503	145,180	-	-	-	1,695,683
Machinery and equipment	42,517,812	526,723	925,241	-	1,032,510	45,002,286
Construction in Progress	836,632	-	-	-	-	836,632
Right to use assets	-	1,709,374	-	-	-	1,709,374
Intangible SBITA assets	208,464	-	-	-	-	208,464
Less accumulated depreciation	(30,608,898)	(2,245,348)	(625,861)	-	(818,302)	(34,298,409)
<b>Total capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)</b>	<b>14,504,513</b>	<b>135,929</b>	<b>299,380</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>214,208</b>	<b>15,154,030</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>24,658,842</b>	<b>336,931</b>	<b>7,907,907</b>	<b>105,721,223</b>	<b>527,775</b>	<b>139,152,678</b>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>						
Deferred pension charges	-	-	-	41,539,044	-	41,539,044
Deferred OPEB charges	-	-	-	15,716,678	-	15,716,678
<b>Total deferred outflows of resources</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>57,255,722</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>57,255,722</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable	665,416	26,815	2,558,582	23,560	93,625	3,367,998
Accrued payroll and fringe benefits	112,081	30,652	23,493	5,030	20,490	191,746
Unearned revenue	-	-	-	1,150,020	-	1,150,020
Compensated absences-current	39,122	-	-	-	-	39,122
Accrued interest payable	46	-	-	-	-	46
Intergovernmental payable	3,116	201	15,834	-	-	19,151
Lease liability - current	-	6,196	-	-	-	6,196
Subscription liability - current	20,494	-	-	-	-	20,494
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>840,275</b>	<b>63,864</b>	<b>2,597,909</b>	<b>1,178,610</b>	<b>114,115</b>	<b>4,794,773</b>
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Net OPEB liability	-	-	-	52,857,308	-	52,857,308
Compensated absences	200,286	44,689	57,567	5,759	43,240	351,541
Lease liability	-	18,286	-	-	-	18,286
Subscription liability	64,046	-	-	-	-	64,046
Net pension liability	-	-	-	275,442,454	-	275,442,454
<b>Total noncurrent liabilities</b>	<b>264,332</b>	<b>62,975</b>	<b>57,567</b>	<b>328,305,521</b>	<b>43,240</b>	<b>328,733,635</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,104,607</b>	<b>126,839</b>	<b>2,655,476</b>	<b>329,484,131</b>	<b>157,355</b>	<b>333,528,408</b>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>						
Deferred pension credits	-	-	-	11,434,769	-	11,434,769
Deferred OPEB credits	-	-	-	41,977,408	-	41,977,408
<b>Total deferred inflows of resources</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>53,412,177</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>53,412,177</b>
<b>NET POSITION</b>						
Net investment in capital assets	14,419,973	111,447	299,380	-	214,208	15,045,008
Unrestricted	9,134,262	98,645	4,953,051	(219,919,363)	156,212	(205,577,193)
<b>Total net position</b>	<b>\$ 23,554,235</b>	<b>\$ 210,092</b>	<b>\$ 5,252,431</b>	<b>\$ (219,919,363)</b>	<b>\$ 370,420</b>	<b>\$ (190,532,185)</b>

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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, 2023

	Fleet Management	Office Support Services	Workers' Compensation	Employee Benefits	Telecom- munications	Totals
<b>Operating revenues:</b>						
Charges for services	\$ 14,550,135	\$ 1,838,098	\$ 5,660,413	\$ 63,381,677	\$ 2,348,482	\$ 87,778,805
Total operating revenues	<u>14,550,135</u>	<u>1,838,098</u>	<u>5,660,413</u>	<u>63,381,677</u>	<u>2,348,482</u>	<u>87,778,805</u>
<b>Operating expenses:</b>						
Personnel services	2,641,903	779,600	480,860	112,733	468,377	4,483,473
Contractual services	2,853	35,838	353,185	55,132	1,824	448,832
Materials and supplies	7,543,007	329,024	95,701	3,830	2,038	7,973,600
Utilities	89,528	16,274	-	-	59,621	165,423
Repairs and maintenance	1,967,295	228,212	40,630	-	105,032	2,341,169
Rental expenses	2,280	5,145	-	-	-	7,425
Vehicle fleet charges	113,503	13,953	9,145	-	918	137,519
Employee benefits	-	-	-	50,750,444	-	50,750,444
Other expenses	180,811	34,733	2,228,919	110,007	1,712,859	4,267,329
Depreciation and amortization	3,325,976	407,836	21,495	-	86,150	3,841,457
Total operating expenses	<u>15,867,156</u>	<u>1,850,615</u>	<u>3,229,935</u>	<u>51,032,146</u>	<u>2,436,819</u>	<u>74,416,671</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>(1,317,021)</u>	<u>(12,517)</u>	<u>2,430,478</u>	<u>12,349,531</u>	<u>(88,337)</u>	<u>13,362,134</u>
<b>Nonoperating revenues (expenses):</b>						
Interest income	270,786	7,521	255,646	2,182,753	9,489	2,726,195
Interest expense	(2,386)	(57,831)	-	-	-	(60,217)
Intergovernmental revenues	-	-	-	1,149,949	-	1,149,949
Gain (loss) on disposal of capital assets	594,792	-	-	-	-	594,792
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>863,192</u>	<u>(50,310)</u>	<u>255,646</u>	<u>3,332,702</u>	<u>9,489</u>	<u>4,410,719</u>
Income (loss) before transfers	(453,829)	(62,827)	2,686,124	15,682,233	(78,848)	17,772,853
Transfers in	7,388,976	50,000	-	-	37,500	7,476,476
Transfers out	(1,082,403)	-	-	-	-	(1,082,403)
Change in net position	5,852,744	(12,827)	2,686,124	15,682,233	(41,348)	24,166,926
Total net position - beginning	<u>17,701,491</u>	<u>222,919</u>	<u>2,566,307</u>	<u>(235,601,596)</u>	<u>411,768</u>	<u>(214,699,111)</u>
Total net position - ending	<u>\$ 23,554,235</u>	<u>\$ 210,092</u>	<u>\$ 5,252,431</u>	<u>\$ (219,919,363)</u>	<u>\$ 370,420</u>	<u>\$ (190,532,185)</u>

See independent auditor's report.

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
 INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS  
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Fleet Management	Office Support Services	Workers' Compensation	Employee Benefits	Telecom- munications	Totals
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>						
Cash received from customers	\$ 187,204	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 187,204
Cash receipts from interfund services provided	14,388,317	1,831,086	5,726,580	63,488,394	2,348,482	87,782,859
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(9,927,912)	(686,640)	(3,609,652)	(59,704,744)	(1,916,229)	(75,845,177)
Cash payments to employees for services	(2,656,469)	(753,957)	(486,580)	(116,743)	(453,247)	(4,466,996)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>1,991,140</u>	<u>390,489</u>	<u>1,630,348</u>	<u>3,666,907</u>	<u>(20,994)</u>	<u>7,657,890</u>
<b>Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:</b>						
Transfers in	7,388,976	50,000	-	-	37,500	7,476,476
Transfers (out)	(1,082,403)	-	-	-	-	(1,082,403)
Intergovernmental receipt	-	-	-	1,149,949	-	1,149,949
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	<u>6,306,573</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,149,949</u>	<u>37,500</u>	<u>7,544,022</u>
<b>Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:</b>						
Principal paid on long-term debt	-	(369,753)	-	-	-	(369,753)
Interest paid	(2,386)	(57,831)	-	-	-	(60,217)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	797,495	-	-	-	-	797,495
Acquisition and construction of capital assets (including capitalized interest)	(5,005,204)	(59,122)	(224,533)	-	(7,800)	(5,296,659)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	<u>(4,210,095)</u>	<u>(486,706)</u>	<u>(224,533)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(7,800)</u>	<u>(4,929,134)</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>						
Interest received	270,786	7,521	255,646	2,182,753	9,489	2,726,195
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>270,786</u>	<u>7,521</u>	<u>255,646</u>	<u>2,182,753</u>	<u>9,489</u>	<u>2,726,195</u>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>4,358,404</b>	<b>(38,696)</b>	<b>1,661,461</b>	<b>6,999,609</b>	<b>18,195</b>	<b>12,998,973</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	5,345,859	239,563	5,813,247	52,156,101	295,372	63,850,142
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 9,704,263</u>	<u>\$ 200,867</u>	<u>\$ 7,474,708</u>	<u>\$ 59,155,710</u>	<u>\$ 313,567</u>	<u>\$ 76,849,115</u>
<b>Reconciliation to balance sheet:</b>						
Pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,704,263	\$ 200,867	\$ 7,349,708	\$ 59,155,710	\$ 313,567	\$ 76,724,115
Cash with fiscal agent	-	-	125,000	-	-	125,000
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 9,704,263</u>	<u>\$ 200,867</u>	<u>\$ 7,474,708</u>	<u>\$ 59,155,710</u>	<u>\$ 313,567</u>	<u>\$ 76,849,115</u>

COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
 COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
 INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS  
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	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)	\$ (1,317,021)	\$ (12,517)	\$ 2,430,478	\$ 12,349,531	\$ (88,337)	\$ 13,362,134
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:						
Depreciation and amortization	3,325,976	407,836	21,495	-	86,150	3,841,457
Changes in assets, deferred outflows and inflows of resources, and liabilities:						
(Increase) decrease in receivables	25,386	(135)	66,168	106,646	-	198,065
(Increase) decrease in inventory	48,681	-	-	-	-	48,681
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(77,316)	(30,338)	(882,073)	(4,488)	(33,937)	(1,028,152)
Increase (decrease) in accrued payroll	(14,566)	25,643	(5,720)	(4,010)	15,130	16,477
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability	-	-	-	24,494,156	-	24,494,156
Increase (decrease) in net OPEB liability	-	-	-	(37,612,895)	-	(37,612,895)
Decrease in deferred outflows of resources for pensions	-	-	-	6,413,281	-	6,413,281
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of resources for pensions	-	-	-	(37,830,112)	-	(37,830,112)
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources for OPEB	-	-	-	2,837,713	-	2,837,713
Increase (Decrease) in deferred inflows of resources for OPEB	-	-	-	32,917,085	-	32,917,085
Total adjustments	3,308,161	403,006	(800,130)	(8,682,624)	67,343	(5,704,244)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 1,991,140	\$ 390,489	\$ 1,630,348	\$ 3,666,907	\$ (20,994)	\$ 7,657,890
Noncash investing, capital, and financing activities:						
Right to use assets leased	\$ -	\$ 13,646	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,646
Intangible SBITA Assets	\$ 84,540	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 84,540

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, 2023**

Function	Land	Buildings	Improvements Other than Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Infrastructure	Construction in Progress	Total
General government	\$ 9,939,860	\$ 135,494,461	\$ 6,413,773	\$ 46,425,170	\$ -	\$ 10,058,303	\$ 208,331,567
Public safety	6,002,667	166,638,072	9,673,531	56,753,324	-	1,879,804	240,947,398
Judicial	-	60,706,495	4,662,604	2,518,771	-	1,400,625	69,288,495
Public works	188,336	544,682	31,160	12,190,938	52,237,088	86,445	65,278,649
Health and welfare	177,160	3,282,223	-	902,038	-	-	4,361,421
Culture and recreation	12,984,317	74,634,489	21,232,720	8,982,909	-	1,194,825	119,029,260
Economic Development	-	-	441,369	79,750	-	-	521,119
DAODAS	-	-	-	8,378	-	-	8,378
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 29,292,340</b>	<b>\$ 441,300,422</b>	<b>\$ 42,455,157</b>	<b>\$ 127,861,278</b>	<b>\$ 52,237,088</b>	<b>\$ 14,620,002</b>	<b>\$ 707,766,287</b>

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, 2023**

Function	Balance July 1, 2022	Additions *	Deletions *	Balance June 30, 2023
General government	\$ 186,159,396	32,471,006	(10,298,835)	208,331,567
Public safety	249,440,232	5,278,518	(13,771,352)	240,947,398
Judicial	67,538,312	1,906,782	(156,599)	69,288,495
Public works	61,567,938	3,813,225	(102,514)	65,278,649
Health and welfare	4,348,597	12,824	-	4,361,421
Culture and recreation	114,101,231	4,928,029	-	119,029,260
Economic Development	348,883	172,236	-	521,119
DAODAS	-	8,378	-	8,378
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 683,504,589</b>	<b>\$ 48,590,998</b>	<b>\$ (24,329,300)</b>	<b>\$ 707,766,287</b>

\* 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 annual comprehensive 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.

	<b>Page Number</b>
<b>Financial Trends</b> These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the government's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	203 - 209
<b>Revenue Capacity</b> These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the County's most significant local revenue source, the property tax.	210 - 214
<b>Debt Capacity</b> 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.	215 - 219
<b>Demographic and Economic Information</b> These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the County's financial activities take place.	220 - 221
<b>Operating Information</b> 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.	222 - 226
<b>Financial Assurance Coverage</b>	227

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**

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
Governmental Activities										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 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	\$ 170,927,754
Restricted	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	157,806,278
Unrestricted	(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)	76,015,485
Total Governmental Activities Net Position	<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>	<u>\$ 404,749,517</u>
Business-type Activities										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 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	\$ 67,889,158
Restricted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted	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	47,770,512
Total Business-type Activities Net Position	<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>	<u>\$ 115,659,670</u>
Primary Government										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 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	\$ 238,816,912
Restricted	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	157,806,278
Unrestricted	(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)	123,785,997
Total Primary Government Net Position	<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>	<u>\$ 520,409,187</u>



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

**UNAUDITED**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Expenses</b>										
Governmental Activities:										
General Government	\$ 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	\$ 89,140,607
Public Safety	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	138,646,852
Judicial	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	35,594,796
Public Works	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	57,218,337
Health and Welfare	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	32,959,922
Economic Development	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	12,378,475
Culture and Recreation	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	58,494,683
Education	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	9,074,662
Interest and Fiscal Charges	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	20,344,876
Total Governmental Activities Expenses	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	453,853,210
Business-Type Activities:										
Biological Science Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,431	246,423
DOADAS	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	10,300,928
E 911 Communications	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	3,949,967
Environmental Management	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	43,433,662
Parking Garages	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	2,876,697
Public Safety Systems	422,102	379,728	441,029	668,590	568,449	865,670	742,500	650,061	729,376	885,655
Radio Communications	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	4,276,874
Revenue Collections	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	2,820,255
Total Business-Type Activities Expenses	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	68,790,461
Total Primary Government Expenses	\$ 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	\$ 522,643,671
<b>Program Revenues</b>										
Governmental Activities:										
Charges for Services:										
General Government	\$ 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	\$ 24,495,225
Public Safety	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	25,535,998
Judicial	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	12,082,243
Public Works	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	8,398,511
Health and Welfare	189,629	148,364	351,291	241,946	233,216	12,307	175,884	281,858	509,595	1,173,556
Economic Development	-	-	2,970	8,400	11,500	52,499	23,593	2,326,578	7,523,525	7,477,395
Culture and Recreation	149,356	1,280,708	262,812	809,262	383,196	957,476	-	-	-	-
Operating Grants and Contributions	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	52,873,654
Capital Grants and Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,416,823	154,000	9,650	1,666,667
Total Governmental Activities Program Revenues	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	133,703,249

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

**UNAUDITED**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Business-Type Activities:</b>										
Charges for Services:										
DAODAS	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	5,920,807
E 911 Communications	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	3,062,340
Environmental Management	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	37,524,862
Parking Garages	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	3,680,435
Public Safety Systems	150,000	324,550	375,066	495,198	594,558	854,331	938,142	1,068,063	742,425	780,793
Radio Communications	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	3,052,673
Revenue Collections	765,637	467,233	586,530	735,095	2,130,627	2,285,301	2,143,905	2,517,710	2,953,875	2,988,017
Operating Grants and Contributions	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	1,848,962
Capital Grants and Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	182,561	-	-	-
Total Business-type Activities Program Revenues	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	58,858,889
Total Primary Government Program Revenues	<u>\$ 111,640,582</u>	<u>\$ 120,603,709</u>	<u>\$ 125,001,730</u>	<u>\$ 125,287,804</u>	<u>\$ 150,451,474</u>	<u>\$ 135,527,885</u>	<u>\$ 159,506,116</u>	<u>\$ 151,361,347</u>	<u>\$ 190,962,931</u>	<u>\$ 192,562,138</u>
<b>Net (Expense)/Revenue</b>										
Governmental Activities	\$ (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)	\$ (320,149,961)
Business-type Activities	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)	(9,931,572)
Total Primary Government Net (Expense)/Revenue	<u>\$ (275,961,996)</u>	<u>\$ (268,173,143)</u>	<u>\$ (270,509,434)</u>	<u>\$ (278,781,588)</u>	<u>\$ (337,746,878)</u>	<u>\$ (311,341,434)</u>	<u>\$ (346,151,136)</u>	<u>\$ (342,703,257)</u>	<u>\$ (315,145,477)</u>	<u>\$ (330,081,533)</u>
<b>General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position</b>										
Governmental Activities:										
Taxes by Source:										
Property Tax	\$ 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	\$ 173,500,916
Local Option Sales Tax	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	94,158,394
Transportation Sales Tax	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	197,149,305
Accommodations Tax	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	28,038,158
Franchise Tax	771,276	826,616	876,716	893,135	873,401	842,899	853,482	824,295	806,863	749,029
Alcohol Beverage Tax	-	84,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merchants Inventory Tax and Manufacturer's Depreciation	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	2,892,028
Motor Carrier Tax	115,352	145,831	145,810	173,315	186,590	213,121	121,812	455,575	511,004	512,299
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	2,773,965
Unrestricted State Aid to Political Subdivisions	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	16,696,927
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	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	16,026,228
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	313,118	(2,754,113)	-	45,728	-	13,614,940	-	-
Transfers	(2,507,996)	(1,436,924)	(2,294,434)	-	(2,536,460)	220,341	(2,765,607)	(2,150,313)	(2,136,702)	(2,215,061)
Special Items:										
Loss on Settlement of Lawsuit	-	-	-	-	(16,100,000)	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Asset Impairment	-	-	-	-	(11,900,000)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Governmental Activities	<u>243,926,126</u>	<u>257,694,310</u>	<u>286,585,385</u>	<u>308,011,361</u>	<u>345,982,859</u>	<u>397,270,080</u>	<u>401,567,969</u>	<u>453,340,700</u>	<u>484,045,559</u>	<u>530,282,188</u>

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

**UNAUDITED**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Business-type activities:</b>										
Alcoholic Beverage Tax	\$ 532,043	\$ 537,916	\$ 697,064	\$ 678,629	\$ 737,748	\$ 799,443	\$ 695,985	\$ 862,917	\$ 1,207,735	\$ 1,381,869
Merchants Inventory tax and Manufacturer's Depreciation	10,832	10,832	10,832	10,832	10,832	11,082	10,895	10,895	10,895	10,895
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	22,615	132,021	301,223	531,993	830,282	1,374,511	1,051,384	105,690	179,622	2,222,969
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	5,226	85,328	13,658	273,813	214,335	147,823	549,155	643,916	1,296,756	2,960,845
Micellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	789,911	426,137	990,472	756,312
Transfers	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	2,215,061
<b>Total Business-type Activities</b>	<b>3,078,712</b>	<b>2,203,021</b>	<b>3,317,211</b>	<b>4,249,380</b>	<b>4,329,657</b>	<b>2,112,518</b>	<b>5,862,937</b>	<b>4,199,868</b>	<b>5,822,182</b>	<b>9,547,951</b>
<b>Total Primary Government</b>	<b>\$ 247,004,838</b>	<b>\$ 259,897,331</b>	<b>\$ 289,902,596</b>	<b>\$ 312,260,741</b>	<b>\$ 350,312,516</b>	<b>\$ 399,382,598</b>	<b>\$ 407,430,906</b>	<b>\$ 457,540,568</b>	<b>\$ 489,867,741</b>	<b>\$ 539,830,139</b>
<b>Change in Net Position:</b>										
Governmental Activities	\$ (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	\$ 210,132,227
Business-type Activities	6,344,843	7,540,160	870,210	2,438,080	1,518,538	465,382	(1,937,741)	(2,130,100)	(672,989)	(383,621)
<b>Total Primary Government</b>	<b>\$ (28,957,158)</b>	<b>\$ (8,275,812)</b>	<b>\$ 19,393,162</b>	<b>\$ 33,479,153</b>	<b>\$ 12,565,638</b>	<b>\$ 88,041,164</b>	<b>\$ 61,279,770</b>	<b>\$ 114,837,311</b>	<b>\$ 174,722,264</b>	<b>\$ 209,748,606</b>

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

**UNAUDITED**

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
General Fund										
Nonspendable - Inventories and prepaid assets	\$ 1,282,008	\$ 1,161,306	\$ 777,478	\$ 627,879	\$ 707,665	\$ 913,883	\$ 944,351	\$ 763,615	\$ 599,346	\$ 545,540
Assigned	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	34,096,274
Unassigned	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	101,546,534
Total General Fund	<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>	<u>\$ 136,188,348</u>
All Other Governmental Funds										
Nonspendable - Inventories and prepaid assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,850,000	\$ 14,850,000
Restricted - Debt Service	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	27,751,017
Restricted - Transportation Sales Tax	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	673,276,398
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	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	145,385,088
Committed - Transportation Sales Tax	-	25,563,498	25,448,811	26,304,952	-	-	-	-	-	-
Committed - Capital Project Funds	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	75,962,629
Unassigned	-	-	-	-	(16,585,445)	(16,285,605)	(21,126,238)	(799,606)	(195,680)	(199,862)
Total All Other Governmental Funds	<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>	<u>\$ 937,025,270</u>

The prepaid represents a mitigation credit purchase agreement for wetlands as part of the Transportation Sales Tax Projects.

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

**UNAUDITED**

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
<b>Revenues</b>										
Taxes by Source:										
Property Tax	\$ 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	\$ 172,645,822
Local Option Sales Tax	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	94,158,394
Transportation Sales Tax	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	173,566,960
Accommodations Tax	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	28,038,158
Intergovernmental	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	91,623,912
Permits and Licenses	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	10,575,299
Fines and Forfeitures	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	1,649,320
Interest	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	45,644,257
Service Charges	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	42,938,187
Rental and Use of Property	591,338	644,959	534,951	127,187	335,674	484,076	243,914	170,617	97,934	196,102
Other Revenues	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	6,024,706
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>317,350,893</b>	<b>338,599,094</b>	<b>373,009,016</b>	<b>393,668,287</b>	<b>481,419,599</b>	<b>482,466,400</b>	<b>509,355,300</b>	<b>545,745,696</b>	<b>622,801,614</b>	<b>667,061,117</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>										
Current:										
General Government	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	89,535,534
Public Safety	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	127,880,578
Judicial	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	37,627,266
Public Works	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	58,904,473
Health and Welfare	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	31,039,049
Economic Development	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	12,588,850
Culture and Recreation	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	59,644,493
Education	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	9,074,662
Capital Outlay	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	31,420,616
Debt Service:										
Principal	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	90,193,184
Interest and Fiscal Charges	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	31,201,601
Bond Issuance Costs	926,665	-	696,450	-	1,507,091	-	529,443	-	1,551,746	11,388
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>366,548,636</b>	<b>371,783,465</b>	<b>382,122,579</b>	<b>383,811,680</b>	<b>486,819,251</b>	<b>462,496,714</b>	<b>498,641,769</b>	<b>529,569,265</b>	<b>534,497,995</b>	<b>579,121,694</b>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(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	87,939,423

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

**UNAUDITED**

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>										
Lease Issuance	\$ 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	1,200,000
General Obligation Refunding Bonds Issued	29,190,000	-	102,930,000	-	16,440,000	-	-	-	-	-
Premium On Bonds Sold	9,356,441	-	20,857,982	-	31,640,003	-	14,083,191	-	31,746,512	-
Payment To Refunded Debt Escrow Agent	(33,404,536)	-	(121,786,215)	-	(130,737,060)	-	-	-	(74,714,333)	-
Subscription Based IT Arrangements Financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,773,740
Lease Financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,440,909	2,292,307
Settlement Loss On Lawsuit	-	-	-	-	(16,100,000)	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers In	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	169,768,883
Transfers Out	(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)	(178,378,017)
Proceeds From Sale of Capital Assets	99,828	32,684	408,784	16,970	19,481	51,801	529,254	19,569,660	32,495	48,592
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>85,043,514</u>	<u>(3,606,945)</u>	<u>16,392,349</u>	<u>(4,354,402)</u>	<u>132,150,656</u>	<u>(480,611)</u>	<u>132,438,779</u>	<u>15,223,157</u>	<u>276,861,390</u>	<u>(3,294,495)</u>
 Net Change in Fund Balances	 <u>\$ 35,845,771</u>	 <u>\$ (36,791,316)</u>	 <u>\$ 7,278,786</u>	 <u>\$ 5,502,205</u>	 <u>\$ 126,751,004</u>	 <u>\$ 19,489,075</u>	 <u>\$ 143,152,310</u>	 <u>\$ 31,399,588</u>	 <u>\$ 365,165,009</u>	 <u>\$ 84,644,928</u>
 Capital Asset Expenditures	 <u>\$ 14,192,041</u>	 <u>\$ 17,388,612</u>	 <u>\$ 14,702,127</u>	 <u>\$ 11,762,284</u>	 <u>\$ 42,741,171</u>	 <u>\$ 42,288,779</u>	 <u>\$ 40,221,266</u>	 <u>\$ 48,536,210</u>	 <u>\$ 55,226,743</u>	 <u>\$ 41,959,764</u>
Debt Service As A Percentage of Noncapital Expenditures	<u>13.9%</u>	<u>17.4%</u>	<u>16.4%</u>	<u>16.8%</u>	<u>14.7%</u>	<u>17.9%</u>	<u>16.2%</u>	<u>19.9%</u>	<u>16.2%</u>	<u>22.6%</u>

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

**UNAUDITED**

<b>Fiscal Year Ended June 30</b>	<b>Real Property</b>	<b>Personal Property</b>	<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>Total Taxable Assessed Value</b>	<b>Total Direct Tax Rate</b>	<b>Estimated Actual Taxable Value</b>	<b>Assessed Value as a Percentage of Estimated Actual Tax Value</b>
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%
2023	4,769,813,454	429,985,249	309,862,863	5,509,661,566	213.6	103,249,479,283	5.34%

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**

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>County Direct Rates:</b>										
Charleston County Government Operating	40.7	44.7	44.7	44.7	44.7	44.7	41.2	41.2	41.2	41.7
Charleston County Government Debt Service	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.8
Park and Recreation Commission Operating	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Park and Recreation Commission Debt Service	1.3	1.3	1.8	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	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Trident Technical College Bonds	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5
County School Board Operating	100.5	100.7	116.3	119.2	123.2	126.7	118.6	123.7	130.0	138.3
County School Board Debt Service	26.0	26.0	20.0	26.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	26.0
<b>Total Direct Rate</b>	<b>181.6</b>	<b>186.0</b>	<b>196.1</b>	<b>205.0</b>	<b>211.0</b>	<b>214.5</b>	<b>202.2</b>	<b>207.3</b>	<b>213.6</b>	<b>219.9</b>
<b>Fire District Rates:</b>	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	3.1-64.7
<b>City/Town Rates:</b>	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	17.9-105.8
<b>Public Service District Rates:</b>	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	62-101.9



**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
COMPUTATION OF DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DEBT  
AS OF JUNE 30, 2023**

<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	\$ 829,628,344	100%	\$ 829,628,344
Overlapping:			
Park & Recreation Commission	43,615,000	100%	43,615,000
Public School Districts	695,488,562	100%	695,488,562
Subtotal	739,103,562	100%	739,103,562
Total	\$ 1,568,731,906	100%	\$ 1,568,731,906

**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	2023			2014		
		Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value
Dominion Energy	Public Utility	\$ 88,442,180	1	1.61%	\$ 57,316,300	1	1.77%
Boeing	Manufacturing	63,146,888	2	1.15%	42,825,271	2	1.32%
Charleston Place, LLC	Hotel	15,133,520	3	0.27%	5,008,500	7	0.15%
Westrock Charleston Kraft	Manufacturing/Chemical	14,312,842	4	0.26%	14,097,805	3	0.44%
Mercedes Benz Vans, LLC	Automobile Manufacturing	13,695,824	5	0.25%	-		-
Trident Medical Center, LLC	Medical Center	11,882,870	6	0.22%	-		-
Mid-America Apartments	Apartment	10,018,670	7	0.18%	-		-
Kiawah Real Estate Co.	Real Estate	9,774,600	8	0.18%	7,876,700	4	0.24%
Berkeley Electric Co-Op	Public Utility	8,628,420	9	0.16%	-		-
Mount Pleasant Investments, LLC	Investment	7,172,580	10	0.13%	-		-
Charleston/North Charleston MSA	Retail	-		-	5,867,080	5	0.18%
East Cooper Community Hospital	Medical Center	-		-	5,629,353	10	0.17%
Northwood Mall CMBS	Retail	-		-	5,428,950	6	0.17%
Tanger Properties Limited	Retail	-		-	4,632,460	8	0.14%
Cummings	Manufacturing	-		-	4,078,647	9	0.13%
<b>Totals</b>		<u>\$ 242,208,394</u>		<u>4.40%</u>	<u>\$ 152,761,066</u>		<u>4.72%</u>

Source: Charleston County Auditor

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON  
PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS  
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

**UNAUDITED**

<b>Fiscal Year Ended June 30</b>	<b>Original Tax Levy for Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Adjusted Tax Levy for Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy</b>		<b>Collections in Subsequent Years</b>	<b>Total Collections to Date</b>	
			<b>Amount</b>	<b>Percentage of Levy</b>		<b>Amount</b>	<b>Percentage of Levy</b>
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%
2023	135,488,964	135,488,964	130,626,458	96.4%	2,445,301	133,071,759	98.2%

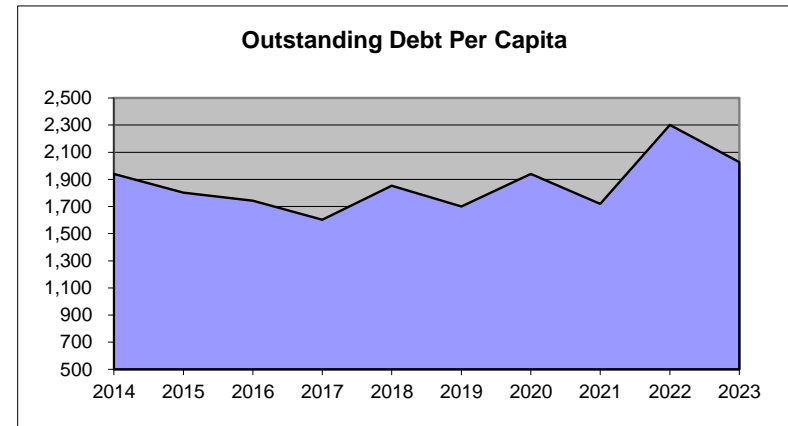
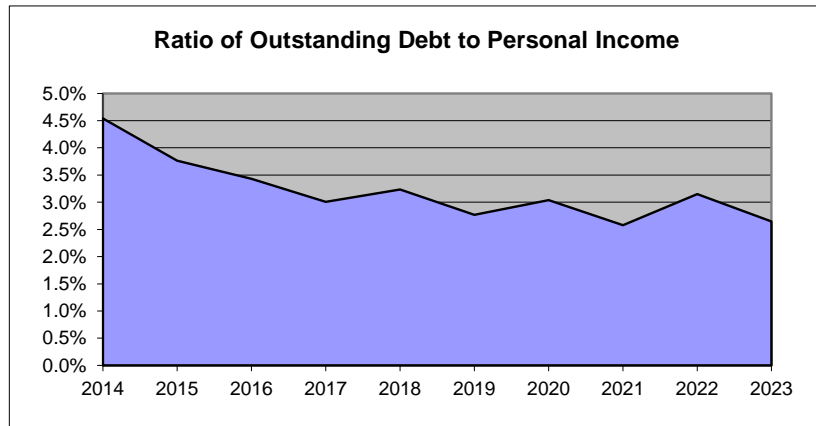
Source: This information was provided by the Charleston County Treasurer's Office.

**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	Special Source Revenue Bonds	Intergovernmental Note Payable	Leases	General Obligation Bonds	Leases			
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	110,790,177	14,877,949	3,008,318	18,771,655	3,681,983	950,528,755	3.2%	2,301
2023	708,194,970	103,918,234	12,730,456	3,406,727	17,915,537	4,143,686	850,309,610	2.6%	2,028

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**

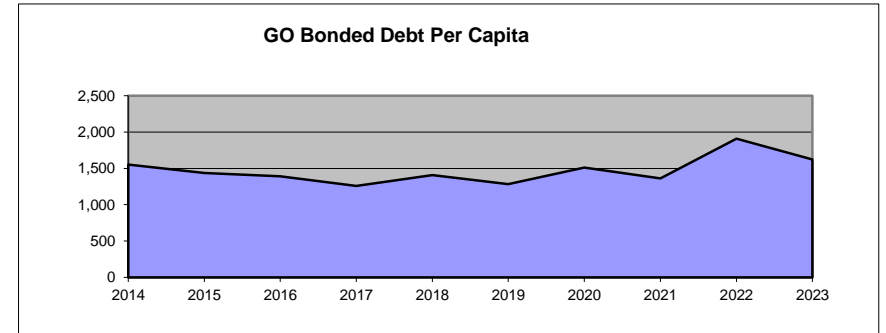
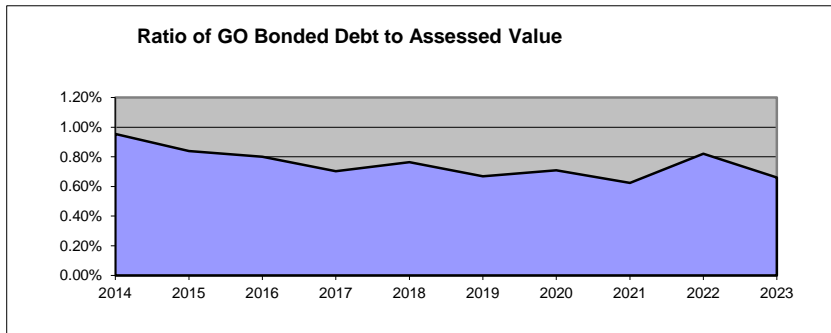
**UNAUDITED**

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
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
2023	419,279	103,249,479,283	708,194,970	27,751,017	680,443,953	0.66%	1,623

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**

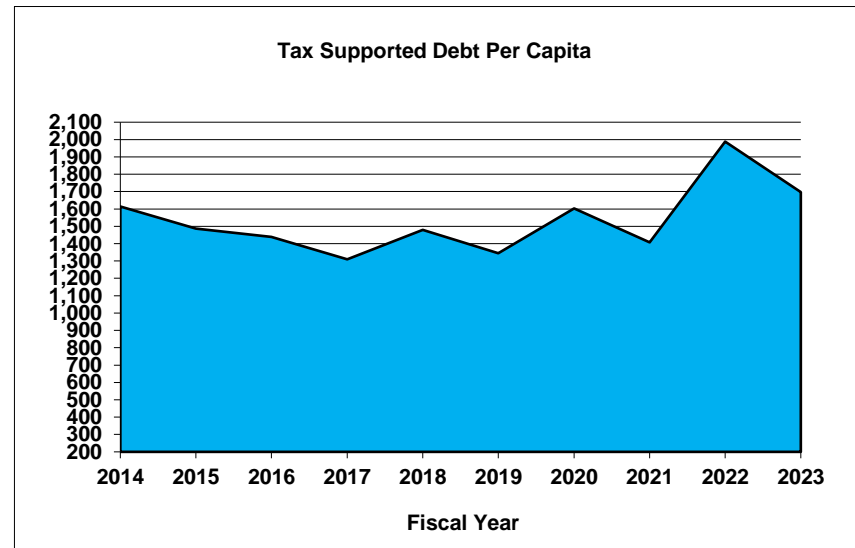
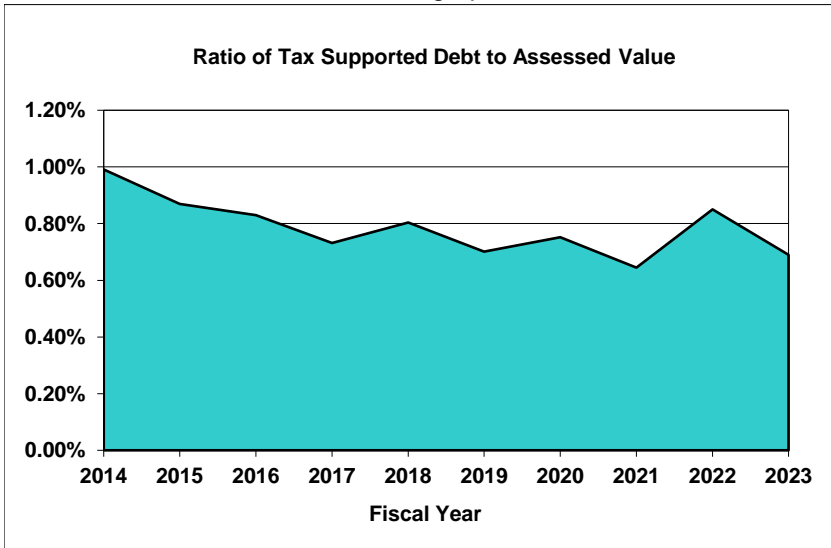
**UNAUDITED**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Estimated Population</u>	<u>Assessed Value</u>	<u>General Obligation Bonds</u>	<u>Leases</u>	<u>Net Tax Supported Debt</u>	<u>Ratio of Tax Supported Debt to Assessed Value</u>	<u>Net Tax Supported Debt Per Capita</u>
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
2023	419,279	103,249,479,283	708,194,970	3,406,727	711,601,697	0.69%	1,697

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.

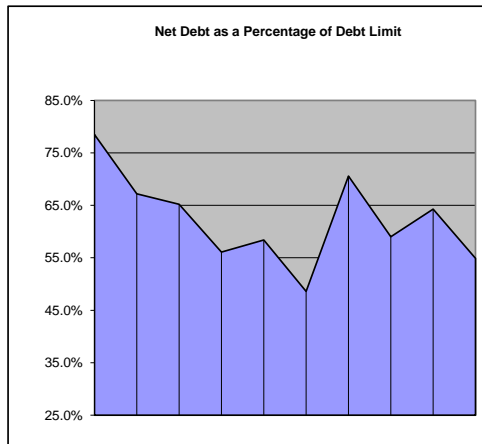
Note 3 See the Schedule for Demographic and Economic Statistics for population data.



**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
LEGAL DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION  
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

**UNAUDITED**

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
Debt Limit	\$ 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	\$ 440,772,925
Total Net Debt Applicable to Debt Limit	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	241,825,000
Legal Debt Margin	<u>\$ 57,495,722</u>	<u>\$ 93,863,641</u>	<u>\$ 103,381,745</u>	<u>\$ 135,495,820</u>	<u>\$ 133,588,684</u>	<u>\$ 174,541,101</u>	<u>\$ 111,060,462</u>	<u>\$ 160,827,755</u>	<u>\$ 147,784,997</u>	<u>\$ 198,947,925</u>
Total Net Debt Applicable to Debt Limit as a Percentage of Debt Limit	<u>78.5%</u>	<u>67.2%</u>	<u>65.2%</u>	<u>56.1%</u>	<u>58.4%</u>	<u>48.6%</u>	<u>70.6%</u>	<u>59.0%</u>	<u>64.3%</u>	<u>54.9%</u>



**Legal Debt Margin Calculation for Fiscal Year 2023**

Total Assessed Value	\$ 5,509,661,566
Debt Limit (8% of Total Assessed Value)	440,772,925
Amount of Debt Applicable to Debt Limit:	
Total Bonded Debt	665,301,000
Less: Debt Issued Through Referendum	<u>(423,476,000)</u>
Total Amount of Debt Applicable to Debt Limit	<u>241,825,000</u>
Legal Debt Margin	<u>\$ 198,947,925</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

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**Collected Pledged FILOT Revenues**

<b>Fiscal Year Ended June 30</b>	<b>Derived from Fee Agreements (1)</b>
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
2023	23,925,512

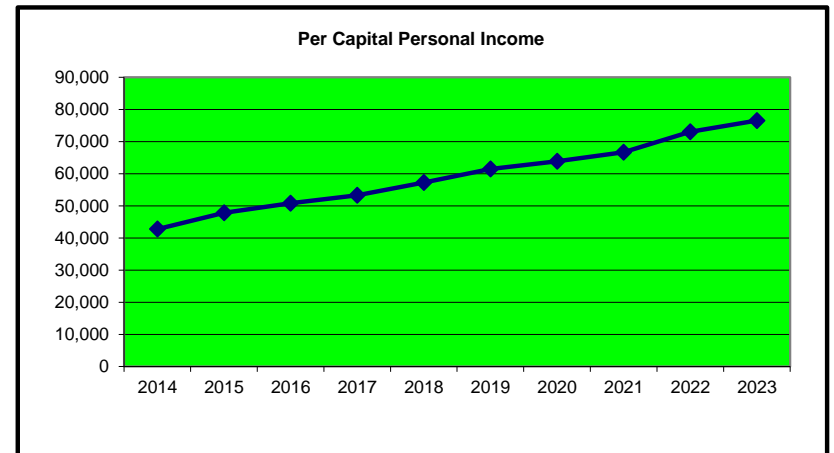
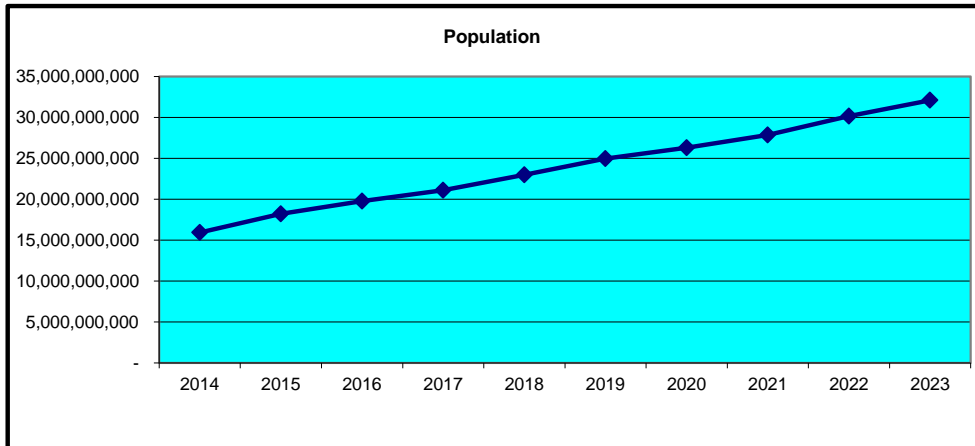
(1) In addition to the Fee Agreements between the County and certain industries as described at "Pledged Revenues" herein, other industries are deemed located in the Multi-County Park for the purpose of receiving State Jobs Tax Credits and State Job Development Credits. Such properties are included in 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**

<b>Fiscal Year Ended June 30</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Personal Income</b>	<b>Per Capita Personal Income</b>	<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	<b>Median Age</b>	<b>School Enrollment</b>
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
2023	419,279	32,094,123,000	76,546	2.9%	37.6	46,994



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  
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT COUNTY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION  
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

**UNAUDITED**

<b>Function</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>General Government</b>										
Administrator	7.80	6.80	7.80	7.80	8.80	7.74	7.20	7.70	6.30	6.30
Assessor	55.00	58.00	58.00	62.00	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	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	7.00	7.00
Capital Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	2.00
Community Development	6.50	4.50	4.50	5.00	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.00	2.00
Comm Revital & Housing Afford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	1.00
Contracts & Procurement	17.00	18.00	18.00	19.00	20.00	19.00	19.00	18.00	19.00	19.00
County Council	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Deputy Admin Community Services	-	-	-	-	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.75
Deputy Admin for Finance	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.00
Deputy Admin for General Services	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Deputy Admin for Human Services	3.00	3.00	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deputy Admin for Public Safety	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
Deputy Admin for Public Services	-	-	-	3.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Elections/Voter Registration	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	16.00	19.00	19.00
Facilities Management	95.50	101.25	104.00	106.00	119.00	123.75	121.75	121.75	133.75	134.35
Finance	11.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	12.00
Fleet Operations	26.50	26.75	27.00	29.00	29.00	29.25	29.25	32.25	31.25	31.25
Human Resources	16.00	17.00	17.00	18.00	21.00	21.06	25.00	26.00	27.00	27.00
Innovation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
Internal Auditor	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Internal Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal	7.11	7.11	7.11	7.11	7.11	8.42	9.56	10.42	10.28	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	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondepartmental	-	-	1.00	-	1.00	2.00	1.00	-	2.00	15.00
Planning & Zoning	20.60	21.20	22.20	24.20	24.20	24.40	24.40	24.40	28.00	28.00
Register of Deeds	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	31.00	33.00	33.00
Revenue Collections	26.00	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	26.00	25.00	25.00	28.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	20.00	20.00
Treasurer	22.00	22.00	23.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	25.00	25.00
<b>Total General Government</b>	<b>449.01</b>	<b>460.61</b>	<b>465.61</b>	<b>480.11</b>	<b>502.01</b>	<b>508.52</b>	<b>516.06</b>	<b>529.42</b>	<b>544.58</b>	<b>559.93</b>

Continued

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT COUNTY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION  
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

**UNAUDITED**

<b>Function</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Public Safety</b>										
Awendaw McClellanville Fire Dept.	-	-	-	-	29.13	29.13	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00
Building Inspections	22.00	23.00	23.00	25.00	27.00	29.00	30.00	30.00	34.00	34.00
Consolidated Dispatch	160.00	160.00	160.00	165.00	171.50	173.00	170.00	167.00	173.00	172.00
Criminal Justice Coordination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.00	13.00
Emergency Management	34.00	34.00	35.00	36.00	6.87	6.87	7.00	7.00	8.00	8.00
Emergency Medical Svcs.	152.50	167.50	218.50	217.50	216.00	216.00	216.00	260.00	272.00	272.00
Sheriff	835.74	837.74	866.74	879.74	878.74	873.25	863.25	864.25	821.25	803.25
Tri-County Biological Science Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	2.00
<b>Total Public Safety</b>	<b>1,204.24</b>	<b>1,222.24</b>	<b>1,303.24</b>	<b>1,323.24</b>	<b>1,329.24</b>	<b>1,327.25</b>	<b>1,315.25</b>	<b>1,357.25</b>	<b>1,353.25</b>	<b>1,333.25</b>
<b>Judicial</b>										
Clerk of Court	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	59.00	63.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
Coroner	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	15.00	16.00	19.00	20.00	22.00	25.00
Magistrates Courts	71.63	70.63	71.01	71.51	72.51	72.51	72.51	72.51	72.51	72.51
Master-In-Equity	8.00	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	22.50	22.50	22.50	24.50	24.50
Public Defender	54.00	54.00	55.00	64.00	64.00	65.00	65.00	65.00	69.00	69.00
Solicitor	101.00	103.00	107.00	115.00	111.00	113.00	112.00	112.00	116.00	114.00
<b>Total Judicial</b>	<b>321.43</b>	<b>324.43</b>	<b>331.81</b>	<b>350.31</b>	<b>351.31</b>	<b>360.01</b>	<b>358.01</b>	<b>359.01</b>	<b>371.01</b>	<b>372.01</b>
<b>Public Works</b>										
Environmental Management	123.40	120.30	123.40	113.80	107.80	112.60	111.10	104.60	75.00	74.00
Public Works	160.10	160.10	161.60	174.60	182.75	190.35	214.85	212.00	215.00	215.00
Transportation Development	23.11	23.11	23.21	25.21	21.95	23.40	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Public Works</b>	<b>306.61</b>	<b>303.51</b>	<b>308.21</b>	<b>313.61</b>	<b>312.50</b>	<b>326.35</b>	<b>325.95</b>	<b>316.60</b>	<b>290.00</b>	<b>289.00</b>

Continued

**COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA  
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT COUNTY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION  
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

**UNAUDITED**

<b>Function</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Health and Welfare</b>										
Facilities	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.40
Community Development Grants	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.00	5.10	5.10	4.10	4.10	9.00	10.00
DAODAS	115.00	115.00	115.00	113.00	120.00	118.00	120.50	119.50	114.00	116.00
Housing and Neighborhood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.00	11.25
Public Works	28.00	28.00	28.50	28.50	31.61	25.25	24.15	28.00	30.00	30.00
Veterans Affairs	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00
<b>Total Health and Welfare</b>	<b>154.50</b>	<b>154.50</b>	<b>155.00</b>	<b>152.50</b>	<b>162.71</b>	<b>155.35</b>	<b>155.75</b>	<b>158.60</b>	<b>168.00</b>	<b>174.65</b>
<b>Culture and Recreation</b>										
Greenbelt	1.30	1.30	1.20	1.20	2.20	2.20	2.30	2.30	3.70	3.70
<b>Total Culture and Recreation</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>3.70</b>
<b>Business-related Growth</b>										
Economic Development	5.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00
<b>Total Economic Development</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>9.00</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,442.09</b>	<b>2,471.59</b>	<b>2,575.07</b>	<b>2,630.97</b>	<b>2,669.97</b>	<b>2,689.68</b>	<b>2,683.32</b>	<b>2,733.18</b>	<b>2,739.54</b>	<b>2,741.54</b>

Source: Charleston County Budget FY2024 Budget Narrative

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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>General Government</b>										
Auditor - Tax Notices Processed	651,050	586,801	622,507	659,238	680,000	648,191	671,931	717,044	687,204	735,143
Register of Deeds Documents Recorded	106,096	109,245	99,681	107,380	107,380	93,188	98,201	100,003	115,192	74,002
Zoning Applications Processed	<sup>1</sup> 1,957	1,610	1,714	1,638	1,700	2,151	1,831	2,598	2,832	2,949
Illegal Businesses Located	175	50	50	61	200	42	38	19	82	110
<b>Public Safety</b>										
Building Inspections Performed	19,054	21,410	22,927	30,544	30,000	31,652	33,110	33,588	37,381	36,500
Bad Check Warrants Served	6,702	1,792	8	162	160	135	53	33	17	2
Daily Costs Per Prisoner	55	55	55	55	55	55	67	67	67	67
<b>Judicial</b>										
Marriage Licenses Issued	4,600	5,026	5,273	4,597	4,800	4,750	3,956	5,566	6,046	6,776
Master-in-Equity Cases Disposed of	1,481	1,675	1,047	841	900	694	395	471	570	519
<b>Health and Welfare</b>										
Veterans Claims Filed	8,681	8,238	867	1,939	2,062	2,876	2,445	3,159	2,920	3,139
<b>Economic Development</b>										
Number of New Companies Relocating to Charleston	4	4	3	5	4	6	2	6	7	5
Number of New Jobs From Relocating Companies	348	188	782	103	192	256	381	852	1,730	437
Number of Expanding Employers in Charleston	3	5	2	12	14	7	9	12	11	8
Number of Jobs Resulting from Expansion	114	1,627	350	974	493	464	912	1,253	589	276
<b>Culture &amp; Recreation</b>										
Library Visits Per Capita	5.24	5.01	4.89	4.77	4.82	4.26	3.27	1.30	2.04	2.78
Library Cards In Use	264,289	264,113	262,034	264,271	266,914	203,106	202,509	285,002	189,999	227,136
<b>Parking Garages</b>										
Average Operating Revenue Per Space	2,732	3,039	2,973	3,024	3,116	3,124	2,402	2,380	2,890	2,922
Average Operating Expenditure Per Space	1,330	1,441	1,311	1,425	1,645	1,558	1,532	1,453	1,516	1,612

Sources: Charleston County Budget Performance Measures

<sup>1</sup> 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**

<b>Function</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
General Government										
Automobiles	110	102	129	133	140	143	156	153	156	164
Buildings	104	111	112	111	114	116	118	111	111	112
Public Safety										
Police Cars	355	360	374	370	386	373	417	380	413	412
Fire Trucks	10	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	13	13
Ambulances	31	24	40	35	39	44	43	40	50	54
Judicial										
Magistrate Courts	15	13	13	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Public Works										
Paved Streets (in Miles)	131	132	133	133	97.65	102.35	102.75	104.23	106.58	107.26
Ground Equipment	66	66	65	72	69	69	69	70	74	71
Heavy Trucks	37	37	39	43	39	38	34	32	33	36
Environmental Management										
Collection/Refuse Trucks	57	59	58	60	61	62	63	53	46	35
Ground Equipment	30	27	30	27	31	33	42	36	41	41
Culture & Recreation										
Libraries, Main and Branches	11	11	11	13	13	14	14	15	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	<u>\$ 1,177,551,098</u>	
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 728,016,792</u>	
Requirement is no less than 5 percent		<u><u>161.75%</u></u>

2. Ratio of annual debt service expenditures - Primary Government

Total debt service expenditures	<u>\$ 123,620,308</u>	
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 728,016,792</u>	
Requirement is no more than 20 percent		<u><u>16.98%</u></u>

2. Financial assurance limitation test:

Financial assurance limitation under financial test:

Total Revenue - Primary Government	\$ 821,505,328	
Maximum percent of revenue eligible for self-insured local government financial test		<u>43%</u>
Limitation on deferred cost of closure		\$ 353,247,291

Total estimated closure and post-closure costs for County landfills:

Estimated costs from Note III.G. on landfill closure	\$ 55,272,075	
Less: Expenditures to date	(21,609,213)	
Restricted assets committed to closure	<u>(19,413,936)</u>	
Balance of closure costs being deferred		<u>\$ 14,248,926</u>
Additional permissible deferred cost		<u><u>\$ 338,998,365</u></u>



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