

**TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND,
SOUTH CAROLINA**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

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**TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND,
SOUTH CAROLINA**

LIST OF ELECTED AND APPOINTED OFFICIALS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

MAYOR

Pat O'Neil

TOWN COUNCIL MEMBERS

Justin Novak, Mayor Pro Tem

Ned Higgins

Carl Hubbard

Jody Latham

Scott Millimet

Gary Visser

APPOINTED OFFICIALS

Town Administrator	Joe Henderson
Comptroller	Jason Blanton
Building Official	Max Wurthmann
Director of Planning and Zoning	Charles Drayton
Fire Chief	Anthony Stith
Police Chief	Glenn Meadows
Water & Sewer, General Manager	Greg Gress
Town Attorney	Lawrence Dodds
Director of Resilience & Natural Resource Management	Rebecca Fanning

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

The Honorable Mayor and Members of Town Council
 Town of Sullivan’s Island
 Sullivan’s Island, South Carolina

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Sullivan’s Island, South Carolina (the “Town”), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town’s basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town, as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAS”) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* (“*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 Town 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.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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 Town’s ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. EENEFINNEYCAULEY.CPA · INFO@GREENEFINNEY.COM

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 GAAS 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 Town'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 Town'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, budgetary comparison schedules, and pension plan schedules, 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 Town's basic financial statements. The supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is 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 supplementary information is 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 September 25, 2024 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 solely 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 the effectiveness of the Town's 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.

Greene Finney Cauley, LLP

Greene Finney Cauley, LLP
Mauldin, South Carolina
September 25, 2024

TOWN OF SULLIVAN’S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

As management of the Town of Sullivan’s Island (“Town”), we offer readers of the Town’s financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the Town’s financial performance as a whole. We would encourage readers to not only consider the information presented here, but also the information provided in the financial statements and notes to the financial statements to enhance their understanding the Town’s overall financial performance.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Town exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the fiscal year by approximately \$22,603,000 (*net position*). Of this amount, a net deficit of approximately \$11,108,000 and net position of \$33,711,000 were related to the Town’s governmental and business-type activities, respectively. In addition, the Town’s unrestricted net position (may be used to meet the government’s ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors) was a net deficit of approximately \$18,536,000 for its governmental activities and approximately \$5,791,000 for its business-type activities.
- The government’s total net position increased by approximately \$1,252,000 for governmental activities and approximately \$13,000 for business-type activities, primarily as a result of total revenues of approximately \$15,693,000 exceeding total expenditures of \$14,428,000 in the current year.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Town’s governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of approximately \$16,033,000, a decrease of approximately \$381,000 compared to the prior year’s fund balance. Approximately 59% of this total amount, or approximately \$9,413,000, is available for spending at the government’s discretion (*unassigned fund balance*).
- At the end of the current fiscal year, \$3,000,000 of the General Fund’s unassigned portion of fund balance was allocated to the Emergency Reserve.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, approximately \$2,480,000 of the General Fund’s unassigned portion of fund balance was allocated to the Capital Improvement Reserve Fund.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned, unallocated fund balance of the General Fund was approximately \$3,933,000, or approximately 36% of total General Fund expenditures of approximately \$11,072,000 for the year ended June 30, 2024.
- The Town’s total capital assets increased by approximately \$703,000 during the current fiscal year primarily due to an increase in capitalized capital contributions.
- The Town’s total debt decreased by approximately \$1,173,000 during the current year due to scheduled principal payments and premium amortization.

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of two parts – the Financial Section (which includes management’s discussion and analysis, the financial statements, required supplementary information, and supplementary information), and Compliance Section.

Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town’s financial statements. The Town’s financial statements are comprised of three components; 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. The financial statements present two different views of the Town through the use of government-wide statements and fund financial statements. In addition to the financial statements, this report contains other supplementary information that will enhance the reader’s understanding of the financial condition of the Town.

Government-Wide Financial Statements. The financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the Town. The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Town’s finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Financial Statements (Continued)

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the Town's assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows, with the differences between them reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in 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 showing how the government'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 change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

The government-wide financial statements are divided into two categories: 1) governmental activities; and 2) business-type activities. The governmental activities include public works, public safety, and general government. Taxes, business licenses, building permits, fines, and state and federal grant revenues finance most of these activities. The business-type activities are the Town's water and sewer operations for which it charges its customers a fee to provide.

The government-wide financial statements can be found as listed in the table of contents.

Fund Financial Statements. The fund financial statements provide a more detailed look at the Town's most significant activities. 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. The Town, like all other governmental entities in South Carolina, uses fund accounting to ensure and reflect compliance with finance-related legal requirements, such as the General Statutes or the Town's budget ordinance. All of the funds of the Town can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary funds.

Governmental Funds – *Governmental funds* are used to account for those functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. Most of the Town's services are accounted for in governmental funds. These funds focus on how assets can readily be converted into cash flow (in and out), and what monies are left at year-end that will be available for spending in the next year. Governmental funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual accounting* which provides a short-term spending focus. As a result, the governmental fund financial statements give the reader a detailed short-term view that helps him or her determine if there are more or less financial resources available to finance the Town's programs. The relationship between *governmental activities* (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and *governmental funds* is described in a reconciliation that is a part of the fund financial statements.

The Town maintained six (6) individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenue, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, Local Tax Fund, Capital Projects Fund, Debt Service Fund, Tree Bank Fund, and the Firefighters' 1% Fund. The governmental fund financial statements can be found as listed in the table of contents.

Proprietary Funds – The Town maintains one type of proprietary fund. *Enterprise Funds* are used to account for operations that (a) are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises — where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes. The Town uses two enterprise funds to account for both its water and sewer operations. The proprietary fund financial statements can be found as listed in the table of contents.

Notes to the Financial Statements – The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found as listed in the table of contents.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN’S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Financial Statements (Continued)

Other Information – In addition to the financial statements and accompanying notes, this report includes certain required supplementary information. Regarding the Town’s major governmental funds, the Town adopts an annual budget for its General Fund, as required by the General Statutes. A required budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for the General Fund to demonstrate compliance with its budget. Required supplementary information can be found as listed in the table of contents.

Supplementary information, which includes a budgetary schedule of expenditures for the General Fund, enterprise budgetary comparison schedules, a schedule of fines, assessments, and surcharges, and a schedule of property tax rates by fiscal year, is presented immediately following the required supplementary information. These schedules can be found as listed in the table of contents.

Figure A-1 Major Features of the Town of Sullivan’s Island Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements			
	Government-Wide Financial Statements	Fund Financial Statements	
		Governmental Funds	Proprietary Funds
Scope	Entire Town government	The activities of the Town that are not proprietary.	Activities the Town operates similar to private businesses.
Required financial statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Statement of net position ▪ Statement of activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Balance sheet ▪ Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Statement of net position ▪ Statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position ▪ Statement of cash flows
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
Type of asset/liability information	All balance sheet types, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term	Only assets and deferred outflows of resources (if any) expected to be used up and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources (if any) that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets or long-term debt included	All balance sheet types, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid

TOWN OF SULLIVAN’S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government’s financial position. The following table provides a summary of the Town’s net position for 2024 compared to 2023.

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Assets:						
Current and Other Assets	\$ 18,382,856	17,722,428	6,323,077	6,337,959	24,705,933	\$ 24,060,387
Capital Assets, Net	18,109,159	17,417,555	27,780,228	28,801,266	45,889,387	46,218,821
Contributed Capital, Net	-	-	1,044,882	111,969	1,044,882	111,969
Total Assets	36,492,015	35,139,983	35,148,187	35,251,194	71,640,202	70,391,177
Deferred Outflows of Resources:						
Deferred Pension Charges	1,357,961	1,253,250	180,935	211,367	1,538,896	1,464,617
Liabilities:						
Long-Term Obligations	39,517,740	40,611,976	939,611	990,770	40,457,351	41,602,746
Net Pension Liability	6,051,101	5,652,632	558,784	630,876	6,609,885	6,283,508
Other Liabilities	3,154,017	2,126,777	92,262	92,781	3,246,279	2,219,558
Total Liabilities	48,722,858	48,391,385	1,590,657	1,714,427	50,313,515	50,105,812
Deferred Inflows of Resources:						
Deferred Pension Credits	235,513	362,428	27,243	49,656	262,756	412,084
Net Position:						
Net Investment in Capital Assets*						
Assets*	6,076,848	6,152,738	27,920,413	27,931,115	10,492,852	9,873,769
Restricted	1,350,257	1,135,157	-	-	1,350,257	1,135,157
Unrestricted*	(18,535,500)	(19,648,475)	5,790,809	5,767,363	10,759,718	10,328,972
Total Net Position	\$ (11,108,395)	(12,360,580)	33,711,222	33,698,478	22,602,827	\$ 21,337,898

*The total for Net Investment in Capital Assets and Unrestricted Net Position for both years does not foot across. See Note E in the Notes to the Financial Statements for details.

The Town’s total assets of approximately \$71,640,000 increased approximately \$1,249,000 from the prior year. The increase is primarily due to a net increase in contributed capital of approximately \$933,000. Total liabilities increased by approximately \$208,000.

The Town’s net position increased by approximately \$1,265,000 during the current fiscal year due to current year revenues exceeding current year expenses. Please see discussion following the next table regarding this increase.

The Town’s assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by approximately \$22,603,000 at June 30, 2024. The Town’s net investment in capital assets of approximately \$10,493,000 (approximately 46%) reflects its investment in capital assets (i.e., land, buildings, furniture and equipment, water/sewer infrastructure, etc.) less any related outstanding debt/financed purchase obligations used to acquire those assets. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. 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 generally must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN’S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

An additional portion of the Town’s net position of approximately \$1,350,000 (approximately 6%) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. This portion of net position is restricted primarily for special revenue programs which are restricted by the revenue source (i.e. hospitality tax, accommodations tax, etc.).

The remaining portion of the Town’s net position of approximately \$10,760,000 is unrestricted, primarily due to total assets exceeding total liabilities.

The following table shows the changes in the Town’s net position for fiscal year 2024 compared to 2023:

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenues:						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$ 1,185,482	1,232,674	2,755,714	2,540,892	3,941,196	\$ 3,773,566
Operating Grants and Contributions	276,682	96,250	-	-	276,682	96,250
Capital Grants and Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Revenues:						
Taxes	9,882,632	8,909,023	-	-	9,882,632	8,909,023
Other	1,253,847	776,739	338,863	121,082	1,592,710	897,821
Total Revenues	<u>12,598,643</u>	<u>11,014,686</u>	<u>3,094,577</u>	<u>2,661,974</u>	<u>15,693,220</u>	<u>13,676,660</u>
Expenses:						
Public Works	1,195,195	846,512	-	-	1,195,195	846,512
Public Safety	4,917,606	4,080,348	-	-	4,917,606	4,080,348
General Government	3,894,097	2,966,122	-	-	3,894,097	2,966,122
Interest and Other Charges	1,332,545	1,334,868	-	-	1,332,545	1,334,868
Water	-	-	1,347,895	1,104,106	1,347,895	1,104,106
Sewer	-	-	1,740,953	1,781,839	1,740,953	1,781,839
Total Expenses	<u>11,339,443</u>	<u>9,227,850</u>	<u>3,088,848</u>	<u>2,885,945</u>	<u>14,428,291</u>	<u>12,113,795</u>
Change in Net Position Before Transfers	1,259,200	1,786,836	5,729	(223,971)	1,264,929	1,562,865
Transfers In (Out)	(7,015)	(532,028)	7,015	532,028	-	-
Change in Net Position	<u>1,252,185</u>	<u>1,254,808</u>	<u>12,744</u>	<u>308,057</u>	<u>1,264,929</u>	<u>1,562,865</u>
Net Position - Beginning of Year	(12,360,580)	(13,615,388)	33,698,478	33,390,421	21,337,898	19,775,033
Net Position - End of Year	<u>\$ (11,108,395)</u>	<u>(12,360,580)</u>	<u>33,711,222</u>	<u>33,698,478</u>	<u>22,602,827</u>	<u>\$ 21,337,898</u>

Governmental Activities: Governmental activities increased the Town’s net position by approximately \$1,252,000 in the current year.

Key changes in governmental activities revenues and expenses compared to the prior year were as follows:

- Tax revenues increased by approximately \$974,000, or 11% over the prior year primarily as a result of an increase in assessed values and millage.
- Interest income increased by approximately \$407,000 over the prior year primarily due to changes in the Town’s investment strategy and strong interest rates.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

- Transfers out decreased by approximately \$525,000 from the prior year. Transfers are the result of the Town transferring the unspent portion of the proceeds from the Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds to the Sewer Fund for capital improvements to the sewer system. The project was completed during fiscal year 2022 so no additional transfers are now necessary.

Business-Type Activities: Net position for business-type activities (water and sewer services) increased by approximately \$13,000.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE TOWN'S FUNDS

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

Governmental Funds. The focus of the Town's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Town's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved 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, the Town's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balance of approximately \$16,033,000, a decrease of approximately \$381,000 from the prior year fund balance. The decrease in fund balance was primarily the result of capital outlay expenditures related to projects including completion of boardwalk improvements.

Approximately 59%, or approximately \$9,413,000, of the total governmental fund balance constitutes unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the government's discretion. The remainder of the fund balance is nonspendable, restricted, committed or assigned to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it is (1) nonspendable for prepaid expenses (\$1,136,000), (2) restricted for tourism related expenditures or operating expenses incurred to serve tourists (\$1,101,000), for capital projects (\$3,052,000), for debt service (\$173,000), for the Firefighters' 1% Fund (\$15,000), or for expenditures related to other outside restrictions (\$61,000), (3) committed for expenditures related to the Tree Fund (\$291,000), (4) future capital projects (\$770,000), and (5) assigned by Council in the amount received from the Estate of William Bradley (\$20,000).

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the Town. At the end of the current fiscal year, the total fund balance was approximately \$11,534,000. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare total unassigned fund balance to total General Fund expenditures. Total unassigned fund balance of the General Fund (\$9,413,000) represents approximately 85% of total General Fund expenditures for 2024. Of the unassigned fund balance, Council has established a reserve for emergency expenditures which at the end of 2024 has a balance of \$3,000,000 and a reserve for capital improvements of \$2,480,000.

Points of interest for the General Fund were as follows:

- During 2024, the General Fund's fund balance increased by approximately \$534,000.
- Tax revenues increased by approximately \$909,000 primarily as a result of increases in assessed values and millage.
- Interest income increased by approximately \$313,000 due to favorable interest rates.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN’S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE TOWN’S FUNDS (CONTINUED)

The fund balance of the Local Tax Fund increased by approximately \$187,000 from the prior year primarily due to increases in hospitality and tourism driven revenues.

The Town’s financial statements include two governmental funds that report the activity of the Public Facilities Corporation, a blended component unit of the Town. These funds are the Capital Projects Fund and the Debt Service Fund. The Capital Projects Fund reports activity related to the issuance of the Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds, including bond proceeds, costs of issuance, and transfers to the General Fund to fund the cost of improvements for the new fire station. The Debt Service Fund reports activity related to the repayment of the Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds. Fund Balance for the Capital Projects Fund decreased approximately \$1,157,000 as bond proceeds were transferred to other funds to fund capital projects during 2024.

Proprietary Funds. The Town’s proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements but in more detail. Net position of the Water and Sewer Enterprise Funds at the end of the fiscal year amounted to approximately \$33,711,000.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights: If budget amendments are made they generally fall into one of three categories: 1) amendments made to adjust the estimates that are used to prepare the original budget ordinance once exact information is available; 2) amendments made to recognize new funding amounts from external sources, such as Federal and State grants; and 3) increases in appropriations that become necessary to maintain services. The Town had one budget amendment during 2024. Expenditures in excess of budget are due primarily to capital outlay expenditures financed through the IPRB proceeds that were not included in the Town’s budget.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The Town’s investment in capital assets as of June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023, amounted to approximately \$45,889,000 and \$46,219,000 (net of accumulated depreciation), respectively. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, vehicles, machinery and equipment, sewer/water lines, and other infrastructure. The Town’s capital assets (net of depreciation) as of June 30, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Land and Improvements	\$ 211,231	211,231	-	-	211,231	\$ 211,231
Construction in Progress	393,581	148,495	-	-	393,581	148,495
Building and Improvements	13,266,730	13,524,617	-	-	13,266,730	13,524,617
Machinery and Equipment	647,726	684,786	-	-	647,726	684,786
Recreational Equipment	2,074,411	1,367,346	-	-	2,074,411	1,367,346
Vehicles	1,515,480	1,481,080	-	-	1,515,480	1,481,080
Water/Sewer System	-	-	27,780,228	28,801,266	27,780,228	28,801,266
Total	\$ 18,109,159	17,417,555	27,780,228	28,801,266	45,889,387	\$ 46,218,821

TOWN OF SULLIVAN’S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION (CONTINUED)

Capital Assets (Continued)

The total decrease in the Town’s investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year was approximately \$329,000. Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

- Capital asset additions of approximately \$1,799,000 for governmental activities which consisted primarily of the following:
 - Construction in Progress related primarily to boardwalk construction of approximately \$1,362,000.
 - All other additions of approximately \$437,000.
- Capital asset additions of approximately \$15,000 for business-type activities.
- Depreciation expense of approximately \$938,000 for governmental activities and \$1,036,000 for business-type activities.
- The net book value of disposals was approximately \$169,000 for the Town’s governmental activities.

Additional information regarding the Town’s capital assets can be found in Note III.D in the notes to the financial statements.

Debt Administration

As of June 30, 2024, and June 30, 2023, the Town had total outstanding debt of approximately \$37,295,000 and \$41,473,000, respectively. Of the Town’s total long-term obligations, approximately \$470,000 was general obligation debt which is backed by the full faith and credit of the Town. The Town’s total debt as of June 30, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-Type Activities</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Debt:						
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 470,000	925,000	-	-	470,000	\$ 925,000
Revenue Bonds (including premiums)	38,864,678	39,382,365	904,697	982,119	39,769,375	40,364,484
Financed Purchases	60,800	183,298	-	-	60,800	183,298
Total Debt	<u>\$ 39,395,478</u>	<u>40,490,663</u>	<u>904,697</u>	<u>982,119</u>	<u>40,300,175</u>	<u>\$ 41,472,782</u>

The total decrease in the Town’s debt obligations for the current fiscal year was approximately \$4,177,000. Major events during the current fiscal year included the following:

- The Town’s governmental activities made scheduled principal payments on debt obligations of approximately \$962,000.
- The Town’s business-type activities made scheduled principal payments on debt obligations of approximately \$77,000.

The State of South Carolina limits the amount of general obligation debt that a unit of government can issue to 8% of the total assessed value of taxable property located within that government’s boundaries. The Town’s statutory debt limit at June 30, 2024 was approximately \$8,737,000. The Town had \$470,000 of bonded debt subject to the 8% limit and thus resulted in the Town having an unused legal debt margin of approximately \$8,267,000.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN’S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION (CONTINUED)

Debt Administration (Continued)

The Town also issued two short-term General Obligation Bond Series during the year totaling \$1,795,000, Series 2023A and 2023B. These bonds were used to fund the principal and interest payments on the outstanding Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds and were repaid using property tax revenues. No balances were outstanding as of June 30, 2024.

Additional information regarding the Town’s long-term obligations can be found in Note III.E in the notes to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND 2024-2025 BUDGETS AND RATES FOR THE TOWN

The Town’s elected officials and staff considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2025 budget. The state of the economy, tourism activity, anticipated building activity, future capital needs, and the best interests of the Town’s residents were all considered. Key budget highlights were as follows:

- The fiscal year 2025 budget revenue projections for the General Fund have increased by approximately 10 percent over fiscal year 2024 due to the favorable view of the economy.
- During the fiscal year 2024, the revenue from business license taxes and building permits remained strong. Also, income increased due to a higher rate of return on investments. These factors were taken into consideration during the preparation of the fiscal year 2025 budget.
- In the rates for Water and Sewer, the average customer will see an increase of approximately 3.0% for fiscal year 2025. The increase is due to normal increases in operating costs and the increase in salaries and wages.
- The Town has received grants and is preparing to start projects to help improve the Town’s stormwater system. The projects are expected to last for a couple of years.
- Repairs to boardwalks took place during fiscal 2024 and will be completed in early 2025.
- The Town has been allocated approximately \$958,000 from the American Rescue Plan. The first half of the allocation was received in September 2021. The second half was received fiscal year 2023. The Town anticipates using the money to fund some of the repairs of the stormwater system.

REQUESTS FOR TOWN INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Town of Sullivan’s Island’s finances for all those with an interest in the government’s financing. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Town Comptroller, Post Office Drawer 427, Sullivan’s Island, South Carolina 29482.

Basic Financial Statements

TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2024

	PRIMARY GOVERNMENT		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 11,405,543	6,023,145	\$ 17,428,688
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Restricted	4,955,716	16,600	4,972,316
Investments	1,002	-	1,002
Taxes Receivable, Net	188,426	-	188,426
Other Receivables, Net	696,341	237,381	933,722
Prepaid Expenses	1,135,828	45,951	1,181,779
Capital Assets:			
Non-Depreciable	604,812	-	604,812
Depreciable, Net	17,504,347	27,780,228	45,284,575
Capacity Capital Contribution, Net	-	1,044,882	1,044,882
TOTAL ASSETS	36,492,015	35,148,187	71,640,202
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Pension Charges	1,357,961	180,935	1,538,896
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	882,871	55,426	938,297
Accrued Interest	813,787	2,262	816,049
Other Accrued Liabilities	494,507	17,974	512,481
Customer Deposits	5,000	16,600	21,600
Unearned Revenue	957,852	-	957,852
Non-Current Liabilities:			
Net Pension Liability	6,051,101	558,784	6,609,885
Long-Term Obligations - Due Within One Year	1,073,062	113,114	1,186,176
Long-Term Obligations - Due in More Than One Year	38,444,678	826,497	39,271,175
TOTAL LIABILITIES	48,722,858	1,590,657	50,313,515
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Pension Credits	235,513	27,243	262,756
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	6,076,848	27,920,413	10,492,852
Restricted For:			
Tourism Related Expenditures	1,100,819	-	1,100,819
Debt Service	173,441	-	173,441
Other	75,997	-	75,997
Unrestricted	(18,535,500)	5,790,809	10,759,718
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ (11,108,395)	33,711,222	\$ 22,602,827

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.
See accompanying independent auditor's report.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	PROGRAM REVENUES				NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION		
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:							
Governmental Activities:							
Public Works	\$ 1,195,195	-	-	-	(1,195,195)	-	\$ (1,195,195)
Public Safety	4,917,606	225,627	-	-	(4,691,979)	-	(4,691,979)
General Government	3,894,097	959,855	276,682	-	(2,657,560)	-	(2,657,560)
Interest and Other Charges	1,332,545	-	-	-	(1,332,545)	-	(1,332,545)
Total Governmental Activities	11,339,443	1,185,482	276,682	-	(9,877,279)	-	(9,877,279)
Business-Type Activities:							
Water	1,347,895	1,369,468	-	-	-	21,573	21,573
Sewer	1,740,953	1,386,246	-	-	-	(354,707)	(354,707)
Total Business-Type Activities	3,088,848	2,755,714	-	-	-	(333,134)	(333,134)
TOTAL - PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	\$ 14,428,291	3,941,196	276,682	-	(9,877,279)	(333,134)	(10,210,413)
General Revenues and Transfers:							
General Revenues:							
Taxes:							
Property Taxes					6,477,140	-	6,477,140
Local Option Sales Taxes					397,668	-	397,668
Hospitality Taxes					653,059	-	653,059
Accommodation Taxes					119,778	-	119,778
Business License Taxes					1,479,278	-	1,479,278
Franchise Taxes					755,709	-	755,709
Intergovernmental					172,848	-	172,848
Interest Income					822,579	338,863	1,161,442
Miscellaneous					258,420	-	258,420
Transfers In (Out)					(7,015)	7,015	-
Total General Revenues and Transfers					11,129,464	345,878	11,475,342
CHANGE IN NET POSITION					1,252,185	12,744	1,264,929
NET POSITION, Beginning of Year					(12,360,580)	33,698,478	21,337,898
NET POSITION, End of Year					\$ (11,108,395)	33,711,222	\$ 22,602,827

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.
See accompanying independent auditor's report.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2024

	GENERAL FUND	LOCAL TAX FUND
ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 11,114,719	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Restricted	173,447	927,155
Investments	1,002	-
Taxes Receivable, Net	188,426	-
Accounts Receivable, Net	522,677	173,664
Due From:		
Other Funds	588,369	-
Prepaid Expenses	1,135,828	-
TOTAL ASSETS	13,724,468	1,100,819
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	882,871	-
Other Accrued Liabilities	334,786	-
Unearned Revenue	957,852	-
Due To:		
Other Funds	-	-
Customer Deposits	5,000	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,180,509	-
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Unavailable Revenue, Property Taxes	10,000	-
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	10,000	-
FUND BALANCES		
Nonspendable:		
Prepaid Expenses	1,135,828	-
Restricted:		
Capital Projects	-	-
Debt Service	134,215	-
Firefighters' 1% Fund	-	-
Tourism Related Expenditures	-	1,100,819
Victims Services	25,000	-
Confederate Memorial	452	-
Land Trust	35,118	-
Committed:		
Tree Bank	-	-
Capital Projects	770,461	-
Assigned:		
William Bradley Memorial Fund	20,000	-
Unassigned	9,412,885	-
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	11,533,959	1,100,819
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 13,724,468	1,100,819

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.
See accompanying independent auditor's report.

PUBLIC FACILITIES CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND	PUBLIC FACILITIES DEBT SERVICE FUND	TREE BANK FUND	FIREFIGHTERS' 1% FUND	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
-	-	290,824	-	\$ 11,405,543
3,640,740	39,226	159,721	15,427	4,955,716
-	-	-	-	1,002
-	-	-	-	188,426
-	-	-	-	696,341
-	-	-	-	588,369
-	-	-	-	1,135,828
3,640,740	39,226	450,545	15,427	18,971,225
-	-	-	-	882,871
-	-	159,721	-	494,507
-	-	-	-	957,852
588,369	-	-	-	588,369
-	-	-	-	5,000
588,369	-	159,721	-	2,928,599
-	-	-	-	10,000
-	-	-	-	10,000
-	-	-	-	1,135,828
3,052,371	-	-	-	3,052,371
-	39,226	-	-	173,441
-	-	-	15,427	15,427
-	-	-	-	1,100,819
-	-	-	-	25,000
-	-	-	-	452
-	-	-	-	35,118
-	-	290,824	-	290,824
-	-	-	-	770,461
-	-	-	-	20,000
-	-	-	-	9,412,885
3,052,371	39,226	290,824	15,427	16,032,626
3,640,740	39,226	450,545	15,427	\$ 18,971,225

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TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION
OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

JUNE 30, 2024

TOTAL FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	\$ 16,032,626
Amounts reported for the governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because of the following:	
Property taxes that will be collected in the future but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures are deferred in the funds.	10,000
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in governmental funds. The cost of the assets was \$23,168,069 and the accumulated depreciation was \$5,058,910.	18,109,159
The Town's proportionate shares of the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources related to its participation in the State pension plans are not recorded in the governmental funds but are recorded in the Statement of Net Position.	(4,928,653)
Accrued interest payable was recognized for governmental activities but is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported as a liability in the governmental funds.	(813,787)
Long-term obligations are not due or payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.	
Bonds Payable	(36,330,000)
Bonds Payable - Net Premiums	(3,004,678)
Financed Purchase Agreements	(60,800)
Compensated Absences	(122,262)
TOTAL NET POSITION - GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	<u>\$ (11,108,395)</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.
See accompanying independent auditor's report.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	GENERAL FUND	LOCAL TAX FUND
REVENUES		
Property Taxes	\$ 6,477,140	-
Local Option Sales Taxes	397,668	-
Accommodations Taxes	-	92,487
Hospitality Taxes	-	653,059
Licenses	2,234,987	-
Magistrate and Recorder Fines	198,741	-
State Shared Revenues	114,634	-
Permits	922,953	-
Victims' Services	26,886	-
Interest	527,422	44,145
Grant Income	276,682	-
Other	258,419	-
TOTAL REVENUES ALL SOURCES	11,435,532	789,691
EXPENDITURES		
Current:		
Public Works	1,039,531	-
Public Safety	4,323,467	-
General Government	3,243,318	16,646
Capital Outlay	1,825,467	-
Debt Service:		
Principal	577,498	-
Interest	62,566	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	11,071,847	16,646
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	363,685	773,045
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		
Transfers In	1,935,991	-
Transfers Out	(1,769,323)	(586,000)
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	3,678	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	170,346	(586,000)
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES	534,031	187,045
FUND BALANCES, Beginning of Year	10,999,928	913,774
FUND BALANCES, End of Year	\$ 11,533,959	1,100,819

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.
See accompanying independent auditor's report.

PUBLIC FACILITIES CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND	PUBLIC FACILITIES DEBT SERVICE FUND	TREE BANK FUND	FIREFIGHTERS' 1% FUND	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
-	-	-	-	\$ 6,477,140
-	-	-	-	397,668
-	-	-	-	92,487
-	-	-	-	653,059
-	-	-	-	2,234,987
-	-	-	-	198,741
-	-	-	85,506	200,140
-	-	36,902	-	959,855
-	-	-	-	26,886
195,002	36,367	19,589	54	822,579
-	-	-	-	276,682
-	-	-	-	258,419
195,002	36,367	56,491	85,560	12,598,643
-	-	-	-	1,039,531
-	-	-	85,959	4,409,426
-	-	-	-	3,259,964
-	-	-	-	1,825,467
-	385,000	-	-	962,498
-	1,416,480	-	-	1,479,046
-	1,801,480	-	85,959	12,975,932
195,002	(1,765,113)	56,491	(399)	(377,289)
-	1,769,323	-	-	3,705,314
(1,352,006)	-	(5,000)	-	(3,712,329)
-	-	-	-	3,678
(1,352,006)	1,769,323	(5,000)	-	(3,337)
(1,157,004)	4,210	51,491	(399)	(380,626)
4,209,375	35,016	239,333	15,826	16,413,252
3,052,371	39,226	290,824	15,427	\$ 16,032,626

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TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

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

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

TOTAL NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	\$ (380,626)
Amounts reported for the governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because of the following:	
Bond principal payments and financed purchase payments are expenditures in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term obligations in the Statement of Net Position.	962,498
Bond premiums are revenues the year they are received in governmental funds but are amortized over the lives of the bonds in the Statement of Activities. This amount represents the difference between premiums received during the current year and amortization of the premiums.	132,687
Interest on long-term obligations in the Statement of Activities differs from the amount reported in the governmental funds because interest is recognized as an expenditure in the funds when it is due and payable and thus requires the use of current financial resources. In the Statement of Activities, however, interest expense is recognized as the interest accrues, regardless of when it is due and payable. This adjustment relates to the change in accrued interest from the prior year.	13,814
Changes in the Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources for the current year are not reported in the governmental funds but are reported in the Statement of Activities.	(166,843)
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 the governmental funds.	(949)
In the Statement of Activities the loss on the disposal of fixed assets is reported, whereas in the governmental funds, proceeds from the disposal of capital assets increase financial resources. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the net book value of the assets disposed.	(169,189)
Governmental funds report capital asset additions as expenditures of \$1,799,154. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation of \$938,361. This is the amount by which capital asset additions exceeded depreciation expense in the current period.	860,793
TOTAL CHANGE IN NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	\$ <u>1,252,185</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.
See accompanying independent auditor's report.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUNDS
WATER AND SEWER FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2024

	WATER	SEWER	TOTAL
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 3,190,966	2,832,179	\$ 6,023,145
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Restricted	16,600	-	16,600
Accounts Receivable, Net	123,886	113,495	237,381
Prepaid Expenses	18,550	27,401	45,951
Total Current Assets	<u>3,350,002</u>	<u>2,973,075</u>	<u>6,323,077</u>
Noncurrent Assets:			
Capital Assets:			
Depreciable, Net	1,778,784	26,001,444	27,780,228
Capacity Capital Contribution, Net	1,044,882	-	1,044,882
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>2,823,666</u>	<u>26,001,444</u>	<u>28,825,110</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>6,173,668</u>	<u>28,974,519</u>	<u>35,148,187</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Pension Charges	90,468	90,467	180,935
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	44,193	11,233	55,426
Accrued Interest	-	2,262	2,262
Other Accrued Liabilities	8,987	8,987	17,974
Customer Deposits	16,600	-	16,600
Compensated Absences Liability	17,457	17,457	34,914
Revenue Bond Payable - Current Portion	-	78,200	78,200
Total Current Liabilities	<u>87,237</u>	<u>118,139</u>	<u>205,376</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Net Pension Liability	279,388	279,396	558,784
Revenue Bond Payable - Net of Current Portion	-	826,497	826,497
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>279,388</u>	<u>1,105,893</u>	<u>1,385,281</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>366,625</u>	<u>1,224,032</u>	<u>1,590,657</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Pension Credits	13,621	13,622	27,243
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	2,823,666	25,096,747	27,920,413
Unrestricted	3,060,224	2,730,585	5,790,809
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ 5,883,890</u>	<u>27,827,332</u>	<u>\$ 33,711,222</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.
See accompanying independent auditor's report.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUNDS
WATER AND SEWER FUNDS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	WATER	SEWER	TOTAL
OPERATING REVENUES			
Charges for Services	\$ 1,306,453	1,313,761	\$ 2,620,214
Meter Connections, Sewer Tie-In Fees, and Other Revenue	63,015	72,485	135,500
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	1,369,468	1,386,246	2,755,714
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Salaries	377,592	376,249	753,841
Payroll Taxes	26,456	26,458	52,914
Hospitalization Insurance	42,500	42,503	85,003
Retirement	30,300	30,300	60,600
Gas and Oil - Vehicles	8,524	5,957	14,481
Repairs and Maintenance - Diesel Equipment	2,854	8,948	11,802
Vehicle Repairs	3,607	4,607	8,214
Supplies and Tools	9,792	10,425	20,217
Office Supplies	10,946	10,861	21,807
Lab Supplies	6,938	12,646	19,584
Telephone	8,212	8,212	16,424
Power and Lights	4,363	78,702	83,065
Insurance	28,930	40,938	69,868
System Repairs and Improvements	79,736	73,169	152,905
Sludge Disposal	-	19,693	19,693
Grit Disposal	-	681	681
Dues and Certifications	9,011	2,566	11,577
Training and Seminars	1,655	893	2,548
Professional Engineering Fees	19,195	7,785	26,980
Professional Services	214,585	20,461	235,046
Lab Analysis, Inspection, and Chemicals	12,477	62,110	74,587
Wholesale Water Purchase	173,023	-	173,023
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	269,311	878,797	1,148,108
Miscellaneous	7,888	8,654	16,542
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	1,347,895	1,731,615	3,079,510
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	21,573	(345,369)	(323,796)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)			
Interest Income	206,592	132,271	338,863
Interest Expense	-	(9,338)	(9,338)
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	206,592	122,933	329,525
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	228,165	(222,436)	5,729
Transfers In	-	7,015	7,015
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	228,165	(215,421)	12,744
NET POSITION, Beginning of Year	5,655,725	28,042,753	33,698,478
NET POSITION, End of Year	\$ 5,883,890	27,827,332	\$ 33,711,222

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.
See accompanying independent auditor's report.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUNDS
WATER AND SEWER FUNDS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	WATER	SEWER	TOTAL
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash Received from Customers	\$ 1,352,958	1,389,291	\$ 2,742,249
Cash Payments to Suppliers for Goods and Services	(593,932)	(388,451)	(982,383)
Cash Payments to Employees	(493,908)	(492,571)	(986,479)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>265,118</u>	<u>508,269</u>	<u>773,387</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of Capital Assets	(1,052,430)	(7,551)	(1,059,981)
Principal Paid on Long-Term Obligations	-	(78,200)	(78,200)
Interest Paid on Long-Term Obligations	-	(9,531)	(9,531)
Transfer from Other Funds	-	7,015	7,015
NET CASH USED IN CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<u>(1,052,430)</u>	<u>(88,267)</u>	<u>(1,140,697)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Investment Earnings	206,592	132,271	338,863
NET CASH PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	<u>206,592</u>	<u>132,271</u>	<u>338,863</u>
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(580,720)	552,273	(28,447)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, Beginning of Year	<u>3,788,286</u>	<u>2,279,129</u>	<u>6,067,415</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, End of Year	<u>\$ 3,207,566</u>	<u>2,831,402</u>	<u>\$ 6,038,968</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities:			
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 21,573	(345,369)	\$ (323,796)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash from Operating Activities:			
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	269,311	878,797	1,148,108
Non-cash Pension Expense	(32,037)	(32,037)	(64,074)
Change Due to (Increase) Decrease in Operating Assets:			
Other Receivable	(16,010)	3,045	(12,965)
Prepaid Expenses	(15)	192	177
Change Due to Increase (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities:			
Other Payables	9,664	(9,491)	173
Compensated Absences	13,132	13,132	26,264
Customer Deposits	(500)	-	(500)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	<u>\$ 265,118</u>	<u>508,269</u>	<u>\$ 773,387</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.
See accompanying independent auditor's report.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN’S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

The Town of Sullivan’s Island, South Carolina (the “Town”) embraces an area of approximately five miles. The Town was originally incorporated in 1817 as Moultrieville and consists of approximately 2,000 residents. The Town operates under a Council form of government. The Mayor and six council members (the “Council”) establish policy for the Town. Administrative functions are directed by the Town Administrator. The Town’s major operations, as provided by its charter, include public safety (police and fire), highway and streets, sanitation, public improvements, planning and zoning, recreation, and general administrative services.

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. The Reporting Entity

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 governmental 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.

As required by GAAP, the financial statements must present the Town’s financial information with any of its component units. The primary criterion for determining inclusion or exclusion of a legally separate entity (component unit) is financial accountability, which is presumed to exist if the Town both appoints a voting majority of the entity’s governing body, and either 1) the Town is able to impose its will on the entity or, 2) there is a potential for the entity to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on the Town. If either or both of the foregoing conditions are not met, the entity could still be considered a component unit if it is fiscally dependent on the Town and there is a potential that the entity could either provide specific financial benefits to, or to impose specific financial burdens on the Town.

In order to be considered fiscally independent, an entity must have the authority to do all of the following: (a) determine its budget without the Town having the authority to approve or modify that budget; (b) levy taxes or set rates or charges without approval by the Town; and (c) issue bonded debt without approval by the Town. An entity has a financial benefit or burden relationship with the Town if, for example, any one of the following conditions exists: (a) the Town is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the entity’s resources, (b) the Town is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the obligation to finance the deficits or, or provide financial support to, the entity, or (c) the Town is obligated in some manner for the debt of the entity. Finally, an entity could be a component unit even if it met all the conditions described above for being fiscally independent if excluding it would cause the Town’s financial statements to be misleading.

Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are in substance, part of the government's operations and data from these units are combined with data of the primary government in the fund financial statements. Discretely presented component units, on the other hand, are reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize they are legally separate from the Town. Based on the criteria above, the Town has one blended component unit. The Town does not have any discretely presented component units.

Blended Component Unit. The Town of Sullivan’s Island Public Facilities Corporation (the “Corporation”) is a tax-exempt, 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organization. The Corporation was organized exclusively for the purpose of providing funds to finance the cost of constructing certain upgrades and improvements to the Town’s wastewater treatment plant and sewer collection system, issuance of bonds, and ownership of the facility. The Town leases the facility from the Corporation for essential governmental functions through a lease agreement which commenced on August 1, 2019. The Corporation is governed by a three-member Board of Directors. Separate financial statements for the Corporation are not issued. The activities of the Corporation are reported in the Town’s financial statements as a major capital projects fund and as a major debt service fund.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Basis of Presentation

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the activities of the Town (the "Primary Government"). The effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*. 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 Town.

The **government-wide financial statements** are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*, as are the Proprietary Fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Non-exchange transactions, in which the Town gives or receives value without directly receiving or giving equal value in exchange, includes property taxes, grants, and donations. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using a different measurement focus from the manner in which governmental fund financial statements are prepared (see further detail below). 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.

Governmental **fund financial statements** are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Property taxes, intergovernmental revenues, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be measurable and susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. For this purpose, the government considers property taxes to be available if they are collected within sixty (60) days of the end of the current fiscal period. A one-year availability period is used for revenue recognition for all other governmental fund revenues. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payments are due and payable. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under financed purchase agreements are reported as other financing sources.

Fund financial statements report detailed information about the Town. The focus of governmental and enterprise fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. The Town has no non-major funds.

The accounts of the government 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 as an aid to management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. The minimum number of funds is maintained consistent with legal and managerial requirements. The following major funds and fund types are used by the Town.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Governmental fund types are those through which most governmental functions of the Town are financed. The Town's expendable financial resources and related assets and liabilities (except for those accounted for in the proprietary funds) are accounted for through governmental funds.

The Town's governmental fund types and major funds are as follows:

The **General Fund, a major fund** and a budgeted fund, is the general operating fund of the Town and accounts for all revenues and expenditures of the Town except those required to be accounted for in other funds. All general tax revenues and other receipts that (a) are not allocated by law or contractual agreement to other funds or (b) that have not been restricted, committed, or assigned to other funds are accounted for in the General Fund. General operating expenditures and the capital improvement costs that are not paid through other funds are paid from the General Fund.

Special revenue funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources (that are expected to continue to comprise a substantial portion of the inflows of the fund) that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects. The Town has the following major special revenue funds:

- i) The **Local Tax Fund, a major fund** and an unbudgeted fund, is used to account for the accumulation of resources from the hotel/motel 2% fee levied by the State of South Carolina and remitted to the Town, the accumulation of resources from the 1% fee imposed on the rental of any accommodations within the Town which is collected and allocated to the Town from Charleston County, and is used to account for and report the financial resources received and disbursed related to the Town's 2% tax on food and beverage sales. These funds are to be spent only for support of tourism and tourist-related services.
- ii) The **Tree Bank Fund, a major fund** and an unbudgeted fund, is used to account for the money collected from tree permits, as well as from fines for violations of the Town's tree fund ordinance. These funds are to be used for the purchase of trees to be planted on the public property of the Town and for other related activities planned by the Tree Commission and approved by Town Council.
- iii) The **Firefighters' 1% Fund, a major fund** and an unbudgeted fund, is used to account for the Firefighters' 1% Fund. These funds are to be spent only for the betterment of the firefighters.

Capital projects funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned for (a) the acquisition, construction, or renovation of major capital facilities, (b) ongoing major improvement projects which usually span more than one year, and (c) major equipment or other capital asset acquisitions which are not financed by another fund. The Town has the following capital projects fund:

The **Public Facilities Capital Projects Fund, a major capital projects fund** and an unbudgeted fund, is used to account for proceeds from the Corporation's Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds which were used for the construction of certain upgrades and improvements to the Town's wastewater treatment plant and sewer collection system as well as other general improvements.

Debt service funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources and payments of long-term bond principal and interest from government resources. The Town has the following debt service fund:

The **Public Facilities Debt Service Fund, a major debt service fund** and an unbudgeted fund, is used to account for and report the accumulation of financial resources that are restricted for the payment of all long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs for the Corporation.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN’S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Proprietary Fund Types are accounted for based on the flow of economic resources measurement focus and use the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred. Proprietary funds are made up of two classes: enterprise funds and internal service funds. The Town does not have any internal service funds and has two enterprise funds.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund’s principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of enterprise funds are primarily charges for services and fees. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the expense for providing goods and services, administrative expenses, maintenance, and depreciation of capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating items. Proprietary fund types include the following funds:

Enterprise Funds are used to account for operations (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises — where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes. The Town has two major enterprise funds:

The *Water Enterprise Fund, a major fund* and a budgeted fund, is used to account for water services provided to the residents of the Town.

The *Sewer Enterprise Fund, a major fund* and a budgeted fund, is used to account for sewer services provided to the residents of the Town.

C. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Equity

1. Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Town considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with original maturities of three months or less when purchased, including money market mutual funds and investments in the South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool (“Pool”), to be cash equivalents. Securities with an initial maturity of more than three months (from when initially purchased) that are not money market mutual funds or purchased from the Pool are reported as investments.

Investments

The Town’s investment policy is designed to operate within existing statutes (which are identical for all funds, fund types, and component units within the State of South Carolina) that authorize the Town to invest in the following:

- (a) Obligations of the United States and its agencies, the principal and interest of which is fully guaranteed by the United States.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Equity (Continued)

1. Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments (Continued)

Investments (Continued)

- (b) 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 or gradation of rating category by numerical modifier or otherwise, issued by at least two nationally recognized credit rating organizations.
- (c) (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.
- (d) Savings and Loan Associations to the extent that the same are insured by an agency of the federal government.
- (e) Certificates of deposit where the certificates are collaterally secured by securities of the type described in (a) and (b) above held by a third party as escrow agent or custodian, of a market 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.
- (f) Repurchase agreements when collateralized by securities as set forth in this section.
- (g) 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 Town's cash investment objectives are preservation of capital, liquidity, and yield. The Town reports its cash and investments at fair value which is normally determined by quoted market prices. The Town currently or in the past year has primarily used the following investments:

- State Local Government Investment Pool (the "Pool") investments are invested with the South Carolina State Treasurer's Office, which established the South Carolina Pool pursuant to Section 6-6-10 of the South Carolina Code. The Pool is an investment trust fund, in which public monies in excess of current needs, which are under the custody of any city treasurer or any governing body of a political subdivision of the State, may be deposited. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31 "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools" and GASB Statement No. 72 "Fair Value Measurement and Application", investments are carried at fair value determined annually based upon (a) quoted market prices for identical or similar investments or (b) observable inputs other than 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. Funds may be deposited by Pool participants at any time and may be withdrawn upon 24 hours' notice. Financial statements for the Pool may be obtained by writing the Office of State Treasurer, Local Government Investment Pool, P.O. Box 11778, Columbia, SC 29211-1960.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN’S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Equity (Continued)

1. Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments (Continued)

Investments (Continued)

- Government mutual funds are generally open-ended funds that invest in short term debt securities (including obligations of the United States and related agencies) that generally have a weighted average maturity of less than one year and do not invest more than 5% in any one issuer, except for government securities and repurchase agreements.
- US Treasury Bills

2. Receivables and Payables

During the course of its operations, the Town has numerous transactions occurring between funds. These transactions include expenditures and transfers of resources to provide services, construct assets, and service debt. The accompanying financial statements generally reflect such transactions as transfers. To the extent that certain transactions between funds had not been paid or received as of year-end, balances of interfund amounts or payables have been recorded.

All trade and property taxes receivable are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles.

3. Inventories and Prepays

Inventories and prepaid items in the governmental funds are reported under the consumption method (if material) as they are recorded as expenditures as they are used (consumed). Inventories of diesel fuel oil are valued at cost (first-in, first-out). Inventories and prepaid items in the governmental funds are reported as nonspendable fund balance to reflect that portion of fund balance that is not an available expendable resource.

4. Capital Assets

General capital assets are those assets not specifically related to activities reported in the proprietary funds. These assets generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position, but are not reported in the fund financial statements. Capital assets utilized by the proprietary funds are reported both in the business-type activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position and in the respective fund financial statements.

All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost, if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value (as estimated by the Town) at the date of donation. As allowed by GASB #34, the Town has elected to prospectively report public domain (“infrastructure”) general capital assets. Therefore, infrastructure capital assets acquired prior to July 1, 2003 have not been recorded, except for those accounted for in the proprietary funds. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets’ lives are not capitalized. The Town maintains a minimum capitalization threshold of \$5,000 for all capital assets.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN’S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Equity (Continued)

4. Capital Assets (Continued)

Capital assets of the Town are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Description	Governmental and Business-Type Activities
Buildings	40-50 years
Building Improvements	7-25 years
Machinery and Equipment	5-15 years
Beach Walkovers	10-15 years
Fire Trucks	15-20 years
Vehicles	5 years
Water and Sewer Systems	10-99 years

5. Compensated Absences

The Town’s general leave policy allows the accumulation of unused vacation leave up to a maximum of three work weeks. An unlimited amount of sick leave may be carried over from year to year. Employees terminating or retiring are paid for accumulated vacation leave based on their hourly rate of pay earned at the time of termination or retirement. Sick leave can only be paid for illness while employed with the Town.

The Town reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, “Accounting for Compensated Absences.” The entire compensated absence liability and expense is reported in the government-wide financial statements. The portion of the liability that is applicable to the Town’s water and sewer activities is also reported on the Town’s proprietary funds. 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 material).

6. Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities, and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. The portion applicable to the proprietary funds is also recorded in the Proprietary Fund financial statements. All current payables and accrued liabilities from governmental funds are reported in the governmental fund financial statements.

In the government-wide financial statements for the Primary Government, debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities on the Statement of Net Position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method that approximates the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premiums or discounts. Bond issuance costs are recognized during the current period.

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 expenditures.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN’S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Equity (Continued)

7. *Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources*

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position and the Balance Sheet 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 Town currently has one type of deferred outflows of resources. The Town reports *deferred pension charges* in its Statements of Net Position in connection with its participation in the South Carolina Retirement System and the South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System. These *deferred pension charges* are either (a) recognized in the subsequent period as a reduction of the net pension liability (which includes pension contributions made after the measurement date) or (b) amortized in a systematic and rational method as pension expense in future periods in accordance with GAAP.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position and the Balance Sheet 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 Town currently has two types of deferred inflows of resources: (1) The Town reports *unavailable revenue – property taxes* only in the governmental funds Balance Sheet; it is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources (property tax revenues) in the period the amounts become available. (2) The Town also reports *deferred pension credits* in its Statements of Net Position in connection with its participation in the South Carolina Retirement System and South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System. These *deferred pension credits* are amortized in a systematic and rational method and recognized as a reduction of pension expense in future periods in accordance with GAAP.

8. *Fund Balance*

The Town implemented GASB #54 “*Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*” (“GASB #54”) in fiscal year 2011. The objective of GASB #54 was to enhance the usefulness of fund balance information by providing clearer fund balance classifications that can be more consistently applied and by clarifying the existing governmental fund type definitions. GASB #54 establishes fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in the governmental funds. The Town classifies governmental fund balances as follows:

Nonspendable – includes amounts that inherently cannot be spent either because they are not in spendable form (i.e. prepaids, inventories, etc.) or because of legal or contractual requirements (i.e. principal on an endowment, etc.).

Restricted – includes amounts that are constrained by specific purposes which are externally imposed by (a) other governments through laws and regulations, (b) grantors or contributions through agreements, (c) creditors through debt covenants or other contracts, or (d) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed – includes amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government through formal action made by the highest level of decision making authority (Town Council) before the end of the reporting period. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action it employed to previously commit those amounts.

Assigned – includes amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted or committed and that such assignments are made before the report issuance date. Town Council assigns fund balance by an approved motion before the report issuance date.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Equity (Continued)

8. *Fund Balance (Continued)*

Unassigned – includes amounts that do not qualify to be accounted for and reported in any of the other fund balance categories. This classification represents the amount of fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund. The General Fund should be the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount.

In the unassigned fund balance, the Town has an Emergency Reserve and a Capital Improvements Reserve. The Emergency Reserve is maintained to be used in the event of an emergency which would cause a substantial increase in expenditures beyond the normal operation expenses of the Town or in the event revenue is substantially decreased in such a way that the Town is unable to provide necessary services to the residents of the Town. The Capital Improvements Reserve is maintained to fund large fund large capital expenditures to mitigate the need to use operating revenue or increase revenue in such a way that would burden the Town's residents. Approval to spend monies from this reserve must be approved by majority vote of Council present through written resolution or ordinance.

These reserves shall increase by the previous calendar year's CPI or 3%, whichever is greater. Council reserves the option to fund this reserve at a greater or lesser level depending on available funds and the potential need to allocate funds to a specific reserve category. The balance of the Town's Emergency Reserve and Capital Improvements Reserve as of June 30, 2024 is \$3,000,000, and \$2,480,000, respectively.

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

9. *Net Position*

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows 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 its use either through enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Equity (Continued)

10. Pensions

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

11. Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions.

Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources and disclosure of these balances as of the date of the financial statements. In addition, they affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates and assumptions.

12. Fair Value

The fair value measurement and disclosure framework provides for a three-tier fair value hierarchy that gives highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

- Level 1 – Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the Town 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.
- 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.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Equity (Continued)

12. Fair Value (Continued)

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 Town 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.

13. Comparative Data

Comparative data (i.e. presentation of prior year totals by fund type) has not been presented in each of the statements since their inclusion would make the statements unduly complex and difficult to read.

II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgetary Information

The Town utilizes the following procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the required supplementary information budgetary comparison schedule:

During the spring, the Town's Administration (with department input) develops a preliminary budget model for operational and capital expenditures, and develops revenue projections as a proposed means of financing the proposed expenditures.

Upon receipt of the budget estimates, the Council holds a first reading of the budget ordinance. Information about the budget ordinance is then published in the local newspaper. The ordinance sets the limit at the fund level, for which expenditures may not exceed appropriations. After three readings of the budget, the Town Council legally adopts the budget through the passage of the ordinance.

Budget accountability rests primarily with the operating departments of the Town. In accomplishing the programs and objectives for which the budget was authorized, department directors are responsible for ensuring that their respective expenditures do not exceed the prescribed funding levels.

For each assigned function, a department is obligated to stay within budget for its area. The Town Administrator has the authority to transfer funds across departments. Such transfers are entered on the Town's records (if any). All unused expenditure appropriations lapse at year-end. Town Council must approve any revisions that alter the total expenditures of the General Fund.

The Town prepares the budget on a basis of accounting other than GAAP. Major differences between the budgetary basis and GAAP are (a) the proceeds related to new financed purchase obligations entered into during the year are generally not budgeted, (b) revenues from grants, contributions, and other unusual sources are not budgeted, and (c) capital expenditures that are made using bond proceeds are not budgeted. Expenditures related to non-budgeted revenues are not budgeted. Payments on financed purchase agreements are budgeted as part of the capital budgets for the applicable departments.

There was one budget amendment during 2024 of approximately \$17,000 which reduced administrative expenditures from the original budgeted amounts for the General Fund.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN’S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CONTINUED)

B. Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations

The General Fund exceeded its expenditure appropriation by approximately \$2,402,000. The additional expenditures were funded by revenues in excess of budget and transfers from other funds.

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACTIVITIES

A. Deposits and Investments

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk for Deposits: Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the Town’s deposits might not be recovered. The Town does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk, but follows the investment policy statutes of the State of South Carolina. As of June 30, 2024, none of the Town’s bank balances of approximately \$2,428,000 (with a carrying value of approximately \$1,312,000) were exposed to custodial credit risk.

Investments

As of June 30, 2024, the Town had the following investments and maturities (as defined by GASB #40):

Investment Type	Fair Value Level (1)	Fair Value	Maturity	Credit Rating
State Local Government Investment Pool	N/A	\$ 17,380,398	^	Unrated
First American Government Obligation Fund	Level 1	3,709,370	< 1 year	AAAm, Aaa-mf, AAAmmf
Total		\$ 21,089,768		

(1) See Note I.C.12 for the details of the Town’s fair value hierarchy.

^ Investments in 2a 7-like funds are not required to disclose interest rate risk. Maturity is less than one year. Credit ratings shown above are for Standard & Poors, Moody’s, and Fitch, respectively.

Interest Rate Risk: The Town’s investment policy states that no more than seventy (70) percent of the portfolio will have a maturity in excess of one (1) year. In addition, the Town’s investment policy states that unless matched to a specific cash flow, the Town will not directly invest in securities maturing more than five (5) years from the date of purchase.

Custodial Credit Risk for Investments: Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the government will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Town’s investment policy requires that a third party hold collateral in the Town’s name and shall provide the Town with evidence of ownership. None of the Town’s security investments were exposed to custodial credit risk at June 30, 2024.

Credit Risk for Investments: Credit risk for investments is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Town’s investment policy states that credit risk shall be mitigated by investing in safe institutions and by diversifying the fund so that the failure of any one issuer would not unduly harm the Town’s cash flow.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN’S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

A. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Investments (Continued)

Concentration of Credit Risk for Investments: The Town’s investment policy limits investment in any one issuer greater than fifty (50) percent, with the exception of US government securities and the South Carolina Local Government Investment Pool. Investments issued by or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government and investments in mutual funds, external investment pools and other pooled investments are exempt from concentration of credit risk disclosures.

Certain cash and cash equivalents of the Town are legally restricted for specified purposes. The major types of restrictions at June 30, 2024 were those imposed by the revenue source (i.e. hospitality tax, accommodations tax, etc.) and by the lenders of the Town’s outstanding debt.

Reconciliation to Financial Statements

Statement of Net Position	Amount
Unrestricted Current Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 17,428,688
Investments	1,002
Restricted Current Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Restricted	4,972,316
Total per the financial statements	\$ 22,402,006
<hr/>	
Notes	Amount
Carrying Value of Deposits	\$ 1,312,238
Investments	21,089,768
Total per the notes	\$ 22,402,006

B. Receivables and Deferred Inflows of Resources

The Town’s 2023 property taxes were levied on October 1, 2023 and were due beginning on this date based on the assessed valuation as of January 1, 2023. Property taxes were considered late on January 16, 2024. Motor vehicle property tax is levied and collected on a portion of taxable vehicles monthly. Penalties and charges are assessed if taxes are not paid by the following dates:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| January 16 through February 1 | - 3% penalty for tax due |
| February 2 through March 15 | - 10% penalty for tax due |
| March 16 - Lien Date | - 15% penalty for tax due plus \$15 for a delinquent execution charge |
| Unpaid Taxes After One Year | - Property is sold by the County Tax Collector at the annual tax sale held the first Monday in November each year. |

Assessed values are established by the Charleston County Tax Assessor and the South Carolina Tax Commission. The Town’s operating tax rate for the 2023 property tax year was 280.1 mills (219.9 mills for Charleston County and 60.2 mills for the Town, including 21.8 mills for debt service). Town property taxes are billed and collected by Charleston County under a joint billing and collection agreement.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN’S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

B. Receivables and Deferred Inflows of Resources (Continued)

The Town had receivables of approximately \$237,000 related to business-type activities at June 30, 2024 which consisted mainly of outstanding charges to customers for water and sewer services. No allowance for uncollectible accounts was considered necessary.

The Town had net receivables related to governmental activities at June 30, 2024, consisting of the following:

	General Fund	Local Tax Fund	Totals
Property Taxes	\$ 188,426	-	\$ 188,426
Local Accommodations Taxes	-	12,546	12,546
State Accommodations Taxes	-	25,074	25,074
Hospitality Taxes	-	136,044	136,044
Local Options Sales Tax	69,537	-	69,537
Miscellaneous	453,140	-	453,140
Net Receivables	<u>\$ 711,103</u>	<u>173,664</u>	<u>\$ 884,767</u>

There were no material allowances for uncollectible amounts.

Governmental funds report deferred inflows of resources in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. At June 30, 2024, the General Fund had \$10,000 in deferred inflows of resources related to property taxes that were not available. Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. The General Fund reported unearned grant revenue of approximately \$958,000 related to unexpended American Rescue Plan Act.

C. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

Interfund balances are expected to be repaid within one year. There was an interfund receivable in the General Fund for approximately \$588,000 representing the amount due from the Public Facilities Capital Projects Fund for boardwalk improvements made during the year ended June 30, 2024. All interfund receivables or payables are expected to be repaid within one year.

Transfers between funds for the year ended June 30, 2024, consisted of the following:

Fund	Transfers In	Transfers Out
<u>Major Governmental Funds:</u>		
General Fund	\$ 1,935,991	\$ 1,769,323
Local Tax Fund	-	586,000
Public Facilities - Capital Projects Fund	-	1,352,006
Public Facilities - Debt Service Fund	1,769,323	-
Tree Bank Fund	-	5,000
<u>Major Enterprise Funds:</u>		
Sewer Fund	7,015	-
Totals	<u>\$ 3,712,329</u>	<u>\$ 3,712,329</u>

TOWN OF SULLIVAN’S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

C. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers (Continued)

The transfers to the General Fund were from the Local Tax Fund to cover a portion of tourism related operating expenditures in accordance with State law and Town ordinances and from the Public Facilities – Capital Projects Fund to cover capital outlay related to boardwalk improvements. The transfers from the Public Facilities – Capital Projects Fund to the Sewer Fund were to cover construction costs related to the sewer rehabilitation project. The transfer to the Public Facilities – from the General Fund represents the lease payment made to the Corporation which was used to make the annual principal and interest payment on the Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds.

D. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the Town’s governmental activities for the year ended June 30, 2024, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:					
Capital Assets, Non-Depreciable:					
Land and Improvements	\$ 211,231	-	-	-	\$ 211,231
Construction In Progress	148,495	1,361,931	148,495	(968,350)	393,581
Total Capital Assets, Non-Depreciable	359,726	1,361,931	148,495	(968,350)	604,812
Capital Assets, Depreciable:					
Buildings and Improvements	14,964,947	146,518	214,440	-	14,897,025
Machinery and Equipment	1,542,284	63,983	43,983	-	1,562,284
Recreational Equipment	2,125,144	-	86,937	968,350	3,006,557
Vehicles	2,929,819	226,722	59,150	-	3,097,391
Total Capital Assets, Depreciable	21,562,194	437,223	404,510	968,350	22,563,257
Less: Accumulated Depreciation for:					
Buildings and Improvements	1,440,330	393,966	204,001	-	1,630,295
Machinery and Equipment	857,498	101,043	43,983	-	914,558
Recreational Equipment	757,798	258,341	83,993	-	932,146
Vehicles	1,448,739	185,011	51,839	-	1,581,911
Total Accumulated Depreciation	4,504,365	938,361	383,816	-	5,058,910
Total Capital Assets, Depreciable, Net	17,057,829	(501,138)	20,694	968,350	17,504,347
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 17,417,555	860,793	169,189	-	\$ 18,109,159

Additions for the Town’s governmental activities were charged to functions/programs as follows:

Functions/Programs	Amount
Governmental Activities:	
Public Works	\$ 1,448,092
Public Safety	143,953
General Government	207,109
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	\$ 1,799,154

TOWN OF SULLIVAN’S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

D. Capital Assets (Continued)

Capital asset activity for the Town’s business-type activities for the year ended June 30, 2024, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	Ending Balance
Business-Type Activities:					
Capital Assets, Non-Depreciable					
Construction in Progress	\$ -	-	-	-	\$ -
Total Capital Assets, Non-Depreciable	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Capital Assets, Depreciable					
Water System	4,789,563	-	-	-	4,789,563
Sewer System	29,352,748	-	-	-	29,352,748
Lab Equipment	9,549	-	-	-	9,549
Vehicles and Equipment	1,277,418	15,101	-	-	1,292,519
Total Capital Assets, Depreciable	<u>35,429,278</u>	<u>15,101</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35,444,379</u>
Less: Accumulated Depreciation for:					
Water System	2,975,749	128,324	-	-	3,104,073
Sewer System	2,781,666	806,312	-	-	3,587,978
Lab Equipment	9,390	-	-	-	9,390
Vehicles and Equipment	861,207	101,503	-	-	962,710
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>6,628,012</u>	<u>1,036,139</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,664,151</u>
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net	<u>28,801,266</u>	<u>(1,021,038)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>27,780,228</u>
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 28,801,266</u>	<u>(1,021,038)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 27,780,228</u>

Depreciation expense for the Town’s Business-Type Activities was charged to functions/programs as follows:

Functions/Programs	Amount
Business-Type Activities:	
Water	\$ 157,342
Sewer	878,797
Total Depreciation Expense - Business-Type Activities	<u>\$ 1,036,139</u>

Capacity Capital Contribution

The Town entered into a contract with the City of Charleston Commissioners of Public Works in July 1994 to purchase water for a 30-year period. As part of this agreement, the Town paid approximately \$1,986,000 as an initial capacity capital contribution from the Water Fund. The Town has paid additional contributions of approximately \$1,681,000 since fiscal year 2005, including approximately \$1,045,000 in fiscal year 2024, for a total of approximately \$3,667,000 as of June 30, 2024. This asset is being amortized over 40 years. The accumulated amortization is approximately \$2,622,000, and the net unamortized asset is approximately \$1,045,000 as of June 30, 2024. The amortization expense for fiscal year 2024 was approximately \$110,000.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN’S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

E. Long-Term Obligations

The Town issues bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. General Obligation Bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the Town. Revenue Bonds are obligations of the Town that are secured by revenue from a specific source. Financed purchase obligations are special obligations of the Town payable from the general revenues of the Town. The full faith, credit and taxing powers of the Town are not pledged for the payment of revenue bonds or financed purchase agreements nor the interest thereon.

Details on the Town’s outstanding debt issues, all of which are considered direct borrowings / placements, and financed purchase agreements for the governmental activities and business-type activities as of June 30, 2024 are as follows:

	<u>Principal Outstanding at Year End</u>
<u>General Obligation Bonds</u>	
\$4,100,000 General Obligation Bonds (February 2014) were issued to finance the construction of the new town hall and police building, park improvements, the purchase of a fire truck, and improvements to the Town's water and sewer system. Principal is payable annually and interest is payable semi-annually at a rate of 1.80%. Debt service requirements range from \$77,695 - 478,460 per year through March 1, 2025 and are funded with resources from the General Fund.	<u>\$ 470,000</u>
<u>Revenue Bonds</u>	
\$17,525,000 Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds, Series 2020 (March 2020) were issued to fund capital projects including upgrades and improvements to the wastewater treatment plant and sewer collection system and other capital improvements. Principal is payable annually through December 1, 2045, and interest is due semi-annually at a rate ranging from 2.00% - 5.00%. Debt service requirements range from \$900,448 - 1,080,906 per year through December 1, 2048 and are funded with resources from the General Fund.	<u>16,470,000</u>
\$19,490,000 Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds, Series 2018 (August 2018) were issued to fund upgrades and improvements to the wastewater treatment plant and sewer collection system. Principal is payable annually through December 1, 2048, and interest is due semi-annually at a rate ranging from 2.00% - 5.00%. Debt service requirements range from \$357,688 - 1,234,200 per year through December 1, 2048 and are funded with resources from the General Fund.	<u>19,390,000</u>
\$1,680,000 Waterworks and Sewer System Revenue Bond, Series 2014 (September 2014) were issued to finance the Wastewater Collection System Rehabilitation - Phase I. As of June 30, 2016, \$1,574,436 had been drawn of the \$1,680,000. These obligations are secured and funded with the revenues and resources of the Water and Sewer Enterprise Funds. Principal and interest is due quarterly through July 1, 2035 at a rate of 1.00%. Debt service requirements are \$21,738.56 per quarter through April 1, 2035. In accordance with the bond agreement, the Town must maintain a debt service coverage ratio of at least 1.10 at all times. The Town was in compliance with this bond covenant at June 30, 2024.	<u>\$ 904,697</u>

TOWN OF SULLIVAN’S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

E. Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

Principal Outstanding
at Year End

Financed Purchase Agreements

\$180,000 financed purchase (December 2021) was made to purchase vehicles and maintenance equipment. Principal and interest are payable annually with interest at a rate of 1.34%. Total debt service requirements are \$61,615 annually through December 2024 and are funded with resources from the General Fund.

\$ 60,800

A summary of changes in long-term obligations for the Town’s governmental and business-type activities for the year ended June 30, 2024 is presented below.

Long-Term Obligations	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
GO Bond Debt:					
GO Bond - 02/14	\$ 925,000	-	455,000	470,000	\$ 470,000
Total GO Bond Debt	<u>925,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>455,000</u>	<u>470,000</u>	<u>470,000</u>
Revenue Bonds:					
Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds - 2018 Series	19,390,000	-	-	19,390,000	-
Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds - 2020 Series	16,855,000	-	385,000	16,470,000	420,000
Total Revenue Bond Debt	<u>36,245,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>385,000</u>	<u>35,860,000</u>	<u>420,000</u>
Amortization of Premium					
Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds - 2018 Series	741,291	-	28,510	712,781	-
Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds - 2020 Series	2,396,074	-	104,177	2,291,897	-
Total Premium	<u>3,137,365</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>132,687</u>	<u>3,004,678</u>	<u>-</u>
Financed Purchase Agreements:					
FPA - 9/20	62,501	-	62,501	-	-
FPA - 12/21	120,797	-	59,997	60,800	60,800
Total Financed Purchase Agreements	<u>183,298</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>122,498</u>	<u>60,800</u>	<u>60,800</u>
Compensated Absences	<u>121,313</u>	<u>157,352</u>	<u>156,403</u>	<u>122,262</u>	<u>122,262</u>
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 40,611,976</u>	<u>157,352</u>	<u>1,251,588</u>	<u>39,517,740</u>	<u>\$ 1,073,062</u>

TOWN OF SULLIVAN’S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

E. Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

Long-Term Obligations	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Business-Type Activities:					
Debt:					
Revenue Bond - 09/14 - Sewer	\$ 982,120	-	77,423	904,697	\$ 78,200
Compensated Absences	8,650	27,718	1,455	34,913	34,913
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>\$ 990,770</u>	<u>27,718</u>	<u>78,878</u>	<u>939,610</u>	<u>\$ 113,113</u>

The Town paid interest of approximately \$1,479,000, and \$9,000 for its governmental and business-type activities, respectively.

Article Eight, Section Seven of the South Carolina Constitution of 1895, as amended, provides that no City or Town shall incur any bonded debt which shall exceed eight percent (8%) of the assessed value of the property therein and no such debt shall be created without the electors of such City or Town voting in favor of such further bonded debt. Prior to Home Rule Act of July 1, 1976, the bonded debt exemption was thirty five percent (35%). In 1976, the General Assembly reduced the general obligation debt limit without voter approval to eight percent (8%) of assessed valuation; whereas, with a referendum any amount can be floated. As of June 30, 2024, the Town had \$470,000 of bonded debt subject to the 8% limit of approximately \$8,737,000 resulting in an unused legal debt margin of approximately \$8,267,000.

During 2018 and 2020, the Town of Sullivan’s Island Public Facilities Corporation issued its Installment Purchase Revenue Bonds, (“IPRB”), using a portion of the proceeds for upgrades and improvements to the Town’s wastewater treatment plant and sewer collection system. The IPRBs are reported in the government-wide financial statements as governmental activities, as they will be repaid by governmental activities (the General Fund), but some of the assets are reported as business-type activities. Accordingly, \$23,504,000 is included in the calculation of the governmental activities unrestricted net position in the Statement of Net Position, but the net book value of these improvements is included in the business-type activities net investment in capital assets.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN’S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS AND ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

E. Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

Debt Service Requirements to Maturity

Presented below are the debt service requirements to maturity for the governmental and business-type activities.

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
<u>Governmental Activities</u>			
2025	\$ 950,800	1,408,618	\$ 2,359,419
2026	950,000	1,399,344	2,349,344
2027	995,000	1,365,094	2,360,094
2028	1,045,000	1,316,469	2,361,469
2029	1,100,000	1,265,469	2,365,469
2030-2034	6,375,000	5,178,244	11,553,244
2035-2039	7,880,000	3,685,525	11,565,525
2040-2044	9,405,000	2,156,851	11,561,851
2045-2049	7,690,000	634,300	8,324,300
Totals	<u>\$ 36,390,800</u>	<u>18,409,914</u>	<u>\$ 54,800,714</u>
<u>Business-Type Activities</u>			
2025	\$ 78,200	8,754	\$ 86,954
2026	78,985	7,969	86,954
2027	79,778	7,177	86,954
2028	80,578	6,376	86,954
2029	81,387	5,567	86,954
2030-2034	419,355	15,416	434,771
2035-2039	86,414	541	86,954
Totals	<u>\$ 904,697</u>	<u>51,800</u>	<u>\$ 956,497</u>

F. Short-Term Obligations

During the year, the Town issued two series of GO Bonds totaling \$1,795,000. These bonds were issued for the purpose of making lease payments to the Corporation to fund the current year debt service payments on the IPRB Bonds. These bonds were fully repaid using debt service millage from the General Fund. A summary of changes in short-term obligations for the Town’s governmental activities for the year ended June 30, 2024 is presented below.

Long-Term Obligations	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
Short-Term Debt:				
GO Bond - 2022A Series	\$ -	1,120,000	1,120,000	\$ -
GO Bond - 2022B Series	-	675,000	675,000	-
Total Short-Term Debt	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>1,795,000</u>	<u>1,795,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

IV. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Risk Management

Participation in Public Entity Risk Pools for Property and Casualty Insurance

The Town is 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 Town is a member of the South Carolina State Fiscal Accountability Authority Insurance Reserve Fund ("Fund"), a public entity risk pool operating as a common risk management and insurance program for local governments for general risk. The Town pays an annual premium for this coverage. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Town made premium payments totaling approximately \$463,000. The Fund's net position from its most recently issued audited financial statements at June 30, 2023 totaled approximately \$190,316,000.

The Town has also joined together with other municipalities in the state to form the South Carolina Municipal Insurance Trust ("SCMIT"), a public entity risk pool operating as a common risk management and insurance program for worker's compensation. The Town pays an annual premium to SCMIT. For the year ended June 30, 2023, the Town made premium payments totaling approximately \$73,000. The Trust uses reinsurance agreements to reduce its exposure to large workers' compensation losses. SCMIT's net position from its most recently issued audited financial statements at December 31, 2023 totaled approximately \$43,867,000.

For the above public entity risk pools for property and casualty insurance, there were no significant reductions in coverage in the past fiscal year and settled claims in excess of insurance coverage for the last three years were immaterial.

Participation in Public Entity Risk Pool for Health Insurance

The Town has also joined together with other local governments in the South Carolina Employee Insurance Program ("EIP") to provide medical, dental, and life insurance for its employees. This is also a public entity risk pool operating as a common risk management and insurance program. Effective July 1, 2012, the South Carolina General Assembly transferred administration of the EIP to the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority ("PEBA"). For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Town made premium payments totaling approximately \$742,000. The EIP's net position from its most recently issued audited financial statements at June 30, 2023 were approximately \$408,937,000. The terms of the EIP allow retirees to obtain health insurance through PEBA at their own expense. Because the rates paid by the retiree represent blended rates rather than age adjusted rates, the Town incurs an implicit subsidy for retirees that participate in the plan. Because the other postemployment benefits related to the implicit subsidy are not considered material to the financial statements, no liability has been accrued.

There were no significant reductions in coverage in the past fiscal year and there were no settlements exceeding insurance coverage in the past three fiscal years.

B. Retirement Plans

The Town participates in the State of South Carolina's retirement plans. The South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority ("PEBA"), created July 1, 2012, is the state agency responsible for the administration and management of the retirement systems and benefit programs of the state of South Carolina, including the State Optional Retirement Program and the S.C. Deferred Compensation Program, as well as the state's employee insurance programs. As such, PEBA is responsible for administering the South Carolina Retirement Systems' ("Systems") five defined benefit pension plans. PEBA has an 11-member Board of Directors ("PEBA Board"), appointed by the Governor and General Assembly leadership, which serves as custodian, co-trustee and co-fiduciary of the Systems and the assets of the retirement trust funds. The Retirement System Investment Commission (Commission as the governing body, RSIC as the agency), created by the General Assembly in 2005, has exclusive authority to invest and manage the retirement trust funds' assets. The Commission, an eight-member board, serves as co-trustee and co-fiduciary for the assets of the retirement trust funds. By law, the State Fiscal Accountability Authority ("SFAA"), which consists of five elected officials, also reviews certain PEBA Board decisions regarding the actuary of the Systems.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN’S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

B. Retirement Plans (Continued)

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 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.

The PEBA issues an Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (“ACFR”) containing financial statements and required supplementary information for the System’ Pension Trust Funds. The ACFR is publicly available through the PEBA’s website at www.peba.sc.gov, or a copy may be obtained by submitting a request to PEBA, 202 Arbor Lake Drive, Columbia, SC 29223. The 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 ACFR of the state.

Plan Description

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 and other benefits for teachers and employees of the state and its political subdivisions. SCRS covers employees of state agencies, public school districts and participating charter schools, public higher education institutions, other participating local subdivisions of government and individuals first elected to the South Carolina General Assembly at or after the general election in November 2012.

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 and other benefits to police officers and firefighters. The PORS also covers peace officers, coroners, probate judges, and magistrates.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

B. Retirement Plans (Continued)

Plan 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 first elected to the South Carolina General Assembly at or after the general election in November 2012. A member of the system with an effective date of membership prior to July 1, 2012, is a Class Two member. A 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 be a peace officer employed by the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, or the Department of Mental Health. Probate judges and coroners may elect membership in the PORS. Magistrates are required to participate in the 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. A member of the system with an effective date of membership prior to July 1, 2012, is a Class Two member. A member of the system with an effective date of membership on or after July 1, 2012, is a Class Three member.

Plan Benefits

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

TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

B. Retirement Plans (Continued)

Plan Benefits (Continued)

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 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.

Plan 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, the SCRS and PORS (“Plans”) 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. Effective July 1, 2017, employee rates were increased and capped at 9.00 percent for the SCRS and 9.75 percent for the PORS. The legislation also increased employer contribution rates beginning July 1, 2017 for both the SCRS and PORS until reaching 18.56 percent for the SCRS and 21.24 percent for the PORS. The legislation included a further provision that if the scheduled contributions are not sufficient to meet the funding periods set in state statute, the PEBA Board would increase the employer contribution rates as necessary to meet the funding periods set for the applicable year.

Pension reform legislation modified the statute such that the employer contribution rates for the SCRS and PORS to be further increased, not to exceed one-half of one percent in any one year if necessary, in order to improve the funding of the plans. The statute set rates intended to reduce the unfunded liability of the SCRS and PORS to the maximum amortization period of 20 years from 30 years over a ten-year schedule, as determined by the annual actuarial valuations of the Plans. Finally, under the revised statute, the contribution rates for the SCRS and PORS may not be decreased until the Plans are at least 85 percent funded.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN’S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

B. Retirement Plans (Continued)

Plan Contributions (Continued)

As noted earlier, both employees and the Town are required to contribute to the Plans at rates established and as amended by the PEBA. The Town’s contributions are actuarially determined but are communicated to and paid by the Town as a percentage of the employees’ annual eligible compensation. Required employer and employee contribution rates for the past year are as follows:

	SCRS Rates	PORS Rates
	2024	2024
Employer Contribution Rate: ^		
Retirement	18.41%	20.84%
Incidental Death Benefit	0.15%	0.20%
Accidental Death Contributions	0.00%	0.20%
	<u>18.56%</u>	<u>21.24%</u>
Employee Contribution Rate ^	<u>9.00%</u>	<u>9.75%</u>

^ Calculated on earnable compensation as defined in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws.

The actual and required contributions to the SCRS and PORS were approximately \$367,000 and \$437,000, respectively, for the year ended June 30, 2024 and include the nonemployer contributions noted below.

Nonemployer Contributions

In an effort to help offset a portion of the burden of the increased contribution requirement for employers, the State General Assembly (“State”) funded 1 percent of the SCRS and PORS contribution increases for the year ended June 30, 2024. The State’s budget appropriated these funds directly to the PEBA for the South Carolina Retirement System Trust Fund and the Police Officers Retirement System Trust Fund. The amount of funds appropriated by the State (nonemployer contributing entity) for the year ended June 30, 2024 were approximately \$11,000 and \$12,000 for the SCRS and PORS, respectively. These contributions (on-behalf benefits) from the State were recognized as intergovernmental revenues and pension expenditures in the Town’s governmental fund financial statements.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN’S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

B. Retirement Plans (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

Actuarial valuations of the plan involve estimates of the reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and future salary increases. Amounts determined regarding the net pension liability are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. South Carolina state statute requires that an actuarial experience study be completed at least once in each five-year period. An experience report on the Systems was most recently issued for the period ending June 30, 2019.

The June 30, 2023 total pension liability (“TPL”), net pension liability (“NPL”), and sensitivity information shown in this report were determined by the consulting actuary, Gabriel, Roeder, Smith and Company, and are based on an actuarial valuation performed as of July 1, 2022. The TPL was rolled-forward from the valuation date to the Plans' fiscal year end, June 30, 2023, using generally accepted actuarial principles. There was no legislation enacted during the 2023 legislative session that had a material change in the benefit provisions for any of the systems.

The following table provides a summary of the actuarial assumptions and methods used to calculate the TPL as of June 30, 2023 (measurement date) for the SCRS and PORS.

	SCRS	PORS
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
Actuarial Assumptions:		
Investment Rate of Return*	7.00%	7.00%
Projected Salary Increases*	3.0% to 11.0% (varies by service)	3.5% to 10.5% (varies by service)
Benefit Adjustments	Lesser of 1% or \$500 annually	Lesser of 1% or \$500 annually

* Includes inflation at 2.25%.

The post-retiree mortality assumption is dependent upon the member's job category and gender. The base mortality assumptions, the 2020 Public Retirees of South Carolina Mortality table (“2020 PRSC”), were 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.

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

TOWN OF SULLIVAN’S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

B. Retirement Plans (Continued)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is based upon 20-year capital market assumptions. The long-term expected 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 at the beginning of the 2023 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 TPL includes a 4.75 percent real rate of return and a 2.25 percent inflation component.

Allocation/Exposure	Policy Target	Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return	Long-Term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return
Public Equity	46.0%	6.62%	3.04%
Bonds	26.0%	0.31%	0.08%
Private Equity	9.0%	10.91%	0.98%
Private Debt	7.0%	6.16%	0.43%
Real Assets	12.0%		
Real Estate	9.0%	6.41%	0.58%
Infrastructure	3.0%	6.62%	0.20%
Total Expected Real Rate of Return	<u>100.0%</u>		<u>5.31%</u>
Inflation for Actuarial Purposes			<u>2.25%</u>
Total Expected Nominal Return			<u><u>7.56%</u></u>

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

The NPL is calculated separately for each System and represents that particular System’s TPL determined in accordance with GASB No. 67 less that System’s fiduciary net position. NPL totals, as of the June 30, 2023 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	\$ 58,464,402,454	34,286,961,942	\$ 24,177,440,512	58.6%
PORS	\$ 9,450,021,576	6,405,925,370	\$ 3,044,096,206	67.8%

TOWN OF SULLIVAN’S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

B. Retirement Plans (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

The TPL is calculated by the Systems’ actuary, and each Plans’ fiduciary net position is reported in the Systems’ financial statements. The NPL is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GASB No. 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.

At June 30, 2024, the Town reported liabilities of approximately \$3,483,000 and \$3,127,000 for its proportionate share of the NPL for the SCRS and PORS, respectively. The NPL were measured as of June 30, 2023, and the TPL for the Plans used to calculate the NPL were determined based on the most recent actuarial valuation report of July 1, 2022 that was projected forward to the measurement date. The Town’s proportion of the NPL were based on a projection of the Town’s long-term share of contributions to the Plans relative to the projected contributions of all participating South Carolina state and local governmental employers, actuarially determined. At the June 30, 2023 measurement date, the Town’s SCRS proportion was 0.014407 percent, which was an increase of 0.000852 percent from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2022. At the June 30, 2023 measurement date, the Town’s PORS proportion was 0.102715 percent, which was an increase of 0.002764 percent from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2022.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Town recognized pension expense of approximately \$514,000 and \$394,000 for the SCRS and PORS, respectively. At June 30, 2024, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources (deferred pension charges) and deferred inflows of resources (deferred pension credits) related to pensions from the following sources:

Description	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
SCRS		
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 60,473	\$ 9,659
Change in Assumptions	53,367	-
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	-	4,768
Changes in Proportion and Differences Between the Employer's		
Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	329,901	155,391
Employer Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	367,194	-
Total SCRS	810,935	169,818
PORS		
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	147,148	38,546
Change in Assumptions	68,051	-
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	-	5,366
Changes in Proportion and Differences Between the Employer's		
Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	75,265	49,026
Employer Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	437,497	-
Total PORS	727,961	92,938
Total SCRS and PORS	\$ 1,538,896	\$ 262,756

TOWN OF SULLIVAN’S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

B. Retirement Plans (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

Approximately \$367,000 and \$437,000 that were reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the Town’s contributions subsequent to the measurement date to the SCRS and PORS, respectively, will be recognized as a reduction of the NPL in the year ended June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources (deferred pension charges) and deferred inflows of resources (deferred pension credits) related to the SCRS and PORS will increase (decrease) pension expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	SCRS	PORS	Total
2025	\$ 215,517	79,169	\$ 294,686
2026	(78,484)	(46,253)	(124,737)
2027	138,931	167,881	306,812
2028	(2,041)	(3,271)	(5,312)
Total	<u>\$ 273,923</u>	<u>197,526</u>	<u>\$ 471,449</u>

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the TPL was 7.00 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from participating employers in the SCRS and PORS will be made based on the actuarially determined rates based on provisions in the South Carolina Code of Laws. Based on those assumptions, 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 TPL.

Sensitivity Analysis

The following table presents the sensitivity of the Town’s proportionate share of the NPL of the Plans to changes in the discount rate, calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent, as well as what it would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% point lower (6.00 percent) or 1% point higher (8.00 percent) than the current rate:

System	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
Town’s proportionate share of the net pension liability of the SCRS	\$ 4,500,536	3,483,130	\$ 2,637,497
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability of the PORS	4,410,760	3,126,755	2,074,994
Total	<u>\$ 8,911,296</u>	<u>6,609,885</u>	<u>\$ 4,712,491</u>

Plans Fiduciary Net Position

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

TOWN OF SULLIVAN’S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

B. Retirement Plans (Continued)

Payable to Plans

The Town reported a payable of approximately \$97,000 to the PEBA as of June 30, 2024, representing required employer and employee contributions for the month of June 2024 for the SCRS and PORS. This amount is included in Other Accrued Liabilities on the financial statements and was paid in July 2024.

C. Commitments and Contingencies

The Town receives financial assistance from various federal, state, and local governmental agencies in the form of grants. Disbursements of funds received under these programs generally require compliance with the terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements. The disbursements are also subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the General Fund or other applicable funds. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material effect on any of the financial statements included herein or on the overall financial position of the Town at June 30, 2024.

The Town is periodically the subject of litigation by a variety of plaintiffs. The Town management believes that such amounts claimed by these plaintiffs, net of the applicable insurance coverage, are immaterial.

In June 2024, the Town renewed a contract with the Charleston Water System to purchase water for a 40 year period.

D. Subsequent Events

In September 2024, the Town issued \$1,147,000 and \$664,000, in short-term General Obligation Bonds Series 2024A and Taxable General Obligation Bond Series 2024B, respectively. Proceeds from the issuance will be used to fund future principal and interest payments on the IPRB Bonds. These bonds will be repaid using General Fund debt service millage.

Required Supplementary Information

Required supplementary information includes financial information and disclosures that are required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, but are not considered a part of the basic financial statements. Such information includes:

- Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 - General Fund
- South Carolina Retirement System
 - Schedule of the Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
 - Schedule of Contributions
- South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System
 - Schedule of the Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
 - Schedule of Contributions

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TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - GENERAL FUND

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGETS AND ACTUAL

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	BUDGETED AMOUNTS		ACTUAL	VARIANCE
	ORIGINAL	FINAL		POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
REVENUES				
Property Taxes	\$ 5,594,448	5,594,448	6,477,140	\$ 882,692
Local Option Sales Tax	385,000	385,000	397,668	12,668
Licenses and Franchise Fees	2,061,800	2,061,800	2,234,987	173,187
Magistrate and Recorder Fines	165,000	165,000	198,741	33,741
State Shared Revenues	116,000	116,000	114,634	(1,366)
Permits	949,070	949,070	922,953	(26,117)
Victims' Services Fund	25,000	25,000	26,886	1,886
Interest Income	190,000	190,000	527,422	337,422
Grant Income	-	-	276,682	276,682
Other	90,300	90,300	258,419	168,119
TOTAL REVENUES ALL SOURCES	9,576,618	9,576,618	11,435,532	1,858,914
EXPENDITURES				
Maintenance	1,276,970	1,276,970	2,563,063	(1,286,093)
Police	2,372,000	2,372,000	2,738,535	(366,535)
Fire	1,780,500	1,780,500	1,804,725	(24,225)
Recreation	134,000	134,000	121,943	12,057
Building	555,000	555,000	572,414	(17,414)
Administrative	2,608,929	2,551,710	3,271,167	(719,457)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	8,727,399	8,670,180	11,071,847	(2,401,667)
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	849,219	906,438	363,685	(542,753)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers In	586,000	586,000	1,935,991	1,349,991
Transfers Out	(1,762,219)	(1,762,219)	(1,769,323)	(7,104)
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	12,000	12,000	3,678	(8,322)
Proceeds from Financed Purchase Agreements	275,000	275,000	-	(275,000)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(889,219)	(889,219)	170,346	1,059,565
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES	(40,000)	17,219	534,031	516,812
FUND BALANCES, Beginning of Year	10,999,928	10,999,928	10,999,928	-
FUND BALANCES, End of Year	\$ 10,959,928	11,017,147	11,533,959	\$ 516,812

TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - PENSION SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREMENT SYSTEM

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	Year Ended June 30,									
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Town of Sullivan's Island's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.014407%	0.013555%	0.014978%	0.011577%	0.011594%	0.010908%	0.011172%	0.011499%	0.011119%	0.010879%
Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 3,483,130	3,285,990	3,241,523	2,958,018	2,647,438	2,444,069	2,514,997	2,456,169	3,840,320	\$ 3,386,522
Town of Sullivan's Island's Covered Payroll	\$ 1,821,461	1,614,065	1,549,486	1,282,497	1,214,443	1,130,341	1,131,221	1,113,545	1,048,865	\$ 987,670
Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	191.23%	203.58%	209.20%	230.65%	218.00%	216.22%	222.33%	220.57%	366.14%	342.88%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	58.65%	60.75%	50.71%	54.40%	54.10%	53.34%	52.91%	56.99%	59.92%	56.39%

Notes to Schedule:

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30th of the preceding year. The discount rate was lowered from 7.25% beginning with the year ended June 30, 2021 measurement date and 7.50% to 7.25% beginning with the year ended June 30, 2017 measurement date.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA
 REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - PENSION SCHEDULES
 SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
 SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREMENT SYSTEM
 LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	Year Ended, June 30,									
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 367,194	319,850	267,289	241,097	199,556	176,823	153,274	130,769	123,158	\$ 114,326
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution:										
Contributions from the Town	355,835	308,491	255,930	229,738	188,197	165,464	141,915	130,769	123,158	114,326
Contributions from the State	11,359	11,359	11,359	11,359	11,359	11,359	11,359	-	-	-
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ -
Town of Sullivan's Island's Covered Payroll	\$ 1,978,418	1,821,461	1,614,065	1,549,486	1,282,497	1,214,443	1,130,341	1,131,221	1,113,545	\$ 1,048,865
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	18.56%	17.56%	16.56%	15.56%	15.56%	14.56%	13.56%	11.56%	11.06%	10.90%

TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - PENSION SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE OF THE TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
POLICE OFFICERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	Year Ended June 30,									
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Town of Sullivan's Island's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.10272%	0.09995%	0.09928%	0.10547%	0.09845%	0.09982%	0.08984%	0.08801%	0.08811%	0.08768%
Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 3,126,755	2,997,518	2,554,375	3,497,735	2,821,482	2,828,428	2,461,331	2,232,377	1,920,354	\$ 1,678,474
Town of Sullivan's Island's Covered Payroll	\$ 1,799,668	1,581,826	1,586,338	1,602,364	1,426,394	1,381,652	1,205,861	1,122,019	1,085,206	\$ 1,054,506
Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	173.7%	189.5%	161.0%	218.3%	197.8%	204.7%	204.1%	199.0%	177.0%	159.2%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	67.8%	66.4%	70.4%	58.8%	62.7%	61.7%	60.9%	60.4%	64.6%	67.5%

Notes to Schedule:

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30th of the preceding year.

The discount rate was lowered from 7.25% beginning with the year ended June 30, 2021 measurement date and 7.50% to 7.25% beginning with the year ended June 30, 2017 measurement date.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA
 REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - PENSION SCHEDULES
 SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
 POLICE OFFICERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM
 LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	Year Ended June 30,									
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 437,497	364,253	304,343	289,348	292,271	245,820	224,380	171,715	154,165	\$ 145,526
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution										
Contributions from the Town	425,961	352,717	292,807	277,812	280,735	234,284	212,844	171,715	154,165	145,526
Contributions from the State	11,536	11,536	11,536	11,536	11,536	11,536	11,536	-	-	-
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ -
Town of Sullivan's Island's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,059,776	1,799,668	1,581,826	1,586,338	1,602,364	1,426,394	1,381,652	1,205,861	1,122,019	\$ 1,085,206
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	21.24%	20.24%	19.24%	18.24%	18.24%	17.23%	16.24%	14.24%	13.74%	13.41%

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Supplementary Information

TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
MAINTENANCE			
Operating Expenditures:			
Salaries	\$ 230,000	221,233	\$ 8,767
Payroll Taxes	20,000	12,232	7,768
Health Insurance	32,000	30,139	1,861
Retirement	43,000	36,649	6,351
Gas and Oil - Vehicles	10,000	8,364	1,636
Landscaping	40,000	36,607	3,393
Professional Services	99,000	3,583	95,417
Vehicle Repairs	9,000	4,693	4,307
Supplies and Materials	15,000	14,895	105
Uniforms	2,500	2,538	(38)
Property & Equipment <\$5,000	7,500	59,455	(51,955)
Telephone	670	660	10
Power and Lights	41,000	38,543	2,457
Insurance	31,000	32,451	(1,451)
System Repairs and Improvements	167,000	235,995	(68,995)
Garbage Disposal Service - Subcontract	240,000	272,089	(32,089)
Container Servicing	13,000	15,870	(2,870)
Causeway & Beach Path Maintenance	500	-	500
Miscellaneous	1,000	13,535	(12,535)
Total Operating Expenditures	1,002,170	1,039,531	(37,361)
Capital Expenditures:			
Financed Purchase Payments	49,800	49,127	673
Capital Outlay	225,000	1,474,405	(1,249,405)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,276,970	2,563,063	(1,286,093)
POLICE			
Operating Expenditures:			
Salaries	1,202,000	1,261,081	(59,081)
Payroll Taxes	85,000	100,783	(15,783)
Health Insurance	152,000	140,505	11,495
Retirement	225,000	223,788	1,212
Contract Labor	65,000	116,528	(51,528)
Gas and Oil - Vehicles	44,000	54,031	(10,031)
Vehicle Repairs	17,000	21,456	(4,456)
Supplies and Materials	21,000	18,962	2,038
Telephone	18,000	26,523	(8,523)
Power and Lights	21,000	22,306	(1,306)
Uniforms	15,000	18,996	(3,996)
Insurance	91,000	132,504	(41,504)
800 MHZ Radios	37,000	19,894	17,106
Property & Equipment <\$5,000	75,000	249,189	(174,189)
System Repairs and Improvements	43,000	39,848	3,152
Dues and Certifications	2,000	1,675	325
Training and Seminars	30,000	46,362	(16,362)
Miscellaneous	2,000	25,591	(23,591)
Total Operating Expenditures	\$ 2,145,000	2,520,022	\$ (375,022)

(Continued)

TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
POLICE (CONTINUED)			
Capital Expenditures:			
Financed Purchase Payments	\$ 77,000	75,840	\$ 1,160
Capital Outlay	150,000	142,673	7,327
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>2,372,000</u>	<u>2,738,535</u>	<u>(366,535)</u>
FIRE			
Operating Expenditures:			
Salaries	1,021,000	996,604	24,396
Payroll Taxes	80,000	76,968	3,032
Health Insurance	165,000	138,007	26,993
Retirement	220,000	212,811	7,189
Gas and Oil - Vehicles	17,000	15,077	1,923
Vehicle Repairs	14,000	30,105	(16,105)
Supplies and Materials	30,000	40,831	(10,831)
Telephone	12,000	13,715	(1,715)
Uniforms	23,500	15,751	7,749
Power and Lights	18,000	31,957	(13,957)
Insurance	82,000	96,243	(14,243)
Building Repairs	-	6,669	(6,669)
800 MHZ Radios	32,000	35,119	(3,119)
Property & Equipment <\$5,000	15,000	25,176	(10,176)
System Repairs and Improvements	30,000	50,721	(20,721)
Dues and Certifications	1,000	321	679
Training and Seminars	12,000	9,317	2,683
Miscellaneous	8,000	8,053	(53)
Total Operating Expenditures	<u>1,780,500</u>	<u>1,803,445</u>	<u>(22,945)</u>
Capital Expenditures:			
Capital Outlay	-	1,280	(1,280)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>1,780,500</u>	<u>1,804,725</u>	<u>(24,225)</u>
RECREATION			
Operating Expenditures:			
Power and Lights	5,000	2,944	2,056
Insurance	14,000	18,654	(4,654)
Maintenance Recreation Area	55,000	1,032	53,968
Miscellaneous	60,000	50,796	9,204
Total Operating Expenditures	<u>134,000</u>	<u>73,426</u>	<u>60,574</u>
Capital Expenditures:			
Capital Outlay	-	48,517	(48,517)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>\$ 134,000</u>	<u>121,943</u>	<u>\$ 12,057</u>

(Continued)

TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
BUILDING			
Operating Expenditures:			
Salaries	\$ 354,000	385,609	\$ (31,609)
Payroll Taxes	27,000	28,116	(1,116)
Health Insurance	50,000	47,187	2,813
Retirement	66,000	69,061	(3,061)
Gas and Oil - Vehicles	7,000	2,625	4,375
Office Supplies	6,000	6,000	-
Supplies - Building Official	2,000	789	1,211
Telephone	3,500	5,207	(1,707)
Utilities	2,000	1,821	179
Insurance	2,500	2,713	(213)
System Repair and Maintenance	3,500	2,090	1,410
Dues and Certifications	4,000	1,093	2,907
Training and Seminars	6,000	2,261	3,739
Board of Zoning Appeals	2,500	607	1,893
Design and Review Board	2,500	3,975	(1,475)
Tree Commission	1,500	4,352	(2,852)
Trimming and Pruning	11,000	8,000	3,000
Equipment	4,000	-	4,000
Miscellaneous	-	908	(908)
Total Operating Expenditures	555,000	572,414	(17,414)
ADMINISTRATIVE			
Operating Expenditures:			
Salaries	741,554	577,999	163,555
Payroll Taxes	56,000	46,892	9,108
Health Insurance	100,000	87,799	12,201
Retirement	140,000	113,482	26,518
Office Supplies	40,000	46,176	(6,176)
Advertising	15,000	12,124	2,876
Telephone	21,000	28,505	(7,505)
Power and Lights	40,000	37,632	2,368
Insurance	180,000	189,822	(9,822)
System Repairs and Improvements	45,000	39,538	5,462
Dues and Certifications	6,000	5,351	649
Training and Seminars	12,550	15,116	(2,566)
Professional Engineering Fees	99,781	346,779	(246,998)
Victim's Rights Fund	25,000	9,232	15,768
Professional Services	180,000	332,616	(152,616)
Town Hall Relocation Expenses	130,000	110,412	19,588
Property & Equipment <\$5,000	15,000	38,961	(23,961)
Bonds Debt Services	435,000	515,097	(80,097)
Council Expenditures	60,000	61,934	(1,934)
Operating Leases	4,000	4,499	(499)
Gas and Oil	9,000	18,701	(9,701)
Planning Expense	5,000	18,074	(13,074)
Information Technology	120,000	62,422	57,578
Miscellaneous	31,825	393,412	(361,587)
Total Operating Expenditures	2,511,710	3,112,575	(600,865)
Capital Expenditures:			
Capital Outlay	40,000	158,592	(118,592)
Transfers to Other Funds	1,762,219	1,769,323	(7,104)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	4,313,929	5,040,490	(726,561)
TOTAL GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES	\$ 10,432,399	12,841,170	\$ (2,408,771)

TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

SCHEDULE OF DETAILED REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
SEWER FUND

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
OPERATING REVENUES			
Sewer Service Charges	\$ 1,334,562	1,313,761	\$ (20,801)
Other Revenue	9,000	72,485	63,485
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	1,343,562	1,386,246	42,684
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Salaries	414,078	376,249	37,829
Payroll Taxes	31,677	26,458	5,219
Hospitalization Insurance	60,662	42,503	18,159
Retirement	76,853	30,300	46,553
Gas and Oil - Vehicles	7,000	5,957	1,043
Diesel Fuel and Equipment	10,990	8,948	2,042
Vehicle Repairs	5,000	4,607	393
Supplies and Tools	13,240	10,425	2,815
Office Supplies	9,870	10,861	(991)
Lab Supplies	8,150	12,646	(4,496)
Telephone	6,238	8,212	(1,974)
Power and Lights	62,727	78,702	(15,975)
Insurance	30,000	40,938	(10,938)
System Repairs and Improvements	178,250	73,169	105,081
Sludge Disposal	25,000	19,693	5,307
Grit Disposal	1,628	681	947
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	-	878,797	(878,797)
Dues and Certifications	8,100	2,566	5,534
Training and Seminars	6,000	893	5,107
Professional Engineering Fees	5,000	7,785	(2,785)
Professional Services	5,000	20,461	(15,461)
Lab Analysis, Inspection, and Chemicals	60,100	62,110	(2,010)
Miscellaneous	3,524	8,654	(5,130)
Total Operating Expenses	1,029,087	1,731,615	(702,528)
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	314,475	(345,369)	(659,844)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (Including Financed Purchase Payments)	(170,475)	-	170,475
NONOPERATING REVENUES			
Interest Income	1,000	132,271	131,271
Revenue Bond Debt Service	(87,000)	-	87,000
Transfers In from Other Funds	-	7,015	7,015
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 58,000	(206,083)	\$ (264,083)
RECONCILIATION TO GAAP BASIS:			
Non-Budgeted Revenues (Expenses)			
Interest Expense		(9,338)	
CHANGE IN NET POSITION		(215,421)	
NET POSITION, Beginning of Year		28,042,753	
NET POSITION, End of Year		\$ 27,827,332	

TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

SCHEDULE OF DETAILED REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION - BUDGET AND ACTUAL WATER FUND

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
OPERATING REVENUES			
Water Sales	\$ 1,237,056	1,306,453	\$ 69,397
Meter Connections	23,200	63,015	39,815
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	1,260,256	1,369,468	109,212
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Salaries	414,078	377,592	36,486
Payroll Taxes	31,677	26,456	5,221
Hospitalization Insurance	60,662	42,500	18,162
Retirement	76,853	30,300	46,553
Gas and Oil - Vehicles	7,000	8,524	(1,524)
Repairs and Maintenance - Diesel Equipment	4,000	2,854	1,146
Vehicle Repairs	5,000	3,607	1,393
Supplies and Tools	13,600	9,792	3,808
Office Supplies	9,870	10,946	(1,076)
Lab Supplies	4,000	6,938	(2,938)
Telephone	6,093	8,212	(2,119)
Power and Lights	3,677	4,363	(686)
Insurance	20,000	28,930	(8,930)
System Repairs and Improvements	142,900	79,736	63,164
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	-	269,311	(269,311)
Dues and Certifications	9,270	9,011	259
Training and Seminars	4,900	1,655	3,245
Professional Engineering Fees	30,000	19,195	10,805
Professional Services	5,000	214,585	(209,585)
Lab Analysis, Inspection, and Chemicals	11,300	12,477	(1,177)
Wholesale Water Purchases	168,000	173,023	(5,023)
Miscellaneous	3,264	7,888	(4,624)
Total Operating Expenses	1,031,144	1,347,895	(316,751)
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	229,112	21,573	(207,539)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (Including Financed Purchase Payments)	(101,172)	-	101,172
NONOPERATING REVENUES			
Interest Income	2,060	206,592	204,532
NET INCOME (LOSS)	<u>\$ 130,000</u>	<u>228,165</u>	<u>\$ 98,165</u>
NET POSITION, Beginning of Year		<u>5,655,725</u>	
NET POSITION, End of Year		<u>\$ 5,883,890</u>	

TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

UNIFORM SCHEDULE OF FINES, ASSESSMENTS, AND SURCHARGES (PER ACT 96)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

FOR THE STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE:

COUNTY / MUNICIPAL FUNDS COLLECTED BY CLERK OF COURT	General Sessions	Magistrate Court	Municipal Court	Total
Court Fines and Assessments:				
Court fines and assessments collected			311,939	311,939
Court fines and assessments remitted to State Treasurer			(113,198)	(113,198)
Total Court Fines and Assessments retained			198,741	198,741
Surcharges and Assessments retained for victim services:				
Surcharges collected and retained			16,193	16,193
Assessments retained			10,693	10,693
Total Surcharges and Assessments retained for victim services			26,886	26,886

FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION (DCVC)

VICTIM SERVICE FUNDS COLLECTED	Municipal	County	Total
Carryforward from Previous Year – Beginning Balance	7,346		7,346
Victim Service Revenue:			
Victim Service Fines Retained by City/County Treasurer			
Victim Service Assessments Retained by City/County Treasurer	10,693		10,693
Victim Service Surcharges Retained by City/County Treasurer	16,193		16,193
Interest Earned			
Grant Funds Received			
Grant from:			
General Funds Transferred to Victim Service Fund			
Contribution Received from Victim Service Contracts:			
(1) Town of			
(2) Town of			
(3) City of			
Total Funds Allocated to Victim Service Fund + Beginning Balance (A)	34,232		34,232
Expenditures for Victim Service Program:	Municipal	County	Total
Salaries and Benefits			
Operating Expenditures	9,232		9,232
Victim Service Contract(s):			
(1) Entity's Name			
(2) Entity's Name			
Victim Service Donation(s):			
(1) Domestic Violence Shelter:	-		-
(2) Rape Crisis Center:	-		-
(3) Other local direct crime victims service agency:	-		-
Transferred to General Fund			
Total Expenditures from Victim Service Fund/Program (B)	9,232		9,232
Total Victim Service Funds Retained by Municipal/County Treasurer (A-B)			
Less: Prior Year Fund Deficit Repayment			
Carryforward Funds – End of Year	25,000		25,000

TOWN OF SULLIVAN’S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

NOTES TO UNIFORM SCHEDULE OF FINES, ASSESSMENTS, AND SURCHARGES (PER ACT 96)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1 – ACT 96 OF 2017

Act 96 of 2017 created the South Carolina Crime Victims Services Division of the South Carolina Attorney General’s office. Part II of the Act amended SC 14-1-206 (E) and (I), and 14-1 208 (E) and (I), relating to fees and fines collected by circuit court, magistrate court, and municipal court, respectively, so as to require the South Carolina Crime Victim Services Division to create a Uniform Supplemental Schedule Form detailing all fines and assessments collected by those clerks of court, the amount remitted to the county or municipal treasurer, and the amount remitted to the State Treasurer.

NOTE 2 – PROVISIO 93.35 ON CARRYFORWARD FUNDS

Proviso 93.35 requires counties and municipalities to spend at least ninety percent of the Victim Assistance Fines, Fees, and Assessment Funds collected this fiscal year on eligible expenses related to providing direct victim services to crime victims. A county or municipality may carry forward funds up to \$25,000 or ten percent of funds collected in the prior fiscal year, whichever is higher. If a county or municipality does not spend at least ninety percent of the funds collected during the fiscal year that the funds are received then the county or municipality must remit any unspent funds that are greater than the allowed carry forward funds, regardless of the year collected to the State Victim Assistance Program (SVAP) with the Department of Public Safety, Office of Highway Safety and Justice Programs within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year.

Section 59.15 of the 2019-2020 General Appropriations act was amended effective July 1, 2019. The amendment exempts counties and municipalities from the remittance requirements of this proviso upon submission of a plan to the State Crime Victim Compensation Department that meets the statutory requirements for the use of funds. A county or municipality must submit the report within 60 days after the end of the fiscal year. The Town did not submit a plan within the 60-day window. Thus, the Town reported a liability of \$9,232 which represents the amount in excess of the \$25,000 allowable carryforward limit. This amount is included in Other Accrued Liabilities on the financial statements.

TOWN OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY TAX RATES BY FISCAL YEAR

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,	MILLS LEVIED FOR TOWN OPERATIONS AND DEBT
2020	51.40
2021	56.80 (1)
2022	57.40
2023	58.80
2024	60.20
2025	60.40

(1) Reassessment year

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**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***

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

The Honorable Mayor and Members of Town Council
 Town of Sullivan’s Island
 Sullivan’s Island, South Carolina

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Sullivan’s Island, South Carolina (the “Town”), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town’s basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 25, 2024.

Report on 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) as a basis for designing 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 or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Report on 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 financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

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

Greene Finney Cauley, LLP

Greene Finney Cauley, LLP
Mauldin, South Carolina
September 25, 2024