

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2017

WITH

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2017

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THE BRITTINGHAM GROUP, L.L.P.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

501 STATE STREET
POST OFFICE BOX 5949
WEST COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29171

PHONE: (803) 739-3090
FAX: (803) 791-0834

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Members
Of Town Council
Town of Yemassee, South Carolina
101 Town Circle, Post Office Box 577
Yemassee, South Carolina 29945

Report on Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Yemassee, South Carolina (the "Town") as of and for the year ended August 31, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town, as of August 31, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4 - 9, the Schedule of Proportionate Share of the South Carolina Retirement Systems Net Pension Liabilities on page 38, and the Schedule of South Carolina Retirement Systems Contributions on page 38 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. 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.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements. The combining non-major fund financial statements, and Schedule of Court Fines, Fees, Assessments and Surcharges are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual non-major fund financial statements and the Schedule of Court Fines, Fees, Assessments and Surcharges are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual non-major fund financial statements and the Schedule of Court Fines, Fees, Assessments and Surcharges are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 18, 2017 on our consideration of the Town'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 Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

The Brittingham Group LLP

West Columbia, South Carolina

December 18, 2017

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The Mayor and Town Clerk of the Town of Yemassee submit to the readers of the Town's financial statements the overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2017.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Governmental Activity assets of the Town exceeded its combined liabilities at the end of the fiscal year by \$841,636 (net position). Of this amount, \$(15,712) was unrestricted.

The Governmental Activities Revenues and other financial sources totaled \$1,357,030 and expenses totaled \$1,347,639. Accordingly, combined revenues exceeded expenses by \$9,391.

At the end of fiscal year 2017, the governmental funds, the restricted and spendable fund balance was \$138,907, and the unassigned fund balance was \$255,798. Accordingly, \$255,798 was available for spending at the government's discretion from the unassigned fund balance. The total fund balance was \$394,705 for the General Fund, the Town's principal operating fund.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as primer on the Town's basic financial statements. The Town's basic financial statements have three components:

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

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

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with an overview of the Town's finances, in a manner similar to businesses in the private sector business.

The statement of net position presents information on all of the Town's assets and liabilities, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases and decreases in the net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Town is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information detailing how the Town's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the changes occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will result in cash flows in future fiscal years. (e.g. uncollected taxes and earned but unused compensated absences). A compensated absence is a work absence in which the employee will be paid. (e.g. sick leave, vacation leave and holiday leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Town that are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities).

The governmental activities of the Town include administration, police, fire, streets and sanitation, recreation, community development, non-departmental and interest on long-term debt.

The government-wide financial statements include the Town, also known as the primary government. The government-wide financial statements are listed on pages 10 - 11 of this document.

Fund financial statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to exercise control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities. The Town, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and near-term outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financial requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than the focus of government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financial decisions.

Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The Town maintains individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund only since no other governmental funds is considered to be a major fund. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. The Town adopts an annual operating budget for the General fund.

The basic governmental fund financial statements are listed on pages 12 - 16 of this document.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes provide additional information essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements are listed on pages 17 - 35 of this document.

Other information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, the report also represents certain other financial information.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The fiscal year 2017 financial statements are the 15th consecutive financials issued in compliance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 34, and a continuance of this new era of financial reporting. Prior to the adoption of GASB 34, the Town was required to report fund and account groups separately, with no meaningful consolidated statements to accurately reflect the operation and net position of the Town as an entity. Under the GASB 34 model for fiscal year 2017, the government-wide statements are reported using an economic resource measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as opposed to the cash basis of accounting. The accrual basis of accounting recognizes revenue before cash is received and recognizes expenses before cash is paid. The cash basis of accounting recognizes revenue as cash when it is received and recognizes expenses when cash is paid.

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The Town's assets exceeded liabilities by \$841,636 at the close of fiscal year 2017. Net position is reported in three categories:

Net investment in capital assets	\$ 718,441
Restricted net position	138,907
Unrestricted net position	(15,712)
	<u>\$ 841,636</u>

The largest portion of the Town's net position (85 percent) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, machinery and equipment) less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The Town uses these capital investments to provide services to citizen customers; consequently, these assets are not available for future expenditures. Although the Town's 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 these liabilities.

The following tables present a summary of the Town's Statement of Net Position as of August 31, 2017 and 2016:

Town of Yemassee's Condensed Statement of Net Position

	Governmental Activities		
	August 31, 2017	August 31, 2016	Change
Current and other assets	\$ 519,662	\$ 359,617	\$ 160,045
Capital assets	822,097	776,914	45,183
Total assets	<u>1,341,759</u>	<u>1,136,531</u>	<u>205,228</u>
Deferred pension outflows	655,235	65,120	590,115
Total assets and deferred outflows	<u>1,996,994</u>	<u>1,201,651</u>	<u>795,343</u>
Long-term liabilities outstanding	915,199	86,418	828,781
Other liabilities	60,007	30,363	29,644
Total liabilities	<u>975,206</u>	<u>116,781</u>	<u>858,425</u>
Deferred pension inflows	180,152	252,625	(72,473)
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	<u>1,155,358</u>	<u>369,406</u>	<u>785,952</u>
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	718,441	744,258	(25,817)
Restricted	138,907	136,550	2,357
Unrestricted	(15,712)	(48,563)	32,851
Total net position	<u>\$ 841,636</u>	<u>\$ 832,245</u>	<u>\$ 9,391</u>

The following table is the statement of revenues and expenses for fiscal years 2017 and 2016:

Town of Yemassee's Statement of Activities - Year Ended August 31,

	Governmental Activities		
	2017	2016	Change
Revenue:			
Charges for services	\$ 627,733	\$ 999,466	\$ (371,733)
Capital grants and contributions	88,070	93,255	(5,185)
General revenues	641,227	551,205	90,022
Total revenue	<u>1,357,030</u>	<u>1,643,926</u>	<u>1,357,030</u>
Expenses:			
General government	346,136	761,242	(415,106)
Streets	157,889	179,968	(22,079)
Police	782,800	516,380	266,420
Culture and recreation	29,387	81,523	(52,136)
Interest on long-term debt	31,427	1,458	29,969
Total expenses	<u>1,347,639</u>	<u>1,540,571</u>	<u>(192,932)</u>
Increase in net position	<u>\$ 9,391</u>	<u>\$ 103,355</u>	<u>\$ (93,964)</u>

Governmental activities. Governmental activities net position increased by \$9,391 during the fiscal year. Governmental activities revenues and expenses showed an increase when compared to fiscal year 2016. The decrease spending is the result of decreased spending in non-departmental areas. The increase in revenues is primarily related to increase collections police fines.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FUNDS

Governmental funds. The focus on the Town's governmental funds is to provide information on inflow, outflow and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Town's financing requirements.

At the end of fiscal year 2017, the Town's governmental funds reported an ending fund balance of \$394,705. The Town's general fund reported an ending balance of \$255,798. The General Fund represents 65% of the total fund balance of all governmental funds.

GENERAL FUND HIGHLIGHTS

Selected variances between fiscal years 2017 and 2016 General Fund actual revenues were as follows:

)	\$27,368	property taxes increase	16.14%	increase
)	\$9,424	license, permits and franchise fees increase	8.57%	increase
)	\$106,768	other shared revenue increase	114.86%	increase
)	\$(360,306)	police fines decrease	42.82%	decrease
)	\$(65,371)	miscellaneous income decrease	41.22%	decrease

TOTAL SELECTED ACTUAL REVENUE DECREASE \$280,297 (19.12%)

While property tax revenues continue to steadily increase, a sharp decrease in police related fines are the principle reasons for the Governmental activity decrease. The 8.57% increase in license, permits and franchise fees is best characterized by better reporting and collection by staff and municipal association collection assistance. The 114.86% decrease in other shared income is mostly accounted for by less collections of sales tax.

**Town of Yemassee's Capital Assets
Net of Accumulated Depreciation - 2017**

	Governmental Activities
Land	\$ 92,810
Buildings and improvements	490,949
Equipment	7,650
Vehicles	230,688
	<u>\$ 822,097</u>

Debt Administration. At the end of fiscal year 2017, the Town of Yemassee had total debt outstanding (one note payable) of \$14,262, and three capital leases outstanding totaling \$89,394.

Town of Yemassee's Outstanding Debt

	Governmental Activities
Notes payable	\$ 14,262
Capital leases	89,394
	<u>\$ 103,656</u>

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

Total revenues continue to be steady. General Fund property tax revenues continue to gradually increase due to the increased value of the property tax base and more commercial development moving into the general area.

The Town continues to pay off large portions of general long-term debt. Additionally, the Town entered into two capital lease agreements during the year, for police vehicles.

In general, the Town should, from time to time, analyze all rates, charges, and fees to determine the acceptable level of service and to increase such revenues and/or reduce appropriate expenditures to fully fund the General Fund.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide an overview of the Town's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be forwarded to:

Town Clerk
Town of Yemassee
101 Town Circle, P.O. Box 577
Yemassee, South Carolina 29945

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

AUGUST 31, 2017

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 476,961
Receivables, net of allowance:	
Intergovernmental	5,673
Taxes	18,240
Other	18,788
Capital assets:	
Not being depreciated	92,810
Being depreciated, net	729,287
Total assets	<u>1,341,759</u>
Deferred outflows of resources	
Deferred pension outflows	655,235
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u>1,996,994</u>
Liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	27,758
Pension liabilities	843,792
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	38,004
Due in more than one year	65,652
Total liabilities	<u>975,206</u>
Deferred inflows of resources	
Deferred pension inflows	180,152
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	<u>1,155,358</u>
Net position	
Net investment in capital assets	718,441
Restricted for:	
Drug funds	9,405
Hospitality and tourism	23,190
Victims assistance	106,312
Unrestricted - unfunded pension obligation	(368,709)
Unrestricted	352,997
Total net position	<u><u>\$ 841,636</u></u>

See accompanying notes.

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2017

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position	
		Charges for Services	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Total
Primary government:					
Governmental activities					
General government	\$ 346,136	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (346,136)	\$ (346,136)
Streets department	157,889	92,176	-	(65,713)	(65,713)
Police department	782,800	535,557	88,070	(159,173)	(159,173)
Nondepartmental	29,387	-	-	(29,387)	(29,387)
Interest on long-term debt	31,427	-	-	(31,427)	(31,427)
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 1,347,639</u>	<u>\$ 627,733</u>	<u>\$ 88,070</u>	<u>(631,836)</u>	<u>(631,836)</u>
General revenues and transfers:					
General revenues:					
Property taxes				228,897	228,897
Licenses, permits and franchise fees				119,370	119,370
State aid				199,725	199,725
Miscellaneous				93,235	93,235
Total general revenues and transfers				<u>641,227</u>	<u>641,227</u>
Change in net position				9,391	9,391
Net position, at beginning of year				832,245	832,245
Net position, end of year				<u>\$ 841,636</u>	<u>\$ 841,636</u>

See accompanying notes.

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

BALANCE SHEET- GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

AUGUST 31, 2017

	General Fund	Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 476,961	\$ -	\$ 476,961
Receivables	42,701	-	42,701
Due from other funds	-	138,907	138,907
Total assets	<u>\$ 519,662</u>	<u>\$ 138,907</u>	<u>\$ 658,569</u>
Liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances			
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$ 27,758	\$ -	\$ 27,758
Unearned revenues	77,732	-	77,732
Due to other funds	138,907	-	138,907
Total liabilities	<u>244,397</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>244,397</u>
Deferred inflows of resources			
Unavailable revenues - property taxes	13,747	-	13,747
Unavailable revenues - charges for services	5,720	-	5,720
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>19,467</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,467</u>
Fund balances			
Restricted	-	138,907	138,907
Unassigned	255,798	-	255,798
Total fund balances	<u>255,798</u>	<u>138,907</u>	<u>394,705</u>
Total liabilities, deferred outflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 519,662</u>	<u>\$ 138,907</u>	<u>\$ 658,569</u>

See accompanying notes.

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET
POSITION

AUGUST 31, 2017

Fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 394,705
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Position are different due to the following:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Capital assets, cost	\$ 1,589,711	
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(767,614)</u>	
		822,097
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds.		
Property taxes		13,747
Charges for services		5,720
Shared federal drug funds		77,732
Long-term liabilities, including notes payable and net pension liabilities, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the governmental funds balance sheet. Long-term liabilities consist of the following:		
Net pension liabilities	(843,792)	
Notes payable	(14,262)	
Capital lease payable	<u>(89,394)</u>	
		<u>(947,448)</u>
Deferred outflows and inflows or resources related to pensions are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	655,235	
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	<u>(180,152)</u>	
		<u>475,083</u>
Net position of governmental activities		<u><u>\$ 841,636</u></u>

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2017

	General Fund	Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenue			
Property and vehicle taxes	\$ 196,919	\$ -	\$ 196,919
Licenses and permits	119,370	-	119,370
Police fines	481,081	58,825	539,906
State shared revenues	199,725	-	199,725
Charges for services	95,045	-	95,045
Rental	4,951	-	4,951
Other	88,284	28,033	116,317
Total revenue	<u>1,185,375</u>	<u>86,858</u>	<u>1,272,233</u>
Expenditures			
Administrative	253,147	5,026	258,173
Police department	690,890	49,392	740,282
Streets department	150,180	-	150,180
Municipal court	69,712	-	69,712
Town buildings	4,613	-	4,613
Recreation department	7,551	-	7,551
Other	-	21,836	21,836
Debt service	59,437	-	59,437
Total expenditures	<u>1,235,530</u>	<u>76,254</u>	<u>1,311,784</u>
Other financing sources			
Grant income	88,070	-	88,070
Proceeds from capital leases	99,009	-	99,009
Transfers in	22,791	14,544	37,335
Transfers out	(14,544)	(22,791)	(37,335)
Total other financing sources	<u>195,326</u>	<u>(8,247)</u>	<u>187,079</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	<u>145,171</u>	<u>2,357</u>	<u>147,528</u>
Net change in fund balance	145,171	2,357	147,528
Fund balance, beginning of year	<u>110,627</u>	<u>136,550</u>	<u>247,177</u>
Fund balance, end of year	<u><u>\$ 255,798</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 138,907</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 394,705</u></u>

See accompanying notes.

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2017

Net change in fund balance - total governmental funds		\$ 147,528
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different due to the following:		
Capital outlays to purchase or build capital assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities those costs are shown in the Statement of Net Position and allocated over the estimated useful lives as annual depreciation expenses in the statement of activities. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation expense in the period.		
Acquisition of Capital Assets	\$ 122,090	
Depreciation	<u>(76,907)</u>	
Net change in capital assets		45,183
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds		
Property taxes receivable	(1,775)	
Charges for services	2,851	
Shared federal drug funds	<u>(4,349)</u>	
		(3,273)
Net change in pension liability for current year. This is an expenditure for governmental funds and it reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position and does not affect the Statement of Activities.		
Net pension liabilities	(771,636)	
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	590,115	
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	<u>72,473</u>	
		(109,048)
Repayment of loans principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but it reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position and does not affect the Statement of Activities.		
		<u>(70,999)</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities		<u><u>\$ 9,391</u></u>

See accompanying notes.

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

STATEMENT OF GENERAL FUND REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCE - BUDGET TO ACTUAL

YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2017

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenue				
Property and vehicle taxes	\$ 144,000	\$ 144,000	\$ 196,919	\$ 52,919
Licenses and permits	162,000	162,000	119,370	(42,630)
Police fines	540,000	540,000	481,081	(58,919)
State shared revenues	95,500	95,500	199,725	104,225
Charges for services	95,000	95,000	95,045	45
Rental	12,200	12,200	4,951	(7,249)
Other	31,000	31,000	88,284	57,284
Total revenue	<u>1,079,700</u>	<u>1,079,700</u>	<u>1,185,375</u>	<u>105,675</u>
Expenditures				
Administrative	231,964	231,964	253,147	(21,183)
Police department	560,254	560,254	690,890	(130,636)
Streets department	194,280	194,280	150,180	44,100
Municipal court	62,720	62,720	69,712	(6,992)
Town buildings	1,750	1,750	4,613	(2,863)
Recreation department	3,500	3,500	7,551	(4,051)
Other	28,950	28,950	-	28,950
Debt service	34,000	34,000	59,437	(25,437)
Total expenditures	<u>1,117,418</u>	<u>1,117,418</u>	<u>1,235,530</u>	<u>(118,112)</u>
Deficit of revenues under expenditures	<u>(37,718)</u>	<u>(37,718)</u>	<u>(50,155)</u>	<u>(12,437)</u>
Other financing sources				
Grant income	37,718	37,718	88,070	50,352
Proceeds from capital leases	-	-	99,009	99,009
Transfers in	-	-	22,791	22,791
Transfers out	-	-	(14,544)	(14,544)
Total other financing sources	<u>37,718</u>	<u>37,718</u>	<u>195,326</u>	<u>157,608</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	145,171	<u>\$ 145,171</u>
Fund balance, beginning of year			<u>110,627</u>	
Fund balance, end of year			<u>\$ 255,798</u>	

See accompanying notes.

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Town of Yemassee, South Carolina (the "Town") was incorporated under the laws of the State of South Carolina for the incorporation of municipal governments and as amended by Act 283 of the 1975 Code (Home Rule Town Act). The Town operates under a Council-form of government and provides the following services as authorized by its charter: public safety (police and fire), streets, sanitation, health, culture-recreation, public improvements, planning and zoning and general administrative services.

The financial statements of the Town have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the Town's accounting policies are described below.

Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities report information about all activities of the primary government. Taxes and other non-exchange transactions primarily finance the governmental activities. All of the Town's governmental funds are reported in the government-wide financial statements as governmental activities (See the *Fund Financial Statements* subsection which follows for more information about fund types.)

Statement of Activities

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues and for each function of the Town's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function.

Program revenues include fees, fines, and charges paid by the recipients of goods, services, or privileges offered by the programs. The Town classifies as *general revenues* all revenues that are not program revenues, including all taxes and business license fees.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the Town's funds, including its governmental funds. The Town has no other funds than governmental funds.

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TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Fund Accounting

Fund Accounting is the procedure by which resources for various purposes are classified for accounting and reporting purposes into funds that are in accordance with specified activities or objectives in accordance with limitations and restrictions imposed by sources outside the entity and in accordance with directives issued by the governing board.

The Town only has two categories of funds – governmental and fiduciary.

Governmental Funds

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

Special Revenue Funds - Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than special assessments, expendable trusts, or major capital projects) that are legally (or donor) restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

Accrual Basis

The Town uses the accrual basis of accounting in reporting its government-wide financial statements. Under the accrual basis, the Town generally records revenues when earned and reasonably measurable and records expenses when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Significant non-exchange transactions, in which the Town gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include taxes, grants, and donations. The Town recognizes grants, donations and similar items as revenue as soon as it meets all eligibility requirements.

Modified Accrual Basis

The Town uses the modified accrual basis of accounting to report its governmental funds. Under the modified accrual basis, revenues, net of estimated uncollectible amounts, are recognized in the fiscal year when they become susceptible to accrual—that is, as soon as they become both measurable and available to finance current operations or to liquidate liabilities existing at fiscal year-end. Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. Principal revenue sources considered susceptible to accrual include taxes, grants, charges for goods and services, and interest earnings.

Under the modified accrual basis, expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. An exception, however, is that principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, and compensated absences, are recognized as expenditures only to the extent they have matured. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures (rather than as assets) in governmental funds.

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The accounting policies of the Town conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to its activities as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), the recognized standard-setting body for GAAP for all state governmental entities.

If measurable, revenue is recognized when earned and expenses when incurred.

Transfers of financial resources among funds are recognized in all affected funds in the period in which the related interfund receivables and payables arise.

The Town has elected to treat all funds as major and present them in separate columns.

Budgets

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. An annual appropriated budget is adopted for the General Fund. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Investments

Cash includes amounts held in demand deposits. For purpose of the statement of cash flows, the Town considers all savings and short-term investments purchased with maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. State statutes authorize the Town to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, commercial paper, corporate bonds and repurchase agreements. Investments, if any, are reported at fair value.

Accounts Receivable

The accounts receivable of the General Fund consists of unpaid user charges for the garbage and solid waste collection program of the Town. This service is billed by and the collections are remitted from the Lowcountry Regional Water System. The amount of unpaid charges is reported net of an allowance for doubtful accounts.

Property taxes are levied, generally in November, for property on record with Hampton County and Beaufort County as of the prior December 31. These taxes are due without penalty by the January 15 following billing. All taxes outstanding for more than ten years are written off. Personal property (motor vehicles, boats, motors, etc.) taxes are levied by the county on a monthly basis.

Short-Term Interfund Receivables/Payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. These receivables and payables are classified as "due from other funds" or "due to other funds" on their respective financial statements.

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets, which include property and equipment, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements.

Capital assets are stated at cost or, if donated, at estimated fair market value at the time of donation. In some instances, capital asset historical costs were not available; therefore, the costs of these assets at the dates of acquisitions have been estimated. Expenditures materially extending the life of capital assets are capitalized. Capital assets are depreciated over their useful life, using the straight-line depreciation method. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets, as applicable. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair value on the date donated.

Depreciation of exhaustible capital assets has been provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Equipment	3 - 10 years
Vehicles	4 - 10 years
Buildings	15 - 50 years

Compensated Absences

The Town's policy allows employees to accumulate unused sick leave to a maximum of eighteen workweeks and vacation leave up to a maximum of six workweeks. Upon termination, any accumulated vacation leave, will be paid to the employee. There will be no payment for unused sick leave. Accordingly, sick pay is charged to expenditures when taken.

The estimated liability for vested vacation leave attributable to the Town's governmental activities is recorded as an expense and liability in the governmental fund. The estimated liabilities include required salary-related payments.

Long-Term Obligations

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

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses.

Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources:

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Town currently reports deferred outflows of resources in the amount of \$655,235 as of August 31, 2017.

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 position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Town currently reports deferred inflows of resources in the amount of \$180,152 as of August 31, 2017.

Net Position/Fund Balances

Net position are classified and presented in three components in the government-wide financial statements:

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt – Consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, 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.

The Town reports a portion of its net position or fund balance in its government-wide and fund financial statements as restricted net position - spendable. Net position or fund balance for governmental funds is reported as restricted when constraints placed on resource use are either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as debt covenants), grantors, contributors, laws or regulation of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Enabling legislation authorizes the Town to assess, levy, charge, or otherwise mandate payments of resources (from resource providers) and includes a legally enforceable requirement that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation. A legally enforceable requirement is one that an outside party (such as citizens, public interest groups, or the judiciary) can compel the government to honor.

Unrestricted net position - All other net position that do not meet the definition of "restricted," or "invested in capital assets."

Fund balance is reported as assigned if the fund balance is constrained by the government's intent to use the funds for a specific purpose. The Town reports amounts as assigned if constrained through appropriations actions of the legislature. The removal of constraints for assigned funds occurs through the budgetary process.

Fund balance is reported as nonspendable if it is in the form of that cannot be used to satisfy current obligations. The Town has nonspendable fund balance in the form of mortgages and notes receivable in its community development revolving loan program.

Fund balance is reported as restricted fund balance if the fund balance is restricted for use by an outside party. The Town has restricted fund balance in the form of amounts held that can only be used for community development revolving loans and victims' assistance programs.

Fund balance is reported as committed if amounts have been committed through the appropriations process. The Town does not have any committed funds.

Unassigned fund balance – All other fund balances that do not meet the definition of "restricted," "assigned," or "committed".

The Town's policy is to first apply restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position or fund balances are available. Within the unrestricted fund balance, committed resources would be first applied, when available, followed by assigned resources before unassigned resources are used.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Estimates are used to determine depreciation expense, and the allowance for doubtful accounts among other accounts. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

2. Legal Compliance - Budgets

The Town follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

1. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund.
2. The combined statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance-budget and actual for the General Fund presents comparisons of the legally adopted budget with actual data on a GAAP basis.
3. Unused appropriations lapse at the end of the year.
4. The budget amounts shown in the financial statements are the final authorized amounts as revised during the year.
5. Expenditures should not exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level.

Expenditures approved by Council shall automatically carry amendments to fund appropriations where necessary. Budget amounts reported are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Town Council.

Actual revenue exceeded budgeted revenue by \$105,675. Actual expenditures exceeded budgeted expenditures by \$118,112.

3. Deposits and Investments

Credit Risk – The town has an investment policy that limits investment types to those approved by the South Carolina Code of Laws to obligations of the United States and agencies thereof, general obligations of the State of South Carolina or any of its political subdivisions, certificates of deposit where the certificates are collaterally insured by securities described above held by a third part as escrow agent or custodian of a market value not less than the amount of certificates of deposits so secured including interest, or repurchase agreements when collateralized by securities set forth above.

Interest Rate Risk – In accordance with its investment policy, the Town manages its exposure to declines in fair value by limiting the weighted average maturity of its investments to short-term investments in South Carolina Local Investment Pool.

Custodial Credit Risk – Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Town's deposits may not be returned to it. The Town does not have a formal investment policy to address custodial credit risk. The town has a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of August 31, 2017, the book balance for cash was \$476,961 the bank balances were \$472,985. Of this amount, \$250,000 was covered by FDIC insurance coverage and the balance of \$222,985 was adequately collateralized in accordance with state law.

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

4. Receivables

Receivables at August 31, 2017 consist of the following:

Accounts receivable:

State of South Carolina (merchants' inventory tax and local option sales tax)	\$	5,673
Hampton County (property taxes)		18,240
Lowcountry Regional Water System		12,687
Other receivables		<u>6,101</u>
Gross receivables		42,701
Less, allowance for uncollectibles		<u>-</u>
Net receivables	\$	<u>42,701</u>

5. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended August 31, 2017, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 89,083	\$ 3,727	\$ -	\$ 92,810
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>89,083</u>	<u>3,727</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>92,810</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings and improvements	714,766	2,100	-	716,866
Equipment and machinery	195,643	17,800	-	213,443
Vehicles	<u>468,129</u>	<u>98,463</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>566,592</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>1,378,538</u>	<u>118,363</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,496,901</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(212,337)	(13,580)	-	(225,917)
Equipment and machinery	(156,055)	(49,738)	-	(205,793)
Vehicles	<u>(322,315)</u>	<u>(13,589)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(335,904)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(690,707)</u>	<u>(76,907)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(767,614)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>687,831</u>	<u>41,456</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>729,287</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 776,914</u>	<u>\$ 45,183</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 822,097</u>

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

5. Capital Assets (continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs as follows:

General government	\$ 21,290
Public safety	43,612
Public works	6,856
Municipal court	<u>5,149</u>
Total Depreciation - governmental activities	<u><u>\$ 76,907</u></u>

6. Long-Term Debt

Note Payable

The Town has the following note payable outstanding as of August 31, 2017:

\$163,528 note payable to BB&T for the town hall building
payable in monthly payments of \$1,692 including 7.0% interest
over twelve years. It is collateralized by the Town Hall Building.

\$ 14,262

Debt service requirements to maturity for this note payable are as follows:

<u>Year Ending</u> <u>August 31,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2018	<u>\$ 14,262</u>	<u>\$ 720</u>	<u>\$ 14,982</u>
	<u><u>\$ 14,262</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 720</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 14,982</u></u>

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

6. Long-Term Debt (continued)

Capital Leases

The Town has the following capital leases outstanding as of August 31, 2017:

Capital lease dated March 18, 2016, in the original amount of \$29,583 payable in annual installments of \$6,537. This lease is collateralized by Police Dodge Charger.	\$ 17,719
Capital lease dated September 7, 2016, in the original amount of \$30,747 payable in annual installments of \$6,941. This lease is collateralized by a Ford Sedan.	18,400
Capital lease dated April 1, 2017, in the original amount of \$68,261 payable in annual installments of \$14,987. This lease is collateralized by two Police Dodge Chargers.	<u>53,275</u>
Total capital leases	<u><u>\$ 89,394</u></u>

Debt service requirements to maturity for the capital leases are as follows:

<u>Year Ending August 31,</u>	<u>Total</u>
2018	\$ 23,060
2019	28,465
2020	28,465
2021	<u>21,928</u>
	101,918
Less: Interest factor	<u>(12,524)</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 89,394</u></u>

Changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended August 31, 2017 are as follows:

	<u>September 1, 2016</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>August 31, 2017</u>	<u>Due within One year</u>
Note payable	\$ 32,656	\$ -	\$ (18,394)	\$ 14,262	\$ 14,262
Capital leases	<u>-</u>	<u>141,999</u>	<u>(52,605)</u>	<u>89,394</u>	<u>23,742</u>
Total governmental activities	<u><u>\$ 32,656</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 141,999</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (70,999)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 103,656</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 38,004</u></u>

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

7. Pension Plan

South Carolina Retirement System

Substantially all employees of the Town are covered by a retirement plan through the South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Retirement Division of the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority (PEBA), a public employee retirement system. Generally, all full-time or part-time equivalent State employees in a permanent position are required to participate in and contribute to the SCRS as a condition of employment unless exempted by law as provided in Section 9-1-480 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, as amended, or are eligible and elect to participate in the State Optional Retirement Program (ORP). The SCRS plan provides a life-time monthly retirement annuity benefits to members as well as disability, survivor options, annual benefit adjustments, death benefits, and incidental benefits to eligible employees and retired members.

The Retirement Division maintains five independent defined benefit plans and issues its own publicly available Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) which includes financial statements and required supplementary information. The CAFR is available online at www.retirement.sc.gov, or a copy may be obtained by writing to the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority, P.O. Box 11960, Columbia, South Carolina 29211-1960.

Under the SCRS, Class II members are eligible for a full-service retirement annuity upon reaching age 65 or completion of 28 years of credited service regardless of age. Employees who first became members of the System after June 30, 2012 are considered Class III members and are eligible for a full service retirement annuity upon reaching age 65 or upon meeting the rule of 90 requirement (i.e., the members age plus the years of service add up to a total of at least 90). The benefit formula for full benefits effective since July 1, 1989 for the SCRS is 1.82 percent of an employee's average final compensation (AFC) multiplied by the number of years of credited service. For Class II members, AFC is the average annual earnable compensation during 12 consecutive quarters and includes an amount for up to 45 days termination pay at retirement for unused annual leave. For Class III members, AFC is the average annual earnable compensation during 20 consecutive quarters and termination pay for unused annual leave at retirement is not included. Early retirement options with reduced benefits are available as early as age 55 for Class II members and age 60 for Class III members. Class II members are vested for a deferred annuity after five years of earned service. Class III members are vested for a deferred annuity after eight years of earned service. Members qualify for a survivor's benefit upon completion of 15 years of credited service (five years effective January 1, 2002).

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

7. Pension Plan (continued)

Disability annuity benefits are payable to Class II members if they have permanent incapacity to perform regular duties of the member's job and they have at least 5 years of earned service (this requirement does not apply if the disability is a result of a job related injury). Class III members can apply for disability annuity benefits provided they have a permanent incapacity to perform the regular duties of the member's job and they have a minimum of eight years of credited service. For disability applications received after December 31, 2013, a member of SCRS will have to be approved for disability benefits from the Social Security Administration in order to be eligible for SCRS disability retirement benefits.

An incidental death benefit equal to an employee's annual rate of compensation is payable upon the death of an active employee with a minimum of one year of credited service or to a working retired contributing member. There is no service requirement for death resulting from actual performance of duties for an active member. For eligible retired members, a lump-sum payment is made to the retiree's beneficiary of up to \$6,000 based on years of service at retirement. TERI participants and retired contributing members are eligible for the increased death benefit equal to their annual salary in lieu of the standard retired member benefit.

Effective July 1, 2016, employees participating in the SCRS were required to contribute 8.66% of all earnable compensation. The employer contribution rate for SCRS was 11.56%. Included in the total SCRS employer contribution rate is a base retirement contribution of 11.41%, and .15% for the incidental death program. The Town's actual retirement contributions to the SCRS for the years ended August 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended	Retirement	
	Rate	Contribution
2017	11.41%	\$ 14,808
2016	10.91%	9,906
2015	10.75%	2,605

As an alternative to membership in the SCRS, newly hired employees of the Fund may elect to participate in the State Optional Retirement Program (ORP), a defined contribution retirement plan. The Town did not have any employees participating in the ORP during the 2017, 2016 or 2015 fiscal years.

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

7. Pension Plan (continued)

Police Officers Retirement System

The South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System (PORS) is a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit public employee retirement system. Generally, all full-time employees whose principal duties are the preservation of public order or the protection or prevention and control of property destruction by fire are required to participate in and contribute to PORS as a condition of employment. This plan provides lifetime monthly annuity benefits as well as disability, survivor benefits and incidental benefits to eligible employees and retirees. In addition, participating employers in the PORS contribute to the accidental death fund which provides annuity benefits to beneficiaries of police officers and firemen killed in the actual performance of their duties. These benefits are independent of any other retirement benefits available to the beneficiary.

Under the PORS, Class II members are eligible for a full service retirement annuity upon reaching age 55 or completion of 25 years of credited service regardless of age. Class III members are eligible for a full service retirement annuity upon reaching age 55 or 27 years of credited service. The benefit formula for full benefits effective since July 1, 1989 for the SCRS is 2.14 percent of an employee's average final compensation (AFC) multiplied by the number of years of credited service. For Class II members, AFC is the average annual compensation during 12 consecutive quarters and includes an amount for up to 45 days termination pay for unused annual leave. For Class III members, AFC is the average annual earnable compensation during 20 consecutive quarters and termination pay for unused annual leave at retirement is not included. PORS does not have an early retirement option. Class II members are vested for a deferred annuity after five years of earned service. Class III members are vested for a deferred annuity after eight years of earned service. Members qualify for a survivor's benefit upon completion of 15 years of credited service (five years effective January 1, 2002).

Effective July 1, 2016, employees participating in the PORS were required to contribute 9.24% of all earnable compensation. The employer contribution rate for PORS was 14.04%. Included in the total PORS employer contribution rate is a base retirement contribution of 13.84% and .20% for the incidental death program. The Town's actual retirement contributions to the PORS for the years ended August 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u>	<u>Retirement</u>	
	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Contribution</u>
2017	13.84%	\$ 41,549
2016	13.34%	34,440
2015	13.01%	16,087

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

7. Pension Plan (continued)

Article X, Section 16, of the South Carolina Constitution requires that all State-operated retirement systems be funded on a sound actuarial basis. Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws of 1976, as amended, prescribes requirements relating to membership, benefit, and employee/employer contributions for each retirement system. Employee and employer contribution rates to SCRS and PORS are actuarially determined.

At August 31, 2017 the Town reported \$222,356 and \$621,335 for its proportionate share of the net pension liabilities of SCRS and PORS. The net pension liability defined of the SCRS and the PORS defined benefit pension plans were determined based on the July 1, 2015 actuarial valuations, using membership data as of July 1, 2015, projected forward to June 30, 2016, and financial information of the pension trust funds as of June 30, 2015, using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The Town's portion of the net pension liability was based on the Town's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. At June 30, 2016, the Town's SCRS and PORS proportion was .0001041% and .02450%. For the year ended August 31, 2017 the Town recognized pension expenses of \$11,196 and \$97,852 for SCRS and PORS.

At August 31, 2017 the state reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows	Net
Differences between expected and actual experience - SCRS	\$ 2,305	\$ (241)	\$ 2,064
Differences between expected and actual experience - PORS	9,221	-	9,221
Changes in proportionate share and differences between employer contributions and proportionate Share of total plan employer contributions - SCRS	129,926	(79,742)	50,184
Changes in proportionate share and differences between employer contributions and proportionate Share of total plan employer contributions - PORS	368,254	(100,169)	268,085
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on investments - SCRS	18,707	-	18,707
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on investments - PORS	70,465	-	70,465
Contributions made from measurement date to August 31, 2017 - SCRS	14,808	-	14,808
Contributions made from measurement date to August 31, 2017 - PORS	41,549	-	41,549
	<u>\$ 655,235</u>	<u>\$ (180,152)</u>	<u>\$ 475,083</u>

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

7. Pension Plan (continued)

\$14,808 and \$41,549 for SCRS and PORS respectively reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2018. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expenses as follows:

<u>Year ended June 30,</u>	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>	<u>Net</u>
2016	\$ (10,003)	\$ (82,575)	\$ (92,578)
2017	(8,799)	(82,107)	(90,906)
2018	(43,109)	(100,133)	(143,242)
2019	(9,044)	(82,956)	(92,000)
	<u>\$ (70,955)</u>	<u>\$ (347,771)</u>	<u>\$ (418,726)</u>

The total pension liabilities in the July 1, 2015 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement:

	<u>SCRS</u>	<u>PORS</u>
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age	Entry Age
Actuarial Assumptions:		
Investment Rate or Return	7.50%	7.50%
Projected Salary Increases	3.5% to 12.5%	4.0% to 10.0%
Inflation Rate	2.75%	2.75%
Benefit Adjustments	Lesser of 1% or \$500	Lesser of 1% or \$500

South Carolina state statute requires that an actuarial experience study be completed at least once in each five-year period. An experience report on the Systems was most recently issued as of July 1, 2015.

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

7. Pension Plan (continued)

The post-retiree mortality assumption is dependent upon the member's job category and gender. This assumption includes base rates which are automatically adjusted for future improvement in mortality using published Scale AA projected from the year 2000. Assumptions used in the July 1, 2015 valuations for SCRS and PORS are as follows:

Former Job Class	Males	Females
Educators and Judges	RP-2000 Males (with White Collar Adjustment) Multiplied by 110%	RP-2000 Females (with White Collar Adjustment) Multiplied by 95%
General Employees and Members of the General Assembly	RP-2000 Males multiplied by 100%	RP-2000 Females multiplied by 90%
Public Safety, Firefighters and Members of the South Carolina National Guard	RP-2000 Males (with Blue Collar adjustment) multiplied by 115%	RP-2000 Females (with Blue Collar adjustment) multiplied by 115%

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for actuarial purposes is based upon the 30-year capital market outlook at the end of the third quarter 2015. The actuarial long-term expected rates of return represent best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class and were developed using a building block approach, primarily based on consensus expectations and market based inputs. Expected returns are net of investment fees.

For actuarial purposes, the long-term expected rate of return is calculated by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target allocation percentages and then adding the actuarial expected inflation which is summarized in the table below. For actuarial purposes, the 7.50 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 2.75 percent inflation component.

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

7. Pension Plan (continued)

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Asset Allocation	Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return	Long Term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return
Global Equity	43.0%		
Global Public Equity	34.0%	6.52%	2.22%
Private Equity	9.0%	9.30%	0.84%
Real Assets	8.0%		
Real Estate	5.0%	4.32%	0.22%
Commodities	3.0%	4.53%	0.13%
Opportunistic	20.0%		
GTAA/Risk Parity	10.0%	3.90%	0.39%
HF (Low Beta)	10.0%	3.87%	0.39%
Diversified Credit	17.0%		
Mixed Credit	5.0%	3.52%	0.17%
Emerging Markets Debt	5.0%	4.91%	0.25%
Private Debt	7.0%	4.47%	0.31%
Conservative Fixed Income	12.0%		
Core Fixed Income	10.0%	1.72%	0.17%
Cash and Short Duration (Net)	2.0%	0.71%	0.01%
Total Expected Real Return	100%		5.10%
Inflation for Actuarial Purposes			2.75%
Total Expected Nominal Return			7.85%

The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that the funding policy specified in the South Carolina State Code of Laws will remain unchanged in future years. Based on those assumptions, the plans' 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.

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

7. Pension Plan (continued)

The following table represents the Town's proportionate share of the net SCRS pension liabilities calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what the Town's respective net pension liabilities would be if it were calculated using a discount rate of 1.00 percent lower (6.50 percent) or 1.00 percent higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate.

Plan	1% Decrease 6.50%	Current Rate 7.50%	1% Increase 8.50%
SCRS	\$ 277,383	\$ 222,356	\$ 176,548
PORS	814,313	621,436	447,908
	<u>\$ 1,091,696</u>	<u>\$ 843,792</u>	<u>\$ 624,456</u>

Deferred Compensation Plans

Several optional deferred compensation plans are available to state employees and employers of its political subdivisions. Certain employees of the Town have elected to participate. The multiple-employers plans, create under Internal Revenue Sections 457, 401(k), and 403(b), are administrated by third parties and are not included in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the State of South Carolina. Compensation deferred under the plans is placed in trust for the contributing employee. The State has no liability for losses under the plans. Employees may withdraw the current value of their contributions when they terminate state employment. Employees may also withdraw contributions prior to termination if they meet requirements specified by the applicable plan.

8. Risk Management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; error and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Town carries commercial property insurance coverage and general liability coverage for these risks. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage in the last two years, and settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the last four fiscal years.

The Town participates in the South Carolina Insurance Reserve Fund, an insurance pool currently operating as a common tort liability and insurance program. The limit of the tort liability is \$600,000 per occurrence, while the limit for casualty insurance varies depending on the value of the property.

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

-CONTINUED-

9. Contingent Liabilities

The Town is occasionally involved in legal proceedings (predominately civil suits) and claims with various parties, which arose, in the normal course of business.

Although any litigation has an element of uncertainty, it is management's opinion that the outcome of litigation pending or threatened, or the combination thereof, will not have a materially adverse effect on the financial position of the Town. No provision has been made in these financial statements for losses, if any, which might result from litigation pending, threatened or the combination thereof because there is no evidence to indicate that a loss expenditure and liability should be recorded at year-end.

10. Subsequent Events

Subsequent events were evaluated through December 18, 2017, which is the date the financial statements were available for issue. Events occurring after that date have not been evaluated to determine whether a change in the financial statements would be required.

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - NONMAJOR
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

AUGUST 31, 2017

	Drug Fund	Local Hospitality Tax Fund	Local Accommodations Tax Fund	Victims Assistance Fund	Total
Assets					
Due from other funds	\$ 9,405	\$ 4,732	\$ 18,458	\$ 106,312	\$ 138,907
Total assets	<u>9,405</u>	<u>4,732</u>	<u>18,458</u>	<u>106,312</u>	<u>138,907</u>
Liabilities and fund balances					
Fund Balances					
Restricted	9,405	4,732	18,458	106,312	138,907
Total fund balances	<u>9,405</u>	<u>4,732</u>	<u>18,458</u>	<u>106,312</u>	<u>138,907</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 9,405</u>	<u>\$ 4,732</u>	<u>\$ 18,458</u>	<u>\$ 106,312</u>	<u>\$ 138,907</u>

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND
BALANCES - NONMAJOR
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2017

	Drug Fund	Local Hospitality Tax Fund	Local Accommodations Tax Fund	Victims Assistance Fund	Total
Revenues					
Law enforcement seized funds	\$ 10,213	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,213
Fines, fees, assessments and surcharges	-	-	-	48,612	48,612
Taxes	-	19,003	9,030	-	28,033
Total revenues	10,213	19,003	9,030	48,612	86,858
Expenditures					
Hospitality and tourism	-	21,836	4,994	-	26,830
General government	-	-	-	32	32
Public safety	-	-	-	49,392	49,392
Total expenditures	-	21,836	4,994	49,424	76,254
Excess (deficit) of revenues over (under) expenditures	10,213	(2,833)	4,036	(812)	10,604
Other financing sources					
Transfers in	-	-	13,664	880	14,544
Transfers out	(22,791)	-	-	-	(22,791)
Total other financing sources	(22,791)	-	13,664	880	(8,247)
Net change in fund balances	(12,578)	(2,833)	17,700	68	2,357
Fund balances, beginning	21,983	7,565	758	106,244	136,550
Fund balances, ending	<u>\$ 9,405</u>	<u>\$ 4,732</u>	<u>\$ 18,458</u>	<u>\$ 106,312</u>	<u>\$ 138,907</u>

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREMENT SYSTEMS NET PENSION LIABILITIES

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS*

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
South Carolina Retirement System				
Town's proportion of the net pension liability	0.001041%	0.000115%	0.000115%	0.000115%
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 222,356	\$ 21,810	\$ 21,810	\$ 19,799
Town's covered payroll	\$ 475,072	\$ 90,347	\$ 130,054	\$ 127,684
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	46.80%	24.14%	16.77%	15.51%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	52.91%	56.99%	56.99%	59.92%
South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System				
Town's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0245%	0.0023%	0.0023%	0.0023%
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 621,436	\$ 50,346	\$ 50,346	\$ 44,223
Town's covered payroll	\$ 297,782	\$ 256,457	\$ 240,931	\$ 249,004
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	208.69%	19.63%	20.90%	17.76%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	60.44%	64.57%	64.57%	67.55%

* - The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of July 1 of four years prior, using membership data as of the day, projected forward to June 30 of the previous year. Additionally, the Town implemented GASB 68 during fiscal year 2015. As such, only the last four years of information is available.

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

SCHEDULE OF SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREMENT SYSTEMS CONTRIBUTIONS

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS *

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
South Carolina Retirement System				
Contractually required contributions	\$ 14,925	\$ 9,906	\$ 2,605	\$ 8,629
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(14,925)	(9,906)	(2,605)	(8,629)
Contribution deficiency/(excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Town covered payroll	\$ 130,761	\$ 90,780	\$ 24,240	\$ 82,233
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	11.41%	10.91%	10.75%	10.49%
South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System				
Contractually required contributions	\$ 47,650	\$ 34,440	\$ 16,087	\$ 14,738
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(47,650)	(34,440)	(16,087)	(14,738)
Contribution deficiency/(excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Town covered payroll	\$ 344,311	\$ 258,157	\$ 123,668	\$ 118,020
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.84%	13.34%	13.01%	12.49%

* - The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of July 1 of four years prior, using membership data as of the day, projected forward to June 30 of the previous year. Additionally, the Town implemented GASB 68 during fiscal year 2015. As such, only the last four years of information is available.

OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

TOWN OF YEMASSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA

SCHEDULE OF COURT FINES, FEES, ASSESSMENTS, AND SURCHARGES

YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 2017

	For the Month of:												Total
	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	
Court Fines													
Court Fines Collected	\$ 33,025	\$ 27,959	\$ 33,115	\$ 33,796	\$ 26,590	\$ 38,065	\$ 37,734	\$ 38,415	\$ 44,223	\$ 37,572	\$ 46,057	\$ 47,690	\$ 444,241
Court Fines Retained by Town	33,025	27,959	33,115	33,796	26,590	38,065	37,734	38,415	44,223	37,572	46,057	47,690	444,241
Court Fines Remitted to State Treasurer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Court Assessments													
Court Assessments Collected	30,671	24,636	30,787	30,962	23,392	30,084	34,797	36,332	41,323	33,750	42,103	44,723	403,560
Court Assessments Retained by Town	3,423	2,749	3,446	3,455	2,722	3,692	3,883	4,055	4,612	3,766	4,699	4,991	45,493
Court Assessments Remitted to State Treasurer	27,248	21,887	27,341	27,507	20,670	26,392	30,914	32,277	36,711	29,984	37,404	39,732	358,067
Court Surcharges													
Court Surcharges Collected	12,994	10,443	12,786	12,535	9,352	13,833	13,379	15,622	17,321	14,669	16,357	17,030	166,321
Court Surcharges Retained by Town	196	220	197	221	75	229	354	590	227	399	192	219	3,119
Court Surcharges Remitted to State Treasurer	12,798	10,223	12,589	12,314	9,277	13,604	13,025	15,032	17,094	14,270	16,165	16,811	163,202
Victim Services													
Court Assessments Allocated to Victim Services	3,423	2,749	3,446	3,455	2,722	3,692	3,883	4,055	4,612	3,766	4,699	4,991	45,493
Court Surcharges Allocated to Victim Services	196	220	197	221	75	229	354	590	227	399	192	219	3,119
Funds Allocated to Victim Services	3,619	2,969	3,643	3,676	2,797	3,921	4,237	4,645	4,839	4,165	4,891	5,210	48,612
Funds Allocated to Victim Services	3,619	2,969	3,643	3,676	2,797	3,921	4,237	4,645	4,839	4,165	4,891	5,210	48,612
Victim Services Expenditures	30,898	2,712	4	10,889	713	2,554	4	804	4	4	4	4	48,594
Expenditures in Excess of Available Funds	\$ (27,279)	\$ 257	\$ 3,639	\$ (7,213)	\$ 2,084	\$ 1,367	\$ 4,233	\$ 3,841	\$ 4,835	\$ 4,161	\$ 4,887	\$ 5,206	18
Victim's Fund carryover balance from FYE 2016													106,868
Victim's Fund ending balance for FYE 2017													<u>\$ 106,886</u>

THE BRITTINGHAM GROUP, L.L.P.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

501 STATE STREET
POST OFFICE BOX 5949
WEST COLUMBIA, SC 29171

PHONE: (803) 739-3090

FAX: (803) 791-0834

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

To the Honorable Mayor and Members
Of Town Council
Town of Yemassee, South Carolina
101 Town Circle
Post Office Box 577
Yemassee, South Carolina 29945

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Yemassee, South Carolina (the "Town"), as of and for the year ended August 31, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 18, 2017.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

The Brittingham Group LLP

West Columbia, South Carolina
December 18, 2017